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MEDIEVEL HISTORY

1. Who was the father of Malik Shah I?

- A) Alp Arslan
- B) Tughril Beg
- C) Mahmud of Ghazni
- D) Chaghri Beg

Exp: Malik Shah I was the son of Alp Arslan, the founder of the Ghulam Dynasty.

2. Which region did the Ghulam Dynasty expand into during Malik Shah I's reign?

- A) Anatolia
- B) India
- C) Egypt
- D) Arabia

Exp: The Ghulam Dynasty expanded into Anatolia under the reign of Malik Shah I, extending its influence into the region.

3. Who was responsible for the assassination of Malik Shah I?

- A) Nizam al-Mulk
- B) His son
- C) Alp Arslan
- D) Tughril Beg

Exp: Malik Shah I was assassinated by his son, who sought to seize power.

4. Which city served as the cultural and intellectual center of the Ghulam Dynasty?

- A) Baghdad
- B) Isfahan
- C) Samarkand
- D) Bukhara

Exp: Isfahan served as the cultural and intellectual center of the Ghulam Dynasty, attracting scholars, poets, and artists.

5. Who was known as the "Architect of the Ghulam Empire"?

- A) Nizam al-Mulk
- B) Malik Shah I
- C) Alp Arslan
- D) Tughril Beg

Exp: Nizam al-Mulk, the vizier of the Ghulam Dynasty, was often referred to as the "Architect of the Ghulam Empire" for his administrative reforms and contributions to its governance.

GEOGRAPHY

6. Answer the name of first Asian country to reach the orbit of Mars

- (A) Japan
- (B) India
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) China

Exp: India launched a space probe on 5 Nov. 2013 named Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) also called as Mangalyaan for Mars. It is orbiting Mars since 24 September 2014.

7. Which of the following is called "Blue Planet"?

- (A) Saturn
- (B) Earth
- (C) Jupiter
- (D) Mars

Exp: As two third of the area of Earth is covered by water, it appears blue from sky and that is why it is also known as Blue Planet.

8. The light of Sun takes how much time to reach to Earth

- (A) 8 hours 20 seconds
- (B) 8 minutes 20 seconds





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- (C) 8 seconds
(D) 20 seconds

Exp: Speed of light is given as 3×10^8 m/s equivalent to 3,00,000 km per second. The average distance of Earth from Sun is 150,000,000 kms. So, time taken by light to reach Earth is Time =
Time = 500 sec = 8min. 20 sec.

9. The Synchronous satellite moves around the Earth from

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

Exp: Synchronous satellite is an artificial satellite moving in circular orbit round the Earth in 24 hours duration along with the rotatory movement of Earth i.e. west to east.

10. In which of the following areas, the "Midnight Sun" can be seen?

- (A) In tropical areas
(B) In temperate areas
(C) Arctic and Antarctica circle
(D) Anywhere during solar eclipse

Exp: This phenomenon occurs in summer months in places north of Arctic or south of Antarctic circle when Sun is visible in this region during mid night hours also.

Exp: Barter is system of exchange where goods are exchange for other goods in return.

12. 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: Social infrastructure refers to facilities that help in social welfare. Like education, health care, research, sports and recreational infrastructure, ports, tourism etc.

13. Basic infrastructure facilities in Economics are known as-

- (A) Human capital
(B) Physical capital
(C) Social overheads capital
(D) Working capital

Exp: Social overheads capital is type of capital goods that are available to everybody by the value of members of society. These are usually provided by government.

14. The main feature of a capitalist economy is on the basis of raw-materials?

- (A) Small Scale - Large scale
(B) Primary and Secondary
(C) Basic and Consumer
(D) Agro-based and Mineral based

Exp: Classification of Industries on the basis of raw material can be done in Agro-based and Mineral based. Agrobased industries have agricultural produce as raw material. On other hand industries which use minerals as raw material are called as mineral based industries.

15. The existence of a parallel economy or Black Money-

MACRO ECONOMICS

11. Barter transactions means-

- (A) Goods are exchanged with goods
(B) Coins are exchanged for goods
(C) Money acts as a medium
(D) Private ownership





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- (A) makes the economy more competitive
(B) makes the monetary policies less effective
(C) ensures a better distribution of income and wealth
(D) ensures increasing productive investment

Exp: Existence of black money reduces impact of monetary policy decision and also black money distort the allocation of resources and accuracy of economic forecast. Black money also spread social injustice and growth because of unaccounted money.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

16. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List- I

(From of Govt)

A. Presidential

B. Parliamentary

C. Federal System

D. Unitary System

List- II

(Principles)

1. Separation of powers System

2. Close relationship between executive and legislature

3. Division of powers

4. Concentration of power

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	2	1	3	4
(C)	2	1	4	3
(D)	1	2	4	3

Exp:

- Presidential system separation of powers between executive and legislature.
- Parliamentary system close relationship between executive and legislature and also executive is accountable to legislature.
- Federal system division of powers between center and states governments.

