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1. Mauna Loa is an active volcano of

- A. Hawaii Island
- B. Alaska
- C. Italy
- D. Japan

Ans. A.

Sol. Mauna Loa is an active volcano, it is located on the Hawaii Islands of the United States.

2. When the Indian Air Force Day is celebrated every year?

- A. 6 October
- B. 7 August
- C. 9 August
- D. 8 October

Ans. D.

Sol. The **Air Force Day** was officially started celebrating at **8th of October** in the year **1932** as an auxiliary air force of Indian Empire.

- The Indian Air Force, air arm of the Indian armed forces, has its prime responsibility of securing the Indian airspace as well as to carry out the aerial warfare during any clash.

3. '*Shekel*' is the currency of

- A. Israel
- B. Kenya
- C. Iraq
- D. Iran
- E. Rome

Ans. A.

Sol. *The shekel* is the currency of Israel. It is also known as Israeli *Shekel*. It replaces the Israeli lira or pound in 1980.

The capital of Israel- Jerusalem

4. Who among the following is known as the 'Father of Green Revolution' in India?

- A. Dr MS Swaminathan
- B. Dr Amartya Sen
- C. Dr Kurien Verghese
- D. Dr Raja Ramanna
- E. Dr Homi Bhabha

Ans. A.

Sol. Mankombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, an Indian geneticist and International administrator, is known as "**Indian Father of Green Revolution**" for his leadership and success in introducing and further developing high-yielding varieties of wheat in India.

5. Brown revolution is called as

- A. Fodder revolution
- B. Increase in sea products
- C. Increase in fertilizer production
- D. Increase in milk production

Ans. C.

Sol. Brown revolution is related to increase in fertilizer production.

6. The two highest wartime gallantry awards in India are

- A. Param Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra
- B. Param Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra
- C. Ashok Chakra and Mahavir Chakra
- D. Param Vir Chakra and Mahavir Chakra

Ans. D.

Sol.

- The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest military decoration in India, after the Param Vir Chakra, and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.
- The Ashoka Chakra is India's highest peacetime military award.

Hence, option D is correct.

7. Which is the largest Dome in India?

- A. Gol Gumbaz
- B. St. Peter's Basilica
- C. Sheikh Lotf Allah Mosque
- D. The Taj Mahal

Ans. A.

Sol. **Gol Gumbaz** is the mausoleum of king Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur and now it's Vijayapura, Karnataka in India, was started in 1626 and completed in 1656. The name finds its roots from *Gola gummata* deriving from *Gol Gombadh* meaning "circular dome". It is constructed as per the Deccan architecture". It was the part of the Bahmani Kingdom.

8. Plastic Currency Notes were first issued in?

- A. USA
- B. France'
- C. Denmark
- D. Australia
- E. Germany

Ans. D.

Sol. Plastic Currency Notes were first issued in Australia in 1988.

9. Who was the first Prime Minister of Great Britain?

- A. Henry Pelham
- B. William Cavendish
- C. Thomas Pelham
- D. Robert Walpole

Ans. D.

Sol. **Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford** known before 1742 as **Sir Robert Walpole**, was a British statesman who is generally regarded as the de facto first **Prime Minister of Great Britain**.

10. Who was the first woman to become the Prime Minister of any country?

- A. Sirimavo Bhandarnaike
- B. Margaret Thatcher
- C. Golda Meir
- D. Indira Gandhi

Ans. A.

Sol. Sirima Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, commonly known as Sirimavo Bandaranaike, was Born on 17 April 1916, She served as prime minister three times 1960–65, 1970–77 and 1994–2000 and was the leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party. She was the first female Prime Minister.

11. What is the currency of Greece?

- A. Dollar
- B. Pound
- C. Ruble
- D. Rial
- E. Euro

Ans. E.

Sol. Greece officially the Hellenic Republic historically also known as Hellas, is a country located in Southern Europe. Athens is the nation's capital and largest city. The currency of Greece is Euro.

12. Strait of Gibraltar connects which of the following?

- A. Red Sea Mediterranean Sea
- B. Red Sea Arabian Sea
- C. Atlantic Ocean Mediterranean Sea
- D. Mediterranean Sea Black Sea

Ans. C.

Sol. The Strait of Gibraltar is a narrow strait that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea and separates Gibraltar and Peninsular Spain in Europe from Morocco and Ceuta (Spain) in Africa

13. The headquarter of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is located in _____.

- A. Geneva
- B. Vienna
- C. New York
- D. Paris
- E. None of these

Ans. B.

Sol. The headquarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is located in Vienna, Austria.

Note: It is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It was established on 29 July 1957.

14. What is the name of America-Canada boundary line _____.

- A. Parallel line 49
- B. McMahon Line
- C. Durand Line
- D. Line of control
- E. None of these

Ans. A.

Sol. **Ans. A**

The **49th parallel north** forms a border between the Canadian provinces of **British Columbia**, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the **US states of Washington**.

15. The Chichen Itza site describes which of the following culture or civilization?

- A. Amhara
- B. Bagisu
- C. Akan
- D. Mayan

Ans. D.

Sol. **Chichen Itza** describes the adaptability of **Mayan culture**. This powerful city, a trading center for **cloth, slaves, honey** and **salt**, flourished from approximately **800** to **1200**, and acted as the political and economic hub of the **Mayan civilization**.

The most familiar ruin at the site is **El Caracol**, a sophisticated astronomical observatory.

16. Where is Borobudur Stupa situated ?

- A. Combodia
- B. Java
- C. Sumatra
- D. Borneo

Ans. B.

Sol. The famous Stupa of Borobudur is located on the Java island group of Indonesia. It is still the largest Buddhist monastery in the world. The six square squares are made up of which the top of the three is circular. It was constructed in the 9th century during the reign of the Shailendra dynasty.

17. What is the name of the parliament of Denmark?

- A. Shora
- B. Tsogdu
- C. Narodno Subranie
- D. Sabor
- E. Folketing

Ans. E.

Sol. The Folketing, also known as the Danish Parliament in English, is the unicameral national parliament (legislature) of the Kingdom of Denmark. Established in 1849, until 1953 the Folketing was the lower house of a bicameral parliament, called the Rigsdag; the upper house was the Landsting. It meets in Christiansborg Palace, on the islet of Slotsholmen in central Copenhagen.

18. Term 'Gambit' is associated with which of the following sport?

- A. Basketball
- B. Chess
- C. Boxing
- D. Golf

Ans. B.

