

7300+

COMPLETE GENERAL STUDIES

CHAPTERWISE QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

1997 to 2016

AS PER SSC PATTERN

FOR SSC CGL, CPO SI, CHSL, MTS & OTHER EXAMS

Modi's Schemes

Census 2011

Current 2016-17

- 👉 SSC-CGL, CHSL 10+2, Steno.,
- 👉 CPO-SI, CAPFs, DELHI POLICE
- 👉 RRB (NTPC)- RAILWAY, FCI,
- 👉 FCI, MTS (Multi-Tasking Staff)
- 👉 Constable GD, All Banking Exam

Gaurav Sir

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication



Dedicated
to
My Students

Preface

Dear Aspirants

Staff Selection Commission (S.S.C.) has been shifted from offline to online. CGL 2016, Examination was conducted in 43 shifts and S.S.C. 10+2, it was in 90 shifts. As it is a Herculean task for SSC to create new question for such big exams, so SSC has adopted the repetition of question to get rid of such problem to conduct the examination in time.

In consideration with all these happening and for sure success of the candidate we have included questions from 1997 to 2016 with Birds eye view investigation in this book. Candidates are very scared regarding preparation of G.S. for S.S.C. and other relevant examinations. We have done our level best to get rid of candidates problem and due care has been given in explanation and selection of question that suits best for the candidates.

It is a great pleaser for our team in hoping your success through this book, suggestion awaiting.

Your's lovingly

Gaurav Kr. Singh

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INDIA : AT A GLANCE

Government

- **Capital**—New Delhi
- **Area**—32,87,263 km² (Seventh place in the World, 2.42% of the World. 1,20,849 km² excluding which is occupied by China and Pakistan).
- **Boundaries**—(1) **Land** : China, Nepal and Bhutan in the North, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East, separated by hilly ranges. Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North-West. (2) Sea : Arabian Sea in the West, Indian ocean in the South and Bay of Bengal in the East.
- **Latitudinal Extent**—8°- 4' N to 37°- 6' N. Roughly 29 Latitudes.
- **Longitudinal Extent**—68°-7' E to 97°-25' E. Roughly 29 Longitudes.
- **Standard Meridian**—82½ E. Longitudes (Passing through Allahabad. Time 5½ hrs ahead of Greenwich mean time).
- **Physical Divisions**—1. Himalayas Mts. in the North. 2. Great Plains in the North. 3. Plateau region in the South. 4. Coastal plain. 5. Thar desert.
- **Distance of extreme South from equator**—876 km.
- **East to West distance**—2933 km.
- **North to South distance**—3214 km.
- **Sea boundary including Islands**—7516.6 km.
- **Land boundary**—15,200 km.
- **Islands**—Bay of Bengal—204, Arabian Sea—43.
- **States through which tropic of cancer passes**— Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram.
- **Mountainous Ranges**—Godwin Austin K₂ (8611 m.) (Highest peak in India), Beside this Kanchanjunga, Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi, Kamet, Makalu, Anna-purna, Mansali, Badrinath, Kedar Nath, Trisul, etc.
- **Important Lakes**—Wular, Dal, Chilka, Sambhar Didwana, Husain Sagar, Naini-ko-leru, Pulcit, Vembanand, Lunar, Nakki.
- **Total Population**—1,21,05,69,573 (2011) (Final)
- **Percentage of World Population**—17.5%.
- **Density of Population**—382 persons km² as per 2011 census.
- **Growth Rate**—17.7%.
- **Sex Ratio**—943 :1000.
- **Literacy**—73.0% (Male Literacy 80.9%, Female Literacy 64.6%).
- **Forested Area**—(2015 Report) 7,01,673 km² (21.34% of the total geographical area), excluding Tree area of 2.82% (92572 km²).
- **Soils**—Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red and Yellow soils, Laterite soil, Desert and Marshy soil.
- **Means of Irrigation**—Canal (22%), Wells (16%), Tubewells (46%), Tanks (3%) and other (9%).

- **Agriculture**—1. **Wet agriculture** (without irrigation where average rainfall is more than 200 cm. 2. **Humid agriculture** (Black and alluvial soil area, where rainfall is 110 to 200 cm). 3. **Jhuming cultivation** (North - East India and Western Ghats). 4. **Terrace cultivation** (Hill of arming) At the slopes of Himalayas.
- **No. of Districts**—640 (2011)
- **Major Ports**—13
- **No. of Class I Cities**—468 (2011)
- **Total No. of Urban Areas**—7,935 (2011)
- **State with maximum no. of cities**—Uttar Pradesh (704)
- **State with highest Urban Population**—Maharashtra 5,08,18,259 (2011)
- **State with Highest Percentage of Urban Population**—Goa 62.17% (2011)
- **State with Percentage of Lowest Urban Population**—Himachal Pradesh : 10.04 (2011)
- **Smallest State as per area**—Goa (3702 km²)
- **District with Highest Population**—Thane, Maharashtra (1.11 crore)
- **District with Lowest Population**—Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh, 7,948)
- **District with Highest Literacy**—Serchhip, Mizoram (98.76%)
- **District with Lowest Literacy**—Koraput, Odisha (49.87%)
- **District with Highest Sex Ratio**—Mahe, Puducherry (1176 : 1000)
- **District with Lowest Sex Ratio**—Jhajjar, Haryana (774:1000)
- **City with Maximum Population**—Mumbai, Maharashtra (1.25 crore)
- **City with Lowest Population**—Nagda, M.P. (100,036)
- **City with Highest Literacy**—Aizwal, Mizoram (98.80%)
- **City with Lowest Literacy**—Rampur, U.P. (60.74%)
- **City with Highest Sex Ratio**—Kozhikode, Kerala (1093:1000)
- **City with Lowest Sex Ratio**—Vapi, Gujarat (734:1000)
- **State with highest density of population (2011)**—Bihar (1106), persons km² (as per 2011 census)
- **State with lowest density of population (2011)**—Arunachal Pradesh (17 persons km²)
- **Union Territory with minimum area**—Laksha- dweep 32 km²
- **Union Territory with maximum area**—Andaman Nicobar Islands (8249 km²)
- **No. of National Highways**—313
- **Longest National Highway**—National Highway 07, (2369 km²) (Varanasi to Kanya Kumari)
- **Biggest (largest) Railway Zone**—Northern Railway
- **Tiger Projects**—49
- **National Parks**—166

- **Wild Life Sanctuaries**—515
- **Biggest State according to area**—Rajasthan (3,42,239 km²)
- **State with maximum population**—Uttar Pradesh 19,98,12,341 persons (As per 2011 census)
- **State with minimum population**—Sikkim (6,10,577 persons)
- **Highest Waterfall**—Kunchikal waterfall at river Varahi in Karnataka
- **Largest Sea Beach**—Marina Sea Beach (Chennai)
- **State with Longest Coast Line**—Gujarat (1074 km)
- **Battle ground at highest point**—Siachin area
- **Biggest (Sweet water) Lake**—Wular lake (Jammu-Kashmir)
- **Biggest River bridge**—Mahatma Gandhi Bridge (Patna) Ganga-Patna 5,575 metre
- **Longest tunnel**—Chenani-Nashri (Patnitop) (Jammu- Kashmir)
- **Biggest Cave Temple**—Kailash temple (Ellora-Maharashtra)
- **Highest National award**—Bharat Ratna
- **Highest Gallantry award**—Param-Veer- Chakra
- **State with maximum Literacy (2011)**—Kerala (first 100% literate state in the country).
- **State with minimum Literacy rate**—Bihar (61.8% as per 2011 census).
- **Biggest artificial lake**— Govind Sagar (Bakra- Nangal)
- **Biggest natural harbour**—Mumbai
- **Biggest Stadium**—Yuba- Bharti salt lake-Kolkata
- **Biggest Indoor Stadium**—Indira Gandhi Stadium (New Delhi).
- **Longest Canal**—Indira Gandhi Canal (Rajasthan)
- **Highest Gate**—Buland- Darwaja (Fatehpur-Sikri, Agra)
- **Biggest Delta**—Sunder- ban (West Bengal)
- **Biggest Animal Fair**—Sonpur (Bihar)

National Symbol

- **National Calendar**—Based on Saka era
- **National Aquatic Animal**—River Dolphin
- **National Flag**—Tri-colour
- **National Emblem**—Sarnath Lion (Capital Ashok)
- **National Anthem**—Jana - Gana - Mana - Adhinayak Jaya He
- **National Song**—Vande-Mataram
- **National Currency (Symbol)**—₹
- **National River**—Ganga
- **National Flower**—Lotus
- **National Fruit**—Mango
- **National Tree**—Banyan tree
- **National Animal**—Tiger (Panthera-tigris)
- **National Bird**—Peacock (Pavo cristatus)

National Political Parties

Party	Establishment Year	Founded by	Election Symbol	Present President/ G. Sec.
Congress	1885	A. O. Hume	Hand	Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Communist Party	1920	M. N. Roy	Ear of corn with Reaping hook	S. Sudhakar Reddy

B.J.P.	1980	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Lotus	Amit Shah
C.P.M.	1964	E. M. S. Danga	Reaping hook, Hammer, Star	Prakash Karat
B.S.P.	1980	Kashiram	Elephant	Mayawati
N.C.P.	1999	Sarad Pawar	Watch	Sarad Pawar
Trinmool Congress	1998	Mamta Banerjee	Jora Ghas Phul	Mamta Banerjee

- **Biggest Zoo**—Geological garden (Kolkata, West Bengal)
- **Place with maximum Rainfall**—Mawsynram (Meghalaya)
- **Place with minimum Rainfall**—Leh
- **Longest road**—G. T. Road
- **Biggest Sun Temple**—Konark Sun temple, Puri, Odisha
- **Highest Peak**—Godwin Austin (K₂)
- **Biggest Church**—St. Cathedral Church (Goa)
- **Biggest Cinema Hall**—Thangam (Tamil Nadu)
- **Most Beautiful Picture hall**—Rajmandir (Jaipur)
- **State adjacent to maximum States boundary**—Uttar Pradesh
- **Longest rail-route**—Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari (4,286 km)
- **Longest distance Covering train**—Vivek Express between Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari.
- **Deepest Coalmine**—Raniganj (West Bengal)
- **First Coalmine**—Raniganj (West Bengal)
- **Highest Lake**—Devtal lake (Garhwal Himalaya)
- **Biggest printing newspaper factory**—Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)
- **Longest Glacier**—Siachin
- **Biggest desert**—Thar (Rajasthan)
- **Longest Railway Platform**—Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)

States Situated on International Boundary

(Indian States at Boundary)

Countries	States
1. Pakistan	1. Gujarat, 2. Rajasthan, 3. Punjab, 4. Jammu- Kashmir
2. Afghanistan	Jammu-Kashmir
3. China	1. Jammu-Kashmir, 2. Himachal Pradesh, 3. Uttarakhand, 4. Sikkim, 5. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Nepal	1. Uttar Pradesh, 2. Uttarakhand, 3. Bihar, 4. West Bengal, 5. Sikkim
5. Bhutan	1. Sikkim, 2. West Bengal, 3. Assam, 4. Arunachal Pradesh
6. Bangladesh	1. West Bengal, 2. Assam, 3. Meghalaya, 4. Tripura, 5. Mizoram
7. Myanmar	1. Arunachal Pradesh, 2. Nagaland, 3. Manipur, 4. Mizoram

- **Biggest Museum**— Indian Museum, Kolkata
- **Busiest Bridge**—Howrah Bridge
- **Maximum Rainfall disparity State**—Kerala

- **Biggest residential building**—President House, Delhi
- In all there are 29 (Telengana has been declared 29th state) States and 7 Union Territories in India.
- In India, tropic of cancer passes through 8 states (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram).
- In all, there are 247 islands in India, in which 204 islands are in Bay of Bengal and 43 islands are in Arabian Sea.
- In Kerala (State) with 1084 and Puducherry (Union Territory) with 1037 (Sex Ratio) the No. of females per 1000 males is the highest in India (2011).
- Among Union Territories of India maximum density (11,320) is found in central capital region Delhi, and lowest density in Andaman-Nicobar (46).
- From the point of view of area, Rajasthan is the biggest State ($3,42,239 \text{ km}^2$) while Goa is the smallest State ($3,702 \text{ km}^2$).
- From the point of view of area, biggest Union Territory is Andaman-Nicobar ($8,249 \text{ km}^2$), while Smallest Union Territory is Lakshadweep (32 km^2).
- In India Narmada and Tapti are the two rivers which flow towards the west while rest rivers of country flow towards the east.
- State emblem is an adoption from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka, which was adopted on 26th January, 1950 by Government of India. It is preserved in Sarnath Museum.
- On 27th December, 1911, the National Anthem was first sung at the Kolkata session of Indian National Congress.
- ‘Bharat Bhagya-Vidhata’ title was first published in a magazine named Tatvabodhini.
- This song was translated from English entitled “the morning song of India in 1919 by Rabindra Nath Tagore.”
- Indian Constituent Assembly adopted this song as a National Anthem on 24th Jan., 1950.
- National Song Vande-Mataram was composed by Bankimchandra Chatterji.
- There are five stanzas in this song but its first stanza is sung only as a national song. Time taken to sing this song is 1 minute and five seconds.
- This song is in Tal Kahewa Rag.
- This National Song was first sung in session of Indian National Congress at Kolkata in 1896.

First in India

- **Census**—1872
- **Regular Decadal Census**—Since 1881
- **Warship Aircraft Carrier**—I. N. S. Vikrant
- **National Nuclear Power Submarines**—I.N.S. Chakra
- **Football Club**—Mohan Bagan-1889
- **Hydro-electric Project**—Shiv Samudram (1902)
- **Newspaper**—Bengal Gazette (James Hikki)
- **Vernacular Daily**—Samachar Darpan
- **Hindi Newspaper**—Udant-Martand
- **Telegraph Line**—Diamond Harbour to Kolkata (1853)
- **International Telephone Service**—Mumbai to London (1851)
- **Television Centre**—New Delhi (1959)
- **Colour Programme from T.V.**—15th August, 1982

- **Silent Film**—Raja Harish Chandra
- **Talky Film**—Alamara
- **Satellite**—Aryabhatta-19th April, 1975
- **Atomic underground test**—Pokhran (18th May, 1974)
- **Test tube baby**—1986 born baby Harsha
- **Country made missile**—Prithvi (1988)
- **Antarctica mission**—1982 under the leadership Dr. S. Z. Quasim

First Person in India

- **First Governor-General of Independent India**—Lord Lewis Mountbatten
- **Indian Governor-General of Independent India**—Chakravarti Rajgopalachari
- **Chief of the Indian Armed Forces**—General K. M. Carriappa
- **Field Marshall**—General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw
- **President**—Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- **Vice-President**—Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
- **Prime Minister**—Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru
- **Non-Congress Prime Minister**—Morarji Desai
- **British Governor-General of Bengal**—Warren- Hastings
- **Space traveller**—Sql.- Rakesh Sharma
- **I. C. S**—Satyendra Nath Tagore
- **Swimmer who crossed over the English channel by swimming**—Mihir Sen
- **Ramon Magsaysay awardee**— Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- **Nobel prize winner**—Rabindra Nath Tagore
- **President of National Congress**—Vyomesh Chand Banerjee
- **Chairman of Lok Sabha**—G. B. Mavlankar
- **Chief Election Commissioner**—Sukumar Sen
- **Indian Chairman in International Court**—Justice Dr. Nagendra Singh
- **Foreigner awardee of Bharat Ratna**—Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- **Leader of the Indian Antarctica Mission**—Dr. Syed Zahuv Quasim
- **Chief Justice of Supreme Court**—Justice Hiralal J. Kaniya
- **Awarded with ‘Bharat Ratnas’**—Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Chakravarti Rajgopalachari, Sir C. B. Raman
- **Posthumously Bharat Ratna Awardee**—Lal Bahadur Shastri
- **Person awarded Bhartiya - Gyan - Peeth Puraskar**—G. Shankar Kurup (Malayalam-1965)
- **Successful Surgeon who transplanted heart**—Dr. P. Venugopal
- **Successful heart transplanted person**—Devi Ram (1994)
- **President of National Human Rights Commission**—Justice Rangnath Mishra
- **Hindi Literature person-awarded Bhartiya Gyan Peeth Puraskar**—Sumitra Nandan Pant (1968)
- **Indian who won the World Billiard award**—Wilson Jans
- **Indian who won the Grammy award**—Pt. Ravi Shankar
- **Person delivered the Lecture in Hindi in U.N.O.**—Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1977)
- **Indian member in British House of Commons**—Dada Bhai Naoroji (1892)

- **First President of Indian Science Congress**—Hon. Justice Sir Asutosh Mookherjee
- **Mountaineer who scaled Mount Everest 8 times**—Sherpa-Augarita
- **Writer who was awarded ‘Vyas Samman’**—Ramlila Sharma
- **Indian Managing Director of World Bank**—Gautam Kazi
- **Player awarded ‘Padam Bhushan’**—C. K. Naidu
- **Indian players played Davis Cup**—M. Salim and S. M. Jacob (Singles), A. A. Faiyaz and L. S. Dare (Doubles) (1921)
- **Indian player who played the test cricket**—K. S. Ranjeet Single (from England)
- **Scientist elected for Lok Sabha**—Dr. Meghnad Saha
- **Scientist awarded Ghanshyam Das Birla award**—Prof. Ashish Dutta (1991)
- **Literature who was awarded Murti Devi Puraskar**—C. K. Nagaraj Rao (1993)
- **Person, who became High Commission in Great Britain**—V. K. Krishna-Menon
- **Indian who was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize**—Dr. Safuddin Kichlu (1952)
- **First Indian who contested the election for British Parliament**—Lal Mohan Ghose
- **An Indian, appointed the Judge of High Court, during the British period**—Ram Prasad Ram
- **Indian member of Viceroy Executive Council**—Sir S. P. Sinha
- **Chairman of Finance Commission**—K. C. Niogi
- **Indian member of American Congress**—Deleep Singh
- **Bowler who made hat-trick in Test Cricket**—Harbhajan Singh
- **Batsman who made 300 runs in an inning of Test Cricket**—Virender Sehwag
- **First Marshal of Indian Air Force**—Arjun Singh
- **First Indian who individually won the Gold Medal in Olympic games**—Abhinav Bindra
- **First Indian who won the Bronze Medal in Boxing in Olympic games**—Vijendra Singh
- **First Indian batsman who scored Double Century in One Day International Cricket**—Sachin Tendulkar
- **Parliamentarian**—Radhabai Subbarayan (1938)
- **Judge of Supreme Court**—Justice Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- **Chief Justice of High Court**—Justice Leela Seth (Himachal Pradesh)
- **Session Judge of the Country**—Anna Chandi (Kerala)
- **Mountaineer who climbed (Conquered) the Mt. Everest**—Baccchendri Pal
- **Awardee of Norman Borlaug Prize**—Dr. Amrita Patil
- **Literature who was awarded the Sahitya Akademi award**—Amrita Pritam (1956)
- **Honoured with ‘Bharat Ratna’**—Indira Gandhi
- **Awardee of Lenin peace award**—Aruna Asaf Ali
- **Awardee of Gayanpeeth Puraskar**—Asha Purna Devi (1976)
- **Woman who reached ‘Antarctica’**—Mahel Musa (1977)
- **Woman who reached to North Pole**—Priti Gupta (1993)
- **Woman who travelled Allround the world**—Ujjawala Patil (1988) by Boat
- **Chief Engineer**—P. K. Tresia Naguli
- **Pilot**—Flying Officer Sushma Mukhopaddhyaya
- **Air Lines Pilot**—Capt. Durga Banerjee
- **Commander of Boeing 737 Plane**—Capt. Saudamini Deshmukh
- **Paratrooper of Indian Air Force**—Geeta Ghosh
- **I. A. S.**—Auna George Malhotra
- **First television news broadcaster**—Pratima Puri
- **Participated in music programme of U.N.O.**—M. S. Subbuluxmi (1966)
- **Woman participated in Olympic games**—Meri Lila Row (1952)
- **Woman who won the medal in Olympic games**—Malleshwari (weightlifting—Sydney)
- **Woman who won the Gold Medal in Asian games**—Kamaljeet Sidhu (1970, 400 metre)
- **Woman who won the medal in Commonwealth games**—Anil Ghiya and Kawal Thakur Singh (woman Doubles Badminton, 1978)
- **Medal winner in International Athletic Championship**—Anju B. George (2003 Paris)
- **Grandmaster winner in Chess**—Bhagiya Sri Thipsey (1988)
- **One hundred wicket taker in International Women Cricket**—Indulgi (1986)
- **Awardee of Arjun Puraskar**—N. Lamsden (Hockey, 1961)
- **Woman who made hat-trick in football**—Youlanda de Suza (1978)
- **Awardee of Ashok Chakra**—Neerja Bhanot (Posthumously)
- **Awardee of Sena Medal**—Vimla Devi (1988)
- **Degree of graduation**—Kadambni Ganguly (Bose) and Chandramukhi Bose (Kolkata University, 1883)
- **Awardee of B.E. degree**—Ella-Majumdar (1951)
- **M.B.B.S. Degree awardee**—Vidhumuti Bose and Virginia Mitter (Kolkata Medical College)
- **First Surgeon**—Dr. Prema Mukherjee
- **Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank**—K. J. Udesi (2003)
- **Chairman of NABARD**—Ranjana Kumar
- **D.I.G. (Police)**—Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
- **Lieutenant General**—Punita Arora

First Woman in India

- **President of Republic of India**—Smt. Pratibha Patil
- **Prime Minister**—Indira Gandhi
- **Woman (India and World) who crossed English Channel through Swimming**—Arati Shah
- **Governor**—Sarojini Naidu (U. P.)
- **I. P. S.**—Kiran Bedi
- **President of National Congress**—Anne Besant
- **Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission**—Rose William Baithu
- **Winner of Nobel Prize**—Mother Teresa (for peace)
- **Awardee of Miss World**—Rita Faria
- **Awardee of Miss Universe**—Sushmita Sen
- **Mayor**—Tara Charian [Madras (Now Chennai) 1957]
- **Minister in Central Cabinet**—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- **Chief Minister**—Sucheta Kriplani

- Chairman of Indian Air lines**—Shushma Chawla
- Barrister**—Cornonia Sorabji (Allahabad High Court - 1923)
- Advocate**—Regina Guha
- Ambassador**—Vijayalaxmi Pandit (U.S.S.R.-1947)
- Woman who crossed over Gibralter Strait by Swimming**—Arati Pradhan
- World Record in Powerlifting**—Sumita Laha (1989)
- Represented the nation in all three games (Cricket, Hockey and Basketball)**—Shrin Khushro Kiyasa
- First Commercial test Pilot of the world**—Capt. Surun Darsi and Capt. Rose Lopar
- Pilot of Indian Air Force**—Harita Daoel
- Twice scaled the Mt. Everest**—Santosh Yadav
- Ramon Magsaysay Prize awardee**—Kiran Bedi
- Heroin awarded Dada Sahai Phalke Prize**—Devika Rani Rorik
- Youngest woman who scaled the Mt. Everest twice**—Decky Dolma
- Scientist who was awarded Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar award**—Ashima Chatterjee
- Foreign Secretary**—Chokila Ayyar
- First Chief Secretary of the Country**—Nirmala Buch First Space traveller—Kalpana Chawla
- Joint Director of C.B.I.**— Archana Sunder Lingam
- Winner of Murti Devi Prize**—Pratibha Rai
- Woman contested the Presidential election**—Capt. Laxmi Sahgal
- Air Vice-Marshall and Air-Marshall in Indian Air Force**—P. Bandyopadhyay
- Non-military Police Advisor in U.N.O.**—Kiran Bedi
- Revenue Secretary**—Vinita Rai
- Referee in Boxing**—Rajia Sabnam
- First woman of Indian origin who stayed for the longest time in space**—Sunita William

Journey of Indian Post Office	
Year	Work
1766	Establishment of first Indian Postal system by Lord Clive in India.
1774	Establishment of first G.P.O. in Kolkata by Warren Hastings.
1786	Establishment of Madras G.P.O. 1793 Establishment of G.P.O. at Mumbai
1854	On October 1, 1854, Indian Post Office was recognised as of national importance and was brought under the authority of Director-General. Year 2004 was celebrated as a 150th year of the Indian Post Office. The establishment of the deptt. of Post Office is to be considered from this very year.
1863	Railway Mail Service (R.M.S.) was started.
1873	Sale of Engraving Envelopes was started.
1876	India started Parcel Postal Unit.
1877	Started of V.P.P.
1879	Post Card was started.
1880	Money-order Service was started.

1911	First airmail was sent from Allahabad to Naini.
1935	Indian Postal Order was started.
1972	Pincode was started.
1984	Postal Life Insurance was started.
1985	Post and Telephone Departments were separated.
1986	Speed Post Service was started.
1990	At Mumbai and Chennai, two automatic postal edition Centres were started.
1995	Rural Postal Insurance was started.
1996	Media Postal Service was started.
1997	Business Postal Service was started.
1998	Satellite Postal Service was started.
1999	Data Dak and Express Dak Services were started.
2000	Greeting Post Service was started.
2001	Electronic Fund Transfer Service was started.
3rd Jan., 2002—Track and Tax Service based on Internet was started.	
5th Sep., 2003—Bill Mail Service was started.	
30th Jan., 2004—Beginning of E Postal Service.	
10th Aug., 2004—Logistic Post Service was started.	
8th March, 2013—All Woman Employees Post Office was established at New Delhi.	

Tourist Places of States

- Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**—Charminar, Salarjunj Museum, Golconda Fort, Araku Valley, Harshilla hills, Hussain Sagar Lake.
- Arunachal Pradesh**—Twang, Dirang, Bomdella, Tipi, Malinathen, Likabali, Pasighat, Alaung Teju, Mico, Namdafa.
- Assam**—Kamakhya temple, Navagraha, Kaziranga National Park, Manas Tiger Project, Pobitora, Bhaluk- Punj, Haf-long, Mafuli, Chandubi lake, Hazo, Bhatdraba.
- Bihar**—Vaishali, Patna, Rajgir, Pawapuri, Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Kesaria, Pretshila Hills (Gaya), Sitakund (Munger).
- Chhattisgarh**—Chitrakoot waterfall, Tirathgarh waterfall, Kanger River, Keshkal Valley, Kanger Ghat, National Park, Kailash Caves, Kutumbas Caves Achanakmar Sanctuary.
- Goa**—Kola, Calangute, Vagator, Anjuna beach, St. Cathedral Church, Colva, Merdal, Terekhole.
- Gujarat**—Palitana, Chorwad, Ubharat, Thithal.
- Haryana**—Blue je, Sky lark, Suraj Kund, Badkal lake, Morni hills.
- Jammu-Kashmir**—Chashma Shoi spring, Dal lake, Dachidham, Gulmarg, Pahelgam, Sonmarg, Patni- top.
- Jharkhand**—Betla National Park, Netarhat, Lodh Falls, Hundru Falls, Topchanchi Lake Baidyanath Dham, Tagore Hills, Kanke Dam, Dasam Falls, Jonha Falls, Panchet Dams.
- Karnataka**—Bellur, Helibed, Badami, Ehole, Pathda- kkal, Hampy, World heritage places.
- Madhya Pradesh**—Dhuadhar waterfall, Bheraghat,

- Bandhavgarh, National Park, Sanchi, Bhim Betka, Maheshwar, Onkareshwar, Amarkantak.
- Maharashtra**—Karla Caves, Mahabaleshwar, Mathe- rau, Pachgani, Malshej Ghat, Aubdi, Chikaldaram, Panchlahill station.
- Manipur**—Kangla, Nupilan, Loktak lake, Kibum-Lam gao National Park, Sirai hills, Duzuko Valley, Laiharoba, Chiraoba, Ningalchak, Kooba, Rathyatra, Gannagi, Luxnigai, Yaosang, (Holi), Mera-Haba- gabakoot.
- Meghalaya**—World famous Lake, Lady Hayadri Park, Polo- ground, Elephant fall, Shillong hill.
- Mizoram**—Chamfai, Tamdill, Watanag fall.
- Odisha**—Lingraj temple, Konark, Nandan-Kanan, Chilka- lake, Simlipal National Park, Duduma waterfall.
- Punjab**—Golden temple, Durgiana temple, Sri Keshgarh Sahib.
- Rajasthan**—Sariska Tiger Reserve Kewala Devi National Park, Mount Abu.
- Tamil Nadu**—Kumba-Konam, Darasuram, Suchin- dram, Sri-Rangam, Madurai, Rameshwaram, Tirune- lveli, Kanyakumari, Ooty, Kodai-Kanal, Ellagiri, Kolli hills, Mudumallai Anamallai.
- Tripura**—Kamal - Sagar, Sephaigala, Neer Mahal, Udaipur, Pilak, Mahamuni.
- Uttarakhand**—Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Hemkund Sahaib, Nanak-Matta, Bugyals, Duli, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Ranikhet, Bageshwar, Kasauni.
- Uttar Pradesh**—Vindhya-chal, Chitrakoot Nemishrai, Brindavan, Deva Sharif, Piprava, Kaushambi, Sarnath, Jhansi, Mahoba.
- Andaman - Nicobar**—Cellular Jail, Ross Island and Wiper Island, Panchi, Red-Saki Island, Havelock, Island, Suique.
- Chandigarh**— Rock garden, Rose-garden, Shukhna, lake, Tower of Shadow, Geometric hill, Museum of Evolution, Lahlut, Nepli-forest.
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli**—Banganga Lake, Hiravan Park.
- Daman and Diu**—Van Jesus Church, our lady of sea church, our lady of Remedeos Church Motidaman and Nanidaman fort, Kachigam, Meera Sole, park, Panikotha fort.
- Lakshadweep**—Agatibangaram, Kalpeni, Kadmat, Kavarati and minicoy.
- Council of Indian Philosophy Research—New Delhi and Lucknow
- Indian Institute of Science—Bengaluru
- Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management— Gwalior
- Central Hindi Institute—Agra

Environmental Institutes

- Arid Zone Research Institute—Jodhpur
- Central Pollution Control Board—Delhi
- Central Museum Authority—New Delhi
- Rehabilitation Institute of Social Forestry and Ecology— Allahabad
- G. B. Pant Himalayan Environment and Development Institute—Almora
- Himalayan Forest Research Centre—Shimla
- Indian Forest Research and Education Council—Dehradun
- Institute of Indian Forest Management—Bhopal
- Institute of Indian Plywood Industry and Research— Bengaluru
- Institute of Forest Genetic Tree Breeding— Coimbatore
- Forest Productive Centre—Ranchi
- Institute of Forest Research and Human Resource Development—Chhindwara
- Institute of Rainforest—Jorhat
- Institute of Lumbering Science and Technology— Bengaluru
- Institute of National Science and Technology— Faridabad
- Indian Botanical Survey—Kolkata
- Indian Anthropology Survey—Kolkata
- Indian Forest Survey—Jorhat
- Tropical Institute—Jabalpur

Defence Institutes

- Air Force Academy—Hyderabad
- Air Force Technical College—Bengaluru
- College of Military Engineering—Pune
- Defence Management Institute—Sikandrabad
- Defence Services Staff College—Wellington
- Directorate General N.C.C.—New Delhi
- Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School— Baroda
- Hindustan Aeronautic Limited—Bengaluru
- Indian Air Force Training Centre—Chennai
- Indian Military Academy—Dehradun
- Institute of Armament Technology—Pune
- Military College of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering— Sikandra-bad
- Directorate of National Cadet Core—New Delhi
- National Defence Academy—Kharagwasal a
- Naval College of Engineering—Lonavala
- Officers Training Academy—Chennai

Art and Culture

- Institute of National Museum History for Art Conservation and Science Museum— New Delhi
- Allahabad Museum— Allahabad
- Asiatic Society— Kolkata
- Indian Anthropology Survey—Kolkata

Important Institutes & its Headquarters

Education

- Commission of Scientific and Technical Words Terminology— New Delhi
- Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages— Hyderabad
- Institute of National Sanskrit—New Delhi
- National Sanskrit Vidyapeeth—Tirupati
- Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit Vidyapeeth—New Delhi
- Rashtriya Bal Bhavan—New Delhi
- Institute of Central Indian Language—Mysore
- Indian Council of Higher Research—Shimla
- Indian Institute of Social Sciences and Research—New Delhi



ECONOMICS

Macro Economics

BASIC

1. When there is affect on economic activity of an specific country due to import and export, then such economy are called-

- (a) Closed economy
- (b) Open economy
- (c) Agricultural economy
- (d) Industrial economy

Ans. (b) [S.S.C LDC Exam, 2015]

Expl:- When there is change in economy due to import and export, then such economy is called Open economy. India enacted Open economy in 1991.

2. The Worldwide great depression happens in which year-

- (a) 1936
- (b) 1929
- (c) 1928
- (d) 1930

Ans. (b) [S.S.C Multitasking Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The duration of great depression was different for different countries, but the starting of depression was 1929-32. The unemployment of America increases by +607%. Similarly in Germany by +214% & France by +214%.

3. Which among the following is not the investment of goods & services?

- (a) Cost of machinery
- (b) Increase in cost of raw goods
- (c) Increasing department of company
- (d) Cost of buying house.

Ans. (c) [S.S.C (CGL) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Increasing the department of company is not the matter of investment on goods and services.

4. Preparing butter and ghee for household consumption of own family is a part of -

- (a) Household investment production
- (b) Industrial production
- (c) Consumption
- (d) Own Account Production

Ans. (d) [S.S.C (CGL) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Preparing butter and ghee by a family for household consumption is a part of own account production.

5. Multinational firm is-

- (a) A company started by foreign governments
- (b) A single company established in different countries
- (c) A company in India started by U.S. government
- (d) A company started jointly by India and U.S.

Ans. (b) [S.S.C Matric level Exam, 2006, S.S.C 10+2 Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Multinational firms are spread in various part of world. There modern techniques are well equipped & products of such firms are widely spread and preferred in all parts of worlds.

6. Internal profit-

- (a) Happens when internal trade expands
- (b) Happens when business expands
- (c) Happens in economy when they increase
- (d) Happens in firms when they expand their product

Ans. (d) [S.S.C (CGL) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Internal profit are made to firms when they expand their products. High level productivity, labour-division and modern equipments when used in better way, then internal profit is made. They are called as internal because firms increase their quality & quantity of production then only they gain internal profit.

7. The best Example of capital intensive industry in India is-

- (a) Textile industry
- (b) Steel industry
- (c) Tourism industry
- (d) Spare goods industry.

Ans. (b) [S.S.C (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Intensive industry are those industries which need large amount of capital for investment.

8. The Removal of prohibitions and hindrance by government is called.

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Bilateral understanding.

Ans. (c) [S.S.C (FCI) Exam, 2012]

9. Which of the following is related to South-South debate?

- (a) Cooperation between developing countries
- (b) Defence Organisation
- (c) Sitting between developed & developing countries
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (a) [S.S.C (CGL) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- South-South organization was held from 14-16 December 1978 in Tanzania. Its aim was to put focus for “new international economic view.”

10. In a economy “Development Stage” means-

- (a) Starting of steadily increasing economy
- (b) Bad economy
- (c) Economy is on the verge of destroying
- (d) All tariff to be removed.

Ans. (a) [S.S.C (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- In economy “development stage” means starting of steadily increasing economy.

11. The tree like structure of records in a database in-

- (a) Network Model
- (b) Hierarchical Model
- (c) Relational Model
- (d) Multi-Dimensional Model

Ans. (b) [S.S.C Steno Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Hierarchical structures were widely used in the early mainframe database management system, such as the Information Management System.

12. According to Keynes, consumption function shows relation between.

- (a) Total Consumption and Total Population
- (b) Total Consumption and Normal Price Rate
- (c) Total Consumption and Total Income
- (d) Total Consumption and Rate of Interest

Ans. (c) [S.S.C (CGL) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Consumption function shows relation between Total Consumption and Total Income. It shows that consumption and income are inversely related

13. The interest in infrastructure is less because.

- (a) There is large investment in it
- (b) There needs a desired project
- (c) Time to finish the infrastructure is more
- (d) Profit is gained after long time.

Ans. (d) [S.S.C Matric level Exam, 2006]

14. “World Bank” is also called as –

- (a) International Bank for Reconstruction and development
- (b) International rehabilitation and development bank

- (c) International rehabilitated and development bank
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a) [S.S.C Sect. Off. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

15. What will happen if labour productivity is increased?

- (a) Balanced cash wage will decrease
- (b) Competitive firms will be forced to invest more
- (c) Labour demand curve will shift towards right
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) [S.S.C (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Explanation:- If there is low marginal labour production, then after giving wages there will be profit from marginal labourer. Ultimately, demand of labour will increase and labour demand curve will shift towards right.

16. Socialism is successful in achieving because of-

- (a) Excess socialistic approach in society
- (b) To increase standard of living
- (c) Equal distribution of income
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Making social welfare is the success of socialism

17. Which among of the following is not a positive sign for any industry.

- (a) Decrease in profit
- (b) Labour instability
- (c) Decrease in market
- (d) Decrease in demand

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Decrease in profit is not a sudden positive sign.

18. IMF was established to meet which of the following objectives.

- (i) Promoting International Monetary Cooperation
 - (ii) Expanding International Trade
 - (iii) Lessening the inequilibrium in trade
 - (iv) Avoiding competitive exchange depreciations.
- (a) i, ii, iii
 - (b) i, iii, iv
 - (c) ii, iv
 - (d) i, ii, iii, iv

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- IMF stands for international monetary fund. It publishes “World Economic Outlook” every year, IMF is an organization of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary co-operation, security. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

19. The capital of IMF is made up by the contribution of–

- (a) Credit
- (b) Deficit Financing
- (c) Member Nations
- (d) Borrowings

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- IMF was established on 27th Dec 1945 by Bretton Woods conference. It started working from 1st March, 1947. Every member nations gives 25% money in terms of gold or US dollars.

20. The term “Micro Economics” and “Macro Economics” was coined by–

- (a) Alfred Marshal
- (b) Ragner Nurkse
- (c) Ragner Frisch
- (d) J.M. Keynes

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The difference between micro and macro economics is simple. Microeconomics is the study of economics at an individual, group or company level. Macroeconomics, on the other hand, is the study of a national economy as a whole. Microeconomics focuses on issues that affect individuals and companies.

