

Traditional General Knowledge

1. Art and Culture

(i). Festival

1. The hornbill festival is a famous tribal festival. It is celebrated in which of the following North-Eastern states of India?

(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam
(c) Nagaland (d) Mizoram

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Hornbill festival is celebrated every year between December 1 to 10 in Nagaland. This festival showcases the rich cultural heritage and tradition of the Nagas on one platform at Naga Heritage Village Kisama under Kohima district. All the tribes of Nagaland take part in this festival. The festival is named after Hornbill, the globally respected bird and which is displayed in folklore in most of the state's tribes.

2. Which of these festival is celebrated in the first week of every December?

(a) Baneshwar fair
(b) Hornbill festival
(c) Bohgiyu Bisu
(d) Bhagoria festival

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

3. In which of the following states is the festival 'Chapchar Kut' celebrated?

(a) Meghalaya (b) Sikkim
(c) Assam (d) Mizoram

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (d) : Chapchar Kut is a festival of Mizoram, celebrated after completion of jhum operation.

4. The next Kumbh mela at Ujjain will be held in which year?

(a) 2028 (b) 2022
(c) 2030 (d) 2025

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kumbh Mela is a hindu pilgrimage of faith in which hindus and people from all over the world gather at a place to bathe in a sacred river. The next Kumbh mela will be held in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh in 2028.

5. Where will the 2021 Maha Kumbha be held?

(a) Prayag (b) Nasik
(c) Ujjain (d) Haridwar

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : 2021 Maha Khumbha was organized in Haridwar.

Maha Kumbh	Places	Rivers
Prayag Mahakumbh	Prayagraj (U.P)	Confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati.
Nasik Mahakumbh	Nasik (Maharastra)	Godavari
Ujjain Mahakumbh	Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)	Shipra
Haridwar Mahakumbh	Haridwar (Uttrakhand)	Ganga

6. Kumbh Mela is held in which of these cities of Madhya Pradesh?

(a) Gwalior (b) Bhopal
(c) Ujjain (d) Indore

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

7. Purna Kumbh Mela is held once in how many years?

(a) In every 8 years (b) In every 12 year
(c) In every 6 years (d) In every 4 year

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Kumbh Mela is a major pilgrimage and festival in Hinduism. It is celebrated in a cycle of approximately 12 years at four river bank pilgrimage sites Allahabad (Prayagraj), Haridwar, Nashik and Ujjain.

8. Where is the Red Panda Winter Carnival celebrated?

(a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Red Panda Winter Carnival is celebrated in Sikkim. Red Panda is only living member of Ailurus Fulgens. IUCN places Red Panda in the category of endangered species. Its main food is bamboo leaves. It is state animal of Sikkim.

9. Jon Beel Mela is the only fair in India where barter system is still used. In which state does it take place?

(a) Nagaland (b) Manipur
(c) Tripura (d) Assam

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Jonbeel Mela usually takes place a few days after Magh Bihu. It is celebrated at Dayang Belguri in Morigaon district in Assam. A cluster of tribes celebrates this from centuries. It is the only fair in India where barter system is still used. Jonbeel Mela is organized by Tiwa community.

10. Kenduli Fair is celebrated in:

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kenduli Mela is one of those traditional celebration that celebrates the unique musical art of Baul Community, a group of mystic minstrels in Bengal. This fair is organized in Kenduli City of Birbhum district, the native land of Bauls. The mela begins with Makar Sankranti on 14 January and ends on 16 January. On the last day of Pausha month of Hindu calendar, large number of pilgrims assemble in Kenduli to have a dip at the Sagar Island beach on the estuary of Bhagirathi river.

11. Which of the following festivals is associated with harvest?

- (a) Pongal (b) Guru Purnima
(c) Easter (d) Eid-Ul-Fitr

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Pongal is a four-day long harvest festival in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. Pongal festival, (Bhogi Pongal) starts last day of Margajhi month in Tamil calendar). On the same day, Coach Pandigi (Bogi pandigai) is also observed. Bogi Pandigai is like a harvest festival called Lohri celebrated in the state of Punjab in northern India. The most important one day pongal that is called Thai Pongal/Sun Pongal (Surya Pongal) and celebrated like Makar Sankranti celebration in northern India.

12. Which of the following tribes celebrates the Bhagoria festival?

- (a) Baiga (b) Agariya
(c) Bhil (d) Gond

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Bhagoria festival is celebrated by Bhils and Bhilalas tribe in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It is celebrated in the month of march before the festival of Holi. It is also known as the Bhagoria Haat Festival. Other than this, the main festival of the Baiga tribe is Karma, the festival of drinking honey. Nagoba Jatara, Madai are the major festival celebrated among the Gonds.

13. In which State of India is the Puskar Mela held in?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (d) : Pushkar Mela is one of the country's largest livestock fair and cultural gathering. It is held in Pushkar town of Rajasthan.

14. Pushkar Mela is held in Pushkar. Which district does it come under?

- (a) Amer (b) Kota
(c) Ajmer (d) Bikaner

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Pushkar fair is held in Pushkar (Ajmer). The main objective behind it is to attract the cattle merchants and to strengthen their trade. The only temple of Lord Brahma is located in Pushkar. This fair is one of the World's largest camel, horse and Cattle fair.

15. The famous trade of camels is part of which annual fair?

- (a) Udaipur fair (b) Thar fair
(c) Kumbh fair (d) Pushkar fair

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

16. The world's largest camel fair is held each October at in Rajasthan

- (a) Gogamedi (b) Pushkar
(c) Bhinmal (d) Ramdevra

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

17. Which of the following union territories celebrates Tarpa festival?

- (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(c) Lakshadweep
(d) Ladakh

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(a) : Tarpa festival derives its name from the famous and extremely popular folk dance of Dadra & Nagar Haveli – the Tarpa Dance. Tarpa dance is particularly famous amidst Varli, Kokna and Koli tribes of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It is famous for the existence of various tribes with different, amazing culture and traditions.

18. Which of the following is the famous festival game of Kerala?

- (a) Jujutsu
(b) Weightlifting
(c) Boat race
(d) Swimming

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Vallam kali or boat race is a traditional boat race in Kerala, India. It is a form of canoe racing, and uses paddled war canoes. It is mainly conducted during the season of the harvest festival Onam in spring. Vallam kali includes races of many kinds of paddled longboats and 'snake boats'.

19. Which state of India is famous for snake boat race?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Kerala

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

20. Onam is one of the most important festivals of _____.

- (a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra
(c) Kerala (d) Gujarat

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Onam is a Hindu festival celebrated in South Indian state, Kerala. It is a harvest festival celebrated by Malayali whose date is based on the Panchangam. Onam celebration includes Vallam Kali (boat races), tiger dance, flower rangoli, Tug of war etc.

21. In which of these cities of India the famous 'Elephant Festival' is celebrated every year on the day of Holi?

- (a) Ajmer (b) Jaisalmer
(c) Jodhpur (d) Jaipur

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Elephant festival is popularly celebrated among large masses in Jaipur city of Rajasthan. Most probably, it is celebrated on the day of Holi. World Elephant Day was launched in 2012 to bring attention to the urgent plight of Asian and African elephant.

22. The 'Sangai' festival is celebrated in which of the following states of India?

- (a) Manipur (b) Mizoram
(c) Nagaland (d) Tripura

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Sangai festival is an annual calendar mega event of the Government of Manipur spearheaded by Tourism Department that seeks to showcase and promote the finest of Manipur's arts and culture, adventure, sports, indigenous cuisines, handloom and handicrafts, fine arts, various other niche products to a regional, national and global audience.

23. The 'Me-Dam-Me-Phi' festival is celebrated by which community?

- (a) Nyishi (b) Kuki
(c) Angami (d) Tai-Ahom

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Me-Dam-Me-Phi is a state holiday in Assam. It is observed on 31 January every year. It is a communal festival for ancestor worship in memory of the departed. It is observed by the Ahom, or Tai-Ahom, ethnic community that is spread across the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

24. With which state is Nabakalebara festival associated?

- (a) Assam (b) Odisha
(c) West Bengal (d) Sikkim

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Nabakalebara festival is celebrated in Odisha. It is associated with the Jagannath temples in Odisha. Gajapati Ramachandra Deba is considered as the founder of the Nabakalebara festival.

25. In which state is Mamallapuram Utsav celebrated?

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mamallapuram Utsav is a dance festival is organized during the months of January and February in the city of Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated in association with Tamil Nadu Tourism Department.

26. Famous 'Sangai Festival' is an annual cultural festival organized by which state of North-East India?

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Manipur
(c) Tripura (d) Nagaland

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Sangai festival is associated with the north-eastern state of India, Manipur. This festival is celebrated annually from 21 to 30 November and named after a species of deer, popularly known as Sangai. Sangai is recognized as the state animal of Manipur. This festival is started in 2010 with the purpose to globally popularize Manipur as a tourist spot by Manipur State Tourism Department. It show cases the state contributions to art and culture, handlooms, handicrafts, fine arts etc.

27. Which state of India celebrates 'Sangai festival' in November every year?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Gujrat
(c) Assam (d) Manipur

RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

28. 'Ugadi' is a festival celebrated in the Indian state of:

- (a) Haryana (b) Assam
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : 'Ugadi' is a main festival of south India. It is celebrated as New Year in states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana. At this time, the spring season is at its peak and the happiness of the new crop also prevails. It is believed that Lord Brahma started the creation of the universe on this day.

29. Which state government declared "Pakke Paga Hornbill Festival" as a state festival?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Meghalaya

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Arunachal Pradesh government has declared 'Pakke Paga Hornbill Festival' as state festival.

30. In which part of India is the festival 'Moatsu' celebrated?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Rajasthan
(c) Goa (d) Nagaland

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Moatsu is celebrated in the state of Nagaland, India. Other festivals of Nagaland are Hornbill, Sekrenyi, Aoleang, Naknyulem, Mimkut, Tokhu Emong etc. Moatsu is celebrated annually by Ao tribes during the first week of May. The festival of Moatsu is an annual festival celebrated after the sowing season.

31. Kambala festival of Karnataka is essentially associated with

- (a) Cock Fighting (b) Buffalo race
(c) Tribal dance (d) Bull fighting

RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (b) General race of Buffalo is known as Kori Kambala. Traditionally, it is sponsored by local. Tuluva landlords and households celebrated in the coastal districts. This festival was banned in 2014 by Supreme Court of India. Kambala was re-legalized in Karnataka in 2018.

32. Gangaur is a famous festival of which of the following state of India?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Chhattisgarh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Gangaur is a festival celebrated in Indian state of Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Gangaur festival starts from March to April.

33. Which of these festivals is celebrated with dances like Dandiya and Garba?

- (a) Shivratri (b) Navratri
(c) Bihu (d) Baisakhi

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Navratri in Gujarat means a 9 nights festival full of dance, music, and a lot of fun. The dance form that is performed during Navratri is ras garba, which is also sometimes followed by Dandiya.

34. Which festival is celebrated to mark the beginning of harvesting season in Assam?

- (a) Tsu Paru (b) Bohag Bihu
(c) Pongal (d) Makar Sankranti

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Bohag Bihu is famous festival celebrated in Assam and North eastern state of India. It is celebrated on 13 April on the new year festival of Assam. It is also known as Xaat Bihu.

35. Easter is celebrated on which of the following days?

- (a) Thursday (b) Friday
(c) Sunday (d) Saturday

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Easter, also called Pascha or resurrection Sunday, is a festival and holiday commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the third day after his crucifixion.

36. _____ is called the festival of light

- (a) Christmas (b) Makar Sankranti
(c) Deepawali (d) Gudi Padwa

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Deepawali is the most important festival celebrated by Hindus. According to mythology, lord Rama returned to his kingdom Ayodhya after 14 years of exile, in its joy the people of city burnt ghee lamps (Diya). It is also known as festival of light.

37. In which Indian state the social festival Chhappar Mela is organized?

- (a) Bihar (b) Punjab
(c) Odisha (d) Gujrat

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Chhappar Mela is celebrated in Chhappar village in Ludhiana, Punjab in September every year. People worship snake embodiment of Gugga in this fair.

38. 'Nuakhai' agricultural festival belong to which state of India?

- (a) Odisha (b) Tamilnadu
(c) Assam (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Nuakhai is an agricultural festival mainly observed by people of west Odisha and south Chhattisgarh. Nuakhai means new food. Nuakhai is observed to welcome the new rice of the season. It is observed on panchami tithi of lunar fortnight of Bhadrapada.

39. Which country hosts the world's largest Ice festival every year?

- (a) China (b) Finland
(c) Russia (d) Switzerland

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Herbin International Ice and snow festival is an annual winter festival that take place with a theme in Herbin Heilongjiang, china and now it is the largest ice and show festival in the world. It was started in 1963. This festival is celebrated on 5 January and lasts till late February every year.

40. Durga Pooja is the main festival of _____.

- (a) Kerala (b) West Bengal
(c) Rajasthan (d) Kashmir

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Durga Pooja also called Durga utsav, is an annual Hindu festival of West Bengal. This festival is celebrated to hindu month of Ashwin, which corresponds to the months of September -October.

41. 'Rann Fest' is celebrated in _____.

- (a) Gujarat (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Rann utsav is an awesome festival of Kutch, Gujarat. It is a carnival of music, dance, nature, beauty of white Rann and much more than that when visiting under the full moon.

42. Losoong festival popular in:

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Sikkim
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tripura

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Losoong festival is celebrated on the occasion of the end of the harvest season and at the end of the tenth month of the Tibetan year in the rural Sikkim.

43. In which of these states is the Losoong festival celebrated every year?

- (a) Nagaland (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Sikkim (d) Uttrakhand

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

44. What is Jallikattu?

- (a) A tag game
(b) A popular sport to control a bull
(c) A type of sweet
(d) A type of Jelly

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Jallikattu is a traditional event of Tamil Nadu, in which a bull is released into a crowd of people and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump on the bull's back with both arms. This festival was banned in 2014 by Supreme Court of India but Government ordered to lift the ban on Jallikattu in January, 2017.

45. Jallikattu, a bull - controlling festival is popularly celebrated in which Indian State?

- (a) Kerala (b) Punjab
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

46. The game Jallikattu is famous in ___ state.

- (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

47. The celebration all the festivals Ugadi, Bihu, Gudi Padwa, Puthandu, Vishnu and Bishawa Sankranti marks which of the following event?

- (a) Lord Ganesh's birth
(b) Killing Ravana
(c) Lunar eclipse
(d) Starting of New year

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) All the festivals Ugadi, Bihu, Gudi Padwa, and Sankranti are celebrated at the beginning of new year of Indian calendar.

48. What is Makar Sankranti?

- (a) Lunar eclipse (b) Harvest festival
(c) Kite festival (d) Puppet show

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Makar Sankranti is festival day in the Hindu calendar dedicated to the deity surya. It is observed each year the day sun enters the Capricorn zodiac which corresponds with of January. Kite flying is the main event of this festival.

49. The following is a similarity between : Makar Sankranti, Lohri, Pongal, Baisakhi,

- (a) All festival in northern India.
(b) All are the name of harvesting festival.
(c) The month of January is famous for everyone.
(d) None of these

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Lohri from Punjab, Pongal from Tamil Nadu and Baisakhi from Punjab and Haryana are celebrated for harvest.

50. How do Indians celebrate Holi?

- (a) Making fun of each other
(b) By throwing color and water at each others
(c) By lighting the lamp
(d) By releasing the pigeons

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Holi is a popular ancient Hindu festival, also known as the "Festival of spring", festival of colours and festival of love. The festival signifies the triumph of good over evil.

51. What is the Shigmo?

- (a) Spring festival of Goa
(b) The highest peak of Nilgiri
(c) A type of Rangoli
(d) of the Name of Lord Shiva

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Shigmo (Shishirotsave) is a spring festival celebrated in Goa. It is also celebrated by Konkani diaspora and Indian festival of Holi is a part of it.

52. What is 'Jallikattu'?

- (a) A traditional bull-taming sport popular in Tamil Nadu
(b) A popular watersport enjoyed by the Marina beach, Chennai
(c) A bull worship festival at Pashupatinath temple, Nepal
(d) The traditional name for "People's Leader" in Tamil

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Jallikattu, a popular bull taming sport practiced in Tamil Nadu as a part of Pongal celebrations on Mattu Pongal day, third day of the four-day Pongal festival. The term 'Jallikattu,' comes from Tamil terms 'Salli Kaasu' which means coins and kattu which means package tied to the horns of bulls as prize money. It is renowned as an ancient 'sport', believed to have been practised about 2500 years ago.

(ii) Dance

53. Ghoomar is a traditional as well as enthusiastic folk dance of _____?

- (a) Kerala (b) Gujarat
(c) Rajasthan (d) Sikkim

RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) Ghoomar is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan. It was bhil tribe who performed it to work ship Goddess Saraswati which was later embraced by other Rajasthani communities. The dance is performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called ghaghara.

54. Which of the following is a folk dance of Rajasthan?

- (a) Nati (b) Ghoomar
(c) Garba (d) Bhangara

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

55. 'Mohiniyattam' dance style is popular in which of the following states?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Telangana
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of India that developed and remained popular in Kerala. Mohiniyattam gets its name from the word Mohini (a avatar of the God Vishnu). The evidence of Mohiniyattam like dance tradition is found in temple sculpture of Kerala.

56. _____ is not a folk dance of India.

- (a) Mohiniyattam (b) Lavani
(c) Kalbelia (d) Rauf

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

57. Which of the following pairs of folk dance forms and states is NOT matched correctly?

- (a) Lezim – Maharashtra
(b) Ghoomar – Kerala
(c) Maha Rasa – Manipur
(d) Nati – Himachal Pradesh

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : Ghoomer is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan, not Kerala. The dance is mainly performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called Ghaghara.

58. Which of the following is a folk dance of Himachal Pradesh?

- (a) Lezim (b) Gidda
(c) Bagurumba (d) Nati

ALP Stage -II 23.01.2019 (shift - II)

Ans. (d) : Nati is popular folk dance of Himachal Pradesh. Rest folk dances are belonged to following states:

Lezim → Maharashtra

Giddha → Punjab

Bagurumba → Assam

59. Dandiya a traditional folk dance of which Indian State?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Bihar
(c) Gujarat (d) Assam

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (c) : Dandiya Raas is the most popular folk dance of Gujarat which is performed during Navratri. The dance is performed in Marwar region of Rajasthan too.

60. Which of the following is the oldest classical dance style?

- (a) Bardo (b) Bharatnatyam
(c) Ghumura dance (d) Bihu

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : Bharatnatyam, the classical dance from Tamil Nadu is the oldest classical dance style in India.

61. Minati Mishra is associated with-

- (a) Manipuri
(b) Bharatanatyam
(c) Kathakali
(d) Odissi

Ans. (d) : Minati Mishra was an Indian classical dancer & actress, known for her expertise in the Indian classical dance form of Odissi.

62. Thillana is one of the presentation styles of which dance form?

- (a) Kathak (b) Odissi
(c) Bharatanatyam (d) Kuchipudi

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) The last part of Bharatanatyam is called Thillana. A Bharatnatyam performance typically consist of six sections. They are as follows- Alarippu, Jatisvaram, Sabdam, Varranam, Padam and Thillana.

The dance form was prevalent in ancient Tamil Nadu and several books have coded them such as Natyashastra. Bharatanatyam is known for its grace, purity. Lord Shiva is considered the god of this dance form.

63. Name the Indian classical dance from which is believed to be revealed by Lord Brahma to Bharata, a famous sage, who then codified this sacred dance in a Sanskrit text called 'Natyashastra'.

- (a) Kathakali (b) Kathak
(c) Odissi (d) Bharatanatyam

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Bharatanatyam is Indian classical dance believed to be revealed by Lord Brahma to Bharata, a famous sage, who then codified this sacred dance in a Sanskrit text called 'Natya Shastra'.

64. Which of the following is a traditional cultural heritage of Jharkhand?

- (a) Rouf (b) Rupa
(c) Chhau (d) Cheraw

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Chhau is a famous folk dance of Jharkhand. It is a semi classical dance with origins in the eastern Indian states of Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. It is found in three styles named after the location where they are performed, i.e. the Purulia Chhau of Bengal, the Seraikella Chau of Jharkhand, and the Mayurbhanj Chau of Odisha. Rouf is a folk dance which originated in the Muslim community of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Cheraw dance is a traditional cultural dance performed in Mizoram.

65. In which state did Bharatanatyam originated?

- (a) Kerala (b) Gujarat
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Odisha

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Bharat natyam is the oldest dance tradition in India and it was originated in Tamil region, as it has its earliest traces in Tamil epic shilappadikaram by Iwango Aadiyal. The dance form has been recognized by Sangeet Natak Academy. Its previous name was Sadhir Attam.

66. Which of the following is a dance drama?

- (a) Kathak (b) Manipuri
(c) Odissi (d) Kathakali

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Kathakali is a major form of classical Indian dance. It is a "story play" genre of art, but one distinguished by elaborately colorful make-up, costumes and face masks that the male actor-dancers wear.

67. Kathakali is a form of Indian dance that originated in the Indian state of ____.

- (a) Bihar (b) Odisha
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

68. Kathak (a style of ancient classical dance form of India) originated in ____.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Kerala (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kathak (a style of ancient classical dance form of India) originated in Uttar Pradesh.

69. Which of the following is a folk dance popular during the crop cutting season in Punjab?

- (a) Odissi (b) Garba
(c) Kathak (d) Bhangra

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Bhangra is a type of traditional dance form, originated in Sialkot in the Majha area of Punjab. The dance was associated primarily with the spring harvest festival Baisakhi.

70. Which of the following is essentially a solo dance?

- (a) Manipuri (b) Kathak
(c) Mohiniyattam (d) Kuchpudi

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Mohiniyattam is traditionally a solo dance mainly performed by a female dancer. Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of India that developed and remained popular in Kerala. Mohiniyattam gets its name from the word Mohini (a incarnation of the God Vishnu). The evidence of Mohiniyattam like dance tradition is found in temple sculpture of Kerala.

71. Which of the following is a popular folk dance of Maharashtra?

- (a) Garba (b) Tamasha
(c) Dandiya (d) Bhangra

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Tamasha is a traditional form of marathi theatre often with singing and dancing by local or travelling theatre groups with in Maharashtra. Tamasha is influenced by many Indian art forms and draws from such diverse traditions as Qawwali, Ghazals, Kathak, Dashavatara lalit and Kirtan. Kolhati groups are traditionally associated with Tamasha.

72. Identify the name of the traditional folk theatre form of Maharashtra.

- (a) Nautanki (b) Swang
(c) Tamasha (d) Rasleela

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

73. In which dance do the performers wear a cylindrical skirt named Potloi?

- (a) Kathak (b) Bharatanatyam
(c) Kuchipudi (d) Manipuri

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Manipuri dance is also known as Jagoi. It is one of the major Indian classical dance form, named after the region of its origin Manipur. It is particularly known for its Hindu vaishnavism themes and love inspired dance drama of Radha - Krishna called 'Raasleela'.

74. Manipuri classical dance form often depicts scenes from the life of God ____.

- (a) Shiva (b) Krishna
(c) Vishnu (d) Ram

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

75. With which dance form is the noted dancer Guru Rajkumar Singhajit Singh associated?

- (a) Odissi (b) Kathakali

- (c) Kathak (d) Manipuri

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Rajkumar Singhajit Singh is a doyen of Manipuri dance who is also a teacher, performer and choreographer. His choreography has been enriched by elements incorporated for various forms of performing arts of Manipur such as thang-ta, Nata-Sankirtana, Lai-haraoba and Raasleela. He was awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1984 and Padma Shri in 1986 for his contribution to the Manipur dance.

76. Which of the following states is related to the classical dance form Odissi?

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Bihar

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Odissi is a major ancient Indian classical dance that originated in the Hindu temple of Odisha. Odissi was performed predominantly by women and express religious stories and ideas of vaishnavism. (Vishnu as Jagannath) Odissi artists are kelucharan Mohapatra, Ratikant Mohapatra, Sujata Mohapatra.

77. Match a column A (type of dance) and column B. (States).

Column A	Column B
P. Bihu	1. Gujarat
Q. Garba	2. Uttar Pradesh
R. Tamasha	3. Assam
S. Nautanki	4. Maharashtra

- (a) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(b) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(c) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(d) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans : (b) The correct match is as follows:

Column A (Type of dance)	Column B (States)
Bihu	- Assam
Garba	- Gujarat
Tamasha	- Maharashtra
Nautanki	- Uttar Pradesh

78. Tamasha dance is famous in which of the following state?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Assam

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

79. Bihu dance is the folk dance of which of the following Indian state?

- (a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Haryana

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Bihu dance is the folk dance of Assam.

80. The dance form 'Chharhi' has originated from the state of :

- (a) Mizoram (b) Bihar
(c) Himchal Pradesh (d) West Bengal

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The dance form 'Chharhi' was originated from Himachal Pradesh.

81. Dhalo is a popular religious folk dance of ____.

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Goa
(c) Manipur (d) Chhattisgarh

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Dhalo is a popular religious folk dance of Goa. Rest folk dances are belonged to following states:

State	Dance
Arunachal Pradesh	- Chalo
Manipur	- Nupa Dance
Chhattisgarh	- Gaur Maria

82. Which of the following dance forms is correctly matched with the state to which it is associated?

- (a) Lavani- Kerala
(b) Dandiya- Uttar Pradesh
(c) Gaur- Chhattisgarh
(d) Ghoomar- Gujarat

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Famous Dances and their concerned states are as follow:

State	Dances
Kerala	Kathakali, Mohiniattam
Uttar Pradesh	Charkula, Kathak, Nautanki
Chhattisgarh	Gaur Maria, Danda
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani
Rajasthan	Ghoomar, Kalbelia, Chari
Maharashtra	Lavani

83. Nautanki is a folk dance of which state?

- (a) Haryana (b) Kerala
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

84. In which of the following states is the Gambhira- a popular dance, performed using various wooden masks?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Telangana
(c) West Bengal (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Famous folk dances and their concerned states are as follow:

State	Folk Dances
Rajasthan	- Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan, Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal
Telangana	- Perani Thandvam or Perani Shivtan Davam
West Bengal	- Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertam
Gujarat	- Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Jurium, Bhavai

85. Which of the following is a folk dance of Maharashtra?

- (a) Bihu
- (b) Baul
- (c) Mando
- (d) Lavani

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Famous folk dances and their concerned states are as follow:

Odisha	– Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari
Punjab	– Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman, Bhand
Maharashtra	– Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala.

