

(xii) Other Major Sports

1099. The term Breast stroke is related to which among the following sports.

- (a) Short Run (b) Long Jump
(c) Chess (d) Swimming

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : The term Breast stroke is related to Swimming, other term associated with Swimming are Backstroke, Deck, Lap, Lane, Line etc.

1100. With which of the following sports is Ezra Cup associated?

- (a) Rugby
(b) Foot Volleyball
(c) Polo
(d) Equestrian show jumping

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Ezra Cup is a popular Polo tournament conducted annually in India by the Calcutta Polo Club. It claimed that, it is the first official Polo trophy in history. The first Ezra Cup was held in 1880.

9. Major Research Centres/ Institute

1101. 'Kendriya Hindi Sansthan' has head office at which place as on July 2022?

- (a) Varanasi (b) Prayagraj
(c) New Delhi (d) Agra

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : 'Kendriya Hindi Sansthan' has head office at Agra as on July 2022. It has eight centres.

1102. How many language universities are located in India as on June 2022?

- (a) 6 (b) 16
(c) 26 (d) 20

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

Ans. (a) : In India, 6 language universities exist as of June 2022.

- (i) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi
(ii) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati
(iii) English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad
(iv) Mahatma Gandhi Antarshtiya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha
(v) Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
(vi) Rashtriya Sanskrit Santhan, New Delhi

1103. Where is the Maulana Azad National Urdu University located?

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Patna
(c) Aligarh (d) Bhopal

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

Ans. (a) : Maulana Azad National Urdu University is a Central University located in the city of Hyderabad in the India state of Telangana. It was named after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. India's first minister of education, a freedom fighter in India's struggle for independence.

1104. Who launched the beta version of 'Swarajability', India's first Artificial Intelligence based job platform for persons with disabilities?

- (a) IIT Hyderabad (b) IIT Gandhinagar
(c) IISc Bengaluru (d) IIT Roorkee

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : IIT Hyderabad has jointly developed 'Swarajability' – India's 1st AI triggered Job Platform for persons with Disabilities with youth4jobs & Visual Quest with support from Kotak Mahindra Bank. Ltd.

1105. The 'Archaeological Survey of India' is headquartered in which of the following cities?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Chandigarh
(c) Mumbai (d) Delhi

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

Ans. (d) : The 'Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is an Indian Government agency that is responsible for archaeological researches and the conservation and preservation of cultural and historical monuments in the country. It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director General.

1106. Who has launched the first Indian Virtual Science Lab for children under the CSIR Jigyasa programme?

- (a) Dharmendra Pradhan
(b) Dr. Jitendra Singh
(c) Amit Shah
(d) Dr. Virendra Kumar

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

Ans. (b) : Dr. Jitendra Singh has launched the first Indian Virtual Science Lab for children under the CSIR Jigyasa programme. Virtual labs provide remote access to simulation based labs in various disciplines of science and engineering. Also they enthuse students to conduct experiments by arousing their curiosity.

1107. Where in India is the Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit situated?

- (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra
(c) West Bengal (d) Assam

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

Ans. (a) : Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit is situated in the state of Kerala.

1108. Which of the following language institutes is located in Maharashtra?

- (a) Maulana Azad National Urdu University
(b) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya
(c) English and Foreign Languages University
(d) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : The language institute Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya is located in Maharashtra.

1109. Rashtriya Sankrit Vidhyapeetha, Tirupati elevated to the status of a Central University in _____.

- (a) 2020 (b) 2018
(c) 2021 (d) 2022

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidhyapeetha, Tirupati elevated to the status of a Central University in 2020. Now its name has been changed to National Sanskrit University.

1110. Identify the name of the fellowship that is launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, to recognise, encourage and support translational research by Indian nationals.

- (a) CV Raman Technology Innovation National Fellowship
- (b) Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha Technology Innovation National Fellowship
- (c) Vikram Sarabhai Technology Innovation National Fellowship
- (d) Abdul Kalam Technology Innovation National Fellowship

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : Abdul Kalam Technology Innovation National Fellowship is launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, to recognize, encourage and support translational research by Indian nationals.

1111. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University is located at _____.

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Dehradun

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, formerly Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, is a Central University, located in New Delhi, India. It was established on 8 October 1962.

1112. In which city of India will you find Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Agra
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Bengaluru

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

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

1113. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University is located in:

- (a) Pune
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) New Delhi

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

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

1114. Which of the following schemes is formulated to mitigate gender disparity in science and engineering research funding in various Science & Technology programs in Indian academic institutions and R & D laboratories?

- (a) SERB-ENERGY
- (b) SERB-CONTROL
- (c) SERB-DRIVE
- (d) SERB-POWER

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research) program is formulated to mitigate gender disparity in science and engineering research funding in various science and technology programs in India academic institutions and R & D laboratories.

1115. Where is the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya located?

- (a) Madhurai
- (b) Vijayawada
- (c) Thiruvananthapuram
- (d) Wardha

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Viswavidyalaya is a Central University located in Wardha, Maharashtra.

1116. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan an autonomous educational institution established in 1960 by the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry Education, Government of India. Where is its headquarters located?

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Agra

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Central Institute of Hindi (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan) is an autonomous educational institution established in 1960 by the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Its headquarter is located in Agra (Uttar Pradesh).

1117. Where is 'Center for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia-Pacific (CSSTEAP) located?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Dehradun
- (d) Bengaluru

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia Pacific region (CSSTEAP) has been contributing significantly in capacity building in Asia Pacific. It was established in 1995 and headquartered in Dehradun.

1118. Where is the Central Potato Research Institute of India located?

- (a) Shimla
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Ranchi

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Central Potato Research Institute → Shimla
Indian Agricultural Research Institute → New Delhi
Indian Sugarcane Research Institute → Lucknow
Central Rice Research Institute → Cuttack
Central Tobacco Research Institute → Rajahmundry
Indian Iron Research Institute → Ranchi

1119. Where is one of the leading centers of Indian Space Research Organization, Satish Dhawan Space Centre located?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was founded on 15 August, 1969. It was founded under the chairmanship of renowned space scientist Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. The Satish Dhawan Space Center is the main satellite launch center of the Indian Space Research Organization. It is located in Sriharikota of Andhra Pradesh. It was established on 1 October 1971.

1120. Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri are research centers located in

- (a) Antarctica
- (b) North America
- (c) South America
- (d) Oceania

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Dakshin Gangotri (South Gangotri) was the first scientific base station of India situated in Antarctica, established on 26 Jan, 1982. Maitri also known as Friendship research center is India's second permanent research station in Antarctica as part of Indian Antarctic Programme established in 1989.

1121. South Gangotri is a research base station established by Indian Scientist. Where is it located?

- (a) Kaveri Basin (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Antarctica (d) Sundarban Delta

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)

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

1122. The Botanical Survey of India is located at:

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) New Delhi (d) Mysore

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(b) The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) was established on 13 February 1890 in the then Royal Botanical Garden (RBG), Calcutta, now Kolkata, West Bengal. It was established with the objectives of exploring the plant resources of the country and identifying plant species with economic virtue. In 1954, the government reorganized the BSI under Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

1123. What is name of India's first research station located at the International Arctic Research Base Ny-Alesund, Svalbard, Norway?

- (a) Maitri (b) Himadri
(c) Dakshin Gangotri (d) Bharathi

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Himadri 'the abode of snow' is India's first research station located at the International Arctic Research base, Ny-Alesund, Svalbard, Norway. It is located at a distance of 1,200 kilometers from the North Pole. It was inaugurated on the 1st July, 2008 by Shri Kapil Sibal the Former Minister of Science and Technology and Earth Science, in the presence of dignitaries from Norway, UK, Germany, and other countries besides India. National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCAOR) as nodal agency make sure availability of the requisite facilities at the Himadri. Dakshin Gangotri-the first, Maitri- the second and Bharti, India's latest research station in Antarctica.

1124. Which of the following is NOT an Indian research base at Antarctica?

- (a) Dakshin Gangotri (b) Bharati
(c) Maitri (d) Dakshin Yamunotri

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

1125. What is the name of the research station set up by India in Antarctica in the year 2012?

- (a) Hind (b) Sagarika
(c) Bharati (d) Dhruva

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : India presently has two active research stations at Antarctica namely 'Maitri' and 'Bharati'. New station 'Bharati' has just been constructed in 2012 and commissioned in March, 2013. Maitri station has been in operation since 1989. India's first Indian station was 'Dakshin (south) Gangotri' which served from 1983 to 1988.

1126. Which of the following is not the Indian research station in Antarctica?

- (a) Himalaya (b) Bharati
(c) Dakshin Gangotri (d) Maitri

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

1127. Which of the following is India's first Arctic research station?

- (a) Bharati (b) Maitri
(c) Himadri (d) Dakshin Gangotri

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans. (c): Himadri 'the Adobe of Snow' is India's first research station located at the International Arctic Research Base, Svalbard, Norway. It was inaugurated on 1 July 2008. As of today India has two operational research station in Antarctica named Maitri (Since 1989) and Bharati (Commissioned in 2012).

1128. At end of 2015, how many research station were established at Antarctica by India?

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

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Antarctica continent is also known as "the continent dedicated to science". India started its first Antarctic expedition in 1981-82 and it was done under leadership of Sayed Zahoor Qasim starting on 9th January 1982. India established its first research center for scientific experiment on this continent as Dakshin Gangotri at Antarctica while the second is "Maitri" (1989) and third is 'Bharati' (2012).

1129. Where is located the headquarter of Indian Council Agricultural Research?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Bengaluru
(c) Dehradun (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans: (a) The headquarter of Indian Council Agricultural Research (ICAR) is located in New Delhi. It was established in the year of 1911 in Bihar, and shifted to Delhi in 1929.

1130. The headquarter of Tea Board of India is located in :

- (a) Guwahati (b) Kolkata
(c) New Delhi (d) Darjiling

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) The headquarter of Tea board of India is located in Kolkata. Tea Board is a regulatory body of Government of India, that monitors and controls production of Tea.

1131. Where is the headquarters of Coffee Board of India located?

- (a) Darjiling (b) Bengaluru
(c) Tiruvananthapuram (d) Guwahati

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Coffee is produced mainly in hilly areas of the south Indian states with Karnataka having largest producer of coffee with about 70% of total production of India. The Coffee Board of India was formed in the year 1942. It is headquartered at Bengaluru in Karnataka, it is an autonomous body.

1132. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) is situated at ____.

- (a) Pune (b) Mumbai
(c) Bengaluru (d) New Delhi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) is situated at Mumbai in India. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is national centre for nuclear science and mathematics working under Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. It is also a university that offers postgraduate and Ph.D programme.

1133. Tropical Forest Research Institute is located in the state of-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Madhya Pradesh

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : Tropical Forest Research Institute is located in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. It works under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

1134. India's first National Centre for Marine Biodiversity (NCMB) is located in-

- (a) Mumbai (b) Puducherry
(c) Bhavnagar (d) Jamnagar

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans. (d): India's first National centre for Marine Biodiversity is situated in Jamnagar, Gujarat for safeguarding the biodiversity of the coastal areas. It was inaugurated in 2011.

1135. Where is India's the first oceanarium being set up?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Goa
(c) Kochi (d) Vishakhapatnam

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans. (c): Kochi in Kerala, nick named the land of God's Own country set up India's first oceanarium in 2010. An oceanarium is a simulated ocean and contains all living organisms found in the water body inducing large species like Whales and Shark.

1136. Where is the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) located?

- (a) Jamshedpur (b) Hyderabad
(c) Mumbai (d) Jaipur

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): The National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) is located in Hyderabad. NGRI is a geoscientific research organization established in 1961 under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India's largest research and development organization CSIR was established by the government of India on 26 September 1942 and headquarter of CSIR is New Delhi The founder of CSIR is Arcat Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar.

1137. Where is Indian Statistical Institute located?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Raipur
(c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (a) : Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) grew out of the Statistical laboratory set up by Prasanta Chandra Mohalanobis in Presidency College, Kolkata. It was established in 1931. Its headquarter is in Baranagar, West Bengal.

1138. Where is ONGC headquarters located?

- (a) Dibrugarh (b) Kandla
(c) Visakhapatnam (d) Dehradun

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is an Indian multinational oil and gas company earlier headquartered in Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India. As a corporation, it's registered office is now at New Delhi, ONGC was founded on 14th August 1956 by Government of India.

1139. Which of the following statements is not Correct regarding the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research?

- (a) A National Center of the Government of India
(b) A Private Sector Institution
(c) Aided by Department of Atomic Energy
(d) Deemed University

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is a National Centre of the Government of India, under the umbrella of the Department of Atomic Energy, as well as a deemed University awarding degrees for master's and doctoral programs. The Institute was founded in 1945 with support from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust under the vision of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha. At TIFR, basic research in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Computer Science and Science Education are carried out.

1140. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was set up under the vision of:

- (a) Srinivasa Ramanujan
(b) Dr. Homi J Bhabha
(c) Dr. CV Raman
(d) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

1141. Where is the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research situated?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Calcutta
(c) Chennai (d) Bengaluru

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Tata Institute of Fundamental Research situated in Mumbai.

1142. In which year was the Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology established?

- (a) 1984 (b) 1981
(c) 1989 (d) 1961

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology is a unit of Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, engaged in Research & Development in areas of lasers and a particle accelerators. It was established in 1984 and headquarterd in Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

1143. Where is Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, a unit of the Department of Atomic Energy situated?

- (a) Jammu (b) Patna
(c) Mumbai (d) Indore

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

1144. Where is the headquarters of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)?

- (a) Kanpur (b) Guwahati
(c) Delhi (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It was created in September 1987 under the Companies Act 1956, with the objective of undertaking the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the atomic power stations for generation of electricity in pursuance of the schemes and programmes of the Government of India under the provision of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962." All nuclear power plants are operated by the company.

1145. The Sahitya Academy is headquartered at:

- (a) Bangalore (b) New Delhi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The headquarters of Sahitya Academy is located at New Delhi. Sahitya Academy is an organisation dedicated to the promotion of literature in the languages of India. It was founded in 1954. It organises national and regional workshops and seminars, provides research and travel grants to authors.

1146. The headquarters of Bharat Electronics Limited is located at:

- (a) New Delhi (b) Bengaluru
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is an Indian Government-owned aerospace and defence electronics company. It primarily manufactures advanced electronic products for ground and aerospace applications. BEL is one of nine PSUs under the Ministry of Defence of India. It has been granted Navratna status by the Government of India. Its headquarters is in Bengaluru.

1147. Which institute is known as the mother of institutions involved in research on nuclear and accelerator technology ?

