

## **SSC GD Constable Exam: Static General Knowledge Practice Set** **(General Knowledge & General Awareness)**

Instructions:

- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Static General Knowledge.
- Questions cover Indian geography, polity, culture, awards, sports, and other static facts, per the SSC GD syllabus.
- Answers are provided with concise explanations for clarity.

### **Section 1: Indian Geography (Questions 1–25)**

1. Which is the longest river in India?

- A) Ganga
- B) Yamuna
- C) Brahmaputra
- D) Godavari

Answer: A

Explanation: The Ganga, stretching about 2,525 km, is India's longest river. It flows through several states and is culturally significant.

2. The highest mountain peak in India is:

- A) Nanda Devi
- B) Kanchenjunga
- C) Mount Everest
- D) K2

Answer: B

Explanation: Kanchenjunga, at 8,586 meters, is India's highest peak. It is located in Sikkim, on the India-Nepal border.

3. Which state is known as the "Land of the Rising Sun" in India?

- A) Arunachal Pradesh
- B) Assam
- C) Sikkim
- D) Nagaland

Answer: A

Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh is India's easternmost state, where the sun rises first. It is called the "Land of the Rising Sun."

4. The Thar Desert is primarily located in:

- A) Gujarat
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Madhya Pradesh
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B

Explanation: The Thar Desert, or Great Indian Desert, is mainly in Rajasthan. It is known for its arid climate and sand dunes.

5. Which is India's largest state by area?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Maharashtra

Answer: C

Explanation: Rajasthan, covering about 342,239 sq km, is India's largest state by area. It is famous for its deserts and forts.

6. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in which sea?

- A) Arabian Sea
- B) Bay of Bengal
- C) Indian Ocean
- D) South China Sea

Answer: B

Explanation: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal. They are a Union Territory known for their beaches.

7. Which river is known as the "Sorrow of Bihar"?

- A) Ganga
- B) Kosi
- C) Yamuna
- D) Son

Answer: B

Explanation: The Kosi River frequently floods, causing damage in Bihar. It is thus called the "Sorrow of Bihar."

8. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 8
- D) 9

Answer: C

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through eight states, including Gujarat and West Bengal. It divides India into tropical and subtropical zones.

9. Which is the only state with a coastline on both the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal?

- A) Gujarat
- B) Odisha
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: D

Explanation: Tamil Nadu has a coastline on both the Arabian Sea (via the Gulf of Mannar) and Bay of Bengal. It is unique in this aspect.

10. The Sundarbans is famous for:

- A) Deserts
- B) Mangrove forests
- C) Mountains
- D) Grasslands

Answer: B

Explanation: The Sundarbans in West Bengal is known for its mangrove forests. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and home to the Royal Bengal Tiger.

11. Which state has the longest coastline in India?

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Andhra Pradesh
- C) Gujarat
- D) Maharashtra

Answer: C

Explanation: Gujarat has India's longest coastline, about 1,600 km. It includes major ports like Kandla and Mundra.

12. Which state is known as the "Rice Bowl of India"?

- A) Punjab
- B) West Bengal
- C) Odisha
- D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: D

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh is called the "Rice Bowl of India" due to its high rice production. It is a major agricultural hub.

13. Which lake is the largest freshwater lake in India?

- A) Dal Lake
- B) Wular Lake
- C) Chilika Lake
- D) Loktak Lake

Answer: B

Explanation: Wular Lake in Jammu and Kashmir is India's largest freshwater lake. It supports a unique ecosystem.

14. The Western Ghats run parallel to which coast?

- A) Eastern
- B) Western
- C) Northern
- D) Southern

Answer: B

Explanation: The Western Ghats run along India's western coast. They are a biodiversity hotspot and UNESCO site.

15. Which is the southernmost tip of mainland India?

- A) Kochi
- B) Chennai
- C) Trivandrum
- D) Kanyakumari

Answer: D

Explanation: Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu is the southernmost tip of mainland India. It is where three water bodies meet.

