

## **SSC GD Constable Exam : Static General Knowledge Practice Set**

### **Instructions:**

- Choose the correct option for each question.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 marks for each incorrect answer.
- Total Questions: 100 (covering Indian History and Culture, Indian Geography, Indian Polity and Economy, and Miscellaneous Static GK).

### **Section 1: Indian History and Culture (Questions 1–30)**

1. Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire in ancient India?  
A) Ashoka  
B) Chandragupta Maurya  
C) Bindusara  
D) Kautilya
2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in which year?  
A) 1757  
B) 1764  
C) 1857  
D) 1526
3. Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal?  
A) Akbar  
B) Jahangir  
C) Shah Jahan  
D) Aurangzeb
4. The Indus Valley Civilization is associated with which modern-day country?  
A) Pakistan  
B) Bangladesh  
C) Sri Lanka  
D) Nepal

5. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?
  - A) Lord Mountbatten
  - B) C. Rajagopalachari
  - C) Lord Dalhousie
  - D) Lord Canning
  
6. The Dandi Salt March was led by Mahatma Gandhi in which year?
  - A) 1920
  - B) 1930
  - C) 1942
  - D) 1947
  
7. Which ancient text is considered the oldest of the four Vedas?
  - A) Yajurveda
  - B) Atharvaveda
  - C) Rigveda
  - D) Samaveda
  
8. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in which city?
  - A) Delhi
  - B) Amritsar
  - C) Lahore
  - D) Kanpur
  
9. Who was the founder of the Sikh religion?
  - A) Guru Nanak
  - B) Guru Gobind Singh
  - C) Guru Arjan
  - D) Guru Tegh Bahadur
  
10. The Gupta Empire is often referred to as the Golden Age of which field?
  - A) Literature
  - B) Science and Art
  - C) Warfare

D) Trade

11. Who wrote the Indian national anthem, "Jana Gana Mana"?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Sarojini Naidu

12. The Battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between Babur and whom?

- A) Ibrahim Lodi
- B) Rana Sanga
- C) Sher Shah Suri
- D) Hemu

13. Which Indian emperor is known for spreading Buddhism across Asia?

- A) Chandragupta Maurya
- B) Ashoka
- C) Harsha
- D) Kanishka

14. The rock-cut caves of Ajanta and Ellora are located in which state?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Karnataka
- D) Gujarat

15. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi Sultanate?

- A) Razia Sultana
- B) Mumtaz Mahal
- C) Nur Jahan
- D) Jodha Bai

16. The Quit India Movement was launched in which year?

- A) 1920
- B) 1930

- C) 1942
- D) 1947

17. Which Indian freedom fighter is known as the “Iron Man of India”?

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

18. The Harappan city of Lothal is famous for which feature?

- A) Great Bath
- B) Dockyard
- C) Granary
- D) Citadel

19. Who composed the Indian national song, “Vande Mataram”?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- C) Sarojini Naidu
- D) Aurobindo Ghosh

20. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by whom?

- A) Harihara and Bukka
- B) Krishnadevaraya
- C) Shivaji
- D) Raja Raja Chola

21. The Red Fort in Delhi was built by which Mughal emperor?

- A) Akbar
- B) Jahangir
- C) Shah Jahan
- D) Aurangzeb

22. Which Indian classical dance form originated in Tamil Nadu?

- A) Kathak

- B) Bharatanatyam
- C) Odissi
- D) Kathakali

23. The Khilafat Movement was associated with which community's cause?

- A) Sikhs
- B) Muslims
- C) Jains
- D) Parsis

24. Which ancient university was located in present-day Bihar?

- A) Taxila
- B) Nalanda
- C) Vikramshila
- D) Both B and C

25. The Chola dynasty was famous for its contributions to which field?

- A) Architecture and Navy
- B) Literature
- C) Astronomy
- D) Mathematics

26. Who was the leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur?

- A) Nana Sahib
- B) Rani Lakshmibai
- C) Mangal Pandey
- D) Bahadur Shah Zafar

27. The Sanchi Stupa, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in which state?

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

28. Which Indian festival is known as the Festival of Lights?

- A) Holi
- B) Diwali
- C) Dussehra
- D) Onam

29. The Simon Commission, sent to India in 1928, was boycotted because it:

- A) Had no Indian members
- B) Proposed partition
- C) Banned Indian political parties
- D) Increased taxes