Sol. Term 'Gambit' is associated with chess. It is derived from Italian word gambetto, meaning "to trip". It is a chess opening in which the player of white, sacrifices a pawn, with the hope of achieving a resulting advantageous position.

19. Elephanta Caves are in _____

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Orissa
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Sikkim

Ans. A.

Sol. Elephant caves are located in Maharashtra. These are UNESCO world heritage site and are located on the Elephanta Island. This island is on the Arabian Sea and consists of two groups of caves—the first is a large group of five Hindu caves and the second is a smaller group of two Buddhist caves. The Hindu caves contain rock cut stone sculptures, and belong to the Shaiva Hindu sect which is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

20. The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is a Buddhist temple in _____

- A. Lumbini
- B. Bodh Gaya
- C. Sarnath
- D. Kusinagara

Ans. B.

Sol. The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is a Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya, one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment.

The first temple was built by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C., and the present temple dates from the 5th or 6th centuries. It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, still standing in India, from the late Gupta period.

21. The Nanda Devi National Park is located in which of the following states of India?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Assam
- D. Odisha
- E. None of these

Ans. B.

Sol. The **Nanda Devi National Park** is a national park situated around the peak of **Nanda Devi** (7816 m) in the state of **Uttarakhand** in northern India. It has been established in 1982. Along with the adjoining Valley of **Flowers National Park** to the northwest, it was

inscribed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in **1988**.

22. Khangchendzonga National Park is in _____

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Orissa
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Sikkim

Ans. D.

Sol. Kanchenjunga National Park is a National Park located in Sikkim. It was made a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in July 2016 and became the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India. The park got its name from the mountain Kangchenjunga, and there are many glaciers in the park including the Zemu glacier. Moreover the park has animals like musk deer, snow leopard, and Clouded Leopard and Himalayan tahr.

23. Damdama lake is located in which of the following states?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Haryana
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. None of the above

Ans. C.

Sol.

Damdama lake is located in Haryana.

24. Which one of the following lakes is an example of a crater lake?

- A. Chilka Lake
- B. Pulicat Lake
- C. Lonar Lake
- D. Sambhar Lake

Ans. C.

Sol. The **Lonar Lake of Buldhana (Maharashtra)** is an example of a crater lake. **Crater lakes** are formed when the **volcanic craters** and **calderas** are filled with **water**.

25. Which of the following airports has become the International Airport?

- A. Cochin Airport
- B. Bag Dogra Airport
- C. Vijayawada Airport
- D. Madurai Airport
- E. None of these

Ans. C.

Sol. The Union Cabinet has approved the declaration of Vijayawada Airport as International Airport, as per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

26. When was the Indian Council of Social Science Research established?

- A. 1969
- B. 1959
- C. 1960
- D. 1955

Ans. A.

Sol. **Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)** is a council in India which promotes research in the field of **social sciences**. It was established in **1969** as an autonomous body under Government of India with their office in **New Delhi**.

27. Where is the National Defence Academy located?

- A. Secunderabad
- B. Andra Pradesh
- C. New Delhi
- D. Pune

Ans. D.

Sol. The **National Defence Academy** campus is located in **Khadakwasla** near **Pune, Maharashtra**.

The **National Defence Academy (NDA)** is the joint services academy of the Indian Armed Forces.

28. Which of the following Cup/Trophy is associated with the game of Hockey?

- A. Dhyan Chand Trophy
- B. Davis Cup
- C. Merdeka Cup
- D. Wimbledon Trophy
- E. Santosh Trophy

Ans. A.

Sol. Dhyan Chand Trophy is associated with the game of Hockey. The trophy is named after the legendary Indian hockey player Dhyan Chand.

29. The term 'Smasher' is associated with which sport?

- A. Hockey
- B. Boxing
- C. Volley Ball
- D. Cricket

Ans. C.

Sol. Smasher is related to Volley ball. A smasher is performed by moving the arm in a way such that you angle the ball to land on the ground of your opponent's side of the court. Usually a smasher is hit with great force at a downward angle.

30. Ajeet Bajaj is associated with which Sport?

- A. Badminton
- B. Adventure Sports
- C. Cricket
- D. Hockey

Ans. B.

Sol. Ajeet Bajaj is associated with Adventure Sports. He became the first Indian to have skied to both the North Pole and the South Pole and has undertaken travel in 17 countries spanning over six continents. Moreover

he has kayaked along the coast of Greenland as part of an Indo-American team. The expedition's aim was to create awareness about the effect of global warming on glaciers. In addition, Bajaj has won a bronze medal in the national games for kayaking.

31. Holkar trophy is associated with which sport?

- A. badminton
- B. bridge
- C. cricket
- D. kabaddi

Ans. B.

Sol. Holkar Trophy is related to the Bridge game.

32. The laws which govern the motion of planets are called

- A. Newton's Laws
- B. Kepler's Laws
- C. Avogadro's Laws
- D. De Morgan's Laws

Ans. B.

Sol.

The laws which govern the motion of planets are called Kepler's Laws. Kepler's Laws are for planetary motion. There are three laws which are as follows:

1. The Law of Orbits: All planets move in elliptical orbits, with the sun at one focus.
2. The Law of Areas: A line that connects a planet to the sun sweeps out equal areas in equal times.
3. The Law of Periods: The square of the period of any planet is proportional to the cube of the semimajor axis of its orbit.

33. Who is the father of wireless telegraphy?

- A. Hertz
- B. Maxwell
- C. Marconi
- D. Newton

Ans. C.

Sol. **Wireless telegraphy** is the transmission of electric telegraphy signals without wires (wirelessly). It is now used as a historical term for early *radio* telegraphy systems which communicated with radio waves, although when the term originated in the late 19th century it was also used for a variety of other experimental techniques for communicating telegraphically without wires, such as photoelectric and induction telegraphy.

34. The 24 spokes of the Ashok Chakra inspires which of the following?

- A. 24 hours working
- B. 24 qualities of a person
- C. 24 religious paths made for humans
- D. All of the above

Ans. D.

Sol. The Ashok Chakra is the depiction of the 'Dharmachakra'.

- The 24 spokes of the Ashok Chakra inspires every Indian to work tirelessly for 24 hours.
- Ashok Chakra is also called the wheel of duty.
- These 24 spokes represent 24 qualities of a person.
- In other words, the 24 religious paths made for humans.

