A Unit Of Centurion Education Pvt. Ltd.

CENTURION DEFENCE ACADEMY

NDA 2019 - II (GAT) द्वितीय-प्रश्नपत्र के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न (370 MCQ'S)

करेन्ट अफेयर्स | CURRENT AFFAIR'S

40 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. The 22nd edition of National Conference on e-Governance 2019 will be held in _____.
ई–गवर्नेंस 2019 पर रास्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का 22 वां संस्करण.....मे आयोजित किया जायेगा।
(a) Shillong/शिलांग (b)Patnan/पटना
(c)Itanagar/ईटानगर (d). Agartala/अगरतला
Ans(a)

2. Which country will host the WorldSkills International Competition 2019?
कौन सा देश विश्व प्रतियोगिता अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता 2019 की मेजबानी करेगा?
(a) Russia/रूस (b) India/भारत
(c) UAE/यूएई (d) Singapore/सिंगापुर
Ans (a)

3. India has launched the initiative 'Innovating for Clean Air' (IfCA) in partnership with which country?
भारत ने किस देश के साथ साझेदारी में इनोवेटिंग फार क्लीन एयर (IFCA) पहल शुरू की है?
(a)Russia/रूस
(b) United Kingdom/यूनाइटेड किंगडम
(c) Japan/जापान
(d) Australia/आस्ट्रेलिया
Ans (a)

4. Who has been appointed as the new Finance Secretary?
नए वित सचिव के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?
(a) Subhash Chandra Garg/सुभाष चंद्र गर्ग
(b) Hasmukh Adhia/हसमुख अधिया
(c) Rajiv Kumar/राजीव कुमार
(d) Rajiv Mehrishi/राजीव मेहरिषी
Ans(c)

5. Who has been nominated by the Appointment Committee as a Director on the Central Board of Directors of RBI to replace Subhash Chandra Garg?
सुभाष चंद्र गर्ग की जगह लेने के लिए RBI के केंद्रीय निदेशक मंडल मे निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति समिति द्वारा किसे नामित किया गया है।
(a)Atanu Chakraborty/अतनु चक्रवर्ती
(b) Anil Kumar Khachi/अनिल कुमार खाची
(c) Ajay Kumar Bhalla/अजय कुमार भल्ला
(d) Ajay Kumar Bhalla/अंशुप्रकाश
Ans(a)

6. V G Siddhartha who died recently after committing suicide was the founder of _____
वी जी सिद्धार्थ, जिनकी हाल ही में आत्महत्या करने के बाद मृत्यु हो गई,..... के संस्थापक थे।
(a) Burger King/बर्गर किंग
(b) Bikanervala/बीकानेरवाला
(c) Cafe Coffee Day/कैफे काफी डे
(d) NESCAFE/नेसकैफे
Ans(c)

7. World Wide Web Day is celebrated on which date?
विश्व व्यापी वेब दिवस किस तारीख को मनाया जाता है?
(a) August 1/1अगस्त
(b) July 31/31 जुलाई
(c) July 30/30जुलाई
(d) First Thursday of August अगस्त का पहला शुक्रवार
Ans(a)

8. The National Traders' Welfare Board has been constituted by which Ministry?
राष्ट्रीय व्यापारी कल्याण बोई किस मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित किया गया गया है

(a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry/वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय
(b) Ministry of Human Resource Development/मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
(c) Ministry of Labour and Employment/श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय
(d) Ministry of Corporate Affairs/शहरी विकास मंत्रालय
Ans(a)

9. According to CRISIL, what is the latest GDP growth prediction of Indian economy for FY20?
CRISIL के अनुसार, **FY20** के लिए भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की नवीनतम **GDP** विकास दर क्या है?
(a) 7.2% (b) 6.7%
(c) 7.0% (d) 6.9%
Ans(d)

10. Recently, Postal Department has decided to convert the India Post Payments Banks into _.
हाल ही में, डाक विभाग ने इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंकों को .....में बदलने का फैसला किया है।
(a)Scheduled Commercial Bank/अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक
(b) Small Finance Bank/लघु वित्त बैंक
(c) Cooperative Bank/सहकारी बैंक
(d) Non-Banking Finance Company/गैर–बैंकिंग वित्त कंपनी
Ans(b)

11. Who has been appointed as the interim Director General of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)?
नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो **(NCB** के अंतरिम महानिदेशक के रूप मे किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?
(a) Rakesh Asthana/राकेश अस्थाना
(b) Abhay/अभय
(c) Nrupendra Sahoo/नृपेन्द्र साहू
(d) Ranjit Sinha/रंजीत सिन्हा
Ans(a)

12. Who among the following was awarded with the 'Entrepreneur of the Year Award, 2019' in the service business (BPO/KPO) category?
निम्नलिखित में से किसे सेवा व्यवसाय **(BPO /KPO)** श्रेणी में 'एंटरप्रन्योर आफ द ईयर अवार्ड, **2019** से सम्मानित किया गया है?
(a) Sudarsan Patnaik/सुदर्शन पटनायक
(b) Meryl Streep/मेरिल स्ट्रीप
(c) Ruhan Rajput/रूहान राजपूत
(d) Ravinder Malik/रविंदल मलिक
Ans(c)

13. DD News channel bagged Champions of empathy award. Who is the Director General of DD News?
डी डी न्यूज चैनल ने चैंपियंस आफ समानुभूति पुरस्कार जीता।
(a) Mayank Agarwal/मयंक अग्रवाल
(b) Hruday Chatuvedi/हृदयं चतुर्वेदी
(c) Maneesh Pandey/मनीष पाण्डेय
(d) Saurabh Devasena/सौरभ देवसेना
Ans(a)

14. The 4th South Asian Speaker's Summit will be held in which country?
4th साउथ एशियन स्पीकर का शिखर सम्मेलन किस देश में आयोजित किया जाएगा?
(a) Japan/जापान (b) Maldives/मालदीव
(c) Sri Lanka/श्रीलंका (d) Singapore/सिगापुर
Ans(b)

15. Who among the following has won the gold medal in Men's Rifle 3 Positions at 12th Sardar Sajjan Singh Sethi Memorial Masters competition? निम्नलिखित में से किसने **12** वीं सरदार सज्जन सिंह सेठी मेमोरियल मास्टर्स प्रतियोगिता में पुरूषों की राइफल **3** पदों में स्वर्ण पदक जीता है।
(a) Tinjit Dhanota/तिनजीत धनोटा
(b) Abbas Ansari/अब्बास अंसारी
(c) Aishwary Pratap Singh/ऐश्वर्याप्रताप सिंह
(d) Karam Lehal/करम लेहल
Ans(c)

16. When is the World Breastfeeding Week held?
विश्व स्तनपान सप्ताह कब आयोजित किया जाता है?
(a)August 1-7 /1-7 अगस्त
(b) July 25-31 / **25**–**31** जुलाई
(c) August 10-17/**10**–**17** अगस्त
(d) July 30-August 5/ जुलाई **30**–अगस्त **5**
Ans(a)

17. Who is the head of the reconstituted Group of Ministers (GoM) on Mob lynchings?
मब लिंचिग पर पुनर्गठित समूह **(GoM)**का प्रमुख कौन है।
(a) Ravi Shankar Prasad/रविशंकर
(b) Amit Shah/अमित शाह
(c) Nitin Gadkari/नितिन गडकरी
(d) S. Jaishankar/एस जयशंकर
Ans(b)

18. Governmentt launched One Nation-One Ration Card scheme on a pilot basis in 4 states. Which among the following is NOT one of them?
भारत ने **4** राज्यों में पायलट आधार पर वन नेशन राशन कार्ड योजना शुरू की।
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उनमें से एक नहीं है?
(a) Telangana/तेलंगाना
(b) Andhra Pradesh/आंध्रप्रदश

(c) Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र
(d) Madhya Pradesh/मध्य प्रदेश
Ans(d)

19. The 'Save Green, Stay Clean' campaign has been launched by which state to preserve the greenery of the state?
सेव ग्रीन, स्टे क्लीन अभियान किस राज्य द्वारा राज्य की हरियाली संरक्षित करने के लिए शुरू किया गया है?
(a) West Bengal/पक्षिम बंगाल
(b) Mizoram/मिजोरम
(c) Andhra Pradesh/आंध्र प्रदेश
(d) Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र
Ans(a)

20. Journalist and News Anchor Ravish Kumar was recently awarded the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award. Ramon Magsaysay was a former president of _____.
पत्रकार और समाचार एंकर रवीश कुमार को हाल ही तें प्रतिष्ठित रेमन मैग्सेसे पुरस्कार से सम्मालित किया गया है रेमन मैग्सेसे .... के पूर्व राष्ट्र–पति थे।
(a) Thailand/थाईलैड (b) Vietnam/वियतनाम
(c) Singapore/सिंगापुर (d) Philippines/फिलीपींस
Ans(d)

21. According to the data by the World Bank, India has emerged as _____ largest economy in the global GDP rankings in 2018.
विश्व बैक के आंकड़ो के अनुसार, भारत 2018 में वैश्विक जीन रैंकिंग में ..... सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में उभरा है।
(a) 6^{th} (b) 7th
(c) 5^{th} (d) 8^{th}
Ans(b)

22. Based on the Water Stress Index 2019, India is the _____ highest risk country globally in water crises
वाटर स्ट्रेस इंडेक्स 2019 के आधार पर, भारत जल संकटों में विश्विक स्तर पर..... सबसे अधिक जोखिम वाला देश है?
(a) 50^{th} (b) 46^{th}
(c) 32^{nd} (d) 68^{th}
Ans(b)

23. Malcolm Nash who passes away is associated with which sports?
मैल्कम नैश जिसका हाल ही में निधन हो गया है वह किस खेल से जुड़ा है?
(a)High Jump/हाई जंप (b) Badminton/बैडमिंटन
(c) Cricket/क्रिकेट (d) Archery/तीरंदाजी
Ans(c)

24. Government has introduced a new mobile app namely _____ in order to to assist farmers
सरकार ने किसानों की सहायता के लिये .... नाम से एक नया मोबाईल ऐप पेश किया है।
(a) Ghana/घाना (b) Vrishti/वृष्टि
(c) Varsha/वर्षा (d) Meghdoot/मेघदूत
Ans(d)

25. Which state has launched the 'Vhali Dikri Yojna', scheme for the welfare of girl child?
किस राज्य में बालिका कल्याण के लिए वली डिकरी योजना शुरू की गयी है।
(a) Gujarat/गुजरात (b) Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र
(c) Madhya Pradesh/मध्यप्रदेश(d) Punjab/पंजाब
Ans(a)

26. **President Kovind was recently honoured with National order of Merit, the highest award of which nation in the African Continent?**
राष्ट्रपति कोविंद को हाल ही में नेशनल आर्डर आफ मेरिट से सम्मानित किया गया, अफ्रीकी महाद्वीप में किस देश का सर्वोच्च पुरस्कार है
(a)Ghana/घाना (b) Niger/नाइजर
(c) Senegal/सेनेगल (d) Guinea/गिनी
Ans(d)

27. The QR-SAM surface-to-air missile was successfully test-fired by India on August 4, 2019. The missile has been developed by DRDO and _____
क्यूआर–एसएएम सतह से हवा हवा में मार करने वाली मिसाइल का 4 अगस्त, 2019 को भारत द्वारा सफलतापूर्वक परीक्षण किया गया था इस मिसाइल को DRDO और..... द्वारा विकसित किया गया है?
(a) Bharat Dynamics Limited/भारत डायनेमिक्स लिमिटेड
(b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited/हिंदुस्तान इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड
(c) Bharat Electronics Limited/भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड
(d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited/भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड
Ans(c)

28. Who among the following has bagged the gold in Women's 53 kg category the Poland Open wrestling tournament?
निम्नलिखित में से किसने महिलाओं के 53 किग्रा वर्ग में पोलैंड ओपन कुश्ती टूर्नामेंट में स्वर्ण जीता है?
(a)Ritu Phogat/रितु फोगाट
(b) Vinesh Phogat/विनेश फोगाट
(c) Neha Rathi/नेहा राठी
(d) Alka Tomar/नवजोत कौर
Ans(b)

29. Devadas Kanakala who passed away recently was a veteran actor of which filindustry? छेवदास कनकला जिनका हाल ही में निधन हो गया, वह किस फिल्म उद्योग के दिग्गज अभिनेता थे?
(a) Telugu/तेलगू (b) Malayalam/मलयालम
(c) Marathi/मराठी (d) Bengali/बंगाली
Ans(a)

30. Anant Setalvad who passed away recently was a veteran commentator of which of these sports? अनंत सेतलवाड़ जिनका हाल ही में निधन हो गया, इनमें से किस खेल के अनुभवी कमेंटेटर थे
(a) Football/फुटबॉल (b) Golf/गोल्फ
(c) Hockey/हाकी (d) Cricket/क्रिकेट
Ans(d)

31. What was the profession of Kanti Bhatt who died recently?
कांति भट्ट का पेशा क्या था, जिनकी हाल ही में मृत्यु हो गई?
(a)Actor/अभिनेता (b) Scientist/वैज्ञानिक
(c) Journalist/पत्रकार (d) Painter/पेंटर
Ans(c)

32. Which city will host the 2019 Regional Conference on Good Governance?
सुशासन पर 2019 क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन की मेजबानी कौन सा शहर करेगा?
(a) Kolkata/कोलकाता (b) Jaipur/जयपुर
(c) Indore/इंदौर (d) New Delhi/नई दिल्ली
Ans(b)

33. Professional cricketer Daniel Vettori has announced to retire from all forms of competitive cricket. He represented which country?
पेशेवर क्रिकेटर डैनियल विटोरी ने सभी प्रकार के प्रतिस्पर्धी क्रिकेट से संन्यास लेने की घोषणा की है। उन्होंने किस देश का प्रतिनिधित्व किया
(a) England/इंग्लैड़
(b) South Africa/दक्षिण अफ्रिका
(c) Australia/आस्ट्रेलिया
(d) New Zealand/न्यूजीलैंड
Ans(d)

34. Fast bowler Dale Steyn has announced his retirement from Test cricket He represented which country?
तेज गेदबाज डेलस्टेन ने टेस्ट क्रिकेट से संन्यास लेने की घोषणा की उन्होंने किस देश का प्रतिनिधित्व किया?
(a) England/इंग्लैंड
(b) South Africa/साउथ अफ्रिका
(c) Australia/आस्ट्रेलिया
(d) New Zealand/न्यूजीलैंड़
Ans(b)

35. The August 2019 subscription of the Sovereign Gold Bonds 2019-20 is which series of the bond?
अगस्त 2019 के सॉवरेन गोल्ड बॉन्ड्स 2019–20 की सदस्यता किस बॉड की श्रृंखला है?
(a) III (b) II
(c) IV (d) VI
Ans(a)

36. Name the person who Crosses English Channel on Hoverboard on 2nd Try.
डस व्यक्ति का नाम बताइये जिसने होवरबोर्ड पर दूसरे प्रयास में अंग्रेजी चैनल को पार किया?
(a) Franky Zapata/फ्रेंकी ज़पाटा
(b) Ronaldo Jerkin/रोनाल्डो जर्किन
(c) Keroin Watson/केरोलन वॉटसन
(d) Danniel Williamson/डेलियल विलियमसन
Ans(a)

37. Dwayne Johnson, has officially announced his retirement from World Wrestling Entertainment (WWE). He is popularly known as _____.
ड्वेन जॉनसन, ने आधिकारिक तौर पर वर्ल्ड रेसलिंग एंटरटेनमेंट (WWE से अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति की घोषणा की है। उन्हें लोकप्रिय रूप से – के रूप में जाना जाता है।)
(a) Kane/केन
(b) The Rock/द राक
(c) The Undertaker/द अंडरटेकर
(d) Big Show/बिग शो
Ans(b)

38. When is National Handloom Day observed annually?
राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा दिवस कब मनाया जाता हैं?
(a) August 3 / 3 अगस्त (b) August 4 / 4 अगस्त
(c) August 5 / 5 अगस्त (d) August 7 / 7 अगस्त
Ans(d)

39. Which of the following nation has been designated as a Currency Manipulator by the United States of America?
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को मुद्रा मैलिपुलेट के रूप में नामित किया गया है?
(a) Pakistan/पाकिस्तान (b) Japan/जापान
(c) Australia/आस्ट्रेलिया (d) China/चीन
Ans(d)

40. Who has taken over as the new director of IOC.
टोनएजीसी के नए निदेशक के रूप में किसने पदभार संभाला
(a) Rajesh Kumar Srivastava/राजेश केमार श्रीवास्तव
(b) A K Dwivedi/ए के द्विवेदी
(c) Sandeep Kumar Gupta/संदीप कुमार गुप्ता
(d) A K Sharma/के शर्मा
Ans(a)

50 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

ENGLISH

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-9) In this section three short passages, you will find several question based on the passage. First read the passage and then answer the question based on it. Give you answer on the basis of information given in the passage and opinion of the author.

PASSAGE – I

Computers have become indispensable in the modern times. From information to having fun, you can possibly do everything with the help of this amazing machine. For the modern day child, computers are vital and the amount of time that they devote on them has constantly been on the rise. One of the most popular things with children when it comes to the computer are video games or the computer games. From puzzles to racing, action to sports, strategy to adventure, computer games are possibly the biggest addiction with most children. With companies such as Sony and Microsoft going all out to promote Xbox and Play station to children worldwide, the allure to these games has only got better. These video games not only help in making child's brain sharper through mental stimulation but it also helps relieve them of anxiety or pain. In some cases, games have proved to aid in dyslexic kids reading better. Since adults also love playing games, it can be a time of bonding between adults and children, increasing the amount of time spent together especially when time spent by parents and children is very less nowadays. On the other hand, the addiction to these computer games can severely harm the child. Since children keep on playing for long hours, it can lead to eye damage. The impact of excessive visual medium is evident as a large number of children these days start wearing spectacles from an early age. Long hours of playing computer games can also result in headaches and dizziness.

1. One of the most popular things with children when it comes to the computer?
   (A) Xbox and Play station
   (B) Video games or the computer games
   (C) Puzzles to racing
   (D) Action to sports.
2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
   (a) Video games can be bonding time between adults and children.
   (b) Long hours of playing computer games can result in strengthening of eyesight and figure muscles.
   (c) Sony and Microsoft promote gaming.
   (d) Addiction to computer games can severely harm the child.
3. How has gaming been beneficial to dyslexic kids?
   (a) It has supported dyslexic kids in reading.
   (b) It has helped them in wearing spectacles from an early age.
   (c) It has become indispensable for them.
   (d) It has helped them in bond with their parents.

PASSAGE – II

Geography forms a part of social sciences and is one of the fields which is now heading towards a scientific form. Change is the law of nature and is also the fundamental of development and progress. Geography has passed through many stages and it was only in 1905 that geography was accorded an important place in the curriculum. Prof. A.Z. Herbertson contributed a lot in this development of geography. Nowadays geography means description of earth. Since earth is full of various things which could not be studied in isolation, it is quite difficult to describe everything we find on earth. Thus to overcome these difficulties certain principles have been formulated. These days an attempt is made to study earth as the home of man. Keeping this in view Prof E.A. Macnee has defined geography, "so, to give more explicit definition, Geography is the study of earth as the home of man or in other words geography is the study of the environment of man; physical, social, particularly in its relation to human activities". Prof. J. Fairgrieve defines Geography as, "The function of geography is to train future citizens to imagine accurately the conditions of the great world stage and so to help them to think safely about political and social problems in the world around"

4. According to the passage, what is true about Geography?
   (a) Geography is changing its law of nature.
   (b) Geography is heading towards scientific form
   (c) Geography is a must read subject
   (d) Geography is one of the loathed subjects.
5. According to the passage, who contributed towards the development of Geography?
   (A) Prof. A .Z. Herbertson (b) Prof. J. Fair
   (c) Prof E.A. Macnee (d) Human activities
6. When was Geography awarded an important place in the curriculum?
   (a) When f unction of Geography was defined
   (b) 1885
   (c) 1905
   (d) 1995

PASSAGE – III

Ruskin Bond is an Indian author of British descent. India's most adored writer Ruskin Bond, was born in Kasauli. Bond spent his early childhood in Jamnagar and Shimla. At the age of ten, Ruskin went to live at his grandmother's house in Dehradun after his father's death happened year from jaundice. Ruskin was raised by his mother and stepfather. He did his schooling from Bishop Cotton School in Shimla, from where he graduated in 1950

after winning several writing competitions in the school including the Irwin Divinity Prize and the Hailey Literature Prize. He wrote one of his first short stories, "Untouchable", at the age of sixteen in 1951.He moved to London and worked in a photo studio while searching for a publisher. After getting it published, Bond used the advance money to pay the sea passage to Bombay and settle in Dehradun. Since 1963 he has lived as a freelance writer in Mussorie, a town in the Himalayan foothills in Uttarakhand and lives with his adoptive family in Landour, Mussorie's Ivy Cottage, which has been his house since 1980. About what he likes the most about his life, he said, "That I have been able to write for so long. I started at the age of 16 or 17 and I am still writing. If I were not a professional writer who was getting published I would still write." In his essay, "On being an Indian", he explains his Indian identity, "Race did not make me one. Religion did not make me one. But history did. And in the long run, it's history that counts."

