

4th March RRB NTPC
Question with static MCQ



Mahendra's



यूपी पुलिस एसआई परीक्षा 2021

2HOUR
मैराथन



•LIVE 7 March / 08:00 AM

सामान्य ज्ञान

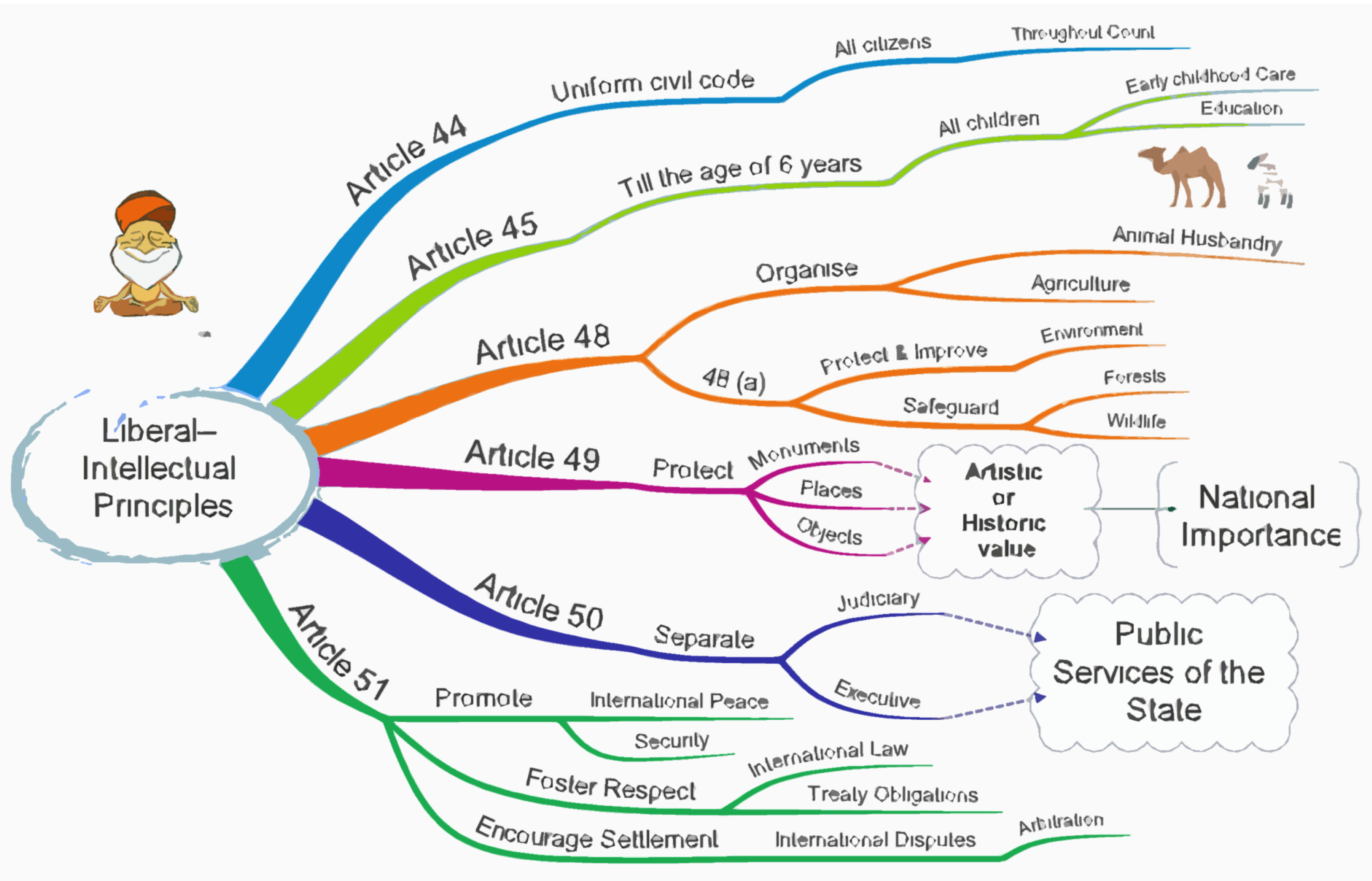


- Durand Line is between which countries?
- डूरंड रेखा किन देशों के बीच है?
- **Answer: Afghanistan & Pakistan**
- The Durand Line is the 2,640-kilometer (1,640-mile) border between **Afghanistan** and **Pakistan**. It's the result of an agreement between Sir Mortimer Durand, a secretary of **the British Indian** government, and Abdur Rahman Khan, the emir, or ruler, of **Afghanistan**.

