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ANCIENT HISTORY

1. The Social System of the Harappans was:

- (A) Fairly egalitarian
- (B) Slave - Labour based
- (C) Colour Varna based
- (D) Caste based

Exp: Egalitarian the Harappan society was known for its relatively equal social structure, with no evidence of a slave labour system or a caste-based hierarchy. Archaeological findings suggest that the Harappans lived in a society where equality and equal rights were prevalent.

2. Which statement on the Harappan Civilization is correct?

- (A) Horse sacrifice was known to them.
- (B) Cow was sacred to them.
- (C) 'Pashupati' was venerated by them.
- (D) The culture was generally static.

Exp: The Harappan civilization is known for its seals depicting a figure that resembles the Hindu god Shiva, often referred to as 'Pashupati' (Lord of Animals). This suggests that Pashupati was venerated by them

3. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicates the commercial and economic development?

- (A) The Pottery
- (B) Seals
- (C) The boats
- (D) The houses

Exp: were used extensively in trade and commerce. They were made from materials like steatite and often bore inscriptions and animal motifs. These seals have been found in various locations, including Mesopotamia, indicating that the Harappans engaged in long-distance trade

4. The earliest city discovered in India was

- (A) Harappa
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Mohenjo Daro
- (D) Sindh

Exp: Harappa was one of the major urban centers of the Indus Valley Civilization and is considered one of the earliest cities discovered in India

5. Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites?

- (A) Drains and well
- (B) Fort
- (C) Reservoirs
- (D) Temple with Shikhar

Exp: Unlike the other features, temples with Shikhar (aspire or tower





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commonly found in later Hindu temples) have not been found in Harappan excavations. This indicates that their religious structures were different from those of later Indian civilizations

of thousands) because he used to donate large sums of money in charity.

8. The Muslim adventurer who destroyed the Nalanda University was

- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Quasim

Exp : Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar was the military general of Qutb-din-Abak. He destroyed the Vikramshila and Nalanda University

9. The first muslim woman who ruled Northern India was

- (A) Razia Sultana
- (B) Mumtaz
- (C) Nurjahan
- (D) None of the above

Exp : Razia Sultana was the first and the last woman to rule Delhi Sultanate. (1236-1240) She was the daughter of Emperor Iltutmish of Slave dynasty.

10. Who among the following Tomar rulers, is credited with founding the city of Delhi?

- (A) Anangpal
- (B) Vajrata
- (C) Rudrane
- (D) Devraja

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

6. The battle that led to the foundation of Muslim power in India was

- (A) The first battle of Tarain
- (B) The second battle of Tarain
- (C) The first battle of Panipat
- (D) The second battle of Panipat

Exp : The second battle of Tarain was fought near Thanesar (Haryana) in 1192 A.D., between the Rajput Army under Prithviraj Chauhan and the army of Muhammad Ghori. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Ghori in this battle and this paved the way of Muslim Rule in India.

7. 'Lakh Baksh' was a title given to ruler

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Balban
- (C) Raziya
- (D) Qutb-din-Aibak

Exp : Qutb-din-Aibak was given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' (the donator of hundreds





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Exp : Chandravanshi Rajput Ruler Anangpal Tomar Founded the city of Delhi. He founded the fortified city of Lal kot in 736 A.D. It was the first city of Delhi.

MODERN HISTORY

11. When Mahatma Gandhi was arrested who among the following took over the leadership of Salt Satyagraha ?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (C) Abbas Tayyabji
- (D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

Exp: After Gandhiji's arrest in 1930, He appointed Abbas Tayyabji as the leader of salt Satyagrah. He was also called "Grand Old Man of Gujarat"

12. In which session of Congress the demand of "Purna Swaraj" was accepted as the aim of the congress ?

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Lahore

Exp : In 1928, Gandhiji demanded Swaraj in the coming one year, from the British Government. In Lahore Session of 1929 of INC which took place on the bank of river Ravi under the presidentship of Pt.

Jawahar Lal Nehru, the INC declared 'Purna Swaraj' as its ultimate goal.