35. Kalinga Award is given for

- A. Art
- B. Science
- C. Literature
- D. Sports

Ans. B.

Sol. Kalinga Prize, an International prize, is awarded annually by UNESCO for the recognition of outstanding achievement in the interpretation and popularization of Science.

36. The term 'Green Revolution' was coined by

- A. William Gaud
- B. Charles Elton
- C. Eugene Odum
- D. M.S. Swaminathan

Ans. A.

Sol.

- **William S. Gaud** was appointed Executive Vice President of IFC on October 1, 1969. Prior to his joining the Corporation, he had been administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.
- A strong advocate for the developing world, he had coined the term "Green Revolution" to describe how agricultural breakthroughs could better feed poor countries.

37. On which date, the Indian Army Day is celebrated?

- A. January 15
- B. January 21
- C. February 11
- D. March 19
- E. None of these

Ans. A.

Sol. The Indian Army Day is celebrated on 15 January every year in India. It is celebrated in recognition of Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa who took over as the first Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army from General Sir Francis

Butcher, the last British Commander-in-Chief of India, on January 15, 1949.

38. The 'International Labour Day' is observed annually on _____.

- A. 30th April
- B. 1st May
- C. 28th April
- D. 2nd May
- E. None of these

Ans. B.

Sol. The 'International Labour Day' takes place every year on 1st May. It is a celebration of laborers and the working classes, promoted by the international labour movement, anarchists, socialists, and communists.

Note: The day marks the victory of workers' movement for eight hours of work. It also aims to pay tribute to workers sacrifices in achieving economic and social rights all over the world.

39. Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is located at

- A. Chandigarh
- B. Bharatpur
- C. Gurgaon
- D. Gandhinagar

Ans. C.

Sol. Sultanpur bird sanctuary Located in Sultanpur which is 15 km far from Gurgaon (Haryana) .

40. The first wildlife sanctuary was established in Uttar Pradesh.

- A. Chandraprabha Wildlife Vihar, Chandauli
- B. Hastinapur Wildlife Vihar, Meerut
- C. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary, Banda
- D. Kishanpur Wildlife Vihar, Lakhmipur

Ans. A.

Sol. Chandraprabha Wildlife sanctuary is the oldest wildlife sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh, which was established in Chandauli district in 1957. Its wildlife consists of Chinkara, Sambar, Tedua and various birds.

41. Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary is situated in _____.

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Kerala
- C. Assam
- D. West Bengal
- E. Odisha

Ans. B.

Sol. Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary is located in Kochi, Kerala.

42. 'National Botanical Garden' is located at:

- A. Shimla
- B. Kolkata
- C. Lucknow
- D. Bengaluru

Ans. C.

Sol.

- The "National Botanical Garden" is located at Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is popularly known as Sikander Bagh.
- It was originally founded as the **National Botanic Gardens** in 1948.
- It covers an area of 25 ha along the southern bank of the River Gomti at an altitude of 113 m

43. Ukai Project is located on which river?

- A. River Rihand B. River Tapi
C. River Mahi D. River Betwa

Ans. B.

Sol. **Ukai Project is located on the river Tapi.**

Rihand Scheme is located on the river Rihand.

Mahi Project is located on the river Mahi.

Matatilla Multipurpose project is located on the river Betwa.

Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose Project is located on the river Krishna.

44. Who is known as the Father of Local Self-Government?

- A. Lord Curzon
B. Lord Macaulay
C. Lord Ripon
D. None of the above

Ans. C.

Sol. During colonial period, few British authorities like Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon emphasized the role of the panchayats for efficient local administration and did to delegate certain functions to them. Therefore, Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local Self-Government.

45. Alaknanda and Bhagirathi meet at

- A. Vishnu prayag B. dev prayag
C. karna prayag D. badrinath

Ans. B.

Sol. Place where Alaknanda and Bhagirathi join together, is called Devprayag. From where Ganga enters the plains near Haridwar

46. Ujjain city is situated on the bank of which river?

- A. Ganga B. Yamuna
C. Shipra D. Tapti

E. Narmada

Ans. C.

Sol. Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) city is situated on the bank of Shipra river.

Ujjain is a sacred and pious land and a

renowned pilgrimage of the Hindus. The existence of this city can be traced from the time of Puranas.

It was named as Avantinagar at that time. The bank of the River Sipra is the hub of devotees for prayers as well as for taking a sacred bath in the river, flowing within the city.

47. Which city is situated on the bank of Noyyal River?

- A. Madurai B. Chennai
C. Coimbatore D. Cuttak
E. Vijaywada

Ans. C.

Sol. Coimbatore, city in Tamilnadu, is situated on the bank of Noyyal River.

48. Which Sikh Guru called himself the 'Sachcha Badshah'?

- A. Guru Gobind Singh
B. Guru Hargovind
C. Guru Tegh Bahadur
D. Guru Arjun Dev

Ans. B.

Sol.

- Sikh Guru called himself the 'Sachcha Badshah' is **Guru Hargobind Singh**.
- Guru Hargobind was also the inventor of Taus, a musical instrument which was similar to the sound of music. He was a brilliant martial artist and avid hunter.
- He also founded the city of Kiratpur Sahib which falls in the district Rupnagar.

Hence, option B is correct.

49. Who is known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- A. C. Rajagopalachari
B. Dadabhai Naoroji
C. Lala Lajpat Rai
D. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Ans. B.

Sol. **Dadabhai Naoroji** known as the **Grand Old Man** of India. He was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader.

50. How many Tarangas are in Rajtarangini of Kalhana?

- A. Eight B. Nine
C. Ten D. Eleven

Ans. A.

Sol. Kashmiri poet Kalhan and his book Raj-Tarangini have the highest importance in historical terms. This text was composed in the period of Kashmiri King Jaysingh. In its eight Tarangas, the

history of Kashmir from the beginning of the country to the twelfth century is described.

51. What strait separates Europe and Asia?

- A. Alor Strait B. Bass Strait
C. Bosphorus Strait D. Malacca Strait

Ans. C.

Sol. **Bosphorus** strait separates Europe and Asia. It forms part of the continental boundary between **Europe and Asia**, and separates **Asian Turkey from European Turkey**. The world's narrowest strait used for international navigation, the **Bosphorus** connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara, and, by extension via the Dardanelles, the Aegean and Mediterranean seas.

52. India's largest mosque is in:

- A. Mandu B. Gwalior
C. Bhopal D. Indore

Ans. C.