Some imp Boundary

- **Hindenburg Line** – Hindenburg Line is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland. The Germans retreated to this line in 1917 during World War I
- **Macmahon Line** was drawn up by Sir Henry MacMahon, demarcating the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.

- Directive Principles of State Policy has been adopted from:
- राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों को अपनाया गया है
- **Answer:** The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the idea of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of Irish Republic.



- 1 TB is how many GB?
- 1 टीबी कितने जीबी है?

1 bit	Bit	=	0 veya 1
1 byte	Byte	=	8 bit
1 Kilobyte	KB	=	1024 bytes
1 Megabyte	MB	=	1024 KB
1 Gigabyte	GB	=	1024 MB
1 Terabyte	TB	=	1024 GB
1 Petabyte	PB	=	1.024 TB

- **Who was the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly after Independence?**
- स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारतीय संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष कौन थे?
- **Answer:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- स्वतंत्र देश की मांग करते हुए मुस्लिम लीग ने बैठकी का बहिष्कार किया। 11 दिसंबर/दिसम्बर 1946: राजेंद्र प्रसाद संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष, हरेंद्र कुमार मुखर्जी उपाध्यक्ष निर्वाचित। 22 जुलाई 1947: संविधान सभा ने तिरंगे को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज स्वीकार किया।

- **Bhopal Gas Tragedy in India:**
- भारत में भोपाल गैस त्रासदी:
- **Answer:** The Bhopal disaster, also referred to as the Bhopal gas tragedy, was a Methyl isocyanate gas leak incident on the night of 2–3 December 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India.

- **Auxin Hormone in Plants:**

- **Answer:** Auxins promote stem elongation, inhibit growth of lateral buds (maintains apical dominance).
- यह कलम लगाने के समय जड़ों के निर्माण (Root Initiation) को बढ़ाता है। यह फसली पौधों (Crop) जैसे गेहूं के आधार को मजबूत बनाकर उसे हवा से गिरने से बचाता है। यह **हॉर्मोन** बीज तथा कंदों में प्रसुप्ती अवस्था (Dormancy) को बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है।

- **Atal Pension Yojana:**
- **Answer:** all subscribing workers below the age of 40 are eligible for pension of up to ₹5,000 (US\$70) per month on attainment of 60 years of age. The minimum eligible age for a person joining APY is 18 years and the maximum is 40 years. was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 9 May 2015.

- **How many countries are members of BIMSTEC?**
- BIMSTEC के कितने देश सदस्य हैं?

- **Answer:** The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organisation that comprises of seven member states adjacent to the Bay of Bengal. BIMSTEC came into existence on June 6, 1997 through the Bangkok Declaration. It is located in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It constitutes seven member states: five deriving from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand.

- Which of the following is used as fuel in the rocket?
- निम्नलिखित में से किस रॉकेट में ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है?
- **Answer:** Most liquid chemical rockets use two separate propellants: a fuel and an oxidizer.
- Typical fuels include kerosene, alcohol, hydrazine and its derivatives, and **liquid hydrogen**. Many others have been tested and used.
- Oxidizers include **nitric acid, nitrogen tetroxide, liquid oxygen, and liquid fluorine**.

- India and France have signed on which memorandum?
- भारत और फ्रांस ने किस ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं?
- **Answer:** The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi was apprised of the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and French Republic in the **field of renewable energy cooperation. The MoU was signed in January 2021.**

- Which of the following has an equal number of electrons and protons?
 - निम्नलिखित में से किसके पास इलेक्ट्रॉनों और प्रोटॉन की समान संख्या है?
1. Isotopes
 2. Isobars
 3. Isomers
 4. Polymers

- Which of the following vitamins acts like hormone?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विटामिन हार्मोन की तरह कार्य करता है?