13. Who was the leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha?

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Acharya J.B. Kriplani

Exp : Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha (1928), and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement. In 1925 the taluka of Bardoli in Gujarat suffered from floods and famine, causing crop production to suffer and leaving farmers facing great financial troubles, However, the government of the presidency raised the tax rate by 30%, hence, after this incident the women of Bardoli bestowed Vallabh Bhai Patel with the title of Sardar

14. "Go back to Vedas. "This call given by

- (A) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- (B) Vivekananda
- (C) Jyotiba Phule
- (D) Dayanand Saraswati

Exp: Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave the slogan 'Go back to Vedas', He was the founder of Arya Samaj, A Hindu reform movements of the vedic tradition.





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15. Noakhali is situated in

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Bihar

Exp: Noakhali is a district in South-East Bangladesh 16th August, 1946 was declared the 'Direct Action Day' (also known as Calcutta killings Great) by Muslim League putting forward the demand of separate Nations and the riots broke out at Noakhali.

(D) Constantine

Exp : Abu Bakr became the first caliph of Islam after the death of Prophet Muhammad.

18. In which country is Karbala, the holy city of Shia Muslim located?

- (A) Iran
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Jordan
- (D) Syria

Exp : The city of Karbala is located in Iraq (in the southwest of Baghdad). It is the shrine of Imam hussain (Grand son of Prophet Muhammad). It is one of the holiest sites of Islam after Mecca, Medina and Najaf.

WORLD HISTORY

16. When did China start the Civil Services Examination?

- (A) 6th A.D
- (B) 1905
- (C) 1920
- (D) 1949

Exp : China started the civil services examination in 605 AD. They established the system of chinese imperial examination to select the candidates for the state bureaucracy.

17. Who was the first Caliph

- (A) Sulaiman, the Great
- (B) Abu Bakr
- (C) Imam Hussain

19. The city of "Tashkent" is located in

- (A) Uzbekistan
- (B) Kazakhstan
- (C) Russia
- (D) Kyrgyzstan

Exp : Tashkent is the capital city of Uzbekistan. During Tashkent treaty between India and Pakistan related to 1965 Indo - Pak war the prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died.





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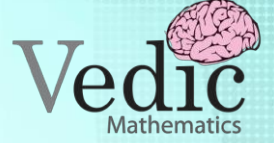
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20. Independence movement of Vietnam was headed by

- (A) Ngo Dinh Diem
- (B) Zhou Enlai
- (C) Pol Pot
- (D) Ho Chi Minh

Exp : Ho Chi Minh was the communist leader and former Prime Minister of Vietnam. He headed the independence movement of Vietnam.

- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Exp: The driest part of India is western Rajasthan. The mean rainfall here is below 25 cm. The main reason for low rainfall is that monsoon winds from Arabian branch blows parallel to Aravalli range and do not cause rainfall. Also, deserts get heated up and cool down quickly and don't allow a comprehensive low pressure to form.

GEOGRAPHY

21. What percent of Indian terrain receive annual rainfall below 75 cm

- (A) 35%
- (B) 45%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 30%

Exp: The proportion of area which receives annual rainfall less than 75 cm. is one third. Major parts of country included in this proportion are subtropical arid and subtropical semi arid regions of India. e.g. Gujarat, Rajasthan, parts of Punjab

22. The driest part of India is

- (A) Western Rajasthan
- (B) Jammu and Kashmir

23. The climate of India is

- (A) Equatorial
- (B) Monsoonal
- (C) Mediterranean
- (D) Continental

Exp: Indian climate is a classic example of monsoonal type of climate. It is the seasonal reversal of winds by 180° after crossing the equator. It is observed in Southeast and South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, India, China etc.

24. Which of the following does not affect Indian climate?

- (A) Monsoon
- (B) Ocean currents
- (C) Proximity to equator
- (D) Existence of Indian Ocean





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Exp: As India lies completely in warm water zone of tropical and sub tropical region, oceanic currents matter comparatively less than other given option.

25. Which of the following area of Indian subcontinent becomes the area of low pressure in summer?

- (A) Rann of Kutch
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) North Western India
- (D) Meghalaya

Exp: In summer season due to highly heated earth surface, air rises and north western India in particular becomes an area of low pressure of around 970mb.