86. Which of the following dance forms does NOT belong to Rajasthan?

- (a) Gangaur
- (b) Lavani
- (c) Ghoomar
- (d) Kalbelia

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

87. Dumhal dance form belongs to which Indian state/union territory ?

- (a) Chandigarh
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Haryana

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Dumhal folk dance is mainly associated with the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

88. Parichakali is a popular folk dance of _____

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Famous folk dances and their concerned states are as follow:

Place	Folk dance
(1) Lakshadweep	→ Parichakali. etc.
(2) Tamil Nadu	→ Kuravanji, Karagattam Koothu, Puliyattam (Tiger dance) etc.
(3) Andhra Pradesh	→ Burrakatha, Vilasini Natyam, Butta bommalu etc.
(4) Karnataka	→ Yakshagaan, Dollu Kunita, Kombaat etc.

89. Below are four pairs, each representing a state and a folk dance. Which pairing of state and folk dance is incorrect?

- (a) Assam– Bihu
- (b) Chhattisgarh – Daga
- (c) Gujarat– Garba
- (d) Uttarakhand– Tapali

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Famous folk dances and their concerned states are as follow:

Name of States	Folk Dances
Assam	Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjanai
Chhattisgarh	Tapali, Goudi, Karma, Jhumar, Daga, Pali, Navrani, Diwari, Mundari
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhavai.
Uttarakhand	Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Raslila, Chappeli.

90. Kalbelia folk songs and dances belong to which Indian state?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Famous folk dances Kalbelia, Ghumar, Panihari are belonged to Rajasthan.

91. Garba dance is related to which of the following states?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Kashmir
- (d) Gujarat

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (d) Garba is a form of dance which originates from Gujarat. The name is derived from the Sanskrit term 'Garbha' which means 'deep'. Many traditional garbas are performed around centrally lit-lamp or statue of Goddess Shakti traditionally. It is performed during Navaratri festival. Dandiya Raas is also heavily influenced by Garba.

92. Giddha is a folk dance of which state?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Assam
- (d) Maharashtra

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a) Giddha is a popular folk dance of women in Punjab region of India and Pakistan. The dance is often considered derived from the ancient dance known as the ring dance and it just as energetic as bhangra. Its musical instrument is dholak and costume is dupatta, shalwaar kameez. The dance is followed by rhythmic clapping and a typical traditional folk song is sung by the aged ladies in background.

93. Kuchipudi is the classical dance form of the south-east Indian state _____.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamilnadu

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Kuchipudi is the classical dance of the south-east Indian state Andhra Pradesh. Kuchipudi is one of eight major classical dance of India. It is a dance-drama performance with its roots in the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text of Natya Shastra. It is named after Kuchipudi village in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.

94. In which part of India did Kuchipudi dance form originated?

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

95. Indian classical dance form Kuchipudi developed in the state of _____.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala
(c) Odisha (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

96. 'Pulikkali' which was celebrated in 2017, is a folk dance form of which state of India?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) West Bengal
(c) Kerala (d) Odisha

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) 'Pulikkali' is a recreational folk art form of the state of Kerala. It is performed by trained artists to entertain people on the occasion of Onam, an annual harvest festival, celebrated in Kerala. Its costume is tiger painted dress and musical instrument is Udukku. Pulikkali was founded in 1886.

97. To which season, the Kajri folk dance associated?

- (a) Spring (b) Autumn
(c) Winter (d) Monsoon

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Kajri folk dance is related to India's largest state Uttar Pradesh as well as Bihar. Kajri folk dance is traditionally performed in the villages and towns of Uttar Pradesh around Banaras, Mirzapur, Mathura, Allahabad, and Bhojpur regions of Bihar. Kajri folk song is often used to describe the longing of a maiden for her lover as the black monsoon cloud arrives in the summer sky, and the style is notably sung during the rainy season.

98. Who among the following artists is NOT a painter?

- (a) Jamini Roy (b) Rukmini Devi
(c) Amrita Shergil (d) Nandalal Bose

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Rukmini Devi Arundale (1904-1986) is the renowned Bharatanatyam dancer whereas Nandalal Bose, Amrita Shergil and Jamini Roy are renowned painters of India.

99. Famous classical dancer Shobhana Narayan is related to which dance form?

- (a) Bharatanatyam (b) Kuchipudi
(c) Kathak (d) Khatakali

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Shobhana Narayan is a recognized kathak dancer of India.

1. Bharat Natyam - Yamini Krishna Murti, Sonal Mansingh, S.K. Saroj
2. Kathak - Birju Maharaj, Lacchu Maharaj, Shobhana Narayan
3. Kuchipudi - Yamini Krishna Murti, Laxmi Narayan Sastri, Radha Reddy.

100. _____ is a famous Kathak dancer.

- (a) Geeta Chandran
(b) Padma Subrahmanyam
(c) Josyula Seetharamaiah
(d) Birju Maharaj

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

101. Sangeet Natak Akademi, the national academy for music, dance and drama, was the first national academy of the arts set up by the Republic of India. This academy is located in:

- (a) Mumbai (b) Bhopal
(c) New Delhi (d) Bengaluru

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Sangeet Natak Akademi – India's national academy of music, dance and drama is located in New Delhi. It is the first national academy of the performing arts set up by the Republic of India. It was created by a resolution of the Ministry of Education, Government of India dated 31 May, 1952 which was notified in the Gazette of India on June, 1952. The first President of India, Dr Rajendra Prasad, inaugurated it on 28 January 1953 at a special function held in the Parliament House.

102. India's first national academy for music, dance and drama was :

- (a) Sangeet Natak Akademi
(b) Bharat Kala Kendra
(c) Sangeet Kala Manch
(d) The Academy for Arts and Dance

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

103. Chholiya dance form is associated with _____ state.

- (a) Haryana (b) Uttarakhand
(c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan

Ans. (b) : Chholiya is a dance form practiced in the Kumaun region of Uttarakhand. It is basically a sword dance accompanying a marriage procession. This form of dance is very famous in the region Bageshwar, Kumaon, Pithoragarh, Almora and Champawat.

104. With which dance form is the noted dancer Pratibha Prahlad associated?

- (a) Bharata Natyam (b) Kathakali
(c) Kathak (d) Odissi

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Pratibha Prahlad is a bharatanatyam dancer, educator, choreographer, art administrator, and author.

105. Yakshagana is a folk performance of which Indian state?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra
(c) Assam (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Yakshagana is a dance-drama of south indian associated most strongly with the state of Karnataka. Elaborate and colourful costumes, make-up and masks constitute some of the most-striking features of this art form.

106. Which of the following best describes the dance form 'Gotipua'?

- (a) Girls dancing Bharatnatyam in a temple
(b) Dance by young boys in Odisha
(c) Story of Krishna told in Pat-Chitras
(d) Masked dance of Chhattisgarh

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Gotipua- It is a folk dance of Odisha. It is dance by young lads (boys) of Odisha in praise of Jagannath and Krishna. The boys get dressed- up like female and perform the dance.

107. Raut Nacha is a famous tribal dance of which state ?

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Odisha (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Raut Nacha is a ceremonial dance performed mainly by the tribal community of Chhattisgarh. It is performed during the "dev udhni ekadashi", after the Diwali festival.

Famous folk dance of Chhattisgarh are Saila, Sua Nacha, Karma, Panthi, Gendi etc.

108. Paika Dance belongs from the Indian State of -

- (a) Odisha (b) Jharkhand
(c) West Bengal (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Munda tribe of Mayurbhanj area in Jharkhand is famous for Paika dance. It is a unique folk dance form that is a representation of the martial arts. There are various folk dances in the state of Jharkhand which are performed during the harvest season, festivals and social gatherings.

109. Which of the following is the traditional theatre of Kerala where eight plays are performed in eight days?

- (a) Yakshagana (b) Krishnanattam
(c) Maach (d) Therukoothu

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Krishnanattam is a temple art in Kerala. It is a dance drama and presents the story of Krishna in a series of eight days.

110. Hurkiya Baul is a folk dance form associated with which Indian state?

- (a) Utrakkhand (b) Maharashtra
(c) Haryana (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Hurkiya Baul is folk dance form associated with Utrakkhand. This dance form gets its name from the 'Hurka' or the drum used as accompaniment to the 'Baul' or song. It is performed during the cultivation of paddy and maize in the Kumaon region.

Chaufla: It is a spinning dance performed at nights by groups of men and women in the Garhwal region.

Jhumeila: It is generally performed by women but sometimes both by men and women in Utrakkhand.

111. Which of the following is the classical dance form of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Kuchipudi (b) Kathak
(c) Bharatnatyam (d) Kathakali

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kuchipudi is the classical dance form of Andhra Pradesh. Eight classical dance forms of India are-

Classical Dance - States

1. Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu
2. Kathak - Northern India(UP)
3. Kathakali - Kerala
4. Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh
5. Manipuri - Manipur
6. Mohiniyattam - Kerala
7. Odissi - Odisha
8. Sattriya - Assam

112. The classical dance Kathakali is related to which Indian state?

- (a) Odisha (b) Kerala
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Assam

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

113. _____ is not a folk dance art of India.

- (a) Raut Nacha (b) Chhau
(c) Kuchipudi (d) Kalbelia

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

114. What is the traditional classical dance of Assam?

- (a) Kathak (b) Chhau
(c) Sattriya Nritya (d) Bihu

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Sattriya dance is the classical dance form of Assam which represents the Sattriya culture, the basis of the religious and cultural fabric of Assam.

115. Maruni dance is associated with which state of India.

- (a) Sikkim (b) Utrakkhand
(c) Tripura (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Maruni dance form is associated with Sikkim. It is also performed in Nepal and Darjeeling, India. This dance is related to the festival of Tihar, which is the same as Diwali in north India. Maruni is performed by both men and women. Maruni dance is performed accompanied by the nine instrument orchestra called "Naumati Baja".

116. In which of the following states is the Mathuri folk dance practiced?

- (a) Mizoram (b) Telangana
(c) Goa (d) Jharkhand

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mathuri is a famous tribal dance which has its roots in Mathura and is performed by the tribes named Mathuris found in the Adilabad district of the Telangana. This particular tribal dance is somewhat similar to the Rasleela dance of Uttar Pradesh. The Mathuri tribe seem to have migrated from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh and the dance is mainly performed by male and female members on Sri Krishna Jayanti day in the hindu month of Sravan.

117. Name the first Indian female Bharatanatyam dancer to be awarded with the Padma Vibhushan.

- (a) Hema Malini
(b) Yamini Krishnamurthy
(c) Vyjanthimala
(d) Sonal Mansingh

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Sonal Mansingh, is dancer of Odissi dance. She has been also associated with Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi and Chau dance. She got many awards. Sangeet Natak Akademi Award – 1987
Padma Bhushan Award – 1993
Padma Vibhushan Award – 2003
She was also the first Bharatanatyam dancer to hold Padma Vibhushan Awards.

118. The Sikkimese are known for their amazing mask dance. What is this dance form called in Sikkim?

- (a) Purulia Chhau (b) Mukha Bhaona
(c) Cham (d) Padayani

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Sikkimese are known for their amazing mask dance called Cham or Lama dances. It is the most famous dance of Sikkim and performed by Buddhist lamas (monks) during special occasions like the Pang Lhabso festival. During Pang Lhabso festival, the Sikkimese remind mount Khangchendzonga of the promise made to the 8th century Saint Guru Padmasambhava to protect Sikkim forever.

119. _____ was the only Indian dance form present in Michael Jackson's 1991 music video for the hit single 'Black or White'.

- (a) Kathakali (b) Kathak

- (c) Bharatanatyam (d) Odissi

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Odissi was the only Indian dance form present in Michael Jackson's 1991 music video for the hit single 'Black or White'. The song was one of Jackson's most controversial songs against racism.

120. 'Natyashastra' the famous treatise on dramatic art was written by _____

- (a) Harsha Vardhan (b) Bharat Muni
(c) Kalidasa (d) Vishnu Sharma

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Natyashastra is the earliest literature on music and drama. It was written somewhere around 500 BC by Bharata Muni. Harshvardhana wrote Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadarshika. 'Panchatantra' was written by Vishnu Sharma. Kalidasa had wrote Meghadoota, Kumarasambhava and Raghuvansham.

121. 'Dollu Kunitha' is a form of folk dance from the state of:

- (a) Assam (b) West Bengal
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dollu Kunitha is a folk dance of Karnataka. It is performed by Kuruba tribes with drum. They make a group of 12-14 people and performed this. Some other folk dances of Karnataka are Yakshagana, Karga kunitha, Lambi etc.

122. 'Dumhal' is a dance form practiced in the _____ region.

- (a) Kashmir (b) Saurashtra
(c) Mewat (d) Mewar

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Dumhal is a dance form practiced in the Jammu-Kashmir region.

123. What is the folk dance of Puducherry?

- (a) Kapalik (b) Sattariya
(c) Garadi (d) Karga

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Garadi is a popular form of folk dance of Puducherry.

124. The Indian dance form 'Manipuri' mostly portrays themes based on:

- (a) Lord Vishnu (b) Lord Shiva
(c) Lord Brahma (d) Krishna-Gopis

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(d): Manipuri dance is an ancient dance of Manipur. It is mainly based on Hindu vaishnava themes in which Radha and Krishna love is prominent. 64 types of Raas are performed in this dance form. Each raas takes one day in which the dancers take the form of Radha, Krishna and Gopi's and perform leela on the stage.

125. Which one of the following classical dances in its present form is influenced by Mughal tradition?

- (a) Bharatnatyam (b) Mohiniyattam
(c) Kathak (d) Kathakali

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kathak is a classical dance form of northern India. This dance form was originated by priests who were called 'Kathikas'. This dance was originated and developed during the Mughal era.

126. Kalbelia folk songs and dances belong to which Indian state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Kalbelia folk dance and song belong to the state of Rajasthan. The costume of Kalbelia dance is Lehenga, Odhani, or Angarkha. This dance is performed by both men and women. Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan are in the 'Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity'. Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan were recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage.

127. The popular sword dance in the Kumaun region of Uttarakhand is called

- (a) Chholiya (b) Lavani
(c) Ghoomar (d) Kathak

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The popular sword dance in the Kumaun region of Uttarakhand is known as Chholiya. It is basically a sword dance accompanying a marriage procession but now it is performed on many auspicious occasions. This dance is practised in the region of Kumaon, Pithoragarh, Almora and Champawat.

128. Spao Dance belongs from the region of India.

- (a) Kutch (b) Ladakh
(c) Saurashtra (d) Bundelkhand

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Spao means 'warrior' in Ladakhi language. Spao dance is prevalent in Ladakh, associated with legendary king Gyalam Kesar.

129. Four places have been given below of which three are same in some way and one is different choose the odd one out.

- (a) Kathak - North India
(b) Garba - Gujarat
(c) Bhangra - Punjab
(d) Bihu - Assam

RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Famous dances and their concerned states are as follow:

Dance	State/Region
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Bihu	Assam
Bhangra	Punjab
Garba	Gujarat
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
Tarangmel	Goa
Kathakali	Kerala
Odissi	Odisha
Bharatnattayam	Tamilnadu

130. Thirayattam is a ritual dance performed originally in which of the following state of India?

- (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Thirayattam is a ritual performing ethnic art form of the south Malabar region in Kerala. It blends dance, theatre, music, satire, facial and body painting, masking, martial art and ritualistic function.

131. Folk dance style 'Yakshagana' is associated with which Indian state?

- (a) Telangana (b) Odisha
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Famous folk dances and their concerned states are as follow:

State	Folk dance
Karnataka	- Yakshagana, Dollu Kunitha etc.
Telangana	- Gusadi dance, lambadi dance, Perini Sivathandavam
Odisha	- Dalkhai
Tamilnadu	- Mayil Attam

132. Which of the following is the popular dance form of Telangana?

- (a) Mohiniyattam (b) Perini thandavam
(c) Sattriya (d) Bharatanatyam

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Perini thandavam is an ancient dance form of Telangana, which has been revived in recent times. It originated and prospered in Telangana, during the Kakatiya dynasty. Perini is performed in honour of lord Shiva. It is believed that this dance form was performed before the soldiers set to war in ancient times.

133. Mallika Sarabhai is associated with-

- (a) Cricket (b) Classical dance
(c) Tanpura (d) Chemistry

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Mallika Sarabhai is an activist and Indian classical dancer and actress from Ahmedabad, Gujarat. She was awarded by Padma Bhushan. She is daughter of famous space scientist Vikram Sarabhai.

134. Which of the following is romantic dance of hill of Kumaon which is performed often in winter and spring season?

- (a) Karan (b) Jhora
(c) Raaslila (d) Chhapeli

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Chhapeli is romantic dance of Kumaon hills which is performed at the time of winter and spring. It is belonged to Uttrakhand.

135. Krishna Nattayam is a famous dance of which of the following states?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Kerala (d) Tumul Nadu

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Krishna Nattayam is a temple art in Kerala. It is a dance drama and presents the story of Krishna in series of eight plays and was created by Manaveda.

136. Pandit Birju Maharaj has choreographed actress Deepika Padukone's in her film Bajirao Mastani. He is famous for which form Indian dance style?

- (a) Kathak (b) Odissi
(c) Kuchipudi (d) Kathakali

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Pandit Birju Maharaj, also known as Brijmohan Mishra, is an exponent of Kalka Bindadin Gharana of Kathak dance in India. He was awarded by Padma Vibhushan.

137. 'Kud dance' is a famous dance style which is related to:-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Jammu-Kashmir
(c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Kud dance form is simple as it is performed by the village farmers of the Jammu middle mountain range of Himalayas.

138. 'Lila Rakhal' is a folk dance of which state?

- (a) Haryana (b) Kerala
(c) Assam (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Lila Rakhal is the folk dance of Assam, other dances are Bihu, Bichhua, Naga dance.

139. Which is the most popular folk dance of Tamilnadu?

- (a) Kargam (b) Koodiyattam
(c) Yakshagana (d) Kathakali

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Kargam is a traditional folk dance of Tamil Nadu which is performed by male dancers.

140. Mrinalini Sarabhai died recently, who was she?

- (a) Film Actress (b) Scientist
(c) Classical dancer (d) Play back singer

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Mrinalini Sarabhai was an Indian classical dancer, choreographer and instructor. She was the founder of the Padma Bhushan. She was an Indian classical bharatnattyam and kathkali dance.

141. Mrinalini Sarabhai was associated with which of the following art?

- (a) Pattachitra (b) Thanjavur painting
(c) Bhartanatyam (d) Madhubani art

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

142. Maanch is a folk dance of which state?

- (a) Haryana (b) Kerala
(c) Assam (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Maanch is a form of folk theatre from the malwa region of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The background of the play is set by curtains and the dancers usually double up as singers.

143. What do you know about Rukmini Devi Arundale?

- (a) She was an Indian brahmin scholar, dancer and choreographer of Bharatnatyam.
(b) She was a famous writer after independence.
(c) She was the award winning film producer.
(d) She was belong to the theatre.

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Rukmini Devi Arundale was Bharatanatyam dancer of India. She was the first woman in Indian history to be nominated a member of the Rajya Sabha.

144. Ramkheliya is a folk dance of which state?

- (a) Haryana (b) Kerala
(c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Ramkheliya is a folk dance of Bihar.

145. Find the odd one out

- (a) Odissi (b) Kathakali
(c) Hip-hop (d) Bharatanatyam

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Hip-hop music also known as rap music, is a genre of popular music developed in US by inner city African-Americans and Latin American in New York city in 1970s. And Odissi, Kathakali and Bharatanatyam is a Indian classical dance.

(iii) Music

146. Pandit Jasraj is an Indian classical vocalist, belonging to the _____ gharana (Schools) of Hindustani classical music.

- (a) Kirana (b) Mewati
(c) Patiala (d) Agra

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : The great Indian vocalist Pt. Jasraj belonged to Mewati Gharana of Hindustani classical music.

147. Which of these musical instruments has a keyboard?

- (a) Ghatam (b) Santoor
(c) Harmonium (d) Shehnai

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans.(c): Among the following harmonium is a musical instrument which has a keyboard.

148. Which of the following is a raga of carnatic music?

- (a) Thumri (b) Sindhu Bhairavi
(c) Khyal (d) Tappa

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Sindhu Bhairavi is raga in hindustani and carnatic classical music belonging to the Asavari thaat. In carnatic music, it is a Janya raga of the 8th melakartha raga Hanumatodi while Thumri, Khyal and Tappa are Hindustani classical music.

149. Pandit Narayanrao Bodas was related to which gharana of Hindustani classical music?

- (a) Kirana Gharana (b) Banaras Gharana
(c) Rampur Gharana (d) Gwalior Gharana

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d): Pandit Narayanrao Bodas was eminent exponent of the Gwalior Gharana of Hindustani classical music. Gwalior Gharana (Gwalior school of classical music) is the oldest Khyal Gharana in Indian classical music. The rise of the Gwalior gharana started with the reign of mughal emperor Akbar (1542-1605). The famous singer of the patron of the arts, such as Miyan Tansen, came from the town of Gwalior.

150. Who is the author of the song 'Amar Sonar Bangla'?

- (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(c) Chittarranjan Das
(d) Bipin Chandra Pal

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Aamar Sonar Bangla (My Golden Bengal) is the national anthem of Bangladesh. The lyrics were written by Bengali poet Rabindra Nath Tagore in 1905.

151. Pandit Jasraj is a famous _____.

- (a) Classical dancer (b) Sitar Player
(c) Classical singer (d) Tabla artist

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Pandit Jasraj was Indian classical vocalist, belonging to the Mewati Gharana. He was born in 1930.

152. Name the Bollywood lyricist who set a Guinness world record for composing maximum number of songs?

- (a) Anand Bakshi (b) Gulzar
(c) Sahir Ludhianvi (d) Sameer Anjaan

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Shitala Pandey better known as Sameer Anjaan is an Indian lyricist, writing predominantly Hindi songs. He is a Guinness world Record holder for writing the most songs.

153. Who among the following is one of the member of carnatic music trinity?

- (a) Mirabai (b) Annamayya
(c) Tyagaraj (d) Kalidas

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Tyagaraja also known as kakarla Tyagabrahmam was renowned composer of carnatic music, a form of Indian classical music. Tyagaraj, Muthu Swami and Shayama Shastri are known as trinity of carnatic music.

154. Who was considered as the queen of Thumri, a common form of semi-classical Indian music?

- (a) Anushka Shankar
(b) M.S. Subbulakshmi
(c) Kesarbai Kerkar
(d) Girija Devi

RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Girija Devi was an Indian classical singer of the seniya and Banaras gharanas. She performed classical and light classical music and thumari. She was awarded with padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Sangeet Akademi Award for Hindustani music - Vocal.

155. _____ is reformed to a Shatha Tantri Veena in Sanskrit texts of has 72 strings.

- (a) Khanjuri (b) Sarod
(c) Santoor (d) Sitar

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) The Indian santoor instrument is a trapezoid-shaped hammered dulcimer and a variation of the Iranian santur. Santoor is reformed to a shatha Tontri Veena in sanskrit texts and has 72 strings. It is a traditional instrument in Jammu and Kashmir. Ulhas Bapat. Rahul Sharma and Varsha Agrawal are the artist of Santoor instrument.

156. Shubha Mudgal is associated with _____.

- (a) Classical Dance
(b) Mural painting
(c) Sport
(d) Hindustani classical music

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Shubha Mudgal is an Indian singer of Hindustani classical music. Her repertoire includes the genres of Khyal, Thumri, dadra and Indian pop. She has received Padma Shri award in 2000. She was born in 1959 (Prayagraj).

157. The song of lament 'the life has gone out of the body' is associated with Nawab _____ of the State of Awadh.

- (a) Wazir Ali Khan
(b) Wajid Ali Shah

- (c) Saadat Ali Khan
(d) Muhammad Ali Shah

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The song of lament 'The life has gone out of the body' is associated with Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of the state of Awadh. Wajid Ali Shah (1822-1887) was the eleventh and last king of Awadh.

158. The song Ekla Chalo Re (Walk alone) was written by:

- (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(c) Aurobindo Ghosh
(d) BC Chatterjee

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ekla Cholo Re, is a Bengali patriotic song written by Rabindranath Tagore in 1905. Originally titled as "Eka", the song was first published in the September 1905 issue of Bhandar magazine. Rabindranath Tagore (Gurudev) was a Bengali polymath – poet, writer, playwright, composer, philosopher, social reformer and painter. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his english translation, song offerings of Gitanjali and became the first non-european to win the Nobel Prize in literature.

159. With which musical instrument was the noted musician Ustad Bismillah Khan associated?

- (a) Flute (b) Tabla
(c) Flageolet (d) Sitar

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Shehnai Maestro, Ustad Bismillah Khan is the legend of Indian classical music. He was born on 21st March, 1916 to a Muslim family of musicians in Bihar's Dumraon. His real name was Quamruddin Khan. In 2001, he was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour for his contribution to Indian music.

160. Popular folk song 'Kajari' is famous in :

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Haryana

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kajari is one of the most popular folk music of Uttar Pradesh sung by classical and semi-classical musicians. It is sung in large regions of Uttar Pradesh, but especially Mirzapur is considered to be the origin of the Kajari while other state's songs are:

Madhya Pradesh – Pandvanigeet
Chhattisgarh – Bhojali, Jasgeet
Haryana – Raganis

161. Which of the following belongs to the Pandavani style of folk singing based on the epic Mahabharata?

- (a) Teejan Bai (b) Sharda Sinha
(c) Vimalakka (d) Hira Devi Vaiba

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Pandavani is a folk singing style that involves the narration of tales from the ancient Indian epic Mahabharata. This form of folk theatre is popular in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh. Pandavani (literally meaning 'songs of the Pandavas'), is a lyrical folk ballad form that narrates the story of the Pandavas. Pandavani theatre usually has a lead artist and some supporting singers and musicians. There are two styles of narration in Pandavani - Vedamati and Kapalik. In the Vedamati style, the lead artist narrates the story in a simple manner, sitting on the floor throughout the performance. The Kapalik style is livelier, with the narrator enacting the incidents and characters. Teejan Bai and Ritu Verma are renowned singers of Pandavani.

162. World-famous Chhattisgarhi folk singer Teejan Bai is an exponent of what type of folk music?

- (a) Pandavani (b) Lavani
(c) Bharud (d) Gondhal

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

163. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan plays which of the following instruments?

