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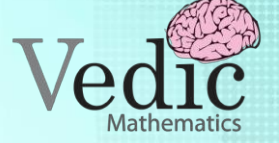
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MEDIEVEL HISTORY

1. Who was the famous Persian polymath who lived during the Ghulam Dynasty and made significant contributions to astronomy and mathematics?

- A) Ibn Khaldun
- B) Omar Khayyam
- C) Al-Khwarizmi
- D) Al-Biruni

Exp: Omar Khayyam was a renowned Persian polymath who lived during the Ghulam Dynasty and made significant contributions to various fields, including astronomy and mathematics.

2. Which famous trade route passed through regions controlled by the Ghulam Dynasty?

- A) Silk Road
- B) Spice Route
- C) Trans-Saharan Trade Route
- D) Amber Road

Exp: The Silk Road passed through regions controlled by the Ghulam Dynasty, facilitating trade and cultural exchange.

3. Who was the founder of the Seljuk Empire, which preceded the Ghulam Dynasty?

- A) Tughril Beg
- B) Alp Arslan
- C) Malik Shah I
- D) Chaghri Beg

Exp: Chaghri Beg was one of the founders of the Seljuk Empire, which preceded the Ghulam Dynasty.

4. Which famous Islamic scholar and theologian lived during the Ghulam Dynasty and authored the famous work "The Revival of the Religious Sciences"?

- A) Al-Ghazali
- B) Avicenna (Ibn Sina)





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- C) Al-Farabi
D) Ibn Rushd

Exp: Al-Ghazali, a prominent Islamic scholar and theologian, lived during the Ghulam Dynasty and authored "The Revival of the Religious Sciences," one of his most famous works.

5. Which city served as the main center for Islamic learning and scholarship during the Ghulam Dynasty?

- A) Cairo
B) Baghdad
C) Isfahan
D) Damascus

Exp: Baghdad served as the main center for Islamic learning and scholarship during the Ghulam Dynasty, attracting scholars from across the Islamic world.

GEOGRAPHY

6. Which of the following is caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun on sea levels?

- (A) Currents
(B) Runoff
(C) Tides
(D) Waves

Exp: Tides are rising & falling sea levels caused due to gravitational pull of both Sun & Moon.

7. Tides are caused by the gravitational forces of

- (A) Of Earth on Moon
(B) Of Earth on Sun
(C) Of Sun and Moon on Earth
(D) Of Moon on Earth

Exp: Tides are rising & falling sea levels caused due to gravitational pull of both Sun & Moon.

8. When does tides rise in sea?

- (A) Only on lunar day
(B) Full Moon and half Moon
(C) When Moon is on first phase
(D) Only half Moon

Exp: At full Moon & new Moon the Earth, Sun & Moon are aligned in straight line i.e. 180° whereas during half Moon, Moon is aligned at 90° to the Earth-Sun alignment. In 1st case high tides occur due to combined effect of Sun & Moon. In 2nd case low tides occur due to distorted effect of divided gravitational forces of Sun & Moon.

9. Which of the following celestial body contains Helium-4 in abundance?

- (A) Earth
(B) Moon
(C) Venus
(D) Saturn

Exp: A non radioactive isotope found in huge amounts on the Earth.

10. The Earth is tilted on its axis

- (A) 23.5 degree
(B) 22.5 degree
(C) 21.5 degree
(D) 20 degree

Exp: The tilt of Earth on its axis is 23.5° which is also responsible for changing of seasons.

MACRO ECONOMICS

11. Externality theory is the basic theory of the following branch of Economics-

- (A) Environomics





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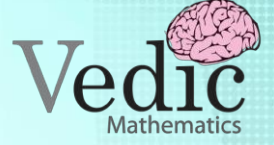
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- (B) Fiscal Economics
- (C) unrestricted exchange of goods and service
- (D) Trade free of duty

Exp: Externality theory forms the basis for the theory of environmental economics. Externality is realisation of benefit or loss resulting from activity which affects on otherwise involved party. Example- Environmental pollution is good example of externality.