21. “Micro” and “Macro” words was firstly used by–

- (a) Ragnar Frisch
- (b) I. Fischer
- (c) James Tobin
- (d) Garle

Ans. (a)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2015]

Expl:- In 1933, Ragnar Frisch firstly used the words “Micro” and “Macro”

22. Arthashastra by “Kautilya” is related with–

- (a) Military Phase
- (b) Political Reign
- (c) Social Phase
- (d) Economic Postulates

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Kautilya’s Arthashastra is related to political reign. Arthastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic Policy and Military strategy, written in sanskrit.

The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit.

23. The Social Accounting system in India is classified into–

- (a) Assets, Liabilities and Debt Position
- (b) Public sector, Private Sector and Joint Sector
- (c) Income, Product and Expenditure
- (d) Enterprise, Households and Government

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Social Accounting system in India is classified into income, Product and Expenditure Social accounting (also known as social accounting and auditing, social accountability, social and environmental accounting, corporate social reporting, corporate social responsibility reporting, non-financial reporting or accounting) is the process of communicating the social and environmental effects of organizations ...

24. The Production of a commodity mostly through the natural process is an activity of–

- (a) Primary Sector
- (b) Secondary Sector
- (c) Tertiary Sector
- (d) Technology Sector

Ans. (a)

[SSC 10+2 Exam,2013]

Expl:- The Production of a commodity mostly through the natural process is an activity of primary sector. For Example:- agriculture an agricultural products, fertilizers, animal husbandry etc.

25. Rent is a cost paid for–

- (a) Land
- (b) Restaurant
- (c) Building
- (d) Factory

Ans. (a)

[SSC Multitasking Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Rent is a cost paid for land as wages and interest are paid for labour and capital respectively.

26. Due to worldwide great depression, ‘New Deal’ was declared by?

- (a) Abhraham Lincon
- (b) Benzamin Frankllin
- (c) J.F. Kennedy
- (d) Roozwelt

Ans. (d)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2015]

Expl:- New Deal definition. A group of government programs and policies established under President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s; the New Deal was designed to improve conditions for persons suffering in the Great Depression.

27. The Relationship between rate of interest and consumption level was firstly estimated by–

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Milton Freedman
- (c) Irwing Fischer
- (d) James Duezan Berry

Ans. (b)

[SSC 10+2 Exam,2014]

Expl:- With increase in rate of interest there is decrease in consumption level i.e. there is inverse relation between rate of interest and consumption level.

28. The Surplus earned by a factor other than land in the short period is referred as –

- (a) Economic Rent
- (b) Net Rent
- (c) Quasi-Rent
- (d) Super-Normal Rent

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The Surplus earned by a factor other than land in the short period is referred as quasi-rent.

29. Labour Intensive Technique would get chosen in a–

- (a) Labour Surplus Economy
- (b) Capital Surplus Economy
- (c) Developed Economy
- (d) Developing Economy

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Labour Intensive Technique will be chosen in Labour Surplus Economy because in such economy labour cost is low.

30. Amartya Sen was awarded the Noble Prize for his contribution to—

- (a) Monetary Economics
- (b) Welfare Economics
- (c) Econometrics
- (d) Development Economics

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- For Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory, Amartya Sen, in 1998 was awarded the Noble Prize. Welfare economics is a branch of economics that uses microeconomic techniques to evaluate well-being (welfare) at the aggregate (economy-wide) level. ... The field of welfare economics is associated with two fundamental theorems.

31. The Views of eminent economist Robert Malthus on Population is—

- (a) Pessimistic
- (b) Optimistic
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The Population Theory of Malthus is pessimistic, but ideal population theory of Malthus is optimistic.

In Essay on the Principle of Population, Malthus proposes the principle that human populations grow exponentially (i.e., doubling with each cycle) while food production grows at an arithmetic rate (i.e. by the repeated addition of a uniform increment in each uniform interval of time).

32. Which among the following is not true about the work of Human Resource and Development (HRD)—

- (a) Caste – System
- (b) Youth and Sport
- (c) Education
- (d) Child Development

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Working for caste – system is not the work of HRD. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, formerly Ministry of Education (until 25 September 1985), is responsible for the development of human resources in India. ...

33. According to whom second chamber is unnecessary & bad?

- (a) Monkahour
- (b) Bentham
- (c) Seale
- (d) Loosky

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- According to Bentham, Second Chamber is unnecessary and bad.

34. Who among the following promotes social justice?

- (a) Herald Laski
- (b) John Keynes
- (c) John Rowles
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multitasking Exam, 2014]

Expl:- John Rowles promotes social justice through his book ‘theory of Justice’. In this context, social justice is based on the concepts of human rights and equality, and can be defined as “the way in which human rights are manifested in the everyday lives of people at every level of society”. A number of movements are working to achieve social justice in society.

35. With which form of economy is the term ‘Laissez-Faire’ associated?

- (a) Capitalist Economy
- (b) Socialist Economy
- (c) Mixed Economy
- (d) Command Economy

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- In economics, Laissez-Faire means allowing industry to be free of state intervention, especially restrictions in the form of tariffs and government monopolies. The growth of industry in England in the early 19th century and American industrial growth in the late 19th century, both occurred in a laissez-faire capitalist environment. The laissez-faire period ended by the beginning of the 20th century, when large monopolies were broken up and government regulation of business became the norm. It relies heavily on the protection of private property and allowing individuals to operate without pressure from the government or other individuals. Court systems or other well served oviducal laws aid laissez-faire economic policies, since individuals are free to keep their wealth gained in this economic environment.

36. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Most workers will work for less than their reservation wage
- (b) The reservation wage is the maximum amount of any firm will pay for a worker
- (c) Economic rent is the difference between the market wage and the reservation wage
- (d) Economic rent is the amount one must pay to enter a desirable labour market

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Nov. Exam, 2014]

Expl:- In a model involving possible labour force participation, the reservation wage rate is the minimum wage rate at which an agent will accept employment. Economic rent is the positive difference “between the actual payment made for a factor of production (such as land, labour or capital) to its owner and the payment level expected by the owner, due to its exclusivity or scarcity. Economic rent arises due to market imperfections; it would not exist, if markets were perfect, since, competitive pressures would drive down prices. Economic rent should not be confused with the more commonly used ‘rent’, which simply refers to a payment made for temporary use of an asset or property. So, economic rent is the difference between the market wage and e-reservation wage.

37. Who defined ‘Rent’ as that portion or produce of the Earth, which is paid to the landlord for the use of original and indestructible power of the soil?

- (a) Ricardo
- (b) Marshall
- (c) Keynes
- (d) Pigou

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Nov. Exam, 2014]

Expl:- David Ricardo (19th April, 1772-11th September, 1823) was an English political economist, often credited with systematising economics and was one of the most influential of the classical economists. He was also a Member of Parliament, businessman and speculator. He defined rent is that portion of the produce of the Earth, which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil.

38. The word ‘Oikonomia’ means—

- (a) Household Management
- (b) Individual Management
- (c) Political Management
- (d) Fiscal Management

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Aug Exam, 2014]

Expl:- In this context, social justice is based on the concepts of human rights and equality, and can be defined as “the way in which human rights are manifested in the everyday lives of people at every level of society”. A number of movements are working to achieve social justice in society.

39. Economics is a—

- (a) Computer Science
- (b) Physical Science
- (c) Social Science
- (d) Natural Science

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Economics is the social science that analyses the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

40. The supply of labour in the economy depends on—

- (a) Population
- (b) National Income
- (c) Per Capita Income
- (d) Natural Resources

Ans. (a) [SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- This is just the opposite in the case of developed countries. Supply of labour is largely depends upon, rate of growth of population and wage rate prevailing in the economy with the increase in population labour market becomes wider hence fall in wage rate and vice-versa.

41. Wage Fund Theory was propounded by—

- (a) JB Say
- (b) JS Mill
- (c) JR Hicks
- (d) JM Keynes

Ans. (b) [SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Theory of Wage Fund has been propounded by JS Mill. This theory attempts to explain situations where current wage rate rise above the subsistence level. According to this theory a fund of capital has to be accumulated in advance before wage could be paid.

42. The main feature of a capitalist economy is—

- (a) Administered Prices
- (b) Public Ownership
- (c) Economic Planning
- (d) Private Ownership

Ans. (d) [SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The main feature of a capitalist economy is private ownership of factors of production. Private owners hold the resources and take decisions to maximise their profits.

43. Exploitation of labour is said to exist when—

- (a) Wage = Marginal Revenue Product
- (b) Wage < Marginal Revenue Product
- (c) Wage > Marginal Revenue Product
- (d) Marginal Revenue Product = 0

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Marginal Revenue Product is the product of marginal revenue and marginal product. Where as wages are based on marginal productivity of the labour. Hence in case, where wages are less than marginal revenue product, the exploitation’s said to exist.

44. Consumption function expresses the relationship between consumption and—

- (a) Savings
- (b) Income
- (c) Investment
- (d) Price

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Consumption function explain the relation between consumption and level of disposable income i.e., income after paying taxes. This concept was introduced by JM Keynes and it is of great importance in his theory of income and employment.

45. Price theory is also known as—

- (a) Macro Economics
- (b) Development Economics
- (c) Public Economics
- (d) Micro Economics

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Theory of Pricing is also known as Micro Economics as it is concerned with the behaviour of an individual economic unit.

46. Who defined investment as “The construction of a new capital asset like machinery or factory building”?

- (a) Hansen
- (b) JM Keynes
- (c) Harrod
- (d) JR Hicks

Ans. (b) [SSC Investigator Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Investment expenditure refers to the creation of new assets i.e., an addition to the stock of existing capital assets. According to Keynes investment demand depends upon two factors. Marginal efficiency of capital and Cost of borrowing

47. “Economics is what it ought to be” This statement refers to—

- (a) Normative Economics

- (b) Positive Economics
- (c) Monetary Economics
- (d) Fiscal Economics

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- “Economics which is concerned with what it ought to be” is the normative form of economics. Positive economics is objective and fact based, while normative economics is subjective and value based. Positive economic statements do not have to be correct, but they must be able to be tested and proved or disproved. Normative economic statements are opinion based, so they cannot be proved or disproved.

48. Labour Intensive Technique would get chosen in a-

- (a) Labour Surplus Economy
- (b) Capital Surplus Economy
- (c) Developed Economy
- (d) Developing Economy

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Labour intensive technique is the one which uses more labour than capital and hence in a country where there is surplus labour, this technique is more useful.

49. “Interest is a reward for parting with liquidity” is according to—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Keynes | (b) Marshall |
| (c) Haberler | (d) Ohlin |

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- This theory has been given by JM Keynes.

50. Who said, “Economics is the Science of Wealth”?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Robbins | (b) JS Mill |
| (c) Adam Smith | (d) Keynes |

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Adam Smith has regarded economics as a “science of wealth”.

51. Who among the following is not a classical economist?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) David Ricardo | (b) John Stuart Mill |
| (c) Thomas Malthus | (d) John Maynard Keynes |

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- JM Keynes is not a classical economist. Classical economics is a broad term that refers to the dominant economic paradigm of the 18th and 19th centuries. ... Other important contributors to classical economics include David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus, Anne Robert Jacques Turgot, John Stuart Mill, Jean-Baptiste Say and Eugen Böhm von Bawerk.

52. "The national income consists of a collection of goods and services reduced to common basis by being measured in terms of money" who says this?

- (a) Samuelson
- (b) Kuznets

- (c) Hicks
- (d) Pigou

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2007]

Expl:- This has been said by Hicks.

53. Core industries are—

- (a) Basic Industries
- (b) Consumer Goods Industries
- (c) Capital Goods Industries
- (d) Government Industries

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Core Industries are those necessary industries in an economy that are necessary for industrialisation of a country.

Core Industries included eight industries

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Coal | 2. Crude Oil |
| 3. The Natural Gas | 4. Petroleum |
| 5. Fertilizer | 6. Steel |
| 7. Cement | 8. Electricity |

54. The Capital formation in an economy depends on—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Total Income | (b) Total Demand |
| (c) Total Savings | (d) Total Production |

Ans. (c)

[SSC SO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Capital formation in any economy depends upon Rate of saving.

55. Which of the following does not determine supply of labour?

- (a) Size and age-structure of population
- (b) Nature of work
- (c) Marginal productivity of labour
- (d) Work-leisure ratio

Ans. (c)

[SSC SO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Marginal productivity of labour determine the demand for labour not supply of labour.

56. Equilibrium is a condition that can—

- (a) never change
- (b) change only if some outside factor changes
- (c) change only if some internal factor changes
- (d) change only if government policies change

Ans. (c)

[SSC SO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- Equilibrium is a state of the world where economic forces are balanced and in the absence of external influences the equilibrium values of economic variables will not change. It can change only in situation where the internal factors affecting the variable changes, like income or expenditure in case of demand supply equilibrium.

- 57. Which of the following concepts are most closely associated with JM Keynes?**
- Control of money supply
 - Marginal utility theory
 - Indifference curve analysis
 - Marginal efficiency of capital
- Ans. (d)** [SSC SO Exam, 2003]
- Expl:-** The theory of investment by JM Keynes associated the concept of marginal efficiency of capital.
- 58. An economy is in equilibrium when—**
- Planned consumption exceeds planned saving
 - Planning consumption exceeds planned investment
 - Aggregate demand to aggregate supply
 - Intended investment exceeds intended savings
- Ans. (c)**
- Expl:-** An economy is said to be at equilibrium when, aggregate demand equals aggregate supply, at this point induced saving and investment are also equal to each other.
- 59. In equilibrium, a perfectly competitive firm will equate—**
- Marginal social cost with marginal social benefit
 - Market supply with market demand
 - Marginal profit with marginal cost
 - Marginal revenue with marginal cost
- Ans. (d)** [SSC CPO Exam, 2003]
- Expl:-** The equilibrium condition for firm is $MR = MC$, but under perfect competition price is equal to MR , hence the condition is $MC = P$.
- 60. The difference between the price the consumer is prepared to pay for a commodity and the price which he actually pays is Called—**
- Consumer's Surplus
 - Producer's Surplus
 - Landlord's Surplus
 - Worker's Surplus
- Ans. (a)** [SSC MTS Exam, 2002]
- Expl:-** Consumer surplus is the difference between what consumers are willing to pay for a good or service relative to its market price.
- 61. Who is called the 'Father of Economics'?**
- JM Keynes
 - Malthus
 - Ricardo
 - Adam Smith
- Ans. (d)** [SSC MTS Exam, 2001]
- Expl:-** Adam Smith is regarded as 'Father of Economics', due to his contribution towards economic theories. In 1776 Smith published An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (usually shortened to The Wealth of Nations), which is thought of as the first work dedicated to the study of political economy.
- 62. In the long-run equilibrium a competitive firm earns.**
- Super-normal profit
 - Profits equal to other firms
 - Normal profit
 - No profit
- Ans. (c)** [SSC MTS Exam, 2000]
- Expl:-** Due to the assumption of free entry and exit under perfectly competitive firms, one can earn only normal profit in long-run.
- 63. According to the Classical System, saving is a function of—**
- Income
 - the interest rate
 - the real wage
 - the price level
- Ans. (a)** [SSC MTS Exam, 2000]
- Expl:-** Saving function is a mathematical relation between saving and income by the household sector. According to classical theory, saving is a function of the level of income.
- 64. The labour which creates value and gets rewarded for its services is called—**
- Both Skilled and Unskilled Labour
 - Average Labour
 - Productive Labour
 - Unproductive Labour
- Ans. (c)** [SSC CGL April Exam, 2014]
- Expl:-** Productive labour creates value and gets rewarded for its services. The Productive labour is a labour power within the sphere of production, which is exchanged with capital and which direct source of surplus value.
- 65. Which of the following is not an economic problem?**
- Deciding between paid work and leisure
 - Deciding between expenditure on one good and the other
 - Deciding between alternative methods of personal saving
 - Deciding between different ways of spending leisure time
- Ans. (d)** [SSC (10+2) Nov. Exam, 2014]
- Expl:-** Deciding, paid work and leisure, expenditure on one good and the other, alternative methods of personal saving are all related to economic problems. But, deciding between different ways of spending leisure time is not an economic problem. Economic problem arises because of scarcity of resources. There are three central or fundamental problems of economics. First one how to produce. Second one what to produce, one how to redistribute the scarce resources in an optimum manner.
- 66. The basic infrastructure facilities in economics are known as—**
- Human Capital
 - Physical Capital
 - Social Overheads Capital

- (d) Working Capital

Ans. (c)

[SSC SO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- Basic infrastructure facilities in economics are known as social overhead capital. Social overhead capital is the capital spent on social infrastructure, such as schools, universities, hospitals, libraries. Social overhead capital is a social device that enables us to live financially prosperous lives, improve the level of our culture and maintain an appealing society with a human touch.

67. What are the main components of basic social infrastructure of an economy?

- (a) Education, Industry and Agriculture
- (b) Education, Health and Civil Amenities
- (c) Transport, Health and Banks
- (d) Industry, Trade and Transport

Ans. (b)

[SSC SO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- Social Infrastructure is a term that means the facilities that accommodate social services. They include health facilities, educational facilities and public amenities which are aspects that focus on the community. The facilities provided by the governments and municipal corporations for common people are called civic amenities e.g., water supply, electricity, bridge, road etc. So, the option (b) is correct comparison to other option.

68. If an industry is characterised by economics of scale then—

- (a) Barriers to entry are not very large
- (b) Long-run unit costs of production decreases as the quantity the firm produces increases
- (c) Capital requirement are small due to the efficiency of the large scale operation
- (d) The costs of entry into the market are likely to be substantial

Ans. (b)

[SSC SO Exam, 2001]

Expl:- In micro-economics, economies of scale are the cost advantages that an enterprise obtains due to expansion. There are factors that cause a producer's average cost per unit to fall as the scale of output is increased. 'Economies of scale' is a long-run concept and refers to reductions in unit cost as the size of a facility and the usage levels of other inputs increase.

69. Disguised unemployment means—

- (a) Willing to work and not getting the work
- (b) Not getting work on all days throughout the year
- (c) Insufficiency of capital structure to absorb the large labour force
- (d) More people working, than required

Ans. (d)

[SSC Stenographer Sep. Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Unemployment that does not affect aggregate output is called Disguised Unemployment.

Disguised unemployment exists, where part of the labour force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero. An economy demonstrates disguised unemployment where productivity is low and where too many workers are filling too few jobs. Disguised unemployment exists frequently in developing countries whose large populations create a surplus in the labour force.

Where, more people are working than is necessary, the overall productivity of each individual drops. Disguised unemployment is characterised by low productivity and frequently accompanies informal labour markets and agricultural labour markets, which can absorb substantial quantities of labour.

1. People on sickness/disability benefits (but, would be able to do some jobs).
2. People doing part-time work.
3. People forced to take early retirement and redundancy.
4. Disguised unemployment also includes people doing jobs that are completely unproductive, i.e., they get paid, but they don't have a job. In a developing economy like China, many workers in agriculture may be adding little if anything to overall unemployment, therefore this type of employment is classed as disguised unemployment.

70. The famous economist Thomas Robert Malthus, in his views regarding population, is—

- (a) Optimistic
- (b) Partly optimistic and partly pessimistic
- (c) Pessimistic
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Aug. Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Malthus in his book 'An Essay on the Principle of Population' observed that the danger of population growth precluded progress towards a Utopian society.

He said that "the power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the Earth to produce subsistence for man". He also brings support to his theory in the law of diminishing returns, the implication of which is that food production is bound to lag behind population growth. So, his views regarding population is pessimistic.

71. Economic problem arises because of—

- (a) Scarcity of means
- (b) Multiplicity of resources
- (c) Scarcity of wants
- (d) Over Population

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Economic problem arises mainly due to two reasons

- (i) Scarcity of means or resources having alternative uses.
- (ii) Unlimited human wants.

72. The Price mechanism is a feature of—

- (a) Capitalist Economy
- (b) Barter Economy

- (c) Mixed Economy
- (d) Socialist Economy

Ans. (a)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Price mechanism is an economic term that refers to the manner in which the prices of commodities affect the demand and supply of goods and services. It is essentially a feature of market-driven or capitalist economic systems. It is based on the principle that only by allowing prices to move freely will the supply of any good commodity match demand. It affects prices of goods or services. It is also known as market based mechanism which is found in capitalist economy that refers to a wide variety of ways to match up buyers and sellers through price rationing.

73. Human development index was development by-

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Friedman
- (c) Mahbub-ul-Haq
- (d) Montek Singh

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The origins of the Human Development Index (HDI) are found in the annual human development reports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These were devised and launched by Pakistani economist Mahbub-ul-Haq in 1990. To produce the human development reports, Mahbub-ul-Haq brought together a group of well-known development economists including Paul Streeten, Frances Stewart, Gustav Ranis, Keith Griffin, Sudhir Anand and Meghnad Desai. But it was Nobel laureate Amartya Sen's work on capabilities and functionings that provided the underlying conceptual framework. The term 'human development' is a corollary of 'development' in the index. The UNDP published its first HDR in 1990.

74. Globalisation means-

- (a) Integration of economy
- (b) Integration of financial market
- (c) Integration of the domestic economy with the world economy
- (d) Integration of the various sectors of economy

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Globalisation is the increasing economic interdependence of national economies across the world through a rapid increase in cross-border movement of goods, service, technology and capital. It has been largely accounted by developed economies integrating with less developed economies by means of foreign direct investment, the reduction of trade barriers and in many cases cross border immigration.

The economies who are signatories to the process of globalisation, for then there will be nothing like foreign or indigenous goods and services, capital and labour. Here, production is internationalised and financial capital flows freely and instantly between countries.

75. Disinvestment in public sector is called-

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Globalisation

- (c) Industrialisation
- (d) Privatisation

Ans. (d)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Privatisation is the process of transferring ownership of a business, enterprise, agency, public service or public property from the public sector (a government) to the private sector, either to a business that operates for a profit or to non-profit organisation. The term can also mean government outsourcing of services or functions to private firms, e.g., revenue collection, law enforcement and prison management.

76. 'Hire and Fire' is the policy of-

- (a) Capitalism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Mixed economy
- (d) Traditional economy

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Capitalism is a system of economics exchange in which relatively few private persons own the equipment, raw materials and other means of producing goods and services that have market value. The system works on hire and fire policy for employees.

77. The Economic development depends on-

- (a) Natural resources
- (b) Capital formation
- (c) Size of the market
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Economic development generally refers to the sustained, concerted actions of policymakers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such actions can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy and other initiatives.

78. Which one of the following categories of workers is termed as cultivators?

- (a) Those who own land and cultivate
- (b) Those who lease in land and cultivate
- (c) Those who cultivate the land of others
- (d) Those who own land and lease in from others or institutions and cultivate

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Agricultural labour are those who cultivate the land of the others, but own no (or very little) land of their own. Owner cultivators are those who own and cultivate their own land. Land owners are those who own land, but do not cultivate it themselves. So basically, a cultivator is an agricultural labourer who tills the land of others.

79. India is called a mixed economy because of the existence of-

1. Public Sector
2. Private Sector
3. Joint Sector
4. Cooperative Sector

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 2 and 4 |

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- India is called a mixed economy because there is both private owner enterprises and state owned enterprises and the government does not intervene on the decisions of enterprises owned by individuals except to govern law and to correct market failures. Mixed economy, believing that a mixed system of public, cooperative and private enterprises would be necessary for a long period of time.

80. In an economy, the sectors are classified into public and private on the basis of—

- (a) Employment conditions
- (b) Nature of economic activities
- (c) Ownership of enterprises
- (d) Use of raw materials

Ans. (c)

[SSC DEO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The classical breakdown of all economics sector is primary, secondary and tertiary, however on the basis of ownership. On the basis of ownership of enterprises classified into public and private government sector.

81. A mixed economy works primarily through the—

- (a) Market mechanism
- (b) Central allocative machinery
- (c) Market mechanism regulated by government policy
- (d) Market mechanism guided by government participation and planning

Ans. (d)

[SSC SO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Mixed economy is an economic system in which both the state and private sector direct the economy, reflecting characteristics of both market economies and planned economies. The basic idea of the mixed economy is that the means of production are mainly under private ownership; that markets remain the dominant form of economic coordination and that profit seeking enterprises and the accumulation of capital remain the fundamental driving force behind economic activity. However, unlike a free-market economy, the government would wield considerable indirect influence over the economy through fiscal and monetary policies designed to counteract economic downturns and capitalism's tendency toward financial crises and unemployment, alongwith playing a role in interventions that promote social welfare. The mixed economy is most commonly associated with social democratic policies or governments led by social democratic parties.

82. A closed economy is one which—

- (a) Does not trade with other countries
- (b) Does not possess any means of international transport
- (c) Does not have a coastal line
- (d) Is not a member of the UNO

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- A closed economy is one that has no exports or imports. An open economy is one that has exports and imports. In a closed economy, domestic quantity and domestic price entirely determine producer surplus and consumer surplus. In a closed economy, equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity determine consumer surplus and producer surplus. It is self-sufficient closed economies are more likely to be less developed if they lack internal services of some raw materials, such as oil, gas and coal.

83. The concept of mixed economy means—

- (a) To have balanced development in the agricultural and industrial sector
- (b) Simultaneous development of the rural and urban sector
- (c) To have equal distribution of wealth among the rural and the urban poor
- (d) Simultaneous existence of the private and public sector

Ans. (d)

[SSC Matric Level Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Mixed economy is an economic system in which both the state and private sector direct the economy, reflecting characteristics of both market economies and planned economies. It means reflecting both capitalism and socialism.

84. In which sector of the Indian economy is productivity the highest?

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Transport, Communication and Commerce
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Other sectors

Ans. (a)

[SSC Matric Level Exam, 2001]

Expl:- As per UNIDO's new report titled 'Year book of Industrial Statistics 2010, India has' emerged as one other world's top 10 countries in industrial production, while as per the report '2010 Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index, by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and the US Council on Competitiveness, India has ranked second for its manufacturing competence. The manufacturing sector's contributions to the GDP has stagnated at 16%.

85. Which of the following is a part of tertiary sector ?

- (a) Power and Transportation
- (b) Animal Husbandry
- (c) Cotton Manufacturing
- (d) Cultivation of Crops.

Ans. (a)

[SSC Matric Level Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The service sector, also called the tertiary sector, is one of the three parts of the economy in the three sector hypothesis. It involves the provision of services to business as well as final consumers. Services may involve the transport, distribution and sale of goods from producer to consumers as may happen in whole selling and retailing. Services sector contribution in GDP is 56.8 (According to UN National Account Statistics accessed on 4th January, 2013)

NATIONAL INCOME

1. Forced saving refers to-

- (a) Compulsory deposits imposed on income tax payers
- (b) Provident fund contribution of private sector employees
- (c) Reduction of consumption consequent to a rise in price
- (d) Taxes on individual income and wealth

Ans. (c)

[S.S.C (CGL)-2013]

Expl:- According to Nobel Prize winner Frederick Wan, Forced Saving in an economic situation in which consumer spend less than their disposable income, not because they want to save but because the goods they seek are not avoidable or because goods are too expensive.

2. The Expenditure on advertisement and public relation by an enterprise is a part of its-

- (a) Consumption of fixed capital
- (b) Final consumption Expenditure
- (c) Intermediate Consumption
- (d) Fixed Capital

Ans. (c)

[S.S.C (CGL) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Advertisement and public relations of selling expenses are part of intermediate consumption.

3. If a country produces consumer goods only and nothing else, then-

- (a) Standard of living will be highest
- (b) The country have certain amount of good
- (c) The country will soon become poor if external trade will not happen
- (d) The country will gradually become rich if external trade will not happen

Ans. (c)

[S.S.C Matric level Exam, 2006]

Expl:- If any country will produce only consumer good, then gradually the country will become poor as there will be no exchange of other goods and the economy of that country will highly be affected.

4. Which of the following represents the saving of the Private Corporate Sector?

- (a) Undistributed profits
- (b) Excess of income over expenditure
- (c) Dividends paid to shareholders
- (d) Total profit of a company

Ans. (a)

[S.S.C (CGL) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- For private corporate sector, retained profits adjusted for non operating surplus/deficit is considered as net saving.

5. The Income of Indians working abroad is-

- (a) Domestic Income of India
- (b) Income earned from abroad
- (c) Net domestic product of India
- (d) Gross domestic product of India.

Ans. (b)

[S.S.C 10+2 Exam, 2013]

Expl:- $NDP_{mp} + NFIA = NNP_{mp}$

$GP_{mp} + NFIA + GNP_{mp}$

6. When increase in income the increase in ratio between income & expenditure changes-

- (a) In same ratio
- (b) Ratio less than 1
- (c) Ratio more than one
- (d) None

Ans. (b)

[S.S.C CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- When increase in income the increase in ratio between income & expenditure changes Ratio less than 1

7. GDP is what percent of Fiscal deficit?

- (a) 7
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 1

Ans. (b)

[S.S.C Multitasking Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In budget 2014-15 the percent of G.D.P was 4.1 of fiscal deficit. But in 2015-16 its percent becomes 3.9% of fiscal deficit.

8. The Census of Indian agriculture is done by-

- (a) Production Method
- (b) Income Method
- (c) Expenditure Method
- (d) Consumption Method

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Under the consideration of India economy, census of agriculture, is done by production method.

9. The First Income Committee was established in-

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1951

Ans. (b)

[SSC Metric level Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Under the chairmanship of Prof. PC Mahalanobis first Income Committee was established in 1949.

Prof. Dr. Godgill and Prof. R.K.R.B. Rao were the member of this committee

10. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) provides data under a new revised series in which the base year is taken as-

- (a) 1960-61
- (b) 1970-71
- (c) 2011-12
- (d) 1990-91

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multitasking Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The CSO provides data under a new revised series in which the base year is taken as 2011-12.

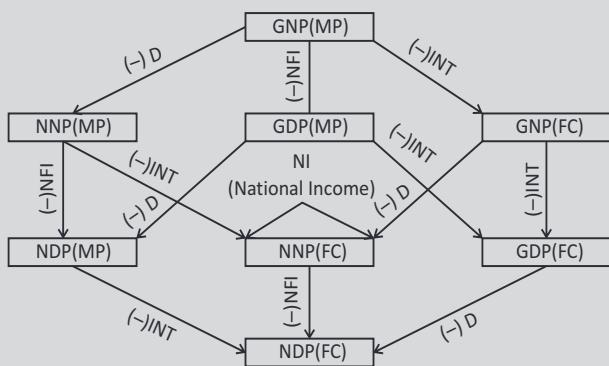
11. Depreciation is equal to—

- (a) GNP – NNP
- (b) NNP – GNP
- (c) GNP – Personal Income
- (d) Personal Income – Personal Taxes

Ans. (a)

[SSC DEO Exam, 2009]

Expl:-



D = Depreciation

INT = Indirect taxes

NFI = Net Factor Income

12. National Income include—

- (a) Financial help to earthquake victims
- (b) Poket money of a child
- (c) Winning of a lottery Prize
- (d) Construction of a new House

Ans. (d)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2010]

Expl:- When new house is given on rent the factor income will increase. Hence, it will be part of National Income. Rests are part of Transfer Payment.

13. Other name of Net National Product at market price?

- (a) National Income (b) Gross Domestic Production
- (c) Personal Income (d) Per Capital Income

Ans. (a)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2012]

Expl:- $NNP_{MP} = GNP_{MP} - \text{depreciation}$

14. Compared to rich the poors saving is—

- (a) A larger part of their income
- (b) An equal part of their income
- (c) A small part of their income
- (d) All of their incomes

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- A necessary level of consumption produces differences in income and saving. This implies that the poor household have lower saving rates because they cannot “afford to save” after buying the necessities.

15. One of the main factors that led to rapid expansion of Indian exports is—

- (a) Imposition of export duty
- (b) Liberalization of the economy
- (c) Recession in other countries
- (d) Diversification of exports

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The Liberalization of economy is to the main factor that led to rapid expansion of Indian exports. Imposition, Recession and Diversification does not contribute to export

16. A ‘Transfer Income’ is as –

- (a) Income which is not produced by as production process.
- (b) Income taken away from one person given over to another.
- (c) Unearned Income
- (d) Earned Income

Ans. (a)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Transfer payment-

One-way payment of money for which no money, good, or service is received in exchange.

Governments use such payments as means of income redistribution by giving out money under social welfare programs such as social security, old age or disability pensions, student grants, unemployment compensation, etc. Subsidies paid to exporters, farmers, manufacturers, however, are not considered transfer payments. Transfer payments are excluded in computing gross national product.

17. Personal Income produced in a country is not included in—

- (a) Production income from NDP
- (b) Net Production Income from foreign.
- (c) Transfer Income from government
- (d) Current Payment on Foreign loans.

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The Current payment on foreign loans are not included in personal Income. In economics, personal income refers to an individual's total earnings from wages, investment enterprises, and other ventures. It is the sum of all the incomes received by all the individuals or household during a given period.

18. The Effect of ‘Investment Multiplier’ is shows on—

- (a) Employment (b) Savings
- (c) Income (d) Consumption

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Investment multiplier means those elements by which investment is increased and due to increasing of investment. There is increase in income and production. So effect of ‘Investment Multiplier’, according to above options is shown on income.

19. A rising per Capita Income will indicate a better welfare if it is accompanied by –

- (a) Unchanged Income distribution overall.
- (b) Changed Income distribution in favour of rich.
- (c) Changed Income distribution in favour of poor.
- (d) Changed Income distribution in favour of Industrial Labour.

Ans. (c)

[SSC 10+2 Exam, 2010]

Expl:- A teacher who is teaching his own daughter is not a part of economic activity as the imputed value of such activities can not be calculated.

24. Which one of the following is not a method of measurement of National Income?

- (a) Value Added Method
- (b) Income Method
- (c) Investment Method
- (d) Expenditure Method

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- There are only three methods are using for calculating of national income i.e., value added method, income method and expenditure method.

25. Gross Profit means–

- (a) GDP – Indirect Tax + Subsidy
- (b) GNP – depreciation
- (c) NNP + depreciation
- (d) GDP – subsidy + indirect tax.

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

- (a) Total investment over total savings
- (b) Changes in methods of production
- (c) Changes in the form of business organisation
- (d) Total receipts over total expenditure.

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Gross profit = Net sales (total receipts) - Cost of goods sold (total expenditure).

In other words it is the total receipt over total cost.

26. National Income is also called as–

- (a) GNP at factor cost
- (b) GNP at market price
- (c) NNP at factor cost
- (d) NNP at market price

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Initially NNP_{FC} was known as National Income but Now NNP_{MP} is known as National Income

27. Per Capita Income is equal to–

- $$\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total population of the country}}$$
- (b) National Income + Population
 - (c) National Income - Population
 - (d) National Income x Population

Ans. (a)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The average income of the people of a country in a particular year is called Per Capita Income for that year. So, it is National Income divided by population.

Per Capita Income

$$= \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total population of the country}}$$

Though Per Capita Income is more reliable than GNP for many particular purpose.

28. Which one of the following is the most appropriate reason for inequalities in income?

- (a) Racial factors
- (b) Lack of opportunities

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

- (c) Inheritance from family environment
- (d) Differences in ability

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In India, on the one hand, Per Capita Income is low and on the other hand, there is large inequality in the distribution of wealth and income, according to Human Development Reports. Lack of opportunity means that its most valuable assets its people is not being fully used. It is appropriate reason of income gap.

29. Which of the following is deducted from NNP to arrive at NI?

- (a) Indirect tax
- (b) Capital consumption allowance
- (c) Subsidy
- (d) Interest

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The difference between Gross National Product and Depreciation is called Net National Product (NNP). NNP at factor cost is the net output evaluated at factor prices. It includes income earned by factor of production through participation in the production process, such as wages and salaries, rents, profits etc.

It is also called National Income. $NNPFC = NNP_{mp} - \text{Indirect taxes}$

+ Subsidies = National Income. But now NNP_{mp} is National Income.

30. Which one of the following is not included while estimating National Income through income method?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Rent | (b) Mixed Income |
| (c) Pension | (d) Undistributed Profits |

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Income method measures National Income from the side of payments made to the primary factor of production for their productive services in an accounting year.

The components of factor income are (i) Employee's Compensation, (ii) Profit, (iii) Rent, (iv) Interest, (v) Mixed income and (vi) Royalty.

Profit, rent, interest and other mixed income are jointly known as operating surplus.

31. While computing National Income estimates, which of the following is required to be observed?

- (a) The value of exports to be added and the value of imports to be subtracted
- (b) The value of exports to be subtracted and the value of imports to be added
- (c) The value of both exports and imports to be added
- (d) The value of both exports and imports to be subtracted

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- National Income of a country can be defined as the total market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy in a year. In expenditure method, the National Income is measured by adding up the four flows, - namely C, I, G, X and M.

Thus, $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$ Where, C = Total consumption expenditure

I = Total investment expenditure G = Total government expenditure X = Export, M = Import

32. Who estimated the National Income for the first time in India?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Mahalanobis | (b) Dadabhai Naoroji |
| (c) VKR Rao | (d) Sardar Patel |

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The first attempt to calculate National Income of India was made by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1967-68, who estimated Per Capita Income to be ₹20.

The first official attempt was made by National Income Committee headed by Professor PC Mahalanobis in 1949.

33. National Income is generated from-

- (a) any money-making activity
- (b) any labourious activity
- (c) any profit-making activity
- (d) any productive activity

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- National Income is the monetary value of all goods and services produced by nationals of a country. Only productive activities are included in the computation of National Income. All incomes earned through productive activities are included in National Income.

34. Which of the following is deducted from GNP to arrive at NNP?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (a) Depreciation | (b) Interest |
| (c) Tax | (d) Subsidy |

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- If we subtract the depreciation charges from the gross national product, we get net national product at market price.

$NNP_{mp} = GNP_{mp} - \text{Depreciation}$

NNP at market prices is the net production of goods and services in an economy during the year. It is the GNP minus the value of capital consumed or depreciated during the year.

35. The total value of goods and services produced in a country during a given period is-

- (a) Disposable Income
- (b) National Income
- (c) Per Capita Income
- (d) Net National Income

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- National Income measures the net value of goods and services produced in a country during a year and it also includes Net Factor Income from abroad.

That is, National Income measures the productive power of an economy in a given period to turn out goods and services for final consumption.

In India, National Income estimates are related with the financial year (1 st April to 31 st March).