- (a) Bansuri (b) Sarod
(c) Shehnai (d) Santoor

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
Ustad Amjad Ali Khan	Sarod
Pt. Hariprasad Chaurasia	Flute
Ustaad Bismillah Khan	Shehnai/Clarinet
Shivkumar Sharma	Santoor
Pt. Ravishankar	Sitar
Kishan Maharaj	Tabla
V. Balsara	Piano
N. Rajan	Violin

164. With which of the following musical instruments was V Balsara associated?

- (a) Sarangi (b) Piano
(c) Mandolin (d) Jal Tarang

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

165. Which of the following individuals is NOT associated with the musical instrument santoor?

- (a) Bhajan Sopori
(b) Ustad Amjad Ali Khan
(c) Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma
(d) Tarun Bhattacharya

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

166. Who among the following is a famous Santoor instrumentalist?

- (a) Nikhil Banerjee (b) Ustad Binda Khan

- (c) Shiv Kumar Sharma (d) Sajjad Hussain

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

167. The famous musician Mrs. N. Rajam is associated with which musical instrument?

- (a) Violin (b) Tanpura
(c) Flute (d) Sitar

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

168. With which of the following instruments is Hariprasad Chaurasia associated?

- (a) Violin (b) Tabla
(c) Flute (d) Drum

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

169. Which of the following exponents does not play the Sitar?

- (a) Anoushka Shankar
(b) Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma
(c) Ustad Vilayat Khan
(d) Pt. Ravi Shankar

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

170. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched (instrument to the artist)?

- (a) Pakhawaj - Shiv Kumar Sharma
(b) Sitar - Pt. Ravi Shankar
(c) Sarod - Amjad Ali Khan
(d) Tabla - Kishan Maharaj

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

171. Which of the following musical instruments is not Indo - Islamic in origin?

- (a) Veena (b) Tabla
(c) Rabab (d) Sitar

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Tabla, Rabab and Sitar are the Indo-Islamic origin musical instruments while Veena is originated in India.

172. Which of the following is NOT a style of Hindustani classical music?

- (a) Dhrupad (b) Thumri
(c) Alapana (d) Tappa

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Alapana is not a style of Hindustani classical music. Hindustani classical music is the classical music of northern regions of the Indian subcontinent. Its origins are dated back from 12th century CE when it diverged from carnatic music of the south. Remaining (Dhrupad, Thumri and Tappa) are the style of Hindustani music.

173. Which of the following is not a wind musical?

- (a) Khol (b) Shehnai

- (c) Saxophone (d) Trumpet

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Khol is a barrel shaped asymmetrical drum. Its two faces are of different sizes and it seems to resemble to the ancient Gopuchha shape of drums. It is also known as "Mridanga" a musical instrument of south India. While, Shehnai, Saxophone and Trumpet are wind musical instruments.

174. The South Indian counterpart of the North Indian instrument 'Nagada' is:

- (a) Chenda (b) Damru
(c) Uddukai (d) Been

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The South Indian instrument, Chenda is similar to the north Indian Nagada.

175. With which of the following fields is Zakir Hussain associated?

- (a) Literature (b) Painting
(c) Music (d) Sculpture

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (c) Zakir Hussain is related with music. He is a recipient of the Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri and the Sangeet Natak Academy Award.

(iv) Painting

176. Kalamkari painting was originated:

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

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d) : Kalamkari painting was originated in Andhra Pradesh, mainly found in Machilipatnam region.

177. Raja Ravi Verma is associated to the state of ____.

- (a) Telangana (b) Kerala
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Andhara Pradesh

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

Ans. (b) : Raja Ravi Verma was a Indian painter & artist. He was related to the royal family of Travancore which is now the state of Kerala in India.

178. Raja Ravi Varma was famous in which field?

- (a) Literature (b) Music
(c) Painting (d) Dance

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Raja Ravi Varma was a famous Indian painter and artist. He is a greatest painter in the history of Indian art. His works are one of the best examples of fusion of European academic art with purely Indian sensibility and iconography. He was awarded with Kaiser-e-Hind gold medal by British India in 1904.

179. Mural Painting flourished in India between ____.

- (a) 2nd century BCE to the 10th century
(b) 10th century BCE to the 10th century

- (c) 50th century BCE to the 10th century
(d) 17th century to the 19th century

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces. The earliest evidence of murals is the beautiful painted on the cave of Ajanta and Ellora and Bagh caves.

180. Recently 'Kalamkari' a form of painting was in the headlines, associated to which Indian state?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Kalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block painted cotton textile produced Andhra Pradesh and Telangana only natural dyes are used in Kalamkari, which involves twenty-three steps.

181. Who painted the famous painting called The last supper?

- (a) Claude Monet (b) Mozart
(c) Michal Angelo (d) Leonardo-da-Vinci

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) The last supper is a late 15th century mural painting by Italian artist Leonardo-da-Vinci. Its dimension 4.6 m × 8.8 m . This painting is located in Santa Maria delle Grazia in Milan (Italy).

182. Main center of Kalamkari painting is _____.

- (a) Karnatak (b) Maharashtra
(c) West Bengal (d) Andhra Pradesh

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : Kalamkari Painting was first used to portray scenes from sacred texts such as Ramayana, Mahabharata & Bhagavatam. It is originated in the modern day states of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Sri Kalahasti and Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh are two most prominent centres of Kalamkari.

183. Madhubani painting style is native to which state?

- (a) Odisha (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Madhubani art is a style of Indian painting, practiced in the Mithila region of the Indian subcontinent and Nepal. This painting is done with a variety of tools including fingers, twigs, brushes, nib pens and matchsticks and using dyes and pigments. It is characterized by its geometrical patterns. The centre of Madhubani painting is Madhubani (Bihar) that why this is known as Madhubani painting style.

184. Which Indian art form is practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal?

- (a) Kalamezhuthu
(b) Tanjore art
(c) Madhubani painting

- (d) Pattachitra painting

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

185. What is a Madhubani art?

- (a) The art of storytelling
(b) The art of Gujarat
(c) Folk art practiced in Bihar
(d) The art of extracting honey

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

186. Which of the following painting is named after a district of Bihar?

- (a) Bundi (b) Mewar
(c) Kangra (d) Madhubani

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

187. Which contemporary painter made a series of paintings on Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Amrita Shergil (b) Ram Kinkar
(c) M.F. Husain (d) Atul Dodiya

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Atul Dodiya is an Indian artist from Mumbai.

188. 'Cheriyal' a style of painting that has been in news recently, is unique to which state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Telangana (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Cheriyal scroll painting is a stylized. Version of Nakashi art, rich in the local motifs peculiar to the Telangana. They are at present made only in Hyderabad, Telangana.

State Art Style

Bihar	– Madhubani Art
Maharashtra	– Warli painting
Odisha	– Pattachitra painting
Andhra Pradesh	– Kalamkari painting
Madhya Pradesh	– Gond painting
Rajasthan	– Phad painting, Mandana
West Bengal	– Kalighat painting
Gujrat	– Athiya

189. The Warli Folk painting is an art form of the state of :

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

190. Who stayed in India for 23 years (1802-25) painting portraits, landscapes and scenes of everyday life of common people?

- (a) George Chinnery (b) Walter Statesman
(c) William Hodges (d) Walter Sherwill

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : George Chinnery was an English painter who spent most of his life in Asia, specially in India and southern China. He was from London, England.

191. Which of the following cities is famous for the Kalighat paintings?

- (a) Madurai (b) Kolkata
(c) Banaras (d) Nathdwara

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Characterised by bright colours and bold outlines, Kalighat painting evolved as a unique genre of Indian painting in 19th century, Kolkata (formerly Calcutta), in West Bengal. From the depiction of gods and other mythological characters, these paintings developed over time to reflect a variety of themes. Kalighat 'patuas' (painters) produced these cheaply made works of art to make a living by selling to a mass market. Kalighat paintings are said to have originated in the vicinity of the iconic Kalighat Kali Temple in Kolkata.

192. Tanjore paintings originated in the time of which dynasty?

- (a) Mughals (b) Cholas
(c) Kaushalas (d) Chandelas

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Thanjavur has a unique place in the history of Indian painting, in that it houses the 11th century Chola wall paintings in the Brihadeeswara temple (Periya koyil or Pervudaiyar koyil in Tamil) as also paintings from the Nayak period (many times superimposed on the earlier Chola paintings) dating to the 16th century. The art flourished in Tanjavor, the capital city of the Chola dynasty, and thus got its name.

193. Phad, an art form of Rajasthan, is a _____ form of painting.

- (a) tribal (b) sensual
(c) religious (d) musical

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : phad is a style religious scroll painting and folk painting, practiced in Rajasthan state of India. This style of painting is done on a long piece of cloth or canvas, known as phad.

194. In Thangka Paintings, images of Lord are made on cotton or silk cloth.

- (a) Mahavira (b) Buddha
(c) Shiva (d) Vishnu

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Thangka Painting is based on teachings and life of Buddha. The painting is a tremendous depiction of Indian, Nepalese and Tibetan culture. Mainly Buddha's paintings have been made on silk canvas.

195. Which community of Rajasthan has been following block printing since the last three centuries?

- (a) Khatri (b) Chippa
(c) Bishnois (d) Khatik

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Block printing on fabrics was introduced by the old Chippa Community located in the Bagru district of Rajasthan. Bagru is known for natural dyes and hand block printing. Bagru is home of both Raiger and Chippa community. Chippa have been involved in fabric printing tradition for over 100 years.

(v) Indian Dress

196. 'Phulkari' is famous embroidery of which state of India?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Phulkari refers to the folk embroidery of the Punjab. Although, Phulkari means floral work. The designs include not only flowers but also cover motifs and geometry. It is famous in Punjab and Jammu Kashmir.

197. Lucknow is famous for which traditional art of embroidery?

- (a) Phulkari (b) Kantha
(c) Chikankari (d) Patchwork

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Chikankari is the embroidery work done with the white cotton thread on fine white cotton material. Lucknow, the state capital of Uttar Pradesh is world renowned for its traditional chikankari embroidery. The word 'Chiken' is basically derived from persian word 'Chikeen'. In earlier days, the Chikankari embroidery was traditionally done on mulmul-fine muslin cotton.

198. Which Indian city is famous for embroidery work called 'Chikankari'?

- (a) Lucknow (b) Hyderabad
(c) Ahmadabad (d) Puri

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

199. Traditional weaving of Gujarat is known as

-
(a) Tushar (b) Kanjivarm
(c) Jamdani (d) Patola

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) :

Traditional Weaving	States
Kanjivaram	Tamil Nadu
Patola	Gujarat
Jamdani	West Bengal

200. India's first costume museum is situated at -

- (a) Goa (b) Uttar pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) West Bengal

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Moda Goa Museum by Wendell Rodricks will be India's first costume museum, housed in a 450-year - old traditional Goan Villa 'Casa Dona Maria' in Colvale (Goa).

201. Potali is the bridal dress worn by the brides belonging to which state?

- (a) Odisha (b) Rajasthan
(c) Kerala (d) Manipur

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Potali is dress worn by the brides of Manipur. It is also worn during the time of dance. It is a cylindrical skirt made up of thick fabric that is ornamented with sequins and mirrors.

202. The fabric that became a symbol of India's freedom struggle is:

- (a) Khadi (b) Silk
(c) Wool (d) Polyester

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The fabric that became a symbol of India's freedom struggle is Khadi. It is not a poor man's cloth any more with some makeover form the designers. It has become a style statement. Khadi is not only the symbol of India's freedom struggle as well as Indian values, pride and evaluation.

(vi) Martial Arts/Warfares

203. With which Indian state is Malabar cuisine associated?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Manipur
(c) Kerala (d) Assam

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : With its unique flavor and taste Malabar cuisine is associated with Kerala.

204. The Indian martial art, Kalaripayattu originated from which state of India?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : Kalaripayattu is an ancient martial art indigenous to Kerala. The word 'Kalari' first appears in the Tamil sangam literature to describe both a battle field and combat arena.

205. is the traditional martial art of Manipur.

- (a) Bihu (b) Thang-Ta
(c) Bagurumbo (d) Rauf

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Thang-Ta, the art of sword and spear is the traditional martial art of Manipur in the North-east India. It integrates various external weapons-the sword, dagger etc with the internal practice of physical control through soft movements coordinating with the rhythms of breathing. It is also known as Huyen langlon (method of safe-guarding) in Manipur.

(vii) Famous Dish

206. Khandvi is a dish of which Indian state?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Gujarat
(c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Khandvi is a dish of Gujarat. It is one of the much-loved Gujarat snack. It is also known as Patuli or Dahivadi and made with gram flour. Some other traditional recipes of Gujarat are: Dhokla, Aam Shrikhand, Methi Ka Thepla, Dal Dhokli, Fafda, Upma, Dabeli, Khaman Dhokla etc.

207. Dhokla is a cuisine of which Indian state?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Odisha
(c) Gujarat (d) Karnataka

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Kindly go through above explanation.

208. Dal bati Churma is one of the most popular food items of _____ cuisine.

- (a) Rajasthani (b) Punjabi
(c) Marathi (d) Gujarati

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Dal bati Churma is one of the most popular food items of Rajasthani cuisine. Bati is made with whole wheat flour that is roasted over firewood, and Churma is a mixture of sugar and flour. It is generally served for lunch or dinner at religious occasions, marriage ceremonies and birthday parties in Rajasthan.

209. Chainsoo is a famous food preparation of the state of _____.

- (a) Uttarakhand
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Telangana

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chainsoo is a famous food of Uttarakhand which is made up of Black Gram.

2. Books/Authors

(i) National Books

210. Which of the following book was written by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

- (a) The Arctic Home in the Vedas
(b) Glimpses of world.
(c) Gift of monotheists.
(d) All men are brothers.

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (c) : Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote "Gift of Monotheists" in the year 1809 and it was written into Bengali. 'Glimpses of World History' by Jawahar Lal Nehru, 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas' was written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. 'All Mens Are Brother' is written by Krishna Kriplani.

211. Who is the writer of the Hindi play Adhe Adhure?

- (a) Nirala (b) Pant
(c) Mohan Rakesh (d) Premchand

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Mohan Rakesh was one of the pioneers of the Nai Kahani literary movement of the Hindi literature in the 1950. He wrote many plays, novels, stories such as Adhe Adure, Lahron ke Rajhans, Na Anewala Kal, Ashadh Ka Ek Din. The play (Ashadh Ka Ek Din) recieved a Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for best play 1959.

212. Which one of the following books is authored by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad?

- (a) India Wins Freedom
(b) Wings of Fire
(c) We the people
(d) God of Small Things

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's most popular book is India Wins Freedom is an account of the Partition from the Maulana Azad's perspective. It includes his personal experiences when India became independent.

213. Which one of the following books was written by Vishnu sharma?

- (a) Arthashastra (b) Panchatantra
(c) Indica (d) Rajatarangini

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Famous writers and their concerned books are as follow:

Writers	Books
Vishnu Sharma	Panchtantra
Kautilya	Arthashatra
Megasthanese	Indica
Kalhan	Rajtarangini

214. Who wrote the play 'Mudrarakshasa'?

- (a) Somadeva (b) Vishakhadatta
(c) Kalidas (d) Bodhayan

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mudrarakshasa is a sanskrit-language play by Vishakhadatta that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in India.

Some writers with their books are as follow:

- 1) Somdeva– Kathasaritsagar
2) Kalidas– Raghuvansam, Abhigyansakuntlam
3) Bodhayan– Sulbasutra, Srautasutra

215. Name the creation of Devaki Nandan Khatri which is considered to be the first authentic work of prose in Hindi.

- (a) Chandrakanta (b) Gitanjali
(c) Ratnavali (d) Gita Govinda

RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chandrakanta is an epic fantasy Hindi novel by Devaki Nandan Khatri. Chandrakanta is the story of eternal love set against the battle and strife between two kingdoms Naugarh & Vijaygarh.

216. 'Durgeshnandini' was written by:

- (a) Premchand
(b) Chandu Menon

- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Durgeshnandini is a Bengali historical romantic novel written by Indian writer Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1865.

217. Who was the author of the literary work 'Ratnavali'?

- (a) Harshavardhana (b) Chanakya
(c) Shudraka (d) Kalidasa

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Harshavardhana is considered as one of the greatly distinguished Indian rulers of the 7th century AD. He is considered to be the writer of three Sanskrit works: Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadarshika.

218. Who among the following wrote the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Books related to freedom movement and their authors are as follow:

Author	Books
• Mahatma Gandhi	Hind Swaraj, Navjeevan, Young India, My experiment with truth.
• Subhash Chandra Bose	The Indian Struggle
• Sarojini Naidu	The Golden Threshold
• Jawahar Lal Nehru	discovery of India, Glimpses of World History
• Annie Besant	Commonweal, New India.
• Dr. Rajendra Prasad	India Divided.
• Pathway to Pakistan	Chaudhary Khaliqzaman
• Khushwant Singh	A Train to Pakistan
• Abdul kalam Azad	India wins freedom, Ghubar-e-Khatir
• Indira Gandhi	Eternal India. My truth.
• Jawahar Lal Nehru	The Discovery of India, An Auto-biography. Glimpses of world History

219. Who is the author of the book 'India Divided'?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Abdul Kalam Azad
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

220. 'Waiting for a Visa' is whose autobiography?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Satyajit Ray (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : 'Waiting for a Visa' is an autobiography of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. This book suggests how untouchables Dalit community still waits acceptance or welcome not only from the Indian government but also from the society in general. This book is used as a text book in Columbia University.

221. Who is the author of the novels Rangbhoomi, Godan, Gaban & Vardan?

- (a) Maithili Sharan Gupt
(b) Munshi Prem Chand
(c) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
(d) Sumitra Nandan Pant

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Munshi Premchand was the prolific writer of Hindi literature. His original name was Dhanpat Rai Srivastava. In field of Hindi literature, he was known as King of Novels (UPANYAAS SAMRAT). His important literary works are : Sewa Sadan, Premashram, Rangbhoomi, Nirmala, Gaban, Karmabhoomi, Godan, Vardan etc. He wrote some stories also Kafan, Poos Ki Raat, Panch Parmeshwar, Bade Ghar ki beti etc.

222. Chandrakanta, the popular epic fantasy was written by :

- (a) Maithili Sharan Gupt
(b) Jaishankar Prasad
(c) Devaki Nandan Khatri
(d) Munshi Premchand

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Writer	Famous Creations
Devaki Nandan Khatri	Chandrakanta, Chandrakanta Santati (Chandrakanta's Progeny)
Maithili Sharan Gupt	Saket, Bharat-Bharati, Jayadrath Vadh, Yashodhara
Jaishankar Prasad	Kamayani, Dhruvswamini, Kankal

223. Who wrote the book Words of Freedom: Ideas of a Nation?

- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Ravindranath Tagore

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : 'Words of Freedom: Ideas of a Nation' is a set of books that enumerate the writings and speeches of fourteen of the greatest leaders of India. These books were written to celebrate India's sixteenth anniversary of being republic. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the book 'Words of Freedom: Ideas of a Nation'.

224. Who wrote Padmavat?

- (a) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
(b) Gulbadan Begum
(c) Abul Fazal
(d) Ferdowsi

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Malik Muhammad Jayasi (1477-1542) was an Indian sufi poet. He used to write in the Awadhi language. His best known work is the epic poem 'Padmavat' (1540).

Gul Badam Begum who wrote Humayun-nama was the daughter of Babur.

Abul Fazal was grand vizier of the Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the "Akbarnama".

Ferdowsi (AD 940-1025) was a persian poet and author of Shahnama or Book of Kings.

225. The well-known poem 'Meghaduta' was written by

- (a) Sattanar (b) Premchand
(c) Kalidasa (d) Ilango

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Meghaduta (Meghadootam) is a lyric poem written by Kalidasa.

226. 'Nirmala' was a fiction novel written by:

- (a) Kamala Das
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Vaikom Muhammad Basheer
(d) Munshi Premchand

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Nirmala is a Hindi fiction novel written by Indian writer Munshi Premchand. The melodramatic novel is centered on Nirmala, a young girl who was forced to marry a widower of her father's age. His works include Godaan, Karmabhoomi, Gaban, Mansarovar, Idgah. He published his first collection of five short stories in 1907 in a book called Soz-E-Watan.

227. The world's first handwritten needle book is

- (a) Moti Mahal (b) Madhushala
(c) Chitra (d) Devdas

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The world's first handwritten needle book is "Madhushala" written by Piyush Goyal. Originally, this book written by Harivansh Rai Bachchan.

228. Who wrote the great Indian literary works 'Meghadoota' and 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam'?

- (a) Bhasa (b) Kalidas
(c) Chanakaya (d) Shudraka

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
Book	Authors
Mudrarakshasa	Visakhadatta
Rajtarangini	Kalhana
Kathasaritsagara	Somadeva

Kamasutra	Vatsyayana
Prashnottarmalika	Amoghavarsha
Swapanvasdattam	Bhasa
Buddha-charita	Asvaghosha
Natyashastra	Bharata
Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Meghaduta Vikramorvasiyam, Raghuvamsha	Kalidasa
Amarkosa	Amarshmhya
Panchasiddhantika, Brihat Samhita	Varaha Mihira
Surya Siddhanta, Aryabhata	Aryabhata
Panch tantra	Vishnu Sharma
Nitisara	Kamandaka
Aihole Prasasti	Ravi Kriti
Indica	Megasthenese
Arthasastra	Kautilya
Charaka Samhita	Charaka
Lilawati	Bhaskara II
Harshacharita, Kadambari, Nagananda, Ratnavali	Harsha vardhan
Bhavabhuti	Mahaviracharita, Malti Madhav, Uttaramcharita
Bharati	Kiratarjuniyam

229. Which of the following is the work of Kalidas?

- (a) Kumarsambhavam
(b) Malti Madhav
(c) Kiratarjuniyam
(d) Kiratarjuniyam and kumarasambhavaam both

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

230. Who wrote the famous Bangla Novel 'Pather Panchali'?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(b) Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay
(c) Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay
(d) Rabindra Nath Tagore

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay was a famous Bengali writer and novelist. He is especially known for his epic 'Pather Panchali'. A film was also produced based on it by the famous film maker Satyajit Ray.

231. Who is the author of 'Rajatarangini'?

- (a) Kalidas (b) Chand Bardai
(c) Jayadeva (d) Kalhana

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Rajatarangini is a book written by Kalhana, depicts magnificently about the history of Kashmir. Kalhana was patronised by Lohara dynasty ruler Harsha.

Authors	Books
Chanda Bardai	Prithviraj Raso
Jaydev	Geet - Govinda

232. Which one of the following was written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

- (a) Rebooting India (b) Imagining India
(c) Untouchable (d) The life Tree

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The Life Tree is a collection of poems by former President APJ Abdul Kalam. It was published in 2005. The poem contained in this book bring out Dr. Kalam's deep love for India and its culture. Together with his devotion to God and to this motherland, his devotion to humanity is also uniquely manifested in these poems.

233. Which of the following has been written by Munshi Premchand?

- (a) Kamayani (b) Yama
(c) Chidambara (d) Sevasadan

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Seva Sadan was the first novel of Munshi Premchand, it was first written in Urdu as Baazare-e-Husn, but its hindi version published first.

234. Who wrote the 'Brihat Samhita', a collection of scientific information on diverse subjects?

- (a) Varahamihira (b) Kalhana
(c) Charaka (d) Nagarjuna

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Varahamihira was an eminent astronomer and mathematician from the Gupta period. The two seminal works written by him are 'Panch Siddhanitka' and 'Brihat Samhita'. The book contained various subjects like astrology, planetary movements, eclipses, architecture, matrimony, agriculture, etc.

235. Who is the author of 'Gitanjali' a collection of poems?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(b) R. K. Narayan
(c) Satyajit Ray
(d) Salim Ali

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Gitanjali is a collection of poems by Bengali poet Rabindra Nath Tagore. Tagore received the Nobel prize for literature. It is a part of the UNESCO collection of representative works.

236. The story of 'My experiment with truth' was written on the life of which of the following personality?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Amartya Sen

RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) The story of 'My Experiments With Truth' is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921.

237. Name the literary work done by Ravindra Nath Tagore during the 19th and 20th centuries.

- (a) Pather Panchali
- (b) Jhutha Sach
- (c) The Home and World
- (d) Ganadevata

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Gitanjali, short work of Ravindranath Tagore and 'The Home and the World' is a famous book of Ravindranath Tagore.

238. Who is the author of book named 'Indian Philosophy'?

- (a) Shiv Khera
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) :

Author	Book
Dr. S. Radha Krishnan	- Indian Philosophy, The Hindu view of Life
Sarojini Naidu	- The Golden Threshold, Palanquin Bearers, The Bird of Time
Shiv Khera	- Jeet Apki, Freedom is not Free, You Can Sell, Living With Honour
Swami Vivekanand	- The Complete work of Swami Vivekanand, Meditation And Its Methods, Jana Yoga, Karma Yoga

239. Mahatma Gandhi made it clear in the famous book, Hind Swaraj (1909) that British rule was established in India-

- (a) By co-operation of Indians
- (b) By the use of force
- (c) Without the co-operation of Indians
- (d) By other foreign forces

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is book written by Mahatma Ganadhi in 1909. He expresses his view on swaraj, modern civilization, etc.

240. Which of these books is not authored by R.K. Narayan?

- (a) Two leaves and a bud
- (b) Bachelor of Art
- (c) The English teacher
- (d) Waiting for the Mahatma

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Major works of R.K. Narayan - Waiting for the Mahatma, The English Teacher, The Bachelor of Arts, Gods, Dewons and Others, The world of Nagaraj, The Dark Room, Swami and Friends, A Tiger of Malgudi, Under the Banayan Tree, The Painter of Signs etc.

241. The book 'Natya Shastra' on Indian classical dance is written by-

- (a) Shri Ved Vyas
- (b) Shri Tulsidas
- (c) Bharat Muni
- (d) Kashyap Muni

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Bharat Muni was an ancient Indian theatrologist and musicologist who wrote Natya Shastra. He is considered the father of Indian theatrical arts forms.

242. Who is the author of the Book 'Straight Drive'?

- (a) Kapil Dev
- (b) Sunil Gavaskar
- (c) Prakash
- (d) Viswanathan Anand

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The book 'Straight Drive' is authored by Sunil Gavaskar. He is a recipient of Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan.

243. Who is the author of 'Biography of Indira Gandhi'?

- (a) Shobha De
- (b) Arundhati Roy
- (c) Pupul Jayakar
- (d) R.K. Narayan

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Pupul Jayakar was Indian cultural activist and writer, best known for her work on the revival of traditional and village arts, handlooms. She was awarded with Padma Bhusan in 1967.

244. Which of these books is not written by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

- (a) The Scientific Indian
- (b) Envisioning an unpowered
- (c) My Country, My Life
- (d) Ignited Minds

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) 'My Country, My Life' was written by Lal Krishna Advani and other three book written by Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam.