Sol. The largest mosque "Taj-ul-Masjid" in India is located in the Bhopal, which is world famous.

53. The longest railway platform in India

- A. Amritsar B. Gorakhpur
C. Kathgodam D. Kanpur

Ans. B.

Sol.

- The longest railway platform in India is **Gorakhpur**.
- Gorakhpur platform is 1366 meter long which is situated in Uttar Pradesh district.
- **Gorakhpur is the headquarter of North Eastern Railway zone.**
- Kollam Junction, Kerala, India is the second largest railway platform in India with 1180 meter.

54. World's largest concentrated solar plant opened in _____.

- A. Egypt B. Morocco
C. Algeria D. Sudan
E. Tunisia

Ans. B.

Sol. The **Noor Ouarzazate Solar**

Complex, world's largest solar power plant opened in the Souss-Massa-Drâa area in **Morocco**, 10 km from Ouarzazate town.

55. Which of the following is the world's deepest river?

- A. Congo B. Amur
C. Brahmaputra D. Nile

Ans. A.

Sol. **Congo is in Chambeshi, Africa is 4,700km (2,922 miles) long. The world's deepest river** with measured depths in excess of **220 m** (720 ft).

• It is the **third largest river** in the world by volume of water discharged.

56. The Planetarium, named after Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, is located at

- A. Rampur B. Lucknow
C. Allahabad D. Gorakhpur

Ans. A.

Sol. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Planetarium is located in Rampur. Based on laser technology, it is India's first Planetarium.

57. Where is the world's largest river island situated?

- A. Canada B. USA
C. India D. Egypt

Ans. C.

Sol. 1. **Majuli** is the world's biggest **river island** in the Brahmaputra river, Assam, **India**. In 2016, it became the first island to be made a **district** in India.

2. The island is formed by the **Brahmaputra** river in the **south** and the **Kherkutia Xuti**, an anabranch of the Brahmaputra, joined by the **Subansiri** river in the **north**.

3. The island is inhabited by **Mising, Deori, and Sonowal Kachri** tribes. It covers an area of around **352 sq km**.

58. Which among the following river has largest delta in the world?

- A. Alaknanda B. Hugli
C. Mahanadi D. Sabarmati
E. Ganga

Ans. E.

Sol. The Ganga delta is known to be the largest delta in the world,

59. Which river does not form a delta?

- A. Ganga B. Brahmaputra
C. Godavari D. Tapi

Ans. D.

Sol. Tapi River doesn't form a delta. The reason being, the not so steep riverbed which prevents the amount of erosion, and also moreover tidal forces are more prominent on the Gujarat coast which prevents deposition of sediments.

60. In which of the following India state NTPC has installed India's largest floating solar plant?

- A. Kerala B. Karnataka
C. Andhra Pradesh D. Tamil Nadu
E. None of these

Ans. A.

Sol. India's largest floating solar plant installed in Kerala by NTPC. The floating photovoltaic project, installed by NTPC at Kayamkulam, has a capacity of 100 Kilowatt.

Note: NETRA (NTPC Energy Technology Research Alliance, the R&D unit of NTPC has developed this technology, in collaboration with CIPET (Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology).

61. Which one of the following is known as the 'Coffee Port' of the world?

- A. Sao Paulo B. Santos
C. Rio de Janeiro D. Buenos Aires
E. None of the above

Ans. B.

Sol. "Santos" is known as the 'Coffee Port' of the world, Santos is a port of Brazil. which is the world's largest producer of coffee, and the Santos port is one of the busiest port of Latin America

62. Which of the following country is known as the "Cockpit of Europe" ?

- A. UK B. Belgium
C. Belarus D. Denmark

Ans. B.

Sol. **Belgium** is so called **Cockpit of Europe** because it has been the site of **more European battles** than any other country.

63. What is the name of boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan?

- A. Maginot Line
B. Radcliffe Line
C. Oder Neisse Line
D. Durand Line

Ans. D.

Sol. The **Durand Line** is a frontier boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Other important boundaries to learn:

1. Radcliffe Line - This boundary line is between India and Pakistan drawn by Sir Cyril Radcliffe in 1947.
2. McMahon Line - The boundary line between India and China to which China does not approve. It was demarcated by Sir Henry McMahon
3. 24th Parallel - The line which Pakistan claims should be the Demarcation line

between India and Pakistan, *not accepted by India.*

4. Hindenberg Line - Boundary line between Germany and Poland to which German retreated in 1917 during the First World War.
5. Oder-Neisse Line - The boundary line between Poland and East Germany.
6. Maginot Line - The boundary line is between France and Germany.
7. Siegfried Line - The boundary line is between France and Germany.
8. 17th Parallel - The line which defines the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before the two were united.
9. 38th Parallel - The boundary line between North Korea and South Korea.
10. 49th Parallel - It is the boundary line between the United States of America and Canada.

64. What is the name of the parliament of Denmark?

- A. Shora B. Tsogdu
C. Narodno Subranie D. Sabor
E. Folketing

Ans. E.

Sol. The Folketing, also known as the Danish Parliament in English, is the unicameral national parliament (legislature) of the Kingdom of Denmark. Established in 1849, until 1953 the Folketing was the lower house of a bicameral parliament, called the Rigsdag; the upper house was the Landsting. It meets in Christiansborg Palace, on the islet of Slotsholmen in central Copenhagen.

65. What is the capital of Austria?

- A. Addis Ababa B. Helsinki
C. Vienna D. Seoul
E. Nairobi

Ans. C.

Sol. Vienna is the capital and largest city of Austria. It is also one of the nine states of Austria and a primary city of the country with a population of about 1.8 million.

66. The Constituent Assembly adopted our National Anthem on

- A. 20th January, 1950
B. 24th January, 1950
C. 21st May, 1949
D. 13th November, 1949

Ans. B.

Sol. The Constituent Assembly adopted our National Anthem on 24th January, 1950. It was first sung in the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress on December 27, 1911.

67. Which Festival is celebrated on the Banks of Indus River?

- A. Hemis Festival
- B. Sindhu Darshan
- C. Galdan Namchot Festival
- D. Saka Dawa Festival
- E. Karsha Gustor Festival

Ans. B.

Sol. **Sindhu Darshan Festival** is a festival of India held every year on full moon day (on Guru Purnima) in the month of June. It is held at Leh, in Ladakh District of Jammu & Kashmir. The Sindhu Darshan Festival, as the name suggests, is a celebration of **River Sindhu, also known as the Indus.**

68. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal is in

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. C.