MACRO ECONOMICS

26. The best Example of capital intensive industry in India is-

- (A) Textile industry
- (B) Steel industry
- (C) Tourism industry
- (D) Spare goods industry

Exp: Capital intensive industry are those industries which need large amount of investment in capital i.e. large investment in machinery and infrastructure. In the above industries,

steel industry is best example of capital intensive industry in India.

27. The Removal of prohibitions and hindrance by government is called-

- (A) Globalisation
- (B) Privatisation
- (C) Liberalisation
- (D) Bilateral understanding

Exp: Liberalisation in economy means to free economy from control, prohibition or imposition of duties by the government.

28. Arthashastra by "Kautilya" is related with-

- (A) Military Phase
- (B) Political Reign
- (C) Social Phase
- (D) Economic Postulates

Exp: Arthashastra is written by Kautilya or Vishnugupta or Chanakya. Arthashastra is compilation of various treaties, strategies and policies basically art of political reign.

29. One of the objectives of Industrial Licensing Policy in India was to ensure-

- (A) Creation of adequate employment opportunities
- (B) Free flow of foreign capital in Indian industries





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- (C) Use of modern technology
(D) Balanced (industrial) development across regions

Exp: Industrial policy is a statement which define the government's role in development (Industrial). It lays down rules and regulations. Major objectives of industrial policy are: -

1. Balanced regional growth
2. Balanced industrial structure
3. Prevention of concentration of economic power
4. Rapid industrial development.

30. The Indian economy can be most appropriately described as a-

- (A) Capitalist economy
(B) Socialist economy
(C) Traditional economy
(D) Mixed economy

Exp: Indian Economy can be most appropriately described as mixed Economy. Mixed economy is that type of economy in which some sectors are reserved for government only and other general sectors are open for private organisation. Like Indian Railways and Defence are reserved for government only and other sectors like construction, automobile, consumer goods for private organisation.

MICROECONOMICS

31. From the national point of view which of the following indicates Micro Approach?

- (A) Per capita income in India
(B) Study of sales of TISCO
(C) Inflation of India
(D) Educated Unemployment in India

Exp: From economics point of view there are two approaches to study economics.

- (i) Micro Approach
(ii) Macro Approach

Micro approach is study at the single point or individual level like study of human behaviour in relation to price change and its effect on demand and supply etc. Macro approach is study at population point or wholesome level like study of interest rates in relation to inflation and deflation etc.

32. The theory of distribution relates to which of the following?

- (A) The distribution of assests
(B) The distribution of income
(C) The distribution of factor payments
(D) Equality in the distribution of the income and wealth

Exp: Theory of distribution states the way by which distribution of income and





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output is done among individuals or among factors of production (like labour, land and capital etc) So theory of distribution relates to equality in distribution of income and wealth.

33.The problem of Economics arises from-

- (A) Plenty
- (B) Scarcity of goods
- (C) More wants and less goods
- (D) All of the above

Exp: Economics problem is all about choosing alternative among finite resources available that means scarcity of resources.

34.Why is rent earned by land even in the long run?

- (A) Land has original and indestructible power
- (B) Land is a man made factor
- (C) Its supply is inelastic in the short run
- (D) Its supply is inelastic in the long run

Exp: Rent supply is inelastic in the long run in sense that no human effort can increase or decrease their amount of supply in long run.

35.Who is called the father of Economics?

- (A) J.M. Keynes
- (B) Malthus

(C) Ricardo

(D) Adam Smith

Exp: Adam smith is known as father of economics. He was pioneer in identifying market as a force i.e. self regulating force by giving idea of invisible hands in his first book "The theory of moral sentiments".

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

41. Which is the highest law of the land?

- (A) Indian Penal Code
- (B) Indian Constitution
- (C) Civil Procedure Code
- (D) Criminal Procedure Code

Exp: Constitution of India is the highest law of land in India. It is a document having a special legal sanctity which sets out the framework and principal functions of government. It is also termed as "Fundamental Law" of country which reflects people's faith and aspirations.

42. The constitution of India was framed by:

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) Constituent Assembly
- (C) President
- (D) Working Committee





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Exp: Constitution of India was framed by constituent assembly which consisted of total 389 members before partition and 299 members after partition of India.