7. Ruskin Bond _____.
   (a) is a British Author
   (b) was born in Jamnagar
   (c) is an Indian because he was born in India
   (d) has won several prizes for his contri bution towards literature
8. In 1980, Ruskin Bond settled in Mussorie, what do you think was his age by then?
   (a) 29
   (b) 39
   (c) 45
   (d) Cannot be determined, on the basis of information given in the passage.
9. According to Ruskin Bond, why is he an Indian?
   (a) Because his parents have always lived in India.
   (b) Because he has a history with India.
   (c) Because he owns a house in India.
   (d) Because he was raised by his stepfather, an Indian Hindu.

Directions (Q. Nos. 10 - 19) Find synomym of the given word.

10. Ache
   (a) Comfort (b) Ease
   (c) Suffering (d) Relief
11. Adore
   (a) Hate (b) Admire
   (c) Aversion (d) Dislike
12. Aerial
   ((a) Ground (b) Elevated
   (c) Settle (d) Level
13. Agony
   (a) Torture (b) Success
   (c) Happiness (d) Soundness
14. Blaze
   (a) Glow (b) Calm
   (c) Numbness (d) Unconsciousness
15. Rigid
   (a) Limber (b) Lax
   (c) Inflexible (d) Pliant
16. Stagnate
   (a) Fester (b) Grow
   (c) Persuade (d) Terminate
17. Restore
   (a) Reconstitute (b) Soil
   (c) Complete (d) Injure
18. Regain
   (a) Forfeit (b) Worsen
   (c) Ruin (d) Attain
19. Defer
   (a) Hurry (b) Support
   (c) Aid (d) Stall

Directions (Q. Nos. 20 - 30) Choose the right Antonym of the word given in bold letters.

20. Trigger
   (a) Spark (b) Activate
   (c) Halt (d) Provoke
21. Persistent
   (a) Bound (b) Lazy
   (c) Constant (d) Steady
22. Reinforce
   (a) weaken (b) Boost
   (c) Carry (d) Energize
23. Rage
   (a) Heat (b) Happiness
   (c) Temper (d) Wrath
24. Optimize
   (a) Enhance (b) Perfect
   (c) Worsen (d) Improve
25. Valour
   (a) Fear (b) Heroism
   (c) Bravery (d) Endorse
26. Sanguine
   (a) Hopeful (b) Confident
   (c) Buoyant (d) Depressed
27. Solicit
   (a) Entreat (b) Answer
   (c) Approach (d) Accost
28. Remorse
   (a) Regret (b) Lament
   (c) Introspect (d) Satisfaction
29. Aversion
   (a) Indifferent (b) Dislike
   (c) Apathy (d) Fondness
30. Drift
   (a) Stumble (b) Float
   (c) Slide (d) Scud

Direction (Q. Nos. 31 – 40) You have been given a sentence in which there is some error. You are required to find out that part of sentence and mark it as your answer on the answer sheet. Error may be related to grammer, construction usage or anything else.

31. What a comfort to see that you (a)/ have organizing and planning (b)/ everything for us. (c)/ No Error (d)
32. Please note that you will be eligible for (a)/ the voucher only if you (b)/ had received this email. (c)/ No Error (d)
33. We take security very seriously and (a)/ we want to keep you in the loop on (b)/ important actions in our account. (c)/ No Error (d)
34. If you would still accepting posts, please (a)/ let me know so that I can put together (b)/ a draft for your approval. (c)/ No Error (d)
35. Intrigued by this (a)/ problem, I began search (b)/ for a solution. (c)/ No Error (d)
36. There is something (a)/ stored in for (b)/ everyone. (c)/ No Error (d)
37. We might supply so (a)/ much evidence in try to explain (b)/ it in so many ways. (c)/ No Error (d)
38. We hope devotees will (a)/ participate in the event and (b)/get spiritually benefit. (c)/ No Error (d)
39. My friend Sahib (a)/ is one of the best football player (b)/ in the country. (c)/ No error (d).
40. When she left the (a)/ house at 10 o'clock her (b)/ daughter was still at home. (c)/ No error (d).

Directions (Q. Nos. 41 - 50) In the following items, some parts of a sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labeled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose proper sequence and mark in your answer sheet.

41. India surprised
P: the world's fastest
Q: growing major economy
R: the world by becoming
(a) RPQ (b) RQP
(c) PQR (d) QPR

42. We can save paper
P: in electronic format
Q: and by not printing emails
R: by keeping documents
(a) QPR (b) PRQ
(c) RQP (d) RPQ

43. Some people
P: the presence of pears
Q: feel intimidated by
R: during the learning process
(a) PRQ (b) QPR
(c) RQP (d) RPQ

44. The object
P: is undoubtedly
Q: something fairly new
R: of adaptive e-learning
(a) PQR (b) QRP
(c) RQP (d) RPQ

45. Walking is the
P: exercise to
Q: best form of
R: remain healthy
(a) RPQ (b) QPR
(c) PQR (d) RQP

46. People who look
P : to support their beliefs
Q : down on abstract art
R : have several major arguments
(a) PQR (b) RQP
(c) QRP (d) PRQ

47. Biologists are often
P : a rigidly deterministic
Q : approach to behaviour
R : accused of taking
(a) PQR (b) RPQ
(c) QRP (d) PRQ

48. The India we inherited
P : that we have bequeathed our
Q : was wonderful, but the one
R : children is degraded in ever y way
(a) QPR (b) RQP
(c) PRQ (d) QRP

49. There is
P : getting defensive
Q : about our failure
R : no point
(a) PRQ (b) PQR
(c) RQP (d) RPQ

50. The reformer must know
P : people is the authentic
Q : that what moves
R : life, not mere writing
(a) QRP (b) RPQ
(c) QPR (d) PQR

ANSWER KEYS (ENGLISH)

1	**B**	**11**	**B**	**21**	**B**	**31**	**B**	**41**	**A**
2	**B**	**12**	**B**	**22**	**A**	**32**	**C**	**42**	**D**
3	**A**	**13**	**A**	**23**	**B**	**33**	**C**	**43**	**B**
4	**B**	**14**	**A**	**24**	**C**	**34**	**A**	**44**	**D**
5	**A**	**15**	**C**	**25**	**A**	**35**	**B**	**45**	**B**
6	**C**	**16**	**A**	**26**	**D**	**36**	**D**	**46**	**C**
7	**D**	**17**	**A**	**27**	**B**	**37**	**B**	**47**	**B**
8	**C**	**18**	**D**	**28**	**D**	**38**	**C**	**48**	**A**
9	**B**	**19**	**D**	**29**	**D**	**39**	**B**	**49**	**D**
10	**C**	**20**	**C**	**30**	**A**	**40**	**D**	**50**	**C**

भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्था | POLITY

45 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. The office of the 'Whip' is mentioned in:
'व्हीप' के कार्यालय का _____में उल्लेख किया गया है:

(a) Constitution of India./ भारत का संविधान

(b) Rules of the house./सभा के नियम

(c) In a separate Parliamentary Statute./ एक अलग संसदीय संविधान में

(d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(d) Sol. In India, the party whip directs the party members to stick to the party's stand on certain issues and directs them to vote as per the direction of senior party members. Whip cannot be used in all cases. For example, Political parties cannot issue any direction or whip to members to vote or not in Presidential poll. The implication of a not to follow a Whip on Member's part is to risk losing their seat in Parliament on account of defection. The office of Whip, in India, is mentioned neither in the Constitution nor in the rules of the house, nor in the Parliamentary statutes. It is based on the conventions of the Parliamentary government.

2. The Representatives of states & UT in the Rajya Sabha are elected by:
राज्यसभा में राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधि किसके द्वारा निर्वाचित किये जाते है?

1. The members of the State Legislative Assembly only./ केवल राज्य विधान सभा के सदस्य.

2. The elected members of the State Legislative Assembly only./ केवल राज्य विधान सभा के निर्वाचित सदस्य

3. The system of proportional representation by single transferrable vote./ एकल हस्तांतरण वोट द्वारा आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की प्रणाली.

4. The system of proportional representation by List./ सूची द्वारा आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की प्रणाली

(a) 1 & 3./ 1 और 3 (b) 1 & 4./ 1 और 4

(c) 2 & 3./ 2 और 3 (d) 2 & 4./ 2 और 4

Ans.(c) Sol. The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership of Rajya Sabha is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members, and current laws have provision for 245 members. Most of the members of the House are indirectly elected by state and territorial legislatures using single transferable votes, while the President can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. Members sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years.

3. Who appoints Ad hoc Committee on Parliament—
संसद में तदर्थ समिति की नियुक्ति कौन करता है?

(a) Speaker of Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष

(b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha/ राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष

(c) Both a & b/ दोनों a और b

(d) None of the above/ उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol. Ad hoc Committees are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they finish the task assigned to them and submit a report.

4. In the event of the President and the Vice-President not being available, who among the following will perform the functions of the President?
राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति की अनुपस्थिति की स्थिति में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन राष्ट्रपति के कार्यों का पालन करेगा?

(a) Prime Minister/ प्रधान मंत्री

(b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष

(c) Chief Justice of India/ भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश

(d) Senior most Governor of a State/ एक राज्य के वरिष्ठ राज्यपाल

Ans.(c) Sol. The Indian Parliament has enacted the law (The President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969) for the discharge of the functions of the President when vacancies occur in the offices of the President and of the Vice-President simultaneously, owing to removal, death, resignation of the incumbent or otherwise. In such an eventuality, the Chief Justice, or in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court of India available discharges the functions of the President until a newly elected President enters upon his office or a newly elected Vice-President begins to act as President under Article 65 of the Constitution, whichever is the earlier.For example, in 1969, when President Zakir Husain died in Office, Vice-President V. V. Giri served as the acting President of India. However, later, V.V Giri resigned from both posts (Acting President of India and Vice-President of India) as he became a candidate in the 1969 Presidential election in India. In this event, the then Chief Justice of India, Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah served as the acting President of India until the next President was elected.

5. Which one of the following statements regarding the Supreme Court of India is not correct?
भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

(a) It acts as the guardian of the liberties of the people of India/ यह भारत के लोगों की स्वतंत्रता के संरक्षक के रूप में कार्य करता है

(b) It acts as the guardian of the Constitution/ यह संविधान के संरक्षक के रूप में कार्य करता है

(c) It acts as the protector of the Directive Principles of State Policy/ यह राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के संरक्षक के रूप में कार्य करता है

(d) It has final power to investigate disputes regarding election of the President and Vice-President of India/ भारत के राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के संबंध में विवादों की जांच करने की अंतिम शक्ति है.

Ans.(c) Sol. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. While most of the Fundamental Rights are negative obligations on the state, DPSPs are positive obligations on the state, though not enforceable in a court of law.

6. In the Indian Parliamentary System, 'Vote on Account' is valid for how many months (except the year of elections)?
भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में, 'वोट पर खाता' कितने महीनों (चुनाव के वर्ष को छोड़कर) के लिए मान्य है?

(a) 2 months/ महीने (b) 3 months/ महीने
(c) 6 months/ महीने (d) 9 months/ महीने

Ans.(a) Sol. The Vote on Account is the special provision given to the government to obtain the vote of Parliament to withdraw money when the budget for the new financial year is not released or the elections are underway, and the caretaker government is in place. A vote on account stays valid for two months.

7. How many times a person can be elected as the President of India?
एक व्यक्ति को भारत के राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कितनी बार निर्वाचित किया जा सकता है?

(a) One time/एक बार (b) Two times/2 बार
(c) Three times/3 बार (d) No bar/कभी नहीं

Ans.(d) There is no such limit specified in Indian Constitution. So there is no bar on number of times a person can be elected as the President of India.

8. Which of the following provision needs a special majority in Parliament? निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रावधान को संसद में विशेष बहुमत की आवश्यकता है ?

(a) Change in Fundamental Rights/ मौलिक अधिकारों में बदलें

(b) Creation of New States/नए राज्यों का निर्माण

(c) Abolition of Legislative Councils in State/ राज्य में विधान परिषदों का उन्मूलन

(d) Rules and Procedures in Parliament/ संसद में नियम और प्रक्रियाएं

Ans.(a) A special majority is needed for changing provisions of Fundamental Rights.

9. Which article can be used by the President of India to declare national emergency? राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल घोषित करने के लिए भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा किस अनुच्छेद का उपयोग किया जा सकता है ?

(a) Article 32/ अनुच्छेद 32
(b) Article 352/ अनुच्छेद 352
(c) Article 360/ अनुच्छेद 360
(d) Article 365/ अनुच्छेद 365

Ans.(b) Article 352 of the Indian Constitution talks about the national emergency. National emergency is imposed whereby there is a grave threat to the security of India or any of its territory due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

10. Which amendment of the Constitution of India increased the age of retirement of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years ?
भारत के संविधान के किस संशोधन ने उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 60 से 62 वर्ष तक बढ़ा दी गयी है?

(a)10^{th} (b) 12th
(c) 15^{th} (d) 245th

Ans.(c) The 15th amendment of the Constitution of India increased the age of retirement of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years.

11. Constituent Assembly of India was founded in the year ? _____भारत की संविधान सभा की स्थापना वर्ष _____ में हुई थी ?

(a) 1940 (b) 1946
(c) 1947 (d) 1950

Ans.(b) The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, and it was implemented under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946.

12. _____ means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that ?_____ का अर्थ है उन मामलों से है जिन्हें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सीधे निचली अदालतों में जाने के बिना माना जा सकता है ?

(a) Original Jurisdiction/ मूल न्यायाधिकार
(b) Writ Jurisdiction/ रिट न्यायाधिकार
(c) Appellate Jurisdiction/ अपील न्यायाधिकार
(d) Advisory Jurisdiction/ सलाहकार न्यायाधिकार

Ans.(a) Original Jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that.

13. _____ means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to Supreme Court for advice ?
_____ का अर्थ है कि भारत का राष्ट्रपति किसी भी मामले को सार्वजनिक महत्व के संदर्भ या संविधान की व्याख्या में सलाह के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट को शामिल कर सकता है ?

(a) Original Jurisdiction/ मूल न्यायाधिकार
(b) Writ Jurisdiction/ रिट न्यायाधिकार
(c) Appellate Jurisdiction/ अपील न्यायाधिकार
(d) Advisory Jurisdiction/ सलाहकार न्यायाधिकार

Ans.(d) The Supreme Court has special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President of India under Article 143 of the Constitution.

14. "Trade unions" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India ?
"ट्रेड यूनियनों" को भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में दी गई _____ सूची में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है ?

(a) Union/संघ (b) State/राज्य
(c) Global/ वैश्विक (d) Concurrent/ समवर्ती

Ans.(d) Trade unions is listed in the Concurrent list given in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

15. In which year was All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) founded ?
किस वर्ष में अखिल भारतीय अन्ना द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कझागम (AIADMK) की स्थापना हुई थी ?

(a) 1949 (b) 1999
(c) 1972 (d) 1997

Ans.(c) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) is an Indian political party in the states of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. It is currently in power in Tamil Nadu and is the third largest party in the Lok Sabha. It is a Dravidian party and was founded by M. G. Ramachandran (popularly known as MGR) on 17 October 1972 as a breakaway faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).

16. The Advisory Powers of the Supreme Court of India imply that ? भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सलाहकार शक्तियों का अर्थ है ?

(a) it tenders advice to the Government of India on all constitutional matters/ यह सभी संवैधानिक मामलों पर भारत सरकार को सलाह देता है
(b) it tenders advice to the Prime Minister on legal matters/ यह प्रधान मंत्री को कानूनी मामलों पर सलाह देता है
(c) it tenders advice to the President on questions of law or fact which is of public importance/ यह कानून या तथ्य के प्रश्नों पर राष्ट्रपति को सलाह देता है जिसका सार्वजनिक महत्व है
(d) it has power to tender advice to all the above persons/ इसमें उपरोक्त सभी व्यक्तियों को सलाह देने की शक्ति है.

Ans.(c) Article 143 of the Constitution provides that if at any time the President thinks that a question of law or fact has arisen or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to the Supreme Court for consideration and the Court, after such hearing, as it thinks fit, reports to the President its opinion thereon.

17. The provisions of the Constitution relating to the establishment and abolition of the Legislative Councils can be amended by ?
विधान परिषदों की स्थापना और उन्मूलन से संबंधित संविधान के प्रावधानों में संशोधन किसके द्वारा किया जा सकता है?

(a) simple majority of the Parliament/ संसद के साधारण बहुमत
(b) two-thirds majority of the two Houses of Parliament/ संसद के दो सदनों के दो तिहाई बहुमत
(c) two-thirds majority of the two Houses of Parliament and majority of the states/ अधिकांश राज्यों और संसद के दो सदनों के दो तिहाई बहुमत
(d) none of the above/ उपरोक्त में से कोई भी नहीं

Ans.(a) Sol.When a legislative council is created or abolished, the Constitution of India is also changed. However, still, such type of law is not considered a Constitution Amendment Bill. (Article 169). The resolution to create and abolish a state legislative council is to be assented by the President also.

18. The judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they reach the age of ?
सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश तब तक कार्य करते हैं जब तक कि वे _____उम्र तक नहीं पहुंच जाते है ?

(a) 58 years/58 वर्ष
(b) 60 years/60 वर्ष
(c) 65 years/65 वर्ष
(d) there is no upper age limit/ कोई ऊपरी आयु सीमा नहीं है

Ans.(c) The Supreme Court of India(Articles 124-147) comprises the Chief Justice and 30 other Judges appointed by the President of India. Supreme Court Judges retire upon attaining the age of 65 years.

19. Rajya Sabha is not ?..... राज्यसभा ..... नहीं है ?

(a) a permanent body/ एक स्थायी निकाय

(b) subject to dissolution/ विघटन के अधीन

(c) an elected body / एक निर्वाचित निकाय

(d) essential body/ आवश्यक निकाय

Ans.(b)Article 80 of the Constitution lays down the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha as 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President and 238 are representatives of the States and of the two Union Territories. The present strength of Rajya Sabha, however, is 245, out of which 233 are representatives of the States and Union territories of Delhi and Puducherry and 12 are nominated by the President. The members nominated by the President are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service

20. The Right to Freedom of Religion granted by the Indian Constitution implies that the Indian citizens ?
भारतीय संविधान द्वारा दिए गए धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार का तात्पर्य है यह है कि भारतीय नागरिक ?

(a) are free to have faith in a religion other than the state religion/ राज्य धर्म के अलावा किसी अन्य धर्म में विश्वास करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं

(b) have to follow the religion of the state/ राज्य के धर्म का पालन करना है

(c) have the freedom to profess, practice or propagate a religion of their choice/ अपनी पसंद के धर्म का मूल्यांकन, अभ्यास या प्रसार करने की आजादी है.

(d) not having faith in some religion shall not be appointed to government offices/ कुछ धर्मों में विश्वास करने वाले सरकारी अधिकारियों को नियुक्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिए.

Ans.(c)Freedom of religion in India is a fundamental right guaranteed by Article 25-28 of the Constitution of India.

21. The quorum for the Indian Parliament is ?
भारतीय संसद के लिए कोरम है ?

(a) 40 members/40 सदस्य

(b) 50 members/50 सदस्य

(c) one-tenth of total membership/ कुल सदस्यता का एक दसवां हिस्सा

(d) one-twelfth of total membership/ कुल सदस्यता का एक बारहवां

(d) Bihar/ बिहार

Ans.(c) Article 100 of the Constitution of India stipulates that at least 10% of total number of members of the House must be present to constitute the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament.

22. The oath of office to the President is conducted by ? राष्ट्रपति को कार्यालयी शपथ किसके द्वारा दिलाई जाती है ?

(a) the Chief Justice of India/ भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश

(b) the Prime Minister/ प्रधान मंत्री

(c) the Vice-President of India/ भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति

(d) none of the above/ उपरोक्त में से कोई भी नहीं

Ans.(a) The oath of office to the president of india(Article 60) is administered by honourable chief justice of india . And in his absence senior most judge of supreme court takes the charge for administering oath to newly elected president. Honourable Chief justice of India (CJI) administers the oath of office to the president of India.

23. The power of judicial review enjoyed by the Supreme Court in India under ?
भारत में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा न्यायिक समीक्षा की शक्ति _____अनुच्छेद द्वारा प्राप्त है ?

(a) Articles 226 / अनुच्छेद 226

(b) Articles 32/ अनुच्छेद 32

(c) Articles 227/ अनुच्छेद 227

(d) Articles 30 / अनुच्छेद 30

Ans.(b) In regard to the Supreme Court Articles 32 and 136 of the Constitution, the judiciary in India has come to control by judicial review every aspect of governmental and public functions.

24. Which one of the following qualifications for the office of the Vice-President of India has been wrongly listed ? भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति के कार्यालय के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी योग्यता अनुचित ढंग से सूचीबद्ध की गई है?