16. Which Union Territory is known for its coral reefs?

- A) Andaman and Nicobar
- B) Puducherry
- C) Daman and Diu
- D) Lakshadweep

Answer: D

Explanation: Lakshadweep is famous for its coral reefs and marine biodiversity. It is a popular tourist destination.

17. The Himalayan mountain range is located in which part of India?

- A) Southern
- B) Northern
- C) Eastern

D) Western

Answer: B

Explanation: The Himalayas form India's northern boundary. They include peaks like Kanchenjunga and regulate climate.

18. Which is India's largest saltwater lake?

A) Chilika Lake

B) Wular Lake

C) Dal Lake

D) Sambhar Lake

Answer: A

Explanation: Chilika Lake in Odisha is India's largest saltwater lake. It is a Ramsar site and supports migratory birds.

19. Which state has the largest forest cover in India?

A) Arunachal Pradesh

B) Chhattisgarh

C) Maharashtra

D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: D

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover by area in India. It is known for its national parks like Kanha.

20. The Satpura Range is primarily located in:

A) Madhya Pradesh

B) Uttar Pradesh

C) Bihar

D) West Bengal

Answer: A

Explanation: The Satpura Range is mainly in Madhya Pradesh. It is known for its forests and biodiversity.

21. Which river forms the famous "Sundarbans Delta"?

A) Ganga

B) Brahmaputra

C) Godavari

D) Narmada

Answer: A

Explanation: The Ganga, with the Brahmaputra, forms the Sundarbans Delta. It is the world's largest delta.

22. Which river is known as the “Lifeline of Gujarat”?

- A) Sabarmati
- B) Tapi
- C) Mahi
- D) Narmada

Answer: D

Explanation: The Narmada River is vital for Gujarat’s water supply and agriculture. It is called the “Lifeline of Gujarat.”

23. Which state is called the “Granary of India”?

- A) Punjab
- B) Haryana
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Bihar

Answer: A

Explanation: Punjab is called the “Granary of India” for its high agricultural output. It is a major producer of wheat and rice.

24. The Gir Forest, famous for Asiatic lions, is in:

- A) Gujarat
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Madhya Pradesh
- D) Assam

Answer: A

Explanation: Gir Forest in Gujarat is the only habitat of Asiatic lions in India. It is a protected national park.

25. Which state is known as the “Land of Five Rivers”?

- A) Haryana
- B) Uttar Pradesh
- C) Himachal Pradesh
- D) Punjab

Answer: D

Explanation: Punjab is called the “Land of Five Rivers” due to its river system, including the Sutlej and Beas.

## **Section 2: Indian Polity (Questions 26–50)**

26. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- A) 26 January 1950
- B) 15 August 1947
- C) 26 November 1949
- D) 1 January 1950

Answer: C

Explanation: The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly. It came into effect on 26 January 1950.

27. Who is the head of the Indian state?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Chief Justice
- D) Vice President

Answer: B

Explanation: The President is the ceremonial head of the Indian state. They perform constitutional duties and represent the nation.

28. The Indian Parliament consists of:

- A) Lok Sabha only
- B) Rajya Sabha only
- C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- D) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President

Answer: D

Explanation: The Indian Parliament includes the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the President. They collectively make laws.

29. Which article provides for the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 32

Answer: D

Explanation: Article 32 allows citizens to approach the Supreme Court for Fundamental Rights enforcement. It is called the “heart and soul” of the Constitution.

30. Which part of the Constitution deals with Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A) Part III
- B) Part V
- C) Part VI
- D) Part IV

Answer: D

Explanation: Part IV (Articles 36–51) outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy. They guide the state in governance.

31. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with:

- A) We, the citizens
- B) We, the people
- C) India, that is Bharat
- D) Sovereign, Socialist

Answer: B

Explanation: The Preamble begins with “We, the people of India.” It signifies the democratic foundation of the Constitution.

32. The Right to Education is covered under which article?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 21A
- C) Article 25
- D) Article 32

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 21A provides the Right to Education for children aged 6–14. It was added by the 86th Amendment.

