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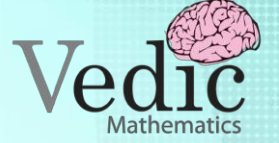
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WORLD HISTORY

1. On which side did Japan fight in the First World War?

- (A) none, it was neutral
- (B) with Germany against United Kingdom
- (C) against Russia on its own
- (D) with United Kingdom against Germany

Exp : World War I began with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. In this conflict Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Ottoman Empire (Central Power) fought against the Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan, and the United States (Allied Powers)

2. Indonesia was a colony of which of the following countries?

- (A) Dutch
- (B) Spain
- (C) Portugal
- (D) Belgium

Exp : Indonesia was earlier the colony (The Dutch East Indies) of the Dutch.

3. The Great Wall of China was built by

- (A) Li-tai-pu
- (B) Shih Huang-ti
- (C) Lao-tze
- (D) Confucius

Exp : The Great Wall of China was built by the three kingdoms and was rebuilt by at least six dynasties. Emperor Qin Shihuang of the Qin Dynasty was the first emperor to unite the Great Wall of China.

4. The Crimean War in 1854-1856 was fought between

- (A) Russia and Turkey
- (B) USA and England
- (C) Russia and Japan

(D) England and France

Exp : The Crimean War (1853-56) was the military conflict fought on the Crimean Peninsula between the Russian and the British, French and Ottoman Turkish and Saudinia. This war concluded without any result.

5. Bangladesh was created in

- (A) 1970
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1973
- (D) 1971

Exp : Modern Bangladesh was created after the liberation war 1971 fought between armies of Pakistan and India and hence East Pakistan was separated from Pakistan. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman is known as national father of Bangladesh.

GEOGRAPHY

6. The mass of Jupiter is almost

- (A) Tenth of the mass of the Sun
- (B) One Thousandth of the mass of the Sun
- (C) Hundred of the mass of the Sun
- (D) Half of the mass of the Sun

Exp: Being the largest planet of solar system, its mass is one thousandth of the mass of the Sun. Its mass comprises of many gases & dust.

7. One astronomical unit is the average distance between which of the following?

- (A) Earth and Sun
- (B) Earth and Moon
- (C) Jupiter and Sun
- (D) Pluto and Sun

Exp: One astronomical unit is the unit of distance in space. It is almost equivalent to 149597870.7 km. Distance between Earth & Sun is considered unit.





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i.e. 1 & distances of other heavenly bodies are measured in respect to this from the Sun.

8. Which is the brightest planet of the solar system?

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

Exp: Being closer to Earth, Venus appears to be the brightest. It is the hottest planet of solar system due to presence of excessive CO₂, in its atmosphere. It is also known as 'Earth's twin', the 'Morning star' & 'Evening star'.

9. Which is the hottest planet in the solar system?

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

Exp: As the atmosphere of Venus comprises of CO₂ which shows green house effect. The atmosphere of Venus remains warm. Hence, it's the hottest planet of solar system.

10. Which planet is known as big as Earth in our solar system?

- (A) Mercury
- (B) Mars
- (C) Venus
- (D) Pluto

Exp: Venus has the similar size as that of Earth. It is also known as Earth's twin or 'sister planet'.

MACRO ECONOMICS

11. Which of the following are consumer semi-durable goods?

- (A) Cars and television

(B) Milk and Milk products

(C) Foodgrains and other food products

(D) Electrical appliance like fans and electric irons

Exp: Consumer semi-durable goods are those goods which are neither durable nor perishable like clothing, preserved foods etc.

12. Who among the following is not a classical economist?

- (A) David Ricardo
- (B) John Richard
- (C) Thomas Malthus
- (D) Johan Maynard Keynes

Exp: Classical economics believe that market function with government's minimal interference. It is also known as liberal economics that was propounded during 18th & 19th century. It was favoured by many economist and these were called as Classical Economist. Some of them are Adam Smith, J.B. Say David Ricardo, T. Malthus.

13. The terms "Micro Economics" and Macro Economics" were coined by-

- (A) Alfred Marshall
- (B) Ranger Nurkse
- (C) Ranger Frisch
- (D) J.M. Keynes

Exp: The Term Microeconomics and Macro economics were coined by Ranger Frisch in 1933.

14. According to the classical system, Saving is a function of-

- (A) Income
- (B) The interest rate
- (C) The real wage
- (D) The price level

Exp: Saving is the part of income that is put aside not consumed rather saved for contingency. Income is main factor for saving because if income is not there





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the amount that has to be save will not be available. So saving is function of economics and later this became basis for Keynesian economics.