(a) he must be a citizen of India/ वह भारत का नागरिक होना चाहिए

(b) he must have completed the age of thirty-five years/ उसकी पैंतीस वर्ष की आयु पूरी होनी चाहिए

(c) he must be a member of the Rajya Sabha/ वह राज्य सभा का सदस्य होना चाहिए

(d) he must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority, subject to the control of said governments/ उसे भारत सरकार या किसी भी राज्य सरकार या किसी स्थानीय या अन्य प्राधिकारी के तहत किसी लाभ के पद पर नहीं होना चाहिए.

Ans.(c) Article 63 of Indian Constitution states that "there shall be a Vice-President of India." The Vice-President acts as President in the absence of the President due to death, resignation, impeachment, or other situations.The Vice-President of India is also ex officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

25. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly can be removed from the office before his normal term by ?
विधानसभा के सभापति को अपने सामान्य कार्यकाल से पहले कार्यालय से किसके द्वारा बर्खास्त किया जा सकता है ?

(a) the Chief Minister/ मुख्यमंत्री

(b) the Governor/ राज्यपाल

(c) the Legislative Assembly by passing a resolution by a majority or its total membership./ विधान सभा की कुल सदस्यता बहुमत द्वारा पारित किये गये प्रस्ताव से

(d) none of the above/ उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Article 178 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Speaker to preside over the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of an Indian State as Article 93 provides for a similar Speaker in the Lok Sabha.

26. The Union Government can give directions to the State Governments ?
केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दे सकती है ?

(a) only with regard to subjects in the Union List/ केवल संघ सूची के विषयों के संबंध में

(b) only with regard to subjects in the Concurrent List/ केवल समवर्ती सूची के विषयों के संबंध में

(c) even with regard to the subjects in the State List/ राज्य सूची में विषयों के संबंध में भी

(d) none of the above/ उपरोक्त में से कोई भी नहीं

Ans.(c)The Constitution of India provides for a division of powers between the Union (Centre) and states. It divides all the subjects into 3 lists – Union List, State List and Concurrent List The Union List describes the subjects under the control Centre Government, the State List describes the subjects under the jurisdiction of states am the Concurrent List describes the subjects which are under the joint jurisdiction of the Centre of States. The subjects which do not fall in these lists i.e. residuary subjects have been given to the Centre.

27. The Directive Principles were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to ? संविधान में निर्देशक सिद्धांतों को _____की दृष्टि से सम्मिलित किया गया था ?

(a) ensure a democratic government in the country/ देश में लोकतांत्रिक सरकार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

(b) provide a strong central government/ एक मजबूत केंद्र सरकार के लिए

(c) establish welfare state/ कल्याणकारी राज्य स्थापित करने के लिए

(d) raise the living standard of the weaker sections of society/ समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के जीवन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए.

Ans.(c) Part IV of Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of our State Policy (DPSP).The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. While most of the Fundamental Rights are negative obligations on the state, DPSPs are positive obligations on the state, though not enforceable in a court of law.

28. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with Right to property?
भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद संपत्ति के अधिकार से संबंधित है?

(a) Article 100/ अनुच्छेद 100

(b) Article 200/ अनुच्छेद 200

(c) Article 300A/ अनुच्छेद 300 ए

(d) Article 330/ अनुच्छेद 330

Ans.(c) After the 44th constitutional amendment, the right to property is became a constitutional right instead of a fundamental right under article 300 A.

29. Central Vigilance Commission was set up on the recommendation of ?
केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग _____की सिफारिश पर स्थापित की गयी थी ?

(a) Administrative Reforms Commission of India/ भारत के प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग

(b) Gorwala Report/ गोरवाला रिपोर्ट

(c) Kripalani Committee/ कृपलानी समिति

(d) Santhanam Committee/ संथनम समिति

Ans.(d) The Central Vigilance Commission was set up by the Government in February,1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam, to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance.

30. Which of the following is exclusively a committee of the Lower House ?
निम्न में से कौन सा निचले सदन की एक समिति है?

(a) Committee on Assurances/ आश्वासन समिति

(b) Committee on Delegated Legislation/ प्रतिनिधि कानून पर समिति

(c) Committee on Public Undertakings/ सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों पर समिति

(d) Estimates Committee/ प्राक्कलन समिति

Ans.(d) Estimates Committee is a Parliamentary Committee in India consisting of 30 members, elected every year by the lower

chamber of the Parliament – Lok Sabha – from amongst its Members, to examine the budget estimates of the Union Government.

31. The Speaker's vote in the Lok Sabha is called ? लोकसभा में अध्यक्ष के मत को क्या कहा जाता है ?

(a) Casting Vote/निर्णायक मत

(b) Sound Vote/ध्वनि मत

(c) Direct Vote/प्रत्यक्ष मत

(d) Indirect Vote/अप्रत्यक्ष मत

Ans.(a) The Speaker does not vote in the House except on those rare occasions when there is a tie at the end of a decision. Till date, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has not been called upon to exercise this unique casting vote.

32. As per the Constitution of India, how many members are represented by the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha ? भारत के संविधान के अनुसार, लोकसभा में केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा कितने सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाता है?

(a) 18 (b) 20
(c) 22 (d) 24

Ans.(b) The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is now 552 (530 members to represent States, 20 to represent Union Territories, and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President

33. Union Budget is always presented first in ? केंद्रीय बजट हमेशा पहले _____ में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है ?

(a) The Lok Sabha/लोकसभा

(b) The Rajya Sabha/राज्यसभा

(c) Joint Session of the Parliament/संसद का संयुक्त सत्र

(d) The State Assemblies/राज्य विधानसभा

Ans.(a) The Union Budget of India, also referred to as the Annual Financial Statement in the Article 112 of the Constitution of India, is the annual budget of the Republic of India.

34. The Council of Ministers of Indian Union is collectively responsible to the ? भारतीय संघ के मंत्रिपरिषद सामूहिक रूप से किसके प्रति जवाबदेह हैं ?

(a) President /राष्ट्रपति

(b) Prime Minister/प्रधान मंत्री

(c) Rajya Sabha/राज्य सभा

(d) Lok Sabha/लोक सभा

Ans.(d) Pursuant to Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is responsible collectively to the lower house of the Indian parliament, called the Lok Sabha (House of People).

35. The allocation of seats in the present Lok Sabha is based on which one of the following Census ? वर्तमान लोकसभा में सीटों का आवंटन निम्न में से किस जनगणना पर आधारित है ?

(a) 1971 (b) 1981
(c) 1991 (d) 2001

Ans.(a) Population is the basis of allocation of seats of the Lok Sabha. As far as possible, every State gets representation in the Lok Sabha in proportion to its population.The 84th Amendment Act has frozen the total number of existing seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of 1971 Census.

36. What is the minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha ?किसी उम्मीदवार के लिए लोकसभा चुनाव लड़ने की न्यूनतम आयु क्या है ?

(a) 18 years/18 वर्ष

(b) 21 years/21 वर्ष

(c) 25 years/ 25 वर्ष

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Article 84 (Part V.—The Union) of Indian Constitution sets qualifications for being a member of Lok Sabha.The minimum age of the candidate should not be less than 25 years of age.

37. The state wise allocation of seats in Lok Sabha is based on the 1971 Census. Upto which year does this remain intact ? लोकसभा में सीटों का राज्यवार आवंटन 1971 की जनगणना पर आधारित है. यह किस वर्ष तक बरकरार रहेगा?

(a) 2011 (b) 2021
(c) 2026 (d) 2031

Ans.(c) The Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act 1976 imposed a freeze on the population figure for readjustment at the 1971 census and has been extended by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act 2001 till 2026.

38. The quorum of Lok Sabha is ? लोकसभा का कोरम है ?

(a) 1/5th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/5

(b) 1/6th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/6

(c) 1/8th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/8

(d) 1/10th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/10

Ans.(d) Article 100 of the Constitution of India stipulates that at least 10% of total number of members of the House must be present to constitute the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament.

39. Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha ? राज्यसभा को भंग करने में सक्षम कौन है?

(a) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha/राज्यसभा अध्यक्ष

(b) The President/राष्ट्रपति

(c) The Joint-Session of Parliament/ संसद का संयुक्त सत्र

(d) None/कोई नहीं

Ans.(d) The Rajya Sabha meets in continuous sessions, and unlike the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, is not subject to dissolution.

40. Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of ? किस मामले में राज्यसभा को लोकसभा से अधिक शक्ति का आनंद प्राप्त होता है ?

(a) Money bills/धन विधेयक

(b) None-money bills/ गैर-धन विधेयक

(c) Setting up of new All India Services/ नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की स्थापना

(d) Amendment of the Constitution/ संविधान में संशोधन

Ans.(c) The constitution under Article 312 provides for All India Civil Services branches to be set up by giving the power to the Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Parliament of India) to resolve by a two-thirds majority to establish new all-India services.

41. he salary of the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court : मुख्य न्यायाधीश और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्य न्यायाधीशों का वेतन:

(a) cannot be reduced under any circumstances/ किसी भी परिस्थिति में कम नहीं किया जा सकता है

(b) can be reduced by Parliament by a two-thirds majority/ संसद के दो तिहाई बहुमत द्वारा कम किया जा सकता है.

(c) can be reduced during the national emergency/ राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के दौरान कम किया जा सकता है

(d) can be reduced during the financial emergency/ वित्तीय आपातकाल के दौरान कम किया जा सकता है

Ans.(d) Sol. Article 125 of the Indian constitution leaves it to the Indian parliament to determine the salary, other allowances, leave of absence, pension, etc. of the supreme court judges. However, the parliament cannot alter any of these privileges and rights to the judge's disadvantage after his/her appointment.The Financial Emergency provided under Article 360. It provides that if the President is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any of its part is threatened; he may declare a state of Financial Emergency. The President may ask the States to reduce the salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons in government service.

42. The Central Government can legislate on a subject in the State List : केंद्र सरकार राज्य सूची में किसी विषय पर कानून बना सकती है:

(a) if the Parliament passes a resolution / यदि संसद एक प्रस्ताव पारित करती है

(b) if the President issues an ordinance to this / यदि राष्ट्रपति यह करने के लिए एक अध्यादेश जारी करता है

(c) the Supreme Court grants necessary authority to the Parliament/ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय संसद को आवश्यक अधिकार देता है

(d) the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority declaring that particular subject in the State list to be of national importance/ राज्य सभा ने उस विशेष विषय को राष्ट्रीय महत्व घोषित करने के लिए दो-तिहाई बहुमत से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया

Ans.(d) Sol. Though under ordinary circumstances the Central Government does not possess power to legislate on subjects enumerated in the State List, but under certain special conditions the Union Parliament can make laws even on these subjects.a) In the National Interest (Art.249),b) Under Proclamation of National Emergency(Art.250),c) By Agreement between States (Art. 252),d) To Implement Treaties (Art. 253),e) Under Proclamation of President's Rule (Art.356)

43. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Directive principle? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा निर्देश सिद्धांत के रूप में अनुचित ढंग से सूचीबद्ध किया गया है?

(a) provision of adequate means of livelihood for all the citizens/ सभी नागरिकों के लिए आजीविका के पर्याप्त साधनों का प्रावधान

(b) provision of employment facilities to all able-bodied persons/ सभी सक्षम व्यक्तियों को रोजगार सुविधाओं का प्रावधान

(c) protection of workers, especially children/ विशेष रूप से बच्चों, श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा

(d) securing of equal pay for equal work to both men and women/ पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों के समान काम के लिए बराबर वेतन

Ans.(b) Sol. Part IV, Articles 36-51 of the Indian constitution constitutes the Directive Principles of State Policy which contain the

broad directives or guidelines to be followed by the State while establishing policies and laws. The legislative and executive powers of the state are to be exercised under the purview of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution.

44. Which one of the following legislative powers of the State Council of Ministers has been wrongly listed?
मंत्रियों की राज्य परिषद की निम्नलिखित विधायी शक्तियों में से कौन सा अनुचित ढंग से सूचीबद्ध किया गया है?

(a) it summons and prorogues the session of either or both the Houses of the State Legislature/ यह राज्य विधानमंडल के दोनों या दोनों सदनों के सत्र को बुलाता है और स्थगित करता है

(b) it determines the business and time-table of the State Legislature/ यह राज्य विधानमंडल के व्यापार और समय सारणी निर्धारित करता है.

(c) most of the important bills are introduced in the State Legislature by the Council of Ministers/अधिकांश महत्वपूर्ण बिल राज्य विधानमंडल में मंत्रियों की परिषद द्वारा पेश किए जाते हैं

(d) none of the above/ उपरोक्त में से कोई भी नही

Ans.(a) Sol. The governor summons the sessions of both houses of the state legislature and prorogues them. The governor can even dissolve the Vidhan Sabha. These powers are formal and the governor while using these powers must act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

45. The subjects on which both the Centre and State Governments can legislate are contained in
जिन विषयों पर केंद्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों कानून बना सकते हैं वे _____में शामिल हैं.

(a) the Union List / संघ सूची

(b) the State List/ राज्य सूची

(c) Concurrent List / समवर्ती सूची

(d) Residuary List/ अवशिष्ट सूची

Ans.(c) Sol. The Concurrent List or List-III(Seventh Schedule) is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.It includes the power to be considered by both the central and state government.

भूगोल | GEOGRAPHY

50 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. The largest herbarium of India is located at –
भारत का सबसे बड़ा वनस्पति संग्रहालय कहाँ स्थित है?
(a) Kolkata/ कोलकाता (b) Lucknow/ लखनऊ
(c) Mumbai/ मुंबई (d) Coimbatore/ कोयंबटूर
Ans.(a) Sol. The largest herbarium in India is Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkata. It consists of 1000000 number of specimens.
2. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called?
मिट्टी के पानी के माध्यम से शीर्ष मिट्टी से अवभूमि तक खनिजों का स्थानांतरण कहा जाता है?
(a) Percolation/ अन्तथ स्त्रवण
(b) Conduction/ प्रवाहकत्त्व
(c) Leaching/ लीचिंग
(d) Transpiration/ स्वेद
Ans.(c) Sol. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called leaching.
3. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called _____.
पृथ्वी की सतह के नीचे पिघले हुए चट्टानों को _____ कहा जाता है.
(a) Basalt/ असिताश्म
(b) Laccolith/लाक्कोलिथ
(c) Lava/लावा
(d) Magma/मैग्मा
Ans.(d) Sol. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called Magma.
4. Sariska and Ranthambore are the reserves for which of the following ?
सरिस्का और रणथंभौर निम्नलिखित में से किसका रिज़र्व है?
(a) Lion/ शेर (b) Deer/हिरण
(c) Tiger/बाघ (d) Bear/भालू
Ans.(c) Sol. Sariska National Park and Ranthambore National Park are situated in Rajasthan. Both of them are tiger reserves
5. The longest sea beach in India is –
भारत का सबसे लंबा समुद्री तट है-
(a) Chapora beach/ चापोरा समुद्र तट
(b) Diu beach/ दीव समुद्र तट
(c) Aksa beach/ अक्सा समुद्र तट
(d) Marina beach/ मरीना बीच
Ans.(d) Sol. Marina Beach in Chennai is the longest natural beach in India
6. Where is Saddle Peak in Andaman and Nicobar Island situated? अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप में सैडल पीक कहाँ स्थित है?
(a) Great Nicobar / ग्रेट निकोबार
(b) Middle Andaman/ मध्य अंडमान
(c) Little Andaman / लिटिल अंडमान
(d) Northern Andaman/ उत्तरी अंडमान
Ans.(d) Sol. Saddle Peak or Saddle Hill is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
7. What is the name of the disputed coastal area located far from Gujarat coast in between India and Pakistan? भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच गुजरात तट से दूर विवादित तटीय क्षेत्र का नाम क्या है?
(a) Gulf of Cambay / कैंबे की खाड़ी
(b) Sir Creek/ सर क्रीक
(c) Gulf of Khambhat / खंभात की खाड़ी
(d) Mouth of Indus/ सिंधु का मुंह
Ans.(b) Sol. Sir Creek is a 96 km tidal estuary on the border of India and Pakistan. The creek, which opens up into the Arabian Sea, divides the Gujarat state of India from the Sindh province of Pakistan.
8. India's neighbor country with minimum area is-
न्यूनतम क्षेत्र वाला भारत का पड़ोसी देश है-
(a) Bhutan/भूटान (b) Nepal/नेपाल
(c) Sri lanka/ श्री लंका(d) Bangladesh/बांग्लादेश
Ans.(a) Sol. Bhutan is a small country in the Himalayas between the Tibet Autonomous Region of China and India.
9. The largest herbarium of India is located at –
भारत का सबसे बड़ा वनस्पति संग्रहालय कहाँ स्थित है?
(a) Kolkata/ कोलकाता (b) Lucknow/ लखनऊ
(c) Mumbai/ मुंबई (d) Coimbatore/ कोयंबटूर
Ans.(a) Sol. The largest herbarium in India is Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkata. It consists of 1000000 number of specimens.
10. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called? मिट्टी के पानी के माध्यम से शीर्ष मिट्टी से अवभूमि तक खनिजों का स्थानांतरण कहा जाता है?
(a) Percolation/ अन्तथ स्त्रवण
(b) Conduction/ प्रवाहकत्त्व
(c) Leaching/ लीचिंग
(d) Transpiration/ स्वेद
Ans.(c) Sol. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called leaching.

11. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called _____. पृथ्वी की सतह के नीचे पिघले हुए चट्टानों को _____कहा जाता है.
    (a) Basalt/ असिताश्म (b) Laccolith/लाक्कोलिथ
    (c) Lava/लावा (d) Magma/मैग्मा
    Ans.(d) Sol. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called Magma.
12. Sariska and Ranthambore are the reserves for which of the following ? सरिस्का और रणथंभौर निम्नलिखित में से किसका रिज़र्व है?
    (a) Lion/ शेर (b) Deer/हिरण
    (c) Tiger/बाघ (d) Bear/भालू
    Ans.(c) Sol. Sariska National Park and Ranthambore National Park are situated in Rajasthan. Both of them are tiger reserves
13. The longest sea beach in India is – भारत का सबसे लंबा समुद्री तट है-
    (a) Chapora beach/ चापोरा समुद्र तट
    (b) Diu beach/ दीव समुद्र तट
    (c) Aksa beach/ अक्सा समुद्र तट
    (d) Marina beach/ मरीना बीच
    Ans.(d) Sol. Marina Beach in Chennai is the longest natural beach in India
14. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called _____. भूमध्य रेखा क्षेत्रों में तीव्र वाष्पीकरण के कारण होने वाली वर्षा को _____ कहा जाता है
    (a) Orographic rainfall / भौगोलिक वर्षा
    (b) Cyclonic rainfall/ चक्रवात वर्षा
    (c) Frontal rainfall/ फ्रंटल वर्षा
    (d)Convectional rainfall/ वाहनिक वर्षा
    Ans.(d) Sol. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called Conventional rainfall
15. The Andaman is separated from Nicobar by which water body? अंडमान निकोबार से किस जलीय निकाय द्वारा अलग किया गया है?
    (a) 11° channel / 11° चैनल
    (b) 10° Channel / 10° चैनल
    (c) Palk Strait / पाक जलडमरूमध्य
    (d) Gulf of Mannar / मन्नार की खाड़ी
    Ans.(b) Sol. The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal.
16. The Ghatampur thermal power plant recently approved by Cabinet is to be setup in ? हाल ही में कैबिनेट द्वारा अनुमोदित घटमपुर थर्मल पावर प्लांट _____ में स्थापित किया जाना है –
    (a) Rajasthan/ राजस्थान
    (b) Uttar Pradesh/ उत्तर प्रदेश
    (c) Karnataka/ कर्नाटक
    (d) Madhya Pradesh/ मध्य प्रदेश
    Ans.(b) Sol. Ghatampur Thermal Power Station is an upcoming coal-based thermal power plant located in Ghatampur in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.
17. The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is – वह परत जहां बढ़ती ऊंचाई के साथ तापमान में कमी पूरी तरह से अनुपस्थित है-
    (a) Troposphere/ क्षोभ मंडल
    (b) Ionosphere/ आयनमंडल
    (c) Stratosphere/ स्ट्रैटोस्फियर
    (d) Mesosphere/ मीसोस्फीयर
    Ans.(c) Sol. The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is Stratosphere. Temperature rise as one move upward through the stratosphere.
18. What is Dakshin Gangotri? दक्षिणी गंगोत्री क्या है?
    (a) River valley in Andhra Pradesh/ आंध्र प्रदेश में नदी घाटी
    (b) Unmanned station located in Antarctica/ अंटार्कटिका में स्थित मानव रहित स्टेशन
    (c) Second source of River Ganga/ गंगा नदी का दूसरा स्रोत
    (d) Island in the Indian Ocean/ हिंद महासागर में द्वीप
    Ans.(b) Sol. Dakshin Gangotri was the first scientific base station of India situated in Antarctica, part of the Indian Antarctic Program. It is an unmanned station. Dakshin Gangotri was built in 1983 but was buried in ice and abandoned around 1991.
19. The 'Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal' was constituted to resolve the water sharing between ?निम्नलिखित में से किसके मध्य पानी के साझाकरण को हल करने के लिए 'नर्मदा जल विवाद ट्रिब्यूनल' का गठन किया गया था?
    (a) Gujarat and Rajasthan/गुजरात और राजस्थान
    (b) Gujarat and Maharashtra/ गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र
    (c) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh/ गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश
    (d) Gujarat and Daman and Diu/ गुजरात और दमन और दीव
    Ans.(c) Sol. The 'Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal' was constituted to resolve the water sharing between Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in 6th October 1969.
20. The beach sands of Kerala are rich in – केरल के समुद्र तट रेत किसमें समृद्ध हैं?