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin D
- (c) Vitamin C
- (d) Vitamin B

- **Vitamin D** is a **hormone** the kidneys produce that controls blood calcium concentration and impacts the immune system. It is also known as calcitriol

- At the time of short circuit, the current in the circuit—

शॉर्ट सर्किट के समय, परिपथ में विद्युत धारा —

- (a) vary continuously
 - (b) increases heavily
 - (c) decreases substantially
 - (d) does not change
-
- **At the time of short circuit, the current in the circuit increases heavily**

- The lift of an air plane is based on which of the following?

एक हवाई जहाज की लिफ्ट निम्नलिखित में से किस पर आधारित है?

- (a) Torricelli's theorem
- (b) Conservation of linear momentum
- (c) Law of gravitation
- (d) Bernoulli's theorem

- Bernoulli's theorem explains the dynamic **lift of an aeroplane**. It states that within an airflow of constant energy, when the **air** flows through a region of lower pressure it speeds up and vice-versa.

- Where is the thickest skin present in human?

मानव में सबसे मोटी त्वचा कहाँ होती है?

- (a) palm
- (b) head
- (c) neck
- (d) sole

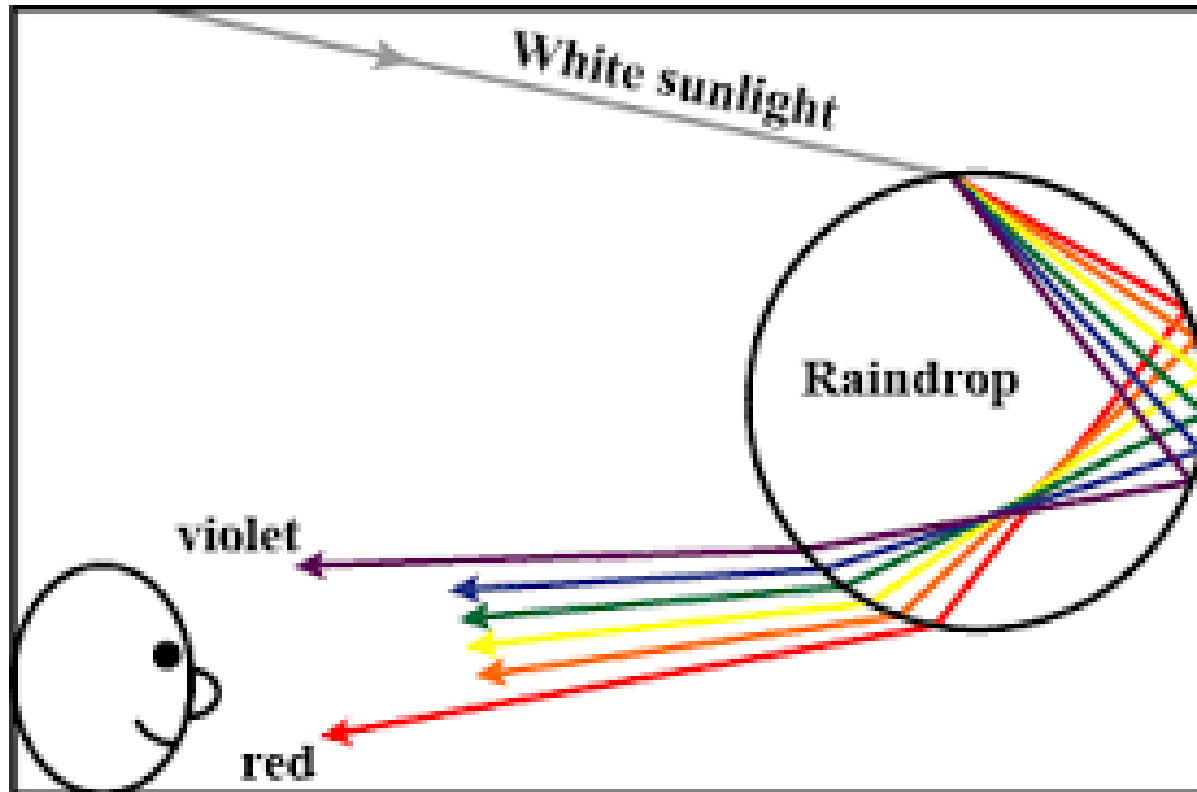
- **Skin is thickest on the soles of the feet (1.5 mm thick)**

- Which one of the following noble gas is not found in the atmosphere?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नोबल गैस वायुमंडल में नहीं मिलती है?