33. Which article abolishes titles like “Raja” or “Maharaja”?

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 15
- C) Article 16
- D) Article 18

Answer: D

Explanation: Article 18 prohibits titles to promote equality. It bans titles like “Raja” except for military or academic distinctions.

34. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Parliament
- D) Supreme Court

Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Chief Justice of India, based on government recommendations. They head the judiciary.



35. Which body conducts the election of the President?

- A) Parliament
- B) Supreme Court
- C) Election Commission
- D) Electoral College

Answer: D

Explanation: The Electoral College, comprising elected MPs and MLAs, elects the President. It ensures a federal representation.

36. The Election Commission of India is responsible for:

- A) Conducting elections
- B) Making laws
- C) Foreign policy
- D) Judicial appointments

Answer: A

Explanation: The Election Commission conducts free and fair elections. It oversees Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and state elections.

37. Which schedule lists the languages of India?

- A) Fifth Schedule
- B) Seventh Schedule
- C) Ninth Schedule
- D) Eighth Schedule

Answer: D

Explanation: The Eighth Schedule lists 22 official languages of India. It includes languages like Hindi and Tamil.

38. The Supreme Court of India was established in:

- A) 1947
- B) 1950
- C) 1952
- D) 1955

Answer: B

Explanation: The Supreme Court was established on 26 January 1950, under the Constitution. It is the highest judicial authority.

39. Who can declare a financial emergency in India?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Finance Minister

D) Parliament

Answer: B

Explanation: The President can declare a financial emergency under Article 360. It addresses severe financial crises.

40. The term “secular” in the Constitution means:

A) No religion

B) Equal respect for all religions

C) Single religion

D) No state religion

Answer: B

Explanation: Secularism in India means equal respect for all religions. The state remains neutral in religious matters.

41. Which article provides for the formation of new states?

A) Article 1

B) Article 2

C) Article 4

D) Article 3

Answer: D

Explanation: Article 3 allows Parliament to create or alter states. It was used for states like Telangana.

42. The Indian Constitution was drafted by a committee headed by:

A) Jawaharlal Nehru

B) B.R. Ambedkar

C) Sardar Patel

D) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: B

Explanation: B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constitution. He is called the “Father of the Indian Constitution.”

43. The term of the President of India is:

A) 4 years

B) 5 years

C) 6 years

D) 7 years

Answer: B

Explanation: The President serves a 5-year term. They can be re-elected for subsequent terms.

44. Which article provides for the abolition of untouchability?

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 17
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 25

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability in India. It promotes equality and social justice.

45. The Lok Sabha is also known as:

- A) Upper House
- B) Lower House
- C) Council of States
- D) House of Elders

Answer: B

Explanation: The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of Parliament, representing the people. Its members are directly elected.

46. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha?

- A) President
- B) Vice President
- C) Prime Minister
- D) Speaker

Answer: B

Explanation: The Vice President presides over the Rajya Sabha as its Chairman. They maintain order during sessions.

47. The Attorney General of India is appointed by:

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Chief Justice
- D) Parliament

Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Attorney General, the government's chief legal advisor. They represent the government in court.

48. The Right to Freedom is covered under which articles?

- A) Articles 12–18
- B) Articles 19–22

C) Articles 23–24

D) Articles 25–28

Answer: B

Explanation: Articles 19 to 22 grant the Right to Freedom, including speech and movement. They ensure individual liberties.

49. The national emblem of India is derived from:

A) Sarnath Lion Capital

B) Red Fort

C) Qutub Minar

D) Taj Mahal

Answer: A

Explanation: The national emblem is taken from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. It symbolizes power, courage, and confidence.

50. How many members are there in the Rajya Sabha?

A) 543

B) 250

C) 245

D) 233

Answer: C

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha has 245 members, including 233 elected and 12 nominated. It is the Upper House of Parliament.

### **Section 3: Indian Culture, Awards, and Sports (Questions 51–75)**

51. The classical dance form “Bharatanatyam” originated in:

A) Tamil Nadu

B) Kerala

C) Andhra Pradesh

D) Karnataka

Answer: A

Explanation: Bharatanatyam originated in Tamil Nadu. It is a classical dance known for its expressive gestures.