36. An individual's actual standard of living can be assessed by—

- (a) Gross National Income
- (b) Net National Income
- (c) Per Capita Income
- (d) Disposable Personal Income

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The baseline measure of the standard of living is real national output per head of population or real GDP per capita. This is the value of national output divided by the resident population.

Other things being equal, a sustained increase in real GDP increases nation's standard of living providing that output rises faster than the total population.

37. A rising Per Capita Income will indicate a better welfare, if it is accompanied by—

- (a) unchanged income distribution overall
- (b) changed income distribution in favour of rich
- (c) changed income distribution in favour of poor
- (d) changed income distribution in favour of industrial labour

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam, 2011]

Expl:- As Per Capita Income has lately been viewed as a better determinant economic development and welfare. Equal or more rationale distribution income in the favour of the poor is the best way to ensure that the welfare is holistic and leaves no quarters deprive as after all, economic welfare is a part and parcel of social welfare.

38. Which one of the following is not method of estimating Nations Income?

- (a) Expenditure method
- (b) Product method
- (c) Matrix method
- (d) Income method

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- According to Simon Kuznet: National Income can be calculated into three methods viz, Product method (value added method), income method and expenditure method (or consumption method). In India, a combination production method and income method is used for estimating National Income

39. National Income Estimates in India are prepared by—

- (a) National Development Council
- (b) National Productivity Council
- (c) National Income Committee
- (d) Central Statistical Organisation

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer Exam, 2010, CGL Exam, 2007, Investigator Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Central Statistical Office (CSO) was set-up in 1949. It is one of the two wings of the National Statistical Organisation (NSO), along with National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country and for evolving and maintaining statistical standards. Its activities include compilation of national accounts, conduct of annual survey of industries and economic censuses, compilation of Index of industrial production, as well as consumer price indices.

40. National Income include—

- (a) financial help to earthquake victims
- (b) pocket money of a child
- (c) winning of a lottery prize
- (d) construction of a new house

Ans. (d) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Construction of new house is certainly output of goods. National Income include construction of new house. Because National Income is the total value a country's final output of all new goods and services produced in 1 year.

41. Depreciation is equal to—

- (a) Gross National Product — Net National Product
- (b) Net National Product — Gross National Product
- (c) Gross National Product — Personal Income
- (d) Personal Income — Personal Taxes

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Net National Product (NNP) is the value-of Gross National Product (GNP) after deducting depreciation of plant and machinery.

NNP= GNP - Depreciation NNP+ Depreciation=GNP or Depreciation = GNP- NNP

42. Net National Product (NNP) of a country is—

- (a) GDP minus Depreciation allowances
- (b) GDP plus Net Income from abroad
- (c) GNP minus Net Income from abroad
- (d) GNP minus Depreciation allowances

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Net National Product (NNP) shows the market value of all final goods and services produced by the residents of a country during a year after making allowance for depreciation.

NNP= GNP- Depreciation

43. Personal Disposable income is-

- (a) Always equal to Personal Income
- (b) Always more than Personal Income
- (c) Equal to Personal Income minus Indirect Taxes
- (d) Equal to Personal Income minus Direct Taxes

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Personal Disposable Income is that part of Personal Income, which is available to the individuals to be used the way they like. In other words, it is the income in which the households can spend on consumption or can save as they desire. Personal Disposable Income = Personal Income - Direct Taxes (e.g., Income Tax).

44. Which of the following is not included in the National Income?

- (a) Imputed rent of owner-occupied houses
- (b) Government expenditure on making new bridges
- (c) Winning a lottery
- (d) Commission paid to an agent for sale of house

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- National Income is the total value a country's final output of all new goods and services produced in 1 year. Transfer payments are not a part of the National Income. Such payments are bad debts incurred by banks, payments of pensions, charity, scholarships etc. Private-sector transfers include charitable donations and prizes to lottery winners.

45. GDP at factor cost is-

- (a) GDP minus Indirect Taxes plus Subsidies
- (b) GDP minus Depreciation allowances
- (c) NNP plus Depreciation allowances
- (d) GDP minus Subsidies plus Indirect Taxes

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is the sum of total earnings received by various factors of production in terms of wages, interest, rent, profits etc within domestic territory of a country during a year. If we deduct Net Indirect Taxes from Gross Domestic Product at market prices, we got Gross Domestic Product at factor cost. Thus, GDPFC = GDPmp - Net Indirect Taxes

46. Which of the statements is correct about India's National Income?

- (a) Percentage share of agriculture is higher than services
- (b) Percentage share of industry is higher than agriculture
- (c) Percentage share of services is higher than industry
- (d) Percentage share of services is higher than agriculture and industry put together

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- According to CSO estimates, the Gross Domestic Product for India at current prices (2004-05 based), was ₹10028118 crore in 2012-13. GDP growth and contribution of different sectors. GDP = 5.5% (2012-13) Service = 4.5% Industry = 0.8% Agriculture = 0.2% (contribution)

47. The term 'Green GNP' emphasises-

- (a) Rapid growth of GNP
- (b) Increase in Per Capita Income
- (c) Economic Development
- (d) Sustainable Development

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- For a long period of time, GNP has been used by economists as a measure of economic development. Now a question arises as to what then should be measure of economic development and national welfare.

The alternative measure should be such as may promote human welfare, equitable distribution of income and sustainable economic development. Such a measure is called Green GNP.

48. Who among the following Indian economists has done pioneering work on National Income?

- (a) Jagdish Bhagwati
- (b) ML Seth
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) VKRV Rao

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10 +2) Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Indian economists Mr VKRV Rao has done pioneering work on National Income. The first scientific method was made by Professor VKRV Rao in 1931-32 to calculate National Income of India. One of his work on National Income was 'changes in India's National Income, a static economy in progress' (1954). The other was the National Income of British India (1941).

49. In calculating National Income, which of the following is included?

- (a) Services of housewives
- (b) Pensions
- (c) Income of smugglers
- (d) Income of watchmen

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2005, (10+2) Exam, 2000]

Expl:- Alfred Marshall in his 'Principle of Economics' (1949) defines National S Income as 'The labour and capital of a country, acting on its natural resources, produce annually a certain net aggregate of commodities, material and immaterial, including services of all kinds and Net Income due on account of foreign investments must be added in.'

This is the true Net National Income or revenue of the country or the national dividend." So, the income of watchmen will be included while computing it.

50. Which of the following is not required while computing Gross National Product (GNP)?

- (a) Net foreign investment

- (b) Private investment
- (c) Per Capita Income of citizens
- (d) Purchase of goods by government

Ans. (c)

[SSC SO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Basically, GNP is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a particular year, plus income earned by its citizens (including income of those located abroad), minus income of non-residents located in that country.

GNP measures the value of goods and services that the country's citizens produced regardless of their location. So, Per Capita Income is not required while computing Gross National Product (GNP).

51. Which of the following results by dividing National Income by size of population?

- (a) Per Capita Income
- (b) Subsistence level
- (c) Subsistence expenditure
- (d) Per capita production

Ans. (a)

[SSC SO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Income Per Capita can apply to the average per person income for a city, region or country and used as a means of evaluating the living conditions and quality of life in different areas.

Income per head, is normally defined as the National Income divided by the total population.

52. What does National Income mean?

- (a) The total value of all goods and services produced in the country during a period of 1 year
- (b) The total value of all stocks and shares in the country during a period of 1 year
- (c) The total value of all capital goods produced in the country during a period of 1 year
- (d) The total value of all consumer goods produced in the country during a period of 1 year

Ans. (a)

[SSC SO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- National Income is one of the basic concepts in microeconomics. National Income means the total income of the nation.

The aggregate economic performance of the whole economy is measured by the National Income data.

National Income refers to the total value of all final goods and services produced in the country during a period of 1 year.

53. The difference between the GNP and the NNP is equal to the—

- (a) Consumer expenditure on durable goods
- (b) Direct tax revenue
- (c) Indirect tax revenue
- (d) Capital depreciation

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2004]

Expl:- Net National Product (NNP) is the value of GNP after deducting depreciation of plant and machinery.

NNP= GNP- Depreciation or NNP + Depreciation = GNP or GNP- NNP= Depreciation

54. National Income refers to—

- (a) Money value of goods and services produced in a country during a year
- (b) Money value of stocks and shares of a country during a year
- (c) Money value of capital goods produced by a country during a year
- (d) Money value of consumer goods produced by a country during a year

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- National Income refers to the money value of all final goods and services produced by the normal residents of a country while working both within and outside the domestic territory of a country in an accounting year.

National Income also includes Net Factor Income from abroad.

55. The National Income of a country is—

- (a) Government annual revenue
- (b) Total productive income
- (c) Surplus of the public sector enterprise
- (d) Export and Import

Ans. (b)

[SSC SO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- National Income is the total economic activity (production of finished goods and services calculated in monetary value) within the economic territory of a country by its residents during the year of accounting. In other words, National Income of a country is the Net National Product at factor cost.

56. The method of calculating the National Income by the product method is otherwise known as—

- (a) Income method (b) Value added method
- (c) Expenditure method (d) Net output method

Ans. (d)

[SSC SO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- According to Simon Kuznets, National Income accounting of a country is calculated by three methods. In this method, net value of final goods and services produced in a country during a year is obtained, which is called total final product. This represents Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Net Income earned in foreign boundaries by national is added and depreciation is subtracted from GDP. It is also called value added method. In this method, a total of Net Income earned by working people in different sectors and commercial enterprises is obtained. Incomes of both categories of people, paying taxes and not paying taxes are added to obtain National Income. By income method, National Income is obtained by adding receipts as total rent, total wages, total interest and total profit.

Consumption Method is also called expenditure method. Income is either spent on consumption or saved. Hence, National Income is the addition of total consumption and total savings. In India, a combination of production method and income method is used for estimating National Income.

57. National Income at factor cost is equal to—

- (a) Net National Product - Indirect Taxes + Subsidies
- (b) Net National Product - Direct Taxes + Subsidies
- (c) Gross National Product - Depreciation Charges
- (d) Net National Product + Net Income from Abroad

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2002]

Expl:- The National Income is calculated annually. According to National Income Committee (1949), a National Income estimate, measures the volume of commodities and services turned out during a given period counted without duplication.

In India, Net National Income at factor cost is called National Income. $NNIC = NNP - \text{Indirect Taxes} + \text{Subsidies}$

58. While estimating National Income which of the following is not taken into account?

- (a) Services of a teacher
- (b) Services of a doctor
- (c) Services of a housewife
- (d) Services of a maid servant

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Services provided by housewives can be categorised as non-economic services and thus, cannot be accounted in National Income.

National Income is the sum of all the final goods and services produced in a country, in a particular period of time.

59. Gross National Product is the money measure of—

- (a) All tangible goods produced in a country
- (b) Final goods and services produced in the economy
- (c) Services generated annually in the economy
- (d) All tangible goods available in the economy

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Gross National Product (GNP) is the market value of all products and services produced in 1 year by labour and property supplied by the residents of a country.

It is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a particular year, plus income earned by its citizens (including income of those located abroad), minus income of non-residents located in that country. $GNP = GDP + X - I$

Where X = Income earned and received by Indian working abroad. I = Income earned and received by non-Indians in India.

60. Gross National Product means—

- (a) Gross value of finished goods

- (b) Money values of the total national production for any given period
- (c) Gross value of raw materials
- (d) Money value of inputs and outputs

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Gross National Product (GNP) is the market/monetary value of all products and services produced in 1 year by labour and property supplied by the residents of a country. $GNP = GDP + X$

Where, X = Income earned and received by Indians working abroad / = Income earned and received by non-Indians in India

61. Aggregate net value of the output in 1 year is the—

- (a) National Income at factor cost
- (b) Gross Domestic Product at market prices
- (c) Net National Product at market prices
- (d) Gross National Product at market prices

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Net National Product at market price is the market value of the output of final goods and services produced at current price in 1 year of a country.

If we subtract the depreciation charges from the Gross National Product, we get Net National Product at Market Price.

$$NNP_{mp} = GNP_{mp} - \text{Depreciation}$$

62. Net National Product in National Income accounting refers to—

- (a) Gross Domestic Product— Depreciation
- (b) Gross Domestic Product + Subsidies
- (c) Gross Natic a Product—Depreciation
- (d) Gross National Product + Subsidies

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Depreciation does not become part of anybody's income.

If we deduct depreciation from GNP, the measure of aggregate income that we obtain is called Net National Product (NNP). $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

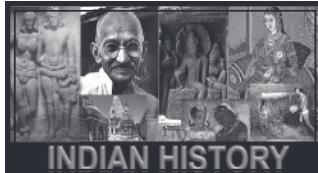
63. A very high rise in National Income at current market prices and a low rise at constant prices reveals—

- (a) The high rate of growth in the economy at the current period
- (b) The increased production in the current period
- (c) The improper growth of the economy
- (d) The high rate of inflation prevailing in the economy

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2002]

Expl:- When national output is multiplied by present ruling price, we obtain National Income at current prices. On the other hand, if the national output is multiplied by the base price is called National Income at constant price.



INDIAN HISTORY

Ancient History

PREHISTORIC TIMES AND HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

1. How were the streets of cities in Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Wide and Straight
- (b) Narrow and Unhygienic
- (c) Slippery
- (d) Narrow and Curved.

Ans. (a) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:— The streets were wide and straight in Indus Valley civilization. Here the roads from east to west and north to south going down, were cut at right angles.

2. The Ruins of Harappa and Mohanjodaro were found on which of the following river bank?

- (a) Ravi
- (b) Indus
- (c) Beas
- (d) a and b both

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer (grade D) Exam 2010]

Expl:— Harappa was located on the bank of the Ravi while Mohanjodaro was located on the bank of Indus.

3. Which is the script of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Kharshthi
- (c) Unknown
- (d) Brahmi

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:— Around Sixty four original sign in the Indus script, from 250 to 450 characters which were found on the rectangular seals of selkdi and copper pellet. This script was symbolic. This script has not read yet.

4. Which was the only city of the Indus without fortification?

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Mohanjodaro
- (d) Chanhudaro

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:— Chanhudaro was the only city of Indus without fortification. It was situated on the left bank of Indus river. The large quantity of cosmetics was found here. This was an industrial city. An impressive workshop recognised as Bead making factory, was found at chanhudaro which included a furnace.

5. Which was the biggest building in Mohanjodaro?

- (a) Great Bath
- (b) Granary
- (c) Huge Hall
- (d) Two Story Building

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:— The Granary of Mohanjodaro was 45.71 meter long and 15.23 meter wide and that was the biggest building there. The length of the great bath from north to south was 11.88 m and breadth from east to west was 7.01 m.

6. The Great bath was found at –

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Harappa | (b) Lothal |
| (c) Chanhudaro | (d) Mohanjodaro |

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:— See the explanation of the above question.

7. Whose statue was an important creation of the people of Indus Valley Civilization?

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) Natraj | (d) Dancing Girl |
| (c) Buddha | (d) Narasimha |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:— Dancing Girl is a bronze statue dating around 2500 BC, from The Mohenjo-Daro site of the Indus Valley Civilization.

8. The worship of Mothergoddess was related to –

- | |
|-----------------------------------------|
| (a) With the Aryan Civilization |
| (b) With the Mediterranean Civilization |
| (c) With the Indus Valley Civilization |
| (d) With the Vedic Civilization |

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:— The Worship of Mothergoddess was the specific characteristic of Indus Valley Civilization. Archocology evidences prove this fact.

9. Which was the part of Indus Valley Civilization?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Kalibangan | (b) Lothal |
| (c) Ropar | (d) Mohanjodaro |

Ans. (b)

Expl:— Lothal is close to Saragwala village that's in Ahmedabad district. In between 1955 and 1962, it was excavated in the direction of S.R. Rao, where the remain of a town two miles inhabited received. It was divided in 6 parts. The ruins of Defence ramparts, roads and houses and elevated platforms were found here. Here the most valuable achievement was a large size cardoon (214×3 cm) which was made up of pared brick. Rao said this 'the ships dock'. Hence lothal was a port city. It was situated on the banks of bhoguva river. Two different mounds are not found in Lothal. The entire along was surrounded by a single wall.

10. At a place called Lothal, artificial dockyard was from which civilization-

- (a) Indus Valley
- (b) Mesopotamian
- (c) Egypt
- (d) Persian

Ans. (a)

[SSC section officer, Exam 2006]

Expl:– Artificial Dockyard of Indus Valley civilization was at Lothal.

11. What was the strength of Indus economy-

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Business
- (c) Pattery
- (d) Crockery

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:– The economic base of Indus civilization was agriculture and animal husbandry cotton was first cultivated by the people of Indus civilization. In addition, they used to produce wheat, barley and rice. The evidences of cow, ox, buffalo, camel, sheep, goat, pig, and dog etc. are found there. But Indus people didn't know about horses. These people were expert in business and craft Industry.

12. Which of the following has not been found in the excavation in Terracotta of Indus Valley sites?

- (a) Buffalo
- (b) Sheep
- (c) Cow
- (d) Pig

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2015]

Expl:– There is no evidences of cow in terracotta in Indus civilization.

VEDIC AGE

1. The staple food of Vedic Aryans was -

- (a) Barley and Rice
- (b) Milk and its Products
- (c) Rice and Pulses
- (d) Vegetables and Fruits

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:– The vedic economy revolved around cow and dairy products, which was clear from the references found in the Rig Veda. Cheese and barley pudding is mentioned in Rig Veda. A food called 'Karambh' was cooked with barley and curd. Rice and salt is not mentioned in Rig Veda.

2. Which of the following grain was first used by humans?

- (a) Barley
- (b) Oats
- (c) Rye
- (d) Wheat

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2012]

Expl:– First grain used by humans was barley.

3. What was the first metal used by Vedic People?

- (a) Silver
- (b) Gold
- (c) Iron
- (d) Copper.

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:– The first metal used by Vedic People was copper. 'Aayas' Metal is mentioned in Rig Veda but it's identity is suspectable. Some scholars suggest this metal as copper, bronze or iron. But Rig Vedic Aryans were not familiar with iron.

4. What the meaning of 'Veda'?

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Intelligence
- (c) Efficient
- (d) Power

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:– The word 'Veda' means knowledge.

5. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the Pre-Aryans because—

- (a) They used elephants on a large scale.
- (b) They were taller and stronger.
- (c) They were from an advanced urban culture.
- (d) They used chariots driven by horses.

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2010]

Expl:– In the early Vedic period Varna system was based on Occupations. In the 9th mandal (chapter) of Rig Veda, it's mentioned That my father is a doctor, my mother is a miller and I am a poet.

6. The Rig – Vedic Aryans were a pastoral people which barne out by the fact that –

- (a) There were many references to the cow in the Rig Veda.
- (b) Most of the Wars were fought for the sake of cows.
- (c) Gifts made to priests were usually cows and mode, never land.
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:– We can say Rig – Vedic Aryans were a pastoral cow in the Rig – Veda. There are 176 references in the Rig – Veda about cows. Cow was known as perfect wealth. Gifts made to priests were usually cows and mode, never land. They used land for Cultivation, to leveling of field, seed, implements but land was Not their own property.

7. Who was the first European to say that "Aryans are the one"?

- (a) Sir William Johns
- (b) H.H. Wilson
- (c) Max Muller
- (d) General Cunningham

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:– Middle Asia, Rhodes & Bactria are believed Aryan Countries by Max Muller. According to Maxmuller, Indo-Iranian people migrated to Punjab (in east) and Mesopatamia (in west) from Pamir mountain (Roof of the World).

8. Where is the oldest settlement of Aryan Tribes?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Sapta Sindhu
- (d) Delhi

Ans. (*)

[SSC CHSL (Tier 1) 2014]

Expl:– The oldest settlement of Aryan tribes was Sapta Sindhabah Which was extended to the Ganga river from Indus river.

9. Which one of the following tribal assembly was included in the Election of Tribal Chief (sardar)?

- (a) Committee (Samiti)
- (b) Sabha
- (c) Gana
- (d) Vidatha

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2014]

Expl:– ‘Samiti’ is mentioned in Rig Veda, Samiti is called an Institution of expression and public voice of the world. It Contributed significantly to the election and re-election of king (Head of tribal society)

10. The tax, which was buied on people by the king, was called—

- (a) Bali
- (b) Vidatha
- (c) Varman
- (d) Tax

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:– The tax, which was levied on people was called, Bali. The Officers, who collected tax were called ‘Bhagduth’. While Treasurers were called ‘Sangrahita’.

11. From where the famous ‘Gayatri Mantra’ has been taken—

- (a) Yajurveda
- (b) Atharva Veda
- (c) Rig Veda
- (d) Sama Veda

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:– The famous ‘Gayatri Mantra’ has been taken from 3rd mandal of Rigveda. It is dedicated to the ‘SUN’.

12. The words ‘Satyameva Jayate’ in the state Emblem of India were taken from?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Matasya Purana
- (c) Bhagvad Gita
- (d) Mundaka Upanishad

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:– “Satyameva Jayate” (Truth Alone Triumphs) is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad-

13. Which one of the following scholar, challenged Invincible Yajnavalkya for debate?

- (a) Ghosha
- (b) Apala
- (c) Maitreyi
- (d) Gargi

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– Gargi challenged Yajnavalkya for debate. It is mentioned in Brihadaranyakapanishad.

BUDDHIST AND JAIN

1. Gautama Buddha was born at—

- (a) Kushinagar
- (b) Sarnath
- (c) Bodh Gaya
- (d) Lumbini

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL, 1999]

Expl:– Lumbini is a Buddhist pilgrimage site in the Rupandehi district of Nepal. It is the place where Queen Mayadevi gave birth to Siddharta Gautama, who as the Buddha Gautama founded the Buddhist tradition. The Buddha lived between roughly 563 and 483 BC

2. Gautama Buddha’s birthplace is marked by which of the following?

- (a) Rummimdei Pillar of Ashoka Maurya
- (b) Sculpture
- (c) Banyan Tree
- (d) Buddhist Monastery

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2014]

Expl:– The site of birth of Gautama Buddha is marked by a Rummimdei Pillar of ‘Ashoka the Great’. Ashoka built the Sarnath Pillar to preaching of Lord Buddha. He reduced tax to 1/8th past because Gautama Buddha was born there.

3. Name the clan of Buddha belonged to—

- (a) Gnathrika
- (b) Maurya
- (c) Shakya
- (d) Kuru

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam, 2008]

Expl:– Mahatma Buddha was belonged to Shakya Clan. The most Famous Shakya was Gautama Buddha, a member of the ruling Gautama clan of Lumbini, who is also known as “Shakyamuni Buddha”.

4. Where was the first Buddhist council held?

- (a) Vaishali
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Rajgriha (Rajgir)
- (d) Pataliputra

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:– The first Buddhist council was held at Rajgriha (Rajgir) or Rajgir During the reign of Ajatshatru. It was presided by Mahakassapa.

5. Who organized the fifth Buddhist council?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Kanishka
- (c) Harsha
- (d) Bindusara

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:– The fifth Buddhist Council was held at Kannaj during the Reign of Harsha, while third was during the reign of Ashoka and fourth was held during the reign of Buddha.

6. ‘Buddha’ means—

- (a) The Enlightened One
- (b) The Religious Preacher
- (c) The Genius
- (d) The Powerful

Ans. (a)

[SSC Section Off. Exam 2006]

17. The ancient university of India was established at –

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Varanasi | (b) Gaya |
| (c) Nalanda | (d) Taxila |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2005]

Expl:– In India, Nalanda university was established in 5th century by KumarGupta first (415-455 AD). The famous chinese Traveller Hsuan Tsang lived there and studied for 18 months. At that time ‘Sheel Bhadra Yajee’ was the chancellor of Nalanda university. The famous scholars of this university were ‘Chandragomina’ ‘Shantirakshit’ and Kashmiri monk ‘Padmasambhava’.

18. Where did the Buddha attain enlightenment?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Sarnath | (b) Bodh Gaya |
| (c) Kapilavastu | (d) Rajgriha |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:– Buddha attained enlightenment in Bodhgaya.

19. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Triratna | (b) Trivarga |
| (c) Trisarga | (d) Trimurti |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– Triratna of Buddhism are Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha. Sangha has important place in Buddhism. After giving his first sermon in Sarnath, Buddha established ‘Sangha’ with Five Brahmin disciples.

20. “Desire is the cause of all sufferings”. Which religion promoted this?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Buddhism | (b) Jainism |
| (c) Sikhism | (d) Hinduism |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– Buddhist believes that Desire is the cause of all sufferings.

Four noble truths of Buddhism are (a) Sorrow (b) sorrow Community (c) sorrow detention and (d) eight fold path.

21. Hemispherical Dome structure that’s built on the sacred ruins of Buddhist is called –

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Cavin (Stupa) | (b) Religious Order |
| (c) Pillar | (d) Monolith |

Ans. (a)

[SSC Multi Tasking Exam, 2014]

Expl:– The spherical dome structure is built on the sacred ruins of Buddhist is called ‘Stupa’ (cairn). This stupa is called ‘Chaitya’ also.

22. Which one of the following ruler was not contemporary to ‘Buddha’ –

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Udayn | (b) Bimbisara |
| (c) Ajat Shatru | (d) Mahapadmananda |

Ans. (d)

[SSC multitasking Exams 2013]

Expl:– Ajat Shatru, Bimbisara and Udayin were contemporary to Buddha. Mahapadmananda was not contemporary ruler to Buddha.

23. In which year Budha died-

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 483 B.C. | (b) 438 B.C. |
| (c) 453 B.C. | (d) 468 B.C. |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2014]

Expl:– Gautam Buddha died at Kushinagar in 483 B.C., this is called Mahaparinirvana in Buddism.

24. In which one of the following era, Kshatriya had their specific Identity?

- | |
|----------------------------|
| (a) In the Times of Buddha |
| (b) In Mauryan’s Era |
| (c) Later Mauryan’s Times |
| (d) Gupta’s Period |

Ans. (a)

Expl:– Kshatriya had their specific identity in Budha’s times. Mahatama Buddha and Mahavira swami, both were related to Kshatriya’s clan. There is a list of Mahajanapadas in Buddhist Texts ‘Angutarnikaya’ whose maximum ruler was related to Kshatriya’s Clan.

25. Who was Mahavira?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 21st Tirthankara | (b) 24th Tirthankara |
| (c) 23rd Tirthankara | (d) 22nd Tirthankara |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam, 2012]

Expl:– Mahavira was the 24th Tirthankara of Joins and original Founder of Jainism. The 23rd tirthankar of Jains was Pasravnath.

26. Who was the founder of Jainism in India?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) Gautama | (b) Mahavira |
| (c) Chandra Gupta | (d) Ashoka |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:– In India, the first Tirthankara of Jainism was Rishabh Dev or Aadinath. And his name is mentioned with 22nd tirthankara in ‘Rig Veda’. Till the time of 23rd Tirthankara ‘Pasrvanath’ Followers of Jainism was known as ‘Nirgranthan’. Later When Mahavira spreaded his views, it was called ‘Jainism’

27. Which of the following is Parinirvana place of Mahavira?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (a) Pava | (b) Sarnath |
| (c) Vaishali | (d) Shravanalelagola |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:– God Mahavira got ‘Parinirvan’ in the capital of Mallas Mahajanapadas ‘Pava’ or ‘Parapuri’. Pavapuri issituated in Nalanda district of Bihar. Mahavira swami was 24th tirthankara of Jainism. The first tirthankara was Aadinath and 23rd was Pasarvanath.

28. Jain literature is called ----

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (a) Tripitaka | (b) Veda |
| (c) Aaryasutra | (d) AGAMAS |

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– Jain literature is called ‘AGAMAS (Principles). It consists of 12 Angas, 12 upangas, 10 prakirnas, 6 ched sutras, 4 mool sutras And anuyoga sutras. The Buddha literature is known as ‘Tripita.

29. Who was the last ruler of India that adopted Jainism in his last days?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) Samudra Gupta | (b) Bidusara |
| (c) Chandra Gupta | (d) Aashoka |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:– Chandragupta Maurya adopted Jainism in his last days. He went to South India (Shravanabelogola, near Mysore, Karnataka), under the leadership of Bhadrabahu, where he died observing Fast.

30. The famous Jain centre in South India is situated at----

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Rameshwaram | (b) Kanchi |
| (c) Madurai | (d) Shravanabelogola |

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– The famous Jain centre is Shravanabelogola, which is situated in Mysore (Karnataka), there is a statue of Gommateshwara, which is Built by Chavrendaray.

INDIA – AFTER – 6TH CENTURY BC

1. In India, Ancient Iron Age is attached with-

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Gray pottery |
| (b) Black and Red Pottery |
| (c) Ocher Coloured Pattery |
| (d) Northern Black Polish Pottery |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:– The antiquity of iron is confirmed by archaeological evidences. The remains of iron age was found from Atranjikheda, Aalamgirpur, Mathura, Roper, shravasti etc. The people of this used a specific kind of utensils, which was called gray pottery.

2. Which one of the following was in great stock before the 6th century B.C.–

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (a) Copper | (b) Tin |
| (c) Lead | (d) Iron |

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:– Iron was in great stock before 6th century B.C.

3. Which of the following ruler was responsible for the rise of Magadha?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Bindusara | (b) Ajatshatru |
|---------------|----------------|

- | |
|---------------|
| (c) Bimbisara |
|---------------|

- | |
|--------------|
| (d) Vasudeva |
|--------------|

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:– Bimbisara was the ruler of Magadha in 545 B.C. He built Rajgriha and made it its capital. He was the follower of Buddhism. And he sent his Rajvaidya ‘Jeevak’ to Chandrapadyota (Ruler of Avanti) for his service. Bimbisara was killed by his son Ajatsatru. Bimbisara was responsible for rise of Magadha.

4. Which was the first site to use elephants in their battles?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Kaushala | (b) Magadha |
| (c) Champa | (d) Avanti |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:– Magadha used elephants in their battle for the first time in The forests of Magadha, elephant’s population were high.

5. Who was the teacher of Alexander the Great?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| (a) Darius | (b) Cyrus |
| (c) Socrates | (d) Arastu (Aristotle) |

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam 2015]

Expl:– Aristotle was the teacher of Alexander the great, Alexander attacked on India in 326 B.C. and he conquered the Northern-West areas on India.

6. What was the suitable language for source material in ancient times?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Sanskrit | (b) Pali |
| (c) Brahmi | (d) Kharoshti |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2016]

Expl:– In the ancient times, Sanskrit was the most suitable language for source materials.

7. Herodotus is considered as ---

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Father of History | (b) Father of geography |
| (c) Father of politics | (d) Father of philosophy |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2006]

Expl:– Herodotus is considered as Father of History.

8. Alexander fought with Porus at—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Hydaspes | (b) Jhelum |
| (c) Panipat | (d) Jaraiyn |

Ans. (*)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:– According to greek sources, alexandar battle with Porus happened on the bank of Hydaspes river. Alexander defeated Porus in this battle, but he befriended him and returned his state Because he was impressed by his braveness. Jhelum river is called ‘Hydaspes’ in Greek language. Hence option (a) and (b) both are correct.

9. Who faced greek ruler Alexander on the bank of Jhelum?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Bindusara | (b) Chandragupta Maurya |
| (c) Porus | (d) Dhanananda |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Expl:– See the explanation of the above question.

10. The Religious lessons of ‘Jews’ are called—

- (a) Gnome Collection (Sukti sangraha)
- (b) Musa Sanhita (Torah)
- (c) Tripitaka
- (d) Tend Alesta

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– The Religious lessons of Jews are called Torah. And their place of Worship is known as Synagogue’. Tripitaka is the sacred text of Buddhist and ‘Zend Avesta’ is of Persians.

11. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I) Nanda | II) Shishunaga |
| III) Maurya | IV) Haryanka |
| (a) IV, II, III and I | (b) II, I, IV and III |
| (c) IV, II, I and III | (d) III, I, IV and II |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:– Chronological order of Magadhan Dynasties are Haryanka Dynasty (544 BC – 412 B.C), Shishunaga dynasty (412 B.C to 345 B.C), Nanda Dynasty (345 BC to 322 BC), Maurya Dynasty (322 BC to 184 BC). Hence the correct option is (c).

12. Mahabhasya was written by—

- (a) Gargi
- (b) Manu
- (c) Bana
- (d) Patanjali

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:– Patanjali was the creature of Mahabhasya. Maurayan rulers sold status to overcome financial crisis, this is mentioned in Mahabhasya.

13. Recognise the medicinal trio of ancient India from the following options.

- (a) Charaka, Sushruta, and Bharata
- (b) Charak, Sushruta and Patanjali
- (c) Charak Sushruta, and Banabhatta
- (d) Charak, Vatsyayana, and Banabhatta.

Ans. (c)

[SSC C.P.O Exam, 2012]

Expl:– Charak, Sushruta, and Banabhatta are known as medicinal trio Of ancient India. The three of them were expert in Ayurveda.

14. What was the suitable language for source material in Ancient Times?

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Pali
- (c) Brahmi
- (d) Kharoshthi

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2016]

Expl:– Sanskrit was the main language for source material in Ancient Times.

Questions asked in Exams (2005-2015)

1. Who took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya?

- (a) Bimbisara
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Bindusara
- (d) Vishnugupta

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:– Bindusara took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya.

2. Who exiled Greeks from India?

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (b) Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya
- (c) Ashoka Bindusara

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:– The credit of banishment of Greeks goes to Chandra Gupta Maurya. In 305 BC, A battle took place between greek ruler Seleucus Nicator and Chandra Gupta Maurya. After being defeated, Seleucus Nicatar married his daughter Helena to Chandra Gupta Maurya and gave him his states ‘Jedrosiya” and Peripemisdayi in dowry.

3. Where were the riots during Bindusara’s time?

- (a) Ujjain
- (b) Pushkalavati
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Rajgriha

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:– During the time of Chandra Gupta Maurya’s son Bindusara, There was some riots in Taxila. Bindusara sent Ashoka to taxila for suppressing revolt Ashoka not only suppressed revolt there but also won trust and love of the people.

4. Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days here-

- (a) Kashi
- (b) Pataliputra
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Shravanabelagola

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days in Shravanabelagola (Near Mysore, Karnataka). He went there under the leadership of Jain Guru ‘Bhadrabahu’, where he died observing fast. This is called Sanlekh or Santhara.

5. Which one of the following description is best suitable for Ashoka’s Monarchy?

- (a) Illuminated Voluntarily Reign
- (b) Centralised Monopoly
- (c) Oriental Voluntarily Reign
- (d) Direct Democracy.

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:– Mauryan monarchism was based on centralized monopoly During Ashoka’s reign.

6. Ashoka changed his administrative policy due to which incident?

- (a) Third Buddhist Council
- (b) Kalinga Battle
- (c) Adopted Buddhism
- (d) Sent Missionary to Cylon

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2016]

Expl:— Ashoka changed his administrative policy after Kalinga battle. After Kalinga war, Ashoka left the policy of Bherighosh and Adopted Dhammaghosh.

7. Which one of the following person was also known as Devenama Priyadassi (Priyadarshi)?

- (a) Mauryan king Ashoka
- (b) Mauryan king Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (c) Gautam Buddha
- (d) God Mahavira

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2002, 2012]

Expl:— In Ashoka Inscriptions, he is called as ‘Devanampriya’, ‘Devanampiyadarshi’ and ‘King’ etc. He is also named as ‘Ashokavardhan’ in mythologies.

8. Who is famous as ‘Devanampriya’?

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Samundra Gupta
- (d) Harshavardhana

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:— see the explanation of above question.

9. Which one of the following remarked the king Ashoka’s conversion?

- (a) Rock Edict II
- (b) Rock Edict IV
- (c) Rock Edict VI
- (d) Rock Edict XIII

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:— Info about Ashoka’s conversion is marked by rock-edict XIII (13). This incident happened in 261 B.C. During 8th years of Ashoka’s Reign he expressed his sorrow and remorse by this Rock – edict.

10. In which inscription, Ashoka announced Bherighosh and mentioned about the people who suffered in battle?

- (a) Maski Inscription
- (b) Rock – Edict 13
- (c) Rock Edict 11
- (d) Rock Edict 10

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:— Ashoka announced Bherighosh and mentioned about the People in Rock – edit 13.

11. Who was the greek ambassador that come to Chandra Gupta Maurya’s court –

- (a) Kautilya
- (b) Selucus Nicatar
- (c) Megasthenes
- (d) Jastin

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL, Exam, 2011]

Expl:— Megasthenes was the first who came to India. Megasthenes was the ambassador of Greek ruler Secucus Nicatar. He wrote a book ‘Indica’ in which he wrote about Mauryan society and administration.

12. Who wrote the Indica?

- (a) Tsing
- (b) Megasthenes
- (c) Fahiyani
- (d) Hwen Ts’ang

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:— Megasthenes was an ancient Greek historian, diplomat and Indian ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period, author of the work Indika.

13. Who was the greek ambassador in Mauryan court?

- (a) Alexander
- (b) Megasthenes
- (c) Plato
- (d) Aristatle

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:— Megasthenes was the greek ambassador in Mauryan court.

14. Ashoka adopted Buddhism under whose influence?

- (a) Vishnugupta
- (b) Upagupta
- (c) Brahmugupta
- (d) Brihadratha

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:— Ashoka adopted Buddhism under the influence of ‘Upagupta’ (Buddhist monk).

15. The famous teacher Chanakya was related to which university?

- (a) Taxila
- (b) Nalanda
- (c) Vikramshila
- (d) Vaishali

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:— Chanakya was the teacher of Chandragupta Maurya and he was related to Taxila University.

16. Kalinga war happened in which year?

- (a) 261 B.C.
- (b) 263 B.C.
- (c) 232 B.C.
- (d) 240 B.C.

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:— Ashoka attacked Kalinga in 261 B.C. During the eighth year of his reign clear evidences of this is in rock Edict XIII.

17. The effect of Kalinga war on Ashoka appeared at-

- (a) Inscriptions on Piller
- (b) Rock-Edict 13
- (c) Excavation
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– The effect of Kalinga war on Ashoka is marked Rock Edict 13.

18. Which one of the following centre was famous for education During Mauryan's period?

- (a) Ujjain
- (b) Vallabh
- (c) Nalanda
- (d) Taxila

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL, 2012]

Expl:– Taxila was famous educational centre at that time. People from all over the world came here to studying. At present, it's Situated in Islamabad (Capital of Pakistan). Chandra Gupta Maurya also studied here. Chanakya was the famous teacher of Taxila University.

