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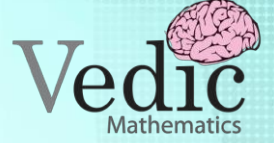
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## ANCIENT HISTORY

1. Which of the following was not a major city of the Indus Valley Civilization?

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

**Exp:** (D)Varanasi. : The correct answer is Varanasi. Varanasi is an ancient city in India, but it is not associated with the Indus Valley Civilization. Here's a brief explanation of the other options:

2. The Indus Valley script is yet to be fully deciphered. What writing system did it use?

- (A) Cuneiform
- (B) Hieroglyphics
- (C) Pictographic
- (D) Alphabetic

**Exp:** (C)Pictographic :The Indus Valley script used a Pictographic writing system This means it consisted of symbols and signs that represented objects, ideas, or sounds.

3. What was the primary material used for making seals in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Bronze
- (B) Clay
- (C) Stone
- (D) Copper

**Exp:** (C)Stone The primary material used for making seals in the Indus Valley Civilization was Stone, specifically steatite. Steatite, also known as soapstone, was carved and then fired to make the seals durable.

4. Which animal was most commonly depicted on Indus Valley seals?

- (A) Lion
- (B) Bull

- (C) Elephant
- (D) Tiger

**Exp:** (B)Bull : The animal most commonly depicted on Indus Valley seals is Bull. The bull motif appears frequently on these seals, showcasing its significance in the Indus Valley Civilization.

5. The Great Bath, a large water tank, is associated with which Indus Valley city?

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

**Exp:** (B)Mohenjo-Daro The Great Bath, a large watertank, is associated with Mohenjo-Daro. It is one of the most famous structures of the Indus Valley Civilization, known for its advanced water management and architectural design.

## GEOGRAPHY

6. What is the meaning of "Midnight Sun"?

- (A) Evening light
- (B) Rising Sun
- (C) Very bright Moon
- (D) Shining of Sun in Arctic and Antarctica circle

**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.

7. 'Messenger' satellite has been launched by NASA for the study of

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





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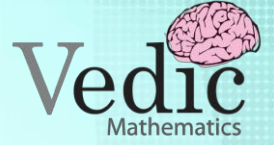
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**Exp:** "MESSENGER" was a robotic spacecraft sent by NASA. It orbited around Mercury. The acronym stands for Mercury Surface Space Environment, Geochemistry & Ranging referring to Roman mythological messenger MERCURY.

**8. We always see the same surface of the Moon because**

- (A) It is smaller than the Earth
- (B) It rotates on its axis
- (C) It takes the same time to rotate on its axis and moving around the Earth
- (D) It moves with the same speed at which Earth moves around the Sun

**Exp:** Moon takes around 27 days to revolve around the Earth, whereas it takes as many days to complete one spin on its axis. Hence, we see only one side of the Moon.

**9. The darkest part of the shadow during eclipse is**

- (A) Halo
- (B) Umbra
- (C) Penumbra
- (D) Black Hole

**Exp:** The darkest portion during eclipse is umbra. In this zone Sun is totally eclipsed. During solar eclipse, Moon's umbra shadow is about 267 km wide on Earth & lasts for about 7.5 minutes.

**10. Low tides are**

- (A) Strong
- (B) Weak
- (C) Moderate
- (D) Very Weak

**Exp:** Low tides are 20% lower than normal tides.

**11. What is dual pricing?**

- (A) Expenditure two product
- (B) Exchange two product
- (C) Foreign trade
- (D) Two prices of a product

**Exp:** Dual pricing is mechanism of setting prices at two level one is usually minimum selling price and other price is according to demand & supply of the produce i.e. Market price. Example: Price of wheat one is fixed by government i.e. MSP and other is open market price.

**12. A black market is a situation where in-**

- (A) Goods are loaded by the producers
- (B) Goods are sold secretly
- (C) Goods are sold at prices higher than what is fixed by the government
- (D) Goods are made available only after there is a rise in prices

**Exp:** Black market refers to situation where goods available are scarce or not easily available so to make them available someone act as intermediary and sold them at higher prices.

**Ex:** Urea, price of urea is fixed at particular level but when demand is high, urea is sold at high price. This situation is Black market.

**13. 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 U.N.O

**Exp:** A Closed economy is that economy which do not deal with other countries or in other words economy which do not transact (import and export) with foreign countries.

## MACRO ECONOMICS





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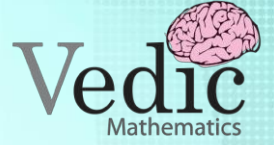
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#### 14. Free Trade refers to-

- (A) Free movement of goods from one country to another
- (B) movement of goods free of cost
- (C) unrestricted exchange of goods and service
- (D) Trade free of duty

**Exp:** Free trade refers to free movement of goods from one country to another without restriction in from of tariffs. Free trade principle work on mutual gain theory which state the free trade mutually benefit the countries.