245. Who is the author of Hindi drama 'Aadhe Adhure'?

- (a) Nirala
- (b) Pant
- (c) Mohan Rakesh
- (d) Premchandra

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Hindi Drama 'Aadhe Adhure' was written by Mohan Rakesh and it was published in 1969. Mohan Rakesh was one of the pioneers of the Nai Kahani Literary movement. His first modern hindi play is 'Ashadh Ka Ek din'.

246. In which book did Mahatma Gandhi write that the British rule in India was the result of cooperation extended by Indians?

- (a) Village Swaraj
- (b) Hind Swaraj
- (c) India of My Dreams
- (d) The Story of My Experiments with Truth

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mahatma Gandhi, in his book 'Hind Swaraj' wrote that the British rule in India was the result of cooperation extended by Indians. Mohandas Gandhi wrote this book in his native language Gujarati, while traveling from London to South-Africa on board SS Kildonan Castle. It has also been translated to French.

247. The novel 'Tamas' has been written by:

- (a) RK Narayan (b) Amrita Pritam
(c) Khushwant Singh (d) Bhisham Sahani

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : 'Tamas' is the most famous novel of Bhishma Sahni. It was published in the year 1973. In 1975 he was also awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award for the novel Tamas.

248. Who wrote the novel 'The White Tiger'?

- (a) Khushwant Singh (b) Chetan Bhagat
(c) Vikram Seth (d) Arvind Adiga

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Arvind Adiga is an Indian writer. He has written a novel named 'The White Tiger' based on the Indian caste and varna system. Writing on a world-class standard and placing it in the world scene his book was published in 2008. In the same year, he also received the 40th Man Booker Prize. Arvind Adiga is a writer by profession as well as a well known journalist.

249. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his book 'Gulamgiri' (1871)?

- (a) Kashi Baba
(b) Dr. BR Ambedkar
(c) EV Ramaswamy Naicker
(d) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Book named "Ghulamgiri(1871)" was written by Jyotirao Govindrao Phule. The basic theme of the book is the injustice of the caste system as gulamgiri means slavery.

250. The book 'Changing India' documents the work of:

- (a) Pranab Mukherjee (b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) Dr. Manmohan Singh (d) Narendra Modi

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Changing India: The book is released by former PM Manmohan Singh. In this book, he describes his journey from economist to the politician. Some facts about Manmohan Singh:

- He is an Indian economist and politician who served as the Prime Minister of India from 2004 to 2014.
- He became the first PM after Jawahar Lal Nehru to be re-elected after completing his five years tenure. Now our present PM Narendra Modi become the third PM of India who was re-elected after completing his tenure.
- He was the 15th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

251. Who composed the famous Tamil epic 'Manimekalai'?

- (a) Ilango Adigal (b) Nathakuthanaar
(c) Sattanar (d) Tirottakkadevar

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Manimekalai, is a Tamil-Buddhist epic composed by Kulavāika Seethalai Sataar probably around the 6th century. It is an "anti-love story". The epic consists of 4,861 lines in akaval meter, arranged in 30 cantos.

252. Who wrote the famous poem 'Khoob Ladi Mardani'?

- (a) Sri Aurobindo
(b) MK Gandhi
(c) Sarojini Naidu
(d) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Rani Laxmi Bai was an iconic female warrior who bolstered in the Revolt of 1857 against the British rule and describing her very valour is a poem written by Subhadra Kumari Chauhan. The poem titled "Khub Ladi Mardani , Wo Toh Jhansi Wali Rani Thi". In 1853, when the Maharaja of Jhansi died, East India Company took advantage of the situation and applied the Doctrine of Lapse to annex Jhansi, So Rani Laxmi Bai revoled against East India Company.

253. Which author created the little village of 'Malgudi' as the backdrop for his stories of the little boy 'Swami'?

- (a) R.K.Narayan (b) B.V.Karant
(c) Girish Karnad (d) U.R. Ananthamurthy

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : R. K. Narayan was a well-known English author of Indian literature. The full name of R. K. Narayan was Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami. He was an Indian writer best known for his works set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi. His first novel, Swami and Friends (1935), is an episodic narrative recounting the adventures of a group of schoolboys.

254. Who wrote the novel 'The God of Small Things'?

- (a) Kiran Desai (b) Chetan Bhagat
(c) Salman Rushdie (d) Arundhati Roy

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) :	
Author	Book
Arundhati Roy	The God of Small Things, The End of Imagination.
Chetan Bhagat	Five point someone, The three mistake of my Life, Half Girl-Friend
Kiran Desai	The Inheritance of loss, Hulla ballo in the Guava Orchard.
Salman Rushdie	Mid night Children, Sunrise over Ayodhya, The Satanic Verses etc.

255. Which is RK Narayan's first novel?

- (a) Malgudi Days
- (b) The English Teacher
- (c) Swami and Friends
- (d) The Guide

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): R.K. Narayan's first novel 'Swami and Friends' was published in 1935. Malgudi Days, The Guide and The English Teacher are the major novels written by him. Sahitya Akademi award was given to the novel 'The Guide' in 1960.

256. Which Indian Author is best known for writing stories based in and around the fictional village of Malgudi?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (b) Mulk Raj Anand
- (c) R.K. Lakshman
- (d) R.K. Narayan

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Malgudi is a fictional town located in south India in the novels and short stories of R.K. Narayan. It forms the setting for most of Narayan's works. Starting with the first novel, swami and friends, all but one of his fifteen novels and most of his short stories take place here. Malgudi ki kahaniyan, Swami and friends, the guide are some famous books.

257. 'Malgudi Days' is based on the works of which Indian author?

- (a) Sankar Naga
- (b) R.K. Lakshman
- (c) R.K. Narayan
- (d) Girish Karnad

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

258. Silappatikaram, a famous Tamil epic, was composed by:

- (a) Kalidas
- (b) Chathanar
- (c) Thiruvalluvar
- (d) Ilango Adigal

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : "The Tale of an Anklet" also referred to as Silappathikaram, is the earliest Tamil epic. It was written in the 5th-6th century AD by Prince Ilanko Adikal (Ilango Adigal). The epic is a tragic love story of an ordinary couple, Kannaki and her husband Kovalan.

259. Which one of the following books is NOT authored by Amartya Sen?

- (a) Poverty and Famines
- (b) On Economic Inequality
- (c) Poverty of India
- (d) Resources, values, and development

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Books	Author
Poverty and Famines	Amartya Sen
Poverty of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
On Economic Inequality	Amartya Sen
Resources, values and development	Amartya Sen

260. The Novel 'A Prime Minister to Remember' was written by:

- (a) Tavleen Singh
- (b) Bipin Chandra
- (c) Admiral Sushil Kumar
- (d) Arundhati Roy

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : A book titled 'A Prime Minister to Remember Memories of a Military Chief' was authored by former Navy Chief Admiral Sushil Kumar. Admiral Sushil Kumar was the 16th Chief of Naval Staff and also look after the naval operation during the Kargil conflict of 1999. He served as Navy Chief from 1998 to 2001. 'A Prime Minister to Remember Memories of a Military Chief', on PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in which he credited Mr. Vajpayee for turning a strategic loss into a massive victory. He also mentions operation Parakram that was called after the Parliament attack was not the military's finest hour.

261. Which Indian Prime Minister translated the epic Telugu novel in to Hindi which is named as Sahasra Phan'

- (a) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (b) Manmohan Singh
- (c) V.P. Singh
- (d) I.K. Gujral

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Vishwanath Satyanarayana was the author of the book Veyi Padagalu, a Telugu novel. It was translated into Hindi by India's 9th Prime Minister PV Narsimha Rao, with the name 'Sahasara Phan' (A Thousand Hoods).

262. Who wrote the book, 'Why I am Hindu'?

- (a) Manmohan Singh
- (b) Shashi Tharoor
- (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (d) Narendra Modi

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
Book	- Writer
Why I am Hindu	- Shashi Tharoor
Changing India	- Manmohan Singh
National Unification - 1961	- Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Karmayogi	- M.S. Ashokan

263. The famous novel 'Untouchable' was written by:

- (a) R.K. Narayan
- (b) Mulk Raj Anand
- (c) K.R. Srinivasan Iyengar
- (d) A.K. Ramanujan

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The novel 'Untouchable' was written by Mulk Raj Anand. The powerful story of Untouchable is based on India's caste system.

264. Who has written the narrative history 'India after Gandhi'?

- (a) Malathi Rao (b) Arundhati Roy
(c) Ramachandra Guha (d) Rupa Bajwa

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(c) : Ramachandra Guha was born on 29 April,1958. He is a historian and a huge fan of Gandhian philosophy. He wrote two books with most relevance to Gandhiji.

1. India after Gandhi.
2. Gandhi: The Years That changed the World, 1914–1948.

265. Who is the author of the book "Economic Nightmare of India- Its Cause and Cure"?

- (a) Raghuram Rajan
(b) Charan Singh
(c) Amiya Kumar Bagchi
(d) Abhijit Banerjee

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : 'Economic Nightmare of India- Its Cause and Cure' is a book written by Charan Singh. Chaudhary Charan Singh served as the 5th Prime Minister of India between 1979 -1980. Other books written by Chaudhary Charan Singh are Abolition of Zamindari, Co-operative farming, India's Economic Policy- The Gandhian Blueprint etc.

266. The Book – The Test of My Life – was written by-

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) Yuvraj Singh
(c) Saina Nehwal (d) Kapil Dev

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The book 'The Test of My Life: From Cricket to Cancer and Back' was written by Yuvraj Singh.

- Sachin Tendulkar- Playing It My Way.
- Saina Nehwal- Playing to Win, Mera Racket Meri Duniya.
- Kapil Dev- Kapil: The Autobiography of Kapil Dev, Cricket My Style.

267. Who is the author of the book 'Shades of Saffron'?

- (a) Kamla Bhasin (b) Saba Naqvi
(c) Chidanand Rajghatta (d) Arundhati Roy

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
Book	Writer
Shades of Saffron	Saba Naqvi
Borders and Boundaries : Women in India's partition	Kamala Bhasin
Horse that flew	Chidananda Rajghatta

268. Who is the author of 'Economy of Permanence'?

- (a) PC Mahalanobis (b) KN Raj
(c) JC Kumarappa (d) K Kamaraj

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Famous Book	Writer
Economy of Permanence; Gandhian Economic Thought	J.C. Kumarappa
Experiments in Statistical Sampling in the Indian Statistical Institute	P.C. Mahalanobis
Organizational Issues in Indian Agriculture	K.N. Raj

269. Who has written Bahuroopi Gandhi?

- (a) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
(b) Anu Bandopadhyaya
(c) Amrita Pritam
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Anu Bandopadhyaya has written the Book Bahuroopi Gandhi.

270. Name the famous Indian writer who has written novels like 'Untouchable' and 'Coolie'.

- (a) RK Narayan
(b) Mulk Raj Anand
(c) Anita Desai
(d) Kamla Das

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mulk Raj Anand born on 12 December 1905, Peshawar, British India (now in Pakistan) was prominent Indian author of novels, short stories, and critical essays in English, who is known for his realistic and sympathetic portrayal of the poor in India. He is considered a founder of the English language Indian novel. He gained wide recognition for his novels Untouchable (1935) and Coolie (1936), both of which examined the problems of poverty in Indian society. Among his other major works are: The Village (1939), The Sword and the Sickle (1942), and The Big Heart (1945; rev. ed. 1980). He passed away on 28 September 2004 in Pune.

Notable awards

- International Peace Prize - 1953
- Padma Bhushan - 1967
- Sahitya Akademi Award – 1971

271. Who wrote the famous book 'Ignited Minds'?

- (a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(b) Chetan Bhagat
(c) Robin Sharma
(d) Jhumpa Lahiri

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ignited Minds is a book by Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. He was the former President of India and also known as the "Missile Man of India" for his work in the development of missiles and launch vehicles. In this book, Dr Kalam talks about his dream of developed India. The title of the book comes with a tagline, "Unleashing the power within India"

Other books by him:

- Wings of Fire.
- Turning Points
- India 2020
- Naa Jeevana Gamanam
- You are born to Blossom
- Forge your Future
- Mission India
- The Luminous Sparks: A Biography in Verse and Colours

272. Who among the following has compiled 'The wings of fire'?

- (a) K. R. Narayan (b) Pranab Mukherjee
(c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (d) V.S. Naipaul

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) The wings of fire is an auto biography of A.P.J. Abdul kalam. He was an Indian Aerospace scientist and politician who served as 11th President of India from 2002-2007. He was also known as missile man of India. He was awarded by Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan Padma Bhushan.

273. Who is the author of 'The wings of fire'?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Dr. Radha Krishnan
(c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(d) Ashish Giri Vs. V.V. Giri

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

274. Which of the following book has not written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

- (a) Wings of Fire: An Autobiography
(b) India 2020: A Vision for the New Millennium
(c) The Discovery of India
(d) Ignited Minds: Unleashing the Power Within India

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

275. 'No Nation for Women' is written by:

- (a) Manav Kaul (b) Priyanka Dubey
(c) Indumati Desai (d) Kishwer Desai

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Book	Writer
Prem Kabootar	Manav Kaul
No Nation for Women	Priyanka Dubey
Origin of love	Kishwar Desai
The Inheritance of Loss	Kiran Desai

276. Which Indian author has described life in the hills of kumon in the book 'Things to leave Behind'?

- (a) Shashi Tharoor
(b) Anosh Irani
(c) Namita Gokhale
(d) Vikram Seth

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (c) 'Things To Leave Behind' was written by Indian writer Namita Gokhale and she is the author of twenty books. Examples are: The Book of shadows, Paro, A Himalayan love story etc.

277. Which of the following players has recently written the auto biographical book 'Ace Against odds'?

- (a) Saina Nehwal
(b) Anil Kumble
(c) Yuvraj Singh
(d) Sania Mirza

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans : (d) 'Ace Against Odds' is the biography of the Indian professional tennis player Sania Mirza. The book is her biography chronicling her journey to becoming one of Indias and world's top female tennis player. She has won 6 grand slams. It was published in 2016.

278. Which author has described his passion for cricket in India as the subject of his recent book 'Selection Day'?

- (a) Vikram Seth
(b) Anil Menon
(c) Anish Tripathi
(d) Aravind Adiga

RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Aravind Adiga is a Indian- Australian writer and journalist. His debut novel, The white Tiger won Man Booker Prize - 2008.

279. Who is the author of the book 'Indira Gandhi : A Life in Nature'?

- (a) Natwer Singh
(b) Priyanka Vadra
(c) Jairam Ramesh
(d) Sonia Gandhi

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Jairam Ramesh is an Indian economist and Politician belonging to congress party. A chequered Brilliance: The many lives of V.K. Menon and Indira Gandhi: A life in nature was written by Jairam.

280. Which book has been written by former RBI Governor Raghuram G. Rajan?

- (a) I do what I do.
(b) The Emergency – Indian Democracy's Darkest Hour.
(c) The Unseen Indira Gandhi
(d) The ministry of utmost happiness

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Author	Book
(a) Former governor Raghuram Rajan	I do what I do, The third pillar, Fault Lines: How Hidden Fractures still threaten the world economy
(b) Surya Prakash	The emergency: Indian Democracy's Darkest Hour
(c) K.P. Mathur	The Unseen Indira Gandhi
(d) Arundhati Roy	The Ministry of Utmost Happiness.

281. Identify the name of the book that won Booker prize and tells the story of two twin brothers as well as how small things can make a big difference in people's life and behaviour.

- (a) A fine balance
 (b) The glass place
 (c) Midnight's Children
 (d) God of small things

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) The god of small things is a debut novel of Indian writer Arundhati Roy. It is a story about the childhood experience of fraternal twin whose lives are destroyed by the, 'Love laws' that lay down "who should be loved, and how much." The Booker prize is a literary prize awarded each year for the best novel written in English and published in U.K. or Ireland.

282. Arun Shourie is the author of which of the following books.

- (a) Anita Desai
 (b) Anita gets Bail
 (c) Anita gets a life
 (d) Anita gets the ball

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Arun Shourie is the author of the book 'Anita gets Bail' and he is an Indian economist, journalist author and politician. He has worked as an economist with the World Bank, a consultant to the planning commission of India.

283. The book 'Interpreter of Maladies' is written by.

- (a) Nayan tara sahal (b) Jhumpa Lahiri
 (c) Arundhati Roy (d) Shobhaa De

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) 'Interpreter of Maladies' is a book collection of nine short stories by American author of Indian origin Jhumpa Lahiri published in 1999. She won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 2000.

284. Which player's autobiography is named 'Playing it my way'?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) Rahul Dravid
 (c) Vinod Kambli (d) Kapil Dev

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (a) 'Playing it my way' is the autobiography of former Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar. It was published on 5 November 2014 in Mumbai. Sachin is the highest run scorer of all time in International crickets.

285. Who is the author of the book 'Jinnah often came to our house'?

- (a) Sunita Harayanan
 (b) Sowvendra Shekhar
 (c) Kiran Doshi
 (d) Dinanath Gopal Tendulkar

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Kiran Doshi is retired Indian diplomat and educationist. In 2016, his last novel, 'Jinnah often came to our house', received the Hindu Prize for the best work of fiction published in India.

286. The author of the Book 'The Peoples President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam':

- (a) Sumitra Mahajan (b) Tarun Vijay
 (c) S.M. Khan (d) K.C. Pant

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) The peoples President : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was written by S.M. Khan. Zero waste, Engineering and Green Petroleum are famous book of S.M. Khan.

287. What is the name of the author of the book 'One Indian girl'?

- (a) Chetan Bhagat (b) Mark Tuli
 (c) Brad Stone (d) Ashwin Sanghi

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Chetan Bhagat is an Indian author and Columnist. Five point someone, The 3 mistakes of my life, 2 states, Half girlfriend, One Indian Girl and Making India Awesome are famous books of Chetan Bhagat.

288. Who is the author of the book 'Making India Awesome'?

- (a) Arundhati Roy (b) Kailash Satyarthi
 (c) Sachin Garg (d) Chetan Bhagat

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

289. Who has written the book 'Cricket my style'?

- (a) Kapil Dev (b) Anil Kumble
 (c) Sunil Gavasher (d) Ashwin Sanghi

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) 'Cricket my style' was written by Kapil Dev. It was published in 1987.

290. Who wrote the autobiography of unknown India?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Nirad C. Chaudhari
 (c) Salman Rushdie
 (d) R.K. Narayan

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Nirad Chaudhari was an Indian writer. His masterpiece is The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian, Published in 1951. He was born in present day Bangladesh in 1897.

291. Who is the author of 'Anandmath'?

- (a) Dinbandhu Mishra
(b) Subramania Bharati
(c) Bharatendu Harishchandra
(d) Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (d) Bankimchandra Chatterjee was an Indian novelist, poet and journalist. He was the composer of Vande Mataram originally in Sanskrit.

292. Whose autobiography is "On my terms"?

- (a) Sharad Pawar (b) Shashi Tharoor
(c) Chetan Bhagat (d) Pranab Mukharjee

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) 'On my terms' is a autobiography of Sharad Pawar. He is an Indian politician from Maharashtra and the leader of NCP.

293. Who is the author of the famous autobiography 'Dreaming Big: My Journey to connect India'?

- (a) Abdul Kalam (b) Sam Pitroda
(c) Nandan Nilekani (d) Azim Premji

Ans : (b) Satyan Pitroda, popularly known as Sam Pitroda is an Indian telecom engineer, inventor and entrepreneur. He is popularly known as the father of India's computer & IT Revolution was awarded by Padma Bhushan in 2009.

294. Who is the author of the Book "To the Brink and Back: India's 1991 story"?

- (a) Jairam Ramesh (b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(c) Salman Rusdie (d) Natwar Singh

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) This book was written by Jairam Ramesh and based on the story of 1991 economic changes in India. In this time, Manmohan Singh was the finance minister of India.

295. Who is the author of the book 'Lone Fox Dancing: My Autobiography'?

- (a) Ruskin Bond (b) Arundhati Roy
(c) Shobha De (d) V.S. Naipaul

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Lone fox Dancing is autobiography of Ruskin Bond. He was awarded by Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri. Other notable works of Ruskin Bond is 'The Room on the Roof', 'The Blue Umbrella', 'Flight of Pigeons' etc.

296. Who is the author of 'Politics of Jugaad: The Coalition Handbook'?

- (a) Tom Hanks (b) Chetan Bhagat
(c) Jhumpa Lahiri (d) Saba Naqvi

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The writer of the book 'Politics of Jugaad: The Coalition Handbook' is Saba Naqvi who is a famous journalist. He is also considered as one of eminent writer and a thinker. The book deals a lot with the coalition governments in India.

(ii) International Books

297. 'If the poem does not come in the form of leaves of a tree, it is better not to come' is said by:

- (a) S.T. Coleridge (b) W. Wordsworth
(c) John Keats (d) John Terry

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) These lines are said by famous poet John Keats. John Keats was an English romantic poet. He was died from Tuberculosis at the age of 25.

298. Malala has penned a book on refugee girls titled:

- (a) Women Deprivation (b) We are Displaced
(c) We are Deprived (d) We are exploited

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : We are Displaced (My journey and stories from Refugee Girls Around the World) book has been authored by Nobel Peace Prize winner Malala Yousafzai. The book introduced the people behind the statistics and news stories about the millions of people displaced world wide.

299. The book titled 'No spin' is the autobiography of _____.

- (a) Anil Kumble (b) Shane Warne
(c) Muttiah Muralitharan (d) Salim Ali

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) 'No Spin' is a autobiography of Australian Cricketer Shane Warne. In this book, Warne tells about his life challenges, life and cricket events. He is second highest wicket taker after M. Muralitharan in test match.

300. The book 'Systema Naturae' was written by Swedish botanist _____.

- (a) Anders Dahl (b) Carolus Linnaeus
(c) Carl Peter Thunberg (d) Goran Rothman

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Carolus Linnaeus was the Swedish botanist and also author of the famous book 'Systema Naturae'. He introduced the Linnaean taxonomy, which is known as the binomial nomenclature. The first edition of the book Systema Naturae was published in the year 1735.

301. Who is the author of the book 'Republic'?

- (a) Plato (b) John Ruskin
(c) TS Eliot (d) Leo Tolstoy

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : 'The Republic' was authored by the great thinker Plato in 375 B.C. Plato is considered as the founder of western political philosophy. Plato was the founder of the platonist school of thought and academy. It was the first school of higher learning in the western world.

302. Who is the author of the book 'Wealth of Nations'?

- (a) Adam Smith (b) Karl Marx
(c) Alan Greenspan (d) John Stuart Mill

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Adam Smith wrote the book 'Wealth of Nations' in 1776 and gave the concept of political economy, which studies in depth how prosperity achieve by a nation. Adam Smith is renowned as the 'Father of Economics'.

303. Who wrote the book 'Early Indus Civilisation' in 1948?

- (a) Ernest Machay (b) GF Dales
(c) John Marshall (d) REM Wheeler

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ernest Machay wrote the book 'Early Indus Civilisation' in 1948. The book was published by London, Luzac. John Marshall wrote the book 'Mohenjodaro' and 'The Indus Civilization' in 1931 covering the very first excavations at this ancient Indus metropolis.

304. First translation of the Bhagavad Gita into English was done by:

- (a) William Jones (b) Charles Wilkins
(c) Max Muller (d) Colebrook

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Charles Wilkins was a remarkable man and had a flair for languages. He came to India in the late 18th century and started his career as a printer and a clerk with the British East India Company. Soon enough, he was posted in Banaras, where he learnt Sanskrit and became the first ever individual to translate the Bhagavad Gita into English. He titled his work Bhagwat Geeta or the Dialogues of Krishna and Arjun. Fortunately, Wilkins know the then Governor-General Warren Hastings, who was very impressed with his work and strongly recommended that the East India Company publish it in England. It was, in 1785, and it received great acclaim.

305. Who wrote the book 'Capital and Growth'?

- (a) AR Rodon (b) Adam Smith
(c) John Hicks (d) James Marshall

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The book 'Capital and Growth' is written by Sir John Richard Hicks. The book is based upon a comparative study of methods of dynamic economics. In 1972, he received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences (jointly) for his pioneering contributions to general equilibrium theory and welfare theory.

306. Who wrote the book 'The Little Balance (La Bilancetta)' in 1586?

- (a) Carolus Linnaeus (b) Galileo Galilei
(c) James Prescott (d) Archimedes

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Galileo was an Italian scientist, he wrote his first scientific book 'The Little Balance' (La Bilancetta) in 1586, which described Archimedes method of finding the specific gravities of substance using a balance.

307. Who is the author of 'Early History of India'?

- (a) K.A. Nilakanta Sastri
(b) R.C. Majumdar
(c) R.G. Bhandarkar
(d) Vincent Arthur Smith

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) :	
Historian/Author	Famous Book
Vincent Arthur Smith	The Early History of India: From 600 BC to the Muhammadan Conquest (including the Invasion of Alexander the Great)
K.A. Nilakanta Sastri	A History of South India: From Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar
R.C. Majumdar	Ancient India
R.G. Bhandarkar	First book of Sanskrit

308. Who is the author of the book titled "Dreams from My Father"?

- (a) Nelson Mandela (b) Tony Blair
(c) Barack Obama (d) Donald Trump

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Books	Writer
• Dreams from My father	Barack Obama
• Long walk to freedom	Nelson Mandela
• A Journey: My Political life	Tony Blair
• Great Again : How to Fix Our Crippled America	Donald Trump

309. 'The Origin of species' was written by:

- (a) Confucius (b) Aristotle
(c) Charles Darwin (d) Plato

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The book 'Origin of Species' was written by Charles Darwin. It was published in November, 1859 AD. Charles Darwin gave the "Theory of Evolution".

3. Important Days

310. When is United Nations World Environment Day celebrated?

- (a) On 10 December every year.
(b) On 5 June every year.
(c) On 5 September every year.
(d) On 10 June every year.

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (b) Every year, the Environment Day is celebrated on 5th June. Its main objective is to create awareness among people about environment protection. Its theme of 2021 was "Restoration of Ecosystem". The day was first started to celebrate in 1974 to remembrance of Stockholm conference 1972. Pakistan was the global host of the day (5 June 2021).

311. 'World Environment Day' is annually celebrated on _____.

- (a) 16th August (b) 5th June
(c) 16th June (d) 7th June

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(b): See the explanation of above question.

312. On which date is International Yoga day celebrated ?

- (a) 21 May (b) 21 June
(c) 5 June (d) 1 May

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : On 27 September, 2014 during his speech at the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Narendra Modi put forth his suggestion for the occasion of a 'Yoga Day'. The draft resolution proposed by India was then endorsed by a record 177 member states. The first International Day of Yoga was observed around the world on June 21, 2015. The theme for International Yoga Day 2021 is "Yoga for well-being".