15. The self-employed in a developing country who are engaged in small scale labour intensive work belong to the-

- (A) Informal sector
- (B) Primary sector
- (C) Secondary sector
- (D) Tertiary sector

Exp: This above scenerio can be observed in primary sector of developing country. Since, developing stage work done in primary sector is more labour intensive like agriculture employees, farmer engaging in small scale is labour intensive work.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

16. Bicameral system is a feature of which of the following form of government

- (A) Parliamentary system
- (B) President system
- (C) Federal system
- (D) Unitary system

Exp: Bi-cameral system is the system of having two chambers i.e. lower house and upper house. Generally, the concept of upper house is related with representation of states at central legislature, which can be a requirement in federal set-up. Therefore it is a feature of Federal system. Example India.

17. The division of power and Independence of judiciary are two important features of

- (A) Democratic character of government
- (B) Federal character of government
- (C) Socialist character of government
- (D) Unitary character of government

Exp: Division of power and independence of judiciary are two important features of Federal character of government. Other important features of federal government are written constitution, rigidity of constitution and supremacy of constitution. Federation of U.S.A. is called the perfect Federation.

18. The serious fault in federal form of government is

- (A) The Threat of separatism
- (B) Authoritarian Governance
- (C) Ignorance to Local Issues
- (D) Inefficient Administration

Exp: Federal form of government is a structure in which a number of states are in agreement with the another to remain as a group but they each hold the right to secede i.e. withdraw from group. Example - U.S.A.

19. Which of the following has the feature of dual citizenship?

- (A) Unitary Government
- (B) Federal Government
- (C) Parliamentary Government
- (D) President Ruled Government

Exp: Federal form of government has the feature of dual citizenship. Federal countries like U.S.A and Switzerland have dual citizenship, namely federal/national citizenship and citizenship of state where a person is born or permanently resides.

20. The Advantage of unitary system of governance is

- (A) More adaptability
- (B) Strong state
- (C) More participation by the people
- (D) Less chance of authoritarianism

Exp: A unitary form of government is a government in which all powers of state are concentrated in





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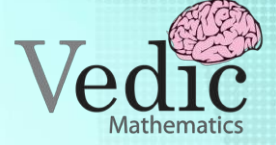
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hands of central government. Under this system administration becomes strong as all the powers are in hands of one government and greater skill and efficiency is reflected both in domestic and international affairs.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

21. Geostationary orbit is at a height of-

- (A) 6 km
- (B) 1000 km
- (C) 3600 km
- (D) 36000 km

Exp : A geostationary orbit, geostationary earth orbit or Geosynchronous Equatorial Orbit (GEO), is a circular orbit situated at 35786 km (22236 mile) above the Earth's equator and follows the direction of the Earth's rotation. An object in such an orbit has an orbital period equal to the Earth's rotational period (one sidereal day).

22. The National Chemical Laboratory is situated in-

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) Pune
- (D) Patna

Exp : National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) Laboratory established in Pune since 1920.

23. 'PCB' stands for

- (A) Programme Control Block
- (B) Process Control Block
- (C) Process Communication Block
- (D) None of the above

Exp : PCB (Process Control Block) is a data.

24. ISRO launched the world's first satellite dedicated to education, the EDUSAT in the month of-

- (A) June, 2004
- (B) July, 2004
- (C) August, 2004
- (D) September, 2004

Exp : EDUSAT or GSAT-3 is a communications satellite which was launched on 20th September, 2004 by the Indian Space Research Organisation. EDUSAT is the first Indian satellite built exclusively to serve the educational sector. It has revolutionised classroom teaching through IP based technology.

25. A geostationary satellite revolves round the Earth from

- (A) East to West
- (B) West to East
- (C) North to South
- (D) South to North

Exp : Geostationary satellites are located exactly above the Earth's equator and revolves around the Earth in a circular orbit. Their revolving speed and direction (West to East) are exactly same as that of the Earth, which makes it look stationary from the Earth's surface.

SCIENCE (ZOOLOGY)

26. Which one of the following set belongs to the Class-Mammalia?

- (A) Lion, Hippopotamus, Penguin, Bat
- (B) Lion, Bat, Whale, Ostrich
- (C) Hippopotamus, Penguin, Whale, Kangaroo
- (D) Whale, Bat, Kangaroo, Hippopotamus

Exp: Mammals are the class of phylum chordata. They are the most advanced organism in the whole animal kingdom. Main characteristic feature of mammal is to possess the mammary gland which helps them to nourish their young ones.