30. Who was the founder of the Arya Samaj?

- A) Dayanand Saraswati
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C) Swami Vivekananda
- D) Annie Besant

## **Section 2: Indian Geography (Questions 31–60)**

31. Which is the longest river in India?

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

32. The Thar Desert is primarily located in which state?

- A) Gujarat
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Punjab
- D) Haryana

33. Which mountain range forms the northern boundary of India?

- A) Aravalli Range

- B) Himalayas
- C) Western Ghats
- D) Eastern Ghats

34. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in which body of water?

- A) Arabian Sea
- B) Bay of Bengal
- C) Indian Ocean
- D) Both B and C

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

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

36. The Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is famous for which animal?

- A) Royal Bengal Tiger
- B) Asiatic Lion
- C) Indian Elephant
- D) One-horned Rhinoceros

37. Which is the highest peak in India?

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

38. The Deccan Plateau is primarily located in which part of India?

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

39. Which state is known for the Kutch Desert?
- A) Rajasthan
  - B) Gujarat
  - C) Maharashtra
  - D) Madhya Pradesh
40. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?
- A) 6
  - B) 7
  - C) 8
  - D) 9
41. Which river is known as the “Lifeline of Kerala”?
- A) Periyar
  - B) Godavari
  - C) Krishna
  - D) Kaveri
42. The Western Ghats are a biodiversity hotspot in which region?
- A) Northern India
  - B) Western India
  - C) Southern India
  - D) Eastern India
43. Which state is the largest producer of tea in India?
- A) Assam
  - B) West Bengal
  - C) Tamil Nadu
  - D) Kerala
44. The Gir Forest, home to the Asiatic Lion, is located in which state?
- A) Gujarat
  - B) Rajasthan
  - C) Madhya Pradesh
  - D) Maharashtra



45. Which is the largest state in India by area?

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

46. The Chilika Lake, India's largest coastal lagoon, is located in which state?

- A) Odisha
- B) Andhra Pradesh
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) West Bengal

47. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?

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

48. The Aravalli Range is primarily located in which state?

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

49. Which river forms the famous Dhuandhar Falls in Madhya Pradesh?

- A) Ganga
- B) Narmada
- C) Tapti
- D) Mahanadi

50. The Kaziranga National Park is located in which state?

- A) Assam
- B) Arunachal Pradesh

- C) Nagaland
- D) Meghalaya

51. Which is the smallest state in India by area?

- A) Sikkim
- B) Goa
- C) Tripura
- D) Manipur

52. The Kaveri River originates in which state?

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

53. Which Indian state is known as the “Spice Garden of India”?

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

54. The Great Indian Bustard is primarily found in which region?

- A) Thar Desert
- B) Sundarbans
- C) Western Ghats
- D) Himalayan foothills

55. Which city is known as the “Pink City” of India?

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

56. The Wular Lake, one of India’s largest freshwater lakes, is located in which state?

- A) Jammu and Kashmir
- B) Himachal Pradesh
- C) Uttarakhand
- D) Sikkim

57. Which Indian state shares its border with the maximum number of other states?

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

58. The Corbett National Park, famous for tigers, is located in which state?

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

59. Which river is known as the “Sorrow of Bihar”?

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

60. The Rann of Kutch is a unique salt desert located in which state?

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

### **Section 3: Indian Polity and Economy (Questions 61–80)**

61. Who is the head of state in India?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President

- C) Chief Justice
- D) Vice President

62. The Indian Constitution was adopted on which date?

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

63. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 7
- D) 8

64. The Finance Commission of India is constituted every how many years?

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 7

65. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

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

66. The Reserve Bank of India was established in which year?

- A) 1935
- B) 1947
- C) 1950
- D) 1969

67. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Equality?