- (a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
(b) Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology
(c) Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
(d) Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is the mother of the R&D institutions such as Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) Kalpakkam, Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), etc., which carry out pioneering

research on nuclear and accelerator technologies and industrial establishments. It was founded by Homi Jehangir Bhabha as Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay (AEET) in January 1954.

1148. The earlier name of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre was :

- (a) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
(b) Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
(c) Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay
(d) Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam

RRB NTPC 11.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

1149. What is the full form of BARC?

- (a) Bhabha Aromatic Research Center
(b) Bhabha Atomic Rehabilitation Center
(c) Bhabha Aerospace Research Center
(d) Bhabha Atomic Research Center

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

1150. Where is the headquarters of the Zoological Survey of India ?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) New Delhi (d) Mysuru

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), was founded on 1 July, 1916 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Its headquarters is in Kolkata.

1151. Match the following companies with their headquarters.

A	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	1	Mumbai
B	Coal India Limited	2	Bengaluru
C	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	3	Kolkata
D	Bharat Electronics Limited	4	New Delhi

Code

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

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :

Major Companies	Headquarter
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	New Delhi
Coal India Limited	Kolkata
Bharat Petroleum Corporation limited	Mumbai
Bharat Electronic Limited	Bengaluru.
Therefore option (a) is the correct answer.	

1152. The headquarter of the Archaeological Survey of India is located in:

- (a) Jodhpur (b) New Delhi
(c) Mumbai (d) Jaipur

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, inaugurated 'Dharohar Bhawan' – the new headquarters building of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) at 24 Tilak Marg in New Delhi. It is under the Ministry of Culture, and was established in the year 1861. It is the premier organization for the archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation.

1153. Select the pair that is matched correctly (the institute to the city is based in).

- (a) Central Potato Research Institute - Dehradun
- (b) Central Leather Research Institute - Salem
- (c) Central Arid Zone Research Institute - Jodhpur
- (d) Central Drug Research Institute- Kanpur

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Central Potato Research Institute - Shimla
Central Leather Research Institute - Chennai
Central Arid Zone Research Institute - Jodhpur
Central Drug Research Institute - Lucknow

1154. Forest Research Institute of India is located at

- (a) Guwahati
- (b) Dehradun
- (c) Shimla
- (d) Trivandrum

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
Institution	Location
Forest Research Institute	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Central Ayurveda Research Institute	Guwahati, Assam
Central Potato Research Institute	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
Rajiv Gandhi Center for Biotechnology	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

1155. Where is the headquarters of the National Institute of Oceanography located?

- (a) Vishakhapatnam
- (b) Mangalore
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The National Institute of Oceanography, founded on 1 January 1966 as one of 37 constituent laboratories of the CSIR, it is an autonomous research organization in India to undertake scientific research and studies of special oceanographic features of the Northern Indian Ocean. Headquartered in Goa, it has regional centres in Kochi, Mumbai and Vizag.

1156. Where is Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) situated?

- (a) Ranchi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Bengaluru

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Indira Gandhi Development Research Institute is situated in Mumbai. It is a highly advanced research institution. It was established in 1987. Dr. Kirit Parikh was the first director of the institution.

1157. Where is the headquarters of Atomic Energy Commission of India located ?

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Thiruvanthapuram
- (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Indian Atomic Energy Commission was set up on 3 August, 1948 under the late Department of Scientific Research. A resolution passed by the Government of India later replaced the commission by "Atomic Energy Commission of India" on 1 March, 1958 under the Department of Atomic Energy with more financial and executive powers headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra

1158. Where is the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) which is national research institute for space and allied sciences located?

- (a) Thiruvananthapuram
- (b) Bangalore
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Physical Research Laboratory is also known as cradle of space sciences in India. It was founded in 1947 by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. It is located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

1159. In which city the forest survey of India is located under the ministry of environment of India?

- (a) New delhi
- (b) Dehradun
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Guwahati

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Forest Survey of India is the chief organization for surveying forest cover in the country. It functions under the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change. It is headquartered in Dehradun, Uttarakhand and was founded in 1981. It prepares the State of forest report.

1160. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) is located at:

- (a) Indore
- (b) Pune
- (c) Nainital
- (d) Nagpur

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI) is a research institute created and funded by the Government of India. It was established in Nagpur in 1958 with a focus on water supply, sewage disposal, communicable diseases, and to some extent on industrial pollution and occupational diseases found common in post-independent India. It is a pioneer laboratory in the field of environmental science and engineering and part of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). It has five zonal laboratories in Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Mumbai. NEERI falls under the Ministry of Science and Technology (India) of the central government.

1161. The Central Drug Research Institute is situated in:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Lucknow

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Central Drug Research Institute is a multidisciplinary research laboratory in Lucknow employing scientific personnel from various areas of biomedical sciences. The research institute was formally inaugurated on 17 Feb, 1951 by PM, Jawaharlal Nehru.

1162. Where is the headquarters of Geological Survey of India located?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) Bhopal (d) Ahmedabad

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Geological Survey of India was established in March 1851. Its main task is to conduct geoscientific surveys and mineral resource assessment, air borne and marine survey geo-environment and natural hazards studies, glaciology etc. It is headquartered in Kolkata and it has six regional offices which are in Lucknow Jaipur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Shilong and Kolkata.

1163. Banaras Hindu University is situated in which state?

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Jharkhand (d) Bihar

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Banaras Hindu University formerly Central Hindu College, is a public central university situated in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. It was established jointly in 1916 by the Maharaja of Darbhanga Rameshwar Singh, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sunder Lal and British theosophist Annie Besant. It is the largest residential university in Asia with a area of 4000 acres of land in two different campuses.

1164. In which of these cities is the Indian Institute of Petroleum located?

- (a) Kochi (b) Dehradun
(c) Visakhapatnam (d) Kandla

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Indian Institute of Petroleum is situated in Dehradun in Uttarakhand state of India. It is one of the constituent laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). It was established in 1960 dedicated to hydrocarbon sector. Its objectives include applied research leading to the development of technologies, products and processes in the area of petroleum refining and Petrochemicals.

1165. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is headquartered in which city?

- (a) Kolkata (b) New Delhi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : TRAI is a statutory body set up by the Government of India under section 3 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. It is the regulatory body of Telecommunications sector in India. TRAI was founded on 20 Feb, 1997.

1166. Which private university has a campus in Modinagar N.C.R.?

- (a) SRM Institute of Science and Technology
(b) Galgotias University
(c) Amity University
(d) Manipal University

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

Ans. (a) The SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Modinagar NCR, Ghaziabad was established in the year 1997. It is the constituent of the SRM Institute of Science and Technology Chennai. It is a leading world-class private Institute, offering degrees and research programs in Science, Engineering and Management.

1167. Where is the Indian Institute of Science located?

- (a) Kanpur (b) Bangalore
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Indian Institute of Science is situated in Bangalore, Karnataka. It was established in 1909 by the Indian government.

Indian Institute of Pulses Research - Kanpur

Bhabha Atomic Research Center - Mumbai

National Biodiversity Authority - Chennai

1168. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts is headquartered at ?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Kolkata
(c) Lucknow (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts is a premier government funded arts organization. It is headquartered in New Delhi. It is an autonomous institute under the Union Ministry of Culture. It was established in the memory of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1985 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

1169. In which of the following cities is the Central Rice Research Institute situated?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Hyderabad
(c) Delhi (d) Cuttack

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Central Rice Research Institute is situated in Cuttack, Odisha. It was set up in 1946. It came under Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) in 1966, now known as National Rice Research Institute (NRRI).

1170. Where is Indian Forest Research Institute is situated?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Lucknow
(c) Dehradun (d) Bhopal

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Indian Forest Research Institute is located at Dehradun in Uttarakhand. It is an institute of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education. It was founded in 1906.

1171. Where is Salar Jung Museum located?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Delhi (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Salar Jung Museum is an art museum located at Dar-ul-shifa, on the southern bank of the Musi River in the city of Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It has a collection of sculptures, paintings, carvings, textiles, carpets and furniture from Japan, China, Burma, Nepal, Persia, Egypt, Europe and North America. It is one of the largest museums in the world.

1172. Sahitya Akademi is located in which city of India?

- (a) Varanasi (b) Nagpur
(c) New Delhi (d) Bangalore

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Sahitya Akademi is located in New Delhi. The Sahitya Akademi is a India's National Academy of letters and is an organization dedicated to the promotion of literature in the languages of India. It was formally inaugurated by the government of India on 12 March 1954. It annually confers the Sahitya Akademi Award for writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the 24 major Indian languages, i.e. English, Rajasthani and the 22 listed languages in the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution.

1173. The Sahitya Academy is mainly devoted to promote which field?

- (a) Drama (b) Music
(c) Literature (d) Dance style

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Sahitya Academy is mainly devoted to promotion of literature.

1174. Which of the following museum is situated in Kerala?

- (a) Dakshinachitra Museum
(b) Salar Jung Museum
(c) Albert Hall Museum
(d) Napier Museum

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Napier Museum is an art and natural history museum situated in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. The museum has been named after the former Madras Governor-General John Napier. Impressed by the traditional Kerala style architecture, Lord Napier in 1872 CE assigned, the architect of the Government of Madras, Robert Fellowes Chisholm, to build this royal structure.

Whereas, the location of other museums are-
Dakshinachitra Museum → Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Salar Jung Museum → Hyderabad, Telangana
Albert Hall Museum → Jaipur, Rajasthan

1175. Where is the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India) headquartered?

- (a) Chennai (b) Mumbai
(c) New Delhi (d) Pune

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) is the leading stock exchange of India, located in the Mumbai city of Maharashtra state. It is under the ownership of some leading financial institutions, Banks, and Insurance companies. The NSE was established in 1992 as the first dematerialized electronic exchange in the country. Present Chairman & Public Interest Director of NSE is Mr. Girish Chandra Chaturvedi and MD and CEO is Mr. Vikram Limaye.

1176. In which year did Jawaharlal Nehru lay the foundation stone of the National Museum in New Delhi ?

- (a) 1965 (b) 1950
(c) 1960 (d) 1955

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The foundation stone or the corner stone of the National Museum of India, New Delhi was laid by the Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru on 12 May, 1955. It was prepared by the Maurice Gwyer Committee in May 1946.

1177. In which city is the headquarters of Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts located?

- (a) Pune (b) New Delhi
(c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The headquarters of Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts is located in New Delhi. It is a center for Educational Research and diffusion in the field of arts. It was established in 1987 as an autonomous body by the Ministry of Culture of Government of India.

1178. In which of the following cities is the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) located?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Chennai
(c) Kolkata (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : INCOIS (The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services) is an autonomous organization of the Government of India under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, located in Hyderabad. INCOIS is mandated to provide the best possible ocean information and advisory services to society, industry government agencies and the scientific community through sustained ocean observation.

1179. In which of the following Indian states is the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) situated?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) Central Institute of Indian languages (CIIL) was established in 1969 in Mysore, Karnataka under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource and Development (Ministry of Education). CIIL was established to co-ordinate the development of Indian languages, to bring about the essential unity of Indian languages through scientific studies, promoting inter-disciplinary research, contributing to mutual enrichment of languages and thus contributing towards emotional integration of the people of India.

10. World Heritage Site of India

1180. The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a Roman Catholic Basilica located in the state of and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

- (a) Kerala (b) Meghalaya
(c) Goa (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a Roman Catholic Basilica located in Goa, Konkani region of India.

1181. The 40th Indian site to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List is located in the state of ____.

- (a) West Bengal (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Gujarat

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

Ans. (d) : In July, 2021, UNESCO declared the old city of Dholavira (Gujarat) as India's 40th world heritage site. The site also became the first site of Indus Valley Civilization in India to be included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). It is formed in 16 November 1945 and its headquarter is situated in Paris (France)

1182. The churches and convents of Goa were added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the year ____.

- (a) 1984 (b) 1989
(c) 1986 (d) 1983

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

Ans. (c) : Churches and convents of Goa is the name given by UNESCO to a set of religious monuments located in Goa, which were declared a World Heritage Site in 1986.

1183. Hampi was declared a World Heritage Site by:

- (a) UNO (b) IMF
(c) WHO (d) UNESCO

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Hampi was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, in 1986. It was the capital of Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century. It was prosperous, wealthy and grand city near the Tungabhadra River, in Karnataka. It was the world's second largest medieval era city after Beijing.

1184. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched (UNESCO Natural Heritage Site to its location)?

- (a) Elephanta Caves - Karnataka
(b) Sunderbans National Park - West Bengal
(c) Sun Temple - Odisha
(d) Fatehpur Sikri - Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) prepares a World Heritage Site list and places them in "Places" of significant cultural or physical specialization, in this list. As per July 2021, total 40 Heritage sites are in India in which.

Cultural sites – 32, Natural sites –7, Mixed sites –1
The correct match is -

Site	Places
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra
Sunderban National Park	West Bengal
Sun Temple	Odisha
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh
Dholavira	Gujarat

1185. As per UNESCO, Ellora caves are group of how many caves?

- (a) 34 (b) 36
(c) 32 (d) 38

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site from Aurangabad district, as per the UNESCO comprising more than 34 rock-cut caves. The complex has caves from Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain faith. It is famous for the exceptional monolithic shrine of Kailash Mandir. Ellora dates back to about 1,500 years ago, and is the epitome of Indian rock-cut architecture. The 34

caves are actually Buddhist, Hindu and Jain religious monuments carved in the rock. They were given the status of World Heritage Site in 1983.

1186. Which railway station is a part of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites ?

- (a) Lokmanya Tilak Terminus
(b) Anand Vihar Terminus
(c) Kolkata Terminus
(d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : There are two UNESCO World Heritage Sites on Indian Railway, these are the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as Victoria Terminus Station, in Mumbai(2004) and the Mountain railways of India. Mountain railways of India is not contiguous, but consists of three separate railway lines located in different parts of the country.

- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, a narrow gauge railway in West Bengal (1999).
- The Nilgiri Mountain Railway, a metre gauge railway in the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu (2005).
- The Kalka-Shimla Railway, a narrow gauge railway in the Shivalik mountains in Himachal Pradesh (2008).

1187. Which of the following site was declared World Heritage Sites due to unique natural environment by UNESCO in 1985?

- (a) Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park - Gujarat
(b) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary - Assam
(c) Caves of Elephanta - Maharashtra
(d) Sundarban National Park - West Bengal

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Manas Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 by UNESCO. It acquired the status of a biosphere reserve in 1989. It is a major national park in India. It is known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife such as Indian rhinoceros, wild buffaloes (only pure strain of buffalo in India) Roofed Turtle, Hispid Hare, Golden Langur and Pygmy Hog.

Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park - Gujarat in 2004,

Elephanta Caves - Maharashtra in 1987 and

Sundarban National Park - West Bengal in 1987 are included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

1188. Valley of Flowers National Park declared as a World Heritage Site of UNESCO and is located in which state?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Sikkim (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Valley of Flowers National Park is located in the state of Uttarakhand, North India. It was declared a national park in 1982 further it was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2005. It gained importance as a region containing a diversity of Alpine flora, Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows ecoregion.

Extra facts-

- * The Netherland is known as land of flowers.
- * Bulgaria is known as land of roses.

1189. Which of the following site is not included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list?

- (a) Kaziranga National Park
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal
- (c) Keoladeo National Park
- (d) The Leaning Temple of Huma

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The Leaning Temple of Huma is not included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list it is located in the state of Odisha in India. This temple is dedicated to the Hindu God Lord Bimalaeshwar Shiva.

Keoladeo National Park is a vast bird sanctuary in Rajasthan.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal is situated in Mumbai.

Kaziranga National Park is located in Assam.

1190. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram on of the " UNESCO World Heritage Site" founded by the Pallava kings is in _____ district of ____.

- (a) Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Sivagangai, Tamil Nadu
- (d) Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Mahabalipuram is also known as Mamallapuram, It's known for its temples and monuments built by the rules of Pallava dynasty in the 7th and 8th centuries. It was named after Pallava king Narsimhavarman I, who was also known as Mahabali Kanchipuram was the capital of Pallava dynasty. It is famous for temples in form of chariots and the shore temple ededicated to Shiva. Thanjavur is famous for Brihadshvara Temple.

1191. In March 2016, which of the following biosphere reserve was included in UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves?

- (a) Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve
- (b) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- (c) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- (d) Simlipal Biosphere Reserve

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve became part of World Network of Biosphere Reserves of UNESCO's in 2016. It is located in the Southernmost end of the Western Ghats and it is located in both Kerala and Tamil Nadu state. It is the habitat of 2000 varieties of medical plants, of which at least 50 are rare and endangered species.

Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is located in Tamil Nadu.

Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is in Uttarakhand and Simlipal Biosphere Reserve is located in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. There are 18 biosphere reserves in India.

1192. Find the odd one out in relation to the World Heritage Site.

- (a) Rashtrapati Bhavan
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
- (c) Taj Mahal
- (d) Sun Temple

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Rashtrapati Bhavan (Delhi) is not included in the World Heritage Site of UNESCO whereas the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Mumbai), Taj Mahal (Agra) and Sun Temple (Konark Odisha) were included in World Heritage Sites of UNESCO in 2004, in 1983, and in 1984 respectively.

Konark Sun Temple which is based in Odisha is depicted on the reverse side of the Indian currency note of Rs. 10 to signify its importance in the Indian Cultural Heritage.

1193. The three mountain railways of India are collectively designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Which of the following does not come under these three railways?

- (a) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
- (b) Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- (c) Kashmir Railway
- (d) Kalka - Shimla Railway

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The mountain railways of India are the railway lines that were built in the mountains of India. Three of them, the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway and the Kalka - Shimla Railway, are collectively called as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the name 'Mountain Railway of India'.

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway received the World Heritage Site tag first in 1999 followed by the Nilgiri mountain railway is 2005.

The Kalka- Shimla Railway received the honor in 2008. The Toy Train is a nickname of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. It is a narrow-gauge railway that links the Siliguri and Darjeeling.

1194. What is the name of the famous church located in Goa where the Mummy of St. Francis Xavier is kept and it is also in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

- (a) Basilica of Bom Jesus
- (b) Our Lady of the Mount
- (c) Sacred Heart of Jesus
- (d) Saint Mary's Basilica

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a Roman catholic basilica located in Goa. It is a part of the Churches and convents of Goa UNESCO World Heritage Site and holds the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier. It was made by Portuguese.

The Basilica of Our Lady of the Mount, more commonly known as Mount Mary Church is located in Mumbai. St. Mary's Basilica is located in Bangalore.

1195. The World Heritage Site Basilica of Bom Jesus is located in which state?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

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

1196. Which among the following place is not included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site in India?

- (a) Rani Ki Vav, Gujarat
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal, Maharashtra
- (c) Bhimbetka Caves, Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Bara Imambara, Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): Bara Imambara is not listed in UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is based in the Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh. It was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 and its designer was Kifayat-ullah who is said to be a relative of the architect of the Taj Mahal.

Rani Ki Vav is a step well situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat. It is located on the banks of Saraswati River. Its construction is attributed to Udayamati, queen of the 11th century Solanki dynasty and spouse of Bhima I.

Bhimbetka rock shelters exhibits the earliest traces of human life in India and evidence of stone age starting at the site and referred to as a Buddhist site as well.

The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus is located in Mumbai. It was designed by British born architectural engineer Frederick William Stevens. Now it is the headquarters of India's Central Railway.

1197. Which of the following sites was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2016?

- (a) Kanchenjunga National Park, Sikkim
- (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex, Bodhgaya
- (c) Kaziranga wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): Kanchenjunga National Park is located in Sikkim. It was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in July 2016, becoming the first 'Mixed Heritage' site of India.

Mahabodhi Temple complex, Bodhgaya is located in Bihar. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is an ancient Buddhist temple, built to mark the site where the Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment. Keibul Lamjao National Park is based in Manipur. It is the only floating park in the world.

1198. Which of the following site was listed as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2016?

- (a) Mountain Railway of India
- (b) Western Ghats
- (c) Kanchenjunga National Park
- (d) Chharapati Shivaji Terminal - Mumbai

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

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

1199. Victoria Memorial Hall, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is located in which city of India?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Delhi

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Victoria Memorial, one of the top historical places in Kolkata, is the brainchild of Lord Curzon, a Viceroy of India. When Queen Victoria, who was the Empress of British India, died in January 1901, Curzon suggested the creation of a grand memorial to honor her. It was designed by William Emerson. Queen Victoria became the figure head of India after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 and ruled till her death.

1200. The Victoria Memorial Monument work as __.

- (a) A Railway station
- (b) A Art gallery
- (c) A Centre of education
- (d) A Museum

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Victoria Memorial is a Museum which is situated in Kolkata, West Bengal, which was built between 1906 and 1921. It was dedicated to the Queen Victoria.

1201. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in—

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Chhattisgarh

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Khajuraho group of monuments is a group of Hindu temples and Jain temples in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The temples are famous for their Magara-style architectural symbolism and their erotic sculptures. The temple were built between 885 AD and 1050 AD by the Chandela dynasty. The temples were given the World Heritage Site status in 1986.

1202. Which two Indian cities were added to the creative city network of UNESCO in December 2015?

- (a) Varanasi and Jaipur
- (b) Ayodhya and Gwalior
- (c) Dwarka and Vallabhi
- (d) Madurai and Ujjain

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Two Indian cities, Varanasi and Jaipur on 11th December 2015 were added to the creative city network of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the first time ever. Varanasi is UNESCO city of music while Jaipur is the city of crafts and Folk Arts.

1203. Which of the following site has not been selected by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site?

- (a) Matheran Hill Station
- (b) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Station
- (c) Kalka Shimla Railway Line
- (d) Nilgiri Mountain Railway.

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Matheran is a hill station in the state of Maharashtra. It is one of the smallest hill stations in India. It is located on the Western Ghats range at an elevation of around 800 meter above sea level. It is Asia's only automobile-free hill station but it is not included in the World Heritage Site list of UNESCO. UNESCO added Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, Kalka-Shimla Railway line and Nilgiri Mountain Railway to World Heritage Site list in 1999, in 2008 and in 2005 respectively.

1204. The World Heritage Site having the architectural work of Le Corbusier is located in—

- (a) Kochi
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Goa
- (d) Puducherry

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Chandigarh is the one of the beautiful cities in India. It was designed by the Swiss-French modernist architect Le Corbusier. Apart from the city's architecture and buildings he designed like Capitol complex, High Court, Secretariat, Legislative Assembly and giant Open Hand Monument. It is also famous for its clean roads and greenery. It was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Site list in 2016.

- 1205. The UNESCO World Heritage Site Rani-Ki-Vav is located at–**
 (a) Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
 (b) Patan, Gujarat
 (c) Konark, Odisha
 (d) Jodhpur Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): 'Rani ki Vav' is located in the town of Patan in Gujarat. This was the best example of water management in ancient India. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2014. It is featured on the new Rs. 100 note by RBI. It is located on the banks of the Saraswati River; this is one of the oldest and finest step wells and is remarkably preserved.

- 1206. Which of the following city is architecturally planned city?**
 (a) New Delhi (b) Bengaluru
 (c) Mumbai (d) Chandigarh

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Chandigarh was one of the early planned cities in post independence India and is internationally known for its architecture and urban design. The master plan of the city was prepared by Swiss French architect Le Corbusier. The word Chandigarh literally means Chandi Garh or fort of Goddess Chandi, a name derived from a temple situated nearby in Panchakula. Administratively, it falls under central government of India as union territory and is the capital of both states of Haryana and Punjab.

11. World Famous Places

- 1207. Urgelling Gompa is found in the Indian state of**
 (a) Uttarakhand (b) Sikkim
 (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Urgelling Gompa is found in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. Urgelling Gompa is believed to be the birthplace of his Holiness the 6th Dalai Lama.

- 1208. The famous Haji Ali Dargah is located in which of the following cities?**
 (a) Delhi (b) Ajmer
 (c) Mumbai (d) Hyderabad

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The famous Haji Ali Dargah is located in the city of Mumbai, in India. Haji Ali Dargah houses the mortal remains of a 15th-century Sufi Saint, Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari.

- 1209. The famous Jagannath Temple is located in which of the following cities ?**
 (a) Varanasi (b) Ayodhya
 (c) Madurai (d) Puri

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : Jagannath Temple is an important Hindu Temple dedicated to Jagannath (A form of Vishnu) located in Puri, Odisha. The temple was built by the Ganga Dynasty king Anantavarman Chodaganga in 10th century CE.

- 1210. Which of the following cities is famous for the iconic 'Kumbh Mela'?**
 (a) Prayagraj (b) Lucknow
 (c) Surat (d) Ahmedabad

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : The city of Prayagraj is famous for the iconic 'Kumbh Mela'.
 Kumb Mela is celebrated in every 12 years.

- 1211. Shri Bhagavan Mahavir Govt. Museum is located in :**
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Karnataka (d) New Delhi

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Bhagwan Mahavir Government Museum is an archeological museum located in the Kadapa city of Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 1982.

- 1212. Which state in India will you find the The Cathedral of Mary Help of Christians?**
 (a) Bihar (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Karnataka (d) West Bengal

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : The Cathedral of Mary Help of Christians is located in the Indian State of Meghalaya.

- 1213. Surajkund Mela, also known as the international crafts fair, is held in ____.**
 (a) Haryana (b) Gujarat
 (c) Odisha (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The Surajkund Mela, also known as International Craft Fair is a handicraft fair organized about 40km from Delhi at Surajkund in the Faridabad district of Haryana.

- 1214. Valley of the kings-one of the most important archaeological sites in the world is located in ____.**
 (a) Thailand (b) Norway
 (c) Egypt (d) Turkey

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

Ans. (c) : Valley of the kings-one of the most important archaeological sites in the world is located in Egypt. It is also known as the Valley of the gates of kings.

- 1215. The National Library of India is situated at?**
 (a) Kolkata (b) New Delhi
 (c) Chennai (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The National Library of India is located in Belvedere Estate, Alipore, Kolkata, India. It is India's largest library by volume and public record. The National Library came into being in the place of the Imperial Library by the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act in 1948. It is also a legal deposit Library of India, where books published in the country are deposited under Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

- 1216. India's 'Statue of Unity' is situated in the state of:**
 (a) Gujarat (b) Tamil Nadu
 (c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 'Statue of Unity'. It is located in the Gujarat on the bank of Narmada River in the Kevadiya Colony, facing the Sardar Sarovar Dam. It was built in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It is the tallest statue in the world. It is at a height of 182 m and is 23 m taller than China's spring Temple Buddha statue and almost double the height of 'Statue of Liberty' (93 m) in USA.

1217. 'Amar Jawan Jyoti' was established under in January 1972.

- (a) Gateway of India
- (b) Wagah Border
- (c) India Gate
- (d) Jaisalmer war Memorial

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Amar Jawan Jyoti is an Indian memorial constructed after the Indo-Pak War of December 1971. It burns day & night under the arc of India Gate as a tribute to the Indian martyrs. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi first paid homage to Indian Soldiers at India Gate on the eve of 23rd Republic Day on 26 January 1972. Now, the government has put out the eternal flame of the Amar Jawan Jyoti underneath India Gate and merged it with the one instituted at the national war memorial in 2019 a few hundred meters away.

1218. The Kedarnath temple is located in the district of Uttarakhand.

- (a) Haridwar
- (b) Tehri Garhwal
- (c) Rudraprayag
- (d) Uttarkashi

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kedarnath temple is located in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand. It is one of the most Paramount location for worshipers of Shiva. It is one of the four sites in India's Char Dham Pilgrimage. Badrinath temple is located in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand.

1219. In which Indian state "Namdroling Monastery" is located

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Namdroling Monastery is located in Mysuru district of Karnataka. It is the largest teaching centre of the school of Tibetan Buddhism known as Nyingmapa. It is spread over an area of 80 square feet and was built from Bamboo which was donated by the Indian Government to the Tibetans in exile.

1220. Which continent have the highest number of World Heritage Sites?

- (a) Asia
- (b) Europe
- (c) South America
- (d) Australia

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Europe continent has the highest World Heritage Site. The list of World Heritage Sites is given by UNESCO. As of July 2021, a total number of 1154 World Heritage Sites exist across 167 countries with 897 cultural, 218 natural and 39 mixed properties. China and Italy are the countries with the most sites on the list.

1221.is a religious city located in the state of Maharashtra, India?

- (a) Shirdi
- (b) Rajgir
- (c) Somnath
- (d) Kushinagar

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Shirdi is a town in the state of Maharashtra. It is known as the home of reverend spiritual leader Sai Baba and as a major pilgrimage site. Devotees gather daily at the Sai Baba Temple complex to honor his legacy.

1222. Where is Tawang Monastery located?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Mizoram

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Tawang Monastery is located in Tawang city of Tawang district in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. It is the largest monastery in India and second largest in the world after the Potala Place in Lhasa, Tibet. It is an important pilgrim center for the followers of Buddhism. It was founded by Mera Lama Lodre Gyasto in 1680.