313. 'World Leprosy Day' is observed on the last Sunday of-

- (a) January (b) March
(c) February (d) April

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)

Ans. (a) : 'World Leprosy Day' is observed on the last Sunday of January.

314. When is Halloween celebrated?

- (a) 1 December (b) 29 September
(c) 3 November (d) 31 October

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (d) Halloween, contraction of All Hallow's Eve, a holiday observed on October 31, the evening before All Saints Day. The celebration marks the day before the western Christian feast of All Saints and initiates the season of Allhallowtide which lasts three days and concludes with All Soul's Day.

315. When is world Bicycle Day celebrated globally?

- (a) 6 June (b) 6 May
(c) 3 June (d) 4 June

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :

Important Days	Observed on
• World Bicycle Day	3 rd June
• World Food Safety Day	7 th June
• International No Diet Day	6 th May
• World Pest Day	6 th June
• International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression	4 th June

316. When is 'International Day of Sign Languages' celebrate every year around the world?

- (a) 13 September (b) 13 October
(c) 23 October (d) 23 September

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The UN General Assembly has proclaimed 23rd September as the International Day of Sign Languages in order to raise awareness of the importance of sign language in the full realization of the human rights of people who are deaf. The 2021 theme, declared by the World Federation of the Deaf, is "We Sign For Human Rights."

317. When is the 'World Population Day' celebrated?

- (a) 5 July (b) 21 July
(c) 11 July (d) 1 July

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In 1989, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) recommended that 11th July be observed by the international community as World Population Day, a day to focus attention on the urgency and importance of population issues. UNDP was inspired by the public interest and awareness that was created by "Five Billion Day" on 11th July, 1987 when the world's population reached 5 Billion.

318. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare of India has declared a day of every year as 'National Women's Farmer's Day' on:

- (a) 15 October (b) 24 October
(c) 30 January (d) 8 March

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : 15th October is celebrated nationwide as National Women Farmers Day to empower women farmers in India by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare .

319. The 'International Day of the Unborn Child' is observed every year on:

- (a) 12 May (b) 25 March
(c) 8 March (d) 31 March

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Important Days	Observed on
International Day of the Unborn Child	25 th March
International Nurses Day	12 th May,
International Women's Day	8 th March,
International Transgender Day of Visibility	31 st March,

320. National Handloom Day is celebrated every year on _____.

- (a) 15 August (b) 19 July
(c) 19 January (d) 7 August

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(d): Every year on 7th August "National Handloom Day" is celebrated. It was started by the Indian government in order to strengthen weavers of the nation. The first National Handloom Day was inaugurated on 7 August, 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Chennai.

321. The Government of India celebrates _____ every year as 'Civil Services Day' for the civil servants to rededicate themselves to the cause of citizens and renew their commitment to public service and excellence in work.

- (a) 21 January (b) 21 April
(c) 21 May (d) 21 October

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Civil Services refer to the career government civil servants who are the permanent executive branch of the Republic of India. 21 April was chosen to commemorate the day in 1947 when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of Independent India, addressed the probationers of Administrative Services Officers. Charles Cornwallis is known as 'the Father of Civil Service in India'.

322. In order to raise public awareness about the environment and pollution of the earth, which of the following days is celebrated every year across the world as Earth Day?

- (a) 11th February (b) 22nd July
(c) 22nd April (d) 11th November

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In order to spread the public awareness about environment and pollution of the earth and inspire people to save and protect, every year 22nd April is celebrated as "Earth Day". It was established by American senator Gaylord Nelson in 1970, as an environmental study. The theme for 2021 is "Restore Our Earth".

323. In order to encourage more young voters to take part in the political process, Government of India has decided to celebrate _____ as "National Voters Day".

- (a) 28th January (b) 26th January
(c) 27th January (d) 25th January

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Every year 25th January is celebrated as 'National Voters Day'. The main objective of such initiative is to aware youth and others about their right of forming a government and to establish a welfare democracy for the people of nation.

324. On which day is World Day to combat desertification and drought observed?

- (a) 22nd April (b) 5th June
(c) 17th June (d) 22nd May

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(c) : World Desertification and Drought Prevention Day is observed on 17th June every year. In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly declared it to be celebrated on June 17. World Environment Day is observed every year on June 5, Earth Day on April 22, and International Day for Biodiversity on May 22nd.

325. In December 2018, the United Nations declared 7th June as:

- (a) World Food Safety Day
(b) World Organic Food Day
(c) World Healthy Food Day
(d) World No Hunger Day

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The first-ever World Food Safety Day, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018. In this direction, World Health Organisation (WHO) in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations decided to celebrate 7th June as the First Food Safety Day since 7th June 2019. The theme for 2021 is "Safe food today for a healthy tomorrow".

326. Which of the following date is observed as World Clean Up Day?

- (a) March 14 (b) September 14
(c) May 15 (d) September 15

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (*) : Third Saturday of September World Cleanliness Day (September 18 in 2021)

14 March-International Mathematics Day

14 September- Hindi Day

15 May -International Family Day

15 September-Engineers Day

Note- This question has been canceled by the Railway Recruitment Board (RRB).

327. National Education Day is observed on 11 November to celebrate the birthday of which Indian leader?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(c) APJ Abdul Kalam
(d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : National Education Day is an annual observance in India to commemorate the birth anniversary of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the first education minister of independent India, who served from 15th August 1947 until 2 February 1958. National Education Day of India is celebrated on 11 November every year.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development announced on 11th September 2008, "The Ministry has decided to commemorate the birthday of this great son of India by recalling his contribution to the cause of education in India. November 11 every year, from 2008 onwards, will be celebrated as the National Education Day, with declaring it as a holiday."

328. Which day is observed as World Hunger Day every year?

- (a) May 25 (b) May 26
(c) May 29 (d) May 28

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): World Hunger Day is observed globally on 28 May every year. The objective of this day is to raise awareness about more than 820 million people living in chronic hunger worldwide. It is observed since 2011 to not only spread awareness about the malaise of chronic hunger but also to solve hunger and poverty through sustainable undertakings.

World Food Day is an international day celebrated every year worldwide on 16 October to commemorate the date of the founding of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in 1945.

329. When is World Student's Day celebrated?

- (a) 17th August (b) 15th October
(c) 17th September (d) 18th December

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : World Student's Day is marked on Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's birth anniversary, 15 October. In 2010 the United Nations declared 15 October as "World Students' Day". Kalam was a dedicated teacher and identified himself foremost in that role before anything else. His love for students, finds best voice when he said, "Dream, Dream, Dream, Dreams transform into thoughts and thoughts result in action." He had famously said that teachers are the builders of society and the society can be built only when the students are made proficient in their subjects.

330. When is 'International Literacy Day' celebrated?

- (a) 8th September (b) 29th September
(c) 14th September (d) 27th September

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : International Literacy Day is an international observance, celebrated each year on 8 September, that was declared by UNESCO on 26 October 1966 at the 14th session of UNESCO's General Conference. It was celebrated for the first time in 1967. Its aim is to highlight the importance of literacy to individuals, communities and societies. The theme of International Literacy Day 2021 is "Literacy for a human-centered recovery: Narrowing the digital divide".

331. World Red Cross Day is celebrated on:

- (a) 18 July (b) 8 July
(c) 15 June (d) 8 May

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : World Red Cross Day is observed every year on 8th May. The occasion is marked to celebrate the principles, history, values and impacts of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. On this day, people pay tribute to members and volunteers of the organization who contribute to humanitarian work.

332. National Technology Day is observed every year to commemorate:

- (a) Pokhran II
(b) Operation Blue Star
(c) Operation Meghdoot
(d) Mangalyaan

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) India observes its National Technology Day on 11th May every year. The day, which was first observed on 11th May, 1999, aims to commemorate the scientific and technological achievements of Indian scientists, engineers. It is the day India successfully tested nuclear bombs in Pokhran on 11th May, 1998. On this day, India successfully test-fired its Shakti-1 nuclear missile in an operation called Pokhran-II, also code-named as Operation Shakti, which was led by late president Dr APJ Abdul Kalam. The day was named by the former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The 2021 theme of National Technology day was Science and Technology for a Sustainable Future.

333. Which day is observed as Armed Forces Flag Day across all colleges in India?

- (a) 11 December (b) 7 December
(c) 15 August (d) 16 November

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Since 1949, 7th December is observed as the Armed Forces Flag Day throughout the country to honour the martyrs and the men in uniform who valiantly fought on our borders to safe guard the country's honour. There can't be a noble cause than laying down ones life for the country. On this day the services rendered by personnel of Army, Navy and Air Force are remembered. The Flag Day, gives us an opportunity to contribute most generously to the Armed Forces Flag Day fund.

334. World Hindi day is celebrated annually :

- (a) 10 January (b) 10 September
(c) 10 March (d) 10 April

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : World Hindi Day is celebrated annually on January 10 since 2006 to promote the language at the global level. The day marks the anniversary of first World Hindi Conference which was inaugurated on January 10, 1975 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. However, the celebration of first World Hindi Day was commenced on 10 January 2006 by former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. It must be noted that the National Hindi Day is celebrated in India on 14 September every year. On that day in 1949, the constituent assembly adopted Hindi, written in Devanagari Script, as the official language of the Union.

335. Which day is celebrated every year as World Hindi Day to mark the first anniversary of the World Hindi Conference held for the first time in 1975?

- (a) 14 October (b) 5 September
(c) 10 January (d) 26 January

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

336. When is National Pollution Prevention Day observed in India?

- (a) April 2nd (b) December 2nd
(c) January 2nd (d) March 2nd

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

December 2 – National Pollution Prevention Day (in the memory of people who lost their lives in Bhopal Gas Disaster, 1984)

April 2 – World Autism Awareness Day

337. United Nations Day is celebrated every year on:

- (a) 24 October (b) 4 November
(c) 26 June (d) 30 October

RRB J.E. –2014

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October every year. Since 1948, it marks the official establishment of the United Nations in 1945 of the UN charter. United Nations is headquartered in New York, USA. The UN charter is the founding document of this great non-partisan institution that has been working towards global peace and equality.

338. International day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy is celebrated on _____.

- (a) 24th April (b) 4th January
(c) 21st June (d) 3rd May

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :

Date	Day
24 th April	– International day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy.
4 th January	– World Braille Day
21 st June	– International Yoga Day

339. When is National Science Day celebrated in India?

- (a) 21 March (b) 19 February
(c) 20 January (d) 28 February

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) National Science Day is celebrated on 28th February every year to commemorate the discovery of the "Raman Effect" by Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1930. The first National Science Day was celebrated in 1987.

340. World Tuberculosis (TB) Day is observed on ——— every year.

- (a) 24 September (b) 24 January
(c) 24 April (d) 24 March

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Some important day and related dates are as follows:-

World Malaria Day	–	25 April
World Health Day	–	7 April
World Tuberculosis Day	–	24 March
World Polio Day	–	24 October

341. Which of the following days is observed as World Blood Donor Day?

- (a) 14 June (b) 16 June
(c) 12 June (d) 10 June

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) World Blood Donor Day is observed on 14 June.

342. On which day Human Rights Day is celebrated every year around the world?

- (a) 2 October (b) 23 March
(c) 10 December (d) 20 December

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Human Rights Day is observed by the international community every year on 10 December. It commemorates this day in 1948 'United Nations General Assembly' adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

343. Government of India decided to celebrate the birthday of as "Parakram Diwas" every year

- (a) Deen Dayal Upadhyay
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Swami Vivekanand
(d) Vir Sawarakar

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Government of India had declared 23 January as 'PARAKRAM DIWAS' on the occasion of 125th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23 January, 1897 in Cuttack, Odisha. He founded a party known as Forward Bloc. Also he graced the position of president of Congress twice.

344. Which date is celebrated as National Voters Day in India?

- (a) 26 January (b) 24 January
(c) 21 January (d) 25 January

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) :	
Date	Days
26 January	Republic Day
24 January	National Girl Child Day
21 January	Meghalaya Day
25 January	National Voters Day

345. World Bamboo Day is celebrated every year on

-
(a) 30 December (b) 10 March
(c) 18 September (d) 10 July

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): World Bamboo Day is celebrated on September 18 annually. Bamboos are used for various purposes mainly in East and South-east Asia. It is observed to raise awareness about the fast-growing grass plant Bamboo. World Bamboo Organization (WBO) has come forward to build awareness, to protect natural resources, and the environment, to ensure sustainable utilisation, etc. World Bamboo Organization (WBO) declared the day officially on September 18 at 8th World Bamboo Congress held in Bangkok in 2009. World Bamboo Organization (WBO) is headquartered in Antwerp, Belgium. The theme for the 12th edition of WBD 2021 is '#PlantBamboo: It is time to plant bamboo'

- World Bamboo Organization Headquarters: Antwerp, Belgium.
- World Bamboo Organization founded: 2005.
- World Bamboo Organization Executive director: Susanne Lucas.

346. When is National Panchayati Raj Day observed in India?

- (a) 4 June (b) 3 May
(c) 10 April (d) 24 April

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The first time National Panchayati Raj Day was celebrated on 24 April 2010. Since then, National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated on 24th April every year in India. Panchayati Raj was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

347. When is International Dance Day celebrated?

- (a) 27th April (b) 29th April
(c) 28th April (d) 30th April

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The dance committee of International Theatre Institute (ITI) founded the International Dance Day and decided to celebrate the dance day on 29 April to honour the birthday of Jean Georges Noverre, who is the generally consider as the creator of modern ballet.

348. When is World Book and Copyright Day celebrated?

- (a) 19 January (b) 27 April
(c) 23 April (d) 13 May

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : World Book and Copyright Day is celebrated every year on 23rd April to encourage people about books, reading, understanding copyright laws, to measure and to protect intellectual copyright.

349. In whose memory was the government of India declared June 29 as statistics day each year?

- (a) Radhakamal Mukherjee
(b) Dhananjay Ramchandra Gadgil
(c) Shakuntala Devi
(d) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis was an Indian scientist and statistician. He is best known for the mahalanobis distance a statistical measure and for one of the members of the first planning commission of free India.

350. When is world Ozone day celebrated?

- (a) 15 January (b) 16 December
(c) 16 September (d) 25 April

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) September 16 was designated by the UN General assembly as the international day for the preservation of ozone layer. This designation had been made on 1994.

351. When is World Water Day celebrated?

- (a) 21 March (b) 23 March
(c) 22 March (d) 20 March

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (c) World water day, held on 22 March every year since 1993. It was proposed in the UN in 1992 in its Agenda 21' in Rio de Janeiro. The day highlights importance of freshwater.

352. In Indian history, which day is celebrated as Swaraj Day?

- (a) 15 August, 1947 (b) 26 January 1950
(c) 26 January (d) 14 August 1947

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) The Purna Swaraj or declaration of the Independence of India, was promulgated by National congress on 26 January 1930. The flag of India was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru on 31 December 1929 on the banks of Ravi river in Lahore.

353. When is national energy conservation Day celebrated?

- (a) 14 December (b) 02 October
(c) 12 November (d) 06 October

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Energy Conservation Day is celebrated on December 14 every year since 1991. It focuses on making people aware of climate change and global warming by promoting efforts towards saving energy resources.

354. National Youth Day is celebrated on 12 January to mark the birth anniversary of which of the following social reformer?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) Ram Krishna Paramhansa

- (c) Swami Vivekanand
- (d) Dayanand Saraswati

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : National Youth Day, also known as Vivekananda Jayanti, is celebrated on 12 January being the birthday of swami Vivekananda. In 1984, the Government of India declared this day as National Youth Day and since 1985 the event is celebrated every year.

355. When is National Youth Day celebrated in India?

- (a) 12 July
- (b) 15 December
- (c) 12 January
- (d) 12 November

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

356. When is National Mathematics Day celebrated every year in India?

- (a) 22 December
- (b) 22 November
- (c) 21 March
- (d) 21 January

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) National Mathematics Day is celebrated every year on December 22 since 2012 across the nation to recognize and celebrate the works of Srinivasa Ramanujan. It was on this day 1887, the Indian mathematical genius Srinivasa was born in Tamil Nadu

357. National Mathematics Day is celebrated in India to mark the birth of which famous person?

- (a) MM. Swaminathan
- (b) Srinivasa Ramanujan
- (c) C.V. Raman
- (d) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

358. Which of the following days is celebrated every year on 9 January to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community in the development of India?

- (a) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
- (b) Akhil Bhartiya Divas
- (c) Unnatiy Bharat Divas
- (d) Overseas Indian Development day.

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated on 9 January every year since 2003 by the republic of India to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community towards the development of India. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa on the same day (1915).

359. What do you understand by Pravasi Divas or when was it started?

- (a) 15 January, 2013 is celebrated to commemorate the players.
- (b) 17 January, 2014 when Indian marine engineer was awarded.

- (c) 9 January, 2003 commemorates Mahatma Gandhi's return from south Africa to Mumbai on 9 Jan, 1915.

- (d) 1 September, 2014 is celebrated to commemorate the economic departure of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

360. When is National Navy Day celebrated in India?

- (a) 12 December
- (b) 4 December
- (c) 12 November
- (d) 15 July

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Navy Day in India is celebrated on 4 December every year to recognize the achievement and role of the Indian Navy to the country. 4 Dec. was chosen as on that day in 1971 during operation trident, the Indian Navy sank four Pakistani vessels

361. P.M. Modi's birthday is celebrated across India as _____.

- (a) Sewa Diwas
- (b) Hindi Day
- (c) Farmer Day
- (d) Children Day

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) On Sep. 17, the 67th birthday of P.M. Narendra Modi was celebrated as Sewa Divas across the country. Medical camps, blood donation programs and cleanliness campaigns were organized on the occasion.

362. On which date does India celebrate National Unity day every year?

- (a) 11 September
- (b) 5 December
- (c) 19 November
- (d) 21 November

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (*) National Unity day (Rashtriya Ekta Diwas) is celebrated in India on 31 October. It was introduced by the government of India in 2014. The day is celebrated to mark the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhai Patel. While world toilet day is celebrated on 19 November. According to RRB, option (c) is correct.

363. India celebrates 29 August as National sports day in whose honor?

- (a) J.Shrinath
- (b) Milkha Singh
- (c) Major Dhyan Chand
- (d) P.T. Usha

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The National sports day is celebrated on dhyan chand's birthday on August 29 to honour the hockey legend. He was born on August 29, 1905 in Prayagraj and is also known as Hockey Magician. The Government of India awarded Chand India's third highest civilian honour of Padma Bhushan in 1956.

364. On which date is world press freedom day celebrated?

- (a) 15 August (b) 20 October
(c) 10 June (d) 3 May

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) United Nations General Assembly declared May 3 to be World Press Freedom Day. This day has been celebrated since 1993.

365. When is National Army Day celebrated in India?

- (a) 12 December (b) 15 January
(c) 12 November (d) 15 July

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Army day is celebrated on 15 January every year in India, in recognition of Field Marshal Kodandera M. Cariappa had taken over as the first commander-in-chief of Indian army. On 15 January 2021, India celebrated its 73rd Indian Army Day in New Delhi. Indian Airforce day is observed on 8 October and Indian Navy Day on 4 December.

366. World Animation Day is celebrated on:

- (a) 15 December (b) 28 October
(c) 16 April (d) 22 February

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) October 28, World Animation Day was an international observance proclaimed in 2002 by the ASIFA as the main global event to celebrate the art of animation.

367. 20 February is celebrated as:

- (a) World Day of social Justice
(b) World heritage Day
(c) World Water Day
(d) Central Excise Day

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : United Nation's (UN) world day of social justice is annually observed on February 20. The day was first celebrated in 2009.

368. World Wildlife Day is celebrated on which day?

- (a) 3 June (b) 3 March
(c) 12 April (d) 8 September

Ans : (b) World wildlife day is celebrated on 3 March.

369. Why is World Sparrow Day celebrated every year on 20 March?

- (a) To commemorate the increasing number of sparrows.
(b) To show the sparrow's superiority over other birds.
(c) To raise awareness for the preservation of sparrows
(d) On the birthday of Dr. Salim Ali

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Every year March 20 is observed as World Sparrow Day to raise awareness about the sparrows. The initiative was started by Nature Forever Society (NFS) of India, founded by Mohammed Dilawar, an Indian conservationist.

370. On which date is World Lion's Day celebrated?

- (a) 10 September (b) 10 August
(c) 10 July (d) 10 June

Ans : (b) On August 10, the World Lion Day is celebrated.

371. When is World Heritage Day celebrated?

- (a) 8 March (b) 8 April
(c) 18 April (d) 25 May

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) World Heritage Day is observed every year on April 18 to preserve the human heritage and recognize the efforts of the organizations working for it.

372. When is World Cancer Day celebrated?

- (a) 4 February (b) 5 March
(c) 12 May (d) 23 August

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) World cancer day is an international day marked on February 4 to raise awareness of cancer and to encourage its prevention, detection and treatment.

373. International women's day is celebrated every year on March-

- (a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) International women's day is celebrated on the 8th of March every year around the world. It is a focal point in the movement for women's rights.

374. When is the constitution day of India celebrated?

- (a) 24 November (b) 25 November
(c) 26 November (d) 27 November

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Constitution Day also known as National Law day, is celebrated in India on 26 November every year. On 26 November 1949, the constitution assembly of India adopted the constitution of India and it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

375. When is world Earth Day celebrated?

- (a) 18 September (b) 25 August
(c) 22 April (d) 7 April

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Earth day is an annual event celebrated around the world on April 22 to demonstrate support for environment protection, first celebrated in 1970.

376. When was World Earth Day celebrated?

- (a) 22 April (b) 22 March
(c) 22 January (d) 22 February

RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

377. When was Leprosy Day celebrated?

- (a) 25 December, 2015 (b) 17 January, 2016
(c) 25 January, 2016 (d) 30 January, 2016

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) National Leprosy Eradication Program was started in the year 1955. In 2016, this day was celebrated on 30 January. International Leprosy prevention day is observed on the last Sunday of January each year.

378. When is National Good Governance Day celebrated in India?

- (a) 24 December (b) 25 December
(c) 26 December (d) 31 December

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Good Governance day is observed in India annually on 25 of december, the birth anniversary of former prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Good Governance day was established in 2014.

4. Awards

(i) Nobel Prize

379. Who among the following is NOT a Nobel Prize winner?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Kailash Satyarthi
(c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Amartya Sen

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian citizen to be awarded Nobel Prize in the field of Literature, and also first Asian to be awarded in 1913.

Here is the list of the nine Indian Nobel Prize winners till date:

1. Abhijit Banerjee for Economics, 2019
2. Kailash Satyarthi for Peace, 2014
3. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan for Chemistry, 2009
4. Amartya Sen for Economics, 1998
5. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar for Physics, 1983
6. Mother Teresa for Peace, 1979

7. Hargobind Khorana for Medicine, 1968

8. CV Raman for Physics, 1930

Note: The Nobel Prize is awarded in six categories each year -- Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, Economics, and Peace Prize.

380. How many categories are there of Nobel Prize?

- (a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 4

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question

381. Which Indian won the Nobel Prize for peace in 2014?

- (a) Kailash Satyarthi
(b) Malala Yousafzai
(c) Sanjeev Chaturvedi
(d) Anshu Gupta

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Nobel Prize for peace in 2014 were awarded jointly to Kailash Satyarthi for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education and Malala Yousafzai. He started the "Bachpan Bachao Andolan" campaign in 1980.

382. Who started the "Bachpan Bachao Andolan" campaign for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize?

- (a) Kailash Satyarthi
(b) Medha Patkar
(c) Jaggi Vasudev
(d) Malala Yousafzai

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

383. Who was the only woman to win the Nobel prize in physics and Chemistry twice?

- (a) Dorothy Hodgkin
(b) Marie Curie
(c) Garia Geyer
(d) Ada Yonath

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Only one woman, Marie Curie, has been honoured twice, with the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics and the 1911 Nobel prize in chemistry. It was established in 1901 and is awarded every year on 10 December.

384. The UN Peacekeeping forces were awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in the year _____.

- (a) 1899 (b) 2000
(c) 1988 (d) 1945

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Nobel committee awarded the prize because 'The Peacekeeping forces of the United Nations have under extremely difficult conditions contributed to reducing tensions where an armistice has been negotiated but a peace treaty has yet to be established.'

385. The Nobel prize awarding institute, Swedish Academy, is associated with:

- (a) Peace (b) Medicine
(c) Literature (d) Physiology

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Swedish Academy of Nobel prize awarding body, belongs to the field of 'Literature' because the Nobel Laureates in Literature is selected by the committee of the Academy.

386. The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences was awarded to:

- (a) Sukumar Sen (b) Amartya Sen
(c) Jai Prakash Narayan (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Amartya Sen is a world renowned Nobel Laureate who was awarded the Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 "for his contributions to welfare economics".

387. The first Nobel Prize in medicine was given in 1901 for the discovery of therapy against?

- (a) Diphtheria (b) Polio
(c) Smallpox (d) Malaria

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) In 1901, Emil von Behring was awarded the first Nobel prize in Physiology or medicine for his work on serum therapy, especially its application against diphtheria.

388. Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for Literature for which book?

- (a) Gora (b) Gitanjali
(c) Gitabiton (d) Sanchayita

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Renowned poet Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his collection 'Gitanjali' published in London in 1912. The prize gained even more significance by being given to an Indian for the first time. The original version of the Gitanjali was published on 14 August 1910 in Bengali language by Indian Publishing House Calcutta. The English version of Gitanjali was first published in November 1912 by the Indian Society of London. In 1915 Tagore was awarded a knighthood for services to literature, which was he returned in protest against the 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

389. Who is India's only Nobel laureate in literature?

- (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(b) Amartya Sen
(c) C.V. Raman
(d) Kailash Satyarthi

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

390. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill received a Nobel Prize for;

- (a) Physiology (b) Economics
(c) Literature (d) Peace

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953 was awarded to Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill "for his mastery of historical and biographical description as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values."

391. Who among the following was the first Chinese Citizen to win Nobel Peace Prize?

- (a) Yu Jie (b) Wang Dan
(c) Liu Xiaobo (d) Liu Xia

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Liu Xiaobo was the first Chinese citizen to be awarded a Nobel Prize of any kind while residing in China. The Nobel Prizes are five separate prizes that, according to Alfred Nobel's will of 1895, are awarded to "those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to Mankind." Alfred Nobel was a Swedish chemist, engineer, and industrialist most famously known for the invention of dynamite. In 1968 Sveriges Riksbank (Swedish Central Bank) founded the establishment of prize in economics sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel, to also be administered by the Nobel Foundation.

392. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of insulin?