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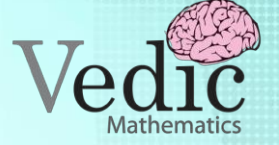
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27. Which one of the following is the tallest bird?

- (A) Peacock
- (B) Penguin
- (C) Ostrich
- (D) Emu

Exp: Ostrich is the only, living tallest bird of genus Struthio. It is a native of Africa. This bird can grow upto the 9 feet and can run at the speed of 70 km/hr.

28. Which one of the following is not a true fish?

- (A) Shark
- (B) Starfish
- (C) Eel
- (D) Sea-horse

Exp: Starfish is not true fish. Starfish is an example of phylum Echinodermata. These are spiny skinned aquatic organisms. They have a peculiar water driven mechanism in their tube feet. These tube feet also helps them in locomotion.

29. The Scientific study of birds is known as-

- (A) Limnology
- (B) Herpetology
- (C) Malacology
- (D) Ornithology

Exp: The scientific study of birds is known as ornithology. The father of ornithology in India is Dr. Salim Ali.

30. Which of the following animal has a clitellum?

- (A) Millipede
- (B) Centipede
- (C) Earthworm
- (D) Ringworm

Exp: Earthworm has a clitellum. Earthworm belongs to phylum Annelida. Clitellum is a part of reproductive system, which function to store the eggs of worms.

COMPUTER AWARENESS

31. Which among of the following is the top Internet Service Provider (ISP) in India in terms of market share (based on subscriber base) with 9.97 million?

- (A) MTNL
- (B) Bharti Airtel
- (C) BSNL
- (D) Hathway

Exp: BSNL (9.97 million) broadband subscriber with continues to lead the table of top 5 internet service providers followed by Bharti Airtel (1.4 million), MTNL (1.10 million), Hathway (0.37 million) and You Broadband (0.22 million).

32. Telnet is a

- (A) Browser
- (B) Protocol
- (C) Gateway
- (D) Search engine

Exp: Telnet is a network protocol that allow the users to connect to remote computers over a TCP/IP network.

33. The term ODBC stands for

- (A) Object Database Communication
- (B) Open Database Communication
- (C) Open Database Connectivity
- (D) Object Database Connectivity

Exp: Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is a standard application program interface for accessing Database Management System (DBMS).

34. Both the ALU and Control Section have special purpose storage location called

- (A) Registers
- (B) Accumulators
- (C) Bus





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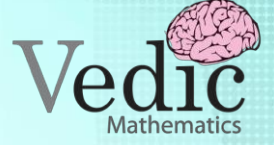
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(D) Address

Exp: In ALU and control section, special purpose storage location is called registers. It is a small amount of storage a variable as a part of a CPU of other digital processor.

35. A translator for the assembly language to machine language is

- (A) Assembler
- (B) Compiler
- (C) Interpreter
- (D) Linker

Exp: Assembler is a computer program which translates from assembly language to machine language.

MICRO ECONOMICS

36.The concept of joint sector implies cooperation between

- (A) Public sector and private sector industries
- (B) State Government and Central Government
- (C) Domestic and Foreign Companies
- (D) None of these

Exp: Concept of joint sector implies that public and private sector come together for establishment of new enterprise for a project.

37.A 'Market Economy' is one which-

- (A) Is controlled by the Government
- (B) Is free from the Government control
- (C) Is influenced by international market forces
- (D) All of these

Exp: Market economy is also called as open economy in which price is decided according to demand and supply in market. There is less or no government intervention.

38.Economics assumes that-

- (A) People have unlimited desires but limited resources
- (B) People have limited desires but unlimited resources
- (C) Allocation of resources of not centrally planned will cause inefficiency
- (D) People are emotional and make irrational decisions

Exp: Economics is the study of human behaviour in relation with human needs to scarce resource available to fulfill these needs.

39.Micro economics deals with-

- (A) The circular flow of income
- (B) The decision making of a single economic variable like demand
- (C) Understanding unemployment
- (D) Economic growth

Exp: Micro-economics is the branch of economics which study economics at individual level like demand, supply price (at singular level) etc.

40.Which of the following statements is incorrect, if resources were unlimited?

- (A) There would still be scarcity and opportunity costs
- (B) There would still be scarcity but no opportunity costs
- (C) There would be no scarcity, but there would be opportunity costs.
- (D) There would neither be scarcity nor opportunity costs

Exp: In the case of unlimited resources there will be no scarcity but choosing one resource will be loss to other alternative so there will be opportunity costs.