1223. India's largest post office is situated in which city?

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Hyderabad

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): India's biggest post office also known as General Post Office is located in Mumbai and it is the central post office of the city of Mumbai. It was formed in 1794 in the vicinity of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. India's earliest postal system was started by Lord Clive in 1766. During the rule of Warren Hastings, Governor General of British India, the post office was first established on 31 March 1774 at Calcutta, followed in 1778 at Madras and 1792 at Bombay.

1224. Where is the world's highest post-office located?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Himanchal Pradesh
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The highest post office in the world is located in Hikkim village of Himachal Pradesh. It is situated at an elevation of 4400 meter (14,400 ft). India has the largest postal network with around 156000 branches in the world.

1225. Peter's Square is located in which of the following country?

- (a) Athens
- (b) Berlin
- (c) Washington
- (d) Vatican City

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): St. Peter's Square is a large plaza, located directly in front of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican City. The Vatican city is the smallest independent state in the world and residence of the spiritual leadership of the Roman Catholic Church. It is situated in Europe continent. Its territory is surrounded by the Italian capital city Rome. Its capital is Vatican City and currency is Euro.

1226. Kurukshetra, the famous battle field mentioned in epic Mahabharata is located near _____.

- (a) Rawalpindi (b) Meerut
(c) New Delhi (d) Ambala City

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The battle-field of the Mahabharata, Kurukshetra is located in Haryana, 50 km to the east of the Ambala city in Haryana. It is known for the battle between the Kauravas and Pandavas in the Mahabharata. It is believed that this is the place where Krishna recited Bhagavad Gita to Arjuna. According to legend, it was named after the king Kuru, who was from the Bharat Dynasty and was the ancestor of Pandavas and Kauravas in Mahabharata.

1227. In which of the following city is Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip garden situated?

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Mysore
(c) Srinagar (d) Darjeeling

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip garden is located in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is spread over an area of about 30 hectares and is situated on the foothills of Zabarwan Range with an overview of Dal lake. It is Asia's largest Tulip garden with a new high-tech cold storage facility for safekeeping of delicate tulip bulbs.

1228. Where is the Vivekananda Rock Memorial located.

- (a) Cochin (b) Kolkata
(c) Kanyakumari (d) Chennai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Vivekananda Rock Memorial is located in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu. It is a popular tourist monument in Kanyakumari and was built in 1970 in honour of Swami Vivekananda. He delivered an iconic and eloquent speech at the Chicago convention of parliament of religions on September 11 in 1893. Introducing Hinduism to the world, he spoke about intolerance, religion and the need to end all forms of fanaticism.

1229. Which village in Shivamogga district of Karnataka uses Sanskrit in everyday conversation?

- (a) Jhiri (b) Ganoda
(c) Mattur (d) Shyamsundarpur

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Mattur is a village near the city of Shivamogga in Karnataka state, known for the usage Sanskrit for day-to-day communication, although the general language of the state is Kannada. It is a tiny hamlet on the banks of the perennial river Tunga. Sanskrit is the primary sacred language of Hinduism, and has been used as a philosophical language in the religions of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.

1230. Which of these places was founded by Guru Ramdas in 1577?

- (a) Amritsar (b) Ludhiana
(c) Chandigarh (d) Jalandhar

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Amritsar is the largest and most important city in Punjab state of India. It is historically also known as Ramdaspur. It was founded by Guru Ramdas, the fourth Sikh Guru in the Sikh tradition. He constructed a pool here and founded Golden temple which was completed by his successor Guru Arjan Dev.

1231. Where is the 'forbidden city' located?

- (a) Vietnam (b) Myanmar
(c) Greece (d) China

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Forbidden City is imperial palace complex at the heart of Beijing (Peking), China. It was commissioned in 1406 by the Yongle emperor of the Ming dynasty, it was first officially occupied by the court in 1420. It was so named because access to the area was barred to most of the subjects of the realm. Government functionaries and even the imperial family were permitted only limited access; the emperor alone could enter any section at will. The 178-acre (72-hectares) compound was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

1232. Where is the Golden temple of Dambulla located?

- (a) Amritsar (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Golden Temples of Dambulla also known as Dambulla cave temple is a World Heritage Site located in Sri Lanka. It symbolizes the great Buddhist Culture in ancient Sri Lanka.

1233. Famous Canton Tower is located in which country?

- (a) China (b) Turkey
(c) Kuwait (d) Dubai

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Canton Tower is situated in the Haizhu district of Guangzhou, China. It has height of 604 meters, making it the second tallest tower in the world after Tokyo Skytree (Tokyo Japan). It has Height of 634 m.

1234. Where is Angkor Archaeological Park situated?

- (a) Cambodia (b) Thailand
(c) Myanmar (d) Nepal

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Angkor Archaeological Park is situated in northern Cambodia. It is one of the most important archaeological sites in southeast Asia. It is home to the magnificent temple ruins of Angkor. The temples ruins contained, between the 9th and 12th century AD the pinnacle of ancient Khmer architecture, art and civilization of Khmer Empire.

1235. Where is the world's largest statue of Jesus Christ?

- (a) Brazil (b) Mexico
(c) Italy (d) Peru

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The largest statue of Jesus Christ, Cristo Rey, height 20.5 meter (67 feet) is situated in the state of Guanajuato in Mexico. It was completed in 1944 and bears the hallmarks of the Art Deco movement.

1236. In which country is Golden Rock Pagoda situated?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Myanmar
(c) Nepal (d) China

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Golden Rock Pagoda, also called the Kyaiktiyo Pagoda is one of the most sacred Buddhist sites. It is located near Kyaikto in Mon state of Myanmar. The country is also known as Burma and called the Golden land. Its capital city is Naypyidaw and its largest city is Yangon (Rangoon).

1237. The World Heritage Site Pashupatinath Temple is located ____.

- (a) Peshawar (b) Kabul
(c) Kathmandu (d) Multan

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Pashupatinath Temple is a famous and sacred Hindu temple complex that is located on the banks of the Bagmati river, approximately 5 km northeast of Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. It is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site's list. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and was built by Licchavi king Prachanda Dev in the 5th century and later renovated by Malla kings.

1238. Where is 'Fountain of Wealth' located?

- (a) Singapore (b) Thailand
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) London

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The 'Fountain of Wealth' was listed in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1998 as the largest fountain in the world. It is located in the hub of one of Singapore's largest shopping malls, the Sun Tec City. At present the world's largest fountain is 'Palm Fountain' of Dubai in UAE.

1239. Temple Trees, is the official residence of the Prime Minister of which of the following countries?

- (a) Nepal (b) Myanmar
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Temple Trees, is the official residence of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. It is located in Colombo.

1240. Where is Notre-Dame Cathedral located?

- (a) California (b) Leeds
(c) Belgium (d) Paris

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Notre- Dame Cathedral is situated in Paris, capital of France. It is also called Notre- Dame de Paris. It is one of the first examples of French gothic architecture.

1241. Which is the most energy efficient city in the world?

- (a) Vancouver (b) Reykjavik
(c) Denmark (d) Malmo

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Reykjavik is the capital and largest city of Iceland. It is the most energy efficient city in the world. It relies on renewable hydropower and geothermal plants.

1242. Basilica of Bom Jesus is located in..... .

- (a) Fort Kochi (b) Goa
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

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

Ans. (b) : The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a Roman catholic basilica located in Goa. It was commissioned by the religious order of the Jesuit, its construction began in 1594 and the church was consecrated in 1605. It was built specifically to house the relics of St. Francis Xavier.

1243. Which of the following was built by ancient Incas city of petra?

- (a) Petra city (b) Hagia Sophia
(c) Machu Picchu (d) Arcopolis

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Machu Picchu was built by ancient Incas city of petra Machu Picchu is a UNESCO World Heritage Site declared by UNESCO in 1983. It is a 15th century Inca citadel located in the Eastern cordillera of southern Peru.

1244. Where is the World Heritage Site and historical sanctuary of Machu Picchu?

- (a) China (b) Japan
(c) Vietnam (d) Peru

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

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

1245. 'Kaaba' most sacred place in Islam located in Mecca is also known by the name ____.

- (a) Masjid-Al-Haram
(b) Masjid-Al- Emir-Abdelkadir
(c) Abu Darwish Mosque
(d) Mazar-e-Sharif

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Masjid-Al-Haram is a mosque that completely encircles 'Kaaba' the holiest site of Islam. It is located in the city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia and it is the largest mosque in the world's.

12. Famous Personalities

1246. Who among the following is popularly known as 'Waterman of India'?

- (a) Dr. Arun Krishnsnan
(b) Dr. Rajendra Singh
(c) Dr. Hiralal Chaudhuri
(d) Dr. MS Swaminathan

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Rajendra Singh is an Indian water conservationist and environmentalist from Alwar district, Rajasthan in India, he is also known as "Waterman of India".

1247. The Swaminarayan Sampraday was established by Bhagwan Swaminarayan over 200 years ago in the present day state of ____.

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan

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

Ans. (c) : The Swaminarayan Sampraday was established by Bhagwan Swaminarayan over 200 years ago in the present day state of Gujarat.

1248. Which of the following persons played the shehnai at the Red Fort to celebrate the occasion of India's independence in August 1947?

- (a) Ali Ahmed Hussain Khan
- (b) Anant Lal
- (c) Bismillah Khan
- (d) Vasant Desai

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

Ans. (c) : Bismillah Khan played the Shehnai on 15th August 1947 at the Red fort to celebrate the occasion of India's independence.

1249. Sangeet Ratnakar, the earliest known treatise on music was composed by ____.

- (a) Amir Khusru
- (b) Tansen
- (c) Muhammad Shah
- (d) Sharangdev

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

Ans. (d) : Sangeet Ratnakar is one such treatise of Indian classical music which is recognized on the basis of both Hindustani as well as Carnatic Music. The treatise was composed by Pt. Sharangdev. The Sangeet Ratnakar is also called 'Saptadhyayi' as it consists of seven chapters.

1250. ____ was a blind poet who sang the glory of Krishna in his collection by the name 'Sursagar'.

- (a) Surdas
- (b) Chaitanya
- (c) Vidyapati
- (d) Virdas

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –14/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Surdas was a blind poet who sang the glory of Krishna in his collection 'Sursagar'. Surdas was born to a Saraswat Brahmin family in about 1478 C.E. and the name of his father was Ramdas Bairagi. As a poet he has great contributions to Vatsalya Ras. Majorly, he used to write in the Braj language of 'Braj' which is considered as the native language of Vrindavan.

1251. The National Unity Day is celebrated in India on the birth anniversary of

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Mother Teresa
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

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

Ans. (d) : The National unity day is celebrated on 31 October in India on the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai.

1252. Which of the following traditional language has been used in Bhoona composed by Shankar dev?

- (a) Malayalam
- (b) Brajawali
- (c) Tamil
- (d) Sanskrit

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

Ans. (b) : Brajawali language was used in Bhoona composed by Shankaradeva. He used this language in his composition of Bargeet and Ankiyanaat. It is a traditional monologue of Assam.

1253. Pandit Jasraj, an Indian classical vocalist, belongs to which gharana?

- (a) Kirana
- (b) Mewati
- (c) Gwalior
- (d) Agra

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

Ans. (b) : Pandit Jasraj (1930-2020) was an Indian classical vocalist, who belongs to Mewati Gharana. Pandit Jasraj ji was a recipient of various prestigious awards including Padma Shri (1975), Padma Bhushan (1990) and Padma Vibhushan (2000). Mewati Gharana was founded by Ustad Ghagge Nazir Khan and Ustad Wahid Khan in the late 19th century at the Holkar court.

1254. Who said the following sentence?

"What's in a name? That which we call a Rose by any other name smell as sweet"

- (a) Catherine Wells
- (b) William Dafoe
- (c) William Shakespeare
- (d) Edmund Mallon

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : William Shakespeare used the quotation "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other would smell as sweet." in his play Romeo and Juliet. He was an English dramatist, poet, and actor. He is considered by many to be the greatest dramatist of all time. His important works are Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Hamlet, Macbeth, etc.

1255. Who is the proponent and the propagandist of 'Art of Living'.

- (a) Pandit Ravi Shankar
- (b) Swaminarayan
- (c) Sahajanand Swami
- (d) Sri Sri Ravi Shankar

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Sri Sri Ravi Shankar is the proponent and the propagandist of 'Art of Living'. He is a spiritual leader and founder of the Art of Living foundation (founded 1982), which aims to relieve individual stress, societal problems and violence. It is a humanitarian and educational Non Government Organization (NGO).

1256. Banaras Hindu University which completed 100 years in February 2016 was founded by ____.

- (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (c) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (d) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Madan Mohan Malviya was an Indian scholar, educational reformer, and politician notable for his role in the Indian independence movement. He was respectfully addressed as Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and also called as Mahamana. He strived to promote modern education among Indians and eventually cofounded Banaras Hindu University (BHU) at Varanasi in 1916. He was posthumously conferred with Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award in 2014.

1257. Who among the following founded the Banaras Hindu University?

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)

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

1258. Who was the first Indian bodybuilder to win the title of Mr. Universe?

- (a) Manohar Aich (b) Premchand
(c) Manotosh Roy (d) Molloy Roy

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Monotosh Roy was the first Indian bodybuilder, who held the Mr. Universe title in Group III Amateur Division in 1951. He was the first Indian and Asian to be awarded the Mr. Universe title.

1259. Who is the only Indian to receive the highest civilian award from both India and Pakistan?

- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Morarji Desai
(c) Charan Singh (d) V. P. Singh

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Morarji Desai is the only Indian to receive the highest civilian award from both India and Pakistan. He was also the fourth Prime Minister of India. He was conferred with Pakistan's highest civilian award Nishan-E- Pakistan in 1990 and Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award in 1991.

1260. "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" has been said by whom?

- (a) Lindon (b) Riched Nixon
(c) Neil Armstrong (d) Yuri Gagarin

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In July 20, 1969, the American astronaut Neil Armstrong put his left foot on the lunar surface and famously declared, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

1261. What is the name of 8th United Nations Secretary General?

- (a) B.V. Ghali (b) Kofi A. Annan
(c) Ban Ki-Moon (d) Dr. Jim Yoga kim

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Ban Ki-Moon was the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. His tenure was from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2016. Earlier he was the foreign minister of South Korea. The current Secretary General of the United Nations is Antonio Guterres (Portugal) He took up his charge as Ninth Secretary-General on 1 January 2017.

