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## MODERN HISTORY

1. Which British Governor General introduced Postage Stamp in India?

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord Auckland
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

**Exp :** Lord Dalhousie introduced Postage stamp, he also introduced Railway, Telegram and PWD.

2. The original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati was

- (A) Abhi Shankar
- (B) Gowri Shankar
- (C) Daya Shankar
- (D) Mula Shankar

**Exp :** Mula Shankar was the original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, he established Arya Samaj Society. He gave a slogan "Go back to Vedas."

3. The Swadeshi Movement was launched

- (A) As a protest against division of Bengal
- (B) With a view to improve the economic condition of the people by encouraging consumption of Indian goods
- (C) As a protest against the massacre of Indian people at Jallianwala Bagh
- (D) Due to the failure of the British Government to introduce responsible Government in India

**Exp :** Lord Curzon announced division of Bengal in 1905 as a result of this Swadeshi movement was launched in different region of India.

4. The 19th Century reawakening in India was confined to the

- (A) Priestly class
- (B) Upper middle class
- (C) Rich peasantry

(D) Urban Landlords

**Exp :** Upper middle classpersons of 19th Century, who were highly educated , reawaking India.

5. Who was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

**Exp :** Dadabhai Naroji was the first Anglo Indian to elect the British Parliament He also known as Grand Old Man of India. He introduced, drain of wealth theory.

## GEOGRAPHY

6. The surface temperature of the Sun is measured

- (A) 6000°C
- (B) 12000°C
- (C) 18000°C
- (D) 24000°C

**Exp:** The surface temperature of Sun is 6000°C while its core's temperature is 15 million centigrade.

7. The outermost layer of the Sun is called?

- (A) Chromosphere
- (B) Photosphere
- (C) Corona
- (D) Lithosphere

**Exp:** Outermost layer of the Sun is Corona. It is visible only during solar eclipses as plumes of burning gases from the sides of Moon are seen when total solar Eclipse occurs.

8. The energy of Sun is vested in which of the following process?





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- (A) Photoelectric Emission
- (B) Nuclear Fission
- (C) Nuclear Fusion
- (D) Temperate Emission

**Exp:** Nuclear reactions are of 2 types: Nuclear fission & Nuclear Fusion. In Fission reaction heavy nucleus breaks into two or more parts whereas in fusion reaction small nuclei combine to form bigger nucleus releasing tremendous energy.

**9. How old is Earth, It is decided by which of the following processes?**

- (A) Geologic Time Scale
- (B) Radiometric Dating
- (C) Gravity Method
- (D) Fossil Dating

**Exp:** To ascertain the age of rocks or carbon or fossils, this method is used as every substance contains certain amount of radio active carbon which depletes with time.

**10. Which of the following is called Red Planet?**

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

**Exp:** It appears red because its surface contains iron oxide due to which it reflects red colour hence being called so. It is 4th planet from Sun.

## MACRO ECONOMICS

**11. The main feature of a capitalist economy is on-**

- (A) Expenditure
- (B) Exchange
- (C) Foreign trade
- (D) Taxation

**Exp:** Keynesian economics is all about spendings and its effect on economy as output and inflation. It emphasise on government expenditure leading to increase in GDP.

**12. The book which is at the centrepiece of the study of Macro-Economics was written by-**

- (A) Prof. Samuelson
- (B) Prof. J.M. Keynes
- (C) Prof. Benham
- (D) Prof. Baumol

**Exp:** Keynes book "General theory of Employment, Interest and money" lays the centrepiece to the study of macroeconomics. This book particularly propounded the modern economics.

**13. The basic problem studied in Macro Economic is-**

- (A) Production of income
- (B) Usage of income
- (C) Flow of income
- (D) Distribution of income

**Exp:** Macro economics deals with economics at whole level particularly it involves issues like national income, growth, inflation, population and unemployment etc.

**14. Capacity utilisation-**

- (A) is usually near 100 percent
- (B) represents the percent of the labour force that is employed
- (C) is a measure of the proportional of the existing capital stock used for current production
- (D) rises as the economy moves into a recession, since firms must replace unemployed workers with some other resources to maintain production

**Exp:** Capacity utilization refers to the level to which the capacity is used in terms of generation of goods and services. It is a measurment that state percentage of capacity used in production.







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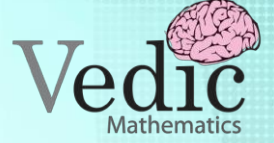
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#### 15. Internal economies-

- (A) arise when there is expansion
- (B) arise in an economy as it makes progress
- (C) accrue to a firm when it expands its output
- (D) arise when there is expansion in internal trade.

**Exp:** Internal economies refers to those economies (reduction in cost) which occurs due to firm itself. Internal economies occur when firm expands or enlarge its scale of production.

