

Railway Recruitment Board

RRRB

General Knowledge

Chapterwise Solved Papers


(Computer Based Test)

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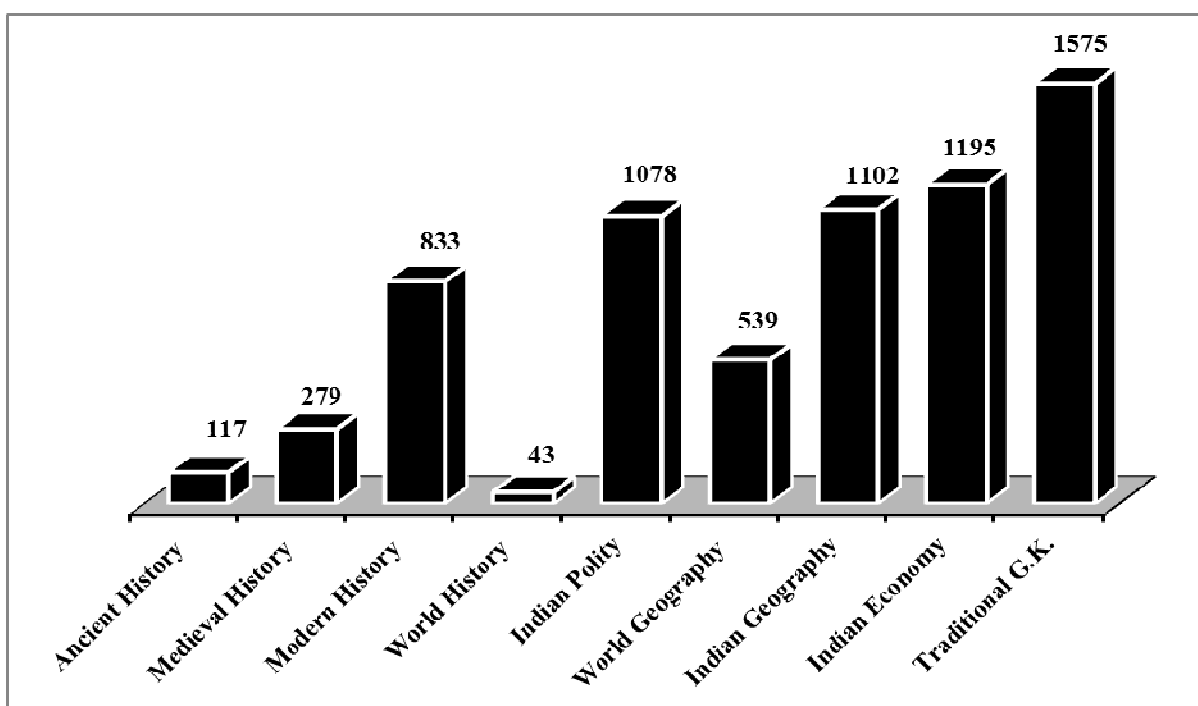
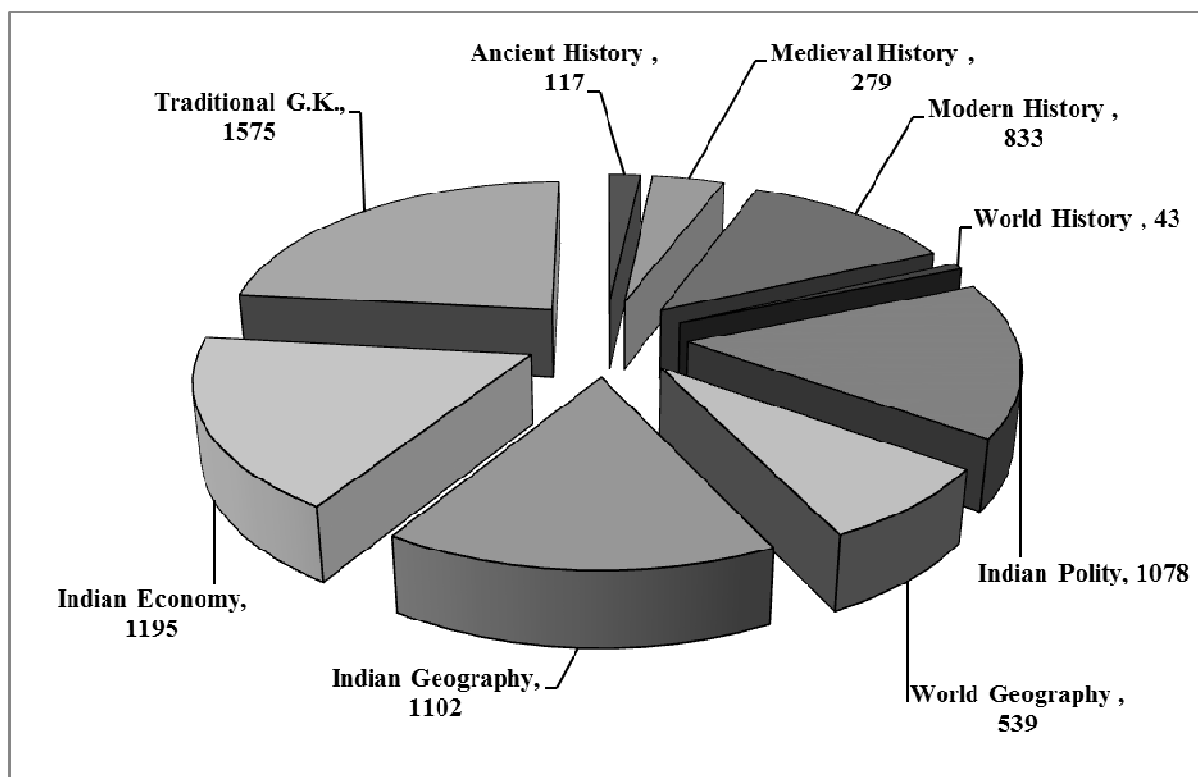
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Analysis Chart of Question Papers of Various Previous Exams of RRB