- Unitary system Concentration of power in hands of central govt.

17. In a federal Government the states enjoy

- (A) Original powers
(B) Powers delegated by the Centre
(C) Powers given by the Constitution
(D) Powers given by the people

Exp: In federal form of government there is a complete division of powers between center and states. Constitution is the guiding document which confers powers to state government and central government in this set up.

18. The most important feature of Cabinet system of Government is

- (A) Individual responsibility
(B) Collective responsibility
(C) Responsibility to none
(D) Non- responsibility

Exp: Parliamentary democracy envisages a cabinet form of government with a president as a nominal head of executive. In this set up ministers are collectively responsible towards parliament in general and lower house in particular.

19. In Presidential Government, the President is

- (A) Independent of the Legislature
(B) Dependent on the Legislature
(C) Dependent on the Judiciary
(D) Bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers

Exp: Presidential form of government is the one in which there is separation of powers between executive and legislature and President, who is the executive head, is independent of legislature.

20. Members of the Executive under Presidential System of Government

- (A) Are drawn from both the Houses of Legislature
(B) Are only form the popular House





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(C) Are not members of either House of Legislature
(D) Become members of Legislature after their appointment.

Exp: In presidential system of government members of executive are not members of either House of legislature. U.S.A and France follows the presidential system of government.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

21. The 'Messenger' satellite launched by NASA is to study

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

Exp : Messenger (an acronym of Mercury Surface, Space Environment, Geochemistry and Ranging) is a robotic NASA spacecraft orbiting the planet mercury, the first spacecraft ever to do so. The 485 kg spacecraft was launched aboard a Delta II rocket in August, 2004 to study Mercury's chemical composition, geology and magnetic field. It became the second mission after 1975's mariner 10th to reach Mercury.

22. The first ever robot spacecraft to probe planet Venus was named

- (A) Galileo
- (B) Magellan
- (C) Newton
- (D) Challenger

Exp: The Magellan spacecraft, also referred to as the Venus Radar Mapper, was a 1035 kg (2280 lb) robotic space probe launched by NASA on 4th May, 1989 to map the surface of Venus using synthetic aperture radar and measure the planetary gravity. It was the first interplanetary mission to be launched from the Space Shuttle.

23. Comets revolve around the

- (A) Earth
- (B) Venus
- (C) Sun
- (D) Jupiter

Exp : Comet is an icy small Solar System body that, when passing close to the Sun, heats up and begins to outgas, displaying a visible atmosphere or coma and sometimes also a tail.

These phenomena are due to the effects of solar radiation and the solar wind upon the nucleus of the comet. Comet nuclei range from a few hundred metres to tens of kilometres across and are composed of loose collections of ice, dust and small rocky particles. The coma and tail are much larger and if sufficiently bright may be seen from the Earth without the aid of a telescope. Comets have been observed and recorded, since, ancient times by many different cultures.

24. PSLV stands for

- (A) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle
- (B) Polish Satellite Launch Vehicle
- (C) Perfect Satellite Launching Verifier
- (D) Preparatory Satellite Launching Vehicle

Exp : The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is an expendable launch system developed and operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It was developed to allow India to launch its Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites into Sun synchronous orbits, a service that was, till the advent of the PSLV, commercially viable only from Russia. PSLV can also launch small size satellites into Geostationary Transfer Orbit (GTO). The PSLV has launched 55 satellites/spacecrafts (26 Indian and 29 Foreign Satellites) into a variety of orbits so far. The notable payloads launched by PSLV include Chandrayaan I and India's Mars orbiter Mission.





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25. The name of India's research station at the North pole is

- (A) Dakshin Gangotri
- (B) Maitri
- (C) Himadri
- (D) None of the above

Exp : Himadri Station is India's first Arctic research station located at Spitsbergen, Svalbard, Norway. It is located at the International Arctic Research base, Nyalesund. The station is operated by National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research. The station was inaugurated in 2006 by Kapil Sibal. The centre is primarily involved in the following areas Geological mapping and allied Earth science studies Bio-geo-chemistry of sea-ice-ecosystems. Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Glaciological studies Paleoclimatology

SCIENCE (PHYSICS)

26.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.

27.The wavelength at which the peak of intensity of black body radiation occurs.

- (A) Increases with increase in temperature
- (B) Decreases with increase in temperature
- (C) Is the same at all temperature
- (D) Does not follow any pattern as temperature changes

Exp: This is according to the Wien's displacement Law, Higher the temperature, lower is the wavelength.