(a) Calcium/ कैल्शियम(b) Radium/ रेडियम

(c) Thorium/ थोरियम(d) Manganese/ मैंगनीज

Ans.(c) Sol. The beach sands of Kerala are rich in Thorium.

21. The largest irrigation canal in India is _____?
भारत में सबसे बड़ा सिंचाई नहर _____है.

(a) Yamuna canal/ यमुना नहर

(b) Indira Gandhi canal/ इंदिरा गांधी नहर

(c) Sirhind canal/ सरहिंद नहर

(d)Upper Bari Doab canal/ ऊपरी बारी डोब नहर

Ans.(b) Sol. The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India and one of the largest irrigation project in the world. Indira Gandhi Canal is 649 km long and consists of Rajasthan feeder canal and Rajasthan main canal and runs through 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and remaining 492 km in Rajasthan.

22. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India?
भारत में बिजली उत्पादन के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कच्ची सामग्री है?

(a) Mineral Oil/ खनिज तेल

(b) Natural Gas/प्राकृतिक गैस

(c) Uranium/ यूरेनियम

(d) Coal / कोयला

Ans.(d) Sol. Coal is the most important raw material for generation of power in India.

23. What is Latent Heat ? गुप्त ऊष्मा क्या है ?

(a) Energy in a form of heat needed to convert the water into gaseous form/ पानी को गैसीय रूप में बदलने के लिए ऊष्मा के रूप में आवश्यक ऊर्जा

(b) Energy in a form of heat needed to convert the gaseous into water form/ गैसीय को पानी के रूप में बदलने के लिए ऊष्मा के रूप में में आवश्यक ऊर्जा

(c) Amount of heat present in the environment/ पर्यावरण में मौजूद ऊष्मा की मात्रा

(d) None of the above/ उपरोक्त में से कोई भी नहीं

Ans.(a) Sol.Latent heat is the heat energy per mass unit required for a phase change to occur. Normally when heat energy is added to or removed from an object, the temperature of the object changes; however, during phase changes, the temperature of an object stays constant. The temperature remains the same because energy is required for an object to change phases.So when you add heat to a liquid, you are actually causing the molecules to vibrate. The latent heat is the energy required to change the molecular movement. Each substance has a unique latent heat value.

24. What is dew point? ओसांक क्या है ?

(a) The temperature at which an air becomes unsaturated/ वह तापमान जिस पर एक हवा असंतृप्त हो जाती है

(b) The temperature at which an air becomes cold from warm/ वह तापमान जिस पर हवा गर्म से ठंडी हो जाती है

(c) The temperature at which an air becomes saturated/ वह तापमान जिस पर एक हवा संतृप्त हो जाती है

(d) None of the above/ उपरोक्त में से कोई भी नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol.The dew point is the temperature to which air must be cooled to become saturated with water vapor. When further cooled, the airborne water vapor will condense to form liquid water.

25. Radiation inversion occurs only on _____?
विकिरण विलोमन केवल _____ पर होता है ?

(a) Air surface/ वायु सतह

(b) Ocean surface/ महासागर की सतह

(c) Land surface/ भूतल

(d) none of the above/ उपरोक्त में से कोई भी नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol.A radiation inversion commonly occurs when the evening air is still and there are no clouds to trap heat. Surface temperature drops as longwave radiation emitted by the Earth escapes to space. Since a land surface radiates more heat than the air, ground is cooled more rapidly than the air at great heights during night time. Consequently the coldest air lies at the ground and is overlaid by warmer air.

26. The comparative ratio between humidity of certain area with the maximum limit is called ?
कुछ क्षेत्र की आर्द्रता के अधिकतम सीमा के साथ के तुलनात्मक अनुपात को क्या कहा जाता है ?

(a) relative strength/ सापेक्ष क्षमता

(b) relative humidity/ सापेक्षिक आर्द्रता

(c) ultra humidity/ अति आर्द्रता

(d) mild humidity/ हल्की आर्द्रता

Ans.(b) Sol.Relative humidity is the ratio of the current absolute humidity to the highest possible absolute humidity (which depends on the current air temperature). A reading of 100 percent relative humidity means that the air is totally saturated with water vapor and cannot hold any more, creating the possibility of rain.

27. Which these are example of Igneous rock ? इनमें से क्या आग्नेय चट्टान के उदाहरण हैं ?

1.Granites/ ग्रेनाइट 2.Basalt/ बेसाल्ट

3.Marble/ संगमरमर 4.Sandstones/ बलुआ पत्थर

(a) 1 and 2 only/केवल 1 और 2

(b) 2 and 3 only/केवल 2 और 3

(c) 1 and 3 only/केवल 1 और 3

(d) All of the above/उपरोक्त सभी

Ans.(a) Sol.Igneous rocks form from the cooling of magma – molten materials in the earth's crust.

28. Marbles are formed due to change in _____? में परिवर्तन के कारण मार्बल का निर्माण होता है ?

(a) Clay/ मिट्टी (b) Limestones/ चूना पत्थर

(c) Sandstones/ बलुआ पत्थर(d) Granite/ ग्रेनाइट

Ans.(b) Sol.Marble is a metamorphic rock that forms when limestone is subjected to the heat and pressure of metamorphism. It is composed primarily of the mineral calcite ($CaCO_3$) and usually contains other minerals, such as clay minerals, micas, quartz, pyrite, iron oxides, and graphite.

29. Which rocks are called primary rocks ? कौन सी चट्टानों को प्राथमिक चट्टान कहा जाता है ?

(a) Sedimentary rocks/ अवसादी चट्टानें

(b) Metamorphic rocks/ रूपांतरित चट्टानें

(c) Igneous rocks/ अग्निमय चट्टानें

(d) None of the above/उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol.Igneous rocks are formed from magma, the molten material from the center of the Earth. Igneous rocks begin the rock cycle, and are therefore called primary rocks.

30. Loess is a _____ ? लोएस एक _____ है ?

(a) Loss of rocks/ चट्टानों की क्षति

(b) Animal deposited sediments/ पशु निक्षिप्त अवसाद

(c) Water deposited sediments/ पानी निक्षिप्त अवसाद

(d) Wind deposited sediments/ हवा निक्षिप्त अवसाद

Ans.(d) Sol.Loess is a clastic, predominantly silt-sized sediment that is formed by the accumulation of wind-blown dust.

31. Sedimentary rocks are derived through ? अवसादी चट्टानें किसके माध्यम से व्युत्पन्न होते हैं ?

(a) Disintegration/ विघटन

(b) Decomposition/ अपघटन

(c) Both A and B/ A और B दोनों

(d) none of the above/उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol.Sedimentary rocks are formed when sediment is deposited out of air, ice, wind, gravity, or water flows carrying the particles in suspension. This sediment is often formed when weathering and erosion break down a rock into loose material in a source area.

32. Dynamic metamorphism occur due to___ ? गतिशील रूपांतरकिसके कारण होता है ?

(a) Wind/ हवा

(b) Water/ पानी

(c) Heat/ ऊष्मा

(d) high Pressure and high temperature/ उच्च दबाव और उच्च तापमान

Ans.(d) Sol.Metamorphism is the change of minerals or geologic texture in pre-existing rocks, without the protolith melting into liquid magma. The change occurs primarily due to heat, pressure, and the introduction of chemically active fluids.There are several different types of metamorphism, including dynamic, contact, regional, and retrogressive metamorphism, that form and shape rocks.Dynamic metamorphism involves high shear stress, high pressure, high strain, high fluid partial pressure and variable temperature.

33. The processes which include geological phenomena and processes that originate externally to the Earth's surface are called as_____? वह प्रक्रियाएं जिनमें भौगोलिक घटनाएं और प्रक्रियाएं शामिल हैं जो पृथ्वी की सतह पर बाहरी रूप से उत्पन्न होती हैं उन्हें _____ कहा जाता है.

(a) Endogenic processes/ अंतर्जनित प्रक्रियाएं

(b) Exogenic processes / बहिर्जनिक प्रक्रियाएं

(c) Biological process / जैविक प्रक्रिया

(d) None of these/ इनमे से कोई नहीं

Ans.(b) Sol.The processes which occur on earth's surface due to the influence of exogenic forces are called as exogenic processes or exogenic geomorphic processes. Weathering, mass wasting, erosion, and deposition are the main exogenic processes

34. Which city is known as the 'Manchester of South India'? किस शहर को 'दक्षिण भारत के मैनचेस्टर' के रूप से जाना जाता है?

(a) Chennai / चेन्नई (b) Coimbatore/ कोयंबटूर

(c) Bangalore / बैंगलोर (d) Madurai / मदुरै

Ans.(b) Sol.It houses more than 25,000 small, medium and large industries with the primary industries being engineering and textiles. Coimbatore is called the "Manchester of South India" due to its extensive textile industry, fed by the surrounding cotton fields.

35. Which State in India is called the 'Land of Five Rivers'? भारत में किस राज्य को 'पांच नदियों की भूमि' कहा जाता है?

(a) Uttar Pradesh/ उत्तर प्रदेश (b) Punjab/ पंजाब

(c) Haryana / हरियाणा (d) Bihar/ बिहार

Ans.(b) Sol.It is named so because of the five rivers flowing through this land and these five rivers of Punjab are Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum.

36. On which river is the Bhakra Nangal Dam of India built ? भारत का भाखड़ा नांगल बांध किस नदी पर बनाया गया है?

(a) Yamuna / यमुना(b) Ganga / गंगा

(c) Sutlej/ सतलुज (d) Brahmaputra/ब्रह्मपुत्र

Ans.(c) Sol.Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam forms the Gobind Sagar reservoir.

37. Which city in India is called the 'Lake City'? भारत में किस शहर को 'झीलो का शहर' कहा जाता है?

(a) Udaipur/ उदयपुर (b) Jaipur/ जयपुर

(c) Raipur / रायपुर (d) Jodhpur/ जोधपुर

Ans.(a) Sol.Udaipur City, formally known as the city of lakes and Venice of East. Udaipur, the capital of the former princely state of Mewar is a beautiful city in Rajasthan, India. Udaipur is also referred to as the "Venice of the East", the "Most Romantic City of India" and the "Kashmir of Rajasthan".

38. Which one among the following is not an important factor of climate of an area?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र के जलवायु का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक नहीं है?

(a) Longitude/ देशांतर

(b) Latitude/ अक्षांश

(c) Altitude/ ऊंचाई

(d) Distance from the sea/ समुद्र से दूरी

Ans.(a) Sol.longitude is distance east or west of the prime meridian (an imaginary line running from north to south through Greenwich, England). Longitude is measured in degrees east or west of the prime meridian. This means one half of the world is measured in degrees of east longitude up to 180°, and the other half in degrees of west longitude up to 180°.

39. 'EI Nino' associated with the formation of the South West Monsoon of India is?'अल-नीनो' भारत के दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून के गठन से जुड़ा हुआ _____है.

(a) a periodic low pressure centre/ एक आवधिक कम दबाव केंद्र

(b) an abnormally warm ocean current/ असामान्य रूप से गर्म महासागरीय धारा

(c) a periodic warm air-mass/ एक आवधिक गर्म हवा द्रव्यमान

(d) a periodic warm wind/ एक आवधिक गर्म हवा

Ans.(b) Sol.Collectively, El Niño and La Niña are parts of an oscillation in the ocean-atmosphere system called the El Niño-Southern Oscillation.El Niño Southern Oscillation refers to the cycle of warm and cold temperatures, as measured by sea surface temperature, SST, of the tropical central and eastern Pacific Ocean.

40. Which one among the following rivers does not flow into the bay of Bengal?
निम्नलिखित नदियों में से कौन सी नदी बंगाल की खाड़ी में नहीं मिलती है?

(a) Tapti/ ताप्ती (b) Mahanadi/ महानदी

(c) Godavari/ गोदावरी (d) Cauvery/ कावेरी

Ans.(a) Sol.The Narmada and the Tapti are the only major rivers that flow into the Arabian Sea. The total length of Narmada through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat amounts to 1312 km. The Tapti follows a parallel course to the south of the Narmada, flowing through the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat on its way into the Gulf of Khambhat.

41. In the interior of the Earth
पृथ्वी के आतंरिक भाग में-

(a) the temperature rises with increasing depth/ तापमान बढ़ती गहराई के साथ बढ़ता है

(b) the temperature falls with increasing depth/ तापमान बढ़ती गहराई के साथ गिरता है

(c) the pressure falls with increasing depth/ बढ़ती गहराई के साथ दबाव गिरता है

(d) both temperature and pressure fall with increasing depth/ बढ़ती गहराई के साथ तापमान और दबाव दोनों गिरते हैं

Ans.(a)Sol.Structure of earth's interior is fundamentally divided into three layers – crust, mantle and core.A rise in temperature with increase in depth is observed in mines and deep wells.These evidence along with molten lava erupted from the earth's interior supports that the temperature increases towards the centre of the earth.Just like the temperature, the pressure is also increasing from the surface towards the centre of the earth.

42. Jet streams are usually found in the ?
जेट स्ट्रीम आमतौर पर पाए जाते हैं ?

(a) Exosphere/ बहिर्रमंडल

(b) Mesosphere/ मध्य मंडल

(c) Tropopause/ क्षोभमंडल

(d) Ionosphere/ आयनमंडल

Ans.(c) Sol.The boundary between the turbulent troposphere and the calm, cold stratosphere is called the tropopause. Jet streams travel in the tropopause.Jet streams are some of the strongest winds in the atmosphere. Their speeds usually range from 129 to 225 kilometers per hour (80 to 140 miles per hour), but they can reach more than 443 kilometers per hour (275 miles per hour). They are faster in winter when the temperature differences between tropical, temperate, and polar air currents are greater.

43. Which of the following hills are found where the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet? जहां पर पूर्वी घाट और पश्चिमी घाट मिलते हैं वहां पर निम्नलिखित पहाड़ियों में से कौन सी पहाड़ी पाई जाती हैं?

(a) Anaimalai Hills/ अनइमालाई पहाड़ियां

(b) Cardamon Hills/ कार्डमॉम पहाड़ियां

(c) Nilgiri Hills/ नीलगिरी पहाड़ियां

(d) Shevoroy Hills/ शेवरॉय पहाड़ियां

Ans.(c) Sol. The Nilgiri often referred to as the Nilgiri Hills, are a range of mountains with at least 24 peaks above 2,000 meters, in the westernmost part of Tamil Nadu at the junction of Karnataka and Kerala in Southern India.

44. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore ? लौह अयस्क निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार का संसाधन है ?

(a) Renewable/ नवीकरणीय (b) Biotic/ जैविक

(c) Flow/ प्रवाह (d) Non-renewable/ गैर नवीकरणीय

Ans.(d) Sol.A nonrenewable resource is a resource of economic value that cannot be readily replaced by natural means on a level equal to its consumption. Most fossil fuels, such as oil, natural gas and coal are considered nonrenewable resources in that their use is not sustainable because their formation takes billions of years.

45. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पंजाब में भूमि अवक्रमण का मुख्य कारण है?

(a) Intensive cultivation/ गहन कृषि

(b) Deforestation/ वनों की कटाई

(c) Over irrigation/ अत्यधिक सिंचाई

(d) Overgrazing/ अत्यधिक चराई

Ans.(c) Sol.The major cause of land degradation in punjab is "flooding or Over irrigation".Over exploitation of soil and water resources has led to the problem of soil degradation and declining water table in the large areas of Punjab.About 39% of the state's soil is completely degraded while 50% of the soil is acutely low in nitrogen and 25% low in phosphorous content.

46. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called _____.
भूमध्य रेखा क्षेत्रों में तीव्र वाष्पीकरण के कारण होने वाली वर्षा को _____ कहा जाता है

(a) Orographic rainfall / भौगोलिक वर्षा

(b) Cyclonic rainfall/ चक्रवात वर्षा

(c) Frontal rainfall/ फ्रंटल वर्षा

(d)Convectional rainfall/ वाहनिक वर्षा

Ans.(d)
Sol. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called Conventional rainfall

47. The Andaman is separated from Nicobar by which water body?
अंडमान निकोबार से किस जलीय निकाय द्वारा अलग किया गया है?

(a) 11° channel / 11° चैनल

(b) 10° Channel / 10° चैनल

(c) Palk Strait / पाक जलडमरूमध्य

(d) Gulf of Mannar / मन्नार की खाड़ी

Ans.(b) Sol. The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal.

48. The Ghatampur thermal power plant recently approved by Cabinet is to be setup in –
हाल ही में कैबिनेट द्वारा अनुमोदित घटमपुर थर्मल पावर प्लांट _____ में स्थापित किया जाना है –

(a) Rajasthan/ राजस्थान

(b) Uttar Pradesh/ उत्तर प्रदेश

(c) Karnataka/ कर्नाटक

(d) Madhya Pradesh/ मध्य प्रदेश

Ans.(b) Sol. Ghatampur Thermal Power Station is an upcoming coal-based thermal power plant located in Ghatampur in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

49. The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is –
वह परत जहां बढ़ती ऊंचाई के साथ तापमान में कमी पूरी तरह से अनुपस्थित है-

(a) Troposphere/ क्षोभ मंडल

(b) Ionosphere/ आयनमंडल

(c) Stratosphere/ स्ट्रैटोस्फियर

(d) Mesosphere/ मीसोस्फीयर

Ans.(c) Sol. The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is Stratosphere. Temperature rise as one move upward through the stratosphere.

50. What is Dakshin Gangotri?
दक्षिणी गंगोत्री क्या है?

(a) River valley in Andhra Pradesh/ आंध्र प्रदेश में नदी घाटी

(b) Unmanned station located in Antarctica/ अंटार्कटिका में स्थित मानव रहित स्टेशन

(c) Second source of River Ganga/ गंगा नदी का दूसरा स्रोत

(d) Island in the Indian Ocean/ हिंद महासागर में द्वीप

Ans.(b) Sol. Dakshin Gangotri was the first scientific base station of India situated in Antarctica, part of the Indian Antarctic Program. It is an unmanned station. Dakshin Gangotri was built in 1983 but was buried in ice and abandoned around 1991.

इतिहास | HISTORY

40 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. The staple food of the Vedic Aryan was –
वैदिक आर्यन का प्रधान भोजन क्या था-
(a) Barley and Rice/ जौ और चावल
(b) Milk and its products/ दूध और उसके उत्पाद
(c) Rice and Pulses/ चावल और दालें
(d) Vegetables and fruits/ सब्जियां और फल
Ans.(b) Sol.A staple food, or simply a staple, is a food that is eaten routinely and in such quantities that it constitutes a dominant portion of a standard diet for a given people, supplying a large fraction of energy needs and generally forming a significant proportion of the intake of other nutrients as well.Milk and its products were used by the Vedic Aryan as a staple food."Aryan" is a term that was used as a self-designation by Indo-Iranian people.The word was used by the Indic people of the Vedic period in India as an ethnic label for themselves and to refer to the noble class as well as the geographic region known as Āryāvarta, where Indo-Aryan culture was based.

2. Which one of the following four Vedas contains an account of magical charms and spells?
निम्नलिखित चार वेदों में से किसमें जादुई आकर्षण और मंत्र का विचार है?
(a) Rigaveda/ ऋग्वेद (b) Samaveda/ सामवेद
(c) Yajurveda/ यजुर्वेद (d) Atharvaveda/ अथर्ववेद
Ans.(d)Sol.The Atharva Veda is the "knowledge storehouse of atharvāṇas, the procedures for everyday life". The text is the fourth Veda, but has been a late addition to the Vedic scriptures of Hinduism.The Atharvaveda is sometimes called the "Veda of magical formulas".The Atharvaveda was likely compiled as a Veda contemporaneously with Samaveda and Yajurveda, or about 1200 BC – 1000 BC.Along with the Samhita layer of text, the Atharvaveda includes a Brahmana text, and a final layer of the text that covers philosophical speculations.

3. The great law giver of ancient times was-
प्राचीन काल के महान कानून दाता कौन थे-
(a) Manu/मनु (b) Vatsyayana/ वात्स्यायन
(c) Ashoka/ अशोक (d) Aryabhatta/ आर्यभट्ट
Ans.(a) Sol.Manu-smriti is the popular name of the work, which is officially known as Manava-dharma-shastra. It is attributed to the legendary first man and lawgiver, Manu.