19. Who was the creature of Arthashastra?

- (a) Ghanananda
- (b) Kautilya
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Pushyamitra

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:– The famous book “Arthashastra” is written by Kautilya. The knowledge about Mauryan administration and financial-Social situation of that time can be attained from this book.

20. Ashoka's inscription is written in which language?

- (a) Magadhi
- (b) Brahmi
- (c) Pali'
- (d) Devnagri script

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– Ashoka's inscription, which are in Shahbazgarhi, and Mansehra, are written in Kharosthi script. Taxila inscriptions are in Aramaic script. Except these all inscriptions are in Brahmi Script.

21. Who deciphered Ashoka's inscription for the first time and when?

- (a) 1810-Harry Smith
- (b) 1787-John Jower
- (c) 1825-Charles Metcalfe
- (d) 1837-James Prinsep

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:– Ashoka's inscription was read in 1837 for the first time by James Prinsep. While the first inscription, that was discovered By T. Fanthellar in 1750, was Delhi-Meerut inscription. The Famous hisearian D.R. Bhandarkar tried to write Ashokans only on the basis of inscriptions.

22. Which one of the following famous ruler is called as ‘Father of Inscriptions’?

- (a) Samudra Gupta
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Kanishka

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– The ruler of Mauryan Dynasty ‘Ashoka’ is also called as ‘Father of Inscriptions’ Ashoka adopted this technique from Iranian Rulers.

23. Who provided protection to third Buddhist council?

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Upali
- (d) Sabbakarni

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2002]

Expl:– Ashoka organized third Buddhist council in 246 BC in Patliputra after 236 years of Buddha’s death. The result of this Council was Abhidhamma Pitaka.

24. Who was the spatial (Sthaanik) during Mauryan's period?

- (a) District Administrator
- (b) Provincial Administrator
- (c) Village Administrator
- (d) City Administrator

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– District Administrator was the Sthaanik during Mauryan period. Megasthenes called ‘Astronomai’ to the main officer of city. According to this, district magistrate was ‘Agronomai’.

25. Which dynasty ruled over ‘Magadha’ after Mauryan Dynasty?

- (a) Satavahan
- (b) Shunga
- (c) Nanda
- (d) Kanva

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:– Shunga Dynasty ruled over Magadha after Mauryan. Pushya Mitra Shunga killed Brihadrath in 184 BC and established Shunga Dynasty.

LATER MAURYA'S PERIOD

1. What is ‘MILINDA PANHO’?

- (a) Place of Buddhist
- (b) Name of Buddha
- (c) Buddhist Name of Art
- (d) Buddhist Text

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013].

Expl:– MILINDA PANHO is a Buddhist text which is authored by Nagasena.

2. Charak was a doctor in whose court?

- (a) Harsha
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Kanishka

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2001]

Expl:— Charak was a doctor in Kanishka's court. He is known as 'Father of Medicine'. He wrote 'Charaka Samhita'. This is a text About medicines and ayurveda.

3. Which one of the following art is a combination of Indo-Greek style during kushan peiod?

- (a) Kushan Art (b) Persian Art
- (c) Gandhara Art (d) Mughal Art

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:— The Gandhara school of art blossom during Kanishka Reign. The content of this art was Indian Greek and Roman. That's why it is called Greek-Roman, Greek-Buddhist and Indo-Greek also. First, it was recognised in Gandhara so it's called Gandhara Art.

4. Who was the famous king of Kushan Dynasty?

- (a) Kanishka (b) Pulakeshin
- (c) Harsha (d) Vikramaditya

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:— Kanishka was the famous ruler of Kushan dynasty. He started Shake Sambar (era) in 78 AD.

5. In which year, Kanishka took over the thrown?

- (a) 108 AD (b) 78 AD
- (c) 58 AD (d) 128 AD

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL, 2011]

Expl:— He took over the thrown in 78 AD. Shaka Samvat is started from this date.

6. Who started shaka samvat and when?

- (a) Kidphises in 58 BC
- (b) Rudradaman in 78 AD
- (c) Vikramaditya in 58 BC
- (d) Kanishka in 78 AD.

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam. 2008]

Expl:— Kanishka was the founder of 'Shaka Samvat' He started Shaka Era in 78 AD.

7. Which one of the following was the ruler of Kushan Dynasty, who protected Buddhism?

- (a) Kautilya (b) Ashoka
- (c) Vikramaditya (d) Kanishka

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:— Kushan Ruler Kanishka was the protector of Buddhism. The fourth Buddhist council was organized in Kundalangram (Kashmir) during his Reign. The President of this council was Buddhist Scholar VAsumitra and Vice-President was 'Ashwaghosh.' After this, Buddhism divided in two Sects- Hinayanas (Therouadins) and Mahayana.

8. Match the following literary work with their writers-

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Kavirajamarga | 1. Mahaviracharya |
| (b) Aadipurana | 2. Sankatyayan |
| (c) Gaditsarasasmriha | 3. Amaghvarsh |
| (d) Amaghvirthi | 4. Jinsen |

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	2	1
(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 2	1	3	4

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:— Correct match are-

Literature	Writer
Kavirajamarga	Amaghawarsha
Aadipurana	Jinsena
Gaditsarasasmriha	Mahaveer Acharya
Amaghvirthi	Sankatyayan

9. Match the correct pairs—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Vikram Samvat | 1. 248 AD |
| (b) Shaka Samvat | 2. 320 AD |
| (c) Kalachuri Samvat | 3. 58 AD |
| (d) Gupta Samvat | 4. 78 AD |
| (a) A1, B2, C3, D4 | (b) A3, B4, C1, D2 |
| (c) A4, B3, C2, D1 | (d) A2, B1, C4, D3 |

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:—

Correct match are ----

Vikram Samvat-	58 A.D
Saka Samvat-	78 A.D
Kalchuri Samvat-	248 A.D
Gupta Samvat-	320 A.D

10. During whose reign did the Gandhara School of art blossom?

- (a) Harsha (b) Ashoka
- (c) Kanishka (d) Chandragupta IIInd

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:— The Gandhara School of Art blossom during Kanishka Reign. The Centre Point of this art was Gandhara. That's why it's called Gandhara Art.

11. What is the name of art style of the integrated characteristics of Indian-Greek art?

- (a) Snikhar (b) Varna
- (c) Nagan (d) Gandhara

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2001]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question

12. Who was the author/ writer during the reign of Kanishka?

- (a) Nagarjun and Ashwagosh
- (b) Vasumitra and Ashwaghosh
- (c) Charaka and Sushruta
- (d) Ashwaghosh and Kalidasa

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Nagarjuna and Ashwaghosha were the two main writers in the Reign of Kanishka. Vasumitra was also in the court but not a writer.

13. In the ancient time who was the great ruler of Kalinga?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Ajatshatru | (b) Bindusara |
| (c) Kharawela | (d) Mayursharma |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Kharawela was the great ruler of Kalinga. He was brave and eminent. The source of this information is Hathigumpha inscriptions. He was the ruler in the 2nd century B.C., and had relations with the Chedi Dynasty. He has conquered many, amongst which the victory over the Ruler Brihaspati of Magadh and Satakarni ruler of the south are Major. He was successful in taking the statue of Jain. Tirthankara From Magadha to Kalinga. He constructed streams and places at the Shore. (Mahavijaya Parasad Places). He was the follower of Jainism. He has also been given titles like – Era, Maharaja, Meghavahan, Kalingadhipati.

14. The ruler of Kharwal was the greatest ruler of which Chedi Dynasty?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Cholamandalam | (b) Kalinga |
| (c) Kannoj' | (d) Purushpura. |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the above explanation

15. Who was the great ruler of Satvahan dynasty?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Satakarni-I | (b) Gautamiputra Satakarni |
| (c) Simuk | (d) Haal |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest ruler of Satavahana dynasty.

We get the information about his achievements from his mother Gautami. From Nasik commendation, we get to know, that his Vehicle drank the water of the three oceans (Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Indian ocean).

16. Which one of the options below, is the oldest learning school?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) Taxila | (b) Nalanda |
| (c) Ujjain | (d) Vikramshila |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Taxila was the oldest school of learning. It was established before the Mauryan era. Nalanda and Ujjain were in Gupta era but Vikramshila was the educational centre of the Palal era. Nagari is the capital of the ancient district Gandhara. It is situated between Sindh and Jhelum rivers, and is 20 km west to the alvance Rawalpindi. The snake sacrifice of janamajaya also happened here. It is very famous for it's education and for higher education. The would famous scholar of grammar, Parini, Rajniti and the intellect of Ayurveda medicine, Acharya jeevak, all these great men have acquired their education from Takshshila. Except these, King Naresh Prasenjit, monk Vasubandhu have also taken their education from Takshshila. Chandragupta Maurya took his army education from here. Chanakya was the main teacher here.

GUPTA DYNASTY

Exam Questions (2005-2015)

1. Who is the first known ruler of Gupta Dynasty?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Shree Gupta | (b) Chandragupta I |
| (c) Ghatotkach | (d) Kumargupta |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Shree Gupta was the first ruler of Gupta Dynasty. Chandragupta I was the founder of Gupta Dynasty, whose capital was Patliputra.

2. Who established the rust-free Iron Pillar of Mehrauli (Delhi)?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Gupta | (b) Satvahana |
| (c) Maurya | (d) Kushan |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Chandragupta II, constructed the Iron Pillar in Mehrauli. The Victories of Chandragupta has been inscribed on it. It is a vivid proof of the improved Metallurgical Science.

3. Who was the king acquired the title of 'Vikraditya'?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (a) Skandgupta | (b) Samudragupta |
| (c) Chandragupta II | (d) Kumargupta |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2002, 2006]

Expl:- Chandragupta II was also known as 'Vikramank' or 'Vikramaditya'

4. What was the other name of Chandragupta II?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Samundragupta | (b) Skandgupta |
| (c) Vikramaditya | (d) Rana Gupta |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

5. What were the silver coins during the Gupta age called?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) Dinar | (b) Rupyak |
|-----------|------------|

- (c) Shatman (d) Karshapan

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- During the Gupta Age the gold coins were called Dinar, while silver coins were called Rupyak.

6. Harisena was the court poet of which King?

- (a) Ashoka (b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta (d) Harshvardhana

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Harisena was the court poet of the King Samudragupta. He wrote the 'Allahabad Commendation'. He also acquired the title of "Ashwamedhkharta" and also he was known as 'Kaviraja'.

7. Who was known as Lichchavi Dauhitra?

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Skandgupta
(c) Kumargupta (d) Samudragupta

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Samudragupta was known as Lichchavi Dauhitra. The Prayag Inscription of Samudragupta, it is known as Lichchavi Dauhitra'. His mother as "Kumardevi".

8. Who put an end by attacking Rome, to the Roman Empire – Indian Business?

- (a) Arabians (b) Hungarians
(c) Somalians (d) Turkish

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Somalians attacked Rome and put an end to Roman-Indian business.

9. Whose coin amongst the following does show love towards music?

- (a) Mauryans (b) Nandas
(c) Guptas (d) Cholas

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2011]

Expl:- In a few coins of Samudragupta, one can see the harp recital, showing the love of Guptas for music.

10. Which became of his victories was called the Napolean of India?

- (a) Skandgupta (b) Chandragupta
(c) Brahmagupta (d) Samudragupta

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Samudragupta, in his life faced many battles, but never faced defeat. This is the reason, the famous historian Vincent Smith named him 'The Napolean of India'.

11. Which Indian ruler is famous after the 'The Napolean of India'?

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Samudragupta
(c) Bimbisara (d) Ajatshatru

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

12. What was the 'Golden Era' of Indian Culture?

- (a) Mauryan Era (b) Rajput Era
(c) Chola Era (d) Gupta Era

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The golden era of Indian culture was the Gupta Era.

13. What was the greatest numbered metal introduced during the Gupta Era?

- (a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Copper (d) Iron

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In ancient India, gold coins were introduced in large numbers by the Guptas, which were called Dinar. These gold coins were of appropriate shape and weight and were of different types. Therefore, they were not so pure. In comparison to Kushanas, very few copper coins were found.

14. In which year did the famous Gupta Samvat start?

- (a) 319 AD (b) 600 AD
(c) 78 AD (d) 57 AD

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The famous Gupta Samvat started in the 319 AD. This is also the same date of the coronation ceremony of Chandragupta.

15. Whose achievements have been inscribed on the Allahabad Pillar?

- (a) Harsha (b) Ashoka
(c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Samudragupta's achievements have been inscribed in the Allahabad Pillar. Its creation is done by Harishchandra. The initiating lives in the Pillar, while the bottom once being prouose. It is a beautiful example of the champu style.

16. Who constructed the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- (a) Mahasena (b) Veersena
(c) Vishnusena (d) Harisena

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

17. During whose reign, did Fahien visit India?

- (a) Chandragupta II (b) Samudragupta
(c) Ramagupta (d) Kumargupta

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Fahien did incursion in India from 399-414 A.D. During this time, the eminent ruler of Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II was ruling the North India.

18. Which one of the following historic creation is related to classical Sanskrit Literature?

- (a) Dhammapad
- (b) Veda
- (c) Meghadutam
- (d) Devrjhomlsu

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Meghdutam by Kalidas is related to the classical Sanskrit Literature. The other texts are – Malavikagnimetram Abhignan Shakuntalam etc. This age is considered as the Gupta Age.

19. Who compiled the stories in ‘Panchatantra’?

- (a) Valmiki
- (b) Ved Vyasa
- (c) Vishnu Sharma
- (d) Tusidas

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Vishnu Sharma compiled the stories of Panchatantra.

20. Who is the writer of “Meghadutam”?

- (a) Humayun Kabir
- (b) Khushwant Singh
- (c) Banabhatta
- (d) Kalidas

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The famous Kalidasa, well known as the Shakespeare of India, was an eminent writer in the Gupta Age. His major texts are— Abhignan Shakuntalam, Ritusanhara, Malvikagnimitram, Kumarsambhava, Meghadutam and Raghuvansh.

21. Who amongst of the following was not a doctor?

- (a) Sushruta
- (b) Charak
- (c) Charvak
- (d) Dhanvantari

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Sushruta, Charak and Dhanvantari were the famous doctors of Ayurveda. Charvak on the other hand was well known for his materialistic philosophy.

22. In the ancient India, in whose court did Dhanvantri, the famous doctor give advice?

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Chandragupta II
- (d) Kanishka

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Dhanvantri was the doctor of Ayurveda in the court of Chandragupta II Or Vikramaditya. The major intellectuals in the court of Chandragupta II are – Kalidas, Banabhatta, Varahinihir, Varuchi, Amar Singh, Shank Ghatkarpar etc.

23. Who was Varahmihira?

- (a) Astronaut
- (b) Space Shuttle
- (c) Power station
- (d) Astronomer

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011, 2014]

Expl:- Varahmihir was a famous astronomer of the Gupta Age. His famous Texts are VRIHAD SANHITA and Panchsidhantika in VRIHAD SANHITA, astrology natural history, botony, physical geology are talked about. He has also created VRIJESAK and Laghu Jatak.

24. Under whose reign were the caves of Ajanta constructed?

- (a) Gupta
- (b) Kushana
- (c) Maurya
- (d) Chalukya

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The construction work of Ajanta Caves started in 2nd century and went on till 7th century. The 16th and 17th cave in Ajanta are related to the Gupta Age. The Images of 9-10 caves are from 1st century B.C. 1-2 caves are of the 7th century AD. The pictures in the caves are related to Buddhism.

SOUTH INDIA

Exam Question (2005-2015)

1. What is the center of Roman business during Sangam Age?

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Arikamedu
- (c) Pumpuhar
- (d) Musiri

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Arikamedu was a well-known centre of business, where the products of different countries were collected, and thereafter sent to Rome.

While digging in Arikamedu (Pondicherry), pieces of Roman islands, Jewels, Bowls of glass, Utensils were found. Therefore it is clear that Pondicherry was the centre.

2. What do the Shilatk Iran Temple and Ajanta Caves represent?

- (a) Only Buddhism
- (b) Buddhism & Jainism
- (c) Hinduism and Jainism
- (d) Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- They represented all the three religious Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

3. Who created the Choleshwar Temple?

- (a) Vijayalaya
- (b) Aaditya I
- (c) Kulottung I
- (d) Kulottung II

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The creator of Choleshwar Temple was Vijayalaya. He created it in Narthomalai.

4. Which was the king who took the river Ganga from North to South?

- (a) King Chola Rajraja
- (b) Mahendra
- (c) Rajendra
- (d) Parantak

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:– Rajendra chola took the Ganga river from North to South.

5. Which appellation among the following King Rajendra did not acquire?

- (a) Tyagsamudra
- (b) GangaiKod
- (c) Modikoda
- (d) Pandit chila

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:– "Tyagsamudra", this title was acquired by Vikram Chola. Rest of all were acquired by king Rajendra of Chola Dynasty.

6. Mostly, Chola Temples were devoted to which God/Goddess?

- (a) Vishnu
- (b) Shiva
- (c) Brahma
- (d) Durga

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:– Mostly, Chola Temples were devoted to Shiva. Rajraja I's constructed Brihdishwara Temple in Thanjavur was devoted to Shiva.

7. What was the initial capital of the Rashtrakuta?

- (a) Sopara
- (b) Floora
- (c) Vatapi
- (d) Ajanta

Ans. (*)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:– The initial Rashtrakuta was ended by chalukyas. In 760 AD, Danviterma defeated chalukya ruler Kirtiverma II and made Manyakhet its capital.

8. Who created the Kailashnath Temple in Ellora?

- (a) Rajendra I
- (b) Mahendra Varman I
- (c) Krishna I
- (d) Govinda I

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:– The Kailashnath Temple, Ellora in Maharashtra was constructed by King Krishna I. It is created in the best art.

9. The famous temple of Shiva, in Ellora was constructed by-

- (a) Mauryan King Ashoka
- (b) Gupta ruler Samudragupta
- (c) Chalukya king Pulakeshin II
- (d) Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna I

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

10. The caves of Ellora and Shaikrit temple represent-

- (a) Hinduism and Buddhism
- (b) Buddhism and Jainism
- (c) Hinduism and Jainism
- (d) Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:– The Ellora Caves and Shaikrit Temple are related to Hinduism Buddhism and Jainism. Most temples and caves of Ellora are constructed by the Rashtrakuta Rulers.

11. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram is witnessed by which protected Art?

- (a) Pallavas
- (b) Pandayas
- (c) Cholas
- (d) Cheras

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:– Pallavas witnessed the protected art of the seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram. They were constructed by king Narsimhavarman-I.

12. What was the everlasting contribution of the Rashtrakutas?

- (a) Kalias Temple
- (b) The three poets of Kannada poems, like Pampa, Ponna, and Ranna and the Kalidash Temple.
- (c) Protection of Jainsim.
- (d) Vijaya.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL, 2014]

Expl:– The everlasting contribution of the Rashtrakutas was the Construction of Kaliash Temple for the protection of Pampa, Ponna and Ranna. Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna I, art the big rock to make the Kalash Temple.

13. Which one of the below pair of empire and their capital is incorrect?

- (a) Mauryan-Patliputra
- (b) Pandya-Madurai
- (c) Pallava-Vellore
- (d) Kakatiya-Varangal.

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:– Vellore was not the capital of Pallava dynasty. The capital of Pallav Dynasty was Kanchi. Rest all options are right.

14. In the Pallavareign, which Pallava ruler did a long struggle between The Pallavas and Chalukyas started?

- (a) Mahendravarman I
- (b) Simhavishna
- (c) Narsimha Varman I
- (d) Mahendravarman II

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– During the reign of Mahendravarman I (600-630 AD), a long struggle between Pallavas and chalukyas proceeded

15. Whose great ruler was Pulakeshin-II?

- (a) Kalyanis Chalukya
- (b) Kanchis Pallavas
- (c) Cholas of Tamilnadu
- (d) Chalukya of Vatapis

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– Pulakeshin II was related to the Chalukya Dynasty. He was the most eminent king of this dynasty. This dynasty was established by jay Singh.

16. Which one of the inscription is related to Chalukya King, Pulakeshin-II?

- (a) Maski (b) Hathigumpha
(c) Aehol (d) Nasik

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– Aihole inscription is related to Chalukya king, Pulakeshin-II. It is in the form of commendation and is in Sanskrit and its script is Brahmi and it was written by Ravikirti.

17. Whose protection was gained to the Jain, Ravikirti who also created the Aihole Commendation?

- (a) Pulakeshin I (b) Harsha
(c) Pulakeshin II (d) Kharuel

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:– Chalukya ruler Pulakeshin II protected Ravikirti. He wrote about the Victories of Pulakeshin II in Aihole Inscriptions.

18. Who was the famous ruler of the West Chalukya Dynasty?

- (a) Pulakeshin II (b) Pulakeshin I
(c) Ravikirti (d) Manglesh

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:– Pulakeshin II, was the eminent writer of the west Chalukya Dynasty. After defeating Harshvardhana, he acquired the title of ‘Parmeshwar’

19. In which Pallava empire’s reign were the Rath Temples constructed in Mahabalipuram?

- (a) Mahendravarman I
(b) Narsinh Varman I
(c) Parmeshvarman I
(d) Nandivarman I

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:– The Rath temples in Mahabalipuram were constructed by Narsinhvarman I. The famous chariots were Draupadirath, Bheem Rath and Yudhishtir Rath.

20. Who won Lanka at first?

- (a) Aditya I (b) Rajaraja I
(c) Rajendra (d) Vijayalaya

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:– Chola took over Srilanka and South East Asia. The Chola ruler Rajaraja I attacked singhal and took over the North Side.

21. Which Chola ruler won the North part of Srilanka and made it a part of its empire?

- (a) Parantak (b) Rajendra I
(c) Rajaraja (d) Adhirajendra

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:– Rajaraja won the North Part of SriLanka.

22. What information do we get from the Uttaramerur inscription?

- (a) About Pllavas (b) Cholas
(c) Chalukyas (d) Satvahan

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:– Uttaramerur is situated at the Kanchipuram district of Tamilnadu. This inscription is of about 920 A.D.

23. Which Chola ruler made the new Capital ‘Gangaikonda Cholapuram’?

- (a) Rajendra I (b) Vijaylala
(c) Aditya (d) Rajraja I

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:– The Capital of Chola, ‘Gangaikonda’ Cholapuram, constructed by Rajendra I.

24. Where is the longest corridor of the temple?

- (a) Shreerangam (b) Madurai
(c) Tiruchendur (d) Rameshwaram

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:– Ramnath Temple in rameshwaram is the longest corridor. Its length is 1220 metere.

25. Under whom protection was Kailash Temple constructed?

- (a) Cholas (b) Kadamb
(c) Pallavas (d) Rashtrakutas

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2002, 2008]

Expl:– Kailash Temple of Ellora was constructed by king Krishna I. It is in Vellur, in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra where there are 34 Inscribed caves.

26. Where is the famous Dilwada Temple situated?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:– Ujain temple in Dilwada is situated in Mout Abu. Chalukya Samant Vimalshah constructed it.

27. The empire of Chola Rulers was—

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Bengal

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:– Chola empire took over the most parts of South. But the empire of Chola was established in Tamilnadu.

28. What was the capital of ancient Chola Empire?

- (a) Uraiyur (b) Kaveripumpattinam
(c) Tanjavur (d) Madurai

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]



INDIAN POLITY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. The Advantage of unitary system of governance is-
- (a) More adaptability
 - (b) Strong state
 - (c) More participation by the people
 - (d) Less chance of authoritarianism

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Unitary system is strong and powerful as compared to the federal set-up. Central government strongly controls all the state affairs with a unified command

2. Which of the following country has an Non-written constitution-
- (a) USA (b) UK
 - (c) Pakistan (d) India

Ans. (b) [SSC section off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- The constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organisation is governed. The constitution of India, USA and Pakistan is written constitution but the constitution of UK is Unwritten.

3. The Constituent Assembly which enacted the Constitution of Indian, its members were-
- (a) Nominated by Political Parties
 - (b) Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of different provinces
 - (c) Directly elected by People
 - (d) Nominated by Governor General

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 to Princely States. Out of 296 seats allotted to British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven Governors' provinces and four from Chief Commissioners' Provinces, one from each.

4. How many members were in the interim Parliament of India-
- (a) 296 (b) 313
 - (c) 318 (d) 316

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- The interim government of India formed on 2nd September 1946 from the newly elected constituent assembly of India. There were 296 members in interim parliament of India.

5. When was the first Central Legislative Assembly constituted-
- (a) 1922 (b) 1923
 - (c) 1921 (d) 1920

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Central Legislative Assembly was the lower house of the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India. It was created by the Government of India Act 1919, implementing the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms. It was constituted in 1921. Frederick Whyte was the first president of assembly, while Vithalbhai Patel was its second president.

6. The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted on the scheme of –
- (a) Wavell plan (b) Cripps mission
 - (c) August offer (d) Cabinet mission

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier-1 2013]

Expl:- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the Scheme of Cabinet Mission Plan.

7. Which of the following act suggested the post of Comptroller and Auditor General-
- (a) Act of 1909 (b) Act of 1919
 - (c) Act of 1935 (d) Act of 1947

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- The CAG is an authority, established by the constitution under constitution of India. Part V- Chapter V/sub-part 7B/ Article 147, who audits all the receipts and expenditure of the government of India. Under the act of 1919, the Secretary of India was given the charge to appoint CAG in India.

8. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India-
- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Dr. B.N. Rao (d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2000,06, Matric Level Exam 1999]

Expl:- The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on Dec. 9, 1946. The meeting was attended by 211 members. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest one, was elected as the temporary president of the assembly. Later on, Dec. 11, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and H.C. Mukherjee were elected as the President and vice-president of the assembly. Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor in the assembly.

9. Which of the following was the Chairman of Constituent Assembly of India-

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) M.A. Jinna
- (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Ans. (a) [SSC TAX asst Exam 2007, SSC CGL Tier-1 2011]

10. Indian constitution not only imagines the democratic form of government but also imagines a democratic society, because its ideology consists of-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Justice | 2. Liberty |
| 3. Equality | 4. Fraternity |
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 3 | (d) 1,2,3 and 4 |

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- Indian constitution works on the ideology of Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

11. Liberalism is a symbol of-

- (a) Liberalization
- (b) Nature and Behaviour
- (c) Freedom of Social, Political and Economic aspects
- (d) Religious conservatism

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2015]

Expl:- Liberalism is a political philosophy based on the ideas, freedom and equality. It includes Social, Religious, Political and Economic freedom and International Co-operation.

12. Where can we see the values of Indian democracy in the constitution?

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Part-3
- (c) Part-4
- (d) Part-1

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- The values of Indian democracy can be traced in the Preamble of the constitution. 'The Preamble' of the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose and the principles of document indicates the source from which the document derives its authority & meaning for the people.

13. Which of the following forms are/is described for India in the preamble of constitution-

- (a) A Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
- (b) A Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (c) A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic
- (d) A Republic

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- The Preamble reveals the nature of Indian state: It declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republican polity. Words Socialist, Secular, Integrity were added by 42nd amendment on the recommendation of Sardar swarn singh committee constituted by the late PM Indira Gandhi.

14. Preamble to the constitution of India consists-

- (a) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular Republic
- (b) Socialist, Democratic, Secular Republic
- (c) Democratic, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Republic
- (d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2008]

Expl:- Preamble to the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose and principles of the documents and indicates the source from which the document derives its authority meaning, the people.

15. Which of the following were not included at the time of formation of the constitution-

- (a) Freedom
- (b) Equality
- (c) Socialist
- (d) Justice

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2002,06,08]

Expl:- In 1976 the 42nd Amendment changed this to read sovereign, socialist secular, democratic republic

16. What is Popular Sovereignty-

- (a) Domination of people
- (b) Domination of representative of people
- (c) Domination of Judiciary
- (d) Domination of Legislative

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2015]

Expl:- Popular Sovereignty or The Sovereignty of the people's rule is the principle that the Authority of a State and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives (Rule by the People), who are the source of all political power.

17. When did India become a Complete Sovereign Democratic Republic-

- (a) 26 January 1949
- (b) 26 November 1951
- (c) 26 November 1930
- (d) 26 November 1949

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India drafted by a committee headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on 26 November 1949. Preamble was enacted on 26 November 1949 along with some other Articles rest of the constitution came into effect from 26 January 1950.

18. How many times has The Preamble of the constitution been amended-

- (a) 3 times
- (b) 2 times
- (c) 1 time
- (d) Never amended

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Preamble was amended in 1976. The words "Socialist", "Secular" and "Integrity" were added in the Preamble by 42nd Amendment Act 1976.

19. Which of the following term is not used in the preamble of the constitution-

- (a) Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Secular
- (d) Union

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2003,07,09]

Expl:- The word “Federal” is not used in the preamble of the constitution. But under Article 1, India is declared as a “Union of States”.

20. Which of the following is not mentioned in The Preamble of our constitution-

- (a) Justice
- (b) Fraternity
- (c) Equality of dignity
- (d) Adult suffrage

Ans. (d)

[SSC PCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Justice, Fraternity and Equality of dignity are mentioned in the Preamble of Constitution. Universal adult suffrage is mentioned under Article 326 which enables citizen of India to vote for election of Loksabha and state Legislative Assemblies.

21. The Philosophy and values of the makers of constitution are reflected in-

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) Directive principles of state policy
- (c) The preamble
- (d) Fundamental duties

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Preamble reflects the Philosophy and the values of the makers of constitution. In case of “Berubari Union” (1960), it was depicted that “Preamble is the key to clear the intentions of the makers of constitution”.

22. Where is the word “Federal” used in the constitution of India-

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Part3
- (c) Article 368
- (d) Nowhere in constitution

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Under Article 1, India is described as a “Union of States”. Federal word is not mention in our constitution.

23. In which of the following form, India has been described as in the constitution-

- (a) Confederation
- (b) Unitary
- (c) Union of states
- (d) Federation

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- Part 1, Article 1 of the constitution says-“BHARAT means India, shall be union of states”. The states and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the first schedule. The territory of India shall comprise.

24. In which of the form, composit India has been described in the constitution-

- (a) A Union State
- (b) Semi-Federal
- (c) Federation of States and Territories
- (d) Partly Unitary and Partly Federal

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2005, CGL Exam, 2000]

Expl:- According to Article 1 (1), Bhart means India shall be a Union of States. The states and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the first schedule. The territory of India shall comprise.

25. Under Article 1 of the Indian constitution,it is declared that “Bharat means India shall be _____”-

- (a) Union of States
- (b) Federal State of Unitary features
- (c) Federal State of Federal features
- (d) Federal state

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

26. How India is defined article 1 of the constitution-

- (a) Federal
- (b) Federal with strong unitary base
- (c) Confederation
- (d) Union of states

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 1999,2000,02, section off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

27. The division of power and Independence of judiciary are two important features of –

- (a) Democratic character of government
- (b) Federal character of government
- (c) Socialist character of government
- (d) Unitary character of government

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of government. It contains all the usual features of a federation Viz., two government, Division of powers, written constitution, Supremacy of constitution, Independent judiciary and Bicameralism. Article 1 says that India is a union of states which implies two things: first, Indian federation is not the result of an agreement by the states and second, No state has the right to secede from the federation.

28. The number of union territories in India are-

- (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 9
- (d) 6

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- There are seven union territories in India. These are Delhi, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

29. How many states are in Union of India-

- (a) 28
- (b) 27
- (c) 30
- (d) 29

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Currently, there are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.

30. In which year, the name of Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands was changed in Lakshadweep by parliamentary act-

- (a) 1973
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1972

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Lakshadweep was formerly known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.

31. Which of the following is not an union territory-

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Delhi

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2014]

Expl:- Jammu and Kashmir is not an union territory. It is a special state under Article 370.

32. In 1956, the states reorganisation formed-

- (a) 17 states and 6 union territories
- (b) 17 states and 9 union territories
- (c) 14 states and 6 union territories
- (d) 15 states and 9 union territories

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- The reorganisation of states in 1956 formed 14 states and 6 union territories in India. The states were-Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu Kashmir. Union territories were- Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive Island.

33. Which of the following is not a political right-

- (a) Right to vote
- (b) Right to life
- (c) Right to contest election
- (d) Right to complain in governing bodies of government

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- Right to life is a fundamental right under Article 21.

34. In which of the following year, fundamental duties of Indian citizens were inserted in constitution-

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1976

(c) 1979

(d) 1981

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2010]

Expl:- The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, by the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

35. The Indian constitution came into force on-

- (a) 26 January 1950
- (b) 26 January 1952
- (c) 15 August 1948
- (d) 26 November 1949

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam 2009]

Expl:- The third reading of draft started on Nov. 14, 1949. It was finally passed and accepted on Nov. 26, 1949. The last session of assembly was held on Jan. 24, 1950, Which unanimously elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as president of India as all 284 members of the assembly signed the official copy of the Indian constitution which came into effect from Jan. 26, 1950, known and celebrated as the Republic Day of India.

36. The Indian constitution was adopted on-

- (a) 26 January, 1950
- (b) 26 January, 1946
- (c) 26 November, 1949
- (d) 31 December, 1949

Ans. (c)

[SSC sectional off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

37. 26 November, 1949 is an important day in our constitutional history,because-

- (a) India took oath of complete independence on this day
- (b) The constitution was adopted on this day
- (c) India became republic on this day
- (d) First constitutional amendment was passed on this day

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

38. Who was the constitutional advisor to constituent assembly of India-

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Sir B.N. Rau
- (d) Mr.K.M. Munshi

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2006, Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Jurist B.N.Rau was appointed constitutional adviser to the assembly. Rau prepared the original draft of the constitution and was later appointed a judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague.

39. Who was the constitutional advisor to the constituent assembly at the time of the drafting of the constitution-

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) B.N. Rau
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

40. The serious fault in federal form of government is-

- (a) The Threat of separatism
- (b) Authoritarian Governance
- (c) Ignorance to Local Issues
- (d) Inefficient Administration

Ans. (a)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

41. Bicameral system is a feature of which of the following form of government-

- (a) Parliamentary system
- (b) President system
- (c) Federal system
- (d) Unitary system

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Central legislative is divided in two houses in federal system. The lower house represents the people's representation. The Upper house represents the states.

42. "Democratic centralisation" is a feature of which of the following-

- (a) Democratic State
- (b) Totalitarian State
- (c) Socialist State
- (d) Communist State

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- In a Socialist State, one party rules over and in communist system, the power is centralised to one ruling party. Example- Soviet Russia, China, North Korea, Cuba etc.

43. Which of the following constitutional Amendment is known as "Mini constitution"-

- (a) 7th Constitutional Amendment Act 1956
- (b) 24th Constitutional Amendment Act 1971
- (c) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976
- (d) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- 42nd constitutional amendment act 1976 is known as Mini constitution. 42nd amendment was the only amendment that attempted to change the Basic structure of constitution like, it amended the preamble to our constitution by adding words like socialist, secular etc.

44. In India single citizenship has been adopted from-

- (a) England
- (b) USA
- (c) Canada
- (d) France

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- Single Citizenship means Indian Citizens cannot be citizens of another Country. Citizens of other countries cannot take Indian Citizenship. The provision of single citizenship has been taken from England.

45. Which of the following has the feature of dual citizenship-

- (a) Unitary Government
- (b) Federal Government
- (c) Parliamentary Government
- (d) President Ruled Government

Ans. (b)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- A federal government is a system that divides up power between a strong national government and smaller local government. In federal govt., there may be provision for dual citizenship. For eg. USA.

46. Which of the following part of the constitution is related to the provision of citizenship-

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) 2 | (b) 3 |
| (c) 4 | (d) 5 |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Part II of the Constitution of India (Articles 5-11) deals with the Citizenship of India. Article 5 speaks about citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949).

Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Thus Citizenship Act 1955 was enacted by the Parliament. It is an act to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship, and the same acts speaks about citizenship of India after the commencement of the Constitution.

47. Indian federalism is closer to-

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Nigeria | (b) Australia |
| (c) Canada | (d) USA |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- India adopted the federalism of Canada rather than USA or Switzerland. It is closer to Canada.

48. From where did India adopted the federal system with a strong centre?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) Canada
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) France

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Canada has a form of strong centre with federal states. India adopted it from Canada.

50. The "Rule of law" is the speciality of which of the following-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Britain | (b) USA |
| (c) France | (d) Switzerland |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- The supremacy of law is the main feature of the institution in England. The Rule of law means that there is government to rule in England, no other is ruling the state.

51. Who is considered as the maker of the constitution of India-

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) B.R.Ambedkar
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) B.N.Rau

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- B.R.Ambedkar is considered as the maker of the constitution. He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.

52. Which of the following was not a member of the drafting committee of the constitution-

- (a) B.R.Ambedkar
- (b) Alladi Krishnaswamy
- (c) Gopalaswami Ayyangar
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Rajendra Prasad was not a member of the Drafting Committee. He was the chairman of the Constituent Committee.

53. Which of the following feature of the Indian constitution cannot be amended under article 368.

- (a) Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Federal system, Judicial review
- (b) Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Parliamentary form of government
- (c) Judicial review, and Federal system
- (d) Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Federal system, Judicial review, and Parliamentary form

Ans. (d) [SSC section off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The fundamental features of the constitution like Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Federal system, Judicial review and Parliamentary form of government cannot be amended by Article 368.

54. Which of the following feature has been adopted from the constitution of USA by the maker of Indian constitution-

- (a) Judicial Review
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Removal of the Judges of Supreme Court
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) [SSC lower divisional Exam 2005]

Expl:- Judicial Review Fundamental Rights and Removal of the Judges of Supreme Court have been adopted from the constitution of USA by the maker of Indian Constitution.

55. From which of the following nations,we have taken the provision of judicial review-

- (a) England (b) USA

(c) Canada

(d) Australia

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Judicial review is a process under which executive and (in some countries) legislative actions are subject to review by the judiciary. A court with judicial review power may invalidate laws and decisions that are incompatible with a higher authority; an executive decision may be invalidated for being unlawful or a statute may be invalidated for violating the terms of a written constitution. We have taken the provision of judicial review from USA.