Sol. Groups of Monuments at Pattadakal is in Karnataka. They are located in the Bijapur district, the oldest temple at Pattadakal is constructed by Chalukya ruler.

69. Keoladeo National Park is in which district?

- A. Bharatpur district
- B. Changlang district
- C. Dantewada district
- D. Bhavnagar district

Ans. A.

Sol. Keoladeo National Park is an UNESCO world heritage site and a Ramsar site. It attracts several migratory birds and Siberian crane, a rare species, in the national park. This park is in Bharatpur district, the eastern part of Rajasthan. It also contains many artificial and seasonal lagoons.

70. Which was the first hill passenger railway opened in India in 1881?

- A. Kalka Shimla Railway
- B. Matheran Hill Railway
- C. Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- D. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

Ans. D.

Sol.

- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway was the first, and is still the most outstanding, example of a hill passenger railway.
- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, also known as the DHR or Toy Train, is a 2 ft (610 mm) narrow-gauge railway based on zig zag and loop-line technology which runs between New Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling in the Indian state of West Bengal. Built between 1879 and 1881, with six zig-zags and five loops, the railway is about 88 km (55 mi) long.

71. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is in _____.

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Assam
- C. Bihar
- D. Gujarat

Ans. D.

Sol. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which is located in Panchmahal district in Gujarat, India. It is located around the historical city of Champaner, a city which was built by Sultan Mahmud Begada of Gujarat.

72. Great Himalayan National Park, which has been accorded the UNESCO World Heritage Site status, is located in :

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Jammu-Kashmir
- D. Nagaland

Ans. B.

Sol. The Great Himalayan National Park is in the Kullu area of Himachal Pradesh. It was founded in 1984.

73. Nanda Devi peak forms a part of

- A. Asom Himalayas
- B. Kumaon Himalayas
- C. Nepal Himalayas
- D. Punjab Himalayas

Ans. B.

Sol. Nanda Devi is the highest mountain in Uttarakhand, the third highest mountain in India, and the highest located entirely within the country (Kangchenjunga is on the border of India and Nepal); owing to this geography it was considered the highest known mountain in the world, until computations on Dhaulagiri by western surveyors in 1808. It was also the highest mountain in India before Sikkim joined the Republic of India. It is part of the Garhwal Himalayas, and is located in the state of Uttarakhand, between the

Rishiganga valley on the west and the Goriganga valley on the east.

74. 'Srisailem Dam' dam is located in which state?

- A. Andhra Pradesh B. Tamilnadu
C. Karnataka D. Maharashtra
E. Odisha

Ans. A.

Sol. The Srisailem Dam is constructed across the Krishna River in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh near Srisailem temple town and is the 2nd largest capacity working hydroelectric station in the country.

75. The Dhupgarh is situated in

- A. satpura range B. maikal range
C. vindhya range D. none of these

Ans. A.

Sol. Dhupgarh Peak is situated in the Satpura range. Its height is 1350 meters. This peak is located in Pachmarhi.

76. In which state is the Guru Shikhar Peak located ?

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

Ans. A.

Sol. Guru Shikhar Peak is located at a distance of 15 km from Mount Abu in Rajasthan. It is the highest peak point in Rajasthan at an altitude of 5676 ft (1722 m).

77. Which National Park in Nepal is a continuation of India's Valmiki National Park?

- A. Chitwan National Park
B. Bandipur National Park
C. Dudhwa National Park
D. Jim Corbett National Park

Ans. A.

Sol. Chitwan National Park is the first National Park in Nepal and established in 1973. It is recognized as a World Heritage Site in 1984. It covers an area about 932 km² (360 sq mi). This park is a continuation of India's Valmiki National Park. The main attraction of this park is "Royal Bengal Tiger".

78. Bhitarkanika National Park located in?

- A. Andhra Pradesh B. Tamilnadu
C. Kerala D. Orissa

Ans. D.

Sol. Bhitarkanika National Park is a national park located in the Kendrapara District Odisha in eastern India. The national park is surrounded by the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary.

Gahirmatha Beach and Marine Sanctuary lies to the east, and separates swamp region cover with canopy of mangroves from the Bay of Bengal. The park is home to Saltwater Crocodile, White Crocodile, Indian python, King Cobra, black ibis, darters and many other species of flora and fauna.

79. When was the Sariska Tiger Reserve, a national park, in Alwar district established?

- A. 1952 B. 1955
C. 1956 D. 1954

Ans. B.

Sol. **Sariska Tiger Reserve** is a national park and tiger reserve located in the **Alwar** district of the state of **Rajasthan**, India. This area was a hunting preserve of the Alwar state and it was declared a **wildlife reserve** in **1955**.

80. Where is Amangarh tiger reserve?

- A. Madhya Pradesh B. Rajasthan
C. Chhattisgarh D. Uttar Pradesh
E. Karnataka

Ans. D.

Sol.

- Amangarh Tiger Reserve is located in Amangarh in **Bijnor district in the state of Uttar Pradesh**.
- It is a Tiger Reserve under Project Tiger.
- It is home to tigers, elephants and a wide variety of other wild animals.

81. The Narora atomic power plant is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?

- A. Bulandshahar B. Barabanki
C. Saharanpur D. Chanduli
E. None of these

Ans. A.

Sol. Narora Atomic Power Station is located in Narora, **Bulandshahar** District in Uttar Pradesh.

82. "Ukai" dam is in which state?

- A. Maharashtra B. Gujarat
C. Uttar Pradesh D. Bihar
E. Karnataka

Ans. B.

Sol. The Ukai Dam, constructed across the Tapti River, is the largest reservoir in Gujarat.

83. The longest dam in India is _____.

- A. Bhakra Dam
B. Hirakund Dam

C. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
D. Kosi Dam

Ans. B.

Sol. The longest dam in India is Hirakund Dam. It is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Odisha in India.

84. In which article of the constitution of India, abolition of untouchability is given?

- A. Article 16 B. Article 17
C. Article 18 D. article 14

Ans. B.

Sol. Abolition of untouchability has been included among fundamental rights under article 17. To make untouchability law further strong, parliament passed Untouchability (offences) Act in 1955 which came into force 1st June, 1955.