- (a) Radon
- (b) Krypton
- (c) Argon
- (d) Xenon

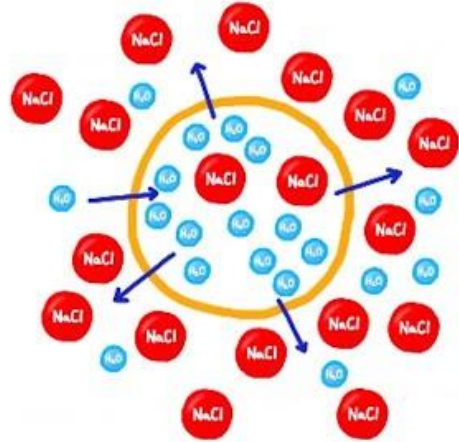
- Rainbow is formed due to a combination of इंद्रधनुष किसके संयोजन के कारण बनता है
 - (a) refraction and absorption
 - (b) dispersion and diffraction
 - (c) refraction and scattering
 - (d) dispersion and total internal reflection



- Common indicator organism of water pollution is:
जल प्रदूषण का सामान्य संकेतक जीव है:
 - (a) Entamoeba histolytica
 - (b) Escherichia coli
 - (c) Eichhornia crassipes
 - (d) Lemna paucicostata
- A common indicator organism of water pollution is **Escherichia coli**.

- Blood cells do not shrink in blood because blood is?
खून में रक्त कोशिकाएं सिकुड़ती नहीं हैं क्योंकि रक्त?
- (a) Isotonic
 - (b) Hypotonic
 - (c) Hypertonic
 - (d) Equimolar

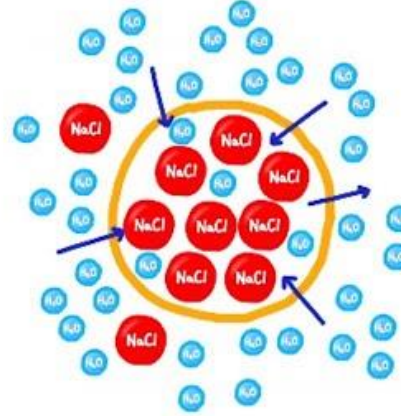
HYPERTONIC



PLASMOLYSIS



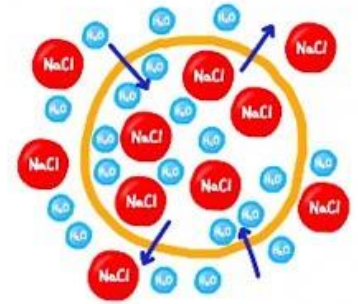
HYPOTONIC



CYTOLYSIS



ISOTONIC



AWESOME!



- Who proposed the 'Wave Theory' of light?
किसने प्रकाश की 'वेव थ्योरी' किसने प्रदान की थी?
- (a) Huygens
 - (b) Albert Einstein
 - (c) Isaac Newton
 - (d) Thomas Edison

- Spondylitis is a disease that affects?
स्पॉन्डिलाइटिस एक बीमारी है जो किसे प्रभावित करती है?
 - (a) liver
 - (b) intestine
 - (c) spinal column
 - (d) brain cells



- Which one of the following travelers visited India during the Gupta period?
- निम्नलिखित में से किस यात्री ने गुप्त काल के दौरान भारत का दौरा किया?

1. Hiuen-Tsang
2. Fa- Hien
3. Marco Polo
4. Nicolo Conti

Faxian (or Fa Hsien etc.), a Chinese Buddhist, was **one** of the pilgrims who **visited India during** the reign of the **Gupta** emperor Chandragupta II.

- Hathigumpha inscription is attributed to which of the following emperors?
- हाथीगुम्फा शिलालेख निम्नलिखित में से किस सम्राट के लिए जिम्मेदार है?

1. Ashoka
2. Chandragupta II
3. Samudragupta
4. Kharavela

The Hathigumpha Inscription (Trans lit. in Odia as "Elephant Cave" inscription), from Udayagiri, near **Bhubaneswar** in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India.