#### 15. With which form of economy is the term 'Laissez-faire' associated?

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

**Exp:** The term 'Laissez faire' is a French term that is use to show economy without any government intervention. In these economies, entry and exit is free and also pricing is done according to demand and supply of product. All these above scenerio develop in capitalist economy.

## INDIAN CONSTITUTION

#### 16. "Persons may change but rules should not change" is the principle of

- (A) Absolute Monarchy
- (B) Constitutional Government
- (B) Unwritten Constitution
- (D) Republic

**Exp:** In constitutional government, the government functions under the provisions written in a document called constitution which sets out framework and principal functions of government. Here, the person who is leading the government may

change but rules or provisions under constitution should not change.

#### 17. The convention that "once a speaker always a speaker" is followed in

- (A) UK
- (B) USA
- (C) France
- (D) India

**Exp:** In UK, there is a convention that "once a speaker always a speaker". British speaker is elected at the beginning of parliament by and from among the members of House of Commons. If the speaker of outgoing Parliament is still a member of the house and is willing to be re-elected, he can do so. Usually, he is re-elected as many times as he wants. A change of party does not make any difference.

#### 18. A federal structure for India was first put forward by the:

- (A) Act of 1909
- (B) Act of 1919
- (C) Act of 1935
- (D) Act of 1947

**Exp:** A Federal structure for India was first put forward in Government of India Act of 1935. The act divided the powers between center and provinces in terms of three lists namely Federal list, Provincial list and the Concurrent list. Residuary powers were vested with Viceroy.

#### 19. Which of the following is not considered a Democracy?

- (A) USA
- (B) Norway
- (C) India
- (D) China

**Exp:** Democracy is government by the people in which supreme power is vested in people and exercised directly or indirectly by them. India, U.S.A.





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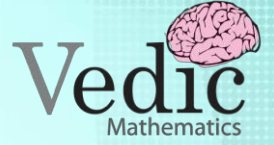
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and Norway are considered as democracies. China is a communist country where power is centralized to one ruling party.

**20. A big difference is there in between principle and behavior**

- (A) Presidential Form of Government
- (B) Fascist Form of Government
- (C) Parliamentary Form of Government
- (D) Socialist Form of Government

**Exp:** There is always a big difference in between principle and behavior in parliamentary form of government. In principle, President is executive head of state, but real repository of all executive powers is Prime Minister.

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

**21. The first astronaut to walk in outer space is-**

- (A) Aleksei Leonov
- (B) Yuri Gagarin
- (C) Neil Armstrong
- (D) Dave Scott

**Exp :** Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin was Soviet pilot and cosmonaut. He was the first human to journey into outer space, when his Vostok spacecraft completed an orbit of the Earth on 12th April, 1961. Gagarin became an international celebrity and was awarded many medals and titles, including 'Hero of the Soviet Union', the nation's highest honour.

**22. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is situated in**

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Hyderabad

**Exp :** The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is India's premier nuclear research facility based in Trombay, Mumbai. BARC is a multi-disciplinary

research centre with extensive infrastructure for advanced research and development covering the entire spectrum of nuclear science engineering and related areas. Established On 3rd January, 1954.

**23. The Department of Space proposed setting up of Indian Institute of Space Technology on the line of the seven IITs. It will have its independent campus at-**

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Thumba
- (C) Thiruvananthapuram
- (D) Srihari Kota

**Exp :** The Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology is India's national institute for the study and development of space science, located at Valiamala, Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. It was inaugurated on 14th September, 2007 by G Madhavan Nair, the Chairman ISRO. IIST is sponsored by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) under Department of Space, Government of India. IIST offers undergraduate BTech, Master's M Tech and Ph D programmes in space science and technology and also serves as a research centre.

**24. The period of revolution of a Geostationary satellite is**

- (A) 24 days
- (B) 30 days
- (C) 365 days
- (D) Changing Continuously

**Exp :** A geosynchronous satellite is a satellite in geosynchronous orbit, with an orbital period the same as the Earth's rotation period. Such a satellite returns to the same position in the sky after each sidereal day, and over the course of a day traces out a path in the sky that is typically some form of analemma.





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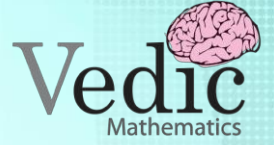
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**25. In which year was the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) founded?**

- (A) 1967
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1970
- (D) 1974

**Exp :** Established in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR). Headquartered in Bangalore, ISRO is under the administrative control of the Department of Space, Government of India. Since its establishment, ISRO has achieved numerous milestones. It built India's first satellite, Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union In 1975. In 1980, Rohini became the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian made launch vehicle.

## SCIENCE (ZOOLOGY)

**26. In which vertebrate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood gets mixed?**

- (A) Fish
- (B) Amphibian
- (C) Bird
- (D) Mammal

**Exp:** In Ambhībians the deoxygenated and oxygenated blood get mixed. Amphibians and lung fishes have 3- chambered heart i.e, 2 Auricles and a ventricle, right atrium receives the deoxygenated blood and left atrium receives oxygenated blood. But both oxygenated and deoxygenated blood get mixed in single ventricle.