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

68. The term of the Lok Sabha is how many years?

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 7

69. Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

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

70. The Planning Commission was replaced by which body in 2015?

- A) NITI Aayog
- B) Finance Commission
- C) National Development Council
- D) Economic Advisory Council

71. Which tax was introduced in India in 2017 to replace multiple indirect taxes?

- A) Income Tax
- B) Goods and Services Tax
- C) Corporate Tax
- D) Wealth Tax

72. The Indian Parliament consists of how many houses?

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three

D) Four

73. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D) Indira Gandhi

74. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India as what?

- A) Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- C) Federal, Democratic Republic
- D) Sovereign, Democratic Monarchy

75. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the states and union territories?

- A) First Schedule
- B) Second Schedule
- C) Third Schedule
- D) Fourth Schedule

76. The Indian rupee is issued by which institution?

- A) State Bank of India
- B) Reserve Bank of India
- C) Finance Ministry
- D) NITI Aayog

77. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?

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

78. The Five-Year Plans in India were aimed at promoting what?

- A) Industrial growth

- B) Economic development
- C) Agricultural reform
- D) Social welfare

79. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the Fundamental Duties?

- A) Article 21
- B) Article 32
- C) Article 51A
- D) Article 19

80. The term “Union Budget” refers to the annual financial statement presented by whom?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Finance Minister
- C) President
- D) RBI Governor

#### Section 4: Miscellaneous Static GK (Questions 81–100)

81. What is the national animal of India?

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

82. The Indian national flag was designed by whom?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Pingali Venkayya
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

83. Which is the national flower of India?

- A) Rose
- B) Lotus

- C) Sunflower
- D) Marigold

84. The currency of Japan is what?

- A) Yuan
- B) Yen
- C) Won
- D) Ringgit

85. Which is the largest planet in our solar system?

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

86. The International Court of Justice is located in which city?

- A) New York
- B) Geneva
- C) The Hague
- D) Paris

87. What is the national bird of India?

- A) Peacock
- B) Parrot
- C) Eagle
- D) Sparrow

88. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in which city?

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

89. Which is the smallest continent by land area?

- A) Australia



- B) Antarctica
- C) Asia
- D) Europe

90. The Nobel Prizes are awarded in which city?

- A) Stockholm
- B) Oslo
- C) Both A and B
- D) Geneva

91. What is the national sport of India?

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

92. The Eiffel Tower is located in which country?

- A) France
- B) Italy
- C) Spain
- D) Germany

93. Which is the longest bone in the human body?

- A) Femur
- B) Humerus
- C) Tibia
- D) Radius

94. The World Health Organization (WHO) is headquartered in which city?

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

95. What is the national tree of India?

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

96. The Sahara Desert is located in which continent?

- A) Asia
- B) Africa
- C) Australia
- D) South America

97. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

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

98. The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from which country?

- A) France
- B) United Kingdom
- C) Germany
- D) Canada

99. What is the national fruit of India?

- A) Apple
- B) Mango
- C) Banana
- D) Orange

100. The Olympic Games are held every how many years?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

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## **SSC GD Constable Exam: Static General Knowledge Practice Set - Answers and Explanations**

### **Section 1: Indian History and Culture**

1. Answer: B

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya Empire in 321 BCE with the help of Kautilya.

2. Answer: A

Explanation: The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757, marking the start of British dominance in India.

3. Answer: C

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra as a mausoleum for his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

4. Answer: A

Explanation: The Indus Valley Civilization is primarily located in modern-day Pakistan and northwest India.

5. Answer: A

Explanation: Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor-General of independent India in 1947.

6. Answer: B

Explanation: The Dandi Salt March, led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, protested British salt taxes.

7. Answer: C

Explanation: The Rigveda is the oldest of the four Vedas, dating back to around 1500 BCE.

8. Answer: B

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in Amritsar, Punjab, in 1919.

9. Answer: A

Explanation: Guru Nanak founded the Sikh religion in the 15th century.

10. Answer: B

Explanation: The Gupta Empire (4th–6th century CE) is known as the Golden Age for science and art.