- The illustrious names of Aryabhatta and Varahamihir are associated with the age of the
- आर्यभट्ट और वराहमिहिर के शानदार नाम आयु के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं

1. Guptas
2. Kushanas
3. Mauryas
4. Palas

- The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire existing from the mid-to-late 3rd century CE to 590 CE. At its zenith, from approximately 319 to 550 CE, it covered much of the Indian subcontinent. This **period** is called the Golden **Age** of India by some historians.

- During whose reign did the Gandhara School of art blossom?
 - किसके शासनकाल में गंधार स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट का उत्थान हुआ
1. Harsha
 2. Ashok
 3. Kanishka
 4. Chandragupta 2

Gandhara School of Art blossom in the reign of **Kanishka**.

- The capital of Kosala kingdom was –

- कोसल राज्य की राजधानी थी -

1. Ujjain

2. Kasi

3. Kausambi

4. Ayodhya

- According to the Puranas and the Ramayana epic, Ayodhya was **the capital of Kosala** during the reign of Ikshvaku and his descendants. Shravasti is recorded as **the capital of Kosala** during the Mahajanapada period (6th–5th centuries BCE), but post-Maurya (2nd–1st centuries BCE) kings issued their coins from Ayodhya.

- Bimbisara belonged to which of the following dynasties?
- बिम्बिसार निम्नलिखित राजवंशों में से किसका था

1. Mauryan
2. Haryanka
3. Nanda
4. Kushan

- Haryanka dynasty
- 558 – c. 491 BC or during the late 5th century BC) also known as Seniya or Shrenika in the Jain histories was a King of **Magadha** (r . 543 – 492 BC or c. 400 BC) and belonged to the Haryanka dynasty.

- Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?
 - जिनकी उपलब्धियां इलाहाबाद स्तंभ शिलालेख में दर्ज हैं
1. Chandragupta Maurya
 2. Samudra Gupta
 3. Vikramaditya
 4. Skand Gupta