12. Which of the following is part of tertiary sector?

- (A) Power and transportation
- (B) Animal Husbandry
- (C) Cotton manufacturing
- (D) Cultivation of crops

Exp: Tertiary sector is one of the sectors of economy that mainly deals with service industry. Service is the process of facilitation to the consumer. Examples- Transport, communication, distribution of goods, entertainment etc.

13. Economies of a firm is-

- (A) An increase in its profits
- (B) A reduction in its selling expenses
- (C) Its dominance of the market
- (D) Saving its production costs

Exp: Economies of firm refers to reduction in cost of production due to better combination of use of raw material. So the average cost reduces and ultimately reducing cost of production.

14. Short term contractions and expansions in economic activity are called ____.

- (A) Expansion
- (B) Recession
- (C) Deficits
- (D) Business cycle

Exp: Business cycle is various stages of business on the basis of growth like: Expansion, Maturity, Contraction and finally decline.

15. In terms of economics, if it is possible to make someone better-off without making someone worse-off, then the situation is-

- (A) Inefficient
- (B) Efficient
- (C) Optimal
- (D) Pareto-superior

Exp: Pareto-superior is the situation in economics in which someone is made better off without making someone else worse off.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

16. Which of the following is a feature of Presidential form of government?

- (A) It protects the freedom of people
- (B) It ensures the speedy execution of policies
- (C) Fix term stabilizes the system
- (D) All of these

Exp: In presidential form of government, head of government leads an executive branch that is separate from legislative branch. There is a fix term for both executive and legislature which stabilizes the system. This form of government ensures speedy execution of policies along with protection of freedom of people.

17. When was the first Central Legislative Assembly constituted

- (A) 1922
- (B) 1923
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1920

Exp: First Central Legislative Assembly was constituted in 1921 by GOI Act, 1919, implementing





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Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Assembly had 145 members who were either nominated or indirectly elected from provinces.

18. Who was the first Indian president of Central Legislature?

- (A) Sacchidananda Sinha
- (B) G.V. Mavalankar
- (C) Vitthal Bhai Patel
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Exp: Central legislative assembly was established in 1921 which consisted of 145 members. Frederick Whyte was first President while Vitthal Bhai Patel became the first Indian President of central legislature in 1925.

19. Local governance is the foundation of

- (A) Elite system
- (B) Secular state
- (C) democracy
- (D) Reservation

Exp: Democracy is rule by the people directly or indirectly. Whereas, Local governance is an example of devolution of powers or decentralization. It provides power to govern to the people at local level. Therefore, local governance establishes foundation of democracy as both have citizens or people at its core.

20. Sovereign Parliament is a contribution of

- (A) England
- (B) India
- (C) France
- (D) Japan

Exp: Sovereign Parliament means Parliament is free from outside influence and it has undisputed legal authority. It is a contribution of England which has given the parliamentary form to the world.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

21. An astronaut in outer space will observe sky as

- (A) white
- (B) black
- (C) blue
- (D) red

Exp : Space is black because there are no substances or objects to reflect back any colour (or all colours, which would make it white). That is why the astronauts see the Earth as we see it in photos, but the space around it is black. The light from the sun is reflected back as the blues and greens and browns that we see, but the space around the Earth is just that empty space and therefore does not reflect back any colours, so it is black.

22. Which of the following Indian satellites, which one is intended for long distance telecommunications for transmitting TV programmes?

- (A) INSAT-A
- (B) Aryabhata
- (C) Bhaskara
- (D) Rohini

Exp : INSAT-A or the Indian National Satellite System is a series of multipurpose Geostationary satellites launched by ISRO to satisfy the telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology and search and rescue operations. Commissioned in 1983, INSATA is the largest domestic communication system in the Asia Pacific Region. The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) system was commissioned with the launch of INSAT-1B in August, 1983. It is joint venture of the Department of space, Department of Telecommunications, India meteorological Department, All India Radio and Door darshan.