1262. Who was the eighth Secretary-General of the UN?

- (a) Antonio Guterres (b) U Thant
(c) Ban Ki-Moon (d) Kofi Annan

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

1263. Ban Ki-Moon, the eighth Secretary General of UN, is from

- (a) Japan (b) China
(c) South Korea (d) North Korea

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

1264. UN Postal Administration issued a commemorative stamp of ____, the Indian music legend on the 2nd October 2016.

- (a) Pandit Ravi Shankar
(b) R.D. Burman
(c) M.S. Subbulakshmi
(d) Ustad Bismillah Khan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): On 2 October, 2016 the United Nations released a postal stamp on the 100th birth anniversary of Karnataka music artist of India in honor of the late M.S. Subbulakshmi, valued at Rs. 79.83 (1.20\$). She was the first Indian to perform at UN and the first musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna.

1265. Who was the first Indian to be elected as the President of the United Nations?

- (a) Vijaylakshmi (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Annie Besant (d) Sarojini Naidu

RRB JE-25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Vijaylakshmi Pandit was the first Indian to be elected as the President of the United Nations General Assembly. She was the daughter of Motilal Nehru and sister of Jawaharlal Nehru.

1266. Name the only US President who has also served as the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court?

- (a) Lyndon B. Johson
(b) Zachary Taylar
(c) John Quincy Adams
(d) William Howard Taft

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : William Howard Taft was elected the 27th president of United States (1909-1913) and later became the tenth chief justice of the United States (1921-1930) supreme court, the only person to have served in both of these office. The current president of US is Joe Biden.

1267. Who among the following Neelanjana Sudeshna, known as the popular American writer of Indian origin?

- (a) Sanjayan (b) Mali
(c) Jhumpa Lahiri (d) Handanar

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): 'Nilanjana Sudeshna' Jhumpa Lahiri is an American author known for her short stories, novel and essays in English. Interpreter of Maladies, the Namesake and the Lowland are some books of Jhumpa Lahiri.

1268. Who is known by the nickname can't mis-swiss in Tennis?

- (a) Sania Mirza (b) Maria Shara Pova
(c) Martina Hingis (d) Serena Williams

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Martina Hingis is a swiss former professional tennis players. She spent long time as the singles world No-1 and doubles world no-1 as well as.

1269. Vidyapati was a famous poet and writer of which of the following languages?

- (a) Bhojpuri (b) Dogri
(c) Maithili (d) Marathi

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Vidyapati, also known by the Sobriquet Maithili Kavi Kokil, was a Maithili and Sanskrit poet, writer and polyglot. Vidyapati's influence was also extended to other Eastern literary traditions.

1270. Which of following was given the title of "Lady with a Lamp"

- (a) Madam Cama
- (b) Florence Nightingale
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): Florence Nightingale was an English social reformer statistician and the founder of modern nursing. Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy in 1820.

1271. Which of the following films is directed by Satyajit Ray?

- (a) Pyaasa
- (b) Mahal
- (c) Pather Panchali
- (d) Kora Kagaz

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Satyajit Ray was an Indian Bengali filmmaker, widely regarded as one of the greatest filmmakers of the 20th century. He directed many films, including Pather Panchali, a 1955 Bengali language epic drama film. It is an adaptation of Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay's 1919 Bengali novel of the same name, and marked Ray's directorial debut. This film won eleven international prizes, including the inaugural Best Human Document award at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival.

1272. Who founded the Visva Bharati which later became a Central University?

- (a) Sri Aurobindo
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Vishwa Bharti was established by Rabindranath Tagore in 1929, which later became a Central University. Till, 1947 it was an ordinary college. And later on Parliament via Act of 1951 declared it as a Central University.

1273. Who invented the word 'Brexit'?

- (a) Peter Wilding
- (b) Gerard Batten
- (c) Tommy Robinson
- (d) Nigel Farage

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Peter Wilding the chairman of British influence, invented the Word Brexit.

1274. Whose famous quote is this?

"If you cry because the sun has gone out of your life, your tears will prevent you from seeing the stars."

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Amrita Pritam
- (c) Sumitranandan Pant
- (d) Sri Aurobindo

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : "If you cry because the sun has gone out of your life, your tears will prevent you from seeing the stars" is the greatest quote of Rabindranath Tagore. It is significant that, Rabindranath Tagore, India's first Nobel laureate will always be remembered in India as his poetic composition reverberates in our hearts and spirits in the form of our national anthem.

1275. She wrote in English as Kamala Das but when she wrote in her mother tongue what was the name she used?

- (a) Arundhati Roy
- (b) Ambai
- (c) Madhavikutty
- (d) Vasanthi

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kamala Das is an Indian author who wrote openly and frankly about female sexual desire and the experience of being an Indian woman. She wrote both in English (mostly poetry) and, under the pen name Madhavikutty, in the Malayalam language of southern India. She received many Literary Awards, including Sahitya Academy Award (English) for Collected Poems in 1985.

1276. "The United Nations was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell." Who said this?

- (a) Kofi A Annan
- (b) Dag Hammarskjold
- (c) U Thant
- (d) Kurt Waldheim

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : "The United Nations was not created to take mankind to heaven but to save humanity from hell". This was said by Dag Hammarskjold in speech in 1954. Dag Hammarskjold was a Swedish economist and diplomat who was the second Secretary General of the United Nations. His tenure was from 1953 to 1963.

1277. Which is Satyajit Ray's famous film about the decline of the aristocratic zamindari style of living?

- (a) Pather Panchali
- (b) Apur Sansar
- (c) Jalsaghar
- (d) Charulata

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Satyajit Ray's 1958 Bengali film Jalsaghar, usually translated as "The Music Room" is typically taken to depict, broadly, the decadence and decline of aristocratic 'feudal' landowners (zamindars), who represent the languid past of the nobility, and the ascendance of a restless business oriented class that represents an emerging present and possible future.

1278. Who was the chairperson of the drafting committee of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR)?

- (a) Rebecca Adami
- (b) Angela Juradak
- (c) Eleanor Roosevelt
- (d) Hansa Mehta

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Eleanor Roosevelt was appointed as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly by United States President Harry S. Truman in 1945. He played an instrumental role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1279. Ulat Bansi is a distinct contribution of which Bhakti poet?

- (a) Tukaram
- (b) Nanak
- (c) Kabir
- (d) Surdas

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Ulat Bansi are the compositions of famous poet Kabir. These are intrinsically upside-down sayings. They are written in a form in which everyday meanings are inverted. They express difficulty in capturing the nature of the ultimate reality. They express Kabir's mystical experiences.

1280. _____ built the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel at Mumbai by integrating Indian and European styles.

- (a) Ratan Tata (b) RD Tata
(c) Jamsedji Tata (d) JRD Tata

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Jamsedji Tata built the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel at Mumbai by integrating Indian and European styles. The Taj Mahal Palace is a historic luxury hotel in Colaba district of Mumbai. It was inaugurated on 3 December, 1903.

1281. Who coined the word "Artificial Intelligence"?

- (a) John McCarthy (b) David Bradley
(c) John Berger (d) Charles Bachman

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : John McCarthy, who coined the term 'Artificial Intelligence' in 1956, defines it as 'the science and engineering of making intelligent machines.' AI is 'the study and design of intelligent agents' where an intelligent agent is a system that perceives its environment and takes action which maximizes its chances of success.

1282. Dr. Bindeswar Pathak is related to.

- (a) Bachapan Bachao movement
(b) Women movement
(c) Agriculture society
(d) Sulabh toilet movement

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dr. Bindeswar Pathak is an Indian Sociologist & Social entrepreneur. He is related to Sulabh toilet movement. He is the founder of Sulabh International. In 2018, he was honoured with Japan's Prestigious Nikkei Asia Prize for his contribution to Asia development.

1283. Who led India's first expedition to the Antarctic in 1982?

- (a) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam (b) Dr. Paramjit Singh
(c) Dr. Zahoor Qasim (d) Dr. S Z Qasim

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian Antarctica expedition commenced in 1981 that reached Antarctica on 08 January 1982. It was led by Dr. S.Z. Qasim with a selected team of 21 members. The first permanent research station "Dakshin Gangotri" was established in 1983 at 70.08°S, 12.00° E over the Ice shelf in Central Dronning Maud Land region. Currently, there are three permanent research base stations in Antarctica, named Dakshin Gangotri (1983), Maitri (1988) and Bharati (2012).

1284. Kailash Satyarthi was the founder of:

- (a) Bachpan Bachao Andolan
(b) Sabko Padhao Andolan
(c) Stree Bachao Andolan
(d) Beti Padhao Andolan

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kailash Satyarthi was the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan. He founded the Bachpan Bachao Andolan in 1980. Kailash Satyarthi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 along with Malala Yousafzai for his struggle against the suppression of children and young people and right of children to education. The book titled 'COVID-19: Crisis of Civilisation and Solutions' is penned by Kailash Satyarthi.

1285. Nobel Laureate, Kailash Satyarthi is associated with which of the following organization.

- (a) Bachpan Bachao Andolan
(b) Child Relief and You
(c) SOS Village
(d) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

1286. Who wrote the lyrical poem 'My Mother at Sixty-Six'?

- (a) Kamala Das (b) Ashokamitran
(c) Robert Frost (d) Rabindranath Tagore

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : 'My Mother at Sixty Six', is a touching poem written by Indian poet Kamala Das who wrote under the pen name of 'Madhavikutty'. In this poem, she describes her feeling of love and attachment towards her ageing mother.

1287. What was the real name of the Hindi literary writer Munshi Premchand?

- (a) Atmaram (b) Sachchidanand
(c) Dhanpat Rai (d) Nawab Rai

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Premchand, pseudonym of Dhanpat Rai Srivastava, (born July 31, 1880, Lamhi, near Varanasi, India—died October 8, 1936, Varanasi), was an Indian author of novels and short stories in Hindi and Urdu who pioneered in adapting Indian themes to Western literary styles.

He is regarded as one of the foremost Hindi writers of the early twentieth century. His works include Godaan, Karmabhoomi, Gaban, Mansarovar, Idgah.

1288. Who among the following is called 'Meera of modern India'?

- (a) Kamala Das (b) Mahasweta Devi
(c) Aashapurna Devi (d) Mahadevi Verma

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mahadevi Verma is widely regarded as the "Modern Meera". She is considered one of the four major pillars of Chhayawadi era in Hindi literature. Her creations are as:- Nihar, Rashmi, Neerja, Sandhyageet & Path ke Sathi etc.

1289. UNO's former Secretary General Kofi Annan belongs from the African Country of ____.

- (a) Egypt (b) Namibia
(c) Ghana (d) Kenya

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kofi Atta Annan was a Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations from January 1997 to December 2006. Annan and the UN were the co-recipients of the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize. He was the founder and chairman of the Kofi Annan Foundation, as well as chairman of The Elders, an international organization founded by Nelson Mandela.

1290. The first Indian woman judge of the Supreme Court of India was:

- (a) R Bhanumathi (b) Indu Malhotra
(c) Indira Banerjee (d) Fathima Beevi

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : M. Fathima Beevi is a former judge of the Supreme Court of India. She was appointed to the apex court in 1989. She became the first female judge to be a part of the Supreme Court of India and the first Muslim woman to be appointed to any of the higher judiciaries in country.

1291. The first woman to swim the English Channel was:

- (a) An Indian (b) A French
(c) A British (d) An American

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Gertrude Ederle becomes first women (U.S.) to swim English Channel on August 6, 1926. She swim 21 miles from Dover, England to Cape Griz-Nez across the English Channel, which separates Great Britain from the north western tip of France.

1292. Which physician came to India and served in the Bengal Medical service from 1794 to 1815 and also undertook pioneering survey explorations in several diverse regions of India.

- (a) Francis Buchanan (b) Sir William Jones
(c) William Bentinck (d) Warren Hastings

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Francis Buchanan (also known as Hamilton) undertook pioneering survey explorations in several diverse regions of the Indian subcontinent during his 20 years career as a surgeon naturalist with the British East India Company.

1293. M.S. Swaminathan is

- (a) An agricultural scientist
(b) An environmental scientist
(c) An ornithologist
(d) Journalist

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : M.S. Swaminathan is an agricultural scientist of India. He was born in 1925, Tamil Nadu. He is renowned for his leading role in India's "Green Revolution". In recognition of his outstanding contributions, he was awarded the first World Food Prize, the Ramon Magsaysay Award and many other national and international honours.

1294. Who was the first Indian poet who was invited to record his poems at the Library of Congress located in Washington DC?

- (a) Vinay Kumar
(b) Ravindra Bhattacharya
(c) Gopalakrishna Adiga
(d) Abhay K

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian poet-diplomat Abhay K. has become the first Indian poet invited to record his poems at the Library of Congress in Washington D.C. in 'The Poet and the Poem' series conducted by poet Grace Cavalieri. He is the author of a Memoir and Seven collections of poems including 'The Seduction of Delhi' (2014), 'The Eight-eyed Lord of Kathmandu' (2017) and 'The Prophecy of Brasilia' (2018). The prestigious reading series recorded at the Library of Congress since 1997.

1295. Who is known as the 'Missile Man of India'?

- (a) Bhisham Sahni
(b) K Sivan
(c) CV Raman
(d) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is known as the Missile Man of India for his contribution to the development of India's missile projects. India became Nuclear power country in his supervision. He was the chief scientific adviser to the Prime Minister between 1992 to 1999. He was the head of several nuclear test at Pokharan, Rajasthan. Dr. Kalam was awarded with India's highest civilian honour Bharat Ratna in 1997.

1296. American scientist Edwin Land was famous for-

- (a) The invention of radar
(b) Discovery of helium on the surface of the sun
(c) Number of patents registered
(d) Krypton discovered

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Edwin Herbert Land was an American scientist and inventor, best known as the co-founder of the polaroid corporation. He invented inexpensive filters for polarizing light. He is famous for number of patents registrar.

1297. What did Alfred Nobel, the founder of Alfred Nobel prize. invent?

- (a) Compass (b) Dynamite
(c) Penicillin (d) Light Bulb

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Alfred Nobel is best known for his invention of dynamite and an explosive device called a blasting cap, which inaugurated the modern use of high explosive. He also founded the Nobel Prize.

1298. Who is called the father of Hindi theatre of India?

- (a) Raja Harish Chandra
(b) Dada Saheb Phalke
(c) Bhartendu Harish Chandra
(d) Prithvi raj Kapoor

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (b): Dada Saheb Phalke is called the father of Hindi theater of India.

1299. Who is considered the grand old lady of Bollywood?

- (a) Zohra Sehgal (b) Nargis
(c) Suriya (d) Madhubala

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Legendary actress Zohra Sehgal, who essayed character roles with aplomb in a career spanning both theatre and cinema, died on 10 July 2014 in New Delhi. She was 102 years old. He was born in Muslim family.