S.N.	Exam	Exam year	Total Question Papers	Total Questions of General Knowledge
1.	RRB NTPC-2019 Stage-II	2022	15	$40 \times 15 = 600$
2.	RRC Group-D 2019	2022	99	$30 \times 99 = 2970$
3.	RRB NTPC-2019 Stage-I	2020-2021	133	$30 \times 133 = 3990$
4.	RRB JE-2018 Stage-II	2019	9	$15 \times 9 = 135$
5.	RPF Constable 2018	2019	17	$30 \times 17 = 510$
6.	RPF SI 2018	2019	23	$30 \times 23 = 690$
7.	RRB JE-2018 Stage-I	2019	38	$15 \times 38 = 570$
8.	RRB ALP/Tech.-2018 Stage-II	2019	18	$10 \times 18 = 180$
9.	RRB ALP/Tech.-2018 Stage-I	2018	30	$10 \times 30 = 300$
10.	RRB Group D 2018	2018	135	$20 \times 135 = 2700$
11.	RRB NTPC-2015 Stage-II	2017	9	$15 \times 9 = 135$
12.	RRB NTPC-2015 Stage-I	2016	63	$30 \times 63 = 1890$
13.	RRB JE 2015	2015	26	$15 \times 26 = 390$
14.	RRB JE 2014	2014	10	$15 \times 10 = 150$
Total			625	15210

Note— In this book, out of total **625** papers of JE, ALP, NTPC, RPF Constable, RPF SI, Group D and Paramedical exams conducted by RRB, out of total **15210** questions asked from General Knowledge. Some behavior have been removed and chapterwise compilation of questions of different types has been presented. In this book, every effort has been made by the Examination Special Committee to accommodate maximum variety of questions, so that the examinees can be made aware of the variety of questions asked by RRB.

Trend Analysis of Previous Year RRB JE, ALP, NTPC & Group-D Papers Through Pie Chart and Bar Graph



Ancient History

1. Stone Age

1. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of pre-historic period of human activities and civilization?

- (a) Palaeolithic Period, Mesolithic Period, Neolithic Period
- (b) Metal Age Period, Mesolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period
- (c) Neolithic Period, Mesolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period
- (d) Mesolithic Period, Neolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Pre Historic Period (Stone Age) of human activities and Civilization is divided into three periods: Paleolithic (or Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (or Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (or New Stone Age), this era is marked by the use of tools by our early human ancestors (who evolved around 250,000 B.C.) and eventually transformed from a culture of hunting and gathering to farm and food production. During this era, early humans shared the planet with a number of now-extinct hominin relatives, including Neanderthals and Denisovans. So the correct option is (a).