## INDIAN CONSTITUTION

#### 16. Which of the following judgements stated that 'Secularism' and 'Federalism are the basic features of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Keshavananda Bharati case
- (B) S.R. Bommai case
- (C) Indira Sawhney case
- (D) Minerva Mills case

**Exp:** The concept of basic structure was given by supreme court in Keshwananda Bharti case, 1973. At that time court did not define what is basic structure. Supreme court in subsequent cases defined some of the basic structures. In S.R. Bommai case, 1994 which was related to misuse of article 356 i.e. state emergency or President's rule, Supreme Court stated 'Secularism' and 'Federalism' as basic structures of constitution.

#### 17. Which of the following elements are necessary for a democratic system

- (A) Free and unbiased election
- (B) Equality of opportunity
- (C) Protection of rights
- (D) All of these

**Exp:** Democratic system is a system in which all the citizens have equality of opportunity and rights, to which they can protect to exercise power directly or

elect their representatives through free and unbiased election

#### 18. Which of the following countries enjoys a federal form of government?

- (A) China
- (B) USA
- (C) Cuba
- (D) Belgium

**Exp:** U.S.A. enjoys a Truly federal form of govt. It established dual form of government i.e. federal/central government and state governments. Neither is sub-ordinate to other but are coordinate and independent within the sphere allotted to them.

#### 19. The declaration that Democracy is a Government of the people, by the people for the people was made by

- (A) Abraham Lincoln
- (B) George Washington
- (C) Theodore Roosevelt
- (D) Winston Churchill

**Exp:** 16th President of U.S.A., Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people.

#### 20. The Presidential Government operates on the principles of

- (A) Division of powers between center and states
- (B) Centralization of Powers
- (C) Balance of Powers
- (D) Separation of powers

**Exp:** Presidential form of government is that form of government in which there is separation of powers between executive and legislature. Here executive is not the part of legislature unlike parliamentary form of govt.





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## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

21. Which country launched the world's first satellite dedicated to monitoring Greenhouse Gas emission in 2009?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Brazil
- (C) India
- (D) USA

Exp : The first satellite dedicated to monitoring greenhouse gas emissions as part of global efforts to combat climate change was launched into space from Japan which monitors the levels of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.

22. The US Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York an attempt to understand cosmic history used a Giant Atom Smasher and has generated temperature of

- (A) 52 billion degrees Celsius
- (B) 85 billion degrees Celsius
- (C) 2.5 trillion degrees Celsius
- (D) 4 trillion degrees Celsius

Exp : This scorching achievement happened inside the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC), which is a 2.4 mile (3.9 km) underground track where particles smash into one another under conditions that existed about a millionth of a second after the Big Bang. The new feat, at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, NY, occurred when gold nuclei the positively charged part of the atom made of protons and neutrons were sent around RHIC at near light-speed until they crashed into each other. When the ions collide, the energy released is, so intense that it melts the neutrons and protons inside the gold nuclei into their constituent parts, namely quarks and gluons. RHIC physicists have measured the temperature of this quark-gluon plasma, finding it reaches around 7.2 trillion degrees Fahrenheit (4 trillion degrees Celsius).

23. Kaiga-II plant which supplies electricity is a-

- (A) Hydel project
- (B) Coal project
- (C) Nuclear power reactor
- (D) None of the above

Exp : Kaiga generating station is a nuclear power generating station situated at Kaiga, near the river Kali, in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka, India. The plant has been in operation, since March 2000 and is operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India.

24. The device in communication satellites which receives signals from an Earth station and transmits them to different directions is

- (A) Transformer
- (B) Transistor
- (C) Transponder
- (D) Transducer

Exp : In telecommunication, a transponder is one of two types of devices. In air navigation or radio frequency, identification, a transponder is a device that emits an identifying signal in response to an interrogating received signal. In a communications satellite, a transponder gathers signals over a range of uplink frequencies and re-transmits them on a different set of down link frequencies to receivers on Earth, often without changing the content of the received signal or signals. The term is a portmanteau for transmitter responder.

25. Where is the satellite launching centre of India located?

- (A) Ahmedabad
- (B) Hassan
- (C) Srihari Kota
- (D) Thumba

Exp : Srihari Kota is a barrier island of the coast of the Southern State of Andhra Pradesh in India. It houses India's only satellite launch centre in the







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Satish Dhawan Space Centre (also known as SHAR) and is used by the Indian Space research Organisation to launch satellites using multi-stage rockets such as the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle. Originally called Srihari Kota High Altitude Range (SHAR, an acronym ISRO have retained to the present day) and then Srihari Kota Launching Range, the centre was renamed in 2002 after the death of ISRO's former Chairman Satish Dhawan.

## SCIENCE (ZOOLOGY)

26. When hot liquid is poured into a thick glass tumbler it cracks because glass:

- (A) Is a bad conductor of heat so only inner surface expands
- (B) Has high temperature coefficient of expansion
- (C) Has very low specific heat
- (D) Has very low temperature coefficient of expansion.