1300. Ben Kingsley is associated with — organization.

- (a) Pop Music (b) Astronaut
(c) Scientific Research (d) Motion picture

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Ben Kingsley is an English actor. Throughout his career spanning over 5 decades, he is best known for playing the role of Mohandas Gandhi in 1982 film Gandhi for which he received the Oscar for best Actor.

1301. In Ramanand Sagar's TV series Ramayana who played role of Sita (1986-88)?

- (a) Dipika Chikhalia (b) Aparajita
(c) Padma Khanna (d) Anjali Vyas

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Dipika Chikhalia Topiwala is a Indian actress known for playing Devi Sita in Ramanand Sagar's television serial Ramayan and for acting in other TV serials.

1302. Which of the following has won an Oscar for dance direction?

- (a) A.R. Rahman (b) Guru Datt
(c) Satyajit Ray (d) Gulzar

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Satyajit Ray was an Indian film director scriptwriter documentary, filmmaker author, lyricist editor and music composer. He was awarded by Bharat Ratna (1992) and Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 1984, A.R. Rahman was awarded with Oscar for music.

1303. was the director of the 1928 film Devdas.

- (a) Naresh Mitra (b) Dilip Kumar
(c) Prithviraj Kapoor (d) Guru Datt

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

Ans. (a): The 1928 film 'Devdas' was based on Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel Devdas. It was a silent film directed by Naresh Mitra. The film was shot in Kolkata, India.

1304. Indian film director Gurudutt's real name was?

- (a) Vasanth Kumar Shivshankar Padukone
(b) Shambhunath Padukone
(c) Prabhakar Padukone
(d) Basant Padukone

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Indian film director Gurudutt's real name was Vasanth Kumar Shivshankar Padukone. Gurudutt was an Indian film director, producer and actor. He made 1950's and 60's classics such as Pyaasa and Kaagaz Ke Phool etc. He was born in 9 July, 1925.

1305. Who is the editor in chief of the news channel 'Times Now'?

- (a) Rahul Shivashankar (b) Ravish Kumar
(c) Arnab Goswami (d) Sonia Singh

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): 'Times now' is an English news channel based in Mumbai. It broadcast's in India, Singapore and U.S.A. The channel launched on 23 January, 2006 in partnership with Reuters.

1306. Who created comic strip Calvin and Hobbes?

- (a) Bob Marley (b) Chuck Jones
(c) Tex Avery (d) Bill Watterson

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Calvin and Hobbes is a popular children's comic strip that discussed topics such as life, love, relationship and various insightful humors. It is a daily American comic strip developed by cartoonist Bill Watterson that was syndicated from 1985 to 1995. Commonly cited as "the last great newspaper comic". It has enjoyed broad and enduring popularity, influence and academic and philosophical interest.

1307. Which political leader of India popularly known as 'Chacha'?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Jawaharlal Nehru was the first and longest serving Prime Minister of India. He was fondly addressed as "Chacha Nehru" by kids. He was known for his affection towards kids so his birth anniversary is celebrated as Bal Diwas, Children's Day, every year on November 14 across India. He was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad during British India.

1308. Name the character in Mahabharata who was blessed with the 'divine vision' to see the Mahabharata battle and explain it scence by scene to the blind king Dhritarashtra.

- (a) Dushala (b) Balrama
(c) Sanjaya (d) Vidura

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Sanjaya was blessed with divine vision by Veda Vyasa, so he could see everything that went on in the battle, so he could report the events to the blind King Dhritarashtra. He was the charioteer and advisor of blind King Dhritarashtra.

1309. Who is the youngest Indian girl to climb Mount Everest?

- (a) Dipika Rathore (b) Bachhendri Pal
(c) Shivangi Pathak (d) Premrata Agrawal

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): India's Shivangi Pathak has become youngest women of the country to scale Mount Everest from Nepal side. At the age of 16, she made history to climb the world's highest peak, Mount Everest. She hails from Hisar in Haryana. Bacchendri Pal is an Indian mountaineer, who become the first Indian women to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

1310. was proclaimed a saint by Pope Francis in a Vatican ceremony on 4 September 2016.

- (a) Mother Teresa (b) Sister Florence
(c) Saint Mary (d) Sister Nirmala

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

Ans. (a) Mother Teresa was an Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She was born in Macedonia. After living in Macedonia for eighteen years, she moved to Ireland and then to India, where she voluntarily assumed Indian Citizenship in 1948 AD. For her humanitarian work in India, she was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna in 1980. She was declared a saint by Pope Francis in Vatican ceremony in 2016.

1311. Who established the "Humanity Hospital" having toiled as a vegetable vendor, house help and Labourer all her life?

- (a) Shila Majumdar (b) Subasini Mistry
(c) Anu Mondal (d) Sujja Dutta

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

Ans. (b): Subasini Mistry built a charitable hospital called "Humanity Hospital" for the poor at Hanspukur village of West Bengal in 1996. In recognition of her social work, in 2018, the Government of India awarded her the Padma Shri, India's fourth highest civilian award. She was also among one of the 12 recipients of the Women transforming India Awards in 2017.

1312. Who among the following is popular as "Mozart of Madras"?

- (a) Bhardwaj (b) Ilaiyaraaja
(c) Aniruddh Ravichandrar (d) A.R. Rahman

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)

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

Ans. (d) A.R. Rahman is popularly known as "Mozart of Madras" Time magazine dubbed him "the Mozart of Madras" and placed him in its list of the world's 100 most influential people in 2009. He is musician, singer and his most famous film Slumdog Millionaire earned him BAFTA, Golden Globe, Academy and Grammy awards.

1313. The famous activist Irom Chanu Sharmila is known as the Iron lady of _____.

- (a) Manipur (b) Tripura
(c) Nagaland (d) Mizoram

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Irom Chanu Sharmila is known as the 'Iron Lady of Manipur'. She was on hunger strike demanding the Indian Government to repeal AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Power Act, 1958), which grants special power to the Indian Armed Forces in disturbed areas. She ended the fast on 9 August 2016, after 16 years long hunger strike.

1314. Who said "Patience can't be acquired overnight. It is just like building up a muscle. Every day you need to work on it"?

- (a) Eknath Easwaran (b) Akhil Sharma
(c) Indresh Shah (d) Dinesh D. Souza

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Eknath Easwaran said that "Patience can't be acquired overnight. It is just like building up a muscle. Every day you need to work on it." He was an Indian-born spiritual teacher, author, as well as a translator and interpreter of Indian religious texts such as the Bhagavad Gita and the Upanishads.

1315. Who among the following scientists acquired Indian citizenship?

- (a) J.B.S. Haldane (b) Charles Darwin
(c) Harold C. Urey (d) Stanley N. Miller

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

Ans. (a): John Burdon Sanderson Haldane was a British scientist known for his works in physiology, genetics, evolutionary biology and mathematics. He was interested in Hinduism and became a vegetarian. In July 1957, he moved to India and applied for Indian citizenship which was granted in 1961.

1316. Early Rock Music was recorded and promoted by _____, a Memphis music producer.

- (a) Jim Morrison (b) Eddie Vedder
(c) Johnny Cash (d) Sam Phillips

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Early Rock music was recorded and promoted by Sam Phillips. He was an American record producer who played an important role in the emergence of rock and roll as the major form of popular music in 1950s. He was the founder of Sun Records and Sun Studio in Memphis, Tennessee, where he produced recording by Elvis Presley, Roy Orbison, Jerry Lee Lewis and Johnny Cash.

1317. Who was Benazir Bhutto?

- (a) 11th P.M. of Pakistan
(b) 2nd P.M. of Pakistan
(c) 5th President of Pakistan
(d) 8th President of Pakistan

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Benazir Bhutto was Pakistan politician who served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990 and again from 1993 to 1996. She was the first women to head a democratic government in Muslim majority country. She was assassinated in Rawalpindi, Pakistan on 27 Dec, 2007.

1318. The Tibetan Buddhist monk who unified Bhutan as a Nation?

- (a) Ygyen Wangchuck
(b) Ngawang Namgyal
(c) Ngawang Gyaltzen
(d) Jigme Wangchuck

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Ngawang Namgyal (1594-1651) was the Tibetan Buddhist monk who unified Bhutan as a Nation. Bhutan was established on 17 December, 1907. Bhutan is one of the those few countries which has been independent throughout his history, never occupied or conquered.

1319. Who was 'Charles Correa'?

- (a) A famous Play writer
(b) A famous poet
(c) A famous film maker
(d) A famous Architect

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Charles Mark Correa was an Indian architect and urban planner. Credited with the creation of modern architecture in post-independent India. Jawahar Kala Kendra, Bharat Bhawan, Sabarmati Ashram, Gandhi Smarak, British Council, India and Kanchanjunga Apartment are famous structures made by Charles Correa.

1320. Who was a 'Confucius'?

- (a) A staple cook of Tibet
(b) A Chinese Philosopher
(c) A famous spring and autumn painter in China
(d) Korean feudalism

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Confucius was Chinese philosopher and he was also known as Kong Qiu, he was traditionally considered the paragon of Chinese Sages.

1321. Where was Dadabhai Naoroji appointed as Professor of Mathematics and Physics?

- (a) Presidency college, Chennai
(b) Presidency college, Kolkata
(c) St. Xavier's college, Mumbai
(d) Elphinstone college, Mumbai

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to be appointed as a professor of Mathematics and Physics at Elphinstone college, Bombay. Dadabhai Naoroji is also known as the "Grand old Man of India" and unofficial Ambassador of India. He introduced the principal of 'Drain theory and poverty'.

1322. Who was a Carl Sagan?

- (a) An American Astronomer
- (b) A British Physicist
- (c) The French Astronaut
- (d) An American President

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Carl Edward Sagan was an American astronomer, Planetary scientist, cosmologist, astrophysicist and astrobiologist. He was better known for 'Search for Extra Terrestrial Intelligence (SETI). He was awarded with pulitzer award. Carl Sagan testified to the US Congress in 1985 that the greenhouse effect will change the earth's climate system.

1323. What is India's famous comic series launched by Anant Pai called?

- (a) Raj Comics
- (b) Amar Chitra katha
- (c) Jhankaar
- (d) Chandamama

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Anant Pai, Popularly known a uncle Pai; he was an Indian educationalist and a pioneer in Indian comics. He is most famous as the creator of two comic book series viz. Amar Chitra Katha, which retold traditional Indian folk tales, mythological stories, and biographies of historical characters, and Tinkle, a Children's anthology.

1324. Who is the father of experimental psychology?

- (a) James Mckeen Caltell
- (b) Sigmund Freud
- (c) Wilhelm Wundt
- (d) Gustav Fechner

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Wilhelm Wundt a German professor, know today as one of the founders of modern psychology Wundt, who distinguished psychology as a science from philosophy and biology, was the first person ever to call himself a psychologist.

1325. The structure of Indian parliament House located in New Delhi was designed by ____ .

- (a) Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker
- (b) Duke of Connaught
- (c) Sir John Archer and Sir Edward Bartley
- (d) Sir Claude Bartley and Sir. John Baig

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The structure of the Indian parliament House located in New Delhi was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. The foundation of the parliament was laid on 12.01.1921 and completed in 1927. It is a huge circular building with a diameter of 560 meters. It is spread over an area of about 6 acres. This building is equipped with 12 doors, 144 pillars with a height of 27 feet. It is a wonderful specimen of Portuguese Architecture. Two flour were added to the structure in 1956 due to a demand for more space.

1326. Who among the following was a famous psychologist?

- (a) Oliver Goldsmith
- (b) Niels Bohr
- (c) Sigmund Freud
- (d) Isaac Newton

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Sigmund Freud was a prominent psychologist. In the year 1900, a famous book of Freud 'Interpretation of Dreams' was published, based on his patients' dream analysis. According to freud, the vocal aspect of personality is produced by three states.

(1) Id (2) ego (3) Super ego

1327. Name of fort which was built in honor of the world famous musician Richard Wagner?

- (a) Balmoral Castle
- (b) Neuschwanstien Castle
- (c) Convoy Castle
- (d) Kronborg

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Neuschwanstien Castle was built in honor of the famous musician Richard Wagner. The construction began in 1869, but was never fully completed.

1328. Who propounded the homeopathic principle of 'Like Cures Like'?

- (a) Hippocrates
- (b) Samuel Hahnemann
- (c) Samuel Cockburn
- (d) George Vithnoulkes

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann was a German physician, best known for creating the pseudoscientific system of alternative medicine called homeopathy. He propounded the homeopathic principle of 'Like Cures Like'.

1329. Who proposed the scientific management school of thought against the administrative management school of thought?

- (a) Henri Fayol
- (b) Frederick Taylor
- (c) Peter Drucker
- (d) Max Weber

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Taylor is a leading thinker of the subject of public administration. He proposed scientific management school of thought against administrative management school of thought. Scientific management ideology is an important stream of early management, which is called classical ideology.

1330. Who built the rock garden of Chandigarh?

- (a) Tara Chand
- (b) Nek Chand
- (c) Himanshu Parekh
- (d) Kamal Sagar

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Nek Chand Saini was a self-taught Indian artist, known for building the rock garden of Chandigarh. He was awarded with Padmashri by Indian government in 1984. He died in 2015 of cancer.

1331. Who wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh Amar Sonar Bangla?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Qazi Nazrul Islam
- (c) Muhammad Iqbal
- (d) Mirza Ghalib

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

Ans. (a) : Bangladesh's National Anthem titled "Amar Sonar and National Anthem of India "Jan Gan Man" was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.

1332. Who among the following is known as the 'Father of Indian Cinema'?

- (a) Raj Kapoor (b) Prithviraj Kapoor
(c) Dadasaheb Phalke (d) Satyajit Ray

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Dadasaheb Phalke is known as "Father of Indian Cinema." He was an Indian producer, director and screenwriter. He directed India's first feature film Raja Harishchandra (1913). The Government of India instituted Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 1969, in his honour for a lifetime contribution to Indian cinema.

1333. Who founded the journal 'Bande Mataram' in India?

- (a) Ramanand Chatterji
(b) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(c) Aurobindo Ghosh
(d) Bipin Chandra Pal

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The 'Bande Mataram' was an English Language weekly newspaper published from Calcutta, founded in 1905 by Bipin Chanda Pal and edited by Sri Aurobindo. Its aim was to prepare Indians to struggle for complete independence.