2. Which of the following does not come under the three major periods of the Stone Age?

- (a) Paleolithic (b) Neolithic
- (c) Copper stone (d) Mesolithic

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

3. Where in India, would you find rock painting dating back to the Stone Age?

- (a) Nalanda (b) Bhimbetka
- (c) Elephanta (d) Bagh Caves

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Bhimbetka rock shelters is located in Raisen district between Hoshangabad and Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. These caves were found by V.S. Wakankar in 1957. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site that consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters which extends over 10 km.

4. When were the caves of Bhimbetka discovered?

- (a) 1955-56 (b) 1957-58
- (c) 1954-55 (d) 1953-54

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

5. Bhimbetka caves are located in ____.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

6. Rock shelters of Bhimbetka is famous for which of the following?

- (a) Traces of paintings during the Maurya dynasty
- (b) Traces of sculpture of the Mughals
- (c) Traces of the early Dravidian period
- (d) Traces of the earliest signs of Human life on the Indian subcontinent

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site in Central India that spans the Prehistoric Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods, as well as the historic period. It is located in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains (Madhya Pradesh) on the southern edge of the Central Indian plateau. It is a magnificent repository of rock paintings within natural rock shelters. It exhibits the earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent and evidence of Stone Age. The rock shelters of Bhimbetka were declared a World Heritage Site in 2003.

7. Bhimbetka's caves are considered to be ____ year old.

- (a) 1000 years (b) 5000 years
- (c) 30,000 years (d) 300 years

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The caves of Bhimbetkas is considered to be approximately 30000 years old whereas the painting done on those caves seems to be 12000 years old.

8. What were the first wheels made of?

- (a) Rubber (b) Glass
- (c) Wood (d) Iron

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The first invention of the wooden wheel took place around 3500 BC in Mesopotamia (Iraq). This wheel was made by connecting several wooden planks and was invented during the period of Sumerian civilization.

2. Indus Valley Civilization

9. Which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization is located in Punjab (India)?

- (a) Kot Diji (b) Banawali
(c) Balu (d) Ropar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Indus Valley cites	Location
Kot Diji	– Sindh (Pakistan)
Banawali	– Haryana
Balu	– Haryana
Ropar	– Punjab

10. During the Indus Valley, period from where were the shells procured for craft production?

- (a) Jaipur (b) Shortughai
(c) Nageshwar (d) Ropar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways:

They established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot where shells were available.

A blue stone that was apparently very highly valued, and Lothal which was near sources of carnelian from Bharuch in Gujarat.

Steatite was procured from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat.

11. Most of the standard Harappan seals were made of _____ a kind of soft stone that was square in shape with a 2×2 dimension and was used for commercial purposes.

- (a) Rhodonite (b) Golden rutile
(c) Steatite (d) Selenite

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Most of the standard Harappan seals were made of steatite, Steatite is a kind of soft stone that was square in shape with a 2×2 dimension and was used for commercial purpose.

12. Which of the following construction material was used in Harappan civilisation?

- (a) Clay (b) Red sandstone
(c) Burnt brick (d) Sun dried

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : Burnt brick, construction material was used in Harappan civilisation, which were made in molds of 4:2:1 ratios.

13. When did archaeologist B.B. Lal carry out excavations at Hastinapura, situated in Meerut district?

- (a) 1962-63 (b) 1951-52
(c) 1957-58 (d) 1949-50

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : In 1951-52, Prof. B.B. Lal carried out excavations at Hastinapura, situated in Meerut district. Interestingly, the excavation at Hastinapura revealed that around 800 B.C. a heavy flood in the Ganga destroyed a considerable portion of polished grey ware settlement.

14. The Great Bath found at Mohenjo-daro was a huge _____.

- (a) Circular tank (b) Cylindrical tank
(c) Triangular tank (d) Rectangular tank

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro is one of the best-known remarkable structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization excavated at Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, Pakistan. It is rectangular in shape. R.D Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro in 1922. Here he found a seal of Pashupati. The seal depicts a seated figure that is possibly Tricephalic (having three heads).

15. The Harappan city was found during the excavations on the banks of which river around the year 1920-21?

- (a) Jhelum (b) Vyas
(c) Chenab (d) Ravi

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Harappan city was excavated by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921. It is located on the bank of river Ravi in Montgomery district of Punjab (Pakistan). It is the first site discovered at Indus Valley Civilization. The major findings of the Harappan city were sandstone statues of human anatomy, granaries and bullock carts, great bath, granary, bronze dancing girl, seal of pashupati, Steatite statue of beard man, a piece of woven cotton.