23. ISRO is abbreviation for

- (A) Indian Scientific Research Organisation





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- (B) International Space Research Organisation
(C) International Sales Research Organisation
(D) Indian Space Research Organisation

Exp : The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the primary space agency of the Indian Government. ISRO is amongst the six largest government space agencies in the world, along with NASA, RKA, ESA, CNSA and JAXA. Its primary objective is to advance space technology and use its applications for national benefit. 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. ISRO has achieved numerous milestones since its establishment. India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was built by ISRO and launched by the Soviet Union, In 1975. Rohini, the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian made launch vehicle.

24. To an astronaut, sky appears

- (A) White
(B) Rich blue
(C) Light blue
(D) Dark

Exp : Sunlight doesn't light up space because there is nothing there for it to light up. Light in space travels in straight lines, so we only see sunlight when we look at the Sun. As for the rest of the universe, if we assume an infinite universe, we would expect it to be bright with the light of infinity of stars. This is called Olbers' paradox. But the intensity of the light decreases with the square of the distance and at some point the stars are too far away and receding too fast for their light to ever reach us. So, the actual amount of starlight from very distant stars is negligible.

25. What is supernova?

- (A) a black hole

- (B) a dying star
(C) an asteroid
(D) a comet

Exp : A dying star has several names depending on the stage of its 'death'. A giant or a super giant is one that collapses its core and expands its outer regions. A neutron star is a dying star that releases a lot of energy called a supernova during its formation. Supernova are extremely luminous and cause a burst of radiation that often briefly outshines an entire galaxy, before fading from view over several weeks or months. During this interval, a supernova can radiate as much energy as the Sun is expected to emit over its entire life span.

SCIENCE (BOTANY)

26. The branch of biology dealing with the study of cells is known as

- (A) Cytology
(B) Histology
(C) Psychology
(D) Physiology

Exp: Cell is the fundamental unit of life. The branch of biology which deals with the study of cell called as Cytology. Robert Hook is known as father of Cytology.

27. The basic structural and functional unit of living organisms is

- (A) Cell
(B) Tissue
(C) Organ
(D) Systems

Exp: Cell is the basic structural, fundamental, and functional unit of living organisms of life.

28. Plasma membrane in Eukaryotic cells is made up of





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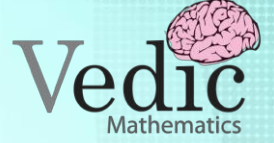
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- (A) Phospholipid
- (B) Lipoprotein
- (C) Phospholipo-protein
- (D) Phospho-protein

Exp: Plasma membrane is a semi permeable membrane in Eukaryotic cell which is made up of phospholipids. Phospholipid form a bilayer around cell. Most of the phospholipid contain a diglyceride, a phosphate group and a simple organic molecule such as Choline. First time it is identified in biological system of egg yolk.

29. Which of the following cytoplasmic organelles are treated as Prokaryotic cells within the Eukaryotic cells?

- (A) Mitochondria
- (B) Golgi bodies
- (C) Lysosomes
- (D) Glyoxysomes

Exp: Mitochondria is a cytoplasmic organelles which is regarded as prokaryotic cells within the Eukaryotic cells. According to Investigation Theory proposed by Lynn Margulis both mitochondria and chloroplast have form in Eukaryotic cell during evolutionary process by endosymbiosis of Prokaryotic cell.

30. Cell or Tissue death within a living body is called as

- (A) Neutrophils
- (B) Nephrosis
- (C) Necrosis
- (D) Neoplasia

Exp: Tissue is the collection of cells which forms an organ, Death of tissue within a living body called as Necrosis. It is a unprogrammed death of living tissue. After necrosis, the cell or tissues may release harmful chemicals that damage other cells and cause inflammation to neighbouring tissues.