- (a) Frederick Banting (b) James Collip
(c) E. Abraham (d) William Osler

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1923 was awarded jointly to Frederick Grant Banting and John James Rickard Macleod "for the discovery of insulin.". Insulin was discovered in 1921 by Banting and West. It is secreted by the β -cell of the pancreatic 'Islets of Langerhans'. Diabetes is caused by a low secretion of insulin. The over secretion of insulin leads to a disease called hypoglycemia, which reduces fertility and vision.

393. Which organisation was formed by Henry Dunant, the winner of the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901?

- (a) Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
(b) Medecins Sans Frontieres
(c) World Wide Fund for Nature
(d) International Red Cross

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Henry Dunant was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his humanitarian efforts to help wounded soldiers. The Red Cross came into being at the initiative of a man named Henry Dunant, who helped wounded soldiers at the Battle of Solferino in 1859 and then lobbied political leaders to take more action to protect war victims. World Red Cross Day is observed every year on 8 May. (Birthday of Dunant)

394. Who has been awarded the Nobel Prize for his research on transmission of malaria?

- (a) Paul Lauterbur (b) Robert G Edwards
(c) Karl Landsteiner (d) Ronald Ross

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Ronald Ross was awarded the Noble Prize in 1902 for his research on the transmission of malaria, while Karl Landsteiner discovered the blood group in 1900.

395. Who among the following is the youngest Nobel Laureate?

- (a) Nadia Murad (b) Tsung Dao Lee
(c) Malala Yousufzai (d) Lawrence Bragg

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In October 2014 Malala along with Indian children's rights activist Kailash Satyarthi, was named as Noble Peace Prize winner. At the age of 17, she became the youngest person to receive this prize.

396. In which year Kailash Satyarthi and Malala Yousafzai were jointly given the Nobel peace prize?

- (a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2014 (d) 2015

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

397. Name the Indian scientist who shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1968 for cracking the genetic code.

- (a) Har Gobind Khorana
(b) Visvesvaraya
(c) Venkatarman Radhakrishnan
(d) Meghnad Saha

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1968 was awarded jointly to Robert W Holley, Har Gobind Khorana and Marshall W. Nirenberg for their interpretation of the genetic code and its function in protein synthesis. In 2021, this award was awarded jointly to David Julius and Ardem Pata Poution for their discoveries of receptors for temperature & touch.

398. In which year was the United Nations Organization (UNO) awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize?

- (a) 2001 (b) 2003
(c) 2002 (d) 2000

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In 2001, the Nobel Peace Prize was given to United Nations along with Kofi Annan. In 2020, the same was given to World Food Programme. In 2021, Nobel Peace Prize has been given to:

Maria Ressa → Phillipines
Dmitry Muratov → Russia

399. Who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 for flagging environmental issues?

- (a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Albert Gore
(b) Sierra Club
(c) World Wide Fund For Nature
(d) Greenpeace

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Nobel Peace Prize 2007 was Awarded jointly to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Gore Jr. for flagging environmental issues.

(ii) Bharat Ratna

400. Which is the highest civilian award presented by the Government of India?

- (a) Padma Vibhushan (b) Ratna
(c) Ashok Chakra (d) Padmashri

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the republic of India. Instituted on Jan 2, 1954 and it is presented by the president of India. The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were second president and first vice president of India. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. The Bharat Ratna of the year 2019 has been conferred on Pranab Mukherjee, Nanaji Deshmukh (Posthumously) and Bhupen Hazarika (posthumously).

401. Bharat Ratna India's highest civilian award was given for the first time in which year?

- (a) 1904 (b) 1944
(c) 1954 (d) 1984

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Bharat Ratna India's highest civilian award was given in 1954 for the first time.

402. Which of the following prime minister has been awarded the Bharat Ratna Award?

- (a) B.P Singh (b) Morarji Desai
(c) Chara Singh (d) Manmohan Singh

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Prime Minister, Morarji Desai has been awarded the Bharat Ratna Award (1991).

403. Which of these two dignitaries were awarded the Bharat Ratna Award in March 2015?

- (a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and Amitabh Bachchan
(b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and Madan Mohan Malaviya
(c) Atal Bihar Vajpayee and A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(d) Madan Mohan Malviya and Atal Bihari Vajpayee

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (d) Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and founder of Banaras Hindu University Madan Mohan Malviya were awarded by Government of India in March 2015 Bharat Ratna Award. Mukharjee, fondly known as 'Pranab Da', has been the fifth president received this award.

404. Which former Prime Minister of India was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously?

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi
(b) P.V. Narshimbha Rao
(c) Moraji Desai
(d) I.K. Gujral

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Rajiv Gandhi, Former Prime Minister of India was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously. Seven Prime Minister have so far been awarded the Bharat Ratna in India. Their names are Jawahar Lal Nehru (1955) Lal Bahadur Shastri (1966), Indira Gandhi (1971), Morarji Desai (1991), Rajiv Gandhi (1991-posthumously), Gulzarilal Nanda (1997) and Atal Bihari Vajpayee (2015).

405. In which year was Sachin Tendulkar awarded the Bharat Ratna?

- (a) 2016 (b) 2013
(c) 2015 (d) 2014

Ans. (d) : In 2014, Sachin Tendulkar was awarded the Bharat Ratna.

406. In which year did the Government of India institute two civilian awards-Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan?

- (a) 1954 (b) 1955
(c) 1950 (d) 1953

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Government of India instituted two civilian awards-Bharat Ratna & Padma Vibhushan in 1954. The latter had three classes namely Pahela varg, Dusra varg and Tisra varg. These were subsequently renamed as Padma Vibhushan, Padama Bhushan and Padma Shri by the Vice Presidential notification issued on January 8, 1955.

407. When was the provision of Bharat Ratna introduced?

- (a) 1952 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1950

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The provision (initiated) of Bharat Ratna was done by the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad on January 2, 1954. The first award was given to Chakravarti Raj Gopalachari, CV Raman and Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan in the year 1954. The original statutes did not provide for posthumous awards but were amended in January 1955 to permit them.

408. Who among the following was the recipient of Bharat Ratna in 2019?

- (a) Rajeshwar Acharya
(b) Virat Kohli
(c) Nanaji Deshmukh
(d) Teejan Bai

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award given by the Government of India in the field of art, literature, science and for exceptional service to any politician, thinker, scientist, industrialist, writer and social worker and in recognition of public service of highest order.

(iii) Pulitzer Prize

409. _____ is the first rapper to win Pulitzer Prize for music.

- (a) Joyner Lucas (b) Kendrick Lamar
(c) J. Cole (d) Eminem

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Rapper Kendrick Lamar won the Pulitzer Prize in music. The Pulitzer Prize is a U.S. award for achievements in newspaper and online journalism, literature and musical composition. It was established in 1917 publisher Joseph Pulitzer.

410. Who was the first Indian to win the Pulitzer Prize?

- (a) Gobind Behari Lal (b) Siddhartha Mukherjee
(c) Geeta Anand (d) Jhumpa Lahiri

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Gobind Behari Lal was an Indian - American Journalist and independence activist. He became the first Indian to win the Pulitzer Prize in 1937. Pulitzer Prize for reporting started in 1917.

(iv) Jnanpith Award

411. Which is India's highest literary award?

- (a) Jnanpith Award
(b) Sahitya Academy Award
(c) Vyas Samman
(d) Kabir

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Jnanpith Award is India's highest literary award. The first recipient of the award was the Malayalam writer G. Sankara Kurup in 1965 for his collection of poems. The most recent recipient of award is Malayalam poet and essayist nambootiri who was awarded for the year 2019 This is the 55th Jnanpith Award. The recipient of 56th Jnanpith Award is Nilmani Phookan in 2020.

412. Who was honoured with the 55th Jnanpith Award for the year 2019?

- (a) Krishna Sobti
(b) A Achuthan Namboothiri
(c) Chitra Mudgal
(d) Shobha Rao

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

413. Who was the first winner of the Jnanpith Award?

- (a) Uma Shankar Joshi (b) Amrita Pritam
(c) G Sankara Kurup (d) Ashapura Devi

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Malayalam writer G. Shankar Kurup (Kerala) was the first winner (1965) of the Jnanpith Award and Bengali writer. Ashapura Devi (West Bengal) was the first female recipient. Jnanpith Award is given for the best literary writing by an Indian citizen in a language listed in eighth schedule of the Constitution of India.

414. Jnanpith Award contains a cash prize along with a bronze replica of Goddess _____.

- (a) Durga (b) Sita
(c) Sarswati (d) Lakshmi

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Jnanpith Award is given to prominent personality cult of literature in 22 constitutionally adopted languages. It is distributed every year. It consists of:

→ ₹11 lakh cash prize,

→ Bronze replica of Goddess Saraswati

(v) Oscar Award

415. The prestigious Oscar Award ceremony is held every year in which of the following countries?

- (a) Russia (b) England
(c) India (d) America

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) The prestigious Oscar Awards ceremony is held every year in USA. The first Academy Award or Oscar Awards Presentation was held on May 16, 1929 The 92nd Oscar Award held in 2020, Parasite became the first foreign language film to win best picture.

416. Which of the following countries hosts the academy (Oscar) Award for Excellence in cinema every year?

- (a) France (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Canada

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

417. Which of the following films was NOT nominated for an Oscar award?

- (a) Salam Bombay (b) Lagaan
(c) Mother India (d) Karma

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : India has been nominating for the Oscar Award in the foreign language feature film category since 1957 in which Mother India (1957), Salaam Bombay (1988), Lagaan (2001) etc. have been nominated, while the film Karma has not been nominated for the Oscar award.

(vi) Dada Saheb Phalke Award

418. Dada Saheb Phalke Award is related to which field?

- (a) Literature (b) Cinema
(c) Journalism (d) Volleyball

RRB J.E. -2014

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Dada Saheb Phalke is India's highest award in cinema. Presented first in 1969, the award was introduced by the government of India to commemorate Dada Saheb Phalke's contribution to Indian Cinema. Phalke is known as 'the father of Indian cinema' The first recipient of the award was actress Devika Rani. The prestigious 51st Dada Saheb Phalke Award will be honoured to Rajnikant, Union Information and Broadcasting Minister Prakash Javadekar announced on April 1st 2021.

419. Dada Saheb Phalke Award is the highest award, given to the remarkable contributions of famous personalities in the field of:

- (a) Social work (b) Education
(c) Cinema (d) Sports

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

420. Who is called 'Father of Indian Cinema' ?

- (a) Mani Sethna (b) Dilip Kumar
(c) Dadasaheb Phalke (d) Raj Kapoor

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Dadasaheb Phalke was a producer-director-screenwriter in the Indian Film Industry. He is also called the 'Father of Indian Cinema' because he made India's first full-length feature film, Raja Harischandrar, which was released in the year 1913 was his debut film and also India's first full-length feature film.

(vii) Padma Vibhushan Award

421. ___ is the 'Ghazal Queen of India', who was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1975.

- (a) Hasina Akhtar
(b) Begum Shabana
(c) Begum Akhtar
(d) Begum Hasina

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Akhtari Bai Faizabadi, who known as Begum Akhtar, was an Indian singer and actress. She is regarded as one of the greatest singers of ghazal, dadra and Thumri genre of Hindustani classical music. She was born in 10 January, 1914 in Bhadarsa she was awarded with Padma Bhushan, Snageet Natak Academy Award for Hindustani music.

(viii) Bravery Awards

422. The highest decoration for valour (during wartime) given to the Indian uniformed soldiers is _____.

- (a) Vir Chakra
(b) Shaurya Chakra
(c) Mahavir Chakra
(d) Param Vir Chakra

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Param Vir Chakra (PVC) is India's highest military decoration, awarded for displaying distinguished acts of valour during wartime.

It was introduced by the government on 26th January 1950. Major Somnath Sharma was the first recipient of the Param Vir Chakra (PVC).

Mahavir Chakra: It is the second-highest military decoration in India, after the Param Vir Chakra. It is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air. It was introduced by the government on 26th January 1950.

Vir Chakra: It is an Indian wartime military bravery award presented for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy on the battlefield and is the third in precedence in wartime gallantry awards and comes after the Param Vir Chakra and Mahavir Chakra. It was established by the President of India on 26 January 1950. All these are in effect since 15 August 1947.

Shaurya Chakra: The Shaurya Chakra is awarded for gallantry otherwise than in the face of the enemy. It was instituted in 1952.

423. Which is the highest gallantry award given for the most conspicuous act of bravery or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land at sea or in the air?

- (a) Param Vir chakra (b) Bharat Ratna
(c) Dhyanchanda Award (d) Padma shri

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

(ix) Bhatnagar Award

424. Shanti swarup Bhatnagar Annual Award is given for outstanding achievement in which field.

- (a) Indian classical music
(b) Literature
(c) Science and Technology
(d) Tribal art style

RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award for science and technology (SSB) is a science award in India given annually by the council of scientific and Industrial research (CSIR) for notable and outstanding research. It was first awarded in 1957.

(x) Booker Prize

425. What is the name of the world's most prestigious English language literary award?

- (a) Best Translated book award
(b) Commonwealth writer Award
(c) Man Booker Award
(d) Booker Award

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) The 50-year-old Booker prize for English languages fiction is among the world's most prestigious literary award. The prize was launched in 1969 with sponsorship from leading British grocery wholesale, Booker. It was renamed 'Man Booker Prize' in 2002 when the man group hedge fund took over sponsorship.

426. Who is the winner of the 'Man Booker Prize 2016 for a book titled 'The Sellout'?

- (a) David Jale (b) Paul Beatty
(c) J.M. Koitji (d) Madeleine Thien

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Paul Beatty is an American author and an associate professor. In 2016, he won the national book critics circles award and Man Booker Prize for his novel 'The Sellout'. He is the 1st American honored with man Booker.

427. For which book Arundhati Roy was conferred with the Booker Prize?

- (a) Power Politics
(b) The Cost of Living
(c) An Ordinary Person's Guide to Empire
(d) The God of Small Things

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Arundhati Roy won the prestigious Booker Prize in 1997 for her first novel "The God of Small Things". Two other Indian origin authors had won this prize i.e. Kiran Desai and Arvind Adiga.

Arundhati Roy has also written the book 'Power Politics', 'The Cost of Living' and 'An Ordinary Person's Guide to Empire'.

428. Who among the following was the first Indian woman to win the Booker Prize?

- (a) Anita Desai (b) Amrita Pritam
(c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Arundhati Roy

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

429. Which of the following books won the Man Booker International Prize in the year 2019?

- (a) Two Virgins (b) The Golden Gate
(c) Celestial Bodies (d) Midnight's Children

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Man Booker International Prize in the year 2019 has been given to Oman author Jokha Alharthi for her book 'Celestial Bodies'. This award was first received by Ismail Kadare of Albania in 2005. The Man Booker International Prize 2021 was awarded to David Diop of France his book 'At Night All Blood is Black'.

(xi) Ramon Magsaysay Award

430. Ramon Magsaysay Award winner Anshu Gupta is associated with which of the following NGO?

- (a) Prayatna (b) Akshaya Patra
(c) Goonj (d) Udaan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Goonj was founded in 1999 by Anshu gupta, for his work with goonj, he was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2015.

431. _____ is one of the recipients of the Ramon Magsaysay Award

- (a) Arvind Kejriwal (b) Suprabha Seshan
(c) CNR Rao (d) Nirmala Deshpande

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Arvind Kejriwal is one of the recipients of the Ramon Magsaysay Award. In 2006, he received the award for emergent leadership in recognition of his involvement in the grassroot level movement 'Parivartan' using right to information legislation in a campaign against government corruption.

(xii) Other Major Awards

432. Which state government confers the 'Basava Puraskara' award?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (d) : Basava Puraskara is an honor presented by government of Karnataka. The honor is introduced based on people's commitment to social changes and work for achieving strict concordance. It contain amount of 1 million, a memento and a citation.

433. Gandhi Peace Prize, to whom this annual award is given?

- (a) Only individuals
(b) Only institutions
(c) Individuals and Institutions
(d) Groups of Institutions

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Gandhi Peace Prize is an annual award given to individuals and institutions. The government of India launched the International Gandhi Peace prize in 1995 on occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Recently Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (known as Bangabandhu) was awarded by Gandhi Peace Prize 2020.

434. How much money is given to Rajiv Gandhi khel Ratna Award winner?

- (a) 25 Lakh (b) 7.5 Lakh
(c) 7 Lakh (d) 10 Lakh

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) The Prize money for the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award has been increased to whopping Rs. 25 lakh from 7.5 lakh.

While- Arjun Award – ₹15 lakh from ₹5 lakh
Dhronacharya (lifetime)– ₹15 lakh from ₹5 lakh
and (Regular) - ₹10 lakh from ₹5 lakh
Dhyan Chand Award - ₹10 lakh from ₹5 lakh

435. The Prime Minister in India after whom a sports award is named?

- (a) V.P Singh

- (b) P.V Narsimbha Rao
(c) Rajiv Gandhi
(d) Charan Singh

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) A sports award is named after prime minister Rajiv Gandhi in India.

436. Which of the following awards is given for outstanding performance in journalism?

- (a) Guru Raj Bhatta
(b) Indian Sahitya Academy
(c) Dadasaheb Phalke
(d) Ramnath Goenka

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Ramnath Goenka award is given for excellence in Journalism. It is one of the most prestigious awards in India in the field of journalism. This award have been held annually since 2006

437. Which of the following awards is awarded to Indian players for their lifelong contribution to the field of sports?

- (a) Dhyanchand Award
(b) Sardar Award
(c) Dronacharya Award
(d) Indira Gandhi Award

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Dhyanchand award is awarded to Indian players for their lifelong contribution to the field of sports. Instituted in 2002, the award is given only to the disciplines included in the events like Olympic games world cup along with cricket, indigenous games, and para Sports. First winner of this award is shahuraj Birajdar, Ashok Diwan, Aparna Ghosh.

438. Which award is given to the workers for their outstanding performance, innovation ability, productivity and indigenization contribution by exceptional courage and mental readiness in the field of performance?

- (a) Krish award
(b) Shram Award
(c) Padma Award
(d) Dronacharya Award

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) The prime Minister's Shram Award were instituted in 1975 by the Government of India. This national award is conferred on workers for outstanding contributions that improve productivity, innovation and indigenization, resulting in saving foreign exchange. This award is given in four (Shram Ratna, Shram Bhushan, Shram virangana and Shram SHREE/Devi) Categories.

439. Moortidevi Award for Excellence is given every year in which field?

- (a) Dance (b) Music
(c) Literature (d) Drama

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Moortidevi Award is an Indian literary award annually presented by the Bharatiya Jnanpith, a literary and research organization, to an author. As of 2019, Hindi writer and professor, Vishwanath Tiwari is most recent recipient of the award. This is the 33th Moortidevi Award.

440. Which award is awarded to the best performing university in the Inter-University tournament?

- (a) National sports promotion Award
- (b) Dronacharya Award
- (c) Arjuna Award
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy.

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad trophy is awarded to the best performing university in the Inter-University tournament. Government of India instituted 'Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy' award in 1956-57. In this award, the university is awarded a sum of Rs. 10 Lakh and second place university Rs. 5 Lakh and third place university is given Rs. 3 Lakh.

441. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy (MAKA) was instituted in year and awarded to the overall top performing Indian University in the Sports.

- (a) 1956-57
- (b) 1958-59
- (c) 1952-53
- (d) 1954-55

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

442. Which Union Ministry organizes National film award every year?

- (a) Culture and Tourism
- (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Youth Affairs
- (d) Information and Broadcasting

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The National film awards, presented by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in India to felicitate the best of Indian cinema censored in the year 1953. Ceremony took place at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 10 October 1954 and awards were given by the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

443. Which of the following awards is given for excellence in the field of literature?

- (a) Grammy Award
- (b) Pulitzer Award
- (c) Arjuna Award
- (d) Navlekhan Award

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Navlekhan Award is given for excellence in the field of literature.

- Grammy Award – Provided in the field of western music.
- Pulitzer Award – Provided in the field of Journalism and literature.
- Arjuna Award – Provided in the field of sports.

444. The Sahitya Akademi Award is given by the government of India for outstanding performance in which of the following fields?

- (a) Music
- (b) Sport
- (c) Literature
- (d) Innovation

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The Sahitya Akademi Award is a literary honor in India which Sahitya Akademi annually confers on writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit founded on 12 March 1954 and it is located in Rabindra Bhavan near Mandi House in Delhi. It supports 24 languages (22 Schedule language + English and Rajasthani).

445. The prestigious grammy award is given for excellence in which of the following fields?

- (a) Sports
- (b) Music
- (c) Politics
- (d) Social work

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) The grammy Award is an award presented by the recording academy to recognize achievements in the music held on May 4, 1959. The 62nd Annual grammy awards were held on January 26, 2020 at the staples center in los Angeles.

446. Which of the following Awards is associated with only Music?

- (a) Tagore
- (b) Oscar
- (c) Cannes
- (d) Grammy

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

447. Who was the first Indian shooter to receive the Arjuna Award?

- (a) Jaspal Rana
- (b) Maharaj Bhim Singh
- (c) Shyam Lal
- (d) Maharaja Karni Singh

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Maharaja Karni Singh was the first Indian shooter to receive the Arjuna Award. This award started in the year 1961. In price the winner of the award is given an Arjuna statue and ₹5 Lakh. by ministry of sports (GOI).

448. The Arjuna Award is given in the area of:

- (a) Military
- (b) Literature
- (c) Sports
- (d) Entertainment

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

449. Which award was instituted in 1961 by the Ministry of Sports, Government of India.

- (a) Arjuna (b) Murti Devi
(c) Vyas Samman (d) Tansen

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

450. Arjuna Award given by the Government of India for public achievement in which of the following fields?

- (a) Literature (b) Poverty alleviation
(c) Sports (d) Economics

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

451. Doctor B.C. Roy Award, instituted in 1962, is mainly given to eminent achievers primarily in which field?

- (a) Medical (b) Journalism
(c) Method (d) Sport

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Dr. B.C. Roy Award was instituted by Medical Council of India (MCI) in 1962. It is the highest medical honour of India, mainly given to achievers from medical field.

452. Kalidas Samman Award has been instituted by which state government?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh Government
(b) Maharashtra Government
(c) Chhatisgarh Government
(d) Rajasthan Government

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kalidas Samman is a prestigious arts award presented annually by the government of Madhya Pradesh in India. Kalidas Samman was first awarded in 1980. Kalidas Samman is one of the most notable arts and music awards. Kalidas Samman Award 2019 had given to Anil Rastogi in field of theater. In year 2021, Kalidas Samman was given to Nand Kishore Bhatt.

453. The famous award given for the popularization of science-Kalinga, is given by?

- (a) WHO (b) UNICEF
(c) UNESCO (d) UGC INDIA

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science is an award given by UNESCO for exceptional skill in presenting scientific ideas to lay people. It was created in 1952, following a donation from Biju Patnaik, Founder President of the Kalinga Foundation Trust in India.

454. Who among the following was the first Indian actress to receive an International Film Award?

- (a) Suchitra Sen (b) Meena Kumari
(c) Sridevi (d) Madhubala

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Actress Suchitra Sen was the first Indian actress to be bestowed with an award in an international film festival. The actress was the recipient of the Best Actress trophy at the Moscow Film Festival for her remarkable work in Saat Pake Bandha, a film that was released in 1963.

455. Who holds the record for winning the overall maximum National Film Awards?

- (a) Javed Akhtar (b) Shabana Azmi
(c) Ajay Devgan (d) Satyajit Ray

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Its Satyajit Ray with a whopping 32 wins across all categories (interestingly only 6 of which were for direction). He received Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1992.

456. The award given to the coaches of sports and games in India is:

- (a) Golden Boot (b) Vir Chakra
(c) Arjuna Award (d) Dronacharya Award

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Dronacharya Award is given to coaches as recognition for their contribution to a particular sport or for their role in an athlete's rise to the top. It was instituted in 1985. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 15 Lakh a bronze statue of Dronacharya and a scroll of honour.

457. The prestigious Dronacharya Award was instituted by the government of India in which year?

- (a) 1995 (b) 1965
(c) 1985 (d) 1975

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

458. Which award is bestowed upon coaches for producing medal Vinnners at prestigious international sport Events?

- (a) Arjuna Award
(b) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award
(c) Dronacharya Award
(d) Dhyan chand Award

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

459. The 'Borlaug Award' is given for outstanding work in the field of:

- (a) Agriculture and environment
(b) Films
(c) Medicine
(d) Sports

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Borlaug award the Indian scientist award for their research and contribution to the field of agriculture and the environment. This award was created in 1972 and named in honour of Nobel Laureates and the father of Green Revolution "Norman Borlaug". Norman Borlaug was awarded with the Nobel peace prize in 1970 for a lifetime of work to feed a hungry world.

5. International Organization

(i) United Nation Organisation

460. Which one of the following bodies are not Bretton Woods Institutions?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) World Trade Organisation
- (d) United Nations

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In July 1944, the Bretton Woods Conference was organized in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire United States under the guidance of Harry Dexter of the USA and John Maynard Keynes of England in which 44 countries were participated. The purpose of this conference was to regulate the international monetary system financial disorder. After conference, global institutions such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO) were established.

461. In which year did India join the United Nations?

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1947

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : R. Mudagiar signed memorandum to join UN on behalf of India. India is a charter member of the United Nations and participates in all of its specialized agencies and organizations.

462. UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations on 24th October

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1946
- (c) 1944
- (d) 1943

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : UN was founded as a successor to The League of Nations on 24th October 1945. UN predecessor the League of Nation was established by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and was disbanded in 1946. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. At present, there are 193 members of United Nation. It aims at maintaining international peace and security, protects human rights and promotes sustainable development and upholds international Law.

463. Who among the following is not the founder members of the United Nations?

- (a) USA
- (b) Cuba
- (c) Germany
- (d) France

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Germany is not the founder members of the United Nations.

464. Name the intergovernmental organization that promotes international cooperation?

- (a) NATO
- (b) UN
- (c) WHO
- (d) IGO

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

465. Which among these established in lieu of league of Nations?

- (a) Amnesty International
- (b) United Nations
- (c) World Bank
- (d) International Monetary Fund

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

466. The United Nations University is located in:

- (a) Beijing, China
- (b) Stockholm, Sweden
- (c) Tokyo, Japan
- (d) London, England

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The United Nations University (UNU) is the academic and research arm of the United Nations, Headquartered in Shibuya, Tokyo, Japan. The University was established in 1972 and formally began its activities in September 1975 following the signature of the permanent headquarters agreement between the United Nations and Japan. Its mission is to help resolve global issues related to human development and welfare through collaborative research and education.