43. The Indian constitution was adopted on

- (A) 26 January, 1950
- (B) 26 January, 1946
- (C) 26 November, 1949
- (D) 31 December, 1949

Exp: Constitution of India was adopted on 26th November, 1949. We can find the mention of date of adoption of constitution in the Preamble of constitution. Preamble along with some provisions of constitution came into force on November 26, 1949 itself.

44. The Indian constitution came into force on

- (A) 26 January, 1950
- (B) 26 January, 1952
- (C) 15 August, 1948
- (D) 31 November, 1949

Exp: Indian constitution came into force on 26th January 1950. January 26 was selected as the date of commencement of the constitution of India because on this date in 1930, Indian people observed 'Independence Day' following the resolution of "Poorna Swaraj" of

congress session held in the midnight of December 31, 1929 at Lahore.

45. January 26 selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution, because

- (A) It was considered to be an auspicious day
- (B) On that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942
- (C) The Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930
- (D) None of these.

Exp: Indian constitution came into force on 26th January 1950. January 26 was selected as the date of commencement of the constitution of India because on this date in 1930, Indian people observed 'Independence Day' following the resolution of "Poorna Swaraj" of congress session held in the midnight of December 31, 1929 at Lahore.

Computer Awareness

51. CAD stands for

- (A) Computer Automatic Design
- (B) Computer Aided Decode
- (C) Computer Automatic Decode
- (D) Computer Aided Design

Exp: Computer Aided Design (CAD) is the use of computer programs to create two or three-dimensional (2D or 3D)





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graphical representation of physical objects. CAD software may be specialised for specific applications. CAD software replaces manual drafting with an automated process. CAD systems requires a high-quality graphics monitor, a mouse, light pen or digitising tablet for drawing and a special printer or plotter for printing design specifications.

52. The Unix operating system is generally known as

- (A) Multi User Operating System
- (B) General Application
- (C) Single User Operating System
- (D) Single User Application Program

Exp: Unix (UNIX for the trademark) is a multitasking, Multi User Computer Operating System that exists in many variants. The original Unix was developed at AT & T's Bell Labs research centre by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie and others. From the power user's or programmer's perspective, Unix systems are characterised by a modular design that is sometimes called the 'Unix Philosophy', means the OS provides a set of simple tools that each perform a limited, well-defined function, with a unified filesystem as the main means of communication and a shell scripting and command language to combine the tools to perform complex workflows.

53. In the field of Internet, WWW stands for-

- (A) World Wide Wrestling
- (B) World Wide Web
- (C) World Wide WordStar
- (D) World Without Wrestling




Exp: WWW stands for World Wide Web. The World Wide Web is a system of internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in a markup language called HTML (Hyper Text Mark up Language) that supports links to other documents, as well as graphics, audio and video files. This means one can jump from one document to another simply by clicking on hot spots.

54. Which application is used for accessing the information on internet?

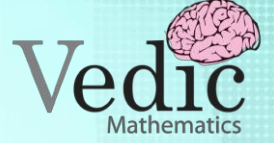
- (A) Operating system
- (B) Web browser
- (C) Microsoft word
- (D) System software

Exp: Web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An information resource is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI/URL) and May be a web page, image, video or other piece of



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content. Hyperlinks present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related resources. The major web browsers are Firefox, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Opera and Safari.

55. Unsorted transaction that can be used to immediately update a database is called as-

- (A) Direct database access
- (B) Sequential database access
- (C) Alternate database access
- (D) Instance database access

Exp: In Direct database access, we can randomly access any data from the database. There is no need to follow any sequence.

SCIENCE: BOTANY

56. The book 'Genera Plantarum' was written by

- (A) Linnaeus
- (B) Bentham and Hooker
- (C) Engler and Prantle
- (D) Hutchinson

Exp: 'Genera Plantarum' is a collection of brief description of the 935 plant genera, this book was written by Swedish Naturalist Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778).

57. Where is the Botanical Survey of India Headquartered?

- (A) Lucknow
- (B) Darjeeling
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Ootacamund

Exp: Botanical survey of India is the apex research organisation under Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt of India for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies of wild plant resources of country. Its headquarter situated in Kolkata.

58. Plants differ from animals in having

- (A) Locomotion
- (B) Metabolism
- (C) Localised growth
- (D) Catabolism

Exp: Plants and Animals are Eukaryotic Cells both are living organisms. They are differ to each other on the basis chloroplast, cell wall, localised growth. Localised growth depend on change in pH of the particular area.