52. The Taj Mahal was built by:

A) Akbar

B) Shah Jahan

C) Jahangir

D) Aurangzeb

Answer: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra as a mausoleum for Mumtaz Mahal. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

53. The festival of Diwali is primarily associated with:

- A) Harvest
- B) Victory of good over evil
- C) New Year
- D) Monsoon

Answer: B

Explanation: Diwali celebrates the victory of good over evil, marked by Lord Rama's return. It is the festival of lights.

54. Which is India's highest civilian award?

- A) Padma Shri
- B) Padma Bhushan
- C) Padma Vibhushan
- D) Bharat Ratna

Answer: D

Explanation: The Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian award, given for exceptional service. It was instituted in 1954.

55. The classical dance "Kathak" is associated with:

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Odisha
- C) Manipur
- D) Assam

Answer: A

Explanation: Kathak originated in Uttar Pradesh, known for its storytelling. It flourished under Mughal patronage.

56. The "Red Fort" is located in:

- A) Agra
- B) Delhi
- C) Jaipur
- D) Mumbai

Answer: B

Explanation: The Red Fort, built by Shah Jahan, is in Delhi. It is a UNESCO site and symbol of Mughal architecture.

57. Which festival is known as the “Harvest Festival” of Punjab?

- A) Baisakhi
- B) Lohri
- C) Holi
- D) Diwali

Answer: A

Explanation: Baisakhi is Punjab’s harvest festival, celebrated in April. It also marks the Sikh New Year.

58. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is given for:

- A) Literature
- B) Cinema
- C) Sports
- D) Music

Answer: B

Explanation: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award honors contributions to Indian cinema. It is named after the pioneer filmmaker.

59. The national anthem of India was composed by:

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: A

Explanation: Rabindranath Tagore composed “Jana Gana Mana,” India’s national anthem. It was adopted in 1950.

60. Which classical dance is associated with Andhra Pradesh?

- A) Bharatanatyam
- B) Odissi
- C) Kathak
- D) Kuchipudi

Answer: D

Explanation: Kuchipudi is a classical dance form from Andhra Pradesh. It is known for its graceful movements.

61. Which sport is associated with the “Dhyan Chand Award”?

- A) Cricket
- B) Hockey
- C) Football

D) Badminton

Answer: B

Explanation: The Dhyan Chand Award is given for excellence in hockey. It honors the legendary player Dhyan Chand.

62. The classical dance "Odissi" originated in:

A) Odisha

B) Andhra Pradesh

C) Tamil Nadu

D) Kerala

Answer: A

Explanation: Odissi, a classical dance, originated in Odisha. It is known for its temple origins and expressive gestures.

63. Which award is given for bravery in India?

A) Bharat Ratna

B) Padma Shri

C) Arjuna Award

D) Param Vir Chakra

Answer: D

Explanation: The Param Vir Chakra is India's highest military bravery award. It is given for exceptional courage.

64. The national song "Vande Mataram" was written by:

A) Rabindranath Tagore

B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

C) Sarojini Naidu

D) Aurobindo Ghosh

Answer: B

Explanation: Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote "Vande Mataram" in his novel \*Anandamath\*. It is India's national song.

65. Which festival is known as the "Festival of Colors"?

A) Diwali

B) Baisakhi

C) Onam

D) Holi

Answer: D

Explanation: Holi is celebrated as the "Festival of Colors" across India. It signifies the arrival of spring and good over evil.

66. The “Hawa Mahal” is located in:

- A) Jaipur
- B) Udaipur
- C) Jodhpur
- D) Bikaner

Answer: A

Explanation: Hawa Mahal, known as the “Palace of Winds,” is in Jaipur. It is a symbol of Rajput architecture.

67. Which festival marks the birth of Lord Krishna?

- A) Holi
- B) Janmashtami
- C) Diwali
- D) Raksha Bandhan

Answer: B

Explanation: Janmashtami celebrates the birth of Lord Krishna. It is observed with devotion and fasting.