**Exp:** Inner surface of the glass will expand more than the outer surface.

27. 1st Law of Thermodynamics is normally related to

- (A) Law of conservation of Energy
- (B) Newton's law of cooling
- (C) Boyle's Law
- (D) Charle's Law

**Exp:** The First Law of Thermodynamics states that total energy of an isolated system is constant.

$$dQ = dU + dW$$

dQ = Heat absorbed

dU = Change in internal energy

dW = Work done by the system

28. A real gas can act as ideal gas at

- (A) Low pressure and High temperature
- (B) High pressure and Low temperature
- (C) Low temperature and High pressure

(D) High temperature and Low pressure

**Exp:** At low pressure and high temperature, Real gas can act as ideal gas as intermolecular force of attraction is negligible.

29. A white and smooth surface is

- (A) Good absorber and Good reflector of heat
- (B) Bad absorber and Good reflector of heat
- (C) Good absorber and Bad reflector of heat
- (D) Bad absorber and Bad reflector of heat

**Exp:** White surface does not absorb any incident radiations that fall on it. It reflects all the incident radiation.

30. A cycle tyre bursts suddenly. This represents an

- (A) Isothermal process
- (B) Adiabatic process
- (C) Isochoric process
- (D) Isobaric process

**Exp:** Bursting of cycle tyre is considered as an adiabatic process because it happens suddenly without any time for heat exchange.

## COMPUTER AWARENESS

31. The Computer Programs stored in a ROM are called

- (A) Software
- (B) Freeware
- (C) Firmware
- (D) None of these

**Exp:** Programs stored in a ROM are called Firmware. Firmware is a software that is embedded in a piece of hardware.

32. The file responsible for starting MS-Excel is

- (A) MS.Excel
- (B) Excel.exe





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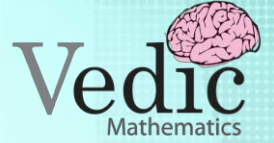
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- (C) MS.exe  
(D) Excel.com

**Exp:** Excel.exe file is a software component of office by Microsoft office. The .exe extension on a file name indicates an executable file.

**33. Icons are \_\_\_\_\_ commands.**

- (A) Typed  
(B) Verbal  
(C) Picture  
(D) Imaginary

**Exp:** Icons are picture commands. It is a graphic image, a picture or object that represents a file, program, web page.

**34. Which one of the following is an MS-DOS external command?**

- (A) DIR  
(B) COPY  
(C) FORMAT  
(D) PROMPT

**Exp:** FORMAT is a MS-DOS external command. It is a prompt command used to format a specified partition on a hard drive, flash drive.

**35. An address consists of**

- (A) An offset  
(B) A base register  
(C) An index register  
(D) All of the above

**Exp:** An address consists of an offset, a base register and an index 'register to identify location of a data.

- (A) Normative Economics  
(B) Positive Economics  
(C) Monetary Economics  
(D) Fiscal Economics

**Exp:** Normative economics is economics that is opinion based neither any facts nor objective, so it cannot be actually proved or disproved it is totally subjective or quality based.

**37. 'Hire and Fire' is the policy of-**

- (A) Capitalism  
(B) Socialism  
(C) Mixed economy  
(D) Traditional economy

**Exp:** Capitalism is a theory which believes in profit maximization and regulation by demand and supply itself only. Therefore there is no regulation on what to hire and whom to fire.

**38. The Economic development depends on-**

- (A) Natural resources  
(B) Capital formation  
(C) Size of the market  
(D) All of these

**Exp:** Economic development refers to development by promoting standard of living and economic health by applying policies related to them and for economic development we need things like resources natural or artificial capital market and many more.

**39. What are the main components of basic social infrastructure of an economy?**

- (A) Education, Industry and Agriculture  
(B) Education, Health and Civil Amenities  
(C) Transport, Health and Banks  
(D) Industry, Trade and Transport

**Exp:** Basic social infrastructure of economy constitutes the structures which helps society to

## MICRO ECONOMICS

**36. "Economics is what it ought to be" This statement refers to-**





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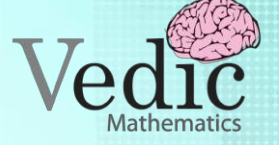
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grow as economy. Infrastructures like health facilities, education, public amnesty etc helps in social growth. Hence these are part of basic social infrastructure of economy.

**40.A mixed economy works primarily through the-**

- (A) Market mechanism
- (B) Central allocative machinery
- (C) Market mechanism regulated by government policy
- (D) Market mechanism guided by government participation and planning

**Exp:** Mixed economy is an economy in which there is certain amount of freedom of operation to market but with government regulation on it. Hence, this market mechanism is guided by government participation and planning.