4. The words Satyameva Jayate in the State Emblem of India have been adopted from which one of the following?
भारत के राष्ट्र प्रतीक में सत्यमेव जयते शब्द को निम्नलिखित में से किससे अपनाया गया है?
(a) Mundak Upanishad/ मुंडका उपनिषद
(b) Brahma Upanishad/ ब्रह्म उपनिषद
(c) Mudgala Upanishad/ मुदगला उपनिषद
(d) Maitreyi Upnishad/ मैत्रेयी उपनिषद
Ans.(a) Sol."Satyameva Jayate" is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad.Following the independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto of India in 26 January 1950.The Mundaka Upanishad is an ancient Sanskrit Vedic text, embedded inside Atharva Veda.

5. Which of the following was a recommendation of Hunter's Commission?
निम्नलिखित में से क्या हंटर आयोग की सिफारिश थी?
(a) Women's education/ महिलाओं की शिक्षा
(b) New regulation for the organized senates system/ संगठित सीनेट प्रणाली के लिए नया विनियमन
(c) Gradual withdrawal of state support from higher education/ उच्च शिक्षा से राज्य के समर्थन को धीरे-धीरे वापस लेना
(d) Introduction of civic education at college and university level/ कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर नागरिक शिक्षा का परिचय
Ans.(a) Sol.Hunter Education Commission was a landmark commission appointed by Viceroy Lord Ripon with objectives to look into the complaints of the non-implementation of the Wood's Despatch of 1854; the contemporary status of elementary education in the British territories; and suggest means by which this can be extended and improved. This commission, headed by Sir William Wilson Hunter, had submitted its report in 1882.

6. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India? निम्नलिखित प्रधान मंत्रियों में से किसने भारत को क्रिप्स मिशन भेजा था?
(a) James Ramsay MacDonald (जेम्स रामसे मैकडोनाल्ड)
(b) Stanley Baldwin (स्टेनली बाल्डविन)
(c) Neville Chamberlain (नेविल चेम्बरलेन)
(d) Winston Churchill (विंस्टन चर्चिल)
Ans.(d)

7. Who is the Viceroy of India during Quit India Movement ? भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान भारत का वायसराय कौन है?
   (a) Linlithgow (लिनलिथगो)
   (b) Cornwallis (कॉर्नवॉलिस)
   (c) Mountbatten (माउंटबेटन)
   (d) Munro (मुनरो)
   Ans.(a)
8. The foreign traveler who visited India during the rule of the Guptas was? गुप्तों के शासन के दौरान भारत आने वाले विदेशी यात्री कौन थे?
   (a) Hiuen Tsang (ह्यूएन त्सांग)
   (b) Beriner (बेरीनर)
   (c) Fa-Hein (फा-हेन)
   (d) Manucci (मैनुची)
   Ans.(c)
9. Which ruler of Gupta Empire is also known as"Napoleon of India"?गुप्त साम्राज्य के किस शासक को "नेपोलियन ऑफ इंडिया" के नाम से भी जाना जाता है?
   (a) Chandragupta I (चंद्रगुप्त I)
   (b) Chandragupta II (चंद्रगुप्त II)
   (c) Samudra Gupta (समुद्र गुप्त)
   (d) Srigupta (श्रीगुप्त)
   Ans.(c)
10. The Kushans ruled in ? कुषाणों ने __में शासन किया?
    (a) 1st century AD (पहली शताब्दी ईसवीं)
    (b) 2nd century BC (दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व)
    (c) 3rd century AD (तीसरी शताब्दी ईसवीं)
    (d) 5th century BC (पांचवीं शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व)
    Ans.(a)
11. Who among the following rulers organised the Second Buddhist Assembly? निम्नलिखित शासकों में से किसने दूसरी बौद्ध विधानसभा का आयोजन किया?
    (a) Ajatashatru (अजातशत्रु)(b) Kalasoka (कालसोक)
    (c) Ashoka (अशोक) (d) Ananda (आनंद)
    Ans.(b)
12. To which king belongs the Lion capital at Sarnath? सरनाथ में कौन सा सम्राट शेर की राजधानी से सम्बंधित है ?
    (a) Chandragupta (चंद्रगुप्त)(b) Ashoka (अशोक)
    (c) Kanishka (कनिष्क) (d) Harsha (हर्ष)
    Ans.(b)
13. Under the Mughal rule the judicial service was headed by ? मुगल शासन के तहत न्यायिक सेवा के नेतृत्वकर्ता थे:
    (a) Vakil (वकिल) (b) Diwan (दीवान)
    (c) Qazis (काजी) (d) Mansabdars (मंसबदार)
    Ans.(c)
14. Who among the following painters committed suicide? निम्नलिखित चित्रकारों में से किसने आत्महत्या की थी?
    (a) Basawan (बसावन) (b) Lal (लाल)
    (c) Daswant (दासवंत) (d) Mahesh (महेश)
    Ans.(c)
15. The greatest painter of birds at Jahangir's court was ? जहांगीर की अदालत में पक्षियों का सबसे महान चित्रकार था ?
    (a) Basawan (बसावन)
    (b) Mansur (मंसूर)
    (c) Syed Ali Tabrizi (सैयद अली तोब्रीज़ी)
    (d) Khwaja Abdus Samad (ख्वाजा अब्दुस समद)
    Ans.(b)
16. Jahangir (1605–1627 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty ? जहांगीर (1605-1627 ई.) किस राजवंश का शासक था ?
    (a) Nanda/ नंद (b) Haryanka/ हर्यक
    (c) Maurya/ मौर्य (d) Mughal/ मुगल
    Ans.(d)
    Sol. Jahangir (31 August 1569 – 28 October 1627), was the fourth Mughal Emperor who ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627
17. Who pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods? गुरिल्ला युद्ध विधियों का नेतृत्व किसने किया?
    (a) Babur/बाबर
    (b) Akbar/अकबर
    (c) Shivaji/शिवाजी
    (d) Bajirao Peshwa/बाजीराव पेशवा
    Ans.(c) Sol. Shivaji pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods
18. Humayun's Tomb was built by_____?
    हुमायूं का मकबरा _____ ने बनाया था ?
    (a) Humayun/हुमायूं
    (b) Hamida Banu Begum/हमीदा बानो बेगम
    (c) Babur/बाबर
    (d) Akbar/अकबर
    Ans.(b) Sol. Humayun's tomb (Maqbara e Humayun) is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife and chief consort, Empress Bega Begum

19. UNESCO Cultural World Heritage site Humayun Tomb's construction completed in UNESCO ? सांस्कृतिक विश्व धरोहर स्थल हुमायूं के मकबरे का निर्माण कब पूरा हुआ था?

(a) 1572 AD (b) 1600 AD
(c) 1562 AD (d) 1570 AD

Ans.(a) Sol. The tomb was commissioned by Bega Begum, Humayun's Persian wife and chief consort in 1565 AD, nine years after the Emperor's death. It was completed in 1572 AD under the patronage of the Mughal Emperor Akbar, the third Mughal ruler and Humayun's son.

20. In Akbar's regime, _____ was the military head ? अकबर के शासनकाल में, ___ सैन्य प्रमुख था ?

(a) Sultan Ahmed Fawad/सुल्तान अहमद फवाद

(b) Suri Moja/सूरी मोजा

(c) Mir Khaas/मीर खास

(d) Mir Bakshi/मीर बक्षी

Ans.(d) Sol. During Akbar regime, Mir Bakshi was head of military department.

21. Who was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar ? मुगल सम्राट अकबर का विश्वस्त जनरल कौन था?

(a) Raja Todar Mal/राजा टोडर मल

(b) Man Singh I/मान सिंह I

(c) Birbal/बीरबल

(d) Tansen/तानसेन

Ans.(b) Sol. Mann Singh I was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar.

22. Aurangzeb was the son of _____ ? औरंगजेब _____ का पुत्र था ?

(a) Babur /बाबर(b) Humayun /हुमायूं

(c) Akbar /अकबर(d) Shah Jahan /शाह जहाँ

Ans.(d) Sol.Aurangzeb was born on 3 November 1618, in Dahod, Gujarat. He was the third son and sixth child of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal.

23. Qutub Minar is located in _____ ? कुतुब मीनार _____ में स्थित है ?

(a) Delhi/दिल्ली (b) Ghaziabad/गाज़ियाबाद

(c) Noida/नॉएडा (d) Gurugram/गुरुग्राम

Ans.(a) Sol. The Qutub Minar is a minaret that forms a part of the Qutab complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, India.

24. _____ is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh II ? _____ वास्तु खगोलीय उपकरणों का एक संग्रह है, जो महाराजा जय सिंह द्वितीय द्वारा निर्मित है ?

(a) Jantar Mantar, Delhi /जंतर मंतर, दिल्ली

(b) Group of Monuments at Hampi /हम्पी में स्मारकों का समूह

(c) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal /पट्टडकल में स्मारकों का समूह

(d) Nalanda, Bihar /नालंदा, बिहार

Ans.(a) Sol. In the early 18th century, Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five Jantar Mantars in total, in New Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi; they were completed between 1724 and 1735.

25. During Akbar's reign who was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire? अकबर के शासनकाल के दौरान मुगल साम्राज्य के वित्त मंत्री कौन थे?

(a) Raja Todar Mal/राजा तोदर मल

(b) Man Singh I/मान सिंह I

(c) Birbal/बीरबल

(d) Tansen/तानसेन

Ans.(a) Sol.Raja Todar Mal was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire during Akbar's reign. He was one of the Navaratnas in Akbar's durbar.

26. Chhatrapati Sambhaji (1680–1688 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty? छत्रपति संभाजी (1680-1688 ई.) किस वंश के शासक थे?

(a) Maratha/मराठा (b) Nanda/नंदा
(c) Haryanka/हर्यंका (d) Maurya/मौर्य

Ans.(a) Sol.Sambhaji was the second ruler of the Maratha kingdom. He was the eldest son of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire and his first wife Saibai.

27. Birbal was an advisor in the court of ? बीरबल किसकी अदालत में सलाहकार थे ?

(a) Babur/बाबर (b) Akbar/अकबर

(c) Aurangzeb/औरंगजेब(d) Jahangir/जहांगीर

Ans.(b) Sol.Birbal, or Raja Birbal, was a Hindu Brahmin advisor in the court of the Mughal emperor, Akbar.

28. Who was the first Muslim president of the INC? INC का पहला मुस्लिम अध्यक्ष कौन था?

(a) Womesh Chandra Banerji/ वोमेश चंद्र बनर्जी

(b) Abul kalam/ अबुल कलाम

(c) Rahimtulla M. Sayani/ रहीमतुल्ला एम सयानी

(d) Badruddin Tayabji/ बदरुद्दीन तैयबजी

Ans.(d) Sol. The first Muslim president of the INC was Badruddin Tayabji. (1887 at Madras session)

29. The Junagadh rock inscription of Rudradaman is in which language? रुद्रदामन का जूनागढ़ शिलालेख किस भाषा में है?
(a) Sanskrit/ संस्कृत
(b) Pali/ पाली
(c)Prakrit/ प्राकृत
(d)None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं
Solution: The Junagadh rock inscription of Rudradaman, also known as the Girnar Rock of Rudradaman, is a Sanskrit prose inscribed on a rock by the Western Satraps ruler Rudradaman I.

30. Which of the following ruler had organized Maha Moksha Parishad once in every 5 years at Prayag during his reign? निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने अपने शासनकाल में प्रयाग में हर 5 वर्ष में एक बार महा मोक्ष सभा का आयोजन करता था?
(a) Yashovarman / यशोवर्मन
(b) Harsha Vardhana / हर्षवर्धन
(c) Rajyavardhana / राज्यवर्धन
(d) Ashoka / अशोक
Solution: Harsha organised religious assemblies every fifth year of his reign at Prayag (Allahabad). He held six such assemblies during his reign. These assemblies were known as Maha Moksha Parishad.

31. Who is known as the father of medicine in India? भारत में किसे चिकित्सा के पिता के रूप में जाना जाता है?
(a) Atreya / आत्रेय (b) Sushruta / सुश्रुत
(c) Vagbhata / वाग्भट्ट (d) Charaka / चरक
Solution: Acharya Charak has been crowned as the Father of Medicine. His renowned work, the "Charak Samhita", is considered as an encyclopedia of Ayurveda.

32. Who was the author of the Harshacharita? हर्षचरित के लेखक कौन थे?
(a)Banabhatta / बाणभट्ट
(b)Harshavardhana / हर्षवर्धन
(c)Baskarvardhana / भास्करवर्धन
(d)Bindusara/ बिन्दुसार
Solution: Banabhatta is the author of Harshacharita, a biography of his patron king Harshavardhana.

33. 'Charaka-samhita' is related to?
'चरक-संहिता 'किससे संबंधित है?
(a)Yoga / योग
(b)Magic / मैजिक
(b)Ayurveda / आयुर्वेद
(d)None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
Solution: The Charaka Saṃhitā or Compendium of Charaka is a Sanskrit text on Ayurveda (Indian traditional medicine).

34. Which of the following ruler has established main capital of his empire at Purusapura in Gandhara? निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने गांधार के पुरुषपुर में अपने साम्राज्य की मुख्य राजधानी स्थापित की थी?
(a) Kanishka / कनिष्क
(b) Chandra Gupta Maurya / चन्द्र गुप्त मौर्य
(c) Samudra Gupta / समुद्र गुप्ता
(d) Harshavardhana / हर्षवर्धन
Solution: Kanishka I (कनिष्क), or Kanishka the Great, was the emperor of the Kushan dynasty in the second century (c. 127–150 CE). He is famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements. A descendant of Kushan empire founder Kujula Kadphises, Kanishka came to rule an empire in Bactria extending from Turfan in the Tarim Basin to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain. The main capital of his empire was located at Puruṣapura in Gandhara, with another major capital at Kapisa.

35. Which of the following ruler was the founder of the Satvahana Empire? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सातवाहन साम्राज्य का संस्थापक था?
(a) Kanha / कान्हा
(b) Simuka / सिमुक
(c) Hala / हाल
(d) Gautamiputra / गौतमीपुत्र
Solution: Simuka was the founder of the Satavahana Dynasty and he is believed to have destroyed the Shunga Power. He did so with the aid of the Rathikas and Bhojakas. He reigned for around 23 years and was beheaded by his brother Kanha, who succeeded him.

36. Who among the following was a lady Alvar Saint?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक महिला अलवर संत थी
(a) Andal/ अंदल
(b) Madhura Kavi/ मधुरा कवि
(c) Perumal/ पेरूमल
(d) Tirupan/तिरुपन
Ans.(a) Sol.The alvars, also spelt as alwars or azhwars were Tamil poet-saints of South India who espoused bhakti (devotion) to the Hindu Supreme god Vishnu or his avatar Krishna in their songs of longing, ecstasy and service.They are venerated especially in Vaishnavism, which regards Vishnu or Krishna as the Supreme Being.Andal is the only female saint-poet in the 12 Alvars.

37. Who is the author of the autobiography, "The Indian Struggle"?
"द इंडियन स्ट्रगल" नामक आत्मकथा के लेखक कौन हैं?
(a) Annie Besant/ एनी बेसेंट
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose/ सुभाष चंद्र बोस
(c) Chittaranjan Das/ चित्तरंजन दास
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel/ सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल Ans.(b) Sol.The great Indian Struggle, 1920–1942 is a two-part book by the Indian nationalist leader Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose that covers the 1920–1942 history of the Indian independence movement to end British imperial rule over India.Banned in India by the British colonial government, The Indian Struggle was published in the country only in 1948 after India became independent.

38. When was the All India Women's Conference founded?
अखिल भारतीय महिला सम्मेलन की स्थापना कब हुई थी?
(a) 1924 (b) 1925
(c) 1926 (d) 1927
Ans.(d) Sol.All India Women's Conference (AIWC), the oldest national women's organization in India was born in January, 1927 in Poona.It was founded in 1927 by Margaret Cousins in order to improve educational efforts for women and children and has expanded its scope to also tackle other women's rights issues.The first conference called the "All India Women's Conference on Educational Reform" was held at Fergooson College, Poona from 5 to 8 January,1927 under the Presidentship of Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.

39. The Indian Independence League was set up by:
इंडियन इंडिपेंडेंस लीग द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था?
(a) Jayaprakash Narayan/ जयप्रकाश नारायण
(b) Aruna Asaf Ali/ अरुणा आसफ अली
(c) S.M. Joshi/ एस.एम. जोशी
(d) Rash Behari Bose/ राश बिहारी बोस
Ans.(d) Sol.To remove the British colonial rule over India, Rash Bihari Bos, a veteran freedom fighter, founded Indian Independence League in 1942 at Tokyo, Japan.During the Japanese Occupation in Malaya, the Japanese encouraged Indians in Malaya to join the Indian Independence League. Established primarily to foster Indian Nationalism and to obtain Japanese support for the Indian Independence Movement, the League came to interact and command the first Indian National Army under Mohan Singh before it was dissolved. Later, after the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in South East Asia and the revival of the INA, the League came under his leadership, before giving way to Azad Hind.

40. A national religion called Din–i–llahi was promulgated by
दीन-ए-इलाही नामक राष्ट्रीय धर्म का प्रचार किसके द्वारा किया गया था?
(a) Akbar/ अकबर (b) Babur/ बाबर
(c) Humayun/ हुमायूं (d) Aurangazeb/ औरंगजेब
(a)Sol.Din-i Ilahi "the religion of God," was a system of religious beliefs proposed by the Mughal emperor Akbar in 1582 CE. The idea was to combine Islam and Hinduism into one faith, but also to add aspects of Christianity, Zoroastrianism and Jainism — the latter an ancient Indian creed which emphasized non-violence and vegetarianism. The point, that is, was to combine all India's religion into one and thereby to esnure national unity and peace.

भौतिक विज्ञान | PHYSICS

50 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. A compass needle cannot be used to detect
एक कम्पास की सुई को किसका पता लगाने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता है?

(a) Magnetic North-South direction/ चुंबकीय उत्तर-दक्षिण दिशा

(b) Polarity of a magnet/ एक चुंबक की ध्रुवीयता

(c) Strength of a magnet/ एक चुंबक की शक्ति

(d) Direction of magnetic field/ चुंबकीय क्षेत्र की दिशा

Ans.(c) Sol. A compass needle cannot be used to detect Strength of a magnet.

2. Indicate the false statement about the resistance of a wire
एक तार के प्रतिरोध के बारे में गलत कथन को इंगित करें

(a) It depend on material of wire/ यह तार के पदार्थ पर निर्भर करता है

(b) It is unrectly proportional to the length of wire/ यह तार की लंबाई के लिए आनुपातिक है

(c) It is directly proportional to the area of cross-section of wire/यह तार के अनुप्रस्थ काट क्षेत्रफल के लिए समानुपातिक है

(d) Resistance of metallic wire increases with increase in temperature/ तापमान में वृद्धि के साथ धातु के तार का प्रतिरोध बढ़ता है

Ans.(c) Sol. The resistance of a current carrying conductor is inversely proportional to the area of cross section of the conductor. The reason is because the resistance occurs due to the collision of electrons/charged particles.So resistance is inversely proportional to area of cross section of the conductor.

3. For which of the following substances, the resistance decreases with increase in temperature?
निम्नलिखित पदार्थों में से किसके तापमान में वृद्धि के साथ प्रतिरोध कम हो जाता है?

(a) Pure silicon/ शुद्ध सिलिकॉन

(b) Copper/ तांबा

(c) Nichrome/ निक्रोम

(d) Platinum/ प्लैटिनम

Ans.(a) Sol. Pure Silicon at room temperature has perhaps one conduction electron for every 1013 (that's ten trillion) atoms. Increasing the temperature of intrinsic semiconductors provides more thermal energy for electrons to absorb, and thus will increase the number of conduction electrons. Voila – decreased resistance.

4. The ratio of intensity of magnetisation to the magnetisation force is known as
चुंबकत्व की तीव्रता का चुंबकत्व बल से अनुपात को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

(a) flux density / फ्लक्स घनत्व

(b) susceptibility / संवेदनशीलता

(c) relative permeability / तुलनात्मक भेद्यता

(d) none of the above/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(b) Sol. In electromagnetism, the magnetic susceptibility is one measure of the magnetic properties of a material. The susceptibility indicates whether a material is attracted into or repelled out of a magnetic field.

5. When a bar magnet is cut into two equal halves, the pole strength of each piece
जब एक बार चुंबक दो बराबर हिस्सों में काटा जाता है, तो प्रत्येक टुकड़े की ध्रुव शक्ति

(a) Becomes double/दुगनी हो जाती है

(b) Becomes half/आधी हो जाती है

(c) Becomes zero/शून्य हो जाती है

(d) Remains the same/समान रहती है

Ans.(d) Sol. When a bar magnet is cut into two equal halves, the pole strength of each piece Remains the same.

6. The height of a geo-stationary satellite from the earth's surface is approximately? पृथ्वी की सतह से भू-स्थिर उपग्रह की ऊंचाई लगभग कितनी है?