37.A blackbody can absorb radiations of

- (A) Lower wavelengths only
- (B) Intermediate wavelength only
- (C) Higher wavelengths only
- (D) All wavelengths

Exp: A blackbody is a body that absorbs all incident radiations falling on it regardless of the frequency and wavelength of the radiation.

28.In a refrigerator a cooling system should always be

- (A) At the top
- (B) At the bottom
- (C) At the middle
- (D) Can be anywhere

Exp: Air on getting warmer rises up. This air is trapped by cooling unit on the upward side and made cool.

29.In a refrigerator what produces cooling?

- (A) The ice which deposits on the freezer
- (B) The sudden expansion of a compressed gas
- (C) The evaporation of a volatile liquid
- (D) None of these

Exp: Refrigerator consists of devices that Compress and expand refrigerant gas. When gas is compressed it expels heat and when it is expanded, it absorbs heat. Thereby produce cooling.

30.Outside of cooking utensils are generally left black from below because

- (A) It is difficult to clean daily
- (B) Black surface is a good conductor of heat
- (C) Black surface is a poor conductor of heat
- (D) Black surface is a good absorber of heat

Exp: Black colour absorbs all the radiations that falls on it. Hence, to supply more heat to the food in the utensil they are kept black. Temperature





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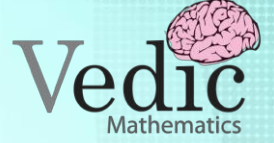
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COMPUTER AWARENESS

31. A___ is an input device, which is used for converting pictures, maps and drawings into digital form for storage in computers.

- (A) OC
- (B) OMR
- (C) MICR
- (D) Digitizer

Exp: Digitizer is an input device which converts analog signal into digital signal. It is used for converting pictures, maps and drawings into digital form for storage in computers.

32. In C language, the formatting character should be preceded by the symbol

- (A) +
- (B) /
- (C) %
- (D) -

Exp: Character '%' is used for listing the values of control variables. The following Character '%' define the format of listing.

33. A Bit refers to

- (A) Binary informatics
- (B) Bilingual information
- (C) Binary terminator
- (D) Binary digit

Exp: A 'Bit' refers to binary digit. It is the basic unit of information in computing. A bit can have only one of the values i.e., 0 or 1.

34. Allows users to access accounts and pay bills.

- (A) Distance learning
- (B) Online banking
- (C) E - commerce
- (D) Multimedia

Exp: E-commerce is buying and selling of products and services by consumers through an electronic medium, without using any paper documents. It facilitate to access accounts and Pay Bills.

35. The act of writing new data into register-

- (A) Is possible only when the register is an accumulator
- (B) Is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register
- (C) erases the previous contents of the register
- (D) Is non-destructive to existing contents

Exp: The act of writing new data into register is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register.

MICRO ECONOMICS

36. A closed economy is one which-

- (A) Does not trade with other countries
- (B) Does not possess any means of international transport
- (C) Does not have a coastal line
- (D) Is not a member of the UNO

Exp: Closed economies are those economy which survive on the supply from domestic market only with no foreign trade, (totally dependent on domestic resources to fulfill demands.)

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

- 1. Public Sector
- 2. Private Sector
- 3. Joint Sector
- 4. Cooperative Sector

- Codes
- (A) 1 and 2
 - (B) 1 and 3
 - (C) 3 and 4
 - (D) 2 and 4





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Exp: Mixed economy is economy in which there is freedom of operations to market but with government regulation (i.e. existence of private sector as well as public sector respectively).

According to census cultivator is the person who is engaged in cultivation of land owned by other person.

38. In an economy, the sectors are classified into public and private on the basis of-

- (A) Employment conditions
- (B) Nature of economic activities
- (C) Ownership of enterprises
- (D) Use of raw materials

Exp: Sectors which are owned by state are called as public sectors and sectors which are owned by private entity are called as private sectors.

39. Which of the following is a part of tertiary sector?

- (A) Power and Transportation
- (B) Animal Husbandry
- (C) Cotton Manufacturing
- (D) Cultivation of Crops.

Exp: Classification of economy on the basis of production can be done into three sectors

Primary sectors- deals with production from natural resources

Secondary sector- production from the produce of primary sector as raw material

Tertiary sector- activities related with services i.e. intangible activities.

40. Which one of the following categories of workers is termed as cultivators?

- (A) Those who own land and cultivate
- (B) Those who lease in land and cultivate
- (C) Those who cultivate the land of others
- (D) Those who own land and lease in from others or institutions and cultivate

Exp: Workers are classified on the basis of industrial category of workers in following four categories: (1) Cultivators (2) Agricultural labourers, (3) Household Industry workers (4) Other workers.