467. Where is the headquarters of UNO?

- (a) New York
- (b) Wa.shington
- (c) Geneva
- (d) Vienna

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The United Nations Organization is headquartered in New York city and establishment of UNO is 24 October, 1945. The current head (Secretary General) of UNO is Antonio Guterres.

468. Which organisation is termed as 'a Child of War'?

- (a) UNICEF
- (b) UNESCO
- (c) League of Nations
- (d) UNO

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : League of Nations is the organisation often termed as "a child of war" as it was founded on 10 January 1920 following the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War, it ceased operations on 20 April 1946. In 1919 U.S. president Woodrow Wilson won the Nobel Peace Prize for his role as the leading architect of the League of Nations.

469. Which one among the following languages is one of the six official languages of the United Nations?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Japanese
- (c) Chinese
- (d) Urdu

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : There are six official languages of the UN. These are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The United Nations Secretariat uses two working languages : English and French.

470. The foundation day of the UN Charter was on:

- (a) 29th October 1946 (b) 20th October 1932
(c) 21th October 1950 (d) 24th October 1945

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Charter of the United Nations is the founding document of the United Nations. It was signed by 51 nations on 26 June 1945 in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. Recently, United Nations member states are the 193 sovereign states that are members of the United Nations (UN) and have equal representation in the UN General Assembly. The UN is the world's largest intergovernmental organization.

471. How many member countries did the UNO have on its formation in 1945?

- (a) 51 (b) 56
(c) 48 (d) 45

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

472. Identify the principal organ of the UN which got suspended in 1994?

- (a) International Court of Justice
(b) General Assembly
(c) Security Council
(d) Trusteeship Council

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The United Nations charter established the Trusteeship Council in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations and entrusted it with the task of overseeing the administration of the trust territories placed under the International Trusteeship system. The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations on 1 November 1994, a month after Palau's independence, the last remaining trust territory of the United Nations (UN).

473. FAO is a specialized agency that works on the behalf of UN. Choose its full form.

- (a) Fund for Agriculture Organization
(b) Food and Agriculture Organization
(c) Foreign Aviation Organization
(d) Foreign Agriculture Organization

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is the largest of the UN agencies. It was established in 1945 and its headquarters is in Rome, Italy.

474. The UN system is based on six principal organs. Which of the following organs does NOT come under it?

- (a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(b) The International Court of Justice
(c) The Economic and Social Council
(d) The UN Secretariat

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is not a part of the United Nations six principal organs. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Its headquarters is in the Rome, Italy. Other than this, the United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member states. Its mission and work guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding charter and implemented by its various organs and specialized agencies

The main organs of the UN are:

- (1) The General Assembly
- (2) The Economic and Social Council
- (3) The Trusteeship Council
- (4) The International Court of Justice
- (5) The UN Secretariat.
- (6) Trusteeship council (Suspended)

475. The United Nations has _____ principal organs.

- (a) 6 (b) 3
(c) 8 (d) 4

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

476. Which of the following is not a part of the UN?

- (a) The International Court of Justice
(b) The General Assembly
(c) The Security Council
(d) The State Council

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

477. United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) was founded in the year _____.

- (a) 1965 (b) 1945
(c) 1955 (d) 1960

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established on 22nd November, 1965. Its headquarters is in New York (USA). It has 170 member countries. Its main objective is to provide financial assistance to industrial extension programmes. Every year UNDP prepares 'Human Development Report'. UNDP help countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable human development, an approach to economic growth.

478. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Focuses on–

- (a) On Solutions to the Challenges of global development.
- (b) On developing countries.
- (c) On least development countries
- (d) On development countries

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

479. What is the full form of UNDP?

- (a) United Nations Digital Project
- (b) United Nations Digital Programme
- (c) United Nations Development Project
- (d) United Nations Development Programme

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

480. United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution in the year for establishing the UNIDO.

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1966

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : On 17 November, 1966, the United Nations General Assembly passed resolution 2152 (XXI) establishing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as an autonomous body within the United Nations. Its mission is to promote and accelerate the industrialization of developing countries.

481. Which treaty was imposed by the five nuclear weapon powers and five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the rest of the world in 1968?

- (a) Non Aligned Treaty
- (b) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- (c) North Atlantic treaty Organization
- (d) Non-Proliferation Treaty

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The NPT (Non- Proliferation Treaty) is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to promote co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament. The five nuclear weapon states are China, France, Russia, UK and the United States.

482. Generally in which month does the United Nations call its full General Assembly every year?

- (a) January
- (b) June
- (c) March
- (d) September

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : United Nations was established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief

deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. It is comprised of all 193 Members of the United Nations. UN call its full General Assembly generally in the month of September.

483. How many members are there in the Security Council of the UN as of October 2020?

- (a) 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members
- (b) 5 permanent and 5 non permanent members
- (c) 5 permanent members only
- (d) 10 permanent and 5 non permanent members

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : As of October 2020, there are 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members in the Security Council of the United Nations. The five permanent members are USA, Russia, Britain, France and China. Non-permanent members are elected for a term of two years. India, for the eighth time, has entered the UNSC, as a non-permanent member in 2021 and will stay on the council for two years i.e. 2021-22.

484. In the UN Security Council, there are:

- (a) 10 permanent and 5 non-permanent members
- (b) 5 permanent and 5 non-permanent members
- (c) 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members
- (d) 10 permanent and 10 non-permanent members

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

485. What is the term of Non-permanent members of UN Security Council?

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 4 years

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

486. Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?

- (a) Canada
- (b) China
- (c) India
- (d) Japan

ALP Stage -II 23.01.2019 (shift - II)

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

487. Which of the following countries is NOT a Permanent Member of the Security Council of United Nations ?

- (a) Russia
- (b) Canada
- (c) France
- (d) China

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

488. How many non-permanent members does the UN Security Council have?

- (a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 14 (d) 10

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

489. Where is the headquarters of United Nations Security Council located?

- (a) Chicago (b) New Jersey
(c) Boston (d) New York

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is headquartered at New York, USA.

490. Declared in the Stockholm Declarations, which of the following statements are related with United Nations Conference on Environment.

- (a) Creation of United Nation Environment Programme
(b) Cultural and natural Inheritance of world
(c) Intellectual property Right
(d) Unequal growth

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The United Nations environment programme was established by Maurice Strong, It's first director after the United Nations conference on the human environment in stockholm in 1972. UNEP is responsible for co-ordinating responses to environmental issue within the United Nation system.

491. International organisation that coordinates UN Environmental activities is:

- (a) United Nations Economic and Social Organisation
(b) United Nations Security Council
(c) United Nations Environment Protection Council
(d) United Nations Environment Programme

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

492. In which of the following cities, United Nations subsidiary regional headquarters is NOT opened?

- (a) Geneva (b) Nairobi
(c) Rome (d) Vienna

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The UN is headquartered in New York City and has other subsidiary regional offices in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, and The Hague. So, the option (c) is correct answer.

493. Kurt Waldheim, the fourth secretary general of the United Nations (UN) was the former president of which country?

- (a) Spain (b) Mexico
(c) Argentina (d) Austria

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Kurt Josef Waldheim born on 21 December 1918 and died on 14 June 2007 was an Austrian politician and diplomat. Waldheim was the fourth Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1972 to 1981, and President of Austria from 1986 to 1992.

494. The current secretary general of the United Nations belongs to which of these countries?

- (a) South Korea (b) India
(c) USA (d) Portugal

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five year, renewable term. The current Secretary-General, and the 9th occupant of the post, is Antonio Guterres of Portugal. He took office on 1 January 2017.

495. Where is the headquarters of United Nations system staff college located?

- (a) Turin (b) London
(c) Washington (d) Berlin

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) is a UN organization that serves the personnel of the United Nations and its affiliates via interagency training and learning. the headquarters of this organization is located in Turin, Italy. The college was formally created by general assembly on 20 December, 2002.

496. Which is not an agency of United Nations?

- (a) Red Cross international Committee
(b) International Labour Organization
(c) World Health Organization
(d) Food and Agriculture Organization

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Major specialized agencies and related organs of the UN include the International Labour Organisation (ILO) established in 1919 and headquartered in Geneva, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) established in 1945 and headquartered in Rome, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) established in 1945 and headquartered in Paris, and the World Health Organization (WHO) established in 1948 and headquartered in Geneva.

497. What is the full form of the abbreviation UPU which is related with United Nations?

- (a) Universal Paid Union
(b) Universal Private Union
(c) Universal Postal Union
(d) Universal Plane Union

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : UPU stands for Universal Postal Union. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations that aims to organize and improve postal service throughout the world and to ensure international collaboration in this area.

498. The United Nations adopted the 'Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States' in _____.

- (a) December 1974 (b) December 1976
(c) December 1980 (d) December 1977

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The General Assembly of United Nations adopted resolution 3281 (XXIX) containing the "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" on 12 December 1974, by 115 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions.

499. Which one of the following major organs of the United Nations is not located in New York?

- (a) Economic and Social Council
(b) Secretariat
(c) Trusteeship Council
(d) International Court of Justice

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in Hague (Netherlands). It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York.

500. The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is situated in:

- (a) Vienna (b) Geneva
(c) New York (d) Hague

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question

501. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has five permanent members.
(b) The United Nations (UN) has six official languages.
(c) The term of a judge in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is five years.
(d) The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has fifteen judges.

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The International Court of Justice (ICJ) consists of 15 Judges elected for nine year terms by the Security Council and the General Assembly. Five seats come up for election every three years there is no bar on consecutive terms. According to article 2 of the ICJ statute, the judges are "independent" and "elected" regardless of their nationality.

502. For how many years are the judges elected in the International Court of Justice?

- (a) 7 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 9

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

503. Maintenance of International Peace and Security is the main purpose of which of the following Units/Organizations?

- (a) WTO (b) WHO
(c) UNO (d) NATO

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The UNO (United Nations Organisation) was founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

504. Whose statement is the following?

"The United Nations was formed not to take humanity to Heaven, but to save it from Hell".

- (a) Dag Hammarskjold (b) Trygve Lie
(c) U Thant (d) Kurt Walsheim

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjöld was a Swedish economist and diplomat who served as the second Secretary-General of the United Nations from April 1953 until his death in a plane crash in September 1961. He said that the UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell".

505. Who was the first UN Secretary-General?

- (a) Kofi A Annan (b) U Thant
(c) Trygve Lie (d) Dag Hammarskjold

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : On 1st February 1946, Trygve Halvdan Lie of Norway was elected the first Secretary-General of the United Nations. He was formally installed by the General Assembly at its 22nd meeting on 2 February 1946. The General Assembly on 1 November 1950, continued Mr. Lie in office for a further three years from 1 February 1951. He resigned as Secretary-General of the United Nations in November 1952.

506. The first secretary-General of the United Nations was related to which of these countries?

- (a) Finland (b) Sweden
(c) Portugal (d) Norway

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

507. Who was the first secretary-General of the United Nations Organization (UNO)?

- (a) U Thant (b) Trygve Lie
(c) Kurt Waldheim (d) Dag Hammarskjold

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The first secretary-general of United Nations Organization was Trygve Lie of Norway.

508. The headquarters of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is located at:

- (a) Johannesburg, South Africa
(b) Mandaluyong, Philippines

- (c) Madrid, Spain
- (d) Frankfurt, Germany

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. UNWTO headquarters are based in Madrid, Spain since 1976.

509. The headquarters of the UNEP is located at:

- (a) Johannesburg, South Africa
- (b) Mandaluyoung, Philippines
- (c) Frankfurt, Germany
- (d) Nairobi, Kenya

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the global authority that sets the environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. It was founded in June 1972 as a result of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Its headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya.

510. Which UN body directly deals with reproductive health of population?

- (a) WIPO
- (b) UNDP
- (c) UNFPA
- (d) IFAD

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), formerly the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, is a UN agency aimed at improving reproductive and maternal health worldwide. Its work includes developing national healthcare strategies and protocols, increasing access to birth control, and leading campaigns against child marriage, gender-based violence, obstetric fistula, and female genital mutilation. The agency began operations in 1969 as the United Nations Fund For Population Activities under the administration of the United Nations Development Fund. Its headquarter situated in New York.

511. Who was the UNO's first Secretary-General from the African continent?

- (a) Kurt Waldheim
- (b) Winston Churchill
- (c) Boutros Boutros- Ghali
- (d) Dag Hammarskjold

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Boutros Boutros- Ghali, was an Egyptian scholar and statesman, secretary general of the UN from January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1996.

512. Who was the UNO's first Secretary-General from the African continent?

- (a) Winston Churchill
- (b) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

- (c) Kurt Waldheim
- (d) Dag Hammarskjold

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

513. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was created in _____ for rural poverty reduction in developing Countries.

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1977
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1980

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is an international financial institution and specialized agency of UN that works to address poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries. It focuses solely on rural economies and food security. It was established in December 1977. Its headquarters is in Rome, Italy.

514. Who was the secretary of UNO between the year 1997-2006?

- (a) Kofi Annan
- (b) U-Thant
- (c) Ban ki-Moon
- (d) Trivgi Li

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(a): Kofi Annan (Ghana) held office of Secretary-General of UNO from January 1997 to December 2006.

515. Which country's President suggested the name 'United Nations'?

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Russia
- (d) United States of America

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The name 'United Nations', coined by United States of America's President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945.

516. When was the name 'United Nations' coined?

- (a) 1 January 1942
- (b) 1 January 1947
- (c) 1 January 1945
- (d) 1 January 1943

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

517. Which UN organisation deals with illicit trafficking and drug abuse?

- (a) UNICEF
- (b) UNODC
- (c) UNFPA
- (d) UNEP

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a UN body established in 1997. It is a nodal body focusing on trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs crime prevention and criminal justice.

518. The current (as on October 2020) United Nations Emblem was approved on 7 December 1946. What do the olive branches in the emblem symbolise?

- (a) Feeling of pride when associated with the UN
- (b) The area of concern of the United Nations
- (c) Peace throughout the world
- (d) The National symbol of the nation where the UN is headquartered

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The emblem consists of a map of the world on a polar azimuthally equidistant projection surrounded by two olive branches. These two symbols speak for themselves: the olive branch is a symbol of peace, while the world map represents the Organization in its quest to attain world peace.

519. How many times has India been elected as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council till Oct, 2020?

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Eight (8) times has India been elected as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council till Oct, 2020.

520. How many organizations are part of the United Nations in India?

- (a) 22
- (b) 28
- (c) 12
- (d) 26

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : There are 26 organisations of UN which are working in India.

521. Who has been selected as the 193rd member of the UN?

- (a) South Sudan
- (b) France
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Colombia

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : South Sudan is the latest (193rd) member of UN. Antonio Guterres is the present Secretary –General of United Nations.

522. Which of the following is not a consumer right defined in the United Nations consumer bill?

- (a) The right to choose
- (b) The right to safety
- (c) The right to contest
- (d) The right to redress

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) The consumer right as defined in the United Nations consumer bill does not include the right to contest president John F. Kennedy spoke of eight rights in this bill that are right to basic needs. Right to safety, Right to Information. Right to choose, right to representation, right to redress, right to consumer education and right to healthy environment. World consumer rights day is celebrated on 15 March. United Nations (UN) is established in 24 October 1945.

523. What is the full form of UNITAR?

- (a) United nations Institute for Transport and agriculture Research
- (b) United Nations Institutive for total agriculture readiness
- (c) United Nations Institute for Training and research
- (d) United Nations Institutive for Transport Readiness

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (Unitar is a dedicated training arm of the United Nations system. UNITAR was founded in 11 December 1963 and headquarters are based in Geneva, Switzerland.

524. The Geneva II Conference was an international peace conference backed the United Nations, It was held to decided the future of which country?

- (a) Iran
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Iraq
- (d) Syria

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) The Geneva II Conference was an international peace conference backed by the United Nations, it was held to decided the future of syria with the aim of ending the syrian civil war. The conference took place on 22 January 2014 in Montreux, on 23-31-January 2014 in Geneva (Switzerland), again on 10-15-February 2014.

525. What is the full form of IMO?

- (a) International Monetary organization
- (b) India Meteorological organization
- (c) International Maritime organization
- (d) Indian Monetary Organization.

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the United Nations specialized agency with responsibility for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships. The IMO was established on 17 March 1948 and headquartered in London, United Kingdom. The secretary general of IMO is Kitack Lim

526. Headquarters of International Maritime Organization (IMO) is located at:

- (a) Geneva
- (b) Washington
- (c) New York
- (d) London

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

527. Which of the following is NOT a correct pair of a UN organ and its headquarters?

- (a) The International Court of Justice (ICJ) - The Hague

- (b) World Health Organization (WHO) - New York
- (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - Paris
- (d) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - Vienna

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : United Nations organs and their headquarters:
 * International Court of Justice (ICJ)- The Hague, Netherlands
 * The World Health Organization (WHO)- Geneva, Switzerland
 * The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - Paris, France.
 * The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - Vienna, Austria.

(ii) World Health Organisation

528. Where is the headquarters of World Health Organization (WHO)?

- (a) South Africa (b) France
- (c) America (d) Switzerland

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) WHO (World Health Organization) headquarters is situated in, Geneva, (Switzerland). This institute was established on 7 April 1948. The objective of this organization is to increase the level of health of world's people.

529. _____ is the UN specialized agency which directs and co-ordinates health related matters internationally.

- (a) UNDP (b) UNESCO
- (c) WHO (d) WFP

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations which directs and co-ordinates and responsible for international public health. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland and was established on 7 April 1948. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus is currently Director - General of WHO. 7 April is celebrated as World Health day.

530. Which of the following is the headquarters of World Health Organization?

- (a) New York (b) Paris
- (c) Vienna (d) Geneva

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

531. WHO rules and prevention of Non-communicable disease is?

- (a) Be Healthy, Be Mobile
- (b) MD Resolution
- (c) Airstrip One
- (d) MM Mobile

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Be Healthy, Be Mobile is a Joint initiative from World Health Organisation (WHO) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU). It is an initiative to prevent & control Non-communicable diseases.

532. In which year India was declared polio-free by World Health Organisation?

- (a) 2012 (b) 2000
- (c) 2014 (d) 2008

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The World Health Organisation (WHO) presented official certification to India for its 'Polio free' status on 27 March 2014.

(iii) World Trade Organisation

533. Select the option that shows the correct match of an organization and its headquarters.

- (a) WHO– Paris
- (b) GATT– Geneva
- (c) INTERPOL– Washington D.C.
- (d) ESRO– Brussels

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Organization	Headquarters	Established
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948
The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	Lyon, France	1923
European Space Research Organisation (ESRO)	Paris, France	1964

534. WTO is a global organization. Which of the following statements regarding WTO is incorrect.

- (a) Its full form is World Transport Organization
- (b) It deals with the rules of trade between nations
- (c) Nagozi Okonjo Iweala of Nigeria is the seventh director general of the organization.
- (d) Its apex decision-making body is the Ministerial Assembly

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : World Trade Organization is an international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was created in 1947. WTO began operations on 1st January,

1995. The WTO has 164 members and 23 observer governments. WTO is dominated by its highest authority, the ministerial conference, composed of representatives of all WTO members. In February 2021, Nigeria's Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala was appointed as 7th Director General of the WTO.

535. Which of the following organisations deals with formulation and implementation of global trade?

- (a) ILO (b) WTO
(c) WHO (d) IMF

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

536. WTO sets the rules for:

- (a) Terrorism (b) Global trade
(c) Global tour & travel (d) Environment

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

537. What does World Trade Organization (WTO) promote?

- (a) Unilateral trade
(b) Financial support
(c) Global peace
(d) Multi-lateral trade

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

538. Since July 2016, World Trade Organization (WTO) has _____ members.

- (a) 161 (b) 162
(c) 164 (d) 163

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : It's member countries are 164.

539. When was WTO (World Trade Organization) established?

- (a) 1995 (b) 1983
(c) 1948 (d) 1999

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

540. The formation of World Trade Organisation (WTO) was preceded by :

- (a) General Agreement on Trade in Services
(b) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
(c) Multilateral Trade Agreement
(d) General Agreement on Intellectual Property

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs was started in 1944 in Bretton Woods Conference . It is a precursor of World Trade Organization.

541. GATT was established to regulate world trade in 1948. GATT stands for:

- (a) Gradual Aggregate of Tariffs and Trade
(b) Gradual Agreement of Tariffs and Trade

- (c) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
(d) Gradual Agreement of Tariffs and Trade

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question

542. Which organization has been the successor of GATT?

- (a) UNCTAD (b) ILO
(c) WTO (d) ECOSOC

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question

543. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into existence in the year :

- (a) 1950 (b) 1995
(c) 1945 (d) 1948

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed by 23 countries in October 1947, after World War II and became law on Jan 1, 1948. The purpose of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was to make International Trade easier. World Trade Organization (WTO) replaced the GATT on 1 January, 1995.

544. Irish diplomat and former Director General of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (Now WTO) is _____ who is called father of globalization.

- (a) Peter Sutherland (b) Ken Rutherford
(c) Peter Gilmore (d) Kiefer Sutherland

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Irish diplomat and former Director General of GATT (Now WTO) is Peter Sutherland who is called "Father of Globalization". WTO (World Trade Organization) was established on 1 Jan 1995 by replacing the GATT. It's headquarters is situated in Geneva Switzerland.

545. World Trade Organization was constituted under _____ agreement on January 1, 1995.

- (a) Asean free trade agreement
(b) Trans-pacific partnership
(c) Marrakesh Agreement
(d) Comprehensive Economic partnership

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) WTO is an international organization set up in 1995 by a replacing the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) under the Marrakesh Agreement. It is the only global International organization dealing with the International trade between nations.

546. Where is the headquarters of World Trade Organization?

- (a) England (b) America
(c) Switzerland (d) France

RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

(iv) United Nations International Children's Emergency Found (UNICEF)

547. Which agency was created by the United Nations to provide emergency food and health care to children and mothers in the countries affected by World War II?
- (a) UNICEF (b) UNESCO
(c) WHO (d) IMF

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): UNICEF was created by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 57 (1) on 11 December 1946 to provide emergency food and healthcare to children's and mother's in the countries which are affected by World War II. It's headquaters is in New York, USA. In 1965, the organisation got Nobel Peace Prize and in 1989 got the Indira Gandhi Peace Prize.

548. Where is the headquarters of UNICEF situated?
- (a) Washington (b) Paris
(c) Zurich (d) New York

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

(v) UNESCO

549. Which of the United Nation's organization has International Institute of Education Planning at Paris as its part?
- (a) UNICEF (b) UNESCO
(c) UNU (d) ILO

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is an international organization that promotes education, science and culture. UNESCO was founded on November 16, 1945. It has the International institute of Educational planning in Paris as its part. UNESCO'S International Institute For Educational planning was-founded in Paris, France, in 1963.

550. The Headquarter of UNESCO is in:
- (a) Washington D.C.
(b) New York
(c) London
(d) Paris

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question

551. How many sites in India have been declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO?
- (a) 25 (b) 7
(c) 32 (d) 18

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The time when the above question was asked, the number of World Heritage Sites in India were 32 by UNESCO in which 25 cultural sites and 7 natural sites. Presently there are 40 World Heritage Sites located in India. These include 32 cultural sites, 7 natural sites and 1 mixed-criteria site. India has the sixth largest number of sites in the world. Italy have highest World Heritage Sites with 58 and followed by China with 56 sites.

552. Where is the headquarters of UNESCO located?
- (a) Mascow (b) New York
(c) London (d) Paris

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) UNESCO is established in 1945 and headquartered in Paris. Director-General of UNESCO is Audrey Azoulay.

553. Which of the following plans was started by the central government in 2015 to take care of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites and to make these sites economically viable?
- (a) UDAY (b) HRIDAY
(c) AMRUT (d) Smart City

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Objective of HRIDAY (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana) is to preserve character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development by exploring various avenues including involving private sector. Specific objectives are planning, development and implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure. Government of India, was launched this scheme on 21st January, 2015.

554. What is the full form of UNESCO ?
- (a) United Nations Economic Settlement Committee
(b) United Nations Economic, Social and Communal Organization
(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(d) United Nations Employment Scheme Concering Organization

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : UNESCO, acronym for United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, is a specialized agency of the UN.

555. Which of the following is not an UNESCO's World Heritage Sites (India)?
- (a) Char Minar (b) Red Fort
(c) Taj Mahal (d) Elephanta Caves

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : A Word Heritage site is a place that is listed by UNESCO for its special cultural or physical significance. The list of World Heritage, sites is maintained by the international "World Heritage Programme" administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. There are 40 World Heritage Sites in India, which include 32 cultural, seven natural and 1 mixed sites. In the above options, Char Minar is not included in this list.

556. Which of the following is NOT listed in UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India?

- (a) Sun Temple, Konark
 (b) Group of Monuments located in Mandu, Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Agra Fort
 (d) Fatehpur Sikri

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Group of Monuments located in Mandu, Madhya Pradesh, is not included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site's.

• Agra Fort, Ajanta caves, Fatehpur Sikri, Ellora Caves, Sun Temple (Konark), Jaipur city etc. are listed in UNESCO World Heritage sites in India.

There are currently 1,154 UNESCO World Heritage Sites all over the world.

557. Where is the UNESCO World Heritage Site, Kandariya Mahadev temple located?

- (a) Khajuraho (b) Bhubaneswar
 (c) Mahabalipuram (d) Mandsour

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : UNESCO World Heritage Site, the temple of Kandaria Mahadev is located in Khajuraho. This temple is the best among all the temples of Khajuraho in terms of art technique, construction process grandeur etc. The monuments of the Khajuraho group belong to the Chandela dynasty. The temples are related to Jain and Hindu religions.

558. Which of the following monuments belongs to UNESCO's List of World heritage Sites in India?

- (a) Vaishno Devi (b) Khajuraho
 (c) Krimchi Temple (d) Akshardham Temple

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

559. As per UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India, identify the incorrect pair as per the year of inclusion.

- (a) Agra Fort (UP)-1983
 (b) Red Fort, Delhi-2007
 (c) Sanchi Stupa (MP)-1988
 (d) Fatehpur Sikri (UP)-1986

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Name of Heritage Sites	State	Year
Agra Fort	UP	1983
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Taj Mahal	UP	1983
Lal Quila (Red fort)	Delhi	2007
Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha	1984
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	MP	1989

560. As of Jan 2021, how many UNESCO World Heritage Sites does India have?

- (a) 18 (b) 41
 (c) 38 (d) 52

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : As of January 2021, India has 38 sites. But as of 27 July 2021, number of sites became 40. 39th – Rudreshwara Temple (Ramappa), Telangana. 40th – Dholavira (Gujarat).

561. Name the caves found in Western India on the Island of Gharapuris which received the UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 1987.