(a) 36,000 km (b) 42,000 km
(c) 30,000 km (d) None of these

Ans.(a) Sol. Communication satellites and weather satellites are often provided with the geostationary orbits which are the circular orbits 35786 km above the earth's equator. Due to this the satellite antennas that communicate with them don't need to move to track them but can be located permanently at the position in the sky where they stay.

7. The atmospheric air is held to the earth by? वायुमंडलीय हवा पृथ्वी पर किस के कारण बनी रहती है ?

(a) gravity/ गुरुत्वाकर्षण

(b) winds/ हवा

(c) clouds/ बादल

(d) rotationn of the Earth/ पृथ्वी के घूर्णन

Ans.(a) Sol. The atmospheric air is held to the earth by the force of gravity which holds down the atmosphere. The atmospheric air molecules cannot escape the gravitational pull of the Earth as the escape velocity on the Earth's surface is 11.2 km/s. At the moon's surface the value of escape velocity is 2.38 km/s so there is no any atmosphere around the moon.

8. The minimum number of geostationary satellites needed for uninterrupted global coverage is ?
निर्बाध वैश्विक कवरेज के लिए भू-स्थिर उपग्रहों की कितनी न्यूनतम संख्या आवश्यक है ?

(a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 1

Ans.(a) Sol. Minimum three geostationary satellites are needed for the uninterrupted global coverage.

9. We always see the same face of the moon, because ? हम हमेशा चंद्रमा का एक ही चेहरा देखते हैं, क्योंकि ?

(a) it is smaller than the Earth/ यह पृथ्वी से छोटा है

(b) it revolves on its axis in a direction opposite to that of the Earth/ यह पृथ्वी के विपरीत दिशा में अपनी धुरी पर घूमता है

(c) it takes equal time for revolution around the Earth and rotation on its own axis / पृथ्वी के चारों ओर क्रांति और अपने अक्ष पर घूर्णन के लिए बराबर समय लगता है

(d) it rotates at the same speed as the Earth around the Sun/ यह सूर्य के चारों ओर पृथ्वी के समान गति से घूमता है

Ans.(c) Sol. The synchronous rotation causes the moon to be present just one side to the earth all the time.
This synchronous rotation is the result of tidal locking which occurs when the gravitational gradient makes one side of an astronomical body always face another.
A tidally locked body takes just as long to rotate around its own axis as it does to revolve around its partner. This causes one hemisphere constantly to face the partner's body.

10. The term equinox means ? इक्वीनॉक्स शब्द का अर्थ क्या है ?

(a) the path which the Earth takes around the sun/ वह मार्ग जो पृथ्वी सूर्य के चारों ओर लेता है

(b) the axis of the Earth around which it rotates/ पृथ्वी की अक्ष जिसके चारों ओर घूमती है

(c) when the day and night are of equal duration/ जब दिन और रात बराबर अवधि के होते हैं

(d) the time when the Sun seems to be going round and round in the sky in the arctic but does not go below the horizon/ वह समय जब सूर्य आर्कटिक में आकाश के गोल-गोल घूमता है लेकिन क्षितिज से नीचे नहीं जाता है.

Ans.(c) Sol. Around the equinox, the night and day have approximately equal length. An equinox happens twice a year (around 20th March and 22nd September), when the tilt of the earth's axis is inclined neither away from nor toward the sun while the centre of the sun remains is the same plane as the Earth's equator.
At the time of equinoxes the sub-solar point lies on the equator.
This point crosses the equator moving Northward at the march equinox and crosses the equator moving Southward at the September equinox.

11. Two bodies kept at a certain distance feel a gravitational force F to each other. If the distance between them is made double the former distance, the force will be ? दो शरीर को एक निश्चित दूरी पर एक दूसरे के पास गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल F को महसूस करने के लिए रखा जाता है. यदि उन दोनों के बीच की दूरी को पूर्व दूरी से दोगुना किया जाता है, तो बल होगा ?

(a) 2f (b) 1/2 f
(c) 4f (d) 1/4 f

Ans.(d) Sol. $f \propto 1/r^2$
As given in the questions
$f \propto 1/(2r)^2$
$\Rightarrow f \propto 1/4r^2$
$\therefore f' = f/4$

12. The shape of our Milky way galaxy is ? हमारी आकाशगंगा का आकार क्या है ?

(a) circular/ गोलाकार

(b) elliptical/ दीर्घ वृत्ताकार

(c) spiral/ सर्पिल

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol. The shape of our milky way galaxy is spiral of 100000 –120000 light-years in diameter having 200-400 billion stars. Our solar system is contained into the milky-way galaxy.
This name has been derived from its appearance as a dim milky glowing band arching across the night sky, in which the individual stars cannot be distinguished by the naked eye.

13. The critical angle for light passing from glass into air is minimum for? ग्लास से वायु में गुजरने पर प्रकाश का क्रांतिक कोण किसके लिए न्यूनतम होता है?

(a) Red light /लाल प्रकाश

(b) Yellow light /पीला प्रकाश

(c) Green light /हरा प्रकाश

(d) Violet light / बैंगनी प्रकाश

Ans.(d) Sol. Critical angle will be directly proportional to velocity of particular color of light (Sinc directly proportional to v), which is minimum in the case of violet color.

14. When the length of the tube of a microscope is increased, its magnifying power ? जब एक माइक्रोस्कोप की ट्यूब की लंबाई बढ़ जाती है, तो इसकी आवर्धन शक्ति ?

(a) Decreases /घट जाती है

(b) Increases/ बढ़ जाती है

(c) Remains constant /समान रहती है

(d) None of the above /इनमें से कोई नहीं

And. (a)

15. A compass needle cannot be used to detect ? एक कम्पास की सुई को किसका पता लगाने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता है?

(a) Magnetic North-South direction/ चुंबकीय उत्तर-दक्षिण दिशा

(b) Polarity of a magnet/ एक चुंबक की ध्रुवीयता

(c) Strength of a magnet/ एक चुंबक की शक्ति

(d) Direction of magnetic field/ चुंबकीय क्षेत्र की दिशा

Ans.(c) Sol. A compass needle cannot be used to detect Strength of a magnet.

16. Indicate the false statement about the resistance of a wire ? एक तार के प्रतिरोध के बारे में गलत कथन को इंगित करें ?

(a) It depend on material of wire/ यह तार के पदार्थ पर निर्भर करता है

(b) It is unrectly proportional to the length of wire/ यह तार की लंबाई के लिए आनुपातिक है

(c) It is directly proportional to the area of cross-section of wire/यह तार के अनुप्रस्थ काट क्षेत्रफल के लिए समानुपातिक है

(d) Resistance of metallic wire increases with increase in temperature/ तापमान में वृद्धि के साथ धातु के तार का प्रतिरोध बढ़ता है

Ans.(c) Sol. The resistance of a current carrying conductor is inversely proportional to the area of cross section of the conductor. The reason is because the resistance occurs due to the collision of electrons/charged particles.So resistance is inversely proportional to area of cross section of the conductor.

17. For which of the following substances, the resistance decreases with increase in temperature ? निम्नलिखित पदार्थों में से किसके तापमान में वृद्धि के साथ प्रतिरोध कम हो जाता है ?

(a) Pure silicon/ शुद्ध सिलिकॉन

(b) Copper/ तांबा

(c) Nichrome/ निक्रोम

(d) Platinum/ प्लैटिनम

Ans.(a) Sol. Pure Silicon at room temperature has perhaps one conduction electron for every 1013 (that's ten trillion) atoms. Increasing the temperature of intrinsic semiconductors provides more thermal energy for electrons to absorb, and thus will increase the number of conduction electrons. Voila – decreased resistance.

18. The ratio of inte nsity of magnetisation to the magnetisation force is known as ? चुंबकत्व की तीव्रता का चुंबकत्व बल से अनुपात को किस रूप में जाना जाता है ?

(a) flux density / फ्लक्स घनत्व

(b) susceptibility / संवेदनशीलता

(c) relative permeability / तुलनात्मक भेद्यता

(d) none of the above/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(b) Sol. In electromagnetism, the magnetic susceptibility is one measure of the magnetic properties of a material. The susceptibility indicates whether a material is attracted into or repelled out of a magnetic field.

19. When a bar magnet is cut into two equal halves, the pole strength of each piece ? जब एक बार चुंबक दो बराबर हिस्सों में काटा जाता है, तो प्रत्येक टुकड़े की ध्रुव शक्ति ?

(a) Becomes double/दुगनी हो जाती है

(b) Becomes half/आधी हो जाती है

(c) Becomes zero/शून्य हो जाती है

(d) Remains the same/समान रहती है

Ans.(d) Sol. When a bar magnet is cut into two equal halves, the pole strength of each piece Remains the same.

20. A closed surface has 'n' electric dipole located inside it. The net electric flux emerging out of the surface-
एक बंद सतह में 'n' विद्युत द्विध्रुव है। सतह से बाहर निकलने वाला शुद्ध विद्युत प्रवाह कितना होगा?

(a) ne/ε_0 (b) $2e/\varepsilon_0$
(c) $2ne/\varepsilon_0$ (d) zero

Ans.(d) Sol. The net flux will be zero as the electric field lines entering the negative end of the dipole will be exactly cancelled by the electric field lines leaving the positive end of the dipole.

21. In electromagnetic induction, the induced charge does not depend on ? विद्युत चुम्बकीय प्रेरण में, प्रेरित चार्ज किस पर निर्भर नहीं करता है ?

(a) Change in flux / प्रवाह में बदलाव

(b) time of change of magnetic flux /

चुंबकीय प्रवाह के परिवर्तन का समय

(c) Resistance of Coil / वक्र का विरोध

(d) None of the above /इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(b) Sol. Induced charge does not depend upon time of change of magnetic flux, as Induced charge Q = nΔTØR

22. Lenz's law is a consequence of the law of conservation of ? लेनज़ का नियम _____ के संरक्षण के कानून का एक परिणाम है ?

(a) Charge /चार्ज (b) Momentum / गति

(c) Energy / ऊर्जा (d) Mass/द्रव्यमान

Ans.(c) Sol. According to Lenz law, the polarity of the induced emf is such that it opposes the change in magnetic flux responsible for its production.

23. A magnetic field can be produced by ? एक चुंबकीय क्षेत्र किस के द्वारा उत्पादित किया जा सकता है ?

(a) A moving charge only /गतिशील चार्ज

(b) A changing electric field only / केवल परिवर्तिनीय विद्युत क्षेत्र

(c) Both (a) and (b)/दोनों (a) और (b)

(d) None of the above /इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol. Magnetic field is produced both by a moving charge and change in electric field

24. The unit of electrical resistance of a conductor is? एक चालक के विद्युत प्रतिरोध की इकाई है?

(a) fared /फ़रेड (b) volt /वोल्ट

(c) ampere / एम्पेयर (d) Ohm /ओहम

Ans.(d) Sol. Ohm is the SI unit of electrical resistance. 1 ohm is define as the resistance of a conductor when a potential difference of 1 volt is applied to its ends when a current of 1 ampere flows through it

25. It is difficult to walk on any oily floor because ? किसी भी तैलीय फर्श पर चलना मुश्किल होता है क्योंकि ?

(a) Floor gets spoiled / फर्श खराब हो जाता है

(b) There is more resistance / अधिक घर्षण होता है

(c) Force of friction is high / घर्षण बल अधिक होता है

(d) Force of friction is very less / घर्षण बल बहुत कम होता है

Ans(d) Sol. It is difficult to walk on oily surface because the surface has less friction. We can walk only if there is more friction. So we slip easily thus it is hard to walk on an oily floor.

26. The coefficient of static friction is ? स्थैतिक घर्षण का गुणांक क्या होता है ?

(a) Less than the coefficient of kinetic friction/ गतिज घर्षण के निर्देशांक से कम

(b) Greater than the coefficient of limiting friction/ घर्षण को सीमित करने के निर्देशांक से अधिक

(c) Equal to coefficient of kinetic friction/ गतिज घर्षण के निर्देशांक के बराबर

(d) Equal to the tangent of the angle of friction / घर्षण के कोण के स्पर्शरेखा के बराबर

Ans(d) Sol. The angle which the resultant of the limiting friction and the normal reaction which makes the normal reaction is called the angle of friction. But the tangent of the angle of friction is equal to the coefficient of static friction.

27. A matchstick struck on a matchbox catches fire easily because ? माचिस की तीली को माचिस के डब्बे पर रगड़ने पर आसानी से आग लगती है क्योंकि ?

(a) Friction may cause fire / घर्षण से आग लग सकती है

(b) of chemical reaction / रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया की वजह से

(c) Force heated the match stick/ बल के कारण माचिस की तिल्ली गर्म हो गयी

(d) None of the above /इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans(a) Sol. A matchstick is a small stick of wood with a solidified mixture of flammable chemicals deposited on one end.When that end is struck on the side of the matchbox which is a rough surface the friction generates enough heat to ignite the chemicals and produce a small flame.

25. Tyres are treaded to ? टायर्स को क्यों ट्रीड किया जाता है ?

(a) To look good /अच्छा दिखने के लिए

(b) Increase friction / घर्षण बढ़ाने के लिए

(c) To increase its longevity / इसकी लंबी उम्र बढ़ाने के लिए

(d) To increase weight of the tyre / टायर का वजन बढ़ाने के लिए

Ans(b) Sol. Tyres are treaded to Increase friction.

26. Lubricants are substances which ? स्नेहक वह पदार्थ हैं जो ?

(a) Increases friction / घर्षण को बढ़ाता है

(b) Are used to light fire/ आग लगाने के काम आते हैं

(c) Reduces friction / घर्षण कम करता है

(d) Are used to put off fire / आग बुझाने के काम आते हैं

Ans(c) Sol. Lubricants are substances which Reduces friction.

27. Sliding friction is ——-than to rolling friction ? फिसलन घर्षण, रोलिंग घर्षण की तुलना में _____ होती है ?

(a) Smaller/कम (b) Greater/अधिक

(c) Equal/समान (d) None of the above/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans(b) Sol. Rolling reduces friction while sliding increases friction.

28. The frictional force exerted by fluids is also called ——– ? तरल पदार्थ द्वारा उत्सर्जित घर्षण बल को _____ भी कहा जाता है ?

(a) Drug/ ड्रग (b) Drag/ड्रैग

(c) Drop/ड्रॉप (d) Drown/ड्रोन

Ans(b) Sol. The frictional force exerted by fluids is known as drag.

29. Four children were asked to arrange forces due to rolling static and sliding frictions in a increasing order. Their arrangements are given below Choose the correct arrangement ?
चार बच्चों को बढ़ते क्रम में रोलिंग स्टैटिक और स्लाइडिंग घर्षण के कारण बलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कहा गया था। उनकी व्यवस्था नीचे दी गई है। सही व्यवस्था चुनें:

(a) Rolling, Static, Sliding / रोलिंग, स्टेटिक, स्लाइडिंग

(b) Static, Rolling, Sliding / स्टेटिक, रोलिंग, स्लाइडिंग

(c) Rolling, sliding, static/ रोलिंग, स्लाइडिंग, स्टेटिक

(d) Sliding, static, Rolling / स्लाइडिंग, स्टेटिक, रोलिंग

Ans(c) Sol.Rolling friction is lesser than both static and sliding friction. Thus, the correct sequence of frictions is Rolling, sliding, static.

30. A boat or an aeroplane has a pointed or tapering front/head. Why ?
एक नाव या हवाई जहाज का एक नुकीला या टेपरिंग फ्रंट / हेड होता है। क्यों?

(a) To increase the friction of fluid / तरल पदार्थ के घर्षण को बढ़ाने के लिए

(b) To reduce the friction of fluid / तरल पदार्थ के घर्षण को कम करने के लिए

(c) To look qood/ अच्छा दिखने के लिए

(d) For no reason/ बिना किसी वजह के

Ans(b) Sol. The special shape given to the bodies moving in the fluids like ships in water and aeroplanes in the air to reduce the fluid friction is called streamlined shape.

31. The sole of the shoes becomes plain after wearing it for several months. The reason is ? कई महीनों तक इसे पहनने के बाद जूते का तलवा सपाट हो जाता है. कारण है की-?

(a) Wearing out due to friction / घर्षण के कारण घिसना

(b) Wearing out due to no friction / घर्षण न होने के कारण घिसना

(c) Sole is of bad quality / तलवा खराब गुणवत्ता का है

(d) None of the above /इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans(a) Sol. The sole of the shoes becomes plain after wearing it for several months The reason is wearing out due to friction.

32. White light is made up of seven colors. What is the method of separating the colors ? वाइट लाइट सात रंगों से बनी होती है. रंगों को अलग करने की विधि क्या है ?

(a) By passing it through a prism / इसे प्रिज्म से पास कर के

(b) By filtration / निस्पंदन द्वारा

(c) Can't be separated / अलग नहीं किया जा सकता

(d) Both (a) and (b)/(a) और (b) दोनों

Ans.(a) Sol. The speed of light and its components vary inversely with the refractive index of the medium. Refraction is the deviation in the path of light when it travels from one optical medium to the other. Different wavelengths experience different degree of deviation. As a result, white light splits into 7 colours (VIBGYOR) on passing through the prism.

33. Retina of the eye is comparable to which of the following parts of a traditional camera? आंख का रेटिना पारंपरिक कैमरे के निम्नलिखित हिस्सों से तुलनीय है ?

(a) Film / फिल्म (b) Lens / लेंस

(c) Shutter / शटर (d) Cover / कवर

Ans.(a) Sol. Retina of the eye is comparable to the film of a traditional camera. Retina is a film of nerve fibres. Image of the object is formed at retina just like camera film is used to see the images.

34. The filament of an electric bulb is made of ? विद्युत बल्ब का फिलामेंट किस से बना होता है ?

(a) copper/ तांबा

(b) Aluminum / अल्युमीनियम

(c) lead /लीड

(d) tungsten / टंगस्टन

Ans.(d) Sol. Filament of bulb is made of tungsten because of its high melting point (3422°C), lowest vapour pressure and great tensile strength. Hence, when current passes,

it gets heated to emit light but does not melt or expand.

35. Which mirror is used as a rear view mirror in the vehicles? वाहनों में रियर व्यू मिरर के रूप में किस दर्पण का उपयोग किया जाता है?

(a) Plane / समतल

(b) Convex / उत्तल

(c) Concave / अवतल

(d) Plano concave / प्लेनो अवतल

Ans.(b) Sol. Convex mirror is a diverging mirror used as a rear view mirror in the vehicles as it covers wide range of vehicles coming behind.

36. The reason of mirage is ? मिराज का कारण है ?

(a) Interference of light / प्रकाश का हस्तक्षेप

(b) Diffraction of light / प्रकाश का विवर्तन

(c) Polarization of light / प्रकाश का ध्रुवीकरण

(d) Total internal reflection of light / प्रकाश का कुल आंतरिक प्रतिबिंब

Ans.(d) Sol. Mirage is an optical illusion. The reason of mirage is total internal reflection of light.
In summer air near the ground is hotter and hence rarer than the air above which is responsible for TIR, hence, mirage is formed.

37. To hear a clear echo, the minimum distance should be ? एक स्पष्ट गूंज/ प्रतिध्वनि सुनने के लिए, न्यूनतम दूरी कितनी होनी चाहिए ?

(a) 165 feet / फीट (b) 165 metre / मीटर

(c) 16.5 feet / फीट(d) 16.5 metre / मीटर

Ans.(d) Sol. To hear a clear echo, the minimum distance should be 16.5 metre.

38. A cut diamond sparkles because of its ? एक तराशा हुआ हीरा किस की वजह से चमकता है ?

(a) hardness / कठोरता

(b) high refractive index / उच्च अपवर्तक सूचकांक

(c) emission of light by the diamond / हीरे द्वारा प्रकाश का उत्सर्जन

(d) absorption of light by the diamond / हीरे द्वारा प्रकाश का अवशोषण

Ans.(b) Sol. Diamonds have a very high refractive index (about 2.42 compared to about 1.5 for glass). The amount of light reflected at an air/other material interface is related to the refractive index charge at the interface and the bigger the refractive index change, the more light is reflected. Thus, diamond reflects large amount of light and therefore, sparkles more.

39. A vibrating body ? एक कांपता हुआ शरीर ?

(a) will always produce sound / हमेशा ध्वनि उत्पन्न करेगा

(b) may or may not produce sound if the amplitude of vibration is low / कंपन का आयाम कम होने पर ध्वनि उत्पन्न कर भी सकता है और नहीं भी

(c) will produce sound which depends upon frequency / ध्वनि उत्पन्न करेगा जो आवृत्ति पर निर्भर करता है

(d) None of these /इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol. A vibrating body will produce sound which is dependent upon the frequency. Sounds of frequencies less than about 20 vibrations per second (20 Hz) cannot be detected by the human ear. Such sounds are called inaudible. On the higher side, sounds of frequencies higher than about 20,000 vibrations per second (20 kHz) are also not audible to the human ear.

40. The special technique used in ships to calculate the depth of ocean beds is ? महासागरों की गहराई की गणना के लिए जहाजों में प्रयुक्त विशेष तकनीक क्या है ?