11. Answer: A

Explanation: Rabindranath Tagore wrote the national anthem, “Jana Gana Mana,” in 1911.

12. Answer: A

Explanation: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, founding the Mughal Empire.

13. Answer: B

Explanation: Ashoka spread Buddhism across Asia after embracing it post-Kalinga War.

14. Answer: A

Explanation: The Ajanta and Ellora caves, famous for rock-cut art, are located in Maharashtra.

15. Answer: A

Explanation: Razia Sultana was the first woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate (1236–1240).

16. Answer: C

Explanation: The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, demanding complete independence.

17. Answer: B

Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, known as the “Iron Man,” unified India’s princely states.

18. Answer: B

Explanation: Lothal, an Indus Valley site, is famous for its ancient dockyard.

19. Answer: B

Explanation: Bankim Chandra Chatterjee composed “Vande Mataram” in his novel Anandamath.

20. Answer: A

Explanation: Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336.

21. Answer: C

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Red Fort in Delhi in the 17th century.

22. Answer: B

Explanation: Bharatanatyam, a classical dance, originated in Tamil Nadu.

23. Answer: B

Explanation: The Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) supported the Muslim cause for the Ottoman Caliphate.

24. Answer: D

Explanation: Both Nalanda and Vikramshila were ancient universities in present-day Bihar.

25. Answer: A

Explanation: The Chola dynasty was renowned for its architecture (e.g., Brihadeeswara Temple) and naval power.

26. Answer: A

Explanation: Nana Sahib led the Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur.

27. Answer: A

Explanation: The Sanchi Stupa, a Buddhist monument, is located in Madhya Pradesh.

28. Answer: B

Explanation: Diwali, the Festival of Lights, is celebrated with lamps and fireworks.

29. Answer: A

Explanation: The Simon Commission was boycotted in 1928 for having no Indian members.

30. Answer: A

Explanation: Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 to reform Hinduism.

## **Section 2: Indian Geography**

31. Answer: A

Explanation: The Ganga is the longest river in India, stretching about 2,525 km.

32. Answer: B

Explanation: The Thar Desert is primarily located in Rajasthan, also known as the Great Indian Desert.

33. Answer: B

Explanation: The Himalayas form the northern boundary of India, separating it from Asia.

34. Answer: D

Explanation: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, part of the Indian Ocean.

35. Answer: A

Explanation: Punjab is known as the “Land of Five Rivers” due to its river systems.

36. Answer: A

Explanation: The Sundarbans is famous for the Royal Bengal Tiger and its mangrove forests.

37. Answer: B

Explanation: Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) is the highest peak in India.

38. Answer: B

Explanation: The Deccan Plateau covers much of southern India, south of the Narmada River.

39. Answer: B

Explanation: The Kutch Desert, including the Great Rann of Kutch, is located in Gujarat.

40. Answer: C

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states, including Gujarat and West Bengal.

41. Answer: A

Explanation: The Periyar River is considered the “Lifeline of Kerala” for its role in irrigation and water supply.

42. Answer: C

Explanation: The Western Ghats, a biodiversity hotspot, run along southern and western India.

43. Answer: A

Explanation: Assam is the largest producer of tea in India, known for its tea plantations.

44. Answer: A

Explanation: The Gir Forest in Gujarat is the only habitat of the Asiatic Lion in India.

45. Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan is the largest state in India by area, covering about 342,239 sq km.

46. Answer: A

Explanation: Chilika Lake, a brackish water lagoon, is located in Odisha.

47. Answer: C

Explanation: Gujarat has the longest coastline in India, approximately 1,600 km.

48. Answer: A

Explanation: The Aravalli Range is primarily located in Rajasthan, one of the oldest mountain ranges.

49. Answer: B

Explanation: The Narmada River forms the Dhuandhar Falls in Madhya Pradesh.

50. Answer: A

Explanation: Kaziranga National Park, famous for its one-horned rhinoceros, is in Assam.

51. Answer: B

Explanation: Goa is the smallest state in India by area, covering about 3,702 sq km.

52. Answer: A



Explanation: The Kaveri River originates in Karnataka at Talakaveri.