1334. Which freedom fighter started the newspaper Al-Hilal?

- (a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Chaudhry Khaleequzzaman
(d) Hakim Ajmal Khan

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian Muslim independence activist Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

There are some news papers-

- 1) Udant Martand : Jugalkishor Shukla
- 2) The leader : Madan Mohan Malviya
- 3) Voice of India : Dada Bhai Naoroji
- 4) Harijan, Young India, Indian Opinion – Mahatma Gandhi .
- 5) Vande Matram. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 6) Sudharak. G K Gokhale

1335. Who among the following stated the newspaper, 'Sambad Kaumudi'?

- (a) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(c) Rash Bihari Bose
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Some newspaper magazines and its authors-

1819	Sambad Kaumudi	Bengali weekly newspaper	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1780	Bengal Gazette	English newspaper	James Augustus Hicky
1822	Mirat-ul-Akhbar	Persian language journal	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1912	Al-Hilal	Urdu weekly newspaper	Abul Kalam Azad

1913	Pratap	Hindi language newspaper	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
1947	Navjivan	Weekly Hindi newspaper	M. K Gandhi
1932	Harijan	Weekly journal	M. K Gandhi
1919	Independent	Newspaper	Motilal Nehru
1919	Young India	Weekly English journal	M. K Gandhi
1920	MookNayak	Marathi weekly newspaper	B.R. Ambedkar

1336. Co-founder of Wikileaks Julian Assange is a computer programmer of which country?

- (a) Australia (b) Russia
(c) UK (d) USA

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Julian Assange is an Australian computer programmer who founded the media organization WikiLeaks. Assange created WikiLeaks in 2006 to serve as a clearing house for sensitive or classified documents in May 2011. The Sydney peace foundation has awarded his gold medal for peace with justice to Julian Assange

1337. Who was the first Indian Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore?

- (a) C.V. Raman
(b) APJ Abdul Kalam
(c) Morris Travers
(d) Subramanyan Chandrashekhara

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was established in year 1909. Its first director was Marris Travers and its first Indian director was Sir C.V. Raman. Raman got the Nobel prize in 1930 for his discovery of Raman effect.

1338. Which of the following institutions was founded by Rabindranath Tagore?

- (a) Visva Bharati
(b) Sevagram Vidyalaya
(c) Gyandham Vidyalaya
(d) Rabindra Vidyalaya

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Rabindranath Tagore popularly known as 'Gurudev' was one of India's most cherished renaissance figures, who put India on the literary map of the world when he received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. He founded Visva Bharti, a famous educational institute in Santiniketan, West Bengal, India in 1921. It was declared to be a central university and an institution of national importance by an act of Parliament 1951.

13. First in World/India

1339. Which is the first Indian mosque?

- (a) Cheraman Juma Mosque
(b) Ziarat Shareef
(c) Malik Dinar Mosque
(d) Palaiya Jumma Palli

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Cheraman Juma Mosque is the first Indian mosque. It is located in Kerala and is believed to be built in 629 AD by Malik Ibn dinar.

1340. India's first fisheries business incubator was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in ____.

- (a) Rohtak (b) Noida
(c) Karnal (d) Gurugram

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : Union Minister of fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairy, Parshottam Rupala inaugurated India's first of its dedicated fisheries business incubator known as LINAC-NCDC in Gurugram.

1341. The first digital Food Museum in India was launched in ____ in the year 2021.

- (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Maharashtra

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : The first digital food museum in India was launched in Tamil Nadu in the year 2021.

1342. In which state is the first Graphene Innovation Centre of the India set up?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Gujarat
(c) Telangana (d) Kerala

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : India's First Graphene Innovation centre is in Kerala. Graphene is one atom-thick layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice.

1343. Who was the first Indian to be awarded the Nobel prize?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) C.V. Raman
(d) Mother Teresa

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Ravindra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to be awarded the Nobel prize.

1344. When did the first train Journey of world's first train hospital i.e. life line Express (LLE) started?

- (a) 16 July, 2000 (b) 16 July, 1993
(c) 16 July, 1991 (d) 16 July, 1992

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): The first train hospital i.e. life line express (LLE) was started on 16 July, 1991. It's main objective is to provide medical Assistance to remote areas and inaccessible areas. It is also known as. 'Magic train of India'. It has been working for the last 23 years with the collaboration of Impact India foundation, Indian Railways and the health ministry.

1345. Who was the first Indian to travel into space?

- (a) Ravish Malhotra (b) Sunita Williams
(c) Rakesh Sharma (d) Kalpana Chawla

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian to travel into space. Wing commander Rakesh Sharma, AC is a former Indian Air Force pilot who flew aboard Soyuz T-11 on 3 April 1984 with the Soviet Interkosmos programme. He is the only Indian citizen to travel in space. He was born on 13 January 1949 in Patiala. He was conferred with India's highest peace time gallantry award, the Ashoka Chakra.

1346. Which was the first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) to be established?

- (a) IIT, Kharagpur (b) IIT, Delhi
(c) IIT, Bombay (d) IIT, Kanpur

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : IIT Kharagpur was the first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) it, was established in West Bengal, India in 1951. The committee for the establishment of IITs in different parts of India is along the lines of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

1347. ____ led India's first expedition to Antarctica and guided successfully the other seven expeditions in this icy continent from 1981 to 1988.

- (a) M.K. Kaul (b) A.K. Hanjura
(c) V.K. Raina (d) Dr. S.Z. Qasim

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Dr. Syed Zahoor Qasim successfully led India's first Antarctic expedition and successfully guided the other seven expeditions in this icy continent from 1981 to 1988. Earlier he had held the post of Secretary in the Department of Environment and Director of National Institute of Oceanography.

1348. Who was the first filmmaker of India?

- (a) S. S. Vasan
(b) V. Shantaram
(c) Dhundiraj Govind Phalke
(d) Andeshir Irani

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, popularly known as Dada Saheb Phalke, was an Indian producer- director-screen writer, known as the father of Indian cinema. His debut film, Raja Harish Chandra, was the first Indian Movie in 1913.

1349. Who directed India's first publicly released film Raja Harish Chandra?

- (a) V.G. Dhamale (b) V. Shantaram
(c) Vimal Rao (d) Dada Saheb Phalke

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

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

1350. Who is the first citizen of Indian origin who has been awarded the Nobel peace prize?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(b) Mother Teresa
(c) Kailash Satyarthi
(d) Amartya Sen

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (c) : Kailash Satyarthi is the first citizen of Indian origin who has been awarded the Nobel peace prize.

1351. Who was the first hockey player to be awarded the Padmashri?

- (a) Dhyanchand
- (b) Balbir Singh Dosanjh
- (c) Leslie walter Claudius
- (d) Dhanraj Pillai

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Balbir Singh Dosanjh, popularly known as Balbir Singh Sr. represented India in three Olympic Games getting the gold Medal on each occasion. In the year 1957, he became the first recipient of the Padma Shri award in sports category. In 2015, he was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award.

1352. Who is the first recipient of Sahitya Academy Award for Drama in English?

- (a) Mahesh Dattani
- (b) Raja Rao
- (c) R.K. Narayan
- (d) Rushkin Bond

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): R.K. Narayan is the first winner to win the Sahitya Academy Award for Drama in English. It is first awarded in 1960. The Sahitya Academy Award is the second-highest literary honor in India. In 2019, Shashi Tharoor received the Sahitya Academy Award for his book "An Era of Darkness".

1353. Who was the first recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award?

- (a) Virat Kohli
- (b) Vishwanathan
- (c) Mahesh Bhupathi
- (d) Sachin Tendulkar

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

Ans. (b): The first recipient of the award was chess Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand, who was honoured for the performance in the year 1991-92. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, 1 medal, citation and ₹7.5 lakh were given to the awardee. Prize money has been increased to 25 lakh from year 2020. Winner of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2020 are following Rohit Sharma, Mariyappan Thangavelu, Monika Batra, Vinesh Phogat and Rani Rampal.

Note- Recently the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award was renamed as the 'Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna'.

1354. Who was the first Indian to receive Magsaysay Award?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (b) D.G. Mukharjee
- (c) Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Moraji Desai

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : In 1958 Bhave was the first recipient of the International Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1983. Ravish Kumar won 2019 Ramon Magsaysay Award for his 'ethical Journalism'

1355. Who received the first Nobel prize for Physics in India?

- (a) Dr. C.V. Raman
- (b) Dr. Hargovind khurana
- (c) Pro. C.N.R. Rao
- (d) Pro. Narlikar

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a) : Dr. C.V. Raman, received the first Nobel prize for physics in 1930, India. He is well known Indian physicist.

1356. Who was the first person to be awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke Award?

- (a) Prithvi Raj Kapoor
- (b) Lata Mangeshkar
- (c) Satyajit Roy
- (d) Devika Rani

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Devika Rani was the first person to be awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke Award.

1357. Who is the first player to get Bharat Ratna Award?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) Dhyanchand
- (c) Balveen Singh
- (d) Vijay Amritraj

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (a): Sachin Tendulkar (born, April 24, 1973) is the first payer and the youngest recipient of Bharat Ratna Award. He received is presdigions award in 2014.

1358. Who is the only Indian economist to win the Nobel prize.

- (a) Avinash Dixit
- (b) Amit Mishra
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) Abhjeet Banerjee

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

Ans. (c): Amartya Sen is the only India recipient of the Nobel Prize for economics in 1998, becoming first Asian to have been honoured with the award. Other persons of Indian origin who received the award are Ravindra Nath Tagore (Literature), C.V. Raman (Physics), Hargovind Khurana (Medical Science), Mother Teresa (Peace), Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar (Physics), Venkataraman (Chemistry), Kailash Satyarthi (Peace).

1359. Which of the following is India's first indigenously built submarine?

- (a) Vikrant
- (b) Vikam
- (c) Vijay
- (d) Shalki

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): INS Shalki S-46 is a shishumar-class deisel-electric submarine of the Indian navy. The submarine was the first ever submarine to be built in India. It was launched in 1989 and built by Mazgaon Dock limited.

1360. In which city will India's first defence incubators be established?

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Ahmadabad
- (d) New Delhi

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

Ans. (b): India's first defence incubators will be established in Hyderabad, which is India's missile development centre and fast emerging the hub for aerospace industries. It will be housed at T- Hub.

1361. Which is the first indigenous aircraft of India designed by HAL?

- (a) HF 25 MKI
- (b) HF 24
- (c) HT 3 MKI
- (d) HF 28

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): HF-24 is the first indigenous aircraft of India designed by HAL

1362. Which of the following is India's first long-range multiple target missile?

- (a) Akash
- (b) Akshay
- (c) Prithvi
- (d) Brahmos

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Akash is the India's first long-range multiple target missile.

1363. Name the first female officer to be directly recruited as a combat officer by the prestigious Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) Force?

- (a) Manzil Saini (b) Usha Kiran
(c) Prakriti (d) Sonia Narang

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) 25 year old Prakriti has been inducted as the first direct entry combat officer in Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) Force. ITBP raised on 24 October 1962, under the CRPF Act, in the wake of Sino-Indian War of 1962.

1364. What is the name of the first woman who become the head of a paramilitary force?

- (a) Divya Ajith
(b) Archana Ramasundaram
(c) Punita Arora
(d) Ashwini Pawar

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Archana Ramasundaram also spelt as Archana Ramasundar is the first woman to become the head of the paramilitary force. Archana Ramasundaram is the director general of the Armed forces of India. Prior to this she was the director of the National Crime Records Bureau.

1365. Who has become the first woman pilot to join the Indian Navy, she will soon be flying reconnaissance aircraft?

- (a) Shubhangi Swaroop (b) Sheela Swaroop
(c) Rita Swaroop (d) Geetika Swaroop

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Shubhangi Swaroop is the first female pilot of the Indian Navy. She is from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. She is a pilot of Maritime reconnaissance aircraft in Indian Navy. Apart from Shubhangi, Aastha Sehgal of Delhi, Roopa of Puducherry, and Shakti Mayas of Kerala have the distinction of becoming the first woman officer of the country in the Naval Armament Inspection (NAI) organisation.

1366. Shubhangi Swaroop became the first woman to join as a female pilot—

- (a) Indian Navy (b) Indian Air force
(c) Indian Army (d) RAW

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

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

1367. Name the first monkey to travel in outer space.

- (a) Albert II (b) Johnny I
(c) Robert I (d) Tony I

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage IIst

Ans. (a): Albert II, a rhesus monkey, was the first monkey to travel in outer space on 14 June 1949, in a US. - launched V-2 Albert II reached about 83 miles (134 km).

1368. What is the name of the first dog to go into space?

- (a) Jules (b) Laika
(c) Roger (d) Sputnik

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Laika was a Soviet space dog who became one of the first animals in space and the first animal to orbit the Earth. Laika from the streets of Moscow, was selected to be the occupant of the soviet spacecraft Sputnik 2 that was launched into outer orbit on 3 November 1957.

1369. The first dog to travel in outer spaces—

- (a) Tommy (b) Roxter
(c) Laika (d) Dexoger

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

1370. Which of the following is the first animal to be taken into celestial orbit via soviet sputnik-2?

- (a) Laika a dog (b) Albert, a rat
(c) Belka, a monkey (d) Baker, a rabbit

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

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

1371. Which was the first satellite launched by the US in 1958?

- (a) Sputik 1 (b) Apollo 11
(c) GSAT (d) Explorer 1

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Explorer 1 was the first satellite of the US and the first satellite to carry science instruments. The satellite was launched on January 31, 1958 from Cape Canaveral.

1372. The world's first artificial satellite, which was shaped like a beach ball of 83.6 kg was launched by which country?

- (a) America (b) China
(c) The Soviet Union (d) France

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik -1, the world's first artificial satellite only about the size of a beach ball and weighing 83.6 kg. It was launched from the Baikonur space Launch center in Kazakhstan.

1373. The first successful launch of unmanned satellite was done by—

- (a) United states of America
(b) France
(c) Soviet Union
(d) Germany

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The first successful launch of unmanned satellite was done by Soviet union.

1374. Which was the world's first artificial satellite?

- (a) Apollo 11 (b) Sputnik-1
(c) Sputnik 0 (d) GSAT

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

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

1375. What is METSAT, the first exclusive weather satellite built by ISRO?

- (a) Geosynchronous satellite
(b) A satellite in low Earth Orbit
(c) Polar orbit satellite
(d) Deep space probe satellite

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): METSAT (Kalpana-1) was the first exclusive weather satellite built by ISRO. METSAT satellite was the first launched by the PSLV -C4 into the geostationary orbit. It was launched on 12 September 2002 from Sriharikota and it is a geosynchronous satellite.

1376. Apollo-11 the first artificial satellite by which humans landed on the moon, ___ launched in which year?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1968
(c) 1969 (d) 1958

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): In 1969, Apollo-11 was the first artificial satellite by which humans landed on the moon.

1377. Who is the first man to travel into space?

- (a) Neil Armstrong (b) Yuri Gagarin
(c) Edwin Aldrin (d) Valentina Areshkova

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): On April 12, Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel to space, making a 108-minute orbital flight in his Vostok-1 spacecraft.