59. The age of trees is determined by its:

- (A) Birth
- (B) Height
- (C) Growth rings
- (D) General appearance





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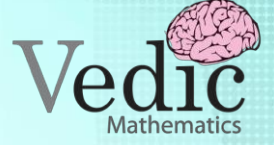
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Exp: Trees are living organisms they grow on the basis of nutrient and environment conditions. Age of trees is determined by growth rings. The study of plant age by growth ring called as Dendrochronology.

60. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cells?

- (A) Chloroplasts
- (B) Cell wall
- (C) Cell membrane
- (D) Nucleus

Exp: Plant cell distinguished from Animal cell on the basis of chloroplast. Animal do not have chloroplasts but plants have. Chloroplasts are organelles found in plant cell and that conduct photosynthesis and other chemical reactions. Chloroplast capture the sun's light energy and store it in the energy storage molecules. as ATP and NADPH used in process of photosynthesis.

SCIENCE PHYSICS

61. Therm is the unit of

- (A) Power
- (B) Heat
- (C) Light
- (D) Distance

Exp: Therm is the non SI unit of heat, just as celsius and fahrenheit are of temperature.

62. Ice is packed in sawdust because

- (A) Saw dust does not stick to the ice
- (B) Saw dust will not get melt easily
- (C) Saw dust is a good conductor of heat
- (D) Saw dust is a poor conductor of heat

Exp: Saw dust is a poor conductor of heat. Thus it does not let the atmospheric heat to pass through it and melt the ice.

63. Water is used in hot water bags because

- (A) It is easily available
- (B) It is cheap and not harmful
- (C) Its specific heat is more
- (D) Water can be heated easily

Exp: The water has high specific heat. Thus it takes more time to loose heat and get cool.

64. Which of the following metal has the maximum thermal conductivity?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Aluminium
- (C) Copper
- (D) Silver

Exp: Silver has the maximum thermal conductivity.





65. A body absorbs maximum amount of heat when it is

- (A) Black and rough
- (B) Black and smooth
- (C) White and rough
- (D) White and smooth

Exp: Best absorbers - Black & Rough surface. Best reflectors - White & Smooth surface

SCIENCE_ZOOLOGY

66. A contemporary of Charles Darwin who came to the same conclusion in the matter of organic evolution was

- (A) Jean Baptist Lamarck
- (B) Thomas Huxley
- (C) Alfred Russel Wallace
- (D) Franklin Benjamin

Exp: Alfred Russell Wallace was a British naturalist and was a contemporary of Charles Darwin, Both came to the same conclusion on the matter of organic evolution. This was announced by Linnaean society, on July 1, 1958. Organic evolution is defined as the change in organism with respect to their environment.

67. Panda belongs to the same family as that of-

- (A) Whale
- (B) Bear
- (C) Kangaroo
- (D) Porcupine

Exp: Panda and Bear belongs to the family – Ursidae. Scientific name of Panda is – Ailuropoda melanoleuca Panda is a native to south central china. Panda survive on the diet of Bamboo. Both Bear and Panda are listed in the IUCN'S endangered list.

68. The largest invertebrate is a/an-

- (A) Sponge
- (B) Mollusca
- (C) Arthropoda
- (D) Echinodermata

Exp: The largest invertebrate belongs to the phylum mollusca. Giant squid (Architeuthis dux) can grow up to the length of 59ft belongs to phylum mollusca. In terms of number of organism mollusca is the second largest phylum after Arthropoda.

69. What is a sponge?

- (A) A fossil
- (B) A plant
- (C) An animal
- (D) A fungus





Exp: Sponge is an aquatic animal, belong to phylum-poriferea. Organism bear pores called as ostia and osculum in neck region of this organism. They have a canal system as they need continuous current of water flowing through their bodies for respiration, excretion, nutrition and reproduction.

70. Normally, animals can change the place, but which one of the following animals cannot change the place?

- (A) Starfish
- (B) Sponge
- (C) Hydra
- (D) Leech

Exp: Animals which cannot change their place are termed as sessile or sedentary. Hydra belongs to phylum Cnideria and class Hydrazoa. It is a immobile aquatic organism resides on a substratum.

