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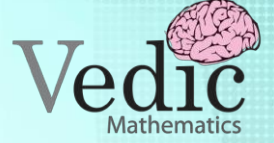
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ANCIENT HISTORY

1. The Harappan Civilization was discovered in the year:

- (A) 1935
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1922

Exp: (C) 1921: This is the correct year when the Harappan Civilization was first discovered at Harappa by Daya Ram Sahni

2. The organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and Hinduism of today is proved by the worship of

- (A) Pashupati, Indra and the Mother Goddess
- (B) Stones, trees and animals
- (C) Vishnu and Lakshmi
- (D) Siva and Sakti

Exp: (A) Pashupati, Indra and the Mother Goddess : The Indus Valley Civilization artifacts often depict a figure known as Pashupati, often depicted with animal attributes and considered a proto-form of Shiva in Hinduism. The civilization also showed reverence for female deities, often interpreted as a "Mother Goddess" figure. While specific references to Indra are less clear, the shared motif of

worshipping multiple deities associated with nature and fertility connects the Indus Valley practices with later Hindu traditions.

3. Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard?

- (A) Lothal
- (B) Kalibangan
- (C) Harappa
- (D) Mohenjo Daro

Exp: (A) Lothal : Lothal, located in present-day Gujarat, India, is the only Indus Valley site with an artificial brick dockyard. This dockyard was a significant feature, indicating advanced engineering and maritime activities of the Harappan people.

4. Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilization?

- (A) Buffalo
- (B) Sheep
- (C) Cow
- (D) Pig

Exp: (C) Cow. Terracotta figurines from the Indus Valley Civilization depict various domesticated animals such as buffaloes, sheep, pigs, and goats, but cows are notably absent

5. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel?

- (A) Kalibangan





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- (B) Harappa
(C) Mohenjodaro
(D) Chanhudaro

Exp: (D) Chanhudaro: Chanhudaro is the Only Indus Valley city that did not have a citadel. This site is known for its bead making industry and is located near Mohenjo-daro in present-day Sindh, Pakistan.

GEOGRAPHY

6. Pulsar are

- (A) Stars moving towards Earth
(B) Stars moving away from Earth
(C) Rapidly rotating stars
(D) Stars with high temperature

Exp: Medium sized star after disintegration forms a rapidly rotating neutron star, emitting pulses of radio waves & electromagnetic radiations.

7. The distance between Earth and Sun is maximum on?

- (A) January 30
(B) December 20
(C) September 22
(D) July 4

Exp: As Earth follows an elliptical path around the Sun its distance from the Sun

never remains constant. It is nearest to the Sun on January 3rd (Perihelion) & farthest from the Sun on July 4 (Aphelion).

8. What is the total number of planets move around the Sun?

- (A) Five
(B) Eight
(C) Seven
(D) Six

Exp: Planets of solar system which revolve round the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

9. Which of the following is the largest planet?

- (A) Jupiter
(B) Venus
(C) Saturn
(D) Uranus

Exp: With the diameter of 142796 km Jupiter stands the largest planet of the solar system. Its mass is 2.5 times of all other planets in solar system combined.

10. The four largest planets of the solar system in descending order are

- (A) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Uranus
(B) Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune
(C) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune





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(D) Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Neptune
Exp: According to the size of the planets, the descending order will be : Jupiter (largest planet), Saturn (2nd largest), Uranus (3rd largest) & Neptune (4th largest).

ECONOMICS

11. Which is the first Public Sector Corporation of independent India?

- (A) Hindustan Steel Corporation, Bhilai
- (B) State Trading Corporation of India
- (C) Food Corporation of India
- (D) Damodar Valley Corporation

Exp: Damodar Valley Corporation is the first public sector corporation of independent India. It came into existence on 7 July, 1948 as first multipurpose river valley project as well as first public sector corporation.