85. Article 44 of the Indian Constitution "Uniform civil code for the citizens" deals with _____.

- A. the directive principles of state policy
B. the Union Government
C. the State Government
D. the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

Ans. A.

Sol. Article 44 of the Indian Constitution "Uniform civil code for the citizens" deals with the directive principles of state policy. DPSP are the guidelines given to the federal institutes governing the state, to be kept in citation while framing laws and policies. These are not enforceable by any court but helps in establishing a just and equal society in the country.

86. 'The Federal System with Strong Centre' has been borrowed by the Indian Constitution from

- A. USA B. Canada
C. UK D. France

Ans. B.

Sol.

- 'The Federal System with Strong Centre' has been borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the **Canadian Constitution**.
- **Part XI(11) of the Indian constitution** defines the power distribution between the federal government (the Centre) and the States in India. T

- his part is divided between legislative, administrative and executive powers.
- The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union list, States list and Concurrent list.

87. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Lakshadweep Islands are located in the

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

Ans. B.

Sol. Lakshadweep is a tropical archipelago of 36 atolls and coral reefs in the Arabian Sea, off the coast of Kerala, India. Not all of the islands are inhabited, and only a few are open to visitors (permits required). With coconut trees, secluded beaches, lagoons and coral reefs, the islands are known for their scuba diving, snorkeling, kayaking and fishing.

88. "Losar" is the state festival of which of the following Indian state?

- A. Assam
B. Manipur
C. Jammu & Kashmir
D. Mizoram
E. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. C.

Sol. The Losar Festival is celebrated in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. Losar is a festival in Tibetan Buddhism. In Ladakh, Losar is regarded as the most important socio-religious event.

Note: The Buddhist Community on the Day of Losar pray and hope that this New Year will bring peace & prosperity.

89. In Chhattisgarh which tribal group occupies the maximum population ?

- A. Oraon B. Gond
C. Baiga D. Maria
E. Kamar

Ans. B.

Sol. Gond tribal group occupies the maximum population In Chhattisgarh.

90. Where are the Todas found ?

- A. Tamil Nadu
B. Rajasthan
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. A.

Sol. During the last quarter of the 20th century, some Toda pasture land was

lost due to agriculture by outsiders or afforestation by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. This has threatened to undermine Toda culture by greatly diminishing the buffalo herds; however during the last decade both Toda society and culture have also become the focus of an international effort at culturally sensitive environmental restoration

91. Davis Cup is associated with

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

Ans. C.

Sol. Davis Cup is associated with Tennis. The Davis Cup is the premier international team event in men's tennis. It is run by the International Tennis Federation and is contested annually between teams from competing countries in a knock-out format.

92. How many players are in each team of Polo game?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 4

Ans. D.

Sol. Each team consists of **four** mounted players, which can be mixed teams of both men and women. Each position assigned to a player has certain responsibilities: Number One is the most offence-oriented position on the field. The Number One position generally covers the opposing team's Number Four.

93. 'Yellow Revolution' is associated with the production of:

- A. Poultry
- B. Gold
- C. Sunflower
- D. Oil seeds

Ans. D.

Sol. "Yellow revolution" is the growth, development and adoption of new varieties of oilseeds and complementary technologies.

94. Green revolution is related to-

- A. Fertilizers
- B. Jute
- C. Food grains
- D. Non-conventional energy
- E. Rice

Ans. A.

Sol. Green Revolution is related to fertiliser and development of sustainable ways of using the fertilisers.

95. Who among the following is known as 'Father of Medicine'?

- A. Darwin
- B. Hippocrates
- C. Huckle
- D. Edward Jenner

Ans. B.

Sol. Hippocrates is known as 'Father of Medicine'.

- o Aristotle - Father of Biology
- o Aristotle - Father of Zoology
- o Theophrastus - Father of Botany
- o Thomas Addison - Father of Endocrinology
- o Linnaeus - Father of Modern Botany
- o Leeuwenhoek - Father of Bacteriology
- o Edward Jenner - Father of Immunology
- o Empedocles - Father of Evolutionary Ideas
- o G. J. Mendel - Father of Genetics
- o T. H. Morgan - Father of Modern Genetics
- o Louis Pasteur - Father of Microbiology

96. The 'World Refugee Day' is observed across the world on _____.

- A. 13th June
- B. 25th June
- C. 20th June
- D. 19th June
- E. None of these

Ans. C.

Sol. The 'World Refugee Day' is observed across the world on 20th June to raise awareness of the situation of refugees throughout the world.

Note: In Dec 2000, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) had passed a resolution to observe 20th June as World Refugee Day.

97. World No tobacco day observed on:

- A. 31st May
- B. 21st May
- C. 1st May
- D. 5th June

Ans. A.

Sol. World No Tobacco Day (WNTD) is observed around the world every year on May 31. It is intended to encourage a 24-hour period of abstinence from all forms of tobacco consumption. The World Health Organization (WHO) created World No Tobacco Day in 1987.

98. The World Population Day is observed across the world on _____.

- A. July 11
- B. June 15
- C. August 12
- D. June 20
- E. None of these

Ans. A.

Sol. The **World Population Day** is observed across the world on **July 11** to attention on the urgency and importance of population issue.

99. 'World Toilet Day' is observed on _____.

- A. November 19 B. November 18
C. November 17 D. November 20
E. None of these

Ans. A.

Sol. 'World Toilet Day' is observed annually on November 19. Government of India has taken a pledge to work towards 'An Open Defecation Free India' under Swachh Bharat Mission.

100. What is the currency of Brazil?

- A. Lev B. Riel
C. Marka D. Kuna
E. Real

Ans. E.

Sol. The Real is the present-day currency of Brazil. Its sign is R\$ and its ISO code is BRL. It is subdivided into 100 centavos.

101. Which among the following metals have highest melting point?

- A. Mercury B. Tungsten
C. Boron D. Silicon

Ans. B.

Sol. Tungsten has the highest melting and boiling points whereas mercury has the lowest whereas boron and silicon are metalloids.

102. Which of the following three rivers the peninsula India have the Amarkantak region as their source ?

- A. Narmada, Krishna, Godavari
B. Son, Mahanadi, Narmada
C. Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery
D. Chambal, Betwa, Luni

Ans. B.