16. The famous Indus Valley site Mohenjodaro was first time excavated by the eminent Indian archaeologist:

- (a) SR Rao (b) BB Lal
(c) RD Banerji (d) Daya Ram Sahni

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The famous Indus Valley site Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead) was firstly excavated by the eminent Indian archeologist R.D Banerjee in 1922. The site is situated on the Bank of river Indus in Larkana district of Punjab (Pakistan).

17. The first site discovered at the Indus Valley Civilisation is:

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro (b) Harappa
(c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

18. Which town of the Indus Valley Civilisation literally means 'mound of the dead'?
- (a) Mesopotamia (b) Mohenjo-daro
(c) Balakot (d) Harappa

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The name Mohenjo-daro is reputed to signify "the mound of the dead." The archaeological importance of the site was first recognized in 1922, one year after the discovery of Harappa. Subsequent excavations revealed that the mounds contain the remains of what was once the largest city of the Indus Civilization. It is in Sindh province of Pakistan.

19. The meaning of the name 'Mohenjodaro' in _____ is mound of dead -
- (a) Persian (b) Urdu
(c) Hindi (d) Sindhi

RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

20. What is the meaning of 'Mohenjodaro'?
- (a) Living place (b) Market place
(c) Mound of dead (d) like country

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

21. Mohenjodaro is situated in:
- (a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (b) Punjab
(c) Balochistan (d) Sindh

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

22. Which city from the Harappan Civilization was almost exclusively devoted to craft production including bead making, shell cutting, metal working, seal making and weight making?
- (a) Mohenjo Daro (b) Nageshwar
(c) Harappa (d) Chanhudaro

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chanhudaro is an archaeological site belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. This site is located 130 km south of Mohenjodaro in Sindh, Pakistan. It was first excavated by N.G. Majumdar in March 1931. It was a settlement exclusively devoted to craft production including bead making, shell cutting, metal working etc. It is the only site of Indus valley Civilisation from where curved bricks have been found.

23. In which of the following locations was 'Nataraja', a stone male dancing figure discovered?
- (a) Lothal (b) Rangpur
(c) Harappa (d) Mohenjo-daro

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The male dancer's torso was obtained from Harappa is made of 'lime stone'. He is standing on the right leg and the left leg is crossed in a dancing posture. This idol is considered to represent the original form of 'Nataraja'. Its height is 7-8 inches.

24. Which out of these is the Harappan site discovered in Gujarat?

- (a) Balathal (b) Khandia
(c) Dholaveera (d) Manda

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Recently the Harappan site Dholavira has been included in UNESCO's World Heritage Site in August 2021. It is situated at Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. It's the 4th site from Gujarat and 40th from India to appear in such list. It was discovered in 1967-1968 by an archaeologist Jagat Pati Joshi.

25. Which of the following sites is NOT a part of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Mohanjo-Daro (b) Harappa
(c) Lothal (d) Uruk

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The major sites of the Indus Valley Civilization were Mohanjodaro, Kalibanga, Harappa, Dholavira, Lothal and Rakhigarhi, while Uruk was a city of Sumerian Civilization. The early site of the Indus Civilization or Harappa was centered around the Indus River. Hence it was called Indus Valley Civilization.

26. Which of the following Indus Civilisation sites has evidence of water reservoirs?

- (a) Kalibangan (b) Dholavira
(c) Kot diji (d) Lothal

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Dholavira is an important Indus Civilization site located in Kutch region in Gujarat. It is renowned for its water management system, with a great network of stone cut reservoirs and canals which was vital in this rainfall deficient region.

27. Dhaulavira, an archaeological place is associated with period?

- (a) Gupta Period (b) Magadha Period
(c) Indus Valley (d) Chalukya Period

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of the above.

28. In which state is the archaeological site of Surkotada situated?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab
(c) Bihar (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Surkotada is an archaeological site which belongs to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is located in Kutch district of Gujarat. It was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1964. The evidence of Horse bone have been found from here.

29. In which year did a team of German and Italian archaeologists begin surface explorations at Mohenjodaro?

- (a) 1955 (b) 1970
(c) 1980 (d) 1990

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In the year 1980, the German and Italian archaeologists started surface exploration of Mohenjodaro. In 1986 explorations at Harappa was made by American group and RS Bisht in 1990, started the Dholavira explorations.