COMPUTER AWARENESS

31. The NOSHADE attribute in HTML

- (A) Defines the thickness of the line
- (B) Displays the line in red
- (C) Displays the line in dark grey
- (D) Displays the Example in red

Exp: NOSHADE attribute create a flat look solid line. It displays the line in red.

32. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available?

- (A) Processing unit
- (B) Output
- (C) Storage
- (D) Input

Exp: Storage is the place where programs and data to be used by the computer are available. It comprises the storage necessary to keep files internally on their computer as well as those media required to back-up, transfer and archive data.

33. In HTML, and tags display the enclosed text in

- (A) Black colour
- (B) Background
- (C) Bold
- (D) Bright

Exp: The HTML tag is used for specifying bold text. The intention with this tag is to markup text as bold without conveying any extra importance.

34. Which of the following is not a hardware?

- (A) Processor chip
- (B) Printer
- (C) Mouse
- (D) Java





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Exp: Java is a set of several computer software products, that together provides a system for developing application software and deploying it in a cross-platform computing environment.

35. Which one of the following is a system software?

- (A) Database programs
- (B) Word processors
- (C) Spreadsheets
- (D) Compilers

Exp: The System software is a type of computer program which is designed to run a computer hardware and application program, e.g., BIOS, Assembler, Compilers, Debuggers, System utilities etc.

by putting values to the formula the answer recieved will be 1200 units.

38. Calculate a country's GDP if for the year consumer spending is \$400 million, government spending is \$150 million, investment by businesses is \$80 million, exports are \$35 million and imports are \$40 million.

- (A) \$625 million
- (B) \$465 million
- (C) \$475 million
- (D) \$635 million

Exp: GDP calculation by expenditure method = private consumption + Investment + Government Expenses + foreign expenditure (Import-Export) So, Answer will be \$ 625 million.

MICRO ECONOMICS

36. If demand curve for a fishing rod is $D = 37000 - 11P$ and supply curve is $S = 12000 + 9P$, find the equilibrium quantity?

- (A) 1250 units
- (B) 23250 units
- (C) 52350 units
- (D) 2500 units

Exp: By following Equilibrium price theory that propagate Quantity demanded = Quantity supplied Solving the equation answer will be 23250 units.

37. If price of an article decreases from Rs. 25 to quantity demanded increases from Q_1 units to 1500 units. If point elasticity of demand is - 1.25, find Q_1 ?

- (A) 900 units
- (B) 1200 units
- (C) 2000 units
- (D) 1800 units

Exp: Point Elasticity = i.e.

39. If price of an article decreases from Rs P_1 to Rs 75, quantity demanded increases from 1000 units to 1200 units. If point elasticity of demand is 3.2 find P_1 ?

- (A) Rs 85
- (B) Rs 80
- (C) Rs 90
- (D) Rs 95

Exp: Point Elasticity = i.e. \times by putting values to formula answer can be derived and i.e. Rs. 80.

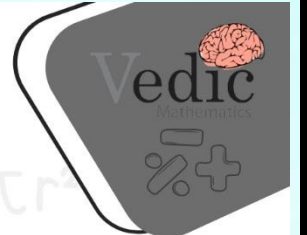
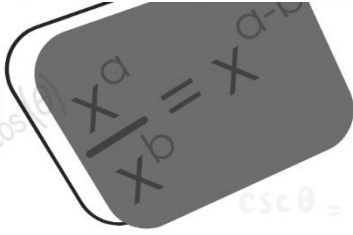
40. Suppose the equilibrium price for sugar is Rs 50/kg. If the government sets a price floor of Rs 70/kg then_____.

- (A) Quantity of sugar demanded will be greater than the quantity demanded at equilibrium price
- (B) There will be a shortage of sugar in the market
- (C) There will be a surplus of sugar in the market.
- (D) Quantity of sugar supplied will be less than what was supplied at the equilibrium price

Exp: Equilibrium price is at which quantity demanded is equal to quantity supplied. So when






floor price is more then there will be more
production to access profits




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