53. Answer: A

Explanation: Kerala is known as the “Spice Garden of India” for its spice production.

54. Answer: A

Explanation: The Great Indian Bustard is primarily found in the Thar Desert region.

55. Answer: A

Explanation: Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, is known as the “Pink City” due to its pink-hued buildings.

56. Answer: A

Explanation: Wular Lake, a large freshwater lake, is located in Jammu and Kashmir.

57. Answer: A

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh shares its border with 8 states and 1 UT, the highest in India.

58. Answer: A

Explanation: Corbett National Park, known for its tiger population, is in Uttarakhand.

59. Answer: B

Explanation: The Kosi River is called the “Sorrow of Bihar” due to its frequent flooding.

60. Answer: B

Explanation: The Rann of Kutch, a salt desert, is located in Gujarat.

### **Section 3: Indian Polity and Economy**

61. Answer: B

Explanation: The President is the head of state in India, a ceremonial role.

62. Answer: C

Explanation: The Indian Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, and came into effect on January 26, 1950.

63. Answer: B

Explanation: The Indian Constitution guarantees six Fundamental Rights to citizens.

64. Answer: B

Explanation: The Finance Commission is constituted every five years to recommend revenue sharing.

65. Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Chief Justice of India based on seniority and consultation.

66. Answer: A

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935 under the RBI Act.

67. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 14 of the Indian Constitution ensures the Right to Equality before the law.

68. Answer: B

Explanation: The term of the Lok Sabha is five years, unless dissolved earlier.

69. Answer: B

Explanation: The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

70. Answer: A

Explanation: The Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015.

71. Answer: B

Explanation: The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in 2017 to unify indirect taxes.

72. Answer: B

Explanation: The Indian Parliament consists of two houses: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

73. Answer: A

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India (1947–1964).

74. Answer: B

Explanation: The Preamble declares India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.

75. Answer: A

Explanation: The First Schedule lists the states and union territories of India.

76. Answer: B

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India issues the Indian rupee and controls monetary policy.

77. Answer: B

Explanation: The President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Prime Minister.

78. Answer: B

Explanation: The Five-Year Plans aimed to promote balanced economic development in India.

79. Answer: C

Explanation: Article 51A lists the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens.

80. Answer: B

Explanation: The Finance Minister presents the Union Budget annually in Parliament.

#### Section 4: Miscellaneous Static GK

81. Answer: B

Explanation: The Bengal Tiger is the national animal of India.

82. Answer: B

Explanation: Pingali Venkayya designed the Indian national flag, adopted in 1947.

83. Answer: B

Explanation: The Lotus is the national flower of India, symbolizing purity.

84. Answer: B

Explanation: The Yen is the currency of Japan.

85. Answer: A

Explanation: Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system by diameter and mass.

86. Answer: C

Explanation: The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, Netherlands.

87. Answer: A

Explanation: The Peacock is the national bird of India, symbolizing grace.

88. Answer: B

Explanation: The United Nations headquarters is in New York, USA.

89. Answer: A

Explanation: Australia is the smallest continent by land area.

90. Answer: C

Explanation: Nobel Prizes are awarded in Stockholm (Sweden) (most categories) and Oslo (Norway) (Peace Prize).

91. Answer: B

Explanation: Hockey is the national sport of India, though cricket is more popular.

92. Answer: A

Explanation: The Eiffel Tower is located in France, specifically in Paris.

93. Answer: A

Explanation: The femur (thigh bone) is the longest bone in the human body.

94. Answer: B

Explanation: The World Health Organization is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

95. Answer: B

Explanation: The Banyan is the national tree of India, symbolizing longevity.

96. Answer: B

Explanation: The Sahara Desert is located in Africa, the largest hot desert in the world.

97. Answer: C

Explanation: The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean, with the Mariana Trench as its deepest point.

98. Answer: A

Explanation: The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the USA in 1886.

99. Answer: B

Explanation: The Mango is the national fruit of India, known as the “king of fruits.”

100. Answer: C

Explanation: The Olympic Games are held every four years, alternating summer and winter events.

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### **Disclaimer**

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