68. The “Arjuna Award” is associated with:

- A) Literature
- B) Sports
- C) Cinema
- D) Science

Answer: B

Explanation: The Arjuna Award is given for outstanding achievement in sports. It was instituted in 1961.

69. The “Padma Shri” is India’s:

- A) Highest civilian award
- B) Second highest civilian award
- C) Third highest civilian award
- D) Fourth highest civilian award

Answer: D

Explanation: The Padma Shri is the fourth highest civilian award in India. It recognizes distinguished service in various fields.

70. The national bird of India is:

- A) Peacock
- B) Pigeon



- C) Parrot
- D) Sparrow

Answer: A

Explanation: The Indian Peacock is the national bird, symbolizing beauty and grace. It is native to India.

71. Which monument is known as the “Taj of the Deccan”?

- A) Charminar
- B) Qutub Minar
- C) Red Fort
- D) Gol Gumbaz

Answer: D

Explanation: Gol Gumbaz in Karnataka is called the “Taj of the Deccan” for its architectural grandeur. It is a mausoleum of Adil Shah.

72. Which dance form is associated with Assam?

- A) Bihu
- B) Kathak
- C) Manipuri
- D) Kuchipudi

Answer: A

Explanation: Bihu is a traditional dance of Assam, performed during the Bihu festival. It celebrates the harvest season.

73. The “Kumbh Mela” is held every:

- A) 6 years
- B) 12 years
- C) 4 years
- D) 10 years

Answer: B

Explanation: The Kumbh Mela, a major Hindu pilgrimage, is held every 12 years. It rotates among four cities, including Prayagraj.

74. The “Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna” award was renamed as:

- A) Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna
- B) Arjuna Award
- C) Dronacharya Award
- D) Tenzing Norgay Award

Answer: A

Explanation: The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna was renamed Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna in 2021. It is India's highest sports honor.

75. The "Konark Sun Temple" is located in:

- A) Odisha
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: The Konark Sun Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is in Odisha. It is dedicated to the Sun God.

#### **Section 4: Miscellaneous Static GK (Questions 76–100)**

76. The national animal of India is:

- A) Lion
- B) Tiger
- C) Elephant
- D) Leopard

Answer: B

Explanation: The Royal Bengal Tiger is India's national animal, symbolizing strength. It is protected under Project Tiger.

77. Which is the smallest planet in our solar system?

- A) Venus
- B) Mars
- C) Earth
- D) Mercury

Answer: D

Explanation: Mercury is the smallest planet in the solar system. It is closest to the Sun.

78. The headquarters of the United Nations is in:

- A) Geneva
- B) New York
- C) Paris
- D) London

Answer: B

Explanation: The UN headquarters is in New York City, USA. It serves as the global hub for international diplomacy.

79. The largest planet in our solar system is:

- A) Earth
- B) Jupiter
- C) Saturn
- D) Mars

Answer: B

Explanation: Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. Its massive size can fit over 1,300 Earths.

80. Which is India's national aquatic animal?

- A) Crocodile
- B) Turtle
- C) Fish
- D) Ganges River Dolphin

Answer: D

Explanation: The Ganges River Dolphin is India's national aquatic animal. It is found in the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.

81. The "Satyameva Jayate" motto is taken from:

- A) Rigveda
- B) Mundaka Upanishad
- C) Bhagavad Gita
- D) Ramayana

Answer: B

Explanation: "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth Alone Triumphs) is from the Mundaka Upanishad. It is India's national motto.

82. The largest ocean in the world is:

- A) Atlantic Ocean
- B) Indian Ocean
- C) Pacific Ocean
- D) Arctic Ocean

Answer: C

Explanation: The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean. It covers about one-third of Earth's surface.

83. Which organization awards the Nobel Peace Prize?

- A) United Nations
- B) Swedish Academy

- C) Nobel Foundation
- D) Norwegian Nobel Committee

Answer: D

Explanation: The Norwegian Nobel Committee awards the Nobel Peace Prize. It is presented in Oslo, Norway.