1378. Who was the first human to travel in outer space?

- (a) Neil Armstrong (b) Yuri Gagarin
(c) Buzz Aldrin (d) John Glen

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was the first human to travel to outer space.

1379. Which astronaut became the first human to enter space and orbit the earth?

- (a) David Gagarin
(b) Yuri Gagarin
(c) Yuri Malenchenko
(d) David Malenchenko

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

1380. Which of the following is the first lunar probe mission of India?

- (a) Mangalyaan (b) Chandrayaan-1
(c) Astrosat (d) IRNSS-1

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Chandrayaan-1 was the first lunar space probe of the Indian Space Research Organisation and found water on the moon.

1381. With which country does the Hubble space telescope take the picture of the first predicted supernova explosion?

- (a) United States of America
(b) Britain
(c) Canada
(d) Russia

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): United States agency 'NASA' launch Hubble space telescope on April 24, 1990. It takes the picture of the first predicted supernova explosion.

1382. Who was the first chairman of ISRO?

- (a) Kasturi Rangan (b) Vikram Sarabhai
(c) Homi K. Bhabha (d) S.V. Raman

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Vikram Sarabhai was the first chairman of ISRO.

1383. Which of the following series of satellite launched the first Indian satellite using an Indian launch vehicle?

- (a) INSAT (b) Aryabhata
(c) Bhaskar (d) Rohini

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Rohini became the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle SLV-3 on July 18, 1980.

1384. When was PSLV first used in India?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1987
(c) 1994 (d) 2000

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Polar satellite launch vehicle (PSLV) is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages. After its first successful launch in October 1994, PSLV emerged as the reliable and versatile workhorse launch vehicle of India with 39 consecutively successful mission by June 2017. As of 28 February 2021, the PSLV has made 53 launches, with 50 successful and two outright failure.

1385. Who was the first Chinese woman to visit space?

- (a) Wang yaping (b) Yi-so-yeon
(c) Liu Yang (d) Yelena Serova

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Mrs. Liu Yang was the first Chinese woman to visit space and was part of the Shenzhou mission. On 16 June 2012, Mrs. Liu Yang became China's first female astronaut.

1386. Which is India's first security satellite?

- (a) INSAT 2 B (b) GSAT-7
(c) GSAT-6 (d) IRS-1A

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): GSAT-7 or INSAT-4F or Rukmini is a multiband military communications satellite developed by ISRO. The Indian Navy is the user of the multi-band communication spacecraft, which has been operational since September 2013. It is India's first security satellite.

1387. Who was the world's first female astronaut?

- (a) Svetlana Savitsky
(b) Valentina Tereshkova
(c) Sally Ride
(d) Judith Resnick

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): 16 June 1963, Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman to travel into space. She was a resident of Russia. Svetlana Savitskaya was the second Russian human to travel into space.

1388. Which was the first Indian communication satellite?

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Bhaskar-I
(c) Apple (d) Chandrayaan-I

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Ariane passenger payload experiment (Apple), was the first Indian experimental communication satellite with a C-band transponder launched by ISRO on June 19, 1981 by Ariane, a launch vehicle of the European Space Agency from centre spatial Guyanais near Kourou in French Guiana.

1389. Which of the following does a Bandicoot refer to?

- (a) A security robot
- (b) A telerobot for heart surgery
- (c) Humanoid
- (d) A drainage-cleaning robot

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : 'BANDICOOT' is an automatic sewer cleaning robot which has been procured by the Guwahati Municipal. The BANDICOOT robot is also the first of its kind in the world that was developed by a Start-up India company called Genrobotics, based on Kerela under the Make in India initiative, founded by CSR of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

1390. was India's first indigenously made film in colour

- (a) Chhota Chetan
- (b) Kisan Kanya
- (c) Raja Harishchandra
- (d) Alam Ara

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Kisan Kanya was the first indigenously hindi colour feature film which was directed by Moti Gidwani and produced by Ardeshir Irani. This film was made on farmers and laborers. This film came in 1937 and was based on the condition of farmers. This film paints a new picture of exploitation poverty and hunger.

1391. In which year was the first radio programme broadcasted in India?

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1923
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1936

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Broadcasting in India actually began about 98 years before all India Radio came into existence. In June 1923 the Radio club of Bombay made the first ever broadcast in the country. This was followed by the setting up of the Calcutta Radio club five months later.

1392. Which one of the following is the tallest statue in the world

- (a) 'Great Buddha of Thailand' in Thailand
- (b) 'Statue of Unity' in India
- (c) 'Spring Temple Buddha' in China
- (d) 'Statue of Liberty' in USA

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The 'Statue of Unity' is the tallest statue in the world. Its total height is 182 m. It is situated on the bank of Narmada river in Gujarat, India.

1393. Who among the following joined the 969 Railway Engineer Regiment of Territorial Army (TA) in 2011? She was the first female jawan in the Indian Army?

- (a) Sita Sahu
- (b) Amrita Devi
- (c) Chhavi Rajawat
- (d) Sapper Shanti Tigga

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Sapper Shanti Tigga was the first woman soldier of the Indian Army. In 2011, she joined the 969 Railway Engineer Regiment of Territorial Army. She hailed from Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

1394. Who was the first Indian woman to be depicted on Indian Stamps?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Kasturba Gandhi
- (c) Meerabai
- (d) Rani Laxmibai

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Meerabai was the first Indian woman to be depicted on postal stamp in 1952. She is the famous devotee of Krishna. Her bhajans dedicated to Krishna and her love and devotion to him made her icon. She was a great saint and poetess. She wrote Barsi ka mayra, Geet Govind Teeka, Rag Govind and Rag Soratha ke pad.

1395. Who was the first Asian to swim across the English Channel?

- (a) Mihir Sen
- (b) Anita Sood
- (c) Arati Saha
- (d) Taranath

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Mihir Sen was a famous Indian long distance swimmer. He was the first Indian to swim across English Channel in 1958, and did so in the fourth fastest time. He was the only man to swim the oceans of the five continents in one calendar year.

Anita Sood was a woman swimmer of India. She became the fastest Asian swimmer to cross the English channel with a time of 8 hours and 15 minutes on August 17th, 1987. She was awarded Arjuna Award for her achievements.

Arati Saha was an indian Bengali long-distance swimmer, best known for becoming the first Asian woman to swim across the English Channel on 29 September 1959.

Taranath Narayan Shenoy, is a deaf and visually impaired Indian swimmer, having successfully completed the English Channel.

1396. Who is the first Indian woman to Climb the summit of the Mount Everest four times?

- (a) Deepika Rathore
- (b) Suhail Sharma
- (c) Anshu Jamsenpa
- (d) Madhusudan Patidar

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Anshu Jamsenpa is an Indian mountaineer and the first woman in the world to scale the summit of Mount Everest twice in a season. Now she has become the first Indian woman to scale the Mount Everest five times. She is from Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh. She has been awarded India's fourth highest civilian award the Padma Shri in 2021.

She unfurled the Indian tricolour on the mountain's crest in 2011 first time on May 12 and she made a second summit also on May 21, Jamsenpa ascended the Everest for the third time in 2013. She climbed the peak of Mount Everest 4th time in 2017.

1397. Who is the first woman in the world to climb the summit of the Mount Everest twice in a season?

- (a) Lakpa Shrupa
- (b) Junko Tabai
- (c) Anshu Jamsenpa
- (d) Anga Rita

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

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

1398. Who was the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest?

- (a) Bachendri Pal (b) Junko Tabei
(c) Arunima Sinha (d) Premlata Agrawal

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Junko Tabei was the first woman to climb the summit of the Mount Everest in 1975. She was a Japanese mountaineer and she was also the first woman to climb the seven summits, climbing the highest peak on every continent. She died on 20 October 2016 at the age of 77.

Bachendri Pal is an Indian mountaineer, who in 1984 became the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest. She was from Uttarakhand State.

Arunima Sinha is a the world's first female amputee to scale Mount Everest. She was born in Uttar Pradesh.

Premlata Agrawal has the distinction of being the first Indian woman to climb the seven summits, the seven highest continental peaks of the world.

1399. Who was the first woman in the world to graduate from medical college?

- (a) Rebecca Lee Crumpler
(b) Elizabeth Blackwell
(c) Anandibai Joshee
(d) Kei Okami

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Elizabeth Blackwell was a British Physician, notable as the first woman to receive as medical degree in the United States, and the first woman on the Medical register of the General Medical Council.

Rebecca Lee Crumpler was the first African-American woman physician of United States.

Anandibai Joshi was the first Indian female practitioner of western medicine, alongside Kadambini Ganguly.

Kei Okami was the first Japanese woman to obtain a degree in Western medicine from Women's Medical college of Pennsylvania, USA.

1400. Who manufactured the first chocolate bar?

- (a) Nestle (b) Hershey Company
(c) Joseph Fry & Sons (d) Pearsons

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Chocolate is a product of the cacao bean which is grown in pod-like fruits on tropical cacao trees. About 70 percent of world's cocoa beans come from four west African countries: Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon.

The creation of the first modern chocolate bar is credited to Joseph Fry, who in 1847 discovered that he could make a moldable chocolate paste by adding melted cocoa butter back into Dutch cocoa. Belgium is one of the most well known destinations for chocoholics, with tons of factories and workshop. Brussels, capital of Belgium, often called as the "chocolate Capital of the world."

1401.was the first female Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

- (a) Ranasinghe Premadasa
(b) Dingiri Banda Wijetunga
(c) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
(d) Chandrika Kumaratunga

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Sirimavo Bandaranaike was a Srilankan states woman. On 21 July 1960, following a land slide victory for the freedom party, she was sworn in as the first female prime minister in the world. She served three terms : 1960-1965, 1970-1977, and 1994-2000.

1402. Who is the first Indian woman to swim across the English Channel?

- (a) Nafisa (b) Arati Saha
(c) Bula Chaudhary (d) J. Secunder

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : Arati Saha became first Indian woman to swim across the English Channel in 1959. She also became the first Asian woman to do so. She is a Indian Bengali long-distance swimmer and she became the first-ever female recipient of India's Padma Shree award which is the fourth-highest civilian award in 1960.

1403. Who is the first disabled woman of India to reach the summit of Mount Everest?

- (a) Anshu Jamsenpa (b) Anshu Sinha
(c) Arunima Sinha (d) Purna

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Arunima Sinha is an India's first disabled woman to scale Mount Everest. After a hard toil she reached the summit of Mount Everest on 21 May 2013. In 2015 She was conferred the Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian honour in India. In the same year she also received the Tenzing Norgay National Adventure award.

1404. Where was the paper first invented?

- (a) China (b) India
(c) Jambiya (d) Germany

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Paper was first invented in China. It is a thin sheet material produced by mechanically and/or chemically processing cellulose fibres derived from woods, rags, grasses or other vegetable sources in water, draining the water through fine mesh leaving the fibre evenly distributed on the surface followed by pressing and drying. First evidence of making paper in India are found in the Indus valley Civilization.

1405. Which two words appeared on the first postage stamp of independent India?

- (a) Vande Matram (b) Jai Hind
(c) Jai Bharat (d) Jai Kisan

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans. (b): The first stamp of independent India was issued on 21 November 1974. It depicts the Indian Flag with the patriot's slogan Jai hind (Long live India) on the top right hand corner.

1406. The world's first official airmail was sent from to in February 1911.

- (a) Hyderabad, Tirupati (b) Andhra, Delhi
(c) Allahabad, Naini (d) Allahabad, Agra

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): On 18 February, 1911, Henri Pequet (1888-1974) piloted the first official airmail from Allahabad to Naini. For this aircraft Humber-Sommer biplane was used and it took thirteen minutes only.

14. Miscellaneous

1407. Parshavnatha temple is located in which state?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

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

Ans. (b) : Parshvanatha temple is a 10th century Jain Temple at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh, India.

1408. Which of the following is the largest fair of West Bengal?

- (a) Rass Mela
(b) Gangasagar Mela
(c) Joydeb Kenduli Mela
(d) Ramkeli Mela, Malda

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Ganga Sagar Mela is the largest fair of West Bengal. It is held in the month of January-February, on the Ganga Sagar Island, at the mouth of the river Hooghly in Bengal, in the confluence of river Ganga and the Bay of Bengal on Makar Sankranti.

1409. When was Tamil declared a classical language of India?

- (a) 2004 (b) 2006
(c) 2007 (d) 2005

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

Ans. (a) : All the classical languages are listed in the eighth schedule of constitution.

Currently there are six languages that enjoy the status of classical language.

Language	Declaration year
Tamil	2004
Sanskrit	2005
Kannada	2008
Telugu	2008
Malayalam	2013
Odia	2014
Ministry of Culture provides guidelines regarding Classical languages.	

1410. Which of the following Indian languages in NOT categorized as a classical language by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India?

- (a) Tamil (b) Telugu
(c) Bengali (d) Sanskrit

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

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

1411. The Tamil language was declared as the classical language of Indian in _____.

- (a) 2004 (b) 2002
(c) 2005 (d) 2003

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

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

1412. In which year was Tamil declared a classical language by the Government of India?

- (a) 2014 (b) 2005
(c) 2004 (d) 2010

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)

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

1413. Which two languages got the classical language status in 2008?

- (a) Sanskrit and Malayalam
(b) Malayalam and Odia
(c) Kannada and Telugu
(d) Tamil and Sanskrit

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

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

1414. Which of the following languages does NOT enjoy classical status in India?

- (a) Maithili (b) Kannada
(c) Telugu (d) Malayalam

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

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

1415. Which of the following languages is not a classical language in India as on June 2022?

- (a) Odia (b) Bengali
(c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil

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

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

1416. To fulfill certain needs the government of India declared some languages as the classical languages of India in _____.

- (a) 2010 (b) 2008
(c) 2004 (d) 2006

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)

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

1417. Which of the following is not a classical language of India yet?

- (a) Marathi (b) Sanskrit
(c) Telugu (d) Tamil

RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-III)

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

1418. Identify the language which is declared as a 'classical language' by the Government of India in the year 2005 from following?

- (a) Telugu (b) Tamil
(c) Sanskrit (d) Odia

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

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

1419. Which is the first Indian language that was given the status of 'classical language' by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India?

- (a) Kannada (b) Malayalam
(c) Odia (d) Tamil

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

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

1420. Which of the following languages was declared a classical language in the year 2014?

- (a) Telugu (b) Malayalam
(c) Odia (d) Kannada

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

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

1421. Which of the following is NOT an example of a classical language in India as declared by the Government of India ?

- (a) Bengali (b) Kannada
(c) Malayalam (d) Odia

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

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