30. Which one of the following animals was frequently seen on the seals of the Harappan Civilisation?

- (a) Bull (b) Lion
(c) Fox (d) Deer

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The seals of the Harappan Civilization were rectangular, circular or cylindrical and square in shape. Animals like elephant, rhinoceros and bulls were featured on the seals.

- Remarkably Harappan seals were found in the cities of 'Umma' and 'Ur' of Central Asia and Mesopotamia on the coast of Arabian Peninsula, indicating trade with Central Asia.

31. In 1944, who took over as the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India and undertook the excavations of Harappa?

- (a) Daya Ram Sahni (b) Jhon Marshal
(c) Rakhal Das Banerji (d) REM Wheeler

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In 1944, a British archaeologist and army officer, Mortimer Wheeler took over as the Director-General of Archaeological survey of India. Wheeler served as Director General till 1948 and during this period he excavated the Iron Age site of Arikamedu and the Stone age sites of Brahmagiri, Chandravalli, Maski in South India and undertook the excavations and at Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is a Government of India's organization responsible for archaeological research, conservation and preservation of cultural historical monuments in the country. It was founded during British period in 1861 by Sir Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director-General. Cunningham retired in 1885 and was succeeded by James Burgess as next Director-General. Alexander Cunningham is considered as the Father of Indian Archaeology.

32. Which of the following Harappan site is NOT associated with craft production?

- (a) Balakot (b) Manda
(c) Chanhudaro (d) Nageshwar

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Manda is a Harappan site which is not associated with craft production. Whereas Chanhudaro was exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making, and weight-making. Specialized drills have been found at Chanhudaro, Lothal, and more recently at Dholavira. The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. For instance, they established settlements

such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available. Other such sites were Shortughai, in far-off Afghanistan, near the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued, and Lothal which was near sources of Carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat), steatite (from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat) and metal (from Rajasthan).

33. Indus Valley Civilization is _____ years old and extends to the lower part of the Gangetic valley in South and till Malwa in North.

- (a) 1000 B.C. (b) 5000 B.C.
(c) 3000 B.C. (d) 8000 B.C.

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Indus Valley Civilization chronology are as follows -

- According to NCERT between 2600 BC–1900BC
- The mature Harappan culture existed roughly between 2550 BCE and 1900 BCE.
- The common date of Indus Valley Civilization has been assumed from 2500 BCE to 1750 BCE through analysis - methods like Radiocarbon C¹⁴.
- Some historians consider the date of Indus Valley Civilization from 3250 BC to 2750 BC.

Considering the appropriate interpretation, the closest option C can be considered correct.

34. Which civilization has developed from 5000 BCE towards the south of Malwa and north to the entire foothills of the Ganges Valley?

- (a) Indus Valley Civilization
(b) Aryan Empire
(c) Mauryan Empire
(d) Magadh Empire

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Indus Valley Civilization has developed from 5000 BCE towards the south of Malwa and north to the entire foothills of the Ganges Valley.

35. The Harppan civilization flourished around 2500 BC. What do we call them today?

- (a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
(b) West India and Pakistan
(c) Afghanistan and West India
(d) India and China

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Harappan civilization developed around 2500 BC. This civilization extends into Western India and Pakistan.

36. The history of India begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization which came into existence almost _____.

- (a) 2500 BC (b) 4500 BC
(c) 1500 BC (d) 6500 BC

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

37. What was the most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Exchange system
- (b) Local Transport system
- (c) Buildings made of bricks
- (d) Administrative System

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The most important feature of Indus Valley Civilization was the buildings made of bricks. It is prominent among the world's ancient river valley civilization. Brick was used in all Harappan settlements/buildings. Bricks of this period were in a certain ratio which was generally 4:2:1.

38. Indus Valley civilization?

- (a) Copper age civilization
- (b) Iron age civilization
- (c) Axis era civilization
- (d) Bronze age civilization

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Indus Valley Civilization is also called the Bronze age civilization. The first metal used in the this civilization was a mixture of copper and tin. 1400 centers of Indus Valley Civilization have been discovered, out of which 925 centers are in India. This Civilization was widespread around Indus River and its tributaries.

39. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization mixed copper and tin to make -----.

