

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC & Railway

**Q1. Which one of the following was NOT a condition laid down in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?**

- (a) The Indian National Congress should stop the civil disobedience movement
- (b) Removal of salt tax; allowing to produce, trade and sell legally
- (c) Withdrawal of tax on khadi production
- (d) Participation in the Round Table Conference by the Indian National Congress

**Q2. Article \_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India gives the Election Commission the power to supervise elections to the Parliament and state legislatures.**

- (a) 314
- (b) 342
- (c) 324
- (d) 341

**Q3. Who amongst the following succeeded the Mughal throne in the year 1556?**

- (a) Sher Shah Suri
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jehangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

**Q4. Varkala, Chowara, Chavakkad and Nattika are beaches in the state of \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

**Q5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest member of the 16th Lok Sabha.**

- (a) Murli Manohar Joshi
- (b) Ram Jethmalani
- (c) Lal Krishna Advani
- (d) Farooq Abdullah

**Q6. The National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises meets once every \_\_\_\_ months in a year.**

- (a) 2
- (b) 6
- (c) 3
- (d) 9

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**Q7. The Khajuraho Temples are located in the state of \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

**Q8. \_\_\_\_ is the oldest golf course outside the United Kingdom.**

- (a) Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Kolkata
- (b) Tollygunge Golf Club, Kolkata
- (c) Classic Golf Resort, New Delhi
- (d) Royal Springs Golf Course, Srinagar

**Q9. One of the prominent Buddhist structures in India, \_\_\_\_\_ Stupa at Sarnath was constructed by the great Mauryan king, Ashoka.**

- (a) Dhauli
- (b) Dhamekh
- (c) Bharhut
- (d) Lalitgiri

**Q10. A situation where the expenditure of the government exceeds its revenue is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Default Financing
- (b) Deficit Revenue
- (c) Budget Deficit
- (d) Default Revenue

**Q11. 'Mithun', a cattle breed is found in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Tamilnadu
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Maharashtra

**Q12. The highest railway station in India is located in the state of \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Sikkim

**Q13. The leading light of the Rama cult was saint-poet \_\_\_\_ who also wrote the poem 'Ramacharitamanasa'.**

- (a) Chaitanya
- (b) Vallabhacharya
- (c) Tulsidas
- (d) Nimbarka

**Q14. Which of the following is the longest rivers in India?**

- (a) Kaveri
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Ganga

**Q15. Akbar was succeeded by his son, Salim, who took the title of\_\_\_\_\_, meaning 'Conqueror of the World'.**

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Badshah
- (d) Jahapana

**Q16. The Victoria Memorial, conceived by Lord Curzon, represents the architectural climax of \_\_\_\_\_ city.**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Delhi

**Q17. A \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings.**

- (a) Current Account Deficit
- (b) Budgetary Deficit
- (c) Revenue Deficit
- (d) Fiscal Deficit

**Q18. Who won the Nobel Prize in 1906 for his neuron doctrine?**

- (a) Pierre Curie
- (b) Santiago Ramón y Cajal
- (c) Henry Moseley
- (d) Luis Alvarez

**Q19. Humayun's heir,\_\_\_\_\_, was born in exile and was only 13 years old when his father died.**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Babur

**Q20. \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 provided for free and compulsory elementary education to all children.**

- (a) 84th
- (b) 85th
- (c) 86th
- (d) 87th



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**12<sup>th</sup> May**

**Tue, Thr, Sat 5 pm - 7 pm**

**Q21. The power to summon the Houses of the Parliament is vested with the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker
- (c) Vice President
- (d) President

**Q22. Safdarjung's tomb, set in the middle of a garden, was built by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah in \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Bihar

**Q23. \_\_\_\_\_ married Mehr-ud-Nisa whom he gave the title of 'Nur Jahan' (light of the world).**

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Jahangir

**Q24. \_\_\_\_\_ pass connects Uttarakhand and Tibet and is situated in the north of Gangotri.**

- (a) Zoji La
- (b) Bara Lacha La
- (c) Shipki La
- (d) Muling La

**Q25. The Parliament of India consists of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) President, House of the People and Council of States
- (b) House of the People
- (c) House of the People and Council of States
- (d) Council of States

**Q26. A nautical mile is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 2000 metres
- (b) 1852 metres
- (c) 1672 metres
- (d) 2450 metres

**Q27. \_\_\_\_\_ Strait separates the islands of Java (east) and Sumatra.**

- (a) Sunda
- (b) Yucatan
- (c) Malacca
- (d) Cook

**Q28. \_\_\_\_\_ died in 1605, nearly 50 years after his ascension to the throne. He was buried outside of Agra at Sikandra.**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Jahangir

**Q29. \_\_\_\_\_ has been called the “architect king” as during his reign, the world witnessed a unique development of arts and culture of the Mughal Empire.**

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Akbar

**Q30. It was under the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ that the Mughal Empire reached its peak in matter of area.**

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Akbar