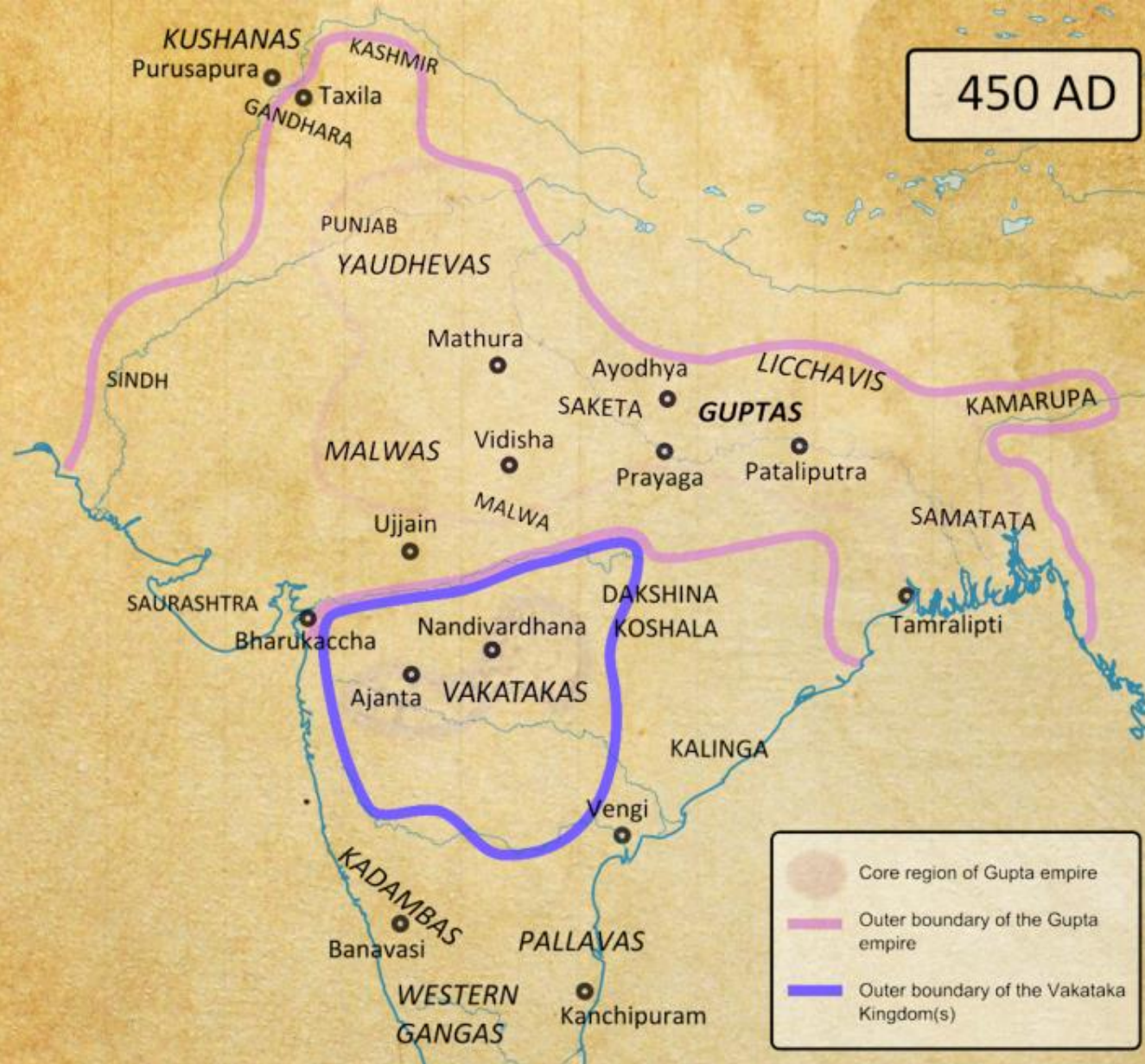
Ans:2

- Which one of the following was an important port of the eastern coast during Gupta period?
- निम्नलिखित में से कौन गुप्त काल के दौरान पूर्वी तट का एक महत्वपूर्ण बंदरगाह था?

1. Kalyan
2. Tamralipti
3. Sopara
4. Baroch

- **Tamralipti** port handled the north Indian trade during the Gupta period. It is believed that Taralipti was the exit point of the Mauryan trade route for the south and south-east.

450 AD



- The capital of Kalinga was
- कलिंग की राजधानी थी

1. Taxila
2. Suvarnagiri
3. Ujjain
4. Toshali

Ans:4

- The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is believed to record the achievements of
 - माना जाता है कि दिल्ली के महरौली में लौह स्तंभ की उपलब्धियों को दर्ज किया जाता है
1. Ashoka
 2. Chandragupta Maurya
 3. Samudragupta
 4. Chandragupta 2

The iron pillar of Delhi is a 7 m (23 ft) kirti stambha (column of fame or victory column), originally erected and dedicated as dhvaja (banner) to Hindu deity **lord Vishnu** in 3rd to 4th century CE by **king Chandragupta II**, currently standing in the Qutb complex at Mehrauli in Delhi, India.

- The great silk-route to the Indians was opened by –

- भारतीयों के लिए रेशम मार्ग को खोला गया था -

1. Kanishka

2. Ashoka

3. Harsha

4. Fa-Hien

The great silk-route to the Indians was opened by Kaniskha. Silk Route was established during the reign of Han Dynasty of China.

- Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the Government of India?
- शक युग की शुरुआत किसने की थी जो आज भी भारत सरकार द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है?

1. Kanishka
2. Vikramaditya
3. Samudra Gupta
4. Asoka

शक संवत् भारत का राष्ट्रीय संवत् है जिसे कुषाण वंशी राजा कनिष्क ने 78 ई में शुरू किया।

- Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?
- निम्नलिखित में से कौन सबसे पुराना वंश है

1. Maurya
2. Gupta
3. Kushan
4. Kanva

- Ana:1

- The temple of Konark was built by Narasimha of the
- कोणार्क का मंदिर नरसिंह द्वारा बनवाया गया था

1. Maratha Administration
2. Chola Administration
3. Ganga Administration
4. Vijayanagar Administration

Built in 13th century by King **Narasimhadeva**, it was declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1984.

Narsimhadeva was a powerful monarch and warrior of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty of medieval Odisha who reigned from 1238 to 1264.

- Alexander, the Great invaded India during the rule of –
- सिकंदर, भारत के शासन के दौरान महान आक्रमण

1. Ajatshatru
2. Bimbisara
3. Dhana Nanda
4. Mahapadma Nanda

- Ans:3