56. Which country has the longest constitution in the world-

- (a) India
- (b) America
- (c) Britain
- (d) France

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2003, Tax asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- India has the longest constitution in the world. It had 395 articles and 8 schedules. Currently, it has 395 articles and 12 schedules.

57. In which of the following state matter, centre can formulate any law with prior discussion with the state-

- (a) Assam
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Kerala

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Under article 370, The central govt. can form any law with prior discussion with the state of jammu and Kashmir.

58. How many subjects are there in union list-

- (a) 52
- (b) 66
- (c) 97
- (d) 99

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- Subjects under different lists are-

Union list-	97
State list-	66
Concurrent list-	47

59. Article 370 of constitution is applicable on which state-

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 370 contains temporary provisions with respect to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir has its own constitution.

60. A person will not be Indian citizen, if he-

- (a) Lives in foreign country for more than five years
- (b) Is penalised by a foreign court
- (c) Adopts the citizenship of another country

- (d) Is employed in another country

Ans. (c)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2001]

Expl:- Under Article 9, persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state will not be a citizen of India.

61. Local governance is the foundation of –

- (a) Elite system (b) Secular state
(c) democracy (d) Reservation

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Local governments are the base of a Democracy, because people's participation is necessary to make a vibrant democracy. Nehru once said that "the powers should be vested to the people of village. Let them work despite their all errors,no need to be feared".

62. Which of the following system is opposite to the foundation of Indian democracy in independence India-

- (a) Party system (b) Parliamentary system
(c) Caste system (d) Economic system

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Caste system was an important feature of Indian society in pre-independence India, but after more than sixty years of independence, caste system is still prevailing in rural India.

63. Which of the following elements are necessary for a democratic system-

- (a) Free and unbiased election
(b) Equality of opportunity
(c) Protection of rights
(d) All of these

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Democracy is a system of government in which the citizens exercise power directly or elect representatives from among themselves to form a governing body, such as Parliament.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

1. Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution have been adopted from which of the following nation-

- (a) America (b) U.K.
(c) Soviet Russia (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

[SSC multitasking Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution have been borrowed from American constitution. There are 6 fundamental rights in our constitution.

2. Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of high court and supreme court-

- (a) Protection against the violation of constitution

- (b) Dispute between states and centre

- (c) Dispute among states

- (d) Protection of fundamental rights

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Tier-1,2015]

Expl:- The Protection of fundamental rights comes under the jurisdiction of high court and supreme court.

Fundamental rights are generally regarded set of legal protections in the context of a legal system, where such system is itself based upon this same set of basic, fundamental, or inalienable rights. Such rights thus belong without presumption or cost of privilege to all human beings under such jurisdiction.

3. How many fundamental rights were there in the beginning-

- (a) Six (b) Seven
(c) Four (d) Five

Ans. (b)

[SSC multitasking Exam,2014]

Expl:- Right to property has been amended to a legal right by 44th amendment act 1979. Currently, there are six fundamental rights which are-

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to religious freedom
5. Cultural and Educational right for minorities
6. Right to constitutional remedies

4. In which of the part of the constitution, the fundamental rights are enshrined-

- (a) Part 2 (b) Part-1
(c) Part 4 (d) Part 3

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- The fundamental rights are enshrined in Part 3 of the constitution from Articles 12 to 35.

5. Under which of the following article,any person can go to supreme court in violation of fundamental rights-

- (a) Article32 (b) Article 28
(c) Article29 (d) Article31

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam 2012,SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2013]

Expl:- Under article 32, any person can go directly to supreme court in matters of violation of fundamental rights.

6. Which of the followings issues a writ-

- (a) Any High Court and Supreme Court
(b) Any Court
(c) District Court
(d) Administrative Tribunal

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- Supreme court (article 32) and High Courts (article 226) have the right to issue a writ.

7. Under which of the following writs, a person is restricted to perform any duties for which he does not have the authority-

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Quo warranto
- (c) Certiorari
- (d) Habeas corpus

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Quo warranto is a prerogative writ requiring the person to whom it is directed to show what authority they have for exercising some right or power (or “franchise”) they claim to hold.

8. Which of the following writs is called Bulwark of personal freedom-

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Habeas corpus
- (c) Quo warranto
- (d) Certiorari

Ans. (b) [SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- Under Article 32, Habeas Corpus is called the bulwark of personal freedom. It can be issued against government and non-government person.

Habeas corpus is a recourse in law whereby a person can report an unlawful detention or imprisonment before a court, usually through a prison official.

9. Which of the following is the foundation of personal freedom-

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Habeas corpus
- (c) Quo warranto
- (d) Certiorari

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2006]

Expl:- It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.

10. In which of the following situations, Habeas corpus writ is issued-

- (a) Loss of property
- (b) Extra tax receipts
- (c) Faulty police detention
- (d) Violation of freedom of expression

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002, CHSL Exam 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. Which of the following writ's meaning is –“to have the body of”-

- (a) Habeas corpus
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Quo warranto
- (d) Certiorari

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer grade-C Exam 2005, SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. Which type of writ is not issued under Indian constitution-

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Prohibition
- (c) Injunction
- (d) Certiorari

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- There are five writs issued by courts in India- Habeas corpus, Certiorari, Mandamus, Prohibition, and Quo warranto.

12. How many writs can be issued by supreme court-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

13. Which of the following pairs is not correct-

- (a) Article 14. Equality before law
- (b) Article 16. Equal opportunities
- (c) Article 17. Abolition of titles
- (d) Article 18. Permission to titles to defence forces

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Under Article 17, Abolition of untouchability is dictated, while abolition of titles except defence forces and educational titles is mentioned in Article 18.

14. According to Indian constitution, Right to life is –

- (a) Political right
- (b) Economic right
- (c) Fundamental right
- (d) Religious right

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Right to life is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the constitution. The Right to life is a moral principle based on the belief that a human being has the right to live and, in particular, should not be killed by another human being. The concept of a right to life arises in debates on issues of capital punishment, war, abortion, euthanasia, justifiable homicide and by extension, public health care.

15. Which of the following is not a fundamental rights in Indian constitution-

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right to property
- (d) Right against exploitation

Ans. (c) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005, SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC 10+2 Exam 2011, SSC CPO Exam 2003]

Expl:- Right to property is a legal right under Article 300A. It was made a legal right by 44th Constitutional Amendment act 1978.

16. By which of the following constitutional amendment act, the Right to property ceases to be a fundamental right-

- (a) 44th
- (b) 42nd

- (c) 43rd (d) 45th

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013, SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam, 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

18. According to Indian constitution, Right to property is-

- (a) Fundamental right (b) Natural right
(c) Legal right (d) Moral right

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002,SSC 10+2 level Exam 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

19. Right to property was deleted from the list fundamental rights in the regime of which of the followings-

- (a) Indira Gandhi government
(b) Morarji desai government
(c) Narsimha rao government
(d) Vajpayee government

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Officer Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Right to property was deleted from the list of fundamental right by 44th constitutional amendment act in 1978.

20. Which of the following fundamental rights is called as "The heart of constitution" by Dr.Ambedkar-

- (a) Right of constitutional remedies
(b) Right to religious freedom
(c) Right to equality
(d) Right to freedom

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL 2006,2011, SSC metric level Exam 2001,02,06]

Expl:- According to B.R.Ambedkar "Right to constitutional remedies is the soul and heart of the constitution". it is mentioned in Article 32 of the constitution.

21. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called which of the following Articles as "The heart and soul of the constitution"-

- (a) Article356 (b) Article32
(c) Article14 (d) Article19

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

22. "Any state is known of those rights whom it can maintain" whose statement is this-

- (a) Machiavelli (b) Lasky
(c) Maciver (d) J.S.Mill

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam, 2014]

Expl:- lasky gave the statement "Any state is known of those rights whom it can maintain."

23. In which part of the constitution, fundamental rights are mentioned-

- (a) 4th (b) 5th
(c) 2nd (d) 3rd

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Fundamental Rights charter of rights contained in Part III Constitution of India. It guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India. These include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, religious and cultural freedom and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights by means of writs such as habeas corpus.

24. The "Freedom of Press" is mentioned in which of the following rights-

- (a) Equality before law
(b) Right to expression
(c) Union freedom
(d) Work security

Ans. (b) [SSC metric level Exam 1999]

Expl:- The Freedom of the Press is nowhere mentioned in the Indian constitution. The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression is provided in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. It is believed that Freedom of Speech and Expression in Article 19 of the Indian constitution include freedom of the press.

25. In which of the Article, freedom of press lies-

- (a) Article 19 (b) Article 21
(c) Article 14 (d) Article 16

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

26. Under which of the following article of Indian constitution, the fundamental rights of defence forces' personnel can be restricted specially-

- (a) Article 21 (b) Article 25
(c) Article 33 (d) Article 19

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- Under article 33, the parliament has the power to modify the fundamental rights conferred by this part in their application to defence forces.

27. Forcing a person to sign a sample is considered as-

- (a) Violation of the right to justice
(b) Violation of freedom of liberty
(c) Violation of rule of law
(d) Violation of right to equality before law

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer grade C and D Exam 2014]

Expl:- Forcing a person to sign a sample is the violation of the Right of freedom of liberty.

28. What is the basis of recognition of minorities in Indian constitution-

- (a) Religion
- (b) Caste
- (c) Ratio of the community to total population
- (d) Colour

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Minorities are given the status on the basis of Religion and Language in India.

29. When were the fundamental duties inserted in Indian constitution-

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1975
- (d) 1976

Ans. (d) [SSC metric level Exam 2001, SSC 10+2 Exam 2014]

Expl:- In 1976 on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee, ten fundamental duties were inserted by 42nd amendment act in Part 4 A of the constitution in Article 51A. currently there are eleven duties.

30. Fundamental duties were inserted in the constitution by which of the following amendment-

- (a) 40th amendment
- (b) 42nd amendment
- (c) 44th amendment
- (d) 45th amendment

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

31. Fill in the blank- "Rights _____ duties-

- (a) disrupt
- (b) direct
- (c) Contain
- (d) Oppose

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- We have to follow our duties within the limits of our Constitutional and Legal rights, so it can be said that rights direct duties.

32. Fundamental duties include-

- (a) To conserve and nurture the values which motivated our freedom movement
- (b) The duty to vote in general election
- (c) The duty to develop brotherhood among people
- (d) The duty to support that political party whom we had vote for

Ans. (a) [SSC Section Off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- There are eleven fundamental duties in our constitution. They are enshrined in Article 51A Part 4A of the constitution.

33. How many fundamental duties are there in Indian constitution-

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

34. Which of the following articles of the constitution is related with the fundamental duties-

- (a) Article 39C
- (b) Article 51A
- (c) Article 29B
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expl:- In Article 51A, The Constitution Of India 1949 :-

Fundamental duties It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do.

35. Who is the custodian of the implementation of the fundamental rights-

- (a) High courts
- (b) Supreme court
- (c) All courts
- (d) Both A and B

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Supreme court and High Courts are the sole bodies who will take care the proper implementation of fundamental rights under Article 32 and Article 226 by issuing writs.

36. Fundamental rights can be suspended by-

- (a) Governor
- (b) President
- (c) Law Minister
- (d) Prime Minister

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- President can suspend fundamental right but not at his own will because all the powers of President related to Emergency (Article 352) are vested in parliament.

37. The fundamental rights of Indian citizens can be suspended –

- (a) During National Emergency
- (b) During Financial Emergency
- (c) Anytime
- (d) In any situation

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

38. Who can restrict the fundamental rights of the citizens-

- (a) Council of Ministers

- (b) Parliament
- (c) Public
- (d) Cabinet

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Parliament can put a restriction on the fundamental rights of the citizen by making law.

39. In which of the following Articles, there is provision of “Right to Equality”-

- (a) Article14
- (b) Article19
- (c) Article20
- (d) Article21

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- Right to equality is mentioned under article 14 between Article 14 to 18 of the constitution. In Article 14 The Constitution Of India 1949:- Equality before law The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

40. Citizens and foreigners both have-

- (a) Political right
- (b) Fundamental right
- (c) Civil right
- (d) Legal right

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- In India, legal rights are provided to both citizens and foreigners. Civil and political rights are provided only to citizens.

41. Which of the following fundamental right is for the citizens of India only-

- (a) Right to life and liberty
- (b) Right to religious freedom
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to expression

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL 10+2 Exam 2012]

Expl:- Article 15,16,19,29, and 30 are made only for Indian citizens.

42. Which of the following fundamental right can be controlled by preventive detention act-

- (a) Right to religion
- (b) Right to constitutional remedies
- (c) Right to freedom
- (d) Right to equality

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2005]

Expl:- Under Article 22, parliament has the power to make a law to detent a person for three months in special circumstances.

43. Which of the following is opposite to the principle of “Rule of Law”-

- (a) Equality before Law

- (b) Privileges and Immunity
- (c) Equal Opportunity
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005]

Expl:- The system of privileges and immunity is against the principle of “Rule of Law”.

44. Article 14 of Indian constitution guarantees Indian citizens-

- (a) Equal protection of law
- (b) Equality before law
- (c) Equal distribution of economic resources
- (d) Equality before law and equal protection of law

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- See the explanation question No. 39.

45. Article 19 of Indian constitution provides-

- (a) Six freedom
- (b) Seven freedoms
- (c) Eight freedoms
- (d) Nine freedoms

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 19 provides us-

1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom of assembly
3. Freedom of association
4. Freedom of movement
5. Freedom of residence
6. Freedom of profession

46. The freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion is guaranteed by-

- (a) Article 25
- (b) Article 26
- (c) Article 27
- (d) Article 28

Ans. (c) [SSC atric level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Under Article 27, anyone is free from paying taxes to the promotion of any religion.

In article 27, The Constitution Of India 1949:- Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religions denomination.

47. In which of the following articles , the interests of minorities are covered-

- (a) 14
- (b) 19
- (c) 29
- (d) 32

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- The interests of minorities are maintained under Article 29(1) and (2). In article 29, The Constitution Of India 1949:-

Protection of interests of minorities (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

48. Which of the following articles of Indian constitution prohibits “Untouchability”-

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 17

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2008]

Expl:- Article 17 of Indian constitution abolishes untouchability and prohibits its practice. In Article 17, The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Abolition of Untouchability Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

49. Which of the followings is a Political right-

- (a) Right to freedom
- (b) Right to contest election
- (c) Right to equality before law
- (d) Right to life

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Right to contest election is a Political right while Right to freedom, Right to life and Right to equality before law are fundamental rights.

50. Which of the followings is not a fundamental right-

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right against exploitation
- (c) Right to strike
- (d) Right to religious freedom

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Right to hold a strike is not a fundamental Right in Indian constitution.

51. The Certain fundamental rights are not given to –

- (a) Insolvent persons
- (b) Foreigner
- (c) deceased person
- (d) Political victims

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- Rights under Article 19,16,15 and 29 are provided only to citizens, not foreigners.

52. According to Indian constitution,which is not a fundamental right-

- (a) Right to education
- (b) Right to information
- (c) Right to expression
- (d) Right to life

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- Right to information is not fundamental right in Indian constitution. Right to Information Act 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information. It is an initiative taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to provide a RTI Portal Gateway to the citizens for quick search of information on the details of first Appellate Authorities, PIOs etc. Amongst others, besides access to RTI related information/disclosures published on the web by various Public Authorities under the government of India as well as the State Governments.

53. By which of the following rights, fundamental rights are ensured in Indian constitution-

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right against exploitation
- (c) Right to constitutional remedies
- (d) Educational and cultural right

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Fundamental rights in India are ensured by Article 32. Under it, Supreme Court will take care of proper implementation of fundamental rights.

54. What kind of right is “Right to vote”-

- (a) Human right
- (b) Civil right
- (c) Natural right
- (d) Political right

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- A person above the age of 18 has the right to vote in elections in India. In case of 1997, Anukul Chandra Pradhan vs Union of India, Supreme court declared it a legal right rather than fundamental right.

55. Which of the following is a Political right-

- (a) Right to work
- (b) Right to education
- (c) Right to expression
- (d) Right to vote

Ans. (d)

[SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

56. Which of the following matter is related with the fundamental rights-

- (a) Golaknath vs State of Punjab (1967)
- (b) West Bengal vs Union of India (1963)
- (c) Sharma vs Krishna (1959)
- (d) Bombay vs Balsara (1951)

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The Golaknath case was a landmark case in the fight between Indian Judiciary and Legislature regarding the amenability of the constitution. The judgement would set the tone for the judicial-legislative conflicts for the next few years in India until the dust would settle with the Kesavananda Bharati case.

57. “Directive principles of state policy” has been adopted by Indian constitution from the constitution of-

- (a) Australia
- (b) USA
- (c) Canada
- (d) Ireland

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- The framers of the constitution borrowed this idea from Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from Spanish constitution. These are mentioned in articles 36-51.

58. From which nation’s constitution, Indian constitution has borrowed the directive principles of state policy-

- (a) Britain
- (b) Ireland
- (c) USA
- (d) Canada

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2003, SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009, SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- The fundamental rights and the directive principles find common origin in the Sapru Report of 1945, which had divided the fundamental rights into two parts viz. Justifiable and Unjustifiable rights. While justifiable rights were incorporated in the Part III; non-justifiable rights were incorporated as directive principles to the state without any guarantee to be enforced via court.

59. The Directive principles of state policy of Indian constitution are figured from the constitution of-

- (a) America
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Ireland

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

60. Which part of the constitution of India ensures the Social and Economic democracy –

- (a) Provision of emergency
- (b) Centre-state relation
- (c) directive principles of state policy
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- The directive principles of state policy denotes the ideals that the state should keep in mind while formulating the policies and enacting laws. These constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern welfare democratic state.

61. In which part of Indian constitution, it is dictated to make India modern welfare state-

- (a) Preamble of the constitution
- (b) Fundamental rights (part 3)
- (c) directive principles of state policy (part 4)
- (d) 4th Schedule of the constitution

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

62. Which of the following ensures economic justice to Indian citizens-

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) Fundamental duties
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Directive principles of state policy

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2010]

Expl:- Although the preamble makes an oath for providing Social, Economic and Political justice to all citizens but, it ensures by Directive principles of state policy under Part 4.

63. If the Directive principles of state policy would have not been enforced by government, where can the citizens go-

- (a) High court
- (b) Supreme court
- (c) National human rights commission
- (d) None of these

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Directive principles are made to provide people a welfare state. If these would have not been enforced then no one can serve their interests because these are aimed to serve the state only.

64. Which of the article ensures that Directive principles of state policy cannot be enforced by any court-

- (a) Article 31
- (b) Article 38
- (c) Article 37
- (d) Article 39

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Article 37 in The Constitution Of India 194937. Application of the principles contained in this Part The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

65. Which part of the constitution relates with the directive principles of the state policy-

- (a) Part 3
- (b) Part 4
- (c) Part 1
- (d) Part 2

Ans. (b)

[SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- The Part 4 (article 36–51) of the constitution is related with the Directive principles of State policy. Part 1 is related with Union and its States, Part 2 with Citizenship and Part 3 with Fundamental Rights.

66. The Directive principles in our constitution are-

- (a) Enforceable by legal courts
- (b) Semi enforceable
- (c) Partially unenforceable
- (d) Unenforceable by courts

Indian Geography

- 1. Which of the following organization composes Topographic Map of India–**
- Geographical Survey of India
 - Survey of India
 - Geological survey of India
 - Archaeological survey of India

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2), 2010, 2011]

Expl:- The Survey of India was established in 1767 under the department of science and technology ministry. The main objective of department is to locate all the areas in the country and cart them in a map so that standard map can be available for inclusive and faster growth. The organization works on making a database of all natural maps under digital cartographical database.

- 2. The Eastern Coastal Plain is also named as–**

- Konkan Coastal Plains
- Gujarat Plains
- Coromandel coastal plains
- Malabar coastal plains

Ans. (c) [SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The eastern part of India from False Divi Point to CAPE COMORIN is called Coromandal coast, while Konkan, Gujarat plains and Malabar plains are related to western coast.

- 3. The Standard Meridian of India is–**

- 75.5 E longitude
- 82.5 E longitude
- 90.5 E longitude
- 0 longitude

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2016, SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- Standard meridian of India is 82.5 E longitude which passes through Mirzapur near Allahabad. It is 5:30 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

- 4. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by–**

- 5.30 hours
- 4:30 hours
- 4 hours
- 5 hours

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka, with a time offset of UTC+05:30. India does not observe daylight saving time (DST) or other seasonal adjustments. In military and aviation time IST is designated E* ("Echo-Star").

- 5. Which of the following will not get direct rays of sun–**
- Mumbai
 - Chennai
 - Thiruvananthapuram
 - Srinagar

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Direct rays of sun will not fall on Srinagar. The sun rays directly fall in the middle of Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. Srinagar is very far from Tropic of Cancer, so direct rays of sun do not fall over Srinagar while Chennai, Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram located in between Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn.

- 6. Which of the following city located on Northern most Latitude–**

- Patna
- Allahabad
- Panchmarhi
- Ahmadabad

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:-

City	Latitude
Patna	25.37°N
Panchmarhi	22.3°N
Allahabad	25.28°N
Ahmadabad	8.29°N

- 7. What is the name of India's Southern Tip–**

- Kanyakumari
- Point Calimere
- Indira Point
- Kovalam

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008, SSC MTS Exam, 1994]

Expl:- The Southern tip of India is Indira point which is also called Pygmalion point. Kanyakumari is the southern tip of India's mainland

- 9. Which is the last point of Southern India–**

- Cape Comorin
- Kanyakumari
- Indira point
- Port Blair

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Indira Point is the southern tip of the Indian Ocean island of Great Nicobar, in the Nicobar Islands south of Burma. It represents the southernmost point of Indian national territory, some 1100 miles ESE of India's mainland and only about 100 miles NE of Sumatra in Indonesia.

10. In terms of Area, India is ____ largest nation in the World-

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Second | (b) Fourth |
| (c) Sixth | (d) Seventh |

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- India is seventh largest country of the world in terms of area.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Russia | 2. Canada |
| 3. America | 4. China |
| 5. Brazil | 6. Australia |

11. The Area of India is ____ times larger than the area of Pakistan-

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) 3 | (b) 4 |
| (c) 6 | (d) 7 |

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- India's area is 4 times larger than Pakistan. The Area of India is 32,87,269sq km and Pakistan's area is 7,96,095

12. Indian subcontinent was mainly a part of –

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Jurassic land | (b) Angara land |
| (c) Aryavart | (d) Gondwanaland |

Ans. (d)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Indian subcontinent was part of Gondwanaland. Australia, Africa, South America, Madagascar were also its part. The division of Pangaea was occurred in two large parts one is called Angaraland and other Gondwanaland. The Current scenario of the world came after the bifurcation of these two lands.

13. Which of the nations are connected with Palk Strait-

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (a) India and Sri Lanka |
| (b) North Korea and South Korea |
| (c) Pakistan and China |
| (d) Britain and France |

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011, 2001]

Expl:- A strait is a naturally formed, narrow water way that connects two larger bodies of water.

14. Which of the port is not a Natural Port-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Chennai | (b) Mumbai |
| (c) Cochin | (d) Paradip |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Chennai Port, formerly known as Madras Port, is the second largest container port of India, behind the Nhava Sheva Port, and the largest port in the Bay of Bengal.

15. What is the name of India's permanent research station in Southern Hemisphere Antarctica-

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Dakshin Bharat | (b) Dakshin Niwas |
| (c) Dakshin Chitra | (d) Dakshin Gangotri |

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- 'Dakshin Gangotri' is India's research station in Antarctica. The Other two are Maitri and Bharati (Proposed)

STATE

1. Which district of Himachal Pradesh touches the border of China-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Kinnaur | (b) Chamba |
| (c) Kullu | (d) Sirmaur |

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Kinnaur is one of twelve administrative districts in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, India. The district is divides into 3 administrative areas- Pooh, Kalpa of Nichar.

2. Which of the following is the largest union territory of India-

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (a) Chandigarh |
| (b) Puducherry |
| (c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| (d) Lakshadweep |

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2010]

Expl:- In terms of area Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the largest union territory of India.

3. Which state is the protectorate of India-

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) Arunachal Pradesh | (b) Nagaland |
| (c) Meghalaya | (d) Sikkim |

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Sikkim is the protectorate of India. In recent time Arunachal Pradesh is also proposed for protectorate of India.

4. Which group of following states shares the boundary with Nagaland-

- | |
|--------------------------------------------|
| (a) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya |
| (b) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur |
| (c) Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur |
| (d) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Mizoram |

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- state in Northeast India. It borders the state of Assam to the west, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam to the north, Burma to the east, and Manipur to the south. The state capital is Kohima and the largest city is Dimapur.

5. Which of the following state does not share boundary with Myanmar-

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| (a) Assam | (b) Manipur |
| (c) Arunachal Pradesh | (d) Mizoram |

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2002, 2008]

Expl:- Assam does not share its borders with Myanmar. It's border touches with the border of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

6. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched-

- (a) Dehradun - Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Shimla - Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Darjeeling - West Bengal
- (d) Panchmari - Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC Section off., Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Dehradun is the capital city of Uttarakhand.

7. Which pair is correctly matched-

- (a) Assam - Itanagar
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh – Guwahati
- (c) Tripura – Agartala
- (d) Nagaland - Shillong

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Capital of Assam is Dispur, Itanagar of Arunachal Pradesh, Kohima of Nagaland and Agartala of Tripura. So option C is correct.

8. Which is not correctly matched-

- (a) Darjeeling - West Bengal
- (b) Mount Abu – Rajasthan
- (c) Kodaikanal – Tamil Nadu
- (d) Shimla - Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Shimla is the capital city of Himachal Pradesh; Darjeeling is in West Bengal, Mount Abu in Rajasthan, Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu.

9. Correct pair of the state and its capital is –

- (a) Nagaland – Shillong
- (b) Jharkhand – Ranchi
- (c) Uttarakhand – Nainital
- (d) Chattisgarh – Bilaspur

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:-

State	Capital
Nagaland	Kohima
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Uttarakhand	Dehradun
Chattisgarh	Raipur

10. There are nine coastal states in India but half of the sea salt is manufactured in the coast of Gujarat because-

- (a) Gandhiji started Salt Satyagrah in Gujarat

- (b) Less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water
- (c) Salt is exported from kandla port
- (d) The Salinity of Water near coast of Gujarat is very high

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The reason for Gujarat as main salt producer is that less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water.

11. Which of the following state land is situated on eastern and western coasts-

- (a) Puducherry
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Puducherry is situated on eastern and western coasts of India. It has four districts

1. Puducherry and Karaikal-on the coast of Tamil Nadu (eastern coast)
2. Yanam-on the coast of Andhra Pradesh (eastern coast)
3. Mahe-Kerala (western coast)

12. Which state has the largest area in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In terms of area Rajasthan is the largest state of India followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

13. Which state has the largest coastline in India?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009, SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Gujarat has the longest coast line in India followed by Andhra Pradesh.

15. The Coast line of India is-

- (a) 5500km
- (b) 6500km
- (c) 7500km
- (d) 8400km

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section Off. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- India's coast line is 7516km.

16. Where is Lakshadweep Island located-

- (a) None of these
- (b) Bay of Bengal
- (c) Arabian Sea
- (d) Indian Ocean

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Lakshadweep is situated in south west part of Indian Ocean located in Arabian Sea. Its capital is Kavaratti. It is the smallest of all union territories of India.

17. How many islands are there in Lakshadweep -

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 17 | (b) 27 |
| (c) 36 | (d) 47 |

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- 36 Islands form Lakshadweep. It is the smallest union territory. Its capital is Kavaratti.

18. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by which of the following-

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Ten degree channel | (b) Great Channel |
| (c) Bay of Bengal | (d) Andaman Sea |

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2008, SSC Steno (Grade C & D) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by ten degree channel which lies in between little Andaman and Nicobar islands.

19. Where is Saddle Peak in Andaman and Nicobar Island situated-

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Great Nicobar | (b) Middle Andaman |
| (c) Little Andaman | (d) Northern Andaman |

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Sanddle Peak Located in north Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Saddle Peak is the highest peak of the islands.

20. West Bengal makes borders with how many countries-

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) One | (b) Two |
| (c) Three | (d) Four |

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- West Bengal makes borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

21. The Coastal terrain of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is known as-

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Konkan | (b) Coromandal |
| (c) East coast | (d) Malabar coast |

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Coastal terrain of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is known as Coromandal, while west of Kerala is known as Malabar Coast.

23. Which of the following higher ground is not the part of Telangana Plateau-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Aravalli | (b) Western ghat |
| (c) Eastern ghat | (d) Satpura |

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Aravalli high land is not the part of Telangana Plateau where as Eastern Ghat and Satpura are parts of Telangana Plateau.

24. India's longest tunnel Jawahar tunnel is located in which state-

- | |
|-----------------------|
| (a) Jammu and Kashmir |
| (b) Maharashtra |
| (c) Karnataka |
| (d) Himachal Pradesh |

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008, SSC Section off. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Jawahar tunnel, longest tunnel of India's road network is situated at Banihal Pass in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu-Srinagar highway passes through Banihal Pass.

25. Match these-

Port	State		
A. Bhatkal	1.	Kerala	
B. Alleppey	2.	Tamil Nadu	
C. Kakinada	3.	Karnataka	
D. Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	4.	Andhra Pradesh	
A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 3	1	4	2
(d) 2	4	1	3

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Bhatkal Karnataka, Alleppey Kerala, Kakinada Andhra Pradesh, Tuticorin Tamil Nadu.

26. Which of the following state is the member of "Seven Sisters"-

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) West Bengal | (b) Tripura |
| (c) Orissa | (d) Bihar |

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Seven main states of northeast India are known as seven sisters. These are as follows-Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam.

27. Which of the following Indian state does not have any coastal border-

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Gujarat | (b) Goa |
| (c) Rajasthan | (d) Maharashtra |

Ans. (c) [SSC DEO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra have coastal borders while Rajasthan doesn't have coastal border.

28. Where will "Smart City" be established-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Cochin | (b) Bengaluru |
| (c) Hyderabad | (d) Chennai |

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Smart city will be established in Cochin. The Smart city is an information technology business park. Under construction in Kochi, Kerala.

29. Sabarimala is situated in which of the following state-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Sabarimala is situated in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala. It is a pilgrimage site of the Hindu Ayyappa Dynasty.

30. Diu is an Island-

- (a) Besides Daman
- (b) Besides Goa
- (c) Besides Gujarat
- (d) Besides Maharashtra

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Diu is the part of union territory of Daman and Diu. It is located near Gujarat coast in Arabian Sea.

31. What is the name of the disputed coastal area located far from Gujarat coast in between India and Pakistan-

- (a) Gulf of Cambay
- (b) Sir Creek
- (c) Gulf of Khambat
- (d) Mouth of Indus

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Sir Creek is located near the Indo-Pak border of Gujarat. Sir Creek, called Baan Ganga locally, is a 96 km long estuary in the marshes of the Rann of Kutch.

32. The Proposed Sea way “Sethusamudram” is the canal passes through which sea-lanes-

- (a) Gulf of Mannar
- (b) Malacca Strait
- (c) Gulf of Kutch
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar islands

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- This project will connect Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar. After the completion of this project the distance and time of eastern and western coast will be reduced to a great extent.

33. Which of the following union territory of India has four districts but the border of its district do not meet with other district-

- (a) Chandigarh
- (b) Puducherry
- (c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar islands

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Puducherry is situated on eastern and western coasts of India. It has four districts, Puducherry and Karaikal-on the coast of Tamil Nadu (eastern coast), Yanam-on the coast of Andhra Pradesh (eastern coast) and Mahe-Kerala (western coast).

34. The border of Union Territory of Puducherry does not meet with –

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Tamil Nadu

- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Puducherry is a union territory of India. It has four administrative divisions: four districts, viz. Pondicherry, Mahé, Yanam and Karaikal. Pondicherry district has the largest area and population. Mahé district has the smallest area and population.

MOUNTAIN, PASS AND LAKE

1. The Study of Lakes is called-

- (a) Limnology
- (b) Potomology
- (c) Topology
- (d) Hydrology

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The study of Lakes is known as Limnology under which the study of lakes, ponds, rivers and wetlands is conducted.

2. Find the odd one –

- (a) Delta
- (b) Bolson
- (c) Arc Lake
- (d) Creep

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Delta, Arc Lake and Creep are related to plains where Bolson is related to deserts.

3. Which of the following is inducted in the list of world heritage sites of UNESCO-

- (a) Lake Chilka
- (b) Dal Lake
- (c) Nagin Lake
- (d) Sundarban National Park

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Sundarban National Park, in 1987 was inducted in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Recently UNESCO inscribed Nalanda University of Bihar, Chandigarh's Capital Complex and Sikkim's Kangchenjunga National Park that includes most Kangchenjunga among its world heritage sites.

4. Zoji la pass connects-

- (a) Srinagar and Leh
- (b) Arunachal and Tibet
- (c) Chamba and Spiti
- (d) Kalimpong and Lhasa

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno. Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Zoji La pass, located in Jammu and Kashmir connects Srinagar and Leh.

6. Kullu valley is located among which of the following mountain ranges-

- (a) Ladakh and Pir Panjal
- (b) Lesser Himalaya and Shivalik
- (c) Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal
- (d) Ranjot and Nanga Parbat

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Kullu valley is titled as “valley of gods”. It is situated among the ranges of dhauladhar and pir panjal. It is stretched along side Beas River in kullu district of Himachal Pradesh.

7. A pass in Himachal Pradesh is –

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Shipkila | (b) Zoji la |
| (c) Nathula | (d) Jelep la |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Shipkila located in Himachal Pradesh, Shipkila is an important mountainous pass which is near the indo- China border. River Sutlej enters India through this pass.

8. Palakkad gap connects which of the following states-

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| (a) Sikkim and West Bengal |
| (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat |
| (c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu |
| (d) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Palakkad is an important pass which connects Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

9. Match with correct pairs-

List 1

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| A. | Pulicat Lake |
| B. | Chilka Lake |
| C. | Wular Lake |
| D. | Sambhar Lake |

- | | |
|-------|---|
| A | B |
| (a) 3 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 2 |

Ans. (a)

List 2

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 1. | Orissa |
| 2. | Rajasthan |
| 3. | Tamil Nadu |
| 4. | Kashmir |

- | | |
|---|---|
| C | D |
| 4 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 |

[SSC Steno Exam, 2010]

Expl:-

Lake	State
Pulicat	Tamil Nadu
Chilka	Orissa
Wular	Kashmir
Sambhar	Rajasthan

10. Which Himalayan peak is also called as Sagarmatha-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Nanga Parbat | (b) Dhaulagiri |
| (c) Mt. Everest | (d) Kanchenjunga |

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Mt. Everest of Himalayan range is also known as Sagarmatha. With the height of 8,848 m. It is the highest peak in the world.

11. Which is the eastern most peak of Himalaya-

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Namcha Barwa | (b) Annapurna |
| (c) Kanchenjunga | (d) Mt.everest |

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Namcha Barwa with a height of 7,756m is the eastern most peak of Himalaya located at Arunachal-Tibet border.

12. Godwin Austin is a –

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Pass | (b) Peak |
| (c) Telescope inventor | (d) Geologist |

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2002, SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- K-2 Godwin Austin is the highest mountain peak of India. It is located at Karakoram range of Jammu and Kashmir.

13. Which is the highest peak in India-

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Kamet | (b) Nandakot |
| (c) Nanda Devi | (d) K-2 (Godwin Austin) |

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- With the height of 8,611m., K-2 is the highest peak in India. It is the second highest mountain peak in the world after Mt.everest.

14. Which mountain is not the part of Himalayan range-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Aravalli | (b) Kunlun |
| (c) Karakoram | (d) Hindukush |

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The chain or series of mountains is called Mountain Range which includes spine, peaks and valleys. Kunlun, Karakoram and Hindukush are the part of Himalayan Range while aravalli is not its part

15. What is the another name of Greater Himalayas-

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (a) Himadri | (b) Sahyaddri |
| (c) Assam Himalaya | (d) Shivalik |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Another name of greater Himalayas is Himadri.

16. Nag Tibba and Mahabharat Mountain Ranges are included in-

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Cross Himalayan | (b) Greater Himalayan |
| (c) Lesser Himalayan | (d) Down Ward Himalayan |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Nag Tibba and Mahabharat are lesser Himalaya. The average height of this area is 12,000 to 15,000 feet. It stretches from Punjab, Kumanyun, Nepal and Assam.

17. Which of the following is known as Sahyadri Mountain-

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Eastern ghat | (b) Western ghat |
| (c) Shivalik ranges | (d) Vindhya range |

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Western ghat is also called Sahyadri Mountains. It is parallel to western coast from western border of Deccan plateau.

18. Which statement is correct-

- (a) Mahadev Mountains are in the west of Maikal Mountains
- (b) Mahadev Mountains are the part of Karnataka Plateau
- (c) Mahadev Mountains are in the East of Plateau of Chotanagpur
- (d) Mahadev Mountains are part of Aravalli Range.

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Satpura which is an Example of Block Mountains stretches from Rajpipla Mountains in the west to Mahadev Mountains and Maikal Mountains in the west plateau of Chotanagpur.

19. Which is the highest plateau in India-

- (a) Southern plateau (b) Plateau of chotanagpur
- (c) Ladakh plateau (d) Baghelkhand plateau

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Ladakh plateau is the highest plateau in India. It is part of Tibet plateau. Changtang with the height of 5,000m part of western side of Tibet plateau Changtang is spread up to Ladakh in India.

20. The gap of a Mountain which provides natural path is known as-

- (a) Valley (b) Highway
- (c) Pass (d) Highland

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The gap of mountain which provides natural path is called a pass.

21. The highest mountain peak of peninsular India is-

- (a) Anamudi (b) Dodabetta
- (c) Mahendragiri (d) Nilgiri

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2002, SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Anamudi is the highest peak of peninsular or South India. Its height is 2,695m. It located in Kerala Peak. Doddabetta is the second highest peak of south India with a height of 2,637m. located in Tamil Nadu.

22. Where is Anamudi peak located-

- (a) Sahyadri
- (b) Eastern ghat
- (c) Nilgiri mountain range
- (d) Palini range

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Anamudi or Anai Mudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres, and a topographic prominence of 2,479 metres.