(a) LASER
(b) SONAR
(c) sonic boom / ध्वनि बूम
(d) reverberation/ प्रतिध्वनि

Ans.(b) Sol. SONAR or sound Navigation and Ranging is helpful for exploring and mapping the ocean because sound waves travel farther in the water than do radar and light waves. These also determine the time between the emission of sound pulse and its reception, the transducer can determine the range and orientation of the object. While, LASER is a device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation. Whereas, sonic boom is the sound associated with the shock waves created by an object travelling through the air faster than the speed of sound. On the other hand, reverberation is the prolongation of a sound.

41. Mercury thermometers can be used to measure temperature up to ? कितने तापमान को मापने के लिए पारा थर्मामीटर का उपयोग किया जा सकता है ?

(a) 260°C (b) 100°C
(c) 360°C (d) 500°C

S1. Ans(c) Sol. Mercury thermometers cover a wide temperature range from −37 to 360 °C.

42. The temperature of a gas is measured with a ? गैस का तापमान किसके द्वारा मापा जाता है?

(a) platinum resistance thermometer / प्लैटिनम प्रतिरोध थर्मामीटर

(b) pyrometer / पाइरोमीटर

(c) gas thermometer / गैस थर्मामीटर

(d) vapour pressure thermometer / वाष्प दाब थर्मामीटर

S2. Ans(b) Sol. The temperature of a gas is measured with a pyrometer.

43. The temperature of the sun is measured with सूर्य का तापमान _____ के साथ मापा जाता है

(a) platinum thermometer / प्लैटिनम थर्मामीटर

(b) pyrometer / पाइरोमीटर

(c) gas thermometer / गैस थर्मामीटर

(d) vapour pressure thermometer / वाष्प दाब थर्मामीटर

S3. Ans(b) Sol. The temperature of the sun is measured with pyrometer.

44. Fahrenheit scale divides two fixed points into ? फ़ारेनहाइट स्केल दो निश्चित बिंदुओं को कितने भाग में विभाजित करता है ?

(a) 180 parts /180 भाग(b) 212 parts /212 भाग

(c) 100 parts /100 भाग(d) 32 parts /32 भाग

Ans(a) Sol.Fahrenheit scale, the space between the two fixed points is divided into 180 parts.

45. SI unit of heat is ?ऊष्मा की SI इकाई क्या है ?

(a) Calorie / कैलोरी

(b) Joule / जौल

(c) Kelvin/ केल्विन

(d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans(b) Sol. The SI unit of heat is Hoyle named after a famous scientist joule.

46. A closed surface has 'n' electric dipole located inside it. The net electric flux emerging out of the surface-
एक बंद सतह में 'n' विद्युत द्विध्रुव है। सतह से बाहर निकलने वाला शुद्ध विद्युत प्रवाह कितना होगा?

(a) ne/ε_0 (b) 2e/ε_0

(c) 2ne/ε_0 (d) zero / शून्य

Ans.(d) Sol. The net flux will be zero as the electric field lines entering the negative end of the dipole will be exactly cancelled by the electric field lines leaving the positive end of the dipole.

47. In electromagnetic induction, the induced charge does not depend on –
विद्युत चुम्बकीय प्रेरण में, प्रेरित चार्ज किस पर निर्भर नहीं करता है –

(a) Change in flux / प्रवाह में बदलाव

(b) time of change of magnetic flux / चुंबकीय प्रवाह के परिवर्तन का समय

(c) Resistance of Coil / वक्र का विरोध

(d) None of the above /इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(b) Sol. Induced charge does not depend upon time of change of magnetic flux, as Induced charge Q = nΔTØR

48. Lenz's law is a consequence of the law of conservation of-
लेनज़ का नियम _____ के संरक्षण के कानून का एक परिणाम है

(a) Charge /चार्ज (b) Momentum / गति

(c) Energy / ऊर्जा (d) Mass/द्रव्यमान

Ans.(c) Sol. According to Lenz law, the polarity of the induced emf is such that it opposes the change in magnetic flux responsible for its production.

49. A magnetic field can be produced by-
एक चुंबकीय क्षेत्र किस के द्वारा उत्पादित किया जा सकता है

(a) A moving charge only /गतिशील चार्ज

(b) A changing electric field only / केवल परिवर्तिनीय विद्युत क्षेत्र

(c) Both (a) and (b)/दोनों (a) और (b)

(d) None of the above /इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c)
Sol. Magnetic field is produced both by a moving charge and change in electric field

50. The unit of electrical resistance of a conductor is-
एक चालक के विद्युत प्रतिरोध की इकाई है-

(a) fared /फ़रेड (b) volt /वोल्ट

(c) ampere / एम्पेयर (d) Ohm /ओहम

Ans.(d) Sol. Ohm is the SI unit of electrical resistance. 1 ohm is define as the resistance of a conductor when a potential difference of 1 volt is applied to its ends when a current of 1 ampere flows through it

रसायन विज्ञान | CHEMISTRY

30 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. Acids reach with bases to give–
एसिड के क्षार के साथ प्रतिक्रिया करने पर _____ प्राप्त होता है।

(a) Ester/एस्टर (b) Alcohol/अल्कोहल
(c) Salt/नमक (d) None/कोई नहीं

Ans(c) Sol. The reaction of an acid with a base is called a neutralization reaction. The products of this reaction are a salt and water.

2. The pH value of milk is–
दूध का पीएच मान है-

(a) 2. 4 (b) 3. 8
(c) 6. 6 (d) 8. 0

Ans(c) Sol. Fresh cows milk has a pH of between 6.7 and 6.5. Values higher than 6.7 denote mastitic milk and values below pH 6.5 denote the presence of colostrum or bacterial deterioration. Because milk is a buffer solution, considerable acid development may occur before the pH changes. That would make it very slightly acidic.

3. The pH of water at 25°C is 7. When it is heated to 100°C, the pH of water–
25 ° C पर पानी का पीएच 7 होता है। जब इसे 100 ° C तक गर्म किया जाता है, तो पानी के पीएच में ____

(a) Increases/वृद्धि होती है
(b) Decreases/कमी होती है
(c) Remains same/समान रहता है
(d) Decreases up to 50°C and then increases./ 50° C तक घट जाता है और फिर बढ़ जाता है।

Ans(b) Sol. pH decreases with increase in temperature. But this does not mean that water becomes more acidic at higher temperatures.

4. Hydrochloric acid is also known as
हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड को _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

(a) Galic acid/गैलिक एसिड
(b) Picric acid/पिरक एसिड
(c) Muriatic acid/मुरिएटिक एसिड
(d) Chloric acid/क्लोरिक एसिड

Ans(c) Sol. Muriatic acid is one of the names for hydrochloric acid, a corrosive strong acid. It is also known as spirits of salt or acidum salis. "Muriatic" means "pertaining to brine or salt". The chemical formula for muriatic acid is HCl.

5. The purest form of water in nature is
प्रकृति में जल का शुद्धतम रूप है-

(a) Rain water /वर्षा-जल
(b) Lake water/झील का जल
(c) River water/नदी का जल
(d) Sea water/समुद्रजल

Ans(a) Sol. Rain water is considered the purest form of water. Impurities and salts present in water on earth are left behind during vaporisation by the sun. However, the rain water we receive on earth is not necessarily pure, as it brings down impurities and particles present in the atmosphere along with it.

6. Which one of the following liquids is very good conductor of heat?
निम्न में से कौन सा तरल ऊष्मा का सबसे अच्छा सुचालक है?

(a) Mercury /पारा (b)Water / पानी
(c) Ether / ईथर (d) Benzene/ बेंजीन

Ans.(a) Sol. Mercury is a chemical element with the symbol (Hg). Mercury is used in thermometers due to its special properties. It can measure a wide range of temperatures from – 40 to 356°C and up to 570°C under pressure in a liquid state. It expands changes. A heavy, silvery d-block element, mercury is the only metallic element which is found in liquid state at standard conditions for temperature and pressure.

7. Which one of the following metals is liquid at ordinary temperature?
निम्नलिखित धातुओं में से कौन सी धातु सामान्य तापमान पर तरल है?

(a) Lead / लेड (b) Nickel/ निकेल
(c) Mercury /पारा (d) Tin / टिन

Ans.(c) Sol. Mercury is the only common metal which is liquid at ordinary temperature. Mercury is sometimes called quicksilver.

8. Mercury is basically used in thermometer devices because its epeciality is
पारा मूल रूप से थर्मामीटर उपकरणों में उपयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि इसकी विशिष्टता है-

(a) High density/ उच्च घनत्व
(b) High liquidity/ उच्च तरलता
(c) Good conductor of heat/ ऊष्मा के अच्छे सुचालक
(d) High specific heat/ उच्च विशिष्ट गर्मी

Ans.(c) Sol. Mercury is easily the best liquid to use in thermometers, five important reasons are –

- It is very reflective, so it's easy to see and to read accurately.
- It doesn't wet the glass, so you don't get an inaccurate reading if the temperature is falling.

- It is metal, so it's good conductor of heat.
- It expands evenly with the temperature so a linear scale can be used with a high degree of accuracy.
- there is a large of range of temperature for which it is a liquid

9. There is no reaction when steam passes over
भाप के _____ के ऊपर से गुजरने पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं होती है.

(a) Aluminium/ एल्यूमिनियम (b) Copper/ तांबा

(c) Carbon/ कार्बन (d) Iron/ आयरन

Ans.(a) Sol. There is no reaction when steam passes over aluminium.

10. Iron is obtained from
आयरन से प्राप्त किया जाता है-

(a) Limestone/ चूना पत्थर

(b) pitch-blende/ पिचब्लेंड

(c) Monazite sand/ मोनजाइट रेत

(d) Hematite/ हेमेटाइट

Ans.(d) Sol. Iron ores are rocks and minerals from which metallic iron can be economically extracted. The ores are usually rich in iron oxides and the iron itself is usually found in the form of magnetite (Fe3O4 – 72.4% Fe), hematite (Fe2O3 – 69.9% Fe).

11. Easily soluble in water-
पानी में आसानी से घुलनशील है-

(a) Carbon/कार्बन

(b) Nitrogen/नाइट्रोजन

(c) Ammonia/अमोनिया

(d) Iodine/आयोडीन

Ans. (c) Sol. Ammonia being a polar molecule dissolves readily in water. This is due to the Hydrogen atoms of Ammonia which are bonded with a highly electronegative Nitrogen and the Hydrogen atoms of water molecules which are bonded with the highly electronegative Oxygen atom.

12. Which is used as Laughing gas is–
हास्य गैस (लाफिंग गैस) के रूप में उपयोग की जाने वाली गैस है-

(a) Nitrous Oxide / नाईट्रस ऑक्साइड

(b) Nitrogen dioxide / नाइट्रोजन डाइऑक्साइड

(c) Nitrogen Trioxide / नाइट्रोजन ट्रायऑक्साइड

(d) Nitrogen Tetra Oxide / नाइट्रोजन टेट्राऑक्साइड

Ans.(a) Sol. Nitrous Oxide (N_2 O) is also known as laughing gas. It is a colourless gas with a sweet odour and taste. Inhalation leads to disorientation, euphoria, numbness, loss of coordination, dizziness and ultimately a loss of consciousness. It is also used as the anesthetic gas.

13. Which one of the following is also called Stranger Gas?
निम्नलिखित में से किसे स्ट्रेंजर गैस भी कहा जाता है?

(a) Argon / आर्गन

(b) Neon / नीओन

(c) Xenon / क्सीनन

(d) Nitrous Oxide / नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड

Ans.(c) Sol. Xenon is a chemical gas with symbol Xe and atomic number 54. It is a rare, odourless, colourless, tasteless, chemically unreactive gas. Xenon gas is also known as stranger gas as its volume is low in the atmosphere (0.08 parts per million of xenon). It was discovered in England by the Scottish chemist William Ramsay and British chemist Morris Travers in 1898.

14. The gas used to inflate the tyres of an aircraft is-
एक विमान के टायर में हवा भरने के लिए कौन सी गैस का प्रयोग किया जाता है?

(a) Hydrogen / हाइड्रोजन (b) Nitrogen / नाइट्रोजन

(c) Helium /हीलियम (d) Neon / नीयन

Ans.(b) Sol. Nitrogen gas is used in the types of an aeroplane. This is because the nitrogen gas does not support combustion and can assist in preventing wheel fire when the aircraft lands (braking and high speed can produce dangerously high temperatures) unlike in oxygen. There are other benefits but effectively it is being the lowest cost gas that does not support combustion. It is preferred in comparison with the oxygen because nitrogen does not contain water. Thus, when the plane is at more height, gas in tyres does not get frozen.

15. Out of the following is not an alloy?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक मिश्र धातु नहीं है?

(a) Steel / स्टील (b) Brass / पीतल

(c) Bronze / कांस्य (d) Copper / कॉपर

Ans.(d) Sol. Copper is a metal, however steel, brass and bronze are alloys.

16. Which among the following is white phosphorus?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सफेद फास्फोरस है?

(a) P1 (b) P6
(c) P4 (d) P5

Ans.(c) Sol. The most important form of elemental phosphorus from the perspective of applications and chemical literature is white phosphorus. It consists of tetrahedral P4molecules, in which each atom is bound to the other three atoms by a single bond.

17. Permanent hardness of water is due to-
पानी की स्थायी कठोरता की वजह है:

(a) Chlorides and sulphates of Calcium and .

Magnesium / कैल्शियम और मैग्नेशियम के

क्लोराइड और सल्फाट

(b) Calcium bicarbonate sulphates / कैल्शियम बिकारबोनेट सल्फ़ेट्स

(c) Magnesium bicarbonate / मैग्नेशियम बाइकार्बोनेट

(d) Clorides of Silver and Potassium / सिल्वर और पोटेशियम के क्लोराइड्स

Ans.(a) Permanent hardness in water is hardness due to the presence of the chlorides and sulphates of calcium and magnesium

18. The pH-value for water is-
पानी का pH-मान है –

(a) Nearly zero / लगभग शून्य

(b) 7/ 7

(c) 5 or less than 5 /5 या 5 से कम

(d) 8.7 or more / 8.7 या अधिक

Ans.(b) Sol. The pH value of pure water is 7. Pure water is neutral by nature. The solution with a pH less than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are basic or alkaline.

19. Water is a good solvent of ionic salts because-
पानी आयनिक लवण का एक अच्छा विलायक है क्योंकि-

(a) It has a high boiling point / इसका उच्च क्वथनांक है

(b) It has a high dipole moment / इसमें एक उच्च द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण है

(c) It has a high specific heat / इसमें उच्च विशिष्ट ताप है

(d) It has no colour / इसका कोई रंग नहीं है

Ans.(b) Sol. Water is a good solvent due to its polarity which can easily dissolve into polar compounds. Water dissolves ionic salts by hydrating their component ions. For example, water dissolves NaCl by hydrating and stabling the Na+ and Cl– ions.

20. Large quantities of drinking water is prepared from impure water by-
अशुद्ध पानी से पीने के पानी की बड़ी मात्रा को किसके द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है –

(a) Desalination / विलवणीकरण

(b) Distillation / आसवन

(c) Ion-exchange / आयन विनिमय

(d) Decantation / निस्तारण

Ans.(a) Sol. Desalination is a process that removes minerals from saline water (Also refer to removal of salts and minerals). Seawater desalination has a very effective way of production of potable water for drinking and industries.

21. Alkali metals can –
अल्काली धातुएं-

(a) Be highly stable at room temperature/ कमरे के तापमान पर अत्यधिक स्थिर रहती है

(b) Vaporize at room temperature/ कमरे के तापमान पर वाष्पीकृत हो जाती है

(c) Easily gain electrons/ आसानी से इलेक्ट्रॉन प्राप्त करती है

(d) Easily lose electrons/ आसानी से इलेक्ट्रॉन खो देती है

Ans.(d) Sol. Alkali metals have one electron in their outer shell so alkali metal can easily lose electrons.

22. What does a catalyst do in a reaction?
एक उत्प्रेरक प्रतिक्रिया में क्या करता है

(a) Changes potential energy of reactants/ प्रतिक्रियाओं की स्थितिज ऊर्जा बदलता है

(b) Changes kinetic energy of reactants/ प्रतिक्रियाओं की गतिशील ऊर्जा बदलता है

(c) Changes potential energy of products/ उत्पादों की स्थितिज ऊर्जा बदलता है

(d) Changes activation energy/ सक्रियण ऊर्जा बदलता है

Ans.(d) Sol. Catalysis is the increase in the rate of a chemical reaction due to the participation of an additional substance called a catalyst, which is not consumed in the catalyzed reaction and can continue to act repeatedly. Thus, changes activation energy

23. Adding which substance gives green colour to glass?
कौन सा पदार्थ ग्लास को हरा रंग देता है?

(a) Calcium oxide/ कैल्शियम ऑक्साइड

(b) Iron oxide/ आयरन ऑक्साइड

(c) Chromium oxide/ क्रोमियम ऑक्साइड

(d) Manganese oxide/ मैंगनीज ऑक्साइड

Ans.(c) Sol. Chromium oxide is used to create green glass

24. Which among the following is present inside the nucleus of an atom?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक परमाणु के नाभिक के अंदर मौजूद होता है?

(a) Protons and Neutrons /प्रोटॉन और न्यूट्रॉन

(b) Electrons and Protons /इलेक्ट्रॉन और प्रोटॉन

(c) Neutrons and Electrons /न्यूट्रॉन और इलेक्ट्रॉन

(d) Neutrons, Protons, Electrons /न्यूट्रॉन, प्रोटॉन, इलेक्ट्रॉन

Ans.(a) Sol. There are two types of particle in the nucleus of an atom the proton and the neutron

25. What is baking soda?
बेकिंग सोडा क्या है?

(a) Aluminium bicarbonate /एल्यूमिनियम बाइकार्बोनेट

(b) Sodium isolate /सोडियम आईसोलेट

(c) Sodium bicarbonate /सोडियम बाइकार्बोनेट

(d) Aluminium sulphate /एल्यूमिनियम सल्फेट

Ans.(c) Sol. Baking soda is also known as Sodium bicarbonate. It is a chemical compound with the formula $NaHCO_3$. It is a salt composed of sodium ions and bicarbonate ions. Sodium bicarbonate is a white solid that is crystalline but often appears as a fine powder

26. Match List I (Compound) with II (Nature) and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:
सूचीI (Compound) का सूची II (Nature)से मिलान कीजिये और सूचियों के नीचे दिए गये कूटों का प्रयोग करके उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिये:

List-I	**List-II**
A. Sodium hydroxide/	1. Strong acid/
B. Calcium oxide/	2. Alkali/
C. Acetic acid/	3. Weak acid/
D. Hydrochloric acid /	4. Base/

सूची-I	सूची-II
A. सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड	1. प्रबल अम्ल
B. कैल्शियम ऑक्साइड	2. ऐल्कलाइ
C. असेटिक एसिड	3. दुर्बल अम्ल
D. हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड	4. क्षार

Code: A B C D

(a) 2 3 4 1 (b) 2 4 3 1

(c) 1 4 3 2 (d) 1 3 4 2

Ans(b) Sol. Sodium hydroxide is a highly caustic base and alkali that decomposes proteins at ordinary ambient temperatures and may cause severe chemical burns. Calcium oxide is base and Acetic acid is a weak monoprotic acid. Hydrochloric acid is strong acid.

27. Curd is sour due to presence of
_____की उपस्थिति के कारण दही खट्टा होता है।

(a) Citric Acid/सिट्रिक एसिड

(b) Lactic Acid/लैक्टिक एसिड

(c) Acetic Acid/एसिटिक एसिड

(d) None/कोई नहीं

Ans(b) Sol. Sour taste is due to the production of lactic acid by Lactobacillus bacteria (LAB). These bacteria convert lactose in milk to lactic acid.

28. Which one is weak acid?
दुर्बल अम्ल कौन सा है?

(a) Citric acid/सिट्रिक एसिड

(b) Hydrochloric acid/हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड

(c) Sulphuric acid/सुल्फुरिक एसिड

(d) Nitric acid/नाइट्रिक एसिड

Ans(a) Sol. Citric acid is weak acid.

29. Rancidity can be defined as oxidation of fats and oils that changes
रैन्सिडिटी को वसा और तेलों के ऑक्सीकरण के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है जिससे ___ परिवर्तित होता है।

(a) Only the taste of food/केवल भोजन का स्वाद

(b) Only the smell of food/केवल भोजन की गंध

(c) Both taste and smell of food/भोजन का स्वाद और गंध दोनों

(d) Only the color of food/केवल भोजन का रंग

Ans(c) Sol. Rancidity can be defined as oxidation of fats and oils that changes both taste and smell of food.

30. The pH value of a sample of multiple-distilled water is
बहु-आसुत जल के नमूने का पीएच मान है-

(a) zero/शून्य

(b) very near to seven/सात के निकट

(c) very near to zero/शून्य के निकट

(d) 14

Ans(b) Sol. Pure distilled water should be neutral with a pH of 7.