12. Which of the following is not the infrastructure Sector?

- (A) Power generation
- (B) Construction of roads
- (C) Food Production
- (D) Expansion of air ports

Exp: Infrastructure is basic core framework either physical or

organizational which help in operation of activities. It facilitates economy to function properly. Like roads, water supply, railway, telecommunication, electricity supply etc. Food production does not come under infrastructure rather it is primary activity for economy.

13. The term 'Mixed Economy' denotes-

- (A) Existence of both rural and urban sectors
- (B) Existence of both private and public sectors
- (C) Existence of both heavy and small industries
- (D) Existence of both developed and underdeveloped sectors

Exp: Mixed Economy refers to that system of economy which have presence of government i.e public sector as well as private sector. This economy have public sector to have monopoly on strategic or essential goods that can't be handled by private sector and have private sector for general goods production and distribution.

14. India is called a mixed economy because of the existence of-

- (a) Public Sector (b) Private Sector
- (c) Joint Sector (d) Cooperative Sector
- (A) a, d
- (B) a, b





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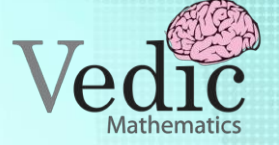
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(C) c, d

(D) b, d

Exp: See explanation of Q. No.8

15. Which of the following sectors contributed more of the savings in India?

(A) Public Sector

(B) Household Sector

(C) Corporate Sector

(D) Private Sector

Exp: Household sector contribute more to the savings. Since there is no social security system to secure future contingency, people have tendency to save more either in small savings fixed deposits or in money market through investment.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

21. Constitution Day of India is on _____.

(A) 26th January

(B) 23rd June

(C) 15th August

(D) 26th November

Exp: Constitution Day which is also known as 'Samvidhan Divas' is celebrated on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of constitution of India. We, the people of India, adopted constitution of India on

this date only in 1949, which came into force on 26th January 1950.

22. The original constitution of India was published in?

(A) Delhi

(B) Srinagar

(C) Ajmer

(D) Dehradun

Exp: The original constitution of India took nearly 5 years to publish and it was published in Dehradun.

23. Indian Constitution is made up of how many words?

(A) 40000

(B) 60000

(C) 80000

(D) 120000

Exp: Initially, the Constitution of India contained 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 8 Schedules which were comprised of approx 80,000 words in its English language version. At present, Constitution contains 448 Articles, 25 Parts and 12 Schedules comprising of approximately 1,17,000 words in its English version.

24. The Constitution of which country is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world?





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- (A) Russia
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) USA
- (D) India

Exp: Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country. Originally, it had 22 Parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules.

25. First country to make constitution is

- (A) India
- (B) England
- (C) USA
- (D) Sri Lanka

Exp: Constitution is a legally sanctified document, consisting of basic governing principles of state. U.S.A. was the first country to make constitution which was ratified on June 21, 1788.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

26. Which one of the following correctly describes AGNI?

- (A) A fighter plane
- (B) A versatile tank
- (C) A long-range missile
- (D) A long-range gun

Exp : AGNI is a family of medium to intercontinental range ballistic missiles developed by India. AGNI missiles developed in a series as AGNI I to AGNI VI by DRDO. It is a long range missile developed under integrated guided missile development programme.

27. Who is known as 'the Father of Indian Missile Technology'?

- (A) Dr UR Rao
- (B) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
- (C) Dr Chidambaram
- (D) Dr Homi Bhabha

Exp : Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is the father of Indian Missile Technology. He developed the ballistic missile like the Agni and Prithvi. In 90s, Kalam emerged as the Czar of Indian science and Technology and was awarded the Bharat Ratan. As also served as the 11th President of India 2002 to 2007.

28. What is the name of the Light Combat Aircraft developed by India indigenously?

- (A) Brahmos
- (B) Chetak
- (C) Astra
- (D) Tejas

Exp : Tejas is a Indian light combat Aircraft developed and designed by





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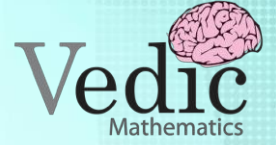
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Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) and Hindustan Aeronautics limited (HAL) for Indian Air force and Navy.