23. Which of the following is the highest peak-

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Kamet | (b) Kunlun |
| (c) Nangaparvat | (d) Nanda Devi |

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:-

Peak	Height
Nangaparvat	8,125m
Nandadevi	7,824m
Kamet	7,756m
Kunlun	7,167m

24. Which of the following mountain range is located in India-

- (a) Arakan yoma
- (b) Suleman
- (c) Salt range
- (d) Pir Panjal

Ans. (d)

[SSC Section Off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Pir Panjal is located in India. While Arakan Yoma is located in Myanmar,salt range and suleman range in Pakistan.

25. Which hill station is known as the “Queen of Satpura”-

- (a) Panchmarhi
- (b) Nilgiri
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Cardamom

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Panchmarhi, in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh is known as "Queen of Satpura."

26. A Hydro Power Project on Lake Loktak is situated in which state-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Loktak Lake is situated in Manipur.

27. “Loktak” is a –

- (a) Valley
- (b) Lake
- (c) River
- (d) Mountain range

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Loktak is the largest fresh water lake in northeast India.

28. Where is Lonar Lake situated-

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Gujarat

Ans. (c)

[SSC Steno (Grade 'C' & 'D'), Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Lonar Lake situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra is a saline soda lake.

29. Which is the largest Man Made Lake-

- (a) Wular
- (b) Gobind Sagar
- (c) Rana Pratap Sagar
- (d) Baikal

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Gobind Sagar Lake is the largest Man Made Lake of India. It is formed by Bhakra Dam on the river Sutlej.

30. Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in-

- (a) Eastern range
- (b) Karakoram range
- (c) Zanskar range
- (d) Himalayan range

Ans. (a)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Eastern range is the part of north-east Himalayan system. In eastern range Garo, Khasi, Jayantiya, Patakai and Lushai hills are located.

31. Shivanasamudra falls is situated on the bank of which river-

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) Mahanadi

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Shivanasamudra falls is located on the bank of Kaveri river in the Mandaya district of Karnataka.

32. Baltoro glacier is located in-

- (a) Karakoram mountain range
- (b) Pamir mountains
- (c) Shivalik
- (d) Alps

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2016]

Expl:- Baltoro Glacier is located in karakoram Mountain Range. Biafo, Siachin, Godwin Austin, Hispar glaciers are other located in this range. Baltoro, Biato (Pakistan), K2 Godwin Austin (India).

33. The highest waterfall of India is located in which of the state-

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Assam
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- India's highest waterfall is Kunchikal falls located in Karnataka.

34. Which of the following is the highest waterfall in India-

- (a) Shimsha falls
- (b) Hogenakkal falls
- (c) Courtallam falls
- (d) Jog falls

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001, SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Jog falls also known as Gersoppa falls is the highest fall in all of the above given/falls. Its height is 253m. It is located on the bank of Sharavati River in shivamogga district of Karnataka. It located in Karnataka.

35. The Highest waterfall in India is –

- (a) Gokak
- (b) Gersoppa falls
- (c) Shivanasamudra
- (d) Yenna falls

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

SOIL

1. The composition of laterite soil in higher areas is-

- (a) Alkaline
- (b) Saline
- (c) Acidic
- (d) Balanced

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- A laterite soil of higher area is acidic in nature. It is a result of intense leaching due to tropical rains. In dry weather this soil becomes dry. The laterite soil is mainly found in areas of Eastern and Western Ghat, South Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, some districts of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

2. The Laterite soil is found in which of the following state-

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (a & d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- A laterite soil of higher area is acidic in nature. It is a result of intense leaching due to tropical rains. In dry weather this soil becomes dry. The laterite soil is mainly found in the area of Eastern and Western Ghat, South Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, some districts of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

3. The Laterite soil is found in area of-

- (a) High rainfall states
- (b) In deserts
- (c) Tropical areas
- (d) Dry and humid tropical areas

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012, SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expl:- It is found in humid and dry Tropical areas. The Laterite soil is rich in Iron Oxide and Aluminium Compounds.

4. How can soil erosion be controlled on hill slopes?

- (a) Forestation
- (b) Step farming
- (c) Strip cropping
- (d) Linear contour ploughing

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- On hill slopes, soil erosion can be controlled by following terrace farming and contour ploughing. The Step farming can also be used but contour ploughing is the best method to control soil erosion.

5. The soil of northern plain of India is formed by-

- (a) Degradation
- (b) Aggradation
- (c) Weathering in situ
- (d) Erosion

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005, 2011]

Expl:- The soil of northern plain of India is formed by aggradation. These plains are formed by the silt of rivers.

6. Which soil is best for the production of cotton-

- (a) Black soil
- (b) Loam soil
- (c) Alluvial soil
- (d) Peaty soil

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam,, 2015]

Expl:- Black soil is best for the production of cotton. It is also known as Black Cotton Soil. It has character of Slow Absorption and Loss of Moisture.

8. Which of the following crop grown in alluvial soil requires huge amount of water-

- (a) Tea
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Peanut

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Rice grows in alluvial soils and it requires maximum amount of water.

9. The another name of acid or alkaline soil is-

- (a) Regur
- (b) Bangar
- (c) Kallar
- (d) Khadar

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Alkaline soil is found in dry areas of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra. These infertile lands are also known as reh, kallar, usar, rakar, dhur, karl and chopan.

10. In which of the state land with maximum area an unusable-

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Rajasthan has the maximum unusable land in India.

11. Petrology is the study of –

- (a) Land
- (b) Mineral
- (c) Rock
- (d) Soil

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Petrology is a branch of Geology. Under Petrology the study of origin of rocks. Their distribution and structure is performed.

12. The Salinity of soil is measured by-

- (a) Electrical Conductivity Meter
- (b) Hygrometer
- (c) Psychrometer
- (d) Scaler

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Salinity of the soil is measured by the measurement of the electrical conductivity. Psychrometer is an instrument to measure the humidity in atmosphere. Hygrometer is used to measure moisture content.

CLIMATE

1. What percent of Indian terrain receive annual rainfall below 75 cm-

- (a) 35%
- (b) 45%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 30%

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- India has to face scarcity or high rainfall of monsoon. When monsoon rainfall is high, Lowlands are outpoured with water whereas a highland has to suffer soil erosion. The uncertainty of rainfall is a different aspect. We have to face drought once in five years. 35% of the Indian terrain receives annual rainfall below 75cm.

2. The driest part of India is-

- (a) Western Rajasthan
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Western Rajasthan is the driest part of India.

3. The climate of India is-

- (a) Equatorial
- (b) Monsoonal
- (c) Mediterranean
- (d) Continental

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The climate of India is monsoon type. In India change in winds and air changes the season.

4. Which of the following does not affect Indian climate-

- (a) Monsoon
- (b) Ocean currents
- (c) Proximity to equator
- (d) Existence of Indian Ocean

Ans. (b) [SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Ocean currents does not affect Indian climate directly. The factors which affects Indian climate are Latitude, Proximity to Sea, Monsoon Winds and Nature of Soils.

5. Which of the following area of Indian subcontinent becomes the area of low pressure in summer-

- (a) Rann of Kutch
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) North Western India
- (d) Meghalaya

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- After the 21st March summer solstice, heat wave starts in north India. Heat wave starts to exceed as the month of mid June comes and North Western India and Pakistan become the belt of low pressure. These low pressures are so powerful that the winds of Southern Hemisphere are attracted towards it crossing the Tropic of Capricorn and South Western monsoon winds become the part of strong monsoon system. In this way monsoon starts in Indian Subcontinent.

- 6. South-western winds are attracted to Indian subcontinent in rainy season by which of the following-**
- Low air pressure in north-western India
 - Effect of north-eastern commercial winds
 - By the formation of cyclone at equator
 - Effect of eastern winds

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL, 2015]

Expl:- The winds of Southern Hemisphere are attracted because of the low air pressure belt in North-Western India. The situation of low air pressure in north Western India becomes largely by the high temperature in summers due to which South-Eastern commercial winds enter India.

- 7. The coastal Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have to face which of the following natural calamity-**
- Cyclone
 - Earthquake
 - Landslide
 - Tornado

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expl:- Every year various cyclones affect the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

- 8. Which of the following receive, heavy rainfall in the month of October and November-**
- Hills of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia
 - Plateau of Chota Nagpur
 - Coromandal Coast
 - Malwa Plateau

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Originating from Bay of Bengal, the monsoon rains in eastern coastal areas. The month of October and November are known for the season of retreating monsoon. It rains 65-75cm in Coromandal Coast of Tamil Nadu which reduces towards the Mainlands.

- 9. Which of the following receives rainfall by north-eastern monsoon-**
- Tamil Nadu
 - Assam
 - Kerala
 - West Bengal

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The south Peninsula consisting of five subdivisions (Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Kerala and south interior Karnataka) receives about 30% of its annual rainfall during the NE monsoon season (October to December). Tamil Nadu in particular receives about 48% of its annual rainfall during this season.

10.

- | (Nature of Forest) | (Area) | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| A. Tropical Evergreen | 1. Shivalik | | | |
| B. Monsoon | 2. Shillong | | | |
| C. Temperate | 3. West Bengal | | | |
| D. Mangrove | 4. Nilgiri | | | |

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	1	3
(b) 3	1	4	2
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 3	4	1	2

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Tropical Evergreen Shillong, Monsoon Shivalik, Temperate Nilgiri, Mangrove West Bengal

- 11. Where does the heat come in the environment-**

- Insolation
- Condensation
- Radiation
- Convection

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section off. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The sun is the ultimate source of heat and light for the earth. As earth gets hot and hot. It becomes a radiating body and emits the longwaves of radiation. This energy makes the environment warm. This process is known as Terrestrial Radiation. These radiations are absorbed by the atmospherical gases like carbon-dioxide and other green house gases. In this way atmosphere is warmed by this Terrestrial Radiation.

- 12. Chennai receives less rainfall by South-West Monsoon than other places, because-**

- Monsoon travels parallel to Coromandal Coast
- Chennai is very hot place and do not allow humidity to evaporate
- These winds are offshore monsoon winds
- Above all

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Chennai receives less rainfall by South-West Monsoon winds than other places because monsoon travels parallel to Coromandal Coast and Coastal winds have to travel far distance. Chennai is very warm and humidity can not be evaporated.

- 13. During the South-West Monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because-**

- It is located in rain shadow area
- Temperature is so high that wind does not get cooled
- Winds do not reach this area
- There is no mountain in this area.

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The main reason of Tamil Nadu remaining dry during south-west monsoon is that it is located in rain shadow area.

14. What is the nature of monsoon rain from Guwahati to Chandigarh-

- (a) Irregular Nature
- (b) Crescent or Growing Nature
- (c) Diminishing Nature
- (d) Cyclic Nature

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenography Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Nature of monsoon rain is of diminishing nature from Guwahati to Chandigarh.

15. Which of the following place is the most humid place of India-

- (a) Mahabaleshwar
- (b) Cherrapunji
- (c) Udhagamandalam
- (d) Mawsynram

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Mawsynram located east of the Khasi Hills in Meghalaya which is the most humid place of India. It is also known as wettest place.

16. The place to receive annual rainfall below 50cm is-

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Leh in Kashmir
- (c) Coromandal Coast
- (d) Konkan Coast

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Place to receive receiving annual rainfall below 50 cm is Leh in Kashmir, Western Rajasthan, Kutch and Saurashtra coast and Ocean Plateau.

17. The Paddy fields of India are located in the areas of annual rainfall-

- (a) 120 cm
- (b) 140 cm
- (c) 100 cm
- (d) 80 cm

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Rice or paddy ranks first in country's food grains. Main paddy field in India are located in the areas receiving 100cm rainfall.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

1. The fertile land between two rivers is called-

- (a) Drainage basin
- (b) Water-shed
- (c) Doab
- (d) Lowland or terrain

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The fertile land in between two rivers is called Doab. Water-shed is the area which divides the direction of the flow of water. Terrain is a soggy or boggy field while basin is a place where water joins another body of water.

2. Which is the highest river basin of peninsular India-

- (a) Mahanadi
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Narmada

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The River Krishna flows from the Mount Mahabaleshwar. Its height is 1738m. Trimbakeshwar in Nasik.

3. Which is the longest river of peninsular India-

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Kaveri
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Godavari

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Longest River of peninsular India is Godavari. Its length is 1465km. It originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nasik district of Maharashtra. It is also known as "Dakshin Ganga" or "Vridha Ganga".

4. Which river of India is also known as 'Vridha Ganga' -

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) Narmada

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- godavari is very old river and it is also called dakshin ganga cauz of it's length which is 1200km so it is vridh that means old and as said by people that old people have more knowlege it refers 2 vast basin in case of godavari

5. Which of the following river is known as "Dakshin Ganga"-

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Kaveri

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- It is known as dakshin ganga (Southern Ganges) because it originates from river Ganga (underground water) near Trimbak in Nashik.

6. Nasik is located on the bank of which river-

- (a) Mahanadi
- (b) Tapti
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Godavari

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Nasik is located on the bank of river Godavari. Nasik is one of the four places where Kumbha Mela is organised. Other three are Allahabad, Haridwar and Ujjain.

7. Which of the following river originates out of India-

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Vyas
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Jhelum

Ans. (a)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Brahmaputra originates from Mount Kailash in the North Himalayan Ranges (Tibet).

8. Which is the river known as Tsangpo in Tibet-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Indus
- (d) Tista

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Yarlung Tsangpo River is the biggest river in Tibet and also holds the position as being the river found at the highest altitude

9. The Point of origin of Indus River is-

- (a) Hindu Kush Mountain
- (b) Himalaya Range
- (c) Karakoram Range
- (d) Mount Kailash

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Point of origin of Indus River is located near Kailash Mansarovar Lake. Mount Kailash is located in Tibet as a part of Trans-Himalaya.

10. Which of the following river is beyond the Himalaya-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Sutlej
- (d) Ravi

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Sutlej is an important river originated beyond the Himalaya. Indus and Brahmaputra are also Trans Himalayan rivers.

11. Which of the river does not originate in Indian territory-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Sutlej
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Yamuna

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Sutlej River is the longest of the five rivers that flow through the historic crossroads region of Punjab in northern India and Pakistan. The Sutlej River is also known as Satadree. It is the easternmost tributary of the Indus River.

12. Which of the following river originates beyond Himalaya-

- (a) Indus
- (b) Saraswati
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Yamuna

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2), 2015]]

Expl:- Origin of the Indus River. The Indus River originates near the Mansarovar Lake in the Tibetan plateau, on the northern slopes of the Kailash Mountain Range. Regardless of the fact that almost two thirds of the itinerary of the river is flowing through Pakistan, it has its presence on the Indian soil.

13. Which river is known as “Open Sewer” in India-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Godavari

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Due to heavy pollution river Yamuna is also known as “Open Sewer” or “Khula Naala”.

14. The Town located on the confluence of river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda is-

- (a) Rudraprayag
- (b) Devprayag
- (c) Vishnuprayag
- (d) Karnaprayag

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- River Bhagirathi and Alaknanda are the main source of river Ganga. Both meet at devprayag. After its confluence in devprayag collectively known as "Ganga".

15. Where do river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet-

- (a) Karnprayag
- (b) Devprayag
- (c) Rudraprayag
- (d) Gangotri

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Devprayag; where river Alaknanda meet river Bhagirathi; Rudraprayag: where river Alaknanda meet river Mandakini

16. Where is the confluence of river Alaknanda and Bhagirathi-

- (a) Devprayag
- (b) Rudraprayag
- (c) Vishnuprayag
- (d) Karnprayag

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Devprayag is the last Prayag or the holy confluence of the Alaknanda River, from here that the confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi River is known as Ganga.

17. Which of the following river flows from the sediments in India-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Indus
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Yamuna

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno (Grade C & D) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Ganga is the main river flow from sediments. Brahmaputra and Indus are also in this category but their sediments are few in comparison to ganga.

18. Which of the following river is famous for changing its path-

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Damodar

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Kosi is an east flowing river. It is known as “the Sorrow of Bihar”. While changing its path, it causes devastating floods, water may rise in 9 min 24 hours.

19. The sorrow of Bihar is-

- (a) Damodar
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Son
- (d) Gandak

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

20. In north-east India, river flows out of the country is-

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Gandak
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Ganga

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno (Grade D) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Brahmaputra flows out of Indian Territory and flows to Bangladesh It is known as.

21. Which of the following river does not form a delta-

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Tapti

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Ganga, Godavari and Mahanadi are the east flowing rivers. They form delta at its confluence point at Bay of Bengal while Tapti is a west flowing river. It does not form a delta at its outfall it forms estuary.

22. Which of the following state is not part of Narmada valley-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Basin of Narmada accounts for 87% in Madhya Pradesh, 1.5% in Maharashtra and remaining in Gujarat. Rajasthan is not part of its basin.

23. Which of the following peninsular Indian river does not meet Arabian Sea-

- (a) Periyar
- (b) Kaveri
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Tapti

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Peninsular Indian River Periyar, Narmada and Tapti fall in Arabian sea while kaveri in Bay of Bengal.

24. Which of the following river flow from south to north direction-

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Kaveri
- (c) Son
- (d) Godavari

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Son River flows from southward to northward direction and meets with ganga near Patna.

25. Consider the following pairs-

Tributary	Main river
1. Chambal	Yamuna
2. Son	Narmada
3. Manas	Brahmaputra

Which of the following is correctly matched-

- (a) 1, 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) Only 2

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012, SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Point of origin of Narmada is Amarkantak Peak of Maikal Mountain. It is the largest west flowing peninsular river which meets Arabian Sea. It flows through rift valley forms an estuary inspite of a delta.

26. Which of the following river forms estuary –

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Kaveri
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Mahanadi

Ans. (a)

[SSC DEO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The Point of origin of Narmada is Amarkantak Peak of Maikal Mountain. It is the largest west flowing peninsular river which meets Arabian Sea. It flows through Rift Valley forms an estuary inspite of a delta.

27. Vijayawada is located on the bank of which river-

- (a) Kaveri
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Yamuna

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh is located on the bank of Krishna River. It is the third largest city of Andhra Pradesh after Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam.

28. Which river flows between Satpura and Vindhya-

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Gandak
- (c) Tapti
- (d) Narmada

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Narmada flows from Middle East to west in the middle of satpura and vindhya ranges.

29. Which of the following river flows between Vindhya and Satpura ranges-

- (a) Chambal
- (b) Ken
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Narmada

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

30. Match the following-

City	River	A	B	C	D
A. Jabalpur	1. Ravi	(a) 2	3	4	1
B. Paris	2. Narmada	(b) 3	2	1	4
C. London	3. Seine	(c) 1	4	3	2
D. Lahore	4. Thames	(d) 4	1	2	3

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:-

City	River
Jabalpur	Narmada
Paris	Seine
London	Thames
Lahore	Ravi

31. Which of the following river does not relate with Punjab-

- (a) Sutlej
- (b) Ravi



PHYSICS

HEAT

1. **1st Law of Thermodynamics is normally related to–**
- (a) Charles's Law
 - (b) Newton's Law of Cooling
 - (c) Boyle's Law
 - (d) Law of Conservation of Energy.

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Heat absorbed by the system i.e ΔQ is equal to the sum of increase in internal energy i.e., ΔU and external work done by the system i.e., ΔW

$$\therefore \Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$$

2. **Why white clothes are cooler as compare to black clothes?**

- (a) They absorb whole of the light.
- (b) They reflects the whole light
- (c) Penetration of light does not occur.
- (d) Makes the sunlight completely cool.

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Because white clothes reflects the whole light and black cloths absorbs whole light.

3. **Earth is a–**

- (a) Good Reflector of Heat
- (b) Bad absorber of Heat
- (c) Good absorber of heat and good radiator of Heat
- (d) Bad absorber and bad radiator of heat.

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Earth is a bad absorber and bad Radiator of Heat.

4. **At the Highest value of black body radiations, it wavelength –**

- (a) Increases with increasing temperature.
- (b) Decreases with increasing temperature.
- (c) Remains constant at al
- (d) On changing temperature, wavelength does not act in a definite direction.

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Upon increasing temperature Radiation reaches to their highest level, but their wavelength decreases and vice-versa.

5. **The Direction of flow of heat between any two systems depends upon–**

- (a) Their specific Heat
- (b) Their latent heat
- (c) Their individual temperature
- (d) Amount of heat they contains individually

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Because heat always flows from higher temperature to lower temperature. So direction of flow of heat always depends upon their individual temperature and their temperature difference.

6. **The Unit of plank's constant is –**

- (a) JS
- (b) JS-1
- (c) JS-2
- (d) JS2

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Because plank's constant is denoted by h and

$$E = hf \quad \text{Where } E \rightarrow \text{energy and}$$

F → Frequency

For energy → Joule (J) and for

$$\text{Frequency (f)} \rightarrow \text{S-1 or } \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\text{So, } h = \frac{E}{f} = \text{JS} \rightarrow h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ JS}$$

7. **The Dimensional Formula of Plank's Constant (h) contains the Dimension of–**

- (a) Linear Motion
- (b) Angular momentum
- (c) Force
- (d) Energy

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL (10 + 2) Exam 2015]

Expl:- Because $E = hf \rightarrow h = \frac{E}{f}$

E → Energy

F → Frequency

$$\text{Dimension of Energy} = [M^1 L_2 T^{-2}]$$

$$\text{so, } h = \frac{[M^1 L^2 T^{-2}]}{[T^{-1}]} = [M^1 L_2 T^{-1}]$$

$$\text{Dimension of Frequency} = [T^{-1}]$$

$$H = M^1 L_2 T^{-1} = mvr = M^1 L_2 T^{-1} = [M^1 L_2 T^{-1}] \times [L^1]$$

Where mvr is angular momentum.

The angular momentum of a rigid object is defined as the product of the moment of inertia and the angular velocity.

8. A white and smooth surface is –

- (a) Good absorber and good reflector of Heat.
- (b) Bad absorber and good reflector of Heat.
- (c) Good absorber and bad reflector of Heat.
- (d) Bad absorber and bad reflector of Heat.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A white surface and smooth surface is a bad absorber and good reflector of Heat.

9. Heat of a Reaction does not depends upon –

- (a) Temperature of Reaction.
- (b) Path by which final product is obtained.
- (c) Physical state of product and Reactant.
- (d) Reaction takes place at constant pressure or constant volume.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Heat of a Reaction depends upon the physical condition of Product, Reactant Pressure and constant volume, not on the path by which final product is obtained.

10. Soldering of two metals is possible due to the property–

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (a) Diffusion | (b) Viscosity |
| (c) Surface tension | (d) Cohesion |

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam 2015]

Expl:- Solder of two Metals is possible due to the Cohesion. Because during the Joining of two Metals Heat melts the Solder metal and the solder metal due to capillarity enters into the narrow space.

11. Which of the following characteristic is to be adopted to use a metal in the Digestive Ingredients?

- (a) Low Heat Conductivity
- (b) Low electric Conductivity
- (c) High Specific Heat
- (d) High Heat Conductivity

Ans. (c)

Expl:- To use a metal as a digestive ingredients, its high specific heat is required.

12. In Extreme cold conditions in cold countries, water pipes gets busted –

- (a) Because on Freezing water expanded
- (b) Due to the contraction of water pipes
- (c) Due to High atmospheric pressure
- (d) All of these

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2008, Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In cold regions when temperature becomes less than 0°C , then water gets freeze and below 0°C volume of the water starts increasing but due to the lack of them enough space excessive pressure act on it and water pipe gets busted.

13. The Freezing Point of Fresh water is –

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 3°C | (b) 5°C |
| (c) 0°C | (d) 4°C |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam 2014]

Expl:- At 0°C water gets converted in ice.

14. In winter season, water coming out from hand pumps is Hot because–

- (a) In winter our body temperature remains Low, so water make us feels hot.
- (b) Inside the earth temperature is more than the atmospheric temperature.
- (c) Due to pumping Friction is produced which causes heat and makes water hot.
- (d) Water comes out from earth and gains the Heat from Surrounding.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Because in winter season, the temperature inside the earth is more than the temperature of atmosphere and in summer season temperature of underground water is less than the atmospheric temperature, so underground water feels cold.

15. Lake Freeze in cold countries in winter, leaving the water underneath at –

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 0°C | (b) 0°F |
| (c) 4°C | (d) 4°F |

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In cold countries in winter, temperature becomes so cool and at 0°C water gets freeze but at 4°C the water at underneath remain as Liquid.

16. Kilo Watt Hour is a unit of –

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Energy | (b) Power |
| (c) Force | (d) Momentum |

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2010, SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- KWH is a unit of energy is $1\text{KWH} = 1000 \times 3600 = 36 \times 10^5 = 3.6 \times 10^6 \text{J}$

→ or 3.6 MJ where $106 = 1\text{M}$ or $1 \text{ mega} = 106$.

17. The temperature at which Reading of Both Fahrenheit Scale and Celsius Scale are same –

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) 400 | (b) -400 |
| (c) -340 | (d) -1440 |

Ans. (b)

[SSC DEO Exam 2009, MTS Exam 2006]

Expl:- Fahrenheit to Celsius conversion → $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

If $C = -400 \therefore F = \frac{9}{5}(-400) + 32 = -72 + 32 = -40$

∴ at -400 both Fahrenheit and Celsius scale shows same reading.

18. Refrigerator Protects the food from contamination because –

- (a) At its Low temperature Bacteria and Fungus becomes non-reactive
- (b) Germs get died at its temperature.
- (c) Germs get freeze at its temperature
- (d) It makes food free from germs.

Ans. (a)

[SSC DEO Exam 2009]

Expl:- Because a Refrigerator set at 400F or below it and at this temperature Bacteria and Fungus can't React so food can remain safe for Long time.

19. The relative Humidity is expressed in terms of –

- (a) Gram
- (b) Kilogram
- (c) Percent
- (d) Ratio

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam Exam 2014]

Expl:- Relative Humidity is the Ratio of the water vapor density to the saturation water vapor density and expressed in percent

$$\left[RH = \frac{Actual\ vapor\ density}{Saturation\ vapor\ density} \times 100 \right]$$

20. To produce the Low temperature which of the following principle is used. –

- (a) Super Conductivity
- (b) Joule – Kelvin Effect
- (c) Heating Effect of current
- (d) Adiabatic Demagnetization Process

Ans. (d)

Expl:- It is the most important process, which leads to the absolute zero temperature. In this process magnetic field is removed from certain materials serves to their lower temperature.

21. The rate of cooling depends upon which factor?

- (a) Temperature difference between body and its surrounding.
- (b) Nature of Radiated surface
- (c) Area of Radiated Surface
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- By the Newton's Law of cooling, rate of cooling of an object for a given area depends upon the temperature difference between the body and its surrounding.

∴ if θ is the Temperature difference and $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$ is the rate of cooling then $\left[\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \propto \Delta \theta \right]$

i.e., rate of cooling is directly proportional to the temperature difference.

22. Therm is the unit of –

- (a) Power
- (b) Heat
- (c) Light
- (d) Distance

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Therm(thm) is the Non-SI unit of Heat. Its equal to 100000 BTU (British Thermal Unit)

23. Why Boiling Point of water decrease with Altitude?

- (a) Low temperature
- (b) Low atmospheric pressure
- (c) High temperature
- (d) High atmospheric Pressure

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Boiling point of water decreases with altitude because with increasing Height atmospheric pressure decreases.

24. When a piece of stone is immersed in water, it displace water of equal –

- (a) Density
- (b) Specific Gravity
- (c) Mass
- (d) Volume

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- When a piece of stone is immersed in water, then it displace water of equal volume.

25. Density of water is 1G/CC. It is strictly valid at –

- (a) 0°C
- (b) 4°C
- (c) 25°C
- (d) 100°C

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Because at 4°C density of water is maximum and volume of water is minimum.

26. Why clouds are float in atmosphere?

- (a) Low Pressure
- (b) Low Density
- (c) Low Viscosity
- (d) Low Temperature

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Clouds are formed by the combination of thousands of small particles of water or ice. Density of these particles is so low that, they can easily float in air. Due to the condensation water drops formed.

27. Which of the following causes more burn?

- (a) Boiling Water
- (b) Hot Water
- (c) Steam
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Steam cause more burn, because it contains latent Heat of vaporization and latent Heat is the amount of Heat required to change the state of 1g of mass without any change in its temperature.

28. Due to the Horizontally Motion of Air, transfer of Heat is known as—

- (a) Advection
- (b) Convection
- (c) Conduction
- (d) Radiation

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The transfer of Heat by the flow of fluid (air, water) Horizontally is known as advection.

29. Burns cause by steam are much more irritated than those caused by boiling water because –

- (a) Temperature of Steam is Higher
- (b) Steam has latent Heat
- (c) Steam is a gas and engulf the body quickly
- (d) Steam pierces through the pores of body quickly.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- During the change of state from Liquid to Gas (vapor) atom of water gains additional Heat, known as Latent heat and latent heat of vapurisation for water is 540 cal/gram.

30. A real Gas can act as an ideal gas at –

- (a) High Pressure and Low Temperature
- (b) Low Temperature and Low Pressure
- (c) Low Pressure and High Temperature
- (d) High Pressure and High Temperature

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2014]

Expl:- At Low Pressure and High temperature Real Gas can act as ideal gas.

31. Convection occurs out of the followings—

- (a) Only Solids and Liquids
- (b) Only Liquid and Gases
- (c) Only Gases and Solids
- (d) Solids, Liquids and Gases

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Convection is the movements of molecules in a solution (Liquid, gases, plasma) according to their kinetic energy imparted by Heat energy. It can's occurs in solids.

32. Which of the following Liquid contains Highest Rate of vaporization?

- (a) Kerosene Oil
- (b) Water
- (c) Alcohol
- (d) Petrol

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2014]

Expl:- Because lower is the Boiling point, more will be the rate of evaporation

B.P. of Alcohol = 79°C B.P. of water = 100°C

B.P. of Petrol = 95°C B.P. of Kerosene oil = 150° – 300°C

33. Cryogenic Science is related to –

- (a) High Temperature
- (b) Lower Temperature
- (c) Friction and Wear-Tear
- (d) Increment in Crystals

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Cryogenic means Lower temperature (0°C to – 150°C) Engine that works at very low temperature are known as cryogenic engines. In these fuel is used in the form of Liquid Hydrogen and Liquid oxygen. This is used in the space ships and Launching vehicles.

34. To measure very high temperature, we use –

- (a) Mercury Thermometer
- (b) Platinum resistance thermometer
- (c) Thermo electric pyrometer
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- To measure very high temperature thermo electric pyrometer is used because it can measure – 200°C to 1600°C.

Mercury thermometer → 30°C to 350°C, Platinum Resistor → 200°C to 1200°C

35. The minimum temperature is measure by –

- (a) Alcohol Thermometer
- (b) Thermometer
- (c) Maximum Reading thermometer
- (d) Minimum Reading Thermometer

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Because Freezing point of alcohol is very low – 112°C and Boiling point is 78°C, so it is used for measuring lowest temperature.

36. What determines the colour of a star?

- (a) Temperature
- (b) Distance
- (c) Radius
- (d) Atmospheric Pressure

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam 2014]

Expl:- The colour of stars depends upon their temperature. Such as temperature of surface of sun is 6000k, that's why appears yellowish.

37. The Hottest part of Gas Flame is known as –

- (a) Blue Zone
- (b) Non-Luminous Zone
- (c) Luminous Zone
- (d) Dark Zone

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Non-Luminous zone is the Hottest part of the gas flame. Its colour is blue and is the outermost part of gas flame.

- 38. Why two thin shirts can keep us warmer than a single thick shirt in winters?**
- (a) Two shirts becomes thicker, so prevent the transmission of Heat.
 - (b) Layer of Air act as a conductor of Heat between two thin shirts.
 - (c) Layer of air act as an insulating medium between two shirts.
 - (d) Radiation of heat does not take place.
- Ans. (c)** [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]
- Expl:-** Because air traps between the two shirts act as an insulting medium and air is a bad conductor of Heat.
- 39. Heat stored in water vapors is –**
- (a) Specific Heat
 - (b) Latent Heat
 - (c) Absolute Heat
 - (d) Relative Heat
- Ans. (b)** [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]
- Expl:-** Latent Heat. When a substance changes phase, that is it goes from either a solid to a liquid or liquid to gas.
- 40. A Body absorb Maximum amount Heat, when it is–**
- (a) Black and Rough
 - (b) Black and Smooth
 - (c) White and Rough
 - (d) White and Smooth
- Ans. (a)** [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]
- Expl:-** When a body is black and Rough then it absorb maximum Heat. By Kirchoffs Rule is it a good radiator also.
- 41. Water is used in Heated water of polyethenes because–**
- (a) It is easily available.
 - (b) It is cheap and not harmful.
 - (c) Its specific heat is more.
 - (d) Water can be easily Heated.
- Ans. (c)** [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]
- Expl:-** Because specific heat of water is Higher, so it is also used for fomentation of patients. As water needs more heat energy to gets up Heated in the Same way it takes long time to cools down.
- 42. Why are the Handles of Metallic teapots made up of wood?**
- (a) Wood is a bad conductor of Heat
 - (b) It does not causes electric shock
 - (c) Due to this container appears beautiful
 - (d) It contains cleanliness
- Ans. (a)** [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011]
- Expl:-** Wood is a bad conductor of Heat. So transfer of Heat does not occur through it from metallic teapot.
- 43. Ice is packed in sawdust because –**
- (a) Sawdust does not stick to the ice.
 - (b) Sawdust will not get metal easily.
 - (c) Sawdust is a good conductor of Heat.
 - (d) Sawdust is a poor conductor of Heat.
- Ans. (d)** [SSC CGL (Tier - 1) Exam 2015]
- Expl:-** Sawdust is a poor conductor of Heat, due to which Heat can't pass through it and prevents ice from melting.
- 44. Temperature inversion is –**
- (a) Positive Lapse Rate
 - (b) Negative Lapse Rate
 - (c) Neutral condition
 - (d) None of these
- Ans. (a)** [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]
- Expl:-** Lapse rate is considered positive when the temperature decreases with elevation and negative when temperature increases with elevation. The decrease in the temperature with elevation is known as Lapse.
- ### LIGHT
- 1. Which of the following phenomenon helps to conclude that light is a transverse wave?**
 - (a) Interference
 - (b) Diffraction
 - (c) Polarization
 - (d) Refraction
- Ans. (c)** [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]
- Expl:-** Due to interference and diffraction of light, it was clear that light travels in the form of wave but still it was not clear that light is either longitudinal or transverse but with the help of polarization, it is proved that light is of transverse nature.
- 2. The threshold frequency is the frequency below which–**
 - (a) Photocurrent decreases with voltage
 - (b) Photoelectric emission is not possible
 - (c) Photocurrent is constant
 - (d) Photocurrent increases with voltage
- Ans. (b)** [SSC CGL Exam, Tier -1 Exam, 2014]
- Expl:-** When electromagnetic radiation such as X- Rays strikes on a metal surface then electron gets emitted from it this known as photoelectric effect. The minimum frequency required to eject out the electron is known as threshold frequency.
- 3. Which of the following produced by the solar energy transformation by using photovoltaic cell?**
 - (a) Light Energy
 - (b) Electric Energy
 - (c) Heat Energy
 - (d) Mechanical Energy
- Ans. (b)** [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- In Photo voltaic cell, solar energy gets converted into electric energy. It is based upon the photoelectric effect.

4. Which of the following colour shows maximum deviation on passing white light through prism?

- (a) White (b) Red
- (c) Violet (d) Green

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Because wavelength(λ) of violet colour is minimum and in the prism refractive index of this colour is maximum deviation of colour depends upon its wavelength and its refractive index in the prism. Increasing frequency.

V I B G Y O R

Increasing wavelength

λ Max = Red

f Max = Violet

$\lambda \rightarrow$ Wavelength, f \rightarrow Frequency

5. The time of exposure required for taking photograph of an object depends upon –

- (a) Brightness of object (b) Skill of photographer
- (c) Closeness of object (d) Size of object

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In photography exposure time depends upon the brightness of object.

6. A plane glass slab is kept over coloured letters which appears least raised is –

- (a) Red (b) Green
- (c) Violet (d) Blue

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Because violet has least wavelength and max refractive index in the Glass.

7. Electron Microscope is more magnifier than light microscope because –

- (a) Velocity of electron is less than velocity of light.
- (b) Wavelength of electron is less than the wavelength of light
- (c) Electron contains more energy than particles of light.
- (d) More powerfull lenses are used in electron microscope

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Because in Electron microscope, image of thing particles is formed by fast moving electrons and wavelength of these electrons are less than wavelength of light so they can form a clear image of very tiny particles.

8. Primary colors in a visual display unit are –

- (a) Red, Yellow, Blue
- (b) Red, Green, Blue

- (c) Red, White, Yellow
- (d) Red, Green, Yellow

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Visual display unit contains primary colours RGB.

9. Lumen is a unit of –

- (a) Luminous Flux (b) Luminous Intensity
- (c) Luminous density (d) Brightness

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The SI unit of luminous flux is the lumen (lm). One lumen is defined as the luminous flux of light produced by a light source that emits one candela of luminous intensity over a solid angle of one steradian.

10. White Light constituents the colours –

- (a) 4 (b) 5
- (c) 6 (d) 7

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- White Light is a mixture of seven colours given as

V = Violet	I = Indigo	B = Blue	G = Green
Y = Yellow	O = Orange	R = Red	

11. Atomic clock transitions depends upon the –

- (a) Sodium (b) Cesium
- (c) Magnesium (d) Aluminum

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Atomic clock depends upon cesium transitions.

12. Concave Lens always forms the image –

- (a) Real and Erect
- (b) Virtual and Erect
- (c) Real and Inverted
- (d) Virtual and Inverted

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Because it always forms image between focus and towards object and its virtual, erect and smaller in size than object.

13. Concave lens always form image –

- (a) Real image
- (b) Virtual image
- (c) According to specialty of body image is formed
- (d) According to curvature of lens image is formed.

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above Question

14. To get the magnified and virtual image mirror is used.–

- (a) Plane Mirror (b) Convex Mirror
- (c) Concave Mirror (d) Concave Lens

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Concave mirrors can be thought of as being made from the silvered inside of a sphere.

15. Which of the following always makes the smaller image of body, which is placed in front of it?

- (a) Plane Mirror
- (b) Convex Mirror
- (c) Convex Lens
- (d) Concave Mirror

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In always from a smaller, erect and virtual image.