84. The national tree of India is:

- A) Banyan
- B) Neem
- C) Peepal
- D) Mango

Answer: A

Explanation: The Banyan tree is India's national tree, symbolizing longevity. It is culturally significant and widespread.

85. The "Commonwealth Games" are held every:

- A) 2 years
- B) 4 years
- C) 6 years
- D) 8 years

Answer: B

Explanation: The Commonwealth Games occur every 4 years. They involve athletes from Commonwealth nations.

86. Which is India's national reptile?

- A) Python
- B) Crocodile
- C) Turtle
- D) King Cobra

Answer: D

Explanation: The King Cobra is India's national reptile, symbolizing strength. It is the world's longest venomous snake.

87. The International Olympic Committee is headquartered in:

- A) Paris
- B) Lausanne
- C) London
- D) Tokyo

Answer: B

Explanation: The IOC is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland. It organizes the Olympic Games.

88. The “FIFA World Cup” is related to:

- A) Cricket
- B) Football
- C) Hockey
- D) Tennis

Answer: B

Explanation: The FIFA World Cup is a global football tournament. It is held every 4 years.

89. The national sport of India is:

- A) Cricket
- B) Hockey
- C) Kabaddi
- D) Badminton

Answer: B

Explanation: Field hockey is India’s national sport. India has a rich history of Olympic hockey success.

90. Which day is celebrated as World Environment Day?

- A) April 18
- B) April 22
- C) March 22
- D) June 5

Answer: D

Explanation: World Environment Day is celebrated on June 5. It promotes environmental awareness and sustainability.

91. The “Victoria Memorial” is located in:

- A) Delhi
- B) Kolkata
- C) Mumbai
- D) Chennai

Answer: B

Explanation: The Victoria Memorial is in Kolkata, built in memory of Queen Victoria. It is a museum and landmark.

92. The “Wimbledon Championship” is associated with:

- A) Tennis
- B) Cricket
- C) Football
- D) Golf

Answer: A

Explanation: Wimbledon is a prestigious tennis tournament held in London. It is one of the four Grand Slams.

93. The "Golden Temple" is located in:

- A) Amritsar
- B) Varanasi
- C) Haridwar
- D) Mathura

Answer: A

Explanation: The Golden Temple, or Harmandir Sahib, is in Amritsar, Punjab. It is the holiest Sikh shrine.

94. Which award is given for contributions to Indian music?

- A) Jnanpith Award
- B) Sahitya Akademi Award
- C) Padma Bhushan
- D) Sangeet Natak Akademi Award

Answer: D

Explanation: The Sangeet Natak Akademi Award recognizes excellence in music and performing arts. It is a prestigious cultural honor.

95. The "Charminar" is located in:

- A) Hyderabad
- B) Delhi
- C) Agra
- D) Jaipur

Answer: A

Explanation: The Charminar is a historic monument in Hyderabad. It was built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in 1591.

96. The "Earth Day" is celebrated on:

- A) March 22
- B) April 22
- C) June 5
- D) September 16

Answer: B

Explanation: Earth Day, celebrated on April 22, promotes environmental protection. It raises awareness about global sustainability.

97. Which is India's national game?

- A) Cricket
- B) Football
- C) Kabaddi
- D) Hockey

Answer: D

Explanation: Field hockey is India's national game. India has won multiple Olympic hockey medals.

98. The "Oscar Awards" are associated with:

- A) Literature
- B) Cinema
- C) Sports
- D) Science

Answer: B

Explanation: The Oscars, or Academy Awards, honor excellence in cinema. They are presented annually in the USA.

99. The "Meenakshi Temple" is located in:

- A) Madurai
- B) Chennai
- C) Tirupati
- D) Thanjavur

Answer: A

Explanation: The Meenakshi Temple is in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. It is dedicated to Goddess Meenakshi and Lord Sundareswarar.

100. The "Ranji Trophy" is associated with:

- A) Cricket
- B) Football
- C) Hockey
- D) Badminton

Answer: A

Explanation: The Ranji Trophy is India's premier domestic cricket tournament. It is named after Ranjitsinhji, a famous cricketer.

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