- (a) Mirror
- (b) Bronze
- (c) Iron
- (d) Gold

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

40. Which of the following is not an important place of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Kalibanga
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Mohenjodaro
- (d) Ajamgarh

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Azamgarh is not a site of Indus Valley Civilization. Indus Valley Civilization or Saindhav Civilization was an urban Civilization. The major sites of Indus Valley Civilization are - Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Lothal, Banawali, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi and Kalibanga

41. The People of Harappa did not worship which of the following Gods?

- (a) Shiv
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Pigeon
- (d) Swastika

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The people of the Harappan civilization did not worship Lord Vishnu. A stamp of a Swastika and Trimukhi man is shown sitting in a yoga posture on the throne which is considered to be the original form of Lord Shiva. On its right there is the marking of elephant and tiger and on the left side the rhinoceros and buffalo. The people of the Harappan civilization considered the earth as the goddess of fertility and worshiped it.

42. The people of Indus Valley Civilization worshiped _____.

- (a) Hanuman
- (b) Kali
- (c) Ayyappa
- (d) Pashupati

RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The people of the Indus Valley Civilization worshiped the three-faced deity Pashupati.

3. Vedic Civilization

43. Which Veda has the maximum number of verses?

- (a) Atharvaveda
- (b) Rigveda
- (c) Samveda
- (d) Yajurveda

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Rigveda is regarded as one of the most earliest and sacred text of Hinduism. The Rigveda is divided into ten parts (Books) which are known as 'Mandalas'. It is a collection of around 10,600 verses (maximum in the four Vedas) and 1,028 hymns. It is the oldest text in any Indo-European language. It is the oldest and biggest among all the four Vedas.

44. Which is the oldest of the four Vedas?

- (a) Samaveda
- (b) Atharvaveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Rigveda

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

45. There are _____ Mantras in the Rigveda which include the unproven Valkhilya hymns-

- (a) 1549
- (b) 1028
- (c) 760
- (d) 1875

RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

46. The Rig Veda consists of 1028 hymns, organized into ten books known as

- (a) Mandalas
- (b) Anudatta
- (c) Suktas
- (d) Padapatha

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

47. Which among the following is the oldest and biggest amongst all the four Vedas?

- (a) Rig Veda
- (b) Yajur Veda
- (c) Samaveda
- (d) Atharva Veda

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

48. Which Veda is the largest and considered the most important of the collection, containing 1,028 hymns divided into 10 books called mandalas?

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

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

49. Rigveda consists of a collection of :

- (a) 1028 hymns (b) 4028 hymns
(c) 2028 hymns (d) 3028 hymns

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

50. Which Vedic God falls under the category of 'Prithvishthana' (Terrestrial God)?

- (a) Vishnu (b) Brihaspati
(c) Varuna (d) Indra

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : The Vedic Gods were classified under terrestrial (Prithvishthana), atmospheric (Antarikshasthana), and Celestial (Dyusthana) Prithvi, Agni, Soma, Brihaspati and rivers belongs to Prithvishthana
Indra, Rudra, Vayu, Vata, Prujanaya belongs to Antarikshasthana.
Surya, Pushan, Vishnu, Mitra, Adityas, Ushas and Asvins belongs to dyusthana (Celestial).

51. Which of the following Vedas is a 'Book of rituals?'

- (a) The Atharvaveda (b) The Samaveda
(c) The Yajurveda (d) The Rigveda

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The Yajurveda is known as 'Veda of Sacrificial formulas' and contains prose formulas applicable to various rites, along with verses intended for a similar purpose.

- The Yajurveda is known as 'Book of rituals'.
- The Upveda of the Yajur Veda is the 'Dhanur Veda'.

52. Which of the four Vedas is known as 'Veda of Sacrificial Formulas' and contains prose formulas applicable to various rites, along with verses intended for a similar purpose?

- (a) Yajurveda (b) Rigveda
(c) Samaveda (d) Atharvaveda

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

53. Brihadaranyaka, Mundaka and Taittiriya are some examples of which of the following categories of religious texts ?

- (a) Upanishads (b) Jataka Stories
(c) Puranas (d) Epics

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Brihadaranyaka, Mundaka and Taittiriya are some examples of Upanishads religious texts. The word 'Upanishad' has been derived from the root sad (word) (to sit), to which are added two prefixes : Upa and Ni. The prefix upa denotes nearness and 'Ni' totality. Thus, this world means 'sitting nearby devotedly'.

54. What does the term 'Upa' in the term Upanishad denote?

- (a) Nearness (b) Totality
(c) Secret (d) Happiness

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

55. Which of the following Veda is also called the "Book of Song," "Veda of Chants" or even "Yoga of Song" ?

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

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : Sama veda is also called the Book of Song, Veda of Chants or even Yoga of Songs.