Sol. The Amarkantak region is a unique natural heritage area and is the meeting point of the Vindhya and the Satpura Ranges, with the Maikal Hills being the fulcrum. This is where the Narmada River, the Son River and Johila River emerge. Popular 15th-century Indian mystic and poet Kabir is said to have meditated on Kabir Chabutra, also called the platform of Kabir, situated in the town of Amarkantak

103. Which is the largest river basin in the world?

- A. Ganga river basin
B. Nile river basin
C. Mississippi river basin
D. Amazon river basin

Ans. D.

Sol. Amazon river basin is the largest river basin in the world. Hence, option D is correct.

104. The highest waterfall of the world is _____?

- A. Niagara Falls B. Boyoma falls
C. Angles Falls D. Khone Falls

Ans. C.

Sol. **Angel Falls** (Spanish) is a waterfall in Venezuela. It is the **world's highest** uninterrupted **waterfall** with a height of 979 m (3,212 ft) and a plunge of 807 m (2,648 ft).

105. Which waterfall of India is popularly known as Niagara Falls?

- A. Barkana Waterfall
B. Chitrakoot
C. Rajat Waterfall
D. Kevti Waterfall

Ans. B.

Sol. Chitrakot Waterfalls in Chhattisgarh is located to the west of Jagdalpur in Bastar district. Chitrakot is about 100 feet high and about 1000 feet wide, making it the widest waterfall of India. Due to horseshoe shape it is compared to Niagara waterfall.

106. Which waterfall is situated in Bhedaghat?

- A. dhuandhar B. dughdhara
C. kapildhara D. chachai

Ans. A.

Sol. dhuandhar waterfall is located on the Narmada river at Bhadaghat (Jabalpur), while dughdhara and Kapiladhara waterfall is located on the Narmada river in Anuppur district and the chachai waterfall is located in Rewa district on Vihad river.

107. Chagos Archipelago is located in which of the following?

- A. Atlantic Ocean
B. Arctic Ocean
C. Indian Ocean
D. Pacific Ocean
E. Mediterranean Sea

Ans. C.

Sol. Indian Ocean
The Chagos Archipelago or Chagos Islands is a group of seven atolls comprising more than 60 individual tropical islands in the Indian Ocean about 500 kilometres (310 mi) south of the Maldives archipelago.

108. The second lightest of all gases is

- A. nitrogen B. hydrogen
C. helium D. oxygen

Ans. C.

Sol.

- After hydrogen, **helium (He) is the second lightest** .
- For that reason, it is an attractive gas for lifting as well.
- Besides, Helium is the second most abundant element in the observable universe.

109.The lightest radioactive element is

- A. decterium B. polonium
C. tritium D. uranium

Ans. C.

Sol. Tritium is a radioactive isotope of hydrogen. It is the lightest radioactive element.

110. In which of the following states is India's largest floating Solar Power Plant located?

- A. Karnataka B. Kerala
C. Gujarat D. Rajasthan
E. None of these

Ans. B.

Sol. India's largest floating Solar Power Plant has been inaugurated by State Power Minister MM Mani in Kerala. The plant is built at Banasura Sagar Dam in Wayanad District of Kerala. The Dam is built over Kabini River.

111.Which among the following plant is world's largest herb ?

- A. Papaya plant B. Banana plant
C. Bamboo plant D. Banyan tree

Ans. B.

Sol. Banana plant is the worlds largest herb. Herbs are very small , thin , soft stem, green plants . they usually have a life of three to four month..

112. Which is the third largest religion in the World ?

- A. Buddhism B. Jainism
C. Sikhism D. Hinduism

Ans. D.

Sol. **Hinduism** is the **third** largest religion in the world after **Christianity and Islam**.

- There is no specific founder of the Hinduism religion.
- Its roots can be traced to the historical Vedic religion of the Iron age India.
- It consists of a collection of intellectual and philosophical points of views, rather than a rigid system of beliefs.

113.Who was the first Prime-Minister of England ?

- A. Oliver Cromweli
B. Benjamin Disraeli
C. Robert Walpole

D. Gladstone

Ans. C.

Sol. Sir Robert Walpole, was a British statesman who is generally regarded as the first Prime Minister of Great Britain. Although the position of "Prime Minister" had no recognition in law or official use at the time.

114.Who was the first American to win Nobel peace prize?

- A. Abraham Lincoln
B. George Bush Sr
C. Theodore Roosevelt
D. Franklin Roosevelt

Ans. C.

Sol. Theodore Roosevelt was the first American to win a Nobel in any category. He received Peace Prize for his work in helping broker the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

115.Who is the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- A. G L Nanda
B. Devi Lal
C. Charan Singh
D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
E. B.N.Rao

Ans. D.

Sol. The **first Deputy Prime Minister** of India was **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, who was also **home minister** in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet.

116.Which non-Indian received Bharat Ratna other than Nelson Mandela?

- A. Muhammad Ali Jinaah
B. Aung San Suu Kyi
C. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
D. None of These

Ans. C.

Sol. There is no formal provision that recipients of the **Bharat Ratna** should be **Indian citizens**. It has been awarded to a **naturalised Indian citizen, Mother Teresa in 1980**, and to two **non-Indians, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Pakistan in 1987** and the former **South African president Nelson Mandela in 1990**.

117.First Indian woman to get Bharat Ratna.

- A. Indra Gandhi
B. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
C. Mother Teresa
D. Leela Seth

Ans. A.

Sol. Indira Gandhi was the first Indian woman to get the Bharat Ratna in 1971.

She was the first Indian women to be the prime minister of India in 1980. She was the daughter of India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

118. Who was the first Indian to receive the Magsaysay award?

- A. Indira Gandhi B. TN Seshan
C. Kiran Bedi D. Vinoba Bhave
Ans. D.

Sol. In 1958 Vinoba Bhave was the first recipient of the international Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1983.

Hence, option D is correct.

119. Which of the following mythological weapon is depicted on the Param Vir Chakra medal?

- A. khatvanga B. vajra
C. dhruvan D. pashvan
Ans. B.

Sol. Paramvir Chakra is the highest military decoration of India which has Ashok Lions in the middle and four Indra **Vajra** (the weapon of Indra, the god of heaven) around it.

120. When did the Maha Vir Chakra was instituted?

- A. 26th January, 1987
B. 26th January, 1950
C. 26th August, 1947
D. 26th July, 1965

Ans. B.

Sol. **The Mahavir Chakra** was instituted on **26th January, 1950**.

- This Award is introduced by the **Government of India**.
- **Maha Vir Chakra** is the **Second Highest Military** decoration in India.
- The Maha Vir Chakra is awarded for acts of **conspicuous gallantry** in the **presence** of the enemy whether on **land, at sea or in the air**.