16. What is magnifying Lens?

- (a) Convex lens with large focal length
- (b) Concave lens with small focal length
- (c) Concave lens with small focal length
- (d) Convex lens with smaller focal length.

Ans. (c)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Magnifying lens is a convex lens of small focal length. Convex lens act as magnifying lens.

17. In Real Magnifying Lens is a –

- (a) Plane concave Lens
- (b) Concave Lens
- (c) Convex Lens
- (d) Cylindrical Lens

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- Convex lenses are thicker at the middle. Rays of light that pass through the lens are brought closer together (they converge).

18. The photoelectric effect is described as the ejection of electrons from the surface of a metal when –

- (a) It is Heated
- (b) It is placed in the strong electric field.
- (c) Electron of Suitable velocity impinge on it.
- (d) Light of Suitable Wavelength falls on it.

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In photo electric effect electrons are eject out from the metal surface.

19. Which of the following gase is used in the Yellowish lamps used as street Lights?

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Neon
- (c) Hydrogen
- (d) Nitrogen

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- On the road oftenly Sodium Lamps of very high intensity are used, in which Neon Gas is used.

20. Which has strongest force in nature –

- (a) Electric Force
- (b) Gravitational Force

(c) Nuclear Force

(d) Magnetic Force

Ans. (c)

[Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- There are mainly four types of forces (1) Electric Force (2) Gravitational force (3) Nuclear Force (4) Magnetic Force.

Nuclear Force → Strongest force

Gravitational force → Weakest

21. Photo oxidation process is initiated by –

- (a) Light
- (b) Heat
- (c) Oxygen
- (d) Catalyst

Ans. (a)

[Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- Photo oxidation process is initiated by Light.

22. What is a Hologram?

- (a) Graphical Representation of Frequency distribution
- (b) 3D– MRI
- (c) A 3D Shadow to reproduce the Photographic Record
- (d) A Liquid Crystal Display

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2005]

Expl:- In Holography technique light scattered from the object is recorded and then presents in such a way that appears three dimensional but in real its only two Dimensional.

23. What is the working principle of periscope?

- (a) Refraction
- (b) Total Internal Reflection
- (c) Diffraction
- (d) Reflection

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2008]

Expl:- A periscope is an instrument for observation over, around or through an object. It is used in the submarines by Soliders and to observe the energy activities in war field. It is based on the Reflection of Light.

24. Optical fiber is based upon the principle of–

- (a) Refraction
- (b) Scattering
- (c) Diffraction
- (d) Total internal Reflection

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Optical fiber works on the principle based upon total internal reflection. It constituent the three parts. (a) Core (b) cladding (c) Coating

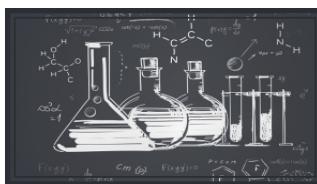
25. Who invented the optical fiber?

- (a) Samuel Cohen
- (b) Narinder Kapany
- (c) Percy I Spencer
- (d) T.H. Maimah

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Optical fiber is a flexible, transparent fiber which is made up to pure silica and acts on the principle of total internal reflection. In 1952 an Indian –Born American physicist known for his work in optical fiber.



CHEMISTRY

ATOMIC STRUCTURE

1. Who proposed the Atomic principle of matter?

- (a) Pascal
- (b) Dalton
- (c) Newton
- (d) Avogadro

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2014]

Expl:- Dalton proposed the atomic theory of Matter. According to this atom is made up of very smaller indivisible particles which are known as atoms.

2. Which two basic forces are able to provide an attractive force between the two neutrons?

- (a) Gravitational and Electro state
- (b) Some other forces
- (c) Gravitational and Nuclear
- (d) Electro state and Nuclear

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In the attraction between the two neutron there are two force (i) Gravitational (ii) Nuclear

3. When a bond is formed between two atoms, the energy so system will be-

- (a) Increase
- (b) Decrease
- (c) Remain the Same
- (d) May increase or decrease

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- When a bond is formed between two atoms, then energy of system will decrease.

4. Element having atomic number 29 is related to –

- (a) S-Block
- (b) D-Block
- (c) P-Block
- (d) F-Block

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- According to Aufbau principle electronic configuration of almost all element is possible and thus according to energy level block are divided as s,p,d,f block. Increasing order of energy is given as S < P < D < F. Atomic number of cu and cr is 29 and 24 respectively, so cu is placed in d-block elements.

5. Which of the following particle being charged negatively?

- (a) Proton
- (b) Neutron
- (c) Positron
- (d) Electron

Ans. (d)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Electron is a negatively charged particle discovered by J.J. Thomson in cathode rays experiment. Electrons revolve around the nucleus in atom. Mass of electron is $(me)9.1 \times 10^{-31}$ kg and charge on electron is 1.6×10^{-19} C. Proton is a positively charged and Neutron is negatively charged particle.

6. Cathode rays are-

- (a) Stream of α -particles
- (b) Stream of electrons
- (c) Electromagnetic waves
- (d) Radiations

Ans. (b)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Cathode rays are stream of electrons.

7. Which of the following element is most electronegative?

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Chlorine
- (d) Fluorine

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Fluorine is most electronegative element while Francium is most electropositive element in periodic table.

8. Which of the following determines the chemical properties of an element?

- (a) Number of protons
- (b) Number of electrons
- (c) Number of neutrons
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Chemical properties of an element depends upon the number of electrons revolving around the nucleus of atom.

9. The product equivalent weight and valency of an element is equal to-

- (a) Atomic weight
- (b) Vapor density
- (c) Specific heat
- (d) Molecular weight.

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The product of equivalent weight and valency of an element is equal to its atomic weight.

10. Orientation of atomic orbital is controlled by –

- (a) Principle Quantum number
- (b) Magnetic Quantum number
- (c) Electron spin quantum number
- (d) Azimuthally Quantum number

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- Orientation of atomic orbital is controlled by magnetic quantum number.

11. Who is awarded by Noble prize for the discovery is neutron?

- (a) Chadwick (b) Rutherford
(c) Neels Bohr (d) Rontgen

Ans. (a)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Neutron is discovered by J. Chadwick in 1932–80 that he is awarded by Nobel prize Newton is a Neutral particle and its mass is equal to the mass of Hydrogen atom.

12. An Element Atomic number 17 and Mass number 36, then number of neutrons present in it-

- (a) 17 (b) 19
(c) 36 (d) 53

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2008]

Expl:- Number of Neutrons = Mass number – Atomic number present in an element
 $= 36 - 17 = 19$

13. Which of the following element has relative atomic weight that is made up to atom containing each of 17 protons, 18 Neutrons and 17 Electrons?

- (a) 52 (b) 35
(c) 18 (d) 17

Ans. (b)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Atomic weight = Atomic number (No of Protons) + No of neutrons
 $35 = 18 + 17$

14. Which of the following has maximum Mass?

- (a) Electron (b) Proton
(c) Neutron (d) Nucleus of Hydrogen

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Mass of the following is given as.

(me) electron = 0.000549 (amu)

(mp) Proton = 1.00728 (amu)

(mn) Neutron = 1.00867 (amu)

Nucleus of Hydrogen = 1.00783 (amu)

Amu = Atomic Mass Unit

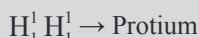
15. Atoms having equal number of protons but different number of Neutrons are called –

- (a) Positive Ion (b) Negative ion
(c) Isotopes (d) Higgs boson

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Isotopes are the atoms of the same element having similar atomic number but different mass number. Isotopes of Hydrogen →



16. Atoms having same no of neutron but different no of electrons or protons are called –

- (a) Isotopes (b) Isobars
(c) Isotones (d) Allotrops

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Atoms having equal number of neutrons but different number of protons are called Isotones. For Example $O_8^{16}, O_8^{16}, N_7^{15}, N_7^{15}$ No of neutrons in O → $16 - 8 = 8$, No of Neutrons in N = $15 - 7 = 8$.

17. Nucleotide have same atomic number are called:

- (a) Isotopes (b) Isobar
(c) Isotones (d) Isoelectrons

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- Nucleoids having same atomic number are known as Isotopes.

18. What is the value of Avogadro number?

- (a) 6.023×10^{23} (b) 6.023×10^{22}
(c) 6.023×10^{24} (d) 6.023×10^{25}

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- Avogadro number is the number of units in one mole of any substance equal to 6.023×10^{23} . It is also known as avagadro number or avagadro constant (N) = 6.023×10^{23} particles.

19. Which of the following is not a nucleon?

- (a) Proton (b) Electron
(c) Neutron (d) Positron

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Positron is the antiparticle of an electron, because, its mass and charge equal to electron. It's a positively charged fundamental particle. Nucleon are the constituent particles of atomic nucleus.

20. Chemical behaviour of an element depends upon its–

- (a) Number of protons in nucleus
(b) Number of Neutrons in nucleus
(c) Number of electrons revolving around nucleus
(d) Number of nucleons in nucleus

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Number of electrons orbiting around the nucleus the chemical behaviour of an element depends upon the no of electrons orbiting around the nucleus.

21. Atomic nuclei are composed of–

- (a) Protons and electrons
(b) Protons and Isotones
(c) Electrons and neutrons
(d) Protons and neutrons

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Protons and neutrons are found in nucleus and an electron revolves around the nucleus in different orbitals.

22. The fundamental particles that composed on atom are—

- (a) Proton, electron, meson
- (b) Proton, electron, photo
- (c) Proton, electron, Neutron
- (d) Proton, electron, Deuteron

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, – 2006, SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Electrons, Proton, Neutron are the fundamental particles of an atom. Electron was discovered by JJ Thomson, Proton was discovered by Rutherford and Neutron was discovered by Chadwick.

Charge on electron = Negative

Charge on Proton = Positive

Charge on Neutron = Zero (Neutral) No charge

23. Electronic configuration of Element Atomic number 20 is –

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 2, 8, 10 | (b) 2, 6, 8, 4 |
| (c) 2, 8, 8, 2 | (d) 2, 10, 8 |

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Electronic configuration of element Atomic number 20(ca) calcium

Shell	K	L	M	N
No. of Electrons	2	8	8	2

24. Who discovered the element Atomic number 106?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Rutherford | (b) Seaborg |
| (c) Lorens | (d) Kurchatov |

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- Seaborg is a synthetic element with atomic number 106 and mass number 269 in d-block. In 1951 American chemist Theodore Seaborg awarded by Nobel Prize for the discovery of total 10 elements. Atomic number 106 element is one of them. It is also known as Seaborgium. Its symbol is sg.

25. Mark the compound which posses Ionic, Covalent and Co-ordinate bond:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) H ₂ O | (b) NH ₄ Cl |
| (c) SO ₃ | (d) SO ₂ |

Ans. (b)

Expl:- In Ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl), NH₄⁺ and Cl⁻ form ionic bond. While Hydrogen ion and Nitrogen Ions forms covalent bonds and co-ordinate bonds.

26. Property of Ammonia is –

- (a) It is miscible in water
- (b) It is an colourless gas

(c) It is a yellowish gas

(d) In its aqueous solution Red Litmus turns to Blue Litmus

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Ammonia is a colourless gas with a pungent smell. It is highly miscible with water. Ammonium Hydroxide [NH₄OH] is an aqueous solution of Ammonia. It turns red Litmus to blue.

27. Paper of old books turns to brownish color due to –

- (a) Continue use of book
- (b) Due to dust
- (c) Oxidation of cellulose
- (d) Lack of ventilation

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2014]

Expl:- Paper of old books turns to brownish due to oxidation of cellulose.

28. Which of the following is strongest oxidizing agent?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Oxygen | (b) Chlorine |
| (c) Fluorine | (d) Iodine |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Fluorine is the strongest oxidizing agent and its oxidation number is 1. Its electro negativity is more as compare to other elements oxidation number indicate the degree of oxidation or (Loss of electron) of an atom in a compound.

29. Positive oxidation state of oxygen is possible only in–

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) OF ₂ | (b) Cl ₂ O |
| (c) H ₂ O | (d) N ₂ O |

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno– 2011, SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Normally oxidation state of oxygen is –2 but in OF₂ its oxidation number is +2.

30. What is the oxidation number of Nickel in K₄[Ni(CN)₄]?

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| (a) Zero | (b) +4 |
| (c) –4 | (d) +8 |

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- In K₄[Ni(CN)₄], oxidation number of Nickel is Zero.

31. If Mg Cl₂ contains one Millions of Mg²⁺ Ions, then how many Chloride Ions are present in it?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) 10 Million | (b) One million |
| (c) Two million | (d) Half million |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Mg Cl₂ → Mg²⁺ + 2Cl⁻

Number of particles in a mole (atom, mole ale or ions) are definite

∴ Ions in Mg²⁺ = one million

∴ ions in ₂Cl⁻ = 2 × one million = to million.

32. When Helium atom Loses electron, then it becomes–

- (a) Proton
- (b) Positive Helium ion
- (c) Negative Helium Ion
- (d) Alpha Particle

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- When helium atom Loses electron, then it form positive helium ion.



33. The mass number of a nucleus is –

- (a) Always less than its atomic number
- (b) Always more than its atomic number
- (c) Always equal to its atomic number
- (d) Sometimes more and sometimes equal to its atomic number

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The mass number of an atom is equal to the number of neutrons and number of protons present in it, which is sometimes more or sometimes equal to its atomic number.

34. The weight of 6.023×10^{22} atoms of carbon is –

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) 12gram | (b) 120gram |
| (c) 1-2gram | (d) 0-12gram |

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- Both approaches are correct. Avogadro's number is $6.02214129 \times 10^{23}$ and represents the number of carbon-12 atoms in 12 grams of unbound carbon-12 in the ground electronic state. $12\text{grams}/6.02214129 \times 10^{23} = 1.9926467 \times 10^{-23}\text{grams}$. The unified atomic mass unit (u) is $1.660538921 \times 10^{-24}$ grams.

35. Which of the following particle has the dual nature of particle wave?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Neutron | (b) Electron |
| (c) Meson | (d) Proton |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Electron is an atomic particle having dual nature of particle wave. De Broglie explain in His Hypothesis that when electrons passes through the solid crystal surface then it show diffraction phenomenon, which is the property of wave. Davisson Germen also prove that electrons have De Broglie Wavelength–

$$\Lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$$

H → Planks constant

P → Momentum

M → Mass

v → Velocity

36. Mass number is the sum of –

- (a) Electrons and Protons

- (b) Protons and Neutrons

- (c) Electrons and Neutrons

- (d) Only Protons

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Pure Substance made up of only one type of atoms is called an element subatomic particle present inside the nucleus is proton and neutron sum of proton and neutrons is equal to atomic number.

MAIN METALS

1. An alloy used in making heating elements for electric heating devices is –

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Solder | (b) Alloy steel |
| (c) Nichrome | (d) German Silver |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Heating effect of electric current is used in the appliances electric Heater, electric iron, Room Heater etc. These Heating devices are operated by coils of very High Resistance, which are made up of alloy Nichrome.

Nichrome is an alloy of Nickel, chromium and iron.

2. The use of Heat treatment of ore that includes smelting and roasting is termed as–

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Cry metallurgy | (b) Pyrometallurgy |
| (c) Electrometallurgy | (d) Hydrometallurgy |

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Pyrometallurgy is the branch of science and technology concerned with the use of the High temperature to extract and purify metals. It consists of the thermal treatment of minerals and metallurgical ore (calcinations, Roasting, Refining and Smelting). Fe, Cu, Zn, Cr, Tin etc. extracted by this process.

3. Which of the following does not contains silver?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) German Silver | (b) Horn Silver |
| (c) Ruby Silver | (d) Lunar Silver |

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- German Silver contains copper (60%), Zinc (20%) and Nickel (20%).

4. Aluminum is extracted from –

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) MICA | (b) Copper |
| (c) Bauxite | (d) Gold |

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2014]

Expl:- Aluminum is not found in native (free) state. It is found in combining state with different minerals. Aluminum has three principal ores Bauxite, Diaspora, cryolite.

Bauxite → $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Diaspore → $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, Cryolite → Na_3AlF_6

5. The ore of Aluminum is –

- (a) Florspar
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Hematite
- (d) Chalco Pyrites

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- It is a mixture of hydrous aluminum oxides, aluminum hydroxides, clay minerals, and insoluble materials such as quartz, hematite, magnetite, siderite, and goethite. The aluminum minerals in bauxite can include: gibbsite $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, boehmite $\text{AlO}(\text{OH})$, and, diaspore, $\text{AlO}(\text{OH})$.

Uses: Primary ore of aluminum, also used as an abrasive
 Diagnostic Properties: Often exhibits pisolithic structure; color
 Chemical Composition: Variable but always rich in aluminum oxides and aluminum ...

Mohs Hardness: 1 to 3

6. Brass contains –

- (a) Copper and Zinc
- (b) Copper and Tin
- (c) Copper and silver
- (d) Copper and Nickel

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. The proportion of Zinc and copper can be varied to create a range of brass with varying properties. It is also used as a decorative item as it shines as gold. In Locks, Gear, Valve and Musical instrument it is used and its flexible as compare to other metals.

7. Brass is made of –

- (a) Copper and tin
- (b) Tin and lead
- (c) Copper and Zinc
- (d) Copper, tin and Zinc

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Brass is a metal alloy made of copper and zinc; the proportions of zinc and copper can be varied to create a range of brasses with varying properties. It is a substitutional alloy: atoms of the two constituents may replace each other within the same crystal structure.

8. Maximum permissible concentration of copper in drinking water in mg/L is –

- (a) 0.01
- (b) 0.05
- (c) 1.0
- (d) 2.0

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- According to the notification published by WHO ‘Guidelines for drinking water quality’ in 2011 (4th edition), Maximum permissible concentration of Copper in drinking water is 2.0mg/L

9. Brass gets discoloured in air due to the presence of which gas in air?

- (a) Nitrogen
- (b) Hydrogen sulphide
- (c) Oxygen
- (d) Carbon dioxide

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Copper and Zinc combined to form Brass. In the presence of Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) Zinc reacts with Hydrogen and form a compound Zinc Hydroxide of ugly red colour and copper react with sulphur to form a black coloured compound copper sulphide and as a result of it brass gets discoloured.

10. Which type of Glass is used for making glass reinforced plastic?

- (a) Pyrex glass
- (b) Quartz glass
- (c) Flint glass
- (d) Fiber glass

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Fiber glass is used for making glass reinforced plastic.

11. Purification of copper is done by –

- (a) By Heating
- (b) By Oxidation
- (c) Electrolytic decomposition
- (d) Zone refining Method

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2008]

Expl:- Copper is found in both free and combined state. Its purification is done by Electrolytic decomposition.

12. Non-Metal found in Liquid state is –

- (a) Bromine
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Fluorine
- (d) Chlorine

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Bromine belongs to 7th group of periodic table and only this Non-Metal is found in liquid state at normal temperature.

13. The phenomenon of ejection of electrons from the metal surface when a light of suitable frequency falls on it is called–

- (a) Electric decomposition
- (b) Ionization
- (c) Photoelectric effect
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- When a light of suitable frequency falls on the surface of metal, then electrons eject out from it, this phenomenon is known as photoelectric effect.

14. Type of metals used in Printing in alloy of–

- (a) Lead and Copper
- (b) Lead and Antimony
- (c) Lead and Bismuth
- (d) Lead and Zinc

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Type of Metal Used in Printing in alloy of Lead, tin and Antimony and their quantity in % given as follows.

Lead = 60–86%, Antimony = 11–30%,

Tin = 3–20%

15. Acute Lead poisoning is also known as –

- (a) Itai-Itai
- (b) Plumbism
- (c) Neuralgia
- (d) Byssinosis

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Disease caused by lead poisoning is known as Plumbism. It is also known as

16. Which of the following metal has least melting point?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Silver
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Copper

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Mercury has least melting point. In its outer orbital Binding energy of electron is more. So an electron does not participate in Metallic bonding and does not form crystal. At room temperature – 38.830C it remain in Liquid State.

17. Which of the following metal forms Amalgam with other metals?

- (a) Lead
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Copper

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Mercury on reacting with other metals form Amalgam. For Example- Dental Amalgam (Silver-Mercury), Potassium Amalgam, Sodium Amalgam, gold Amalgam, Aluminum Amalgam etc. Mercury is used in thermometer.

18. Amalgam is an alloy in which the base metal is–

- (a) Aluminum
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Copper
- (d) Zinc

Ans. (b)

[SSC Stenographer Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Mercury is used in thermometers, barometers, manometers, sphygmomanometers, float valves, mercury switches, mercury relays, fluorescent lamps and other devices, though concerns about the element's toxicity have led to mercury thermometers and sphygmomanometers being largely phased out in clinical environments in favor of alternatives such as alcohol- or galinstan-filled glass thermometers and thermistor- or infrared-based electronic instruments.

19. What is Baeyer's reagent?

- (a) Bromine water
- (b) Acidic Potassium Permanganate
- (c) Hydrogen Para oxide
- (d) Alkaline Potassium Permanganate

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- Baeyers reagent is Alkaline Potassium Permanganate ($KMnO_4$)

20. Hygroscopic substances are those substance which ready absorb–

- (a) Hydrogen Sulphide
- (b) Carbon Mono oxide

- (c) Ammonia

- (d) Water Vapors

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2014]

Expl:- Hygroscopic substances are the substance which absorb water vapors readily from its surrounding such as sugar, Honey, ethanol etc.

21. Which of the following causes Rusting of iron?

1. Oxidation
 2. Reduction
 3. Chemical reaction with oxygen
 4. Chemical reaction with CO_2
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 1 and 3

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- In the Presence of Moisture and oxygen oxidation occur which deposited a Reddish-Brown Layer on iron. This Reddish brown Layer on iron is rest (Fe_2O_3) ferric oxide.

22. Rusting of Iron is –

- (a) Due to oxidation
- (b) Due to carbonation
- (c) Due to exidation
- (d) Due to corrosion

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Oxidation is the loss of electrons or an increase in oxidation state by a molecule, atom, or ion. Reduction is the gain of electrons or a decrease in oxidation state by a molecule, atom, or ion.

23. The rusting of iron metal in air needs both–

- (a) Carbon dioxide and Moisture
- (b) Water and Paint
- (c) Oxygen and grease
- (d) Oxygen and Moisture

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Rust is an iron oxide, usually red oxide formed by the redox reaction of iron and oxygen in the presence of water or air moisture. Several forms of rust are distinguishable both visually and by spectroscopy, and form under different circumstances.

24. Which of the following is required for the rusting of iron?

- (a) Oxygen and carbon dioxide
- (b) Oxygen and water
- (c) Only carbon dioxide
- (d) Only oxygen

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The presence of water and oxygen is essential for the rusting of iron. Impurities in the iron, the presence of water vapor, acids, salts and carbon dioxide hastens rusting. Pure iron does not rust in dry and carbon dioxide free air.

It also does not rust in pure water, free from dissolved salts. Metals like chromium, zinc and magnesium prevent rusting to a great extent and alkalis also help to prevent rusting.

25. Iron rusts quickly in –

- (a) Rain water
- (b) Distilled water
- (c) Sea water
- (d) River water

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Iron reacts with oxygen in the presence of water and air and forms rust. Rust plays an important role in the corrosion of iron water containing salt (such as sea water) cause rusting of iron faster.

26. The rusting of iron–

- (a) Decreases its weight
- (b) Increases its weight
- (c) Remains same
- (d) Can't say (unpredictable)

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2008]

Expl:- Rusting of iron is a chemical process. By rusting weight of iron increase Product formed by Rusting is Ferric oxide. Its deposited over iron as a reddish brown layer.

a molecule consisting of iron and oxygen. When rust forms, the mass of the iron object is increased by the mass of oxygen that has combined with some of the iron.

27. What is rusting of Iron?

- (a) Physical change
- (b) Electric change
- (c) Photo Chemical change
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2013]

Expl:- Chemical changes are the changes, in which new product formed and properties of this new product is completely different from the base particle. The product formed by the chemical change cannot be reversed in its base matter such as Rusting of Iron, curding of Milk, cooking of food, burning of candle etc.

28. Which of the following is not a chemical change?

- (a) Burning of paper
- (b) Digestion of food
- (c) Conversion of water into steam
- (d) Burning of coal

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, – 2014]

Expl:- Conversion of water into steam is a physical change. Because it is a physical change and it is reversible process. So water can be obtained again from this steam.

29. If the bullets could not be removed from gunshot injury of a man, it May cause poisoning by–

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Lead

(c) Iron

(d) Arsenic

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- If the bullets could not be removed from gunshot injury of a man, it causes poisoning in the body due to the presence of Lead.

30. The ratio of pure gold in 18 carat gold is –

- (a) 100%
- (b) 80%
- (c) 75%
- (d) 60%

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2005, SSC MTS Exam, – 1999]

Expl:- Purity of gold is measured in carat. 24 carat gold is pure gold % of pure gold in 18 carat gold can be found by following

$$\text{method} - \frac{18}{24} \times 100 = 75\%$$

31. Purity of gold is expressed in terms of carat. Purest form of gold is–

- (a) 24 Carat
- (b) 99.6 Carat
- (c) 91.6 Carat
- (d) 22 Carat

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- That is the carat of pure gold?

There are many different recipes for gold alloys, for our purposes we will just describe the more common jewellery alloys. 24ct (twenty four carat) gold is pure gold, so all 24 parts are pure gold. Soft and extremely durable.

32. The King of metal is –

- (a) Gold
- (b) Silver
- (c) Iron
- (d) Aluminum

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, – 2002, SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Gold is the most valuable metal. It does not form by any kind of alloy. 24 carat is the purest form of gold. Gold can be dissolved in aqua regia.

33. Standard 18 carat Gold sold in the Market is –

- (a) 82 parts of gold and 18 parts of Metal
- (b) 18 parts of gold and 82 parts other metal
- (c) 18 parts gold and 6 parts other metal
- (d) 9 parts gold and 15 parts other metal

Ans. (a)

[SSC Sec off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Standard 18 carat Gold Sold in Market Contains 82 parts Gold and 18 Parts of Metal.

34. German Silver contains following Metals –

- (a) Copper, Zinc, Nickel
- (b) Copper, Zinc, Silver
- (c) Copper, Zinc, Aluminum
- (d) Zinc, Silver Nickel

Ans. (a)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- German Silver Contains Following Metals–

Copper = 50%, Zinc = 35%, Nickel = 15%

35. German Silver used for making utensils is an alloy of–

- (a) Copper Silver, Nickel
- (b) Copper, Zinc, Nickel
- (c) Copper, Zinc, Aluminum
- (d) Copper, Nickel, Aluminum

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- German silver varies in composition, the percentage of the three elements ranging approximately as follows: copper, from 50% to 61.6%; zinc, from 19% to 17.2%; nickel, from 30% to 21.1%. The proportions are always specified in commercial alloys.

36. Which of the following is not contained by the German Silver?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Nickel
- (c) Silver
- (d) Zinc

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section off. – 2007]

Expl:- German silver varies in composition, the percentage of the three elements ranging approximately as follows: copper, from 50% to 61.6%; zinc, from 19% to 17.2%; nickel, from 30% to 21.1%. The proportions are always specified in commercial alloys.

37. The process of depositing of a Layer of Zinc over water pipes for being protected from rusting is known as–

- (a) Depositing a Layer of Zinc
- (b) Formation of alloy
- (c) Vulcanization
- (d) Galvanization

Ans. (d)[SSC MTS Exam, – 2011, MTS – 1991, 2002, SSC CGL Exam, 2001]

Expl:- The process of depositing a Layer of Zinc over iron metal is called Galvanization. Iron having Layer of zinc over it known as Galvanized iron and thus iron prevents from rusting.

38. Which metal is used to Galvanize iron?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Tin
- (d) Nickel

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Galvanization (or galvanizing as it is most commonly called in that industry) is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to steel or iron, to prevent rusting. The most common method is hot-dip galvanizing, in which parts are submerged in a bath of molten zinc.

39. To protect the iron from getting rusted, the coat of zinc is applied on it. This process is known as–

- (a) Galvanization
- (b) Reduction

(c) Corrosion

(d) Calcinations

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The protective Zinc Coating to steel or iron prevent from rusting and the process is known as Galvanization.

40. Ultra purification of a Metal is done by–

- (a) Slugging
- (b) Leaching
- (c) Zone Melting
- (d) Smelting

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Ultra purification of Metal is done by zone Melting Method. In this Method narrow region of a crystal is Melted and this molten zone is moved along the crystal. It is mainly used for industry of semiconductor.

In the refinement of silicon and Germanium Level of purity in this Method is more than 99.99%. Silicon and Germanium are used on a Large scale in Transistor industry.

41. Glass is a –

- (a) Super Heated Solid
- (b) Super Cooled Liquid
- (c) Super Cooled Gas
- (d) Super heated Liquid

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011, SSC Stenographer Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Glass is a Non-Crystalline Solid. It is also known as Super Cooled Liquid because often from Liquid State glass converted in solid State and Solid State contains all properties of Liquid State. Simple Glass is a Solid Solution of Silica, Sodium Silicate and Calcium Silicate. Glass is a super cooled Liquid in the form of a Non-Crystalline Solid so it does not have any crystalline Structure and does not have any fixed Melting point.

42. What is glass?

- (a) Super Cooled Liquid
- (b) Crystalline Solid
- (c) Liquid Crystal
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, – 2013, SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Glass is sometimes called a supercooled liquid because it does not form a crystalline structure, but instead forms an amorphous solid that allows molecules in the material to continue to move. However, Scientific American indicates that amorphous solids are neither supercooled.

44. Which of the following contains high content of Lead?

- (a) Cool
- (b) Cooking Gas
- (c) High octane fuel
- (d) Low octane fuel

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- High octane Fuel Content High amount of Lead.

45. Which of the following is not favourable to prevent iron from rusting?

- (a) Annealing
- (b) Applying grease
- (c) Galvanization
- (d) Painting

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DEFENCE

1. Which one of the following is an 'Air-to-Air' Missile?

- (a) Prithvi
- (b) Agni
- (c) Akash
- (d) Astra

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:— Astra is an active radar homing Beyond Visual Range Air to Air Missile (BVRAAM) developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) India.

2. The Chief of the Indian Navy has the rank of—

- (a) General of Indian Navy
- (b) Chief of Indian Navy
- (c) Naval Chief
- (d) Admiral

Ans. (d)

[SSC CISF Exam 2011]

Expl:— An Admiral of the fleet is a military naval officer of the highest rank. In many nations, the rank is reserved for wartime or ceremonial appointments. It is usually a rank above admiral (which is now usually the highest rank in peace-time for officers in active service) and is often held by the most senior admiral of an entire naval service.

3. Which one of the following is a 'Surface to Air Missile'?

- (a) Trishul
- (b) K-15 Sagarika
- (c) Brahmos
- (d) Agni

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:— Trishul is the name of a short range surface to air missile developed by India as a part of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme. It has a range of 9 km and is fitted with a 5.5 kg warhead. Trishul flies in supersonic speed and has a low altitude sensitive radio altimeter and height lock loop control on board, to skim over the sea at a very low altitude and hit against sea skimming missiles coming towards our ships.

4. Nuclear explosive devices were tested in India at—

- (a) Sriharikota
- (b) Bangalore
- (c) Pokharan
- (d) Kanchipuram

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expl:— Pokhran is a city and a municipality located in Jaisalmer district in the Indian State of Rajasthan. It is a remote location in the Thar desert region and served as the test site for India's first underground nuclear weapon detonation.

It shot into the international limelight on 7th September 1974, when the then Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi verbally authorised scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) at Trombay to detonate small and miniaturised nuclear device. Throughout its development, the device was formally called the Peaceful Nuclear Explosive (PNE) by Indian Government, but it was usually referred to as the Operation 'Smiling Buddha'. On 11th May of 1998, 24th year after the first operation, the Atomic Energy Commission of India and the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) carried out the joint operation, known as Pokhran-II. The AEC India detonated its four devices as part of the underground nuclear testing on Pokhran Test Range.

5. MIRV stands for—

- (a) Multi-directional Independently Reoriented Vehicle
- (b) Multipurpose Integrally Targeted Revolutionary Vehicle
- (c) Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicle
- (d) Multidimensional Independent Re-entry Vehicle

Ans. (c)

[SSC SAS Exam 2010]

Expl:— Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) warhead is a collection of separate warheads. By contrast a unitary warhead is a single warhead on a single missile.

6. Which one of the following correctly describes AGNI?

- (a) A fighter plane
- (b) A versatile tank
- (c) A long-range missile
- (d) A long-range gun

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2008]

Expl:— The Agni missile is a family of medium to intercontinental range ballistic missiles developed by India, named after one of the five elements of nature. The first missile of the series, Agni-I was developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme and tested 1991.

7. Who is known as 'the Father of Indian Missile Technology'?

- (a) Dr UR Rao
- (b) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
- (c) Dr Chidambaram
- (d) Dr Homi Bhabha

Ans. (b)

[SSC SO Exam 2007]

Expl:— Dr APJ Abdul Kalam is the undisputed father of India's missile programme. He was breathed life into ballistic missiles like the Agni and Prithvi. It is too exhausting to track Dr Abdul Kalam's achievements to date. In the 60s and 70s he was a trail blazer in the space department. In the 80s, he transformed the moribund Defence Research and Development Laboratory in Hyderabad into a highly motivated team.

By the 90s, Kalam emerged as the Czar of Indian Science and technology and was awarded the Bharat Ratna and served as the 11th President of India 2002 to 2007.

8. What is the name of the Light Combat Aircraft developed by India indigenously?

- (a) Brahmos
- (b) Chetak
- (c) Astra
- (d) Tejas

Ans. (d)

[SSC SO Exam 2007]

Expl:—The HAL Tejas is a lightweight multirole fighter developed by India. It is a tailless, compound delta wing design powered by a single engine. It came from the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Programme, which began in the 1980s to replace India's against MiG-21 fighters. Later the LCA was officially named 'Tejas', meaning 'Radiance' by then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

9. Which one of the following shipyards builds warships for Indian Navy?

- (a) Mazgaon Dock, Mumbai
- (b) Cochin Shipyard
- (c) Hindustan Shipyard, Vishakhapatnam
- (d) Garden Reach Workshop, Kolkata

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:—Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE) is one of India's leading shipyards, located in Kolkata, West Bengal. It builds and repairs commercial and naval vessels. Founded in 1884 as a small privately owned company on the Eastern Bank of the Hugly river, it was renamed as Garden Reach Workshop in 1916. The company was nationalised by the Government of India in 1960.

10. INS Virat serves the Indian Navy. It is a—

- (a) Submarine
- (b) Gunboat
- (c) Aircraft carrier
- (d) Freighter

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2005]

Expl:—INS Virat is a Centaur class aircraft carrier currently in service with the Indian Navy. INS Virat is the flagship of the Indian Navy the oldest carrier in service. Virat is currently the second largest ship in the Indian Navy after the INS Jyoti. Virat was completed and commissioned in 1959 as the Royal Navy's HMS Hermes and was transferred to India in 1987.

11. Which of the following is the first missile which has been developed in India?

- (a) Akash
- (b) Prithvi
- (c) Agni
- (d) Trishul

Ans. (b)

[SSC SO Exam 2005]

Expl:—The Prithvi missile is a family of tactical surface to surface Short-Range Ballistic Missiles (SRBM) and is India's first indigenously developed ballistic missile. Development of the Prithvi began in 1983 and it was first test-fired on 25th February, 1988 from Sriharikota, SHAR Centre, Potti Seeramulu Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh.

It has a range of upto 150 to 300 km. The land variant is called Prithvi while the naval operational variant of Prithvi I and Prithvi II class missiles are code-named Dhanush (meaning Bow). All missiles programme under DRDO.

12. Air Force Academy is located in—

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Coimbatore
- (c) Kakinada
- (d) Mumbai

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam 2004]

Expl:—Air Force Academy (AFA) at Dundigal has built a formidable reputation as the premier institution of Indian Air force. It is situated 43 km from Hyderabad since, Inception in 1971.

13. Who developed Ballistic Missile ?

- (a) Wernher Von Braun
- (b) J Rober Oppenheimer
- (c) Edward Teller
- (d) Samuel Cohen

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam 2002]

Expl:—Wernher Magnus Maximilian, Freiherr Von Braun was a German-American rocket scientist, aerospace engineer, space architect and one of the leading figures in the development of rocket technology in Nazi Germany during World War II and subsequently in the United States. He is credited as being the 'Father of Rocket Science'.

14. Which of the following is a stealth aircraft virtually undetectable even by radar ?

- (a) B-2 Spirit
- (b) Bl-B Lancer
- (c) B-52 Stratofortrees
- (d) FA-18 Hornets

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam 2002]

Expl:— The Northrop Grumman B-2 Spirit also known as the stealth technology designed for penetrating dense antiaircraft defenses. It is able to deploy both conventional and nuclear weapons.

15. Indian and Russian scientists successfully test- fired a supersonic cruise missile named—

- (a) GSAT-1
- (b) GSLV
- (c) Brahmos
- (d) INSAT-3B

Ans. (c)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:— Brahmos is a stealth supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from submarines, ships, aircraft or land. It is a joint venture between Republic of India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Russian Federation's NPO Mashinostroyenia. The name Brahmos is a portmanteau formed from the names of two rivers, The Brahmaputra of India and the Moskva of Russia.

16. What is 'Barak'?

- (a) A barrage on river Brahmaputra
- (b) A peak in Kargil
- (c) A ship-based missile system
- (d) Residential Complex of an Army Unit

Ans. (c)

[SSC SO Exam 2001]

Expl:— Barak is an Indo-Israeli Surface to Surface Missile, designed to defend against aircraft, anti-ship missiles and UAVS.

17. The intermediate range nuclear capable missile developed indigenously is named—

- (a) Agni
- (b) Prithvi
- (c) Nag
- (d) Trishul

Ans. (a)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2001]

Expl:— The Agni missile is a family of medium to intercontinental range ballistic missiles developed by India, named after one of the five elements of nature. In the Agni series of ballistic missiles, Agni II, Agni III and Agni IV are Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs). These are all nuclear weapons capable surface to surface ballistic missile.

18. Which country assisted India to establish the Koodan-Kulam Nuclear Power Station in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Russia
- (b) Canada
- (c) Germany
- (d) France

Ans. (a)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2000]

Expl:— Koodan-Kulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNP) is associated with Russia, which is located in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. KKNP is Indias first pressurised water reactor belonging to the light water category.