56. Which of the following scriptures is NOT a part of Vedic literature?

- (a) Upanishads (b) Aranyakas
(c) Pitakas (d) Brahmanas

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Pitakas are NOT a part of Vedic literature. Pitakas are related to Buddhism.

The three pitakas are -

- (1) Sutta Pitaka (2) Vinaya Pitaka
(3) Abhidhamma Pitaka

While Upanishads, Aranyakas and Brahmanas are a part of Vedic Literature.

57. The Aitareya Upanishad belongs to fourth, fifth and sixth chapters of the second book of Aitareya Aranyaka of the and considered as the oldest Upanishads.

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

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The Aitareya Upanishad belongs to fourth, fifth and sixth chapters of the second book of Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rigveda. Rigveda is also a part of Vedtrayi i.e. a group of Rigveda, Samveda and Yajurveda.

58. How many stages of life did early Hindu philosophy determine?

- (a) four (b) three
(c) five (d) two

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Early Hindu philosophy determined four stages of life, that is Brahmacharya (the Student stage), Grihastha (the Householder), Vanaprastha (the recluse stage), and the free man Sanyas wandering Ascetic stage.

59. Which of the following is Hinduism's major philosophical school?

- (a) Sanyasa (b) Moksha
(c) Artha (d) Vaisheshika

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The six major philosophical schools of Hinduism are **Nyaya, Sankhya, Yoga, Vaisheshika, Purva Mimamsa and Uttara Mimamsa** (Vedanta Philosophy).

60. Yajur Veda deals with.....

- (a) the rituals of the Yagna
- (b) spells and charms
- (c) melodies
- (d) the Gaytri Mantra

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : There are four Vedas: Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, Atharva Veda.

Rig veda is a collection of hymns dedicated to various deities

The Sam Veda deals with melodies se chants

The Yajur Veda contains the rituals of yagna's

The Atharva Veda contains magic spells.

61. Which one of the following limbs of Vedas is known for the explanation and meaning of complex words?

- (a) Kalpa
- (b) Chhanda
- (c) Vyakaran
- (d) Nirukta

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Vedangas are the organ/part of veda. These are 6 in numbers – Shiksha, Chhanda, Vyakarna, Nirukta, Jyotisha and Kalpa.

Nirukta is much famous for its description of complex words. It was composed by Yaska who recognized it as the complementary of Vyakarna. The tough words which were out of reach of Vyakarna are well described in Nirukta.

62. From where have the words 'Satyameva Jayate' which are inscribed below the National Emblem of India, been taken?

- (a) Mundaka Upanishads
- (b) Jataka tales
- (c) Puranas
- (d) Bhagwad Gita

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The national motto of India, 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from Mundaka Upanishad. The motto means "Truth alone triumphs". It is written in Devanagari script. It is taken from Ashokan pillar (Sarnath) built by Emperor Ashoka.

63. The national motto of India is Satyameva Jayate (meaning Truth always Triumphs). Which ancient Indian Scripture is a mantra emanating from?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Mundakopanishad
- (c) Bhagwat Gita
- (d) Matsya Purana

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

64. In ancient times, a person was weighed against a commodity and the equivalent weight of that commodity was offered as donation. What was this practice called?

- (a) Thimithi
- (b) Pulikali
- (c) Tulabhara
- (d) Jallikattu

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Tulabhara also known as Tula-Purusha or Tuladana, is an ancient Hindu practice in which a person is weighed against a commodity and the equivalent weight of that commodity is offered as donation.

65. The Vedic time period in India lasted from?

- (a) 1500 to 500 BC
- (b) 336 to 323 BC
- (c) 3000 to 2600 BC
- (d) 550 to 323 BC

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The age of the Vedic Civilization was between 1500 BC and 500 BC. This is the next major Civilization after the Indus Valley Civilization till 1400 BC.

66. Dhanurveda is the upveda of the Yajurveda. It deals with :

- (a) medicine
- (b) architecture
- (c) art and music
- (d) art of warfare

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dhanurveda is the Upaveda of the Yajurveda and deals with archery. It is a Sanskrit treatise on warfare and archery, traditionally regarded as an upveda attached to Yajurveda (1100-800 BCE) and attributed either to Bhṛigu or Vishvamitra or Bharadwaja.