29. Which one of the following shipyards builds warships for Indian Navy?

- (A) Mazagaon Dock, Mumbai
- (B) Cochin Shipyard
- (C) Hindustan Shipyard, Vishakhapatnam
- (D) Garden Reach Workshop, Kolkata

Exp : India have many shipyards but Garden reach ship builders and Engineers limited (GRSE) is one of the India's leading shipyards located in Kolkata. It builds and repairs commercial and naval vessels. It was a nationalised company by the Govt. of India in 1960.

30. INS Virat serves the Indian Navy. It is a-

- (A) Submarine
- (B) Gunboat
- (C) Aircraft carrier
- (D) Freighter

Exp : INS Virat is the flagship of the Indian Navy and the oldest carrier in service. Virat is currently the second largest ship in the Indian Navy after the INS Jyoti. Virat was completed and commissioned in 1959.

SCIENCE PHYSICS

31. Heat of a reaction does not depend upon.

- (A) Temperature of reaction
- (B) Path by which final product is obtained
- (C) Physical state of product and reactant
- (D) Reaction takes place at constant pressure or constant volume.

Exp: The heat of reaction is a state function & it depends upon the physical condition of reactant, product, pressure and volume and does not depend on the path by which final product is obtained.

32. In Winter season water coming out of hand pumps is hot because

- (A) In winter our body temperature remains low, so water makes us feel hot.
- (B) Inside the earth temperature is more than the atmospheric temperature
- (C) Due to pumping function is produced which causes heat and makes water hot
- (D) Water comes out from the Earth and gains the heat from surroundings

Exp: Mud being a poor conductor of heat does not allow heat of underground





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water to escape out. Hence, we find it warm.

33. Which of the following causes more burn?

- (A) Boiling water
- (B) Hot water
- (C) Steam
- (D) None of these

Exp: Steam causes more burn because it has more heat in the form of Latent Heat of Vaporization.

34. The direction of flow of heat between any two system depends on

- (A) Their specific heat
- (B) Their latent heat
- (C) Their individual temperature
- (D) Amount of heat they contain individually.

Exp: Heat always flows from higher temperature to lower temperature. So, direction of flow of heat always depends upon bodies individual temperatures.

35. Due to the horizontal motion of air, transfer of heat is known as :

- (A) Advection
- (B) Convection
- (C) Conduction
- (D) Radiation

Exp: The transfer of heat or matter by the flow of fluid horizontally is known as Advection.

COMPUTER AWARENESS

36. Which is not an extension of a picture file on a computer

- (A) .jpeg
- (B) .png
- (C) .gif
- (D) .mdb

Exp: .mdb is not an extension of a picture file on a computer, .mdb is a database file used by Microsoft Access. Though Access is tied into the Microsoft Office, .mdb is Access's own format, which is based on the Access Jet Database Engine.

37. A nibble is equal to bits.

- (A) 4
- (B) 8
- (C) 16
- (D) 32

Exp: A nibble is a 4 bits aggregation. It contains 4 bits, there are 16 (2⁴) possible values, so a nibble is equal to a single hexadecimal digit.





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38. In HTML, tags consist of key words enclosed within-

- (A) Parentheses ()
- (B) Square brackets []
- (C) Flower brackets {}
- (D) Angular brackets <>

Exp: In HTML, tags consists in angular brackets (like <html>), with the web page content.

computer) that has or could enter the waste stream.

39. Printer cannot print more than one character at a time.

- (A) Laser
- (B) Dot-matrix
- (C) Line
- (D) Daisy-wheel

Exp: Dot-matrix refers to the process of placing dots to form an image and the quality of the image is determined by the dots per inch. This type of printer cannot print more than one character at a time.

40. The waste generated by personal computers is known as

- (A) Physical waste
- (B) Computer waste
- (C) E-waste
- (D) PC-waste

Exp: E-waste is a term used to cover almost all types of electrical and electronic waste (including personal