SPACE**1. Which scale is used to measure the intensity of earthquake?**

- (a) Richter
- (b) Metric
- (c) Centigrade
- (d) Newton

Ans. (a)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2013]

Expl:— The Richter magnitude scale (often shortened to Richter scale) was developed to assign a single number to quantify the energy that is released during an earthquake. An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or tremblor) is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.

2. Geostationary orbit is at a height of—

- (a) 6 km
- (b) 1000 km
- (c) 3600 km
- (d) 36000 km

Ans. (d)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2013]

Expl:—A geostationary orbit, geostationary Earth orbit or Geosynchronous Equatorial Orbit (GEO), is a circular orbit 35786 km (22236 mile) above the Earth's equator and following the direction of the Earth's rotation. An object in such an orbit has an orbital period equal to the Earth's rotational period (one sidereal day).

3. The National Chemical Laboratory is situated in—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) New Delhi | (b) Bengaluru |
| (c) Pune | (d) Patna |

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:— The National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) is an ~ Indian Government laboratory based in Pune, popularly known as NCL, a constituent member of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) India, it was established in 1950.

4. 'PCB' stands for—

- (a) Programme Control Block
- (b) Process Control Block
- (c) Process Communication Block
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:— Process Control Block (PCB, also called Task Controlling Block, Task Structure or Switchframe) is a data structure in the Operating System kernel containing the information needed to manage a particular process. The PCB is the manifestation of a process in an Operating System.

5. ISRO launched the world's first satellite dedicated to education, the EDUSAT in the month of—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) June, 2004 | (b) July, 2004 |
| (c) August, 2004 | (d) September, 2004 |

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:— EDUSAT or GSAT-3 is a communications satellite which was launched on 20th September, 2004 by the Indian Space Research Organisation. EDUSAT is the first Indian satellite built exclusively to serve the educational sector. It has revolutionised classroom teaching through IP based technology.

6. A geostationary satellite revolves round the Earth from—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) East to West | (b) West to East |
| (c) North to South | (d) South to North |

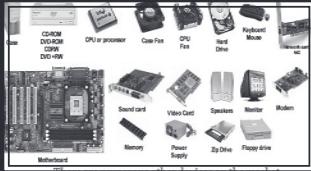
Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:— Geostationary satellites are located exactly above the Earth's equator and revolves around the Earth in a circular orbit. Their revolving speed and direction (West to East) are exactly same as that of the Earth, which makes it look stationary from the Earth's surface.

7. Vikram Sarabai Space Centre (VSSC) is at—

- (a) Thiruvananthapuram
- (b) Mumbai



COMPUTER

1. CAD stands for—

- (a) Computer Automatic Design
- (b) Computer Aided Decode
- (c) Computer Automatic Decode
- (d) Computer Aided Design

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Aug. Exam 2014]

Expl:- Computer Aided Design (CAD) is the use of computer programs to create two-or three-dimensional (2D or 3D) graphical representations of physical objects. CAD software may be specialised for specific applications. CAD software replaces manual drafting with an automated process. CAD systems require a high-quality graphics monitor, a mouse, light pen or digitising tablet for drawing and a special printer or plotter for printing design specifications.

2. The Unix operating system is generally known as—

- (a) Multi User Operating System
- (b) General Application
- (c) Single User Operating System
- (d) Single User Application Program

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Aug. Exam 2014]

Expl:- Unix (UNIX for the trademark) is a multitasking, Multi User Computer Operating System that exists in many variants. The original Unix was developed at AT & T's Bell Labs research centre by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie and others. From the power user's or programmer's perspective, Unix systems are characterised by a modular design that is sometimes called the 'Unix Philosophy', means the OS provides a set of simple tools that each perform a limited, well-defined function, with a unified filesystem as the main means of communication and a shell scripting and command language to combine the tools to perform complex workflows.

3. In the field of internet, WWW stands for—

- (a) World Wide Wrestling
- (b) World Wide Web
- (c) World Wide Wordstar
- (d) World Without Wrestling

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Nov. Exam 2014]

Expl:- WWW stands for World Wide Web. The World Wide Web is a system of internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in a markup language called HTML (Hyper Text Mark up Language) that supports links to other documents, as well as graphics, audio and video files. This means one can jump from one document to another simply by clicking on hot spots.

4. Which application is used for accessing the information on internet?

- (a) Operating system
- (b) Web browser
- (c) Microsoft word
- (d) System software

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Nov. Exam 2014]

Expl:- Web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An information resource is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI/URL) and May be a web page, image, video or other piece of content. Hyperlinks present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related resources. The major web browsers are Firefox, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Opera and Safari.

5. Unsorted transaction that can be used to immediately update a database is called as—

- (a) Direct database access
- (b) Sequential database access
- (c) Alternate database access
- (d) Instance database access

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL July Exam 2014]

Expl:- In Direct database access, we can randomly access any data from the database. There is no need to follow any sequence.

6. Which is not an extension of a picture file on a computer—

- (a) .jpeg
- (b) .png
- (c) .gif
- (d) .mdb

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO July Exam 2014]

Expl:- .mdb is not an extension of a picture file on a computer, mdb is a database file used by microsoft Access.

Though Access is tied into the Microsoft Office, MDB is Access's own format, which is based on the Access Jet Database Engine.

7. A nibble is equal to bits.

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 16
- (d) 32

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:- A nibble is a 4 bits aggregation. It contains 4 bits, there are 16 (2⁴) possible values, so a nibble is equal to a single hexadecimal digit.

8. In HTML, tags consist of key words enclosed within—

- (a) Parentheses()
- (b) Square brackets []
- (c) Flower brackets {}
- (d) Angular brackets <>

Ans. (d)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:- In HTML, tags consists in a angular brackets (like <html>), with the web page content.

9. Printer cannot print more than one character at a time.

- (a) Laser
- (b) Dot-matrix
- (c) Line
- (d) Daisy-wheel

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:- Dot-matrix refers to the process of placing dots to form an image and the quality of the image is determined by the dots per inch. This type of printer cannot print more than one character at a time.

10. The waste generated by and life personal computers is known as—

- (a) Physical waste
- (b) Computer waste
- (c) E-waste
- (d) PC-waste

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:- E-waste is a term used to cover almost all types of electrical and electronic waste (including personal computer) that has or could enter the waste stream.

11. DVD refers to—

- (a) Digital Video Developer
- (b) Digital Video Device
- (c) Digital Video Disc
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- DVD stands for 'Digital Video Disc' or 'Digital Versatile Disc'. It is a digital optical disc storage format. It can be used for storing video, audio, images or data.

12. In MS-DOS, the primary file name can contain up to characters.

- (a) 6
- (b) 8
- (c) 10
- (d) 12

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- MS-DOS contains maximum 8 characters and additional 3 characters to extension in primary file.

13. USB refers to—

- (a) A storage device
- (b) A processor
- (c) A port type
- (d) A serial bus standard

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Universal Serial Bus (USB) is designed to standardise the connection of computer peripherals (including keyboards, pointing devices, digital cameras, printers, portable media players, disk drives and network adapters) to personal computers, both to communicate and to Supply Electric Power.

14. In programming, repeating some statement is usually called—

- (a) Structure
- (b) Looping
- (c) Control structure
- (d) Compiling

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- One of the most common programming task is to perform the same set of statement multiple time. Rather than repeat a set of statement again and again, we used a loop can be used to perform the same set of statements recursively.

15. A browser is a software—

- (a) To find out computers in a LAN
- (b) To log into a computer in a LAN
- (c) To search for web pages in internet
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A web browser is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web (WWW).

An information resources is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) and may be a web page, image, video or other piece of content.

16. In MS-Word, Replace option comes under the menu.

- (a) View
- (b) File
- (c) Insert
- (d) Edit

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In MS-Word Replace option comes under the edit menu.

17. CPU refers to—

- (a) Central Processing Unit
- (b) Control Program Unit
- (c) Central Program Unit
- (d) Control Program Usage

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A Central Processing Unit (CPU) is the hardware within a computer that carries out the 'instructions of a computer program by performing the basic arithmetical, logical and input/output operations of the system.

18. Which of the following is an impact printer?

- (a) Laser printer
- (b) Daisy wheel printer
- (c) Inkjet printer
- (d) Bubble-jet printer

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- An impact printer is a type of printer that operates by striking a metal or plastic head against an ink ribbon. Dot-matrix printers, Daisy-wheel printer, Drum printer, Chain printer and Line printer etc are the Examples of Impact printer.

19. Identify the odd term amongst the following groups.

- (a) Microwaves
- (b) Coaxial cable
- (c) Optical fibre
- (d) Twisted pair wire

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Coaxial cable, optical fibre and twisted pair wire are the wire medium for transferring the waves and microwaves are wireless medium.

20. What type of Information System would be recognised by digital circuits?

- (a) Only Roman System
- (b) Hexadecimal System
- (c) Binary System
- (d) Both a and b

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Digital circuits represent signals by discrete bands of analog levels, rather than by a continuous range.

All levels within a band represent the same signal state, digital circuits recognise both hexadecimal and binary Information System.

21. Which among the following is the top Internet Service Provider (ISP) in India in terms of market share (based on subscriber base) with 9.97 million?

- (a) MTNL
- (b) Bharti Airtel
- (c) BSNL
- (d) Hathway

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2013]

Expl:- BSNL (9.97 million) broadband subscriber with continues to lead the table of top 5 internet service providers followed by Bharti Airtel (1.4 million), MTNL (1.10 million), Hathway (0.37 million) and You Broadband (0.22 million).

22. Telnet is a—

- (a) Browser
- (b) Protocol
- (c) Gateway
- (d) Search engine

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Telnet is a network protocol that allows the users to connect to remote computers over a TCP/IP network.

23. The term ODBC stands for—

- (a) Object Database Communication
- (b) Open Database Communication
- (c) Open Database Connectivity
- (d) Object Database Connectivity

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is a standard application program interface for accessing Database Management System (DBMS).

24. Both the ALU and Control Section have special purpose storage location called—

- (a) Registers
- (b) Accumulators
- (c) Bus
- (d) Address

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- In ALU and control section, special purpose storage location is called registers. It is a small amount of storage available as a part of ACPU of other digital processor.

25. A translator for the assembly language to machine language is—

- (a) Assembler
- (b) Compiler
- (c) Interpreter
- (d) Linker

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Assembler is a computer program which translates from assembly language to machine language.

26. Where is India's super computer 'PARAM' located ?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Pune
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Kolkata

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Super computer PARAM is designed and developed by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune.

27. The expansion of RDBMS is—

- (a) Repairable Database Management System
- (b) Relational Database Management System
- (c) Relational Database Memory System
- (d) Recurring Database Memory System

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a Database Management System that is based on the relational model.

28. A bug in a program is—

- (a) Statement
- (b) Error
- (c) Syntax
- (d) Both 'b' and 'c'

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- A bug is a programmable error which causes a program to crash or produce invalid result.

29. Which one of the following allows computers to transfer data using a telephone line ?

- (a) Keyboard
- (b) CPU
- (c) Modem
- (d) Printer

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- A modem is a device that enables a computer to transmit data over a telephone line or cable line.



CONVENTIONAL

CULTURE

- 1. In which state, the oldest church (St. Thomas Church) is located-**

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- St. Thomas Syro-Malabar Catholic Church, is located at Palayoor in Trichur district in Kerala on the west coast of India.

According to tradition, it was established in 52 AD by St Thomas, one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ.

2. "Rath-Yatra" is organized in Puri to Honor –

- (a) Lord Ram (b) Lord Shiva
(c) Lord Jagannath (d) Lord Vishnu

Ans. (c) [SSC F.C.I. Exam 2004, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Ratha Yatra, the Festival of Chariot: Chariots of Shri Jagannath is celebrated every year at Puri, the temple town in Odisha, on the second (dwitiya) day of shukla pakshya (waxing cycle of moon) of Ashadh Maas (3rd month in Lunar Calendar).

3. In which of the following state of India, Kamakhya Temple is located-

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Manipur
(c) Nalanda (d) Assam

Ans. (d) [SSC multi-tasling Exam 2014]

4. The Kamakhya Temple is a famous tourist place of –

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

- Expl:-** The Kamakhya temple is located

- Amrita Sher Gil is famous as a-**

Ans. (b)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Ans (d)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

7)

(497)

General Studies

- (c) Ustad Allauddin Khan
- (d) Vilayat Khan

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- Allauddin Khan was a Bengali shorodi and multi-instrumentalist, composer and one of the most renowned music teachers of the 20th century in Indian classical music.

30. Whose exponent is Pandit Shivkumar Sharma-

- (a) Mendolin
- (b) Santoor
- (c) Sitar
- (d) Veena

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- Pt. Shivkumar sharma is a famous santoor player.

31. In which musical instrument, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan is expertised-

- (a) Sarod
- (b) Violin
- (c) Sitar
- (d) Clarinet

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2000,SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008, SSC 10+2, 2015]

Expl:- Amjad Ali Khan is an Indian classical musician who plays the Sarod.

32. N.Rajam has earned fame in which of the following-

- (a) Classical dance
- (b) Painting
- (c) Violin
- (d) Carnatic music (vocal)

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- N. Rajam is an Indian violinist who performs Hindustani classical music.

33. The ancient form of Indian Vocal Music is-

- (a) Thumri
- (b) None of these
- (c) Dhrupad
- (d) Gazal

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

Expl:- Dhrupad is a vocal genre in Hindustani classical music. It is one of the oldest still in use in that musical tradition. Its name is derived from the words Dhruva and Pad (verse), where a part of the Poem (dhruv) is used as a refrain.

34. Hariprasad Chaurasia is associated with which of the following musical instrument-

- (a) Flute
- (b) Sarod
- (c) Sitar
- (d) Veena

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier Exam 2005]

Expl:- Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia (born 1 July 1938) is an Indian classical flutist. He was conferred with Padma Vibhushan in 2000 and Padma bhushan in 1992.

35. For which of the following, Pt. Hariprasad Chaurasia is famous-

- (a) Shehnai
- (b) Flute
- (c) Sarod
- (d) Tabla

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia (born 1 July 1938) is an Indian classical flutist. He was conferred with Padma vibhushan in 2000 and Padma bhushan in 1992.

36. Ustad Bismillah khan is famous for-

- (a) Sitar
- (b) Guitar
- (c) Shehnai
- (d) Indian classical music (singing)

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2000,SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2008]

Expl:- Bismillah Khan (21 March 1916 – 21 August 2006), often referred to by the honorific title Ustad, was an Indian musician credited with popularizing the shehnai. He was awarded India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, in 2001, becoming the third classical musician after M. S. Subbulakshmi and Ravi Shankar to be accorded this distinction.

37. Match the followings and answer the correct option-

List 1		List 2	
A.	Asad Ali Khan	1.	Shehnai
B.	Mallikarjun	2.	Violin
C.	Bismillah Khan	3.	Classical Music
D.	T.N.Krishnan	4.	Veena

A	B	C	d
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 1	2	3	4

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Bismillah Khan (21 March 1916 – 21 August 2006), often referred to by the honorific title Ustad, was an Indian musician credited with popularizing the shehnai. He was awarded India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, in 2001, becoming the third classical musician after M. S. Subbulakshmi and Ravi Shankar to be accorded this distinction.

38. Who was the ambassador of Bengal Art Style-

- (a) Nandalal Bose
- (b) B.S. Sanyal
- (c) Yamini Roy
- (d) Abanindranath Tagore

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Abanindranath Tagore is known as the ambassador of famous Bengal art style.

39. In which of the following state of India, the “Madhubani” style of folk painting is popular-

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Bihar

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Mithila painting (also known as Madhubani painting) is practiced in the Mithila state of Nepal and in the Bihar state of India. Painting is done with fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks, using natural dyes and pigments, and is characterized by eye-catching geometrical patterns.

40. Tippani is famous Folk Dance of which of the following states-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Bihar | (b) West Bengal |
| (c) Gujarat | (d) Rajasthan |

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Tippani Dance is form of folk dance originated from the Chorwad region of Saurashtra in Gujarat, India.

41. In which state, the classical dance “Odissi” was originated-

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (a) Orissa | (b) Andhra Pradesh |
| (c) Rajasthan | (d) Gujarat |

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- Odissi, also known as Orissi, is one of the eight classical dance forms of India. It originates from the state of Odisha, in eastern India. It is the oldest surviving dance form of India on the basis of archaeological evidences.

42. Sanjukta Panigrahi is famous for-

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| (a) Bharatanatyam | (b) Kathak |
| (c) Manipuri | (d) Odissi |

Ans. (d) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- Sanjukta Panigrahi was a dancer from India, who was the foremost exponent of Indian classical dance Odissi. Sanjukta was the first Odia woman to embrace this ancient classical dance at an early age and ensure its grand revival.

43. In which of the following state, Mohiniyattam Dance form was developed-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Karnataka | (b) Kerala |
| (c) Odisha | (d) Tamilnadu |

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Mohiniyattam, also spelled Mohiniattam, is a classical dance form from Kerala, India.

44. Which of the following is not a famous dancer of bharatanatyam-

- | |
|----------------------|
| (a) Sitara Devi |
| (b) Leela Samson |
| (c) Gita Ramchandran |
| (d) Sonal Mansingh |

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Sitara Devi was an eminent Indian dancer of the classical Kathak style of dancing.

45. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched-

Folk Dance	State
(a) Kerala	Karagam
(b) Gujarat	Garba
(c) Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki
(d) West Bengal	Jatan

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Karagam is an ancient folk dance style of Tamilnadu.

46. Karagam is a folk dance in which of the following state-

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (a) Andhra Pradesh | (b) Tamilnadu |
| (c) Karnataka | (d) Kerala |

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Karagam is an ancient folk dance style of Tamilnadu.

47. Which of the following is an Indian Folk dance form-

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Garba | (b) Kathakali |
| (c) Mohiniyattam | (d) Manipuri |

Ans. (a) [SSC Tier 1 Exam 2015]

Expl:- Garba is a folk dance style of Gujarat.

48. Match the followings-

Folk Style		Popular in State	
A.	Heer Geet	1.	Bengal
B.	Bhatiyali Geet	2.	Punjab
C.	Garba Dance	3.	Uttar Pradesh
D.	Raas Dance	4.	Gujarat
A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 1	3	2	4
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 2	3	4	1

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:-

Folk Style		Popular in State	
A.	Heer Geet	1.	Punjab
B.	Bhatiyali Geet	2.	Gujarat
C.	Garba Dance	3.	Bengal
D.	Raas Dance	4.	Uttar Pradesh

49. Match the followings-

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Mohiniyattam | 1. Odisha |
| B. Kuchipudi | 2. Kerala |
| C. Kathakali | 3. Andhra Pradesh |
| D. Odissi | 4. Tamilnadu |



SPORTS

CRICKET

- 1. Ranji trophy is related to-**

 - (a) Hockey
 - (b) Football
 - (c) Cricket
 - (d) None of these

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2014, SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Ranji Trophy is a domestic first-class cricket championship played in India between teams representing regional cricket associations.

The first Ranji Trophy was organized in 1934–35. Karnataka won over Tamil Nadu on 8 March 2015.

2. Who was the winner of Ranji Trophy, organized on 2016, 28 Feb?

(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Mumbai
(c) Punjab Eleven (d) Delhi Eleven

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010]

3. Who made the history in test cricket by chasing 418 in second innings against Australia—
(a) New Zealand (b) England
(c) Pakistan (d) West Indies

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2014]

- 4. Who was the Captain of under-19 cricket team which won the ICC U-19 cricket world cup 2016.**

(a) Prashant Chopra (b) Shimrom Hetmyer
(c) Sandeepan Das (d) Unmukt Chand

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]
Expl: Shimron Hetmyer was the Captain of Under-19 Cricket

- team which won the ICC U-19 Cricket World Cup 2016.

5. Which player retired from world cricket on March 2016.

(a) Shane Watson (b) Sourav Ganguly

Expl:- Shane Watson has announced his retirement from International Cricket, 14 years to the day after he first played for Australia.

6. Who will host the champions league T-20 trophy in 2017.

 - (a) England
 - (b) India
 - (c) Srilanka
 - (d) South Africa

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2016]

Expl:- England will host the champions league T-20 trophy in 2017.

Ans (d) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- Two sets of wickets in cricket are 22 yards (66 feet or 20.012 mt) distant

8. Who will host the woman ICC world cup in 2017.
(a) New Zealand (b) England
(c) Australia (d) India

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Australia will host the woman ICC world cup in 2017.

10. Who was the captain of West Indies Cricket team which was defeated by Indian cricket team in prudential world cup 2007?

(a) Viv Richards (b) Clive Lloyd
(c) Richie Richardson (d) Malcolm Marshall

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]
Expl:- Clive Lloyd was the captain of the West Indies cricket team which was defeated by Indian team in captaincy of Kapil

- 11. Which was the first host nation winning the World Cup-**

(a) West indies (b) England
(c) Sri lanka (d) Australia

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2000]

Expl:- Sri Lanka hosted the World Cup in 1996. It defeated Australia in the final of the tournament. In 2011, India became the first team to win the World Cup in their own country.

- 12. The hosts of cricket World cup 2017 in-**

 - (a) England & Wales
 - (b) India & Sri Lanka
 - (c) Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
 - (d) Bangladesh, Pakistan and India

Ans (a) [SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2016]

Expl:- The hosts of Cricket World Cup 2017 in England & Wales

13. When was the first Cricket World Cup organized-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1975 | (b) 1976 |
| (c) 1983 | (d) 1980 |

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2000]

Expl:- The First Cricket World Cup organized in 1975

14. Women Cricket World Cup 2017 will be organized in-

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) West Indies | (b) Australia |
| (c) South Africa | (d) Srilanka |

Ans. (d) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2015]

Expl:- Women Cricket World Cup 2017 will be organized in Srilanka.

15. Who holds the record of highest runs in one day cricket world cup tournaments-

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) S.Ganguly | (b) S.Tendulkar |
| (c) B.Lara | (d) G.Kirsten |

Ans. (b) [SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2004]

Expl:- Sachin Tendulkar hold the highest runs in cricket world cup tournaments scoring 2278 runs in 44 innings followed by ricky ponting who scored 1743 runs in 42 innings.

16. Against which of the following countries, Sachin Tendulkar hit his 100th century in world cricket on 12 March 2012 in Asia cup-

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Bangladesh | (b) Sri lanka |
| (c) Pakistan | (d) Indonesia |

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Sachin Tendulkar hit his 100th century against Bangladesh in asia cup tournament.

17. Who won the first ICC T-20 world cup-

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) India | (b) Pakistan |
| (c) Australia | (d) England |

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- The first ICC T-20 world cup was organized in 2007 in south Africa. India won the cup defeating Pakistan in final.

Other world cups are as followed –

Year	Host Nation	Winner	Runner up
2009	England	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
2010	West Indies	England	Australia
2012	Sri Lanka	West Indies	Sri Lanka
2014	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India
2016	India	west indies	England

18. Which cities of New Zeland and Australia hosted the inaugural ceremony of ICC cricket world cup 2015.

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| (a) Christchurch and Melbourne |
| (b) Hamilton and Perth |

- (c) Napier and Adelaide

- (d) Wellington and Sydney

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- The inaugural ceremony of 11th cricket World cup was held in Christchurch and Melbourne of New Zealand and Australia.

19. Who was nominated as the ambassador of ICC cricket world cup 2015.

- | |
|-----------------------------------------|
| (a) Sanath Teran Jayasuriya |
| (b) Allan Robert Border |
| (c) Sir Isaac Vivian Alexander Richards |
| (d) Sachin Tendulkar |

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Sachin Tendulkar was nominated for the ambassador twice for the World Cup. He was also the brand ambassador of ICC cricket world cup 2011.

20. Which of the following T-20 rules is not correct-

- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Each inning's time limit is 75 minutes |
| (b) Bowling team will be given 5 runs as the penalty on the batting team if its batsman failed to reach the crease after the dismissal of a batsman |
| (c) One bowler can bowl 6 overs |
| (d) Field restrictions will be on for 6 overs |

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2008]

Expl:- As per the rules of ICC, each bowler can bowl 4 overs.

21. Match the following stadiums with their venues-

Stadium		City	
A. The wanderers		1. Bulavayo	
B. St. George's park		2. Durban	
C. Kingsmead		3. Johensburg	
D. Queens ground		4. Port Elizabeth	

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	2
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 3	4	2	1

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:-

Stadium		City	
A. The wanderers		1. Johensburg	
B. St. George's park		2. Port Elizabeth	
C. Kingsmead		3. Durban	
D. Queens ground		4. Bulavayo	

Expl:- Don Bradman scored 12 double centuries in his 20 years long test career. Sehwag has scored 6 double centuries, while brain lara with 9 double centuries is at the second place.

37. Which of the following cricket was the first to take 500 wickets in test matches-

- (a) Richard Hadley
- (b) Courtney Walsh
- (c) Kapil Dev
- (d) Shane Warne

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- West Indies cricketer, Courtney walsh became the first bowler to take 500 test wickets in his 129th match. Currently , mutthiah muralidharan (800) holds the record for getting highest number of wickets in test cricket.

38. Which bowler holds the record for most number of wickets in one day international cricket-

- (a) M.Muralidharan
- (b) Chaminda Vas
- (c) Glenn McGrath
- (d) Wasim Akram

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Currently Muralidharan holds the records for taking 534 wickets in one day internationals. Wasim Akram is at the second place with 502 wickets.

39. Which of the following bowlers has taken the highest number of wickets in one day international?

- (a) Shane Warne
- (b) Wasim Akram
- (c) Kapil Dev
- (d) Muralidharan

Ans. (d)

Expl:- Currently Muralidharan holds the records for taking 534 wickets in one day internationals. Wasim akram is at the second place with 502 wickets.

40. Who is the fourth bowler to take 500 wickets in test cricket-

- (a) Glenn McGrath
- (b) Anil Kumble
- (c) Shoaib Akhtar
- (d) Jason Gillespie

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2005]

Expl:-

Sr.	Player	Chronology	Wickets
1.	Courtney Walsh	17 March 2001	519
2.	Shane Warne	8 March 2004	708
3.	M.Muralidharan	16 March 2004	800
4.	Glenn McGrath	21 July 2005	563
5.	Anil Kumble	9 March 2006	619

41. Who holds the record for scoring highest run score in an inning of test match-

- (a) Matthew Hayden
- (b) Don Bradman
- (c) Mahela Jayawardhane

- (d) None of these

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2006]

Expl:- Brian lara (400) holds the record for scoring the highest run in an inning of test match.

42. Answer the name of player who has scored maximum number of centuries in one day cricket-

- (a) Viv Richards
- (b) Sachin Tendulkar
- (c) Saeed Anwar
- (d) Brian Lara

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2001]

Expl:- Sachin has hit 49 centuries in 452 innings of his one day career.

43. Which of the following player was known as “the Haryana Hurricane”-

- (a) Ajay Jadeja
- (b) Ajay Rats
- (c) Kapil Dev
- (d) Nawab Pataudi

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Kapil Dev is known as the Haryana Hurricane. He was the captain of Indian cricket team which won the world cup 1983.

44. Answer the first man who took 200 wickets in one day cricket-

- (a) Kapil Dev
- (b) Imran Khan
- (c) Richard Hadley
- (d) Ian Botham

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2006]

Expl:- Kapil Dev became the first bowler to take 200 wickets in one day cricket.

45. Who was the first Indian bowler to take a hat-trick in test matches-

- (a) B.S.Chandrashekhar
- (b) E.A.S.Prasanna
- (c) B.S.Bedi
- (d) Harbhajan Singh

Ans. (d)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Harbhajan Singh took the first hat-trick on 11 March 2001 at Eden garden Kolkata. He got wickets of Ricky ponting, Adam Gilchrist and Shane warne. It was the 29th hat-trick in test cricket. Irfan Pathan is the second Indian bowler who took a hat-trick in test matches.

46. Who is the Indian Cricketer to score three consecutive centuries in his first three test matches-

- (a) Saurav Ganguly
- (b) Md. Azharuddin
- (c) Surendra Amaranth
- (d) G. Vishwanath

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2000]

Expl:- Muhammad azharuddin hit three consecutive centuries (110, 105, 122) in his first three test matches in 1984–85.

47. Who was the first centurion in Indian cricket Team-

- (a) Veenu Mankad
- (b) C.K. Naidu

- (c) Lala Amarnath (d) Mansoor Ali Pataudi

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expl:- Lala amarnath hit the first century in the history of Indian cricket by scoring 118 runs against England in 1933.

48. India lost U-19 world cup 2016 to which team _____ in the final-

- (a) Australia (b) England
(c) South Africa (d) West Indies

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- India lost U-19 world cup 2016 to which team West Indies in the final.

50. Who got the “Purple Cap” for getting highest wickets in IPL-9.

- (a) Harbhajan Singh
(b) Malinga
(c) Bhuvaneshwar Kumar
(d) Yuzvendra Chahal

Ans. (c)

Expl:- B.Kumar of Sun Risers Hyderbad got the purple cap for taking 23 wickets in 17 matches.

51. What is the angle of bowing to throw the ball for maximum distance-

- (a) 600 horizontal (b) 450 horizontal
(c) 300 horizontal (d) 150 horizontal

Ans. (b)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- The angle of bowing to throw the ball for maximum distance is 450 horizontal

53. Which wood is used to make the cricket bat-

- (a) Morus Alba
(b) Sandrus
(c) Linum Usitatissimum
(d) Salix Purpurea

Ans. (d)

Expl:- Salix purpurea is used to make cricket bats. Salix purpurea is a species of willow native to most of Europe and western Asia. The wood of this species is used in making cricket bats.

FOOTBALL

1. How many times has Brazil won the football World Cup Championship-

- (a) Five (b) One
(c) Four (d) Two

Ans. (a)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- Brazil won its 5th world cup in 2002. It was organized in Japan and south Korea jointly. World cup 2014 was won by Germany which defeated Argentina by 1–0.

2. Which country had hosted the football World Cup 2014.

- (a) Spain (b) France
(c) Chile (d) Brazil

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- 20th FIFA world cup was organized in Brazil from June 12 to July 13, 2014. Russia will host 21st World Cup in 2018 and 22nd by Qatar in 2022.

3. FIFA World Cup 2018 will be organized in-

- (a) Russia (b) Qatar
(c) France (d) Netherlands

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- 20th FIFA World Cup was organized in Brazil from June 12 to July 13, 2014. Russia will host 21st World Cup in 2018 and 22nd by Qatar in 2022.

4. Who won the Euro-2016 football championship-

- (a) Germany (b) Czech Republic
(c) Portugal (d) Greece

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Portugal won the Euro-2016 football championship.

5. The youngest player in any World Cup winner team is-

- (a) Norman wHiteside (b) Pele
(c) Lothar Matthaus (d) Maradona

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Norman Whiteside (17 years 1month 10 days) is the youngest football player in the world, but pele (17 years 7 months 23 days) was the youngest player of any world cup 1958winner team. In that world cup, he became the youngest player to post a goal, a goal in final and one hat-trick.

6. What is the number of players in Rugby Football-

- (a) 16 (b) 12
(c) 11 (d) 15

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- There are 15 players in each team in Rugby football.

7. The finalists of A.F.C. Challenge Cup were-

- (a) India and Myanmar
(b) India and Tajikistan
(c) D.P.R.K. and Tajikistan
(d) Myanmar and D.P.K.R.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2008]

Expl:- The final of AFC championship was played in between India and Tajikistan on 13 August 2008. India won the cup by defeating Tajikistan by 4–1. The current winner of AFC 2014 championship is Philippines.

CENSUS-2011

The Census of India 2011 was conducted in two phases as follows House listing and Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The population of India, at 1210.2 million, is almost equal to the combined population of U.S.A., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan put together (1214.3 million). The population of India has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011. The absolute addition is slightly lower than the population of Brazil, the fifth most populous 10 country in the world. 2001-2011 is the first decade (with the exception of 1911-1921) which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade. The percentage decadal growth 14 during 2001-2011 has registered the sharpest decline since Independence – a decrease of 3.90 percentage points from 21.54 to 17.64 percent.

Top 10 States with highest population

Rank	State	Population (2011 Census)
1	Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477
2	Maharashtra	11,23,72,972
3	Bihar	10,38,04,637
4	West Bengal	9,13,47,736
5	Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533
6	Madhya Pradesh	7,25,97,565
7	Tamil Nadu	7,21,38,958
8	Rajasthan	6,86,21,012
9	Karnataka	6,11,30,704
10	Gujarat	6,03,83,628

Uttar Pradesh (200 million) is the most populous State in the country – population is more than the population of Brazil. The combined population of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (312 million) is greater than the population of USA. All top populated states show decline in decadal growth rate in 2001-2011 in comparison to 1991-2001.

10 States with Lowest Population

Rank	State	Population (2011 Census)
18	Jammu and Kashmir	1,25,48,926
19	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752
20	Himachal Pradesh	68,56,509
21	Tripura	36,71,032
22	Meghalaya	29,64,007
23	Manipur	27,21,756
24	Nagaland	19,80,602
25	Goa	14,57,723
26	Arunachal Pradesh	13,82,611
27	Mizoram	10,91,014
28	Sikkim	6,07,688

Highest populated Districts of India

Thane with population of 1.1 Crore is the most populated district of India. North Twenty Fourth Pargana in West Bengal is the second most populous district of India with a population of 1.08 Crore.

Lowest Populated Districts of India

With a population of 7948, Dibang Valley in Arunachal Pradesh is the lowest populated district of India. Second lowest populated district of India is Anjaw which is also in Arunachal Pradesh. It had a population of 21089 in Census 2011.

States with Highest Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011

According to Census 2011, Meghalaya has registered the highest decadal growth rate during 2001-11. Top ten states with highest decadal growth rate in India are as follows:

State	% Growth (2001–2011)
Meghalaya	27.80%
Arunachal Pradesh	25.90%
Bihar	25.10%
Jammu and Kashmir	23.70%
Mizoram	22.80%
Chhattisgarh	22.60%
Jharkhand	22.30%
Rajasthan	21.40%
Madhya Pradesh	20.30%

However, if we compare all states and UTs, then the highest decadal growth is registered by Dadra and Nagar Haveli that is 55.50%. Lowest Growth Rate has been of Nagaland – Negative. 47%, followed by Kerala – 4.86%.

Union Territory	% Growth 2001-2011
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.50%
Daman and Diu	53.50%
Pondicherry	27.70%
Delhi	21%
Chandigarh	17.10%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.70%
Lakshadweep	6.20%

Districts with highest and lowest Decadal Growth Rate

District with highest decadal growth rate was Kurung Kumey in Arunachal Pradesh that registered 111% growth rate. District with lowest decadal growth rate was Longleng in Nagaland which registered -58.39% Growth rate.

Population of 0-6 Years

The total number of children in the age-group 0-6 is 158.8 million (-5 million since 2001). Highest population in this age group is in Uttar Pradesh. The 158.8 million children in age group 0-6 make 13.1 percent population of India. This figure was 15.9 percent in 2001 census. The decline in child population in the age group of 0-6 years to total Population is indicative of fall in fertility.

Gender Composition of India's population

India Sex ratio is 940 as per Census 2011. The sex ratio was 933 as per 2001 population. The sex ratio at 940 is highest Sex Ratio recorded since Census 1971. However, so far highest sex ratio in India was recorded in Census 1961. Kerala has highest sex ratio (1084) while Daman & Diu has lowest sex ratio (618). Mahe district of Puducherry is the district in India with highest sex ratio (1176), while Daman district in Daman & Diu has lowest sex ratio (533). India's child sex ratio (0-6 years) is 914, which is lowest since independence. Further, the three major States (J&K, Bihar & Gujarat) have shown decline in Sex Ratio as compared to Census 2001.

Literacy in census 2011

India's literacy rates stands at 74.04 % for age 7 and above. The literacy has increased by 9.2% from 2001 Census. Male literacy stands at 82.14 and female literacy stands at 65.46. The gap of 21.59 percentage points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 Census has reduced to 16.68 percentage points in 2011.

Population density

As per the provisional data of Census 2011, population density of India stands at 382, which is 17.5% more than 325 in Census 2001. NCT of Delhi with 11297 is has highest density in India, followed by Chandigarh where population density stands at 9252. Population density of Arunachal Pradesh is 17. Lowest among all states and Uts in India. Lowest Population density among Uts is of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (46).

Religious Data in Census

The data on Religious population was released in August 2015. Following table shows the religious population of India:

Religion	Numbers (Per cent of the population)
Hindu	96.63 crore (79.8 %)
Muslim	17.22 crore (14.2%)
Christian	2.78 crore (2.3%)
Sikh	2.08 crore (1.7%)
Buddhist	0.84 crore (0.7%)
Jain	0.45 crore (0.4%)
Other Religions & Persuasions (ORP)	0.79 crore (0.7%)
Religion Not Stated	0.29 crore (0.2%)

**Sex ratio of total population and child population in the age group 0-6 and 7+ years:
2001-2011**

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory [#]	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)					
		Total population		Child population in the age group 0-6		Population aged 7 and above	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	933	940	927	914	934	944
01	Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
02	Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
03	Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
04	Chandigarh [#]	777	818	845	867	767	812
05	Uttarakhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
06	Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
07	NCT of Delhi [#]	821	866	868	866	813	866
08	Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
09	Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10	Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11	Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13	Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14	Manipur	974	987	957	934	977	995
15	Mizoram	935	975	964	971	930	976
16	Tripura	948	961	966	953	945	962
17	Meghalaya	972	986	973	970	971	989
18	Assam	935	954	965	957	929	953
19	West Bengal	934	947	960	950	929	946
20	Jharkhand	941	947	965	943	935	948
21	Orissa	972	978	953	934	976	985
22	Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23	Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912	916	933
24	Gujarat	920	918	883	886	927	923
25	Daman & Diu [#]	710	618	926	909	682	589
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli [#]	812	775	979	924	779	752
27	Maharashtra	922	925	913	883	924	931
28	Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943	981	997
29	Karnataka	965	968	946	943	968	971
30	Goa	961	968	938	920	964	973
31	Lakshadweep [#]	948	946	959	908	946	951
32	Kerala	1058	1084	960	959	1,072	1,099
33	Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946	993	1,000
34	Puducherry [#]	1001	1038	967	965	1,006	1,047
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands [#]	846	878	957	966	831	868

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