जीव विज्ञान | BIOLOGY

20 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. **The mulberry fruit is :**
शेहतूत का फल क्या है?
(a) Sorosis / सोरोसिस (b) Syconus / साइकोनस
(c) Samara / समारा (d) Nut / नट
Ans.(a) Sol. The mulberry fruit is also known as the Sorosis. Sorosis is a multiple fleshy fruits that is derived from the ovaries of multiple flowers. The seeds are achenes, on the outside of a fleshy fruit. Pineapple and Ficus are also the example of Sorosis fruit.

2. **Which one of the following groups of organisms has significance in diagnosing the death by drowning?**
जीवों में डूबने से होने वाली मृत्यु के निदान में निम्नलिखित समूहों में से कौन सा महत्वपूर्ण है.
(a) Lichens / लाइकन
(b) Protozoa / प्रोटोजोआ
(c) Cyanobacteria / साइनोबैक्टीरिया
(d) Diatoms / डायटम
Ans.(d) Sol. Diatoms are useful in forensic studies. It has significance in diagnosing the death by drowning. Diatoms are photosynthetic algae and are found in almost every aquatic environment including fresh and marine waters, soils and almost at every humid place.

3. **Leg-haemoglobin is found in-**
लेग-हीमोग्लोबिन किस में पाया जाता है?
(a) Human blood / मानव रक्त
(b) Rabbit blood / खरगोश के खून में
(c) Legume root nodules / लेग्यूम रूट नोड्यूल
(d) Chicken blood / चिकन रक्त
Ans.(c) Sol. Leg-haemoglobin is found in root nodules of leguminous plants such as alfalfa and soyabean.

4. **Desert plants are generally-**
रेगिस्तान पौधे आम तौर पर क्या होते हैं?
(a) Viviparous / विविपेरस
(b) Succulent / गूदेदार पौधा
(c) Herbaceous / घास
(d) Heterophyllous / विभिन्न पर्णीय
Ans.(b) Sol. A succulent is a plant that stores water for times when water is not available to it. Succulent plants are generally found in arid environments such as deserts and semi-deserts.

5. **A group of archaebacteria is used in the production of-**
अर्चेबक्टेरिया का समूह किस के उत्पादन में उपयोग या जाता है?
(a) Ethane / एटैन (b) Methane / मीथेन
(c) Acids / एसिड (d) Alchohols / अल्कोहल

6. **Alpha-keratin is a protein, present in:**
अल्फा-केराटिन एक प्रोटीन है, जो _____ में मौजूद है:
(a) Blood(रक्त)(b) Skin(त्वचा)
(c) Lymph(लसीका)(d) Eggs(अंडे)
Ans.(b) Sol. Alpha-keratin is a family of fibrous structural proteins. It is the key structural material making up the outer layer of human skin. It is the key structural component of hair, nails, hooves, and it provides the necessary strength and toughness for masticatory organs, such as the tongue and the hard palate.

7. **One of the following is most suitable for study of mutations ? म्यूटेशन के अध्ययन के लिए निम्न में से सबसे उपयुक्त है ?**
(a)Haploids(हप्लोइड्स) (b)Diploids(डिपलोइड्स)
(c)Tetraploids(टेट्राप्लोइड्स)(d)Polyploid(पोलीप्लोइ)
Ans.(a) Sol. Haploids

8. **Linseed is a rich source of- अलसी किसका एक समृद्ध स्रोत है?**
(a) Vitamin C(विटामिन C)
(b) Omega-3 fatty acid(ओमेगा -3 फैटी एसिड)
(c) Essential amino acids(तात्विक ऐमिनो अम्ल)
(d) Antioxidants(एंटीऑक्सीडेंट)
Ans.(b) Sol. Linseed is a food and fibre crop that is grown in cooler regions of the world. The oil is extracted from its seed, known as lineseed oil, which is a very good source of omega 3 fatty acid, which is able to prevent the deposition of fat in blood vessels.

9. **Which one of the following is not a protein? इनमें से कौन सा प्रोटीन नहीं है?**
(a) Keratin(कैरेटिन)(b) Fibroin(फ़िब्रोइन)
(c) Oxytocin(ओक्सीटोसिन)(d) Collagen(कोलेजन)
Ans.(c) Sol. Oxytocin has been best known for its role in female reproduction. It is released in a large amount during labour and after stimulation of the nipples. It is a facilitator for child birth and breast feeding. Oxytocin plays an important role in the neuroanatomy of intimacy, specifically in sexual reproduction of both sexes, in particular during and after childbirth. It is also known as love hormone and as the "bonding hormone".

10. **Pulses are a good source of ?**
दालों किसका एक अच्छा स्रोत है?

(a)Carbohydrates(कार्बोहाइड्रेट)(b)Fats(वसा)

(c)Proteins(प्रोटीन)(d)Vitamins(विटामिन)

(c) Sol. Proteins

11. **Which hormone stimulates the thyroid gland to secrete thyroxine? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा हार्मोन थायरॉक्सीन स्रावित के लिए थाइरोइड ग्लैंड को उद्दीप्त करता है?**

(a) TSH (b) FSH (c) LTH (d) ACTH

Ans.(a) Sol. Hyroid-stimulating hormone (also known as thyrotropin, thyrotropic hormone, TSH) is a pituitary hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland to produce thyroxine (T4), and then triiodothyronine (T3) which stimulates the metabolism of almost every tissue in the body.

12. **Bile is produced in which part of the body? पित्त का उत्पादन शरीर के किस भाग में होता है?**

(a) Liver(लीवर) (b) Gall bladder(पित्ताशय)

(c) Spleen(प्लीहा) (d) Pancreas(अग्न्याशय)

Ans.(a) Sol. Bile is a fluid that is made and released by the liver and stored in the gallbladder. It is stored and concentrated in the gallbladder unit which is needed to digest food. In adults. The gallbladder measures approximately 8 centimetres in length and 4 centimetres in diameter.

13. **The normal temperature of the human body is ? मानव शरीर का सामान्य तापमान है –**

(a) 37 °C (b) 98 °C (c) 367 K (d) 90 °C

Ans.(a) Sol. The average of normal temperature of human body is 98.4°F (37°C).

14. **MRI is a diagnostic tool, which means- MRI का पूर्ण क्या है ?**

(a) Magnetic Resonance Index
(b) Magnetic Resolution Information
(c) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
(d) All the above(उपरोक्त सभी)

Ans.(c) Sol. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a test that uses magnetic field and pulses of radio wave energy to make pictures of organs and structures inside the body.

15. **Ergotism is due to consumption of ? ठोंठी किसके उपभोग के कारण होता है?**

(a) Contaminated grains(दूषित अनाज)

(b) Rotting vegetables(बेकार सब्जियों)

(c) Contaminated water(दूषित पानी)

(d) Safe cooked food(सुरक्षित पके हुए भोजन)

Ans.(a) Sol. Ergotism is a disease caused by consumption of contaminated grains. It is the effect of long-term ergot poisoning, traditionally due to the ingestion of the alkaloids produced by the Claviceps purpurea fungus that infects rye and other cereals.

16. **What amongst the following is responsible for the formation of stone in the human kidney? मानव गुर्दा में पत्थरी के बनने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से क्या जिम्मेदार है?**

(a) Calcium acetate /कैल्शियम एसीटेट

(b) Calcium oxalate /कैल्शियम ऑक्सलेट

(c) Sodium acetate /सोडियम एसीटेट

(d) Sodium benzoate /सोडियम बेंज़ोएट

Ans.(b) Sol. Calcium Oxalate is a chemical compound that forms envelope shaped crystals, known in plants as raphides. A major constituent of human kidney stones is calcium oxalate.

17. **In the human body, which structure is the appendix attached to? मानव शरीर में, कौन सी संरचना से अपेंडिक्स जुड़ा होता है?**

(a) The large intestine /बड़ी आंत

(b) The small intestine / छोटी आंत

(c) The gall bladder / पित्त मूत्राशय

(d) The stomach / आमाशय

Ans.(a) Sol. The appendix is a blind-ended tube connected to the Caecum-pouch, that is considered to be the beginning of the large intestine from which it develops embryologically. The Caecum is a pouch-like structure of the colon, located at the junction of the small and the large intestines.

18. Nutraceuticals are products which have- न्यूट्रास्यूटिकल वे उत्पाद हैं जिसमें होते हैं-

(a) Nutrients vitamin and minerals /पोषक तत्व विटामिन और खनिज

(b) Nutrients protein and fatty acids /पोषक तत्व प्रोटीन और फैटी एसिड

(c) Nutrient and toxic effect /पोषक तत्व और विषाक्त प्रभाव

(d) Nutrient and medicinal effect /पोषक तत्व और औषधीय प्रभाव

Ans.(d) Sol. The term "nutraceutical" is used to describe any food or part of food supplements that offers a medical or health benefit beyond simple nutrition. Such benefits many include the prevention or recurrence of the disease.

19. **Cyanocobalamin is- सयानोकोबालामिन है-**

(a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin B_2
(c) Vitamin B_6 (d) Vitamin B_12

Ans.(d) Sol. Vitamin B_12 (Cyanocobalamin) is a water soluble vitamin. It contains a metallic ion cobalt. Its chemical formula is C_63 H_88 Co N_14 O_14 P.

20. **Which of the following vitamins contains cobalt? निम्नलिखित में से कौन से विटामिन में कोबाल्ट होता है?**

(a) Vitamin K (b) Vitamin B_12
(c) Vitamin B_6 (d) Vitamin B_2

Ans.(b) Sol. Vitamin B_12 (Cyanocobalamin) is a water soluble vitamin. It contains a metallic ion cobalt.

अर्थव्यवस्था | ECONOMICS

25 MCQ'S अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न | Most Important Questions

1. The major aim of a country to devalue its currency is:
किसी देश का अपनी मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या होता है?

(a) encourage imports/ आयात को प्रोत्साहित करना
(b) discourage both exports and imports/ निर्यात और आयात दोनों को हतोत्साहित करना
(c) encourage both exports and imports/ निर्यात और आयात दोनों को प्रोत्साहित करना
(d) encourage exports/ निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करना

Ans.(d) Sol. Devaluation is the deliberate downward adjustment of the value of a country's money relative to another currency, group of currencies, or currency standard. Devaluation reduces the cost of a country's exports, rendering them more competitive in the global market.

2. The internal prices during Devaluation usually :
आमतौर पर अवमूल्यन के दौरान आंतरिक कीमतें:

(a) fall/गिरती हैं
(b) rise/वृद्धि होती है
(c) remain unchanged/ कोई बदलाव नहीं होता
(d) None of the above/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol. Devaluation is the deliberate downward adjustment of the value of a country's money relative to another currency, group of currencies, or currency standard. It has effects on a country's international trade by alluring traders. But internal prices remain unaffected.

3. Dear money refers to money with-
डिअर मनी का किस प्रकार से संबंध है?

(a) low rate of interest/ ब्याज की कम दर
(b) high rate of interest/ ब्याज की उच्च दर
(c) depression/ अवसाद
(d) inflation / मुद्रास्फीति

Ans.(b) Sol. Dear money refers to money that is hard to obtain because of abnormally high interest rates.

4. Narrow money is a category of money supply that includes: नैरो मनी, पैसे की आपूर्ति की एक श्रेणी है जिसमें क्या शामिल हैं?

(a) The sum of currency in circulation and the demand deposits in banks/ मुद्रा के संचलन और बैंकों में डिमांड डिपोसित का योग
(b) The sum of MI money and the time deposits/ MI पैसा और टाइम डिपोसित का योग
(c) The market value of the stocks held by all the holders excluding the promoters/ प्रमोटरों को छोड़कर सभी धारकों द्वारा रखे गए शेयरों का बाजार मूल्य
(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(a) Sol. Narrow money is a category of money supply that includes all physical money such as coins and currency, demand deposits and other liquid assets held by the central bank.

5. A specified minimum fraction of the total deposits of customers, which commercial banks have to hold as reserves either in cash or as deposits with the central bank is called the-
ग्राहकों की कुल जमाओं का एक निर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम अंश, जिसे वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास या तो नकद के रूप में आरक्षित रखना होता है या केंद्रीय बैंक के पास जमा के रूप में, उसे क्या कहा जाता है?

(a) Variable Reserve Ratio/ परिवर्तनीय आरक्षित अनुपात
(b) Cash Reserve Ratio/ नकद आरक्षित अनुपात
(c) Statutory Liquidity Ratio/ सांविधिक नकदी अनुपात
(d) Minimum Reserve Ratio/ न्यूनतम आरक्षित अनुपात

Ans.(b) Sol. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is a specified minimum fraction of the total deposits of customers, which commercial banks have to hold as reserves either in cash or as deposits with the central bank. CRR is set according to the guidelines of the central bank of a country.

6. "Legal Tender Money" refers to :
"लीगल टेंडर मनी" किस से सम्बंधित है?

(a) Cheques/ चेक
(b) Currency notes/ मुद्रा नोट
(c) Drafts/ ड्राफ्ट
(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(b) Sol. Legal tender is any official medium of payment recognized by law that can be used to extinguish a public or private debt, or meet a financial obligation. The national currency is legal tender in practically every country.

7. The terms 'bear' and 'bull' are used to describe general actions and attitudes related to which of the following

commercial activity ?
'bear' और 'bull' शब्द का प्रयोग निम्न में से किस वाणिज्यिक गतिविधि से संबंधित सामान्य क्रियाओं और दृष्टिकोण का वर्णन करने के लिए किया जाता है?

(a) Banking/ बैंकिंग

(b) E-commerce/ ई-कॉमर्स

(c) International trade/ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार

(d) Stock market/ शेयर बाजार

Ans.(d) Sol. The terms bear and bull are used to describe general actions and attitudes, or sentiment, either of an individual or the market. A bear market refers to a decline in prices, usually for a few months, in a single security or asset, group of securities or the securities market as a whole. A bull market is when prices are rising.

8. Gresham's law is related to
ग्रेशम का नियम किससे संबंधित है?

(a) Consumption and demand/ उपभोग और मांग

(b) Supply and demand/ आपूर्ति और मांग

(c) Circulation of money/ पैसे के संचलन

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol. Gresham's law is a monetary principle stating that "bad money drives out good."

9. Who are the creditors of a Corporation ?
निगम के लेनदार कौन हैं?

(a) Bond holders/ बॉन्ड धारक

(b) Stock holders/ स्टॉक धारक

(c) Both Bond and Stock holders/ बॉन्ड और स्टॉक दोनों धारक

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c) Sol. A creditor is an entity (person or institution) that extends credit by giving another entity permission to borrow money intended to be repaid in the future. Shareholders are those who own stock in a company, whereas bondholders are those who own bonds issued by a company.

10. What is USP in marketing field?
विपणन क्षेत्र में USP क्या है?

(a) Uninterrupted power supply
(b) Universal standards of production
(c) US Programme based
(d) Unique Selling Proposition

Ans.(d) Sol. Unique Selling Proposition or USP is the one feature or the perceived benefit of a good which makes it unique from the rest of the competing brands in the market. It is that very reason which motivates a buyer to purchase that product even though it might be costlier than other products.

11. 'Galloping Inflation' is also known as
'गैलपिंग इन्फ्लेशन' _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है

(a) Walking Inflation/ धीमी मुद्रास्फीति

(b) Hyper Inflation/ हाइपर इन्फ्लेशन

(c) Running Inflation/ दौड़ती स्फीति

(d) Normal Inflation/ सामान्य मुद्रास्फीति

Ans.(b) Sol. Galloping inflation is also called hyper inflation. It is that type of inflation in which the price of good increases two or three digit per annum. It is also known as jumping inflation. Hyperinflation is extremely fast or out-of-control inflation. Hyperinflation occurs when price increases are so wild that the concept of inflation is meaningless.

12. Curve describing the variation of household expenditure on a particular good with respect to household income is known as ? घरेलू आय के संबंध में एक विशेष सामान पर घरेलू खर्च की विविधता का वर्णन करने वाले वक्र को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

(a) Phillips curve/ फिलिप्स वक्र

(b) Engel curve/ एंगल वक्र

(c) Great Gatsby curve/ ग्रेट गैट्सबी वक्र

(d) Supply curve/ आपूर्ति वक्र

Ans.(b) Sol. Engel's Law is an economic theory introduced in 1857 by Ernst Engel, a German statistician, stating that the percentage of income allocated for food purchases decreases as income rises.

13. Malthusian theory is associated with?
माल्थसियन सिद्धांत किस से सम्बन्धित है?

(a) Population/ जनसंख्या

(b) Employment/ रोज़गार

(c) Diseases / रोग

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(a) Sol. The Malthusian Theory of Population is a theory of exponential population growth and arithmetic food supply growth.

14. What happens when there is a demand deficiency in an economy? जब एक अर्थव्यवस्था में मांग की कमी होती है तो क्या होता है?

(a) Poverty / निर्धनता

(b) Stagnation/ स्थिरता

(c) Recession / मंदी

(d) Inflation/ मुद्रास्फीति

Ans.(b) Sol. Stagnation is a situation that occurs within an economy when total output is either declining, flat or rising slightly. Consistent unemployment is also a characteristic of a stagnant economy.

15. Which of the following market is related to Backward bending supply curve?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बाजार पीछे की ओर मुड़े हुए आपूर्ति वक्र से संबंधित है?

(a) Capital / पूंजी (b) Real estate/ रियल एस्टेट

(c) Money /मुद्रा (d) Labour/ श्रम

Ans.(d) Sol. The backward-bending labor supply curve. This supply curve shows how the change in real wage rates affects the number of hours worked by employees.

16. Which of the following curve shows the inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation rates ?
निम्न में से कौन सा वक्र बेरोजगारी और मुद्रास्फीति दर के बीच विपरीत संबंध को दर्शाता है?

(a) Supply curve/ आपूर्ति वक्र

(b) Indifference curve/ उदासीन वक्र

(c) IS curve / IS वक्र

(d) Phillips curve/ फिलिप्स वक्र

Ans.(d) Sol. The Phillips curve shows the inverse trade-off between rates of inflation and rates of unemployment.

17. Excise duty is levied on
उत्पाद शुल्क किस पर लगाया जाता है?

(a) export of goods/ माल का निर्यात

(b) production of goods/ माल का उत्पादन

(c) import of goods/ माल का आयात

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(b) Sol. An excise or excise tax is a type of tax charged on goods produced within the country. It is a tax on the production or sale of a good.

18. A tax paid by a person who inherits money or property or a levy on the estate (money and property) of a person who has died is known as?
एक व्यक्ति द्वारा भुगतान किया गया कर जो पैसे या संपत्ति या विरासत में मिला है या उस व्यक्ति की संपत्ति (धन और संपत्ति) पर लगाया जाता है जो मर गया है उसे क्या कहते हैं?

(a) Income Tax/ आयकर

(b) Inheritance tax / विरासत कर

(c) Gift tax / उपहार कर

(d) Sales tax/ विक्री कर

Ans.(b) Sol. An inheritance or estate tax is a tax paid by a person who inherits money or property or a levy on the estate (money and property) of a person who has died.

19. The Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of?
लोरेंज वक्र किसका चित्रमय प्रतिनिधित्व है?

(a) Poverty/ निर्धनता

(b) Unemployment/ बेरोजगारी

(c) Income distribution/ आय वितरण

(d) Population/ जनसंख्या

Ans.(c) Sol. The Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of income inequality or wealth inequality developed by American economist Max Lorenz in 1905.

20. Which of the following is a tertiary activity?
निम्नलिखित में से क्या एक तृतीयक गतिविधि है?

(a) Farming/ खेती (b) Manufacturing/ विनिर्माण

(c) Dairying/ डेरी (d) Trading/ व्यापार

Ans.(d) Sol. Trading is an active style of participating in the financial markets that seeks to outperform traditional buy-and-hold investing. A trader is person or entity, in finance, who buys and sells financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, commodities, derivatives, and mutual funds in the capacity of agent, hedger, arbitrageur, or speculator.

21. When the cash reserve ratio (CRR) is increased by the RBI, it will:
(a) Increase the supply of money in the economy
(b) Decrease the supply of money in the economy
(c) No impact on the supply of money in the economy
(d) Initially increase the supply but later on decrease automatically.
Ans.- B

22. Which of the following is not the monetary tool?
(a) CRR
(b) SLR
(c) Deficit financing
(D) Open market operations
Ans. - C

23. What is the target (in terms of GDP) of Fiscal Deficit for FY 2019-20?
(a) 3.1% (b) 3.5%
(c) 3.4% (d) 4.4%
Ans. – C

24. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) Revenue deficit is estimated to be 3.4% of GDP in the budget
(b) The fiscal deficit is estimated to be targeted at 3.1% of GDP.
(c) In the budget estimates, the target is to prevent the primary deficit to 0.2% of GDP.
(d) (d) All the above mentioned statements are correct.
Ans. - D

25. If a person is ready to work at the prevailing wage rate in the market, but he is unable to find the work, then what type of unemployment would it be called?
(a) Voluntary unemployment
(b) Involuntary unemployment
(c) Seasonal unemployment
(d) None of the above

Ans.-B

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