121. Who is the first person to get the Dronacharya Award?

- A. Guru Hanuman
B. OM Nambiar
C. Viswanathan Anand
D. Roshan Lal

Ans. B.

Sol. **OM Nambiar** is the first person to get the Dronacharya Award.

- This award is presented by the Government of India for excellence in sport coaching. The award carries cash component of Rs. 5 lakh.
- The award was instituted in 1985.

122. Who was the first recipient of the Jnanpith Award?

- A. Dr. K.V. Puttappa
B. G. Sankara Kurup
C. Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
D. M.T. Vasudevan Nair

Ans. B.

Sol. G. Sankara Kurup is the first recipient of the Jnanpith Award

123. Chief of the Indian Navy has the rank of

- A. General of Indian Navy
B. Chief of Indian Navy
C. Naval Chief
D. Admiral

Ans. D.

Sol. Admiral is the rank, or part of the name of the ranks, of the highest naval officers. It is usually abbreviated to "Adm" or "ADM".

124. Ashoka Chakra, highest peacetime gallantry award is made up of

- A. Gold
B. Bronze
C. Mixture of gold and silver
D. Platinum

Ans. A.

Sol. The Ashoka Chakra is India's highest peacetime military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield.

* It is made up of **gilt gold**.

* It was started in 1952.

* Till date, 84 people have been awarded the "Ashoka Chakra".

125. Who among the following, was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India?

- A. Fa-Hien
B. Hiuen-Tsang
C. I-tsing
D. None of the above

Ans. A.

Sol. **Fa-Hien** is a Foreign Envoy who visited India at the time of **Chandragupta II**, known as **Vikramaditya**.

He was a **Chinese pilgrim**. Fa-Hien was the **first Chinese pilgrim** to visit **India**.

Fa-Hien came to India to collect **Buddhist texts** and **relics**.

126. The British established their first Factory in India at -

- A. Machilipatnam B. Surat
C. Orissa D. Bengal

Ans. A.

Sol. The first British factory was established at Machilipatnam in 1611. Surat was the first transit trade point, established as such in 1608. The company's ships remained docked here. The British established a factory here in 1613 after Thomas Roe secured permits from Jehangir.

127. The spice-garden of India is :
A. Himachal Pradesh B. Karnataka
C. Kerala D. Assam

Ans. C.

Sol. Kerala is known as "Spice-Garden of India".

128. Which city is known as the Garden City of India?

A. Kolkata B. New Delhi
C. Srinagar D. Bengaluru

Ans. D.

Sol. Bengaluru (also called Bangalore) is the capital of India's southern Karnataka state. The center of India's high-tech industry, the city is also known for its parks and nightlife. Bangalore is India's 5th largest city and is also called the garden city of the country. The City of Gardens - Bangalore.

129. Which was the first hill passenger railway opened in India in 1881?

A. Kalka Shimla Railway
B. Matheran Hill Railway
C. Nilgiri Mountain Railway
D. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

Ans. D.

Sol.

- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway was the first, and is still the most outstanding, example of a hill passenger railway.
- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, also known as the DHR or Toy Train, is a 2 ft (610 mm) narrow-gauge railway based on zig zag and loop-line technology which runs between New Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling in the Indian state of West Bengal. Built between 1879 and 1881, with six zig-zags and five loops, the railway is about 88 km (55 mi) long.

130. The first wildlife sanctuary was established in Uttar Pradesh.

A. Chandraprabha Wildlife Vihar, Chandauli
B. Hastinapur Wildlife Vihar, Meerut
C. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary, Banda
D. Kishanpur Wildlife Vihar, Lakhimpur

Ans. A.

Sol. Chandraprabha Wildlife sanctuary is the oldest wildlife sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh, which was established in Chandauli district in 1957. Its wildlife consists of Chinkara, Sambar, Tedua and various birds.

131. Tansa wildlife sanctuary is located in _____.

A. Maharashtra B. West Bengal
C. Tamil Nadu D. Chattisgarh

Ans. A.

Sol.

- Tansa wildlife sanctuary is located in the Wada, Shahapur and Mokhada Talukas in Thane district of Maharashtra.
- It is at a distance of only 90kms from the city of Mumbai. The sanctuary covers an area of around 320 sq. km, houses many rare and endangered species of flora and fauna.

132. Which is the richest temple in India?

A. Balaji Temple of Tirupathi
B. Shirdi Sai Baba Temple
C. Padmanabha Swamy of Thiruvananthapuram
D. Jagannatha Temple of Puri

Ans. C.

Sol. Padmanabha Swamy of Thiruvananthapuram is the richest temple in India. The Temple has references in Epics and Puranas. Srimad Bhagavatha says that Balarama visited this Temple, bathed in Padmatheertham and made several offerings. Nammalwar, 9th century poet and one among the 12 Vaishnavite saints of the Alvar tradition, has composed ten hymns in praise of Lord Padmanabha. Some well known scholars, writers and historians, like the late Dr. L.A. Ravi Varma of Travancore, have expressed the view that this Temple was established on the first day of Kali Yuga (which is over 5000 years ago).

133. Which among the following temples of India is known as Black Pagoda?

A. Sun Temple, Konark
B. Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore
C. Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri
D. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
E. None of these

Ans. A.

Sol. **Konark Sun Temple** is a 13th century temple of **Odisha**, built by **Narasimhadeva I** of the Eastern

Ganga Dynasty. It is also known as **Black Pagoda**. It's a World Heritage Site.

Note:- It is considered as **architectural marvel** for which Odisha, best known worldwide.

134. Which of the following National Park was formerly known as 'Hailey National Park'?

- A. Jim Corbett National Park
- B. Rajaji National Park
- C. Dudhwa National Park
- D. None of the above

Ans. A.

Sol. Jim Corbett National Park was formerly known as 'Hailey National Park'. Jim Corbett National Park is a forested wildlife sanctuary in northern India's

Uttarakhand State. Rich in flora and fauna, it's known for its Bengal tigers. 135. Which is the first Indian National Park?

- A. Bandhavgarh National Park
- B. Gir Forest National Park
- C. Ranthambore National Park
- D. Jim Corbett National Park

Ans. D.

Sol. Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India and was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tiger. It is located in Nainital district of Uttarakhand and was named after Jim Corbett who played a key role in its establishment.

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