**27. Animals living in the three trunks are known as**

- (A) Arboreal
- (B) Volant
- (C) Amphibious
- (D) Aquaticx

**Exp:** Animals living in the tree trunks are known as arboreal. Arboreal animals display a wide variety of characteristic features including the flexible body, Clawed feet with huge claws and the tail which helps them to hang.

**28. Which phenomenon do bats or dolphins use to find prey, predators or obstacles?**

- (A) Refraction of sound
- (B) Formation of beats
- (C) Scattering of sound
- (D) Echo location

**Exp:** Bats or Dolphin used to find prey, predators or obstacles by the phenomenon of Echolocation. These are the sound produce by bat & Dolphin. The waves bounce off by object, return to the animal as echos. This phenomena is also called as Sonar.

**29. Number of Eyes in an Earthworm is**

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Many
- (D) No eyes

**Exp:** Eyes are absent in Earthworm. Earthworms are the segmented worms belongs to phylum Annelids. They are hermaphrodite i.e., carries both male and female sex organs in single organism.

**30. Which of the following is not a part of the Darwin's theory of evolution?**

- (A) Natural selection
- (B) Struggle for existence
- (C) Survival of the fittest
- (D) Inheritance of acquired characters

**Exp:** Inheritance of Acquired characters is not the part of Darwin's theory of evolution. This theory was given by J.B. Lamarck. It is also known as 'Use and disuse' of organs theory.





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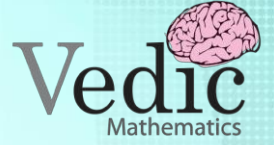
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## COMPUTER AWARENESS

31. Which one of the following is an Optical Disk?

- (A) Jaz disk
- (B) Super disk
- (C) Worm disk
- (D) Zip disk

**Exp:** Worm disk is an optical disk. It stands for write-once, read-many. With a worm disk drive, you can write data into a worm disk, but only once. After that the worm disk behaves just like a CD-ROM.

32. The term API refers to

- (A) Application Program Interface
- (B) Application Program Interaction
- (C) Applied Program Interaction
- (D) Application Process Interface

**Exp:** Application Program Interface (API) is an application programming interface specifies how some software components should interact with each other.

33. Pick the odd one out

- (A) Java clients
- (B) Worms
- (C) Trojan horse
- (D) Virus

**Exp:** Worms, Trojan horse and virus are all malicious programs that can cause damage to your computer. Whereas Java clients provides coverage to Application Program Interface.

34. The rate at which scanning is repeated in a CRT is called

- (A) Refresh rate
- (B) Resolution
- (C) Pitch
- (D) Bandwidth

**Exp:** The refresh rate is the number of times a displays image is repainted or refreshed per second. It is expressed in Hertz. It is also referred as the scan rate.

35. The symbols used in an assembly language are

- (A) Codes
- (B) Mnemonics
- (C) Assembler
- (D) Machine Codes

**Exp:** A mnemonics is a term, symbol or name used to define or specify a computing function. In assembly language, mnemonics are used to specify an opcode to represents a complete and operational machine language instruction.

## MICRO ECONOMICS

36. The study of individual markets of demand and supply in which the 'players', or the decision makers were also individuals (buyers or sellers, even companies) who were seen as trying to maximize their profits (as producers or sellers) and their personal satisfaction or welfare levels (as consumers) is called-

- (A) Macroeconomics
- (B) Econometrics
- (C) Microeconomics
- (D) Heterodox Economics

**Exp:** Micro-economics 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.

37. An economic system combining private and state enterprise is called as-

- (A) Market economy
- (B) Centrally planned economy





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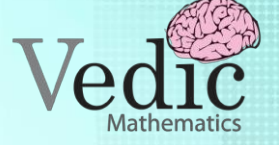
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- (C) Private economy  
(D) Mixed economy

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

38. In a centrally planned economy, the \_\_\_\_\_ plans all the important activities in the economy.

- (A) Industrialists  
(B) Citizens  
(C) Government  
(D) Judiciary

**Exp:** Socialistic economy is that system of economy in which all the means of production are controlled or regulated by State. The ownership is confined to community. This type of economy is also called as centrally planned economy. So, here government plans all important activities in the economy.

39. The closest example of a centrally planned economy is the \_\_\_\_\_ for the major part of the 20th Century.

- (A) USA  
(B) India  
(C) Soviet Union  
(D) Japan

**Exp:** Centrally planned economy is other name of socialistic economic system where all the means of production are controlled by the state.

A closest example of centrally planned economy is the Soviet Union for the major part of the 20th century.

40. What is the meaning of 'Laissez Faire Policy'?

- (A) Fair legislation  
(B) Control over trade  
(C) Withdrawal of 'some restrictions'  
(D) None of these

**Exp:** 'Laissez faire' means no restrictions by government. So laissez faire policy is withdrawal of restrictions laid by the government on economy.