67. In which of the following Vedas the knowledge related to music is stored ?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Atharvaveda
- (c) Samaveda
- (d) Yajurveda

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Samaveda mentions about music. It is also called the book of melodies. There are four Upveda named Gandharveda, Ayurveda, Dhanurveda and Arthshastra. One of the four upavedas, Gandharva Veda deals with music, dance, poetry etc and is associated with Samaveda.

68. Which of the following vedas describes music?

- (a) Samaveda
- (b) Yajurveda
- (c) Rigveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

69. Mundaka Upanishad belongs to the:

- (a) Sam Veda
- (b) Atharva Veda
- (c) Yajur Veda
- (d) Rig Veda

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Mundaka Uphishad, belongs to the Atharva Veda, is an ancient Sanskrit text and is listed as no. 5 in Muktika Canon of 108 Upanishads of Hinduism. It is of much significance as the National motto of India "Satyamev Jayate" has been taken from it.

70. The Vedas are considered the earliest literary record of Indo-Aryan civilization. There are four Vedas: Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and the fourth one is ____.

(a) Atharvaveda (b) Dhanurveda
(c) Ayurveda (d) Shilpaveda

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Vedas are considered the earliest literary record of Indo-Aryan Civilization, which was compiled by Maharishi Krishna Dvaipayana. They give information about the vedic religion and provide a detail account of the people of that time. These are of four in numbers namely- Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

71. Which of the following vedas tells about magical rituals and captivations?

(a) Atharvaveda (b) Somaveda
(c) Rigveda (d) Yajurveda

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Atharvaveda is also called Brahma Veda. This veda is named after the name of Atharva Rishi. It has 20 chapters 731 suktas and 6000 mantras. It describes mantras related to vashikaran, magical charms, ghosts and medicines. The earliest mention of Kashi is found in the Atharvaveda.

72. What is the meaning of yajur in yajurveda?

(a) Life (b) Nature
(c) Sacrifice (d) True

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): Yajurveda is made of two different word 'Yajus' and 'Veda'. Yajus here means worship, sacrifice, religious reverence etc. Yajurveda is written in both prose and poetry form.

73. In which of the following vedas, treatment of diseases is given?

(a) Yajur (b) Rig
(c) Sam (d) Atharva

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): The Atharvaveda describes the treatment of diseases. It was composed by the sage Atharva.

74. In which of the following upanishads is the word Vasudhaivakutumbakam mentioned?

(a) Maha Upanishad
(b) Chhandogya Upanishad
(c) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
(d) Kenopanishad

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) The word Vasudhaivakutumbakam is mentioned in the Maha Upanishad. It means 'The world is a family'.

75. ____ upanishads are considered to be the main

(a) 108, 11 (b) 116, 22
(c) 100, 12 (d) 99, 10

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The Upanishads are the basic source of all Indian Philosophy. They are also called as Vedanta. 108 Upanishads are mentioned in Mukhtika Upanishad in Indian history but only 11 Upanishads are considered authentic of which the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is the largest, Mundakopanishad is the smallest (12 verse) and Chandogya Upanishad is the oldest.

76. The oldest upanishad is ____.

(a) Isha Upanishad
(b) Mandukya Upanishad
(c) Ken Upanishad
(d) Chandogya Upanishad

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

77. According to the real Indian philosopher, each object is made up of basic elements.

(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 5

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Panchabhoota (Panchatatva or Panch Mahabhoota) is considered as the origin of all substances in Indian Philosophy. These five elements are considered to be the great powers of sky, air, fire water and earth by whose creation every substance is made of. But the materials made from these are rooted, they need a soul to become alive. The soul is called Purusha in Vedic literature. In Sankhya Philosophy, nature is believed to be composed of these five elements.

78. Kathopanishad records a conversation between a teenager named Nachiketa and the deity. Which of the following god is speaking to Nachiketa?

(a) Lord Ganesha (b) Lord Shiva
(c) Lord Yam (d) Lord Karthikeya

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (c): In Kathopanishad, there is conversation between Nachiketa and the deity Yama. It is a Upanishad of the Krishna Yajurveda branch. The author of the this Upanishad is Acharya named 'Katha'.

4. Mahajanpada Period

79. Which of the following was the capital of Magadh for several years before it was shifted to Pataliputra?

(a) Patna (b) Nalanda
(c) Rajagriha (d) Gaya

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Capital of Magadh, before Pataliputra was Rajagriha (Rajgir).

Ajatashatru's son had moved his capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra and this status was maintained during the reign of the Mauryas and the Guptas.

Ajatashatru was the son of Bimbisara and contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.