- (a) Elephanta Caves (b) Khajuraho Caves
 (c) Ellora Caves (d) Ajanta Caves

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Elephanta Caves are located in western India on the Island of Gharapuri, 11 km from Mumbai. In 1987, the restored Elephanta Caves were designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is currently maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

562. Which place in India has been chosen as a UNESCO world heritage site in 2018?

- (a) Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai
 (b) Lalbagh Botanical Garden, Bangalore
 (c) Konark Sun Temple, Odisha
 (d) Dachigam National Park, Srinagar

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai became the UNESCO World Heritage site in 2018.

563. Which of the following is NOT included in UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in India?

- (a) Khajuraho (b) Bhimbetka
 (c) Sanchi (d) Anand Bhavan

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Khajuraho, Bhimbetka and Sanchi are in the World Heritage Sites list. The Anand Bhavan is a historic house museum in Prayagraj which is not listed in UNESCO World Heritage Site.

564. Which among the following is Not a UNESCO World Heritage Site ?

- (a) Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad
 (b) Rani ki vav, Patan
 (c) Jantar Mantar, New Delhi
 (d) Sun Temple, Konark

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : There are 40 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India → 32 cultural, 7 natural and 1 mixed property. Jantar Mantar, New Delhi is not a UNESCO World Heritage Site among answer's choices. The Oldest World Heritage Site in India is Ajanta Caves (2nd century BC to the 6th Century AD).

565. Which of the following Indian cities was given the status of the first World Heritage City by UNESCO?

- (a) Hampi (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Jaipur (d) Hyderabad

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) On July 8, 2017, during the 41st meeting of the World Heritage Committee, the historic city of Ahmedabad, was announced to be included in the World Heritage List. It is the first city in India to be ranked in the World Heritage List. The city of Jaipur in Rajasthan has been included in this list in June 2019.

566. Which Indian city was included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network in 2017 for its rich musical tradition?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Lucknow
(c) Chennai (d) Bengaluru

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) UNESCO has included Chennai in the list of creative cities network. Chennai has been roped in to contribute to the rich tradition of music. Under this, cities are selected in seven fields - handicrafts, folk art, design, film, cooking, literature, music and media arts. There are six Indian city in Creative City Network- Jaipur (2015), Varanasi (2015), Chennai (2017), Mumbai (2019), Hyderabad (2019) and Srinagar (2021).

567. What is the name of the city recently included in the Creative City Network for contribution to music by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Bengaluru
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of above question.

(vi) BRICS

568. Which was the last country to join BRICS?

- (a) China (b) India
(c) Russia (d) South Africa

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Originally the first four were grouped as BRIC and South Africa was invited to join BRIC in December 2010, after which the group adopted the acronym BRICS. Hence South Africa was the last country to join BRICS. During the sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza (2014) the leaders signed the Agreement Establishing the New development Bank (NDB) as BRICS bank. It is headquartered in Shanghai and the present president of the NDB is Marcos Prado Trojjo from Brazil.

569. Which country does the letter 'B' represents in the BRICS?

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Belgium
(c) Brazil (d) Bahrain

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Brazil does the letter 'B' represents in the BRICS.

570. BRICS Development Bank is now renamed as-

- (a) Asian Development bank
(b) World bank
(c) New Development Bank
(d) New BRICS Bank

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

571. What are the BRIC Countries?

- (a) Brazil, Russia, India And Canada
(b) Britain, Russia, India and Canada
(c) Brazil, Russia, India and China
(d) Britain, Russia, India and China

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

572. Which country out of the following is NOT a member of the BRICS group?

- (a) South Africa (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Brazil (d) India

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

573. Which of the following is a member of BRICS?

- (a) Bhutan (b) Canada
(c) Brazil (d) Indonesia

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

(vii) INTERPOL

574. The International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC), predecessor to INTERPOL was founded at _____ in 1923.

- (a) NewYork (b) Geneva
(c) Washington (d) Vienna

RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) was established in 1923 in Vienna. Now it is headquartered in Lyon, France. In 1956 the ICPC ratified a new constitution under which it was renamed the International Criminal Police Cooperation and Crime Central. It is the world's largest International Police Organization with 194 member countries.

575. INTERPOL has its headquarters in _____.

- (a) Germany (b) France
(c) Switzerland (d) Spain

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

576. Where is the headquarters of Interpol?

- (a) Paris (b) London
(c) Lyon (d) Brussels

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

(viii) SAARC

577. Where is the headquarters of SAARC Development Fund (SDF) established by SAARC nations?

- (a) Kathmandu, Nepal (b) Dhaka, Bangladesh
(c) Thimphu, Bhutan (d) Mumbai, India

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The SAARC Development Fund (SDF) was established in 2005. It is the umbrella financial institution of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The SDF Secretariat based in Thimphu, Bhutan undertakes and implements projects and programmes under three windows: Social, Economic and Infrastructure in fulfillment of the greater developmental goals of the SAARC region.

Note : South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and political organization of eight countries in South Asia. It was established in 1985 when the Heads of State of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka formally adopted the charter.

578. What does the abbreviation SAARC stand for:

- (a) South Asian African Railway Corporation
(b) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
(c) South Australian Asian Regional Cooperation
(d) South American African Regional Conference

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question

579. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of SAARC?

- (a) Nepal (b) Afghanistan
(c) Pakistan (d) Malaysia

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

580. How many countries are members of SAARC?

- (a) Eight (b) Four
(c) Seven (d) Five

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

581. Which of the following country is a member of SAARC?

- (a) China (b) Myanmar
(c) Mauritius (d) Afghanistan

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

582. In 1987, The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established Secretariat in

- (a) Dhaka (b) New Delhi
(c) Kathmandu (d) Islamabad

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

583. Where and when was SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) formed?

- (a) Pakistan, 1981 (b) Bangladesh, 1985
(c) Sri Lanka, 1988 (d) India, 1987

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

(ix) OPEC

584. Which of the following organization's headquarters is not correct matched?

- (a) UNICEF -New York
(b) OPEC - Zurich
(c) World Bank - Washington
(d) NATO - Brussels

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Organization	Year of Establishment	Headquarters
UNICEF(United Nations Children's Fund)	1946	New York, United States
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)	1960	Vienna, Austria
World Bank	1944	Washington DC, United States
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)	1949	Brussels, Belgium

585. Which country is NOT a member of OPEC?

- (a) Algeria (b) Venezuela
(c) Nigeria (d) Kenya

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an acronym. It is a permanent intergovernmental organization created at the Baghdad Conference in September, 1960 by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. It has since 1965 been headquartered in Vienna, Austria. Currently it has 13 members. Kenya is not a member state of OPEC. OPEC is a cartel that aim to manage the supply of oil in the world market in an effort to set the price of oil in the world market.

586. Where is the headquarters of OPEC located?

- (a) Geneva (b) Brussels
(c) Vienna (d) Zurich

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

587. What does OPEC stand for?

- (a) Oil Producing and Exporting Countries
(b) Oil Products of Exporting Countries
(c) Oil Products and Exergy Conservation
(d) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

588. Which of the following countries is a member of OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)?

- (a) Brazil
(b) Japan
(c) The Democratic Republic of the Congo
(d) India

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

589. Which among the following organizations is the best example of an agreement between oligopolists?

- (a) WHO (b) UNESCO
(c) UNO (d) OPEC

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the question

(x) ILO

590. In which year was the International Labour Organisation (ILO) established?

- (a) 1921 (b) 1931
(c) 1919 (d) 1909

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : International Labour Organization (ILO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is the only tripartite UN agency. Established in 1919 by the treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League of Nations. ILO brings together governments, employers and workers representative of 187 member states, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and man. Its headquarters situated in Geneva, Switzerland.

591. International Labour Organization was founded on

- (a) 15 November 1947 (b) 14 December 1946
(c) 28 June 1919 (d) 14 December 1945

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

592. Which of the following UN agencies promotes International Labour Rights?

- (a) IMF (b) IMO (c) ILO (d) ICAO

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

593. Where is the headquarters of International Labour Organisation (ILO) located?

- (a) Geneva, Switzerland
(b) Washington DC, USA
(c) Lyon, France
(d) Helsinki, Finland

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

(xi) NATO

594. What is the name of the intergovernmental military alliance between 30 European and North American countries?

- (a) The International Military Collaboration
(b) The International Military Fund
(c) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
(d) The World Militia Organization

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 27 European countries, 2 North American countries, and 1 Eurasian country. The organization implements North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949. Its headquarters is situated in Brussels, Belgium.

595. Where is the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) situated?

- (a) Lisbon (b) Madrid
(c) Brussels (d) Ottawa

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

596. What kind of organisation is NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)?

- (a) Intergovernmental Military Alliance
(b) Technology Exchange and Development group
(c) Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation group
(d) Cultural Cooperation and Development Organization

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

597. Which of the following organisations is India NOT a member?

- (a) G20
(b) United Nations (UN)
(c) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
(d) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : India is not a member of the NATO. India is a member of SCO, UN and G20.

(xii) World Bank and International Monetary Fund

598. The headquarters of which of the following international organizations is situated in Washington DC?

- (a) IMF (b) ECB
(c) OECD (d) ILO

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :	
International Organization	Headquarters
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington, D.C.
European Central Bank (ECB)	Frankfurt, Germany
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Paris, France
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland

599. The headquarters of the World Bank is situated at:

- (a) The Hague, Netherland
(b) Washington DC, USA
(c) London, UK
(d) Paris, France

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to the government of low and middle income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. It is formed in 1944 and its headquarter is situated in Washington DC, USA.

600. When was the World Bank founded?

- (a) After the Second World War
(b) During the First World War
(c) Before the First World War
(d) During the Second World War

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The World Bank was founded in July, 1944 during the World War II.

601. Which of the following countries is not a member of the World Bank Group?

- (a) Canada (b) China
(c) USA (d) Cuba

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : 189 countries are the member of World Bank while Cuba is not the member of World Bank.

602. IBRD and IDA are the part of:

- (a) United Nations
(b) International Monetary Fund

- (c) International Labour Organization
(d) World Bank

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA) are the part of World Bank group.

603. IMF and World Bank were formed in 1944. In which city is their headquarters located?

- (a) Vienna (b) Geneva
(c) Washington DC (d) New York

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established on 22 July 1944 in the Bretton woods Conference, New Hampshire, United States, originally with 45 members and came into existence on 27 December 1945. Its headquarters is in Washington, D.C., US.

604. Which of the following is NOT a function of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?

- (a) Monitoring the financial and economic policies of its member countries
(b) Providing loans to countries that find it difficult to meet their international payments
(c) Assisting mainly low and middle income countries to effectively manage their economies
(d) Creating innovative business models to increase the wealth of its member countries

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : International Monetary Fund (IMF) do not create innovative business models to increase the wealth of its members countries. IMF is an organization of 190 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

605. Which of the following institutions supported Neeranchal National Watershed Project to improve watershed management program?

- (a) ADB (b) World Bank
(c) WHO (d) FAO of the UN

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The World Bank has supported the Neeranchal National Watershed Project to improve the watershed management program. The objective of this project is to provide technical support for the adoption of technologies outcomes of communities in selected sites. The number of beneficiary states under this project is Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana.

606. In which year was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), better known as the World Bank, established to help Europe recover from the devastation of World War II?

- (a) 1944 (b) 1947
(c) 1946 (d) 1945

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was founded in anticipation of the end of World War II, during the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944, a gathering of the 44 Allied Nations of the Second World War meant to establish the post-war global financial order. Along with establishing a new global monetary policy regime, the Bretton Woods Conference was also where the International Monetary Fund and the IBRD were formed.

607. In which conference were The World Bank and its Associate institution the International Monetary Fund established by the United Nations?

- (a) Bretton Woods Conference
(b) U.N. Conference on Trade and Employment
(c) International Conference on Financing for Development
(d) Atlantic Conference

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

608. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is commonly known as:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
(b) World Bank
(c) State Bank of India
(d) International Monetary fund

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

609. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the world Bank was established in which years.

- (a) 1945 (b) 1943
(c) 1944 (d) 1946

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

610. When did the International Monetary fund came into existence?

- (a) 1945 (b) 1952
(c) 1950 (d) 1948

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) IMF was founded on 22 July 1944, at the Bretten Woods Conference. It formally came into existence on 27 December 1945.

It's headquarter is situated in Washington D.C. It's working is to fast global monetary co-operation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

611. In reference of International monetary transaction, what is the full form of IMF?

- (a) International Monetary
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) Indian Monetary Form

- (d) International Monitoring Fund

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

612. The headquarters of International monetary fund situated in which country?

- (a) China (b) America
(c) Canada (d) Singapore

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

613. Where is the world bank headquarters is situated.

- (a) Russia (b) U.S.A.
(c) Japan (d) England

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) World Bank headquarters is situated in Washington DC, United States. It was founded on July 1944 in Bretton Woods Conference along with the International Monetary Fund. It's objective is to provide loan and grants to government of low-and middle income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects.

(xiii) ASEAN

614. Which of the following is one of the founding countries of ASEAN?

- (a) India (b) Malaysia
(c) Australia (d) Cambodia

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Association of South east Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an organisation formed by the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore in 1967 to promote economic growth, peace, security, social progress and cultural development in the Southeast Asian region.

615. Which one of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)?

- (a) It stated with the three original member countries
(b) ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok
(c) According to the information received till 2019, the number of its member countries is ten
(d) One of the objectives of the organization is to accelerate economic development, social progress and cultural development in the region

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : With respect to the ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations), statement in option (a) is wrong because the founding fathers of ASEAN are, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. ASEAN is a regional organization which was established to promote political and social stability amid rising tensions among the Asia-pacific's post-colonial states.

616. India is not a member of which of these groups?

- (a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- (b) Association off South-East Asian Nations
- (c) Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- (d) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Among the following, India is not a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations(ASEAN). ASEAN consists of 10 member countries viz. Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- Headquarters: Jakarta, Indonesia
- Founded: 8 August 1967, Bangkok, Thailand

617. Which among the following countries is NOT the member of ASEAN?

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Singapore
- (d) India

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question

(xiv) Other Major Organizations & Institutions

618. Where is the headquarters of the International Civil aviation Organisation (ICAO) situated?

- (a) Lisbon
- (b) Ottawa
- (c) Madrid
- (d) Montreal

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : International Civil Aviation Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, located at Montreal, Canada, established in 1947, is headquartered in Montreal, Canada. Its current head is Raymond Benjamin Please note that IATA (International Air Transport Association) is also located in Montreal.

619. The International Court of Justice is located in

- (a) The Hague
- (b) Austria
- (c) New York
- (d) Washington

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Institutions	Headquarters
International Court of Justice	The Hague
United Nations	NewYork
World Bank	Washington DC
IMF	Washington DC
OPEC	Vienna (Austria)

620. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?

- (a) Paris
- (b) Washington D.C.

- (c) New York
- (d) The Hague

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : International Court of Justice is a significant organ of the United Nations. It was formulated through UN Charter in 1945. It has total 193 member countries. The headquarters of ICJ is in the Hague, Netherlands.

621. Where is the headquarters of NASA.

- (a) New York
- (b) Washington D.C.
- (c) Boston
- (d) Texas

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The headquarter of NASA is Washington D.C.

622. Reuters is a news agency. Where is its headquarters located ?

- (a) U.K.
- (b) U.S.A.
- (c) Australia
- (d) India

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a)

Country	News Agency
U.K.	- Reuters
Australia	- Australian Associated Press
India	- Press Trust of India, Samachar Bharati, United News of India (UNI).

Reuters is an international news organization owed by Thomson Reuters, and it is the largest news agency of the world. The agency was established in London in 1851 by German born Paul Reuter.

623. The Headquarter of International Renewable Energy Agency is situated at _____.

- (a) Abu Dhabi
- (b) Singapore
- (c) Jakarta
- (d) Jeddah

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organisation mandated to facilitate co-operation, advance knowledge and promote the adoption and sustainable use of renewable energy. It was founded in 2009 and it's headquarter is in Masdar, Abu Dhabi.

624. In which city is the headquarters of the International Rice Research Institute located?

- (a) New York
- (b) Los Banos
- (c) Rome
- (d) Paris

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The headquarters of the International Rice Research Institute is located in Los Banos, Philippines. Rice Gene bank is also located here along with more than 1 lac 25 thousand variety of rice which is collected from hundred countries. It was established in 1960.

625. Where is the global headquarters of International Space University?

- (a) USA
- (b) Canada
- (c) UK
- (d) France

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The International Space University (ISU) was founded in 1987 and is registered in Strasbourg, France. The chairman of ISU is Chris Sallaberger and president is Juan de Dalmau.

626. Where is the headquarters of the organisation for prohibition of chemical weapons?

- (a) Netherlands (b) Switzerland
(c) Sweden (d) Denmark

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) The organisation for the prohibition of chemical weapons (OPCW) is located in Netherlands (The Hague). OPCW is an intergovernmental organisation and the implementing body for Chemical Weapons Convention which entered into force in 29 April 1997

627. Where is the headquarters of International Committee of the Red Cross situated?

- (a) Prague (b) Geneva
(c) New Delhi (d) New York

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The International Committee of the Red Cross is headquartered in Geneva. It was established on 17 February, 1863. It is an international organization which aims to protect people in conflict zones. It won the Nobel Peace Prize three times in 1917, 1944, and 1963.

628. The Commonwealth of nations, normally known as 'The Commonwealth' is a:

- (a) Economic organisation
(b) Political organisation
(c) Social organisation
(d) Human rights organisation

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Commonwealth of nations, normally known as 'The commonwealth' is a political organisation of 54 member states, almost all of which are former territories of the British empire. It was founded on 11 December, 1931 and headquartered in London, UK. The member states have no legal obligations to one another.

629. The dissolution of the Soviet Union began in which of the following years?

- (a) 1992 (b) 1989
(c) 1991 (d) 1990

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): On December 25, 1991, the Soviet Union collapse . The former superpower was replaced by 15 independent countries. Earlier in the day, Mikhail Gorbachev resigned his post as president of the Soviet Union, leaving Boris Yeltsin as president of the newly independent Russian state.

630. Which of the following countries is not a part of the European Union?

- (a) Greece (b) Germany
(c) Hungary (d) Argentina

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Argentina is not a member of EU. Argentina is a part of the EU's negotiating with the regional bloc Mercosur for a free trade agreement which will form the back bone of EU-Latin American relations. The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 member states that are located primarily in Europe. The EU was created by the Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force on November 1, 1993.

631. In which year was the European Union established?

- (a) 1992 (b) 1989
(c) 1993 (d) 1994

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

632. After the signing of which treaty did the European Community come to be known as the European Union?

- (a) The Treaty of Amsterdam, 1997
(b) The Single European Act, 1986
(c) The Treaty of Maastricht, 1992
(d) The Treaty of Lisbon, 2007

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Maastricht Treaty, 1992 (also called the Treaty on European Union) was signed on 7 February 1992 by the members of the European Community in Maastricht, Netherlands to further European intergration.

633. Which one of the following is a member of BIMSTEC?

- (a) Vietnam (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Laos (d) Cambodia

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional multilateral organisation which was introduced in 1997. The following countries are the member of this

1. Bangladesh
2. Bhutan
3. India
4. Nepal
5. Sri Lanka
6. Myanmar
7. Thailand

634. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of BIMSTEC?

- (a) India (b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan (d) Maldives

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

635. In which year did India join the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation?

- (a) 2001 (b) 2005
(c) 2019 (d) 2017

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was founded at a summit in Shanghai on 15 June 2001 by the Presidents of Russia, China, the Kyrgyzstan Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. India and Pakistan became its permanent members in 2017.

636. Jean Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman, was the main inspiration for the setup of which international humanitarian organization?

- (a) International Committee of the Red Cross
- (b) World food Programme
- (c) World Health Organization
- (d) Global Forum for Disaster Reduction

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Henry Dunant was the founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It is a humanitarian institution based in Geneva, Switzerland. Established in 1863 at the origin of the Geneva conventions and the ICRC International Red cross day is observed on May 8 on the birth anniversary of Henry Dunant.

637. Who is one of the founders of the Red Cross Society?

- (a) Jean Henry Dunant
- (b) Carolina Millan
- (c) Von Herring
- (d) B Skinner

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Red Cross Society came into existence when a man named Henry Dunant who helped wounded soldiers at the Battle of Solferino in 1859.

638. Which of the following organization's headquarters is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Amnesty International-New York, USA
- (b) OPEC-Vienna, Austria
- (c) IMF-Washington DC, USA
- (d) WHO-Geneva, Switzerland

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :	
Name of International Organisation	Headquarters
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)	Vienna, Austria
Amnesty International	London, United Kingdom
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington, DC, USA
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland

639. When was the International Human Rights Commission established in Geneva?

- (a) 24th December, 2003
- (b) 12th October, 1993

(c) 31st October, 2012

(d) 14th November 2015

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : International Human Right Commission (IHRC) is a non governmental and non-profit organization. IHRC was established on 24th December 2003 headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. All member states of UN are also member of IHRC.

640. Where was the world's first TV channel dedicated to human rights launched?

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) Russia
- (d) UK

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The world's first television channel dedicated to human rights was launched in London on 16 January, 2019. The channel was launched by the International Observatory of Human Rights (IOHR).

The web-based channel would bring human rights issues to audiences in over 20 countries across Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

641. Which is the first and the oldest intergovernmental organization?

- (a) International Labour Organization
- (b) United Nations
- (c) Council of Europe
- (d) Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine (CCNR) is the first and the oldest intergovernmental organization of the world. It has five members country viz. Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland. The CCNR is composed of the delegations of its member states, which are responsible for drawing up Rhine regulations, and a standing "Secretariat" responsible for preparing its work.

642. Select the correctly matched pair (organization with their headquarters) from the following pairs.

- (a) ILO : Washington
- (b) IMF : Paris
- (c) UNIDO : Vienna
- (d) UNESCO : Geneva

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Organizations	HQ
International Labour Organization	Geneva, Switzerland
International Monetary Fund	Washington D.C., US
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna, Austria
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris, France

643. India is an associate member of

- (a) LAIA (b) ASEAN
(c) SAFTA (d) NAFTA

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) is the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The agreement came into force in 2006. SAFTA signatory countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The objective of SAFTA is to promote good competition in the free trade area and to provide equitable benefits to all the countries involved in the contracts. It also aimed to benefit the people of the country by bringing transparency and integrity among the nations.

644. Name of country which is NOT a member of The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan
(c) Singapore (d) Maldives

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question

645. What is G-7?

- (a) 7 IMF described advanced economies in the world
(b) 7 sister states of India
(c) 7 seas of the world
(d) 7 continents of the world

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Group of Seven (G7) is an inter-governmental political forum consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Its members are the world's largest IMF advanced economies and wealthiest liberal democracies; the group is officially organized around shared values of pluralism and representative government. As of 2018, the G7 nations account for close to 60 percent of global net wealth (\$317 trillion).

646. Amnesty International is an organization focused on protection of:

- (a) Environment
(b) Human rights
(c) Endangered species
(d) Malnutrition of Children

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Amnesty International (AI), an international non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in London on July 1961 which seeks to publicize violations by governments and other entities of rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

647. Where is the headquarters of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) situated?

- (a) Tokyo (b) Beijing
(c) Paris (d) Geneva

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The WIPO Convention, the constituent instrument of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), was signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations located in Geneva, Switzerland. WIPO's mission is to lead the development of a balanced and effective international intellectual property (IP) system.

648. The International Renewable Energy Agency is headquartered in–

- (a) Abu Dhabi (b) Dubai
(c) Sharjah (d) Kuwait

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) The international renewable energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organisation mandated to facilitate cooperation, advance knowledge, and promote the adoption and sustainable use of renewable energy. It was founded in 26 January 2009 and its statute entered into force on 8 July 2010. The agency is headquartered in Masdar City, Abu Dhabi. The director-General of IRENA is Francesco La Camera, a national of Italy.

649. What is the full form of WWF?

- (a) Web world federation
(b) World wildlife federation
(c) World wildlife fund
(d) World web federation

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans : (c) World wildlife fund (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization founded on 29 April 1961. WWF is headquartered in Switzerland and its logo is white panda.

650. Which of the following is NOT an economic grouping formed by different nations to strengthen their economies? ?

- (a) G20 (b) SAARC
(c) G7 (d) L8

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Regional and economic groupings such as the SAARC, European Union, ASEAN, G-7, G-20, BRICS etc are formed to increase economic co-operation among nations in the neighborhood or those sharing common economic interests. L8 is not belong the above.

651. Where are the headquarters of the OECD is located?

- (a) Rome (b) Geneva
(c) New York (d) Paris

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is headquartered in Paris, France. The OECD was officially founded on 30 September 1961, It is an intergovernmental economic organization whose purpose is to promote economic progress and world trade. It has 38 member countries.

652. What is the driving force and executive body of the European Union (EU)?

- (a) Court of Auditors
- (b) European Parliament
- (c) European Commission
- (d) Council of the European Union

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The European Commission is the driving force and executive body of the European Union (EU). It is alone responsible for drawing up proposals for new European legislation, and its implementation. This EU institution operates as a cabinet government, with 27 members of the Commission (Informally known as "commissioners")

653. Clean Development Mechanism programme is used to Diminish _____?

- (a) Deficiency of water
- (b) Sound pollution
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Green house gas production

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997. Under Kyoto Protocol clean development mechanism was designed to meet a dual objective to help developed countries fulfill their commitment to reduce emission and to assist developing countries in achieving sustainable development CDM programme is used to diminish Green house gas emission.

654. The Inter - Governmental - Treaty - Based organisation having its headquarters in India is:

- (a) ATS
- (b) NATO
- (c) ISA
- (d) OECD

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : International Solar Alliance (ISA) is a cooperation organization of 124 countries based on solar energy, headquartered in Gurugram (Gurgaon), Haryana. This organization will bring the nations situated between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn on one platform. The availability of sunlight is in abundance in such countries. In this organization, all these countries will work together in the field of solar energy.

655. Where is the headquarter of bank of International Settlement situated?

- (a) Barcelona
- (b) Basel
- (c) Berlin
- (d) Bangkok

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Established on 17 May 1930, the headquarter of Bank of International Settlement (BIS) is situated in Basel, Switzerland. The BIS provides central banks with a wide range of financial services, including reserve management and fiduciary services. It promotes cooperation among central banks and provides facilities for international operations.

656. When did the "Sustainable Development" word came into existence?

- (a) 1987
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1980

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) The Brundtland Report, published in 1987 by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, coined the term "Sustainable development" and defined it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

657. Brexit word often seen in news is related to which of the following country?

- (a) Dubai
- (b) UK
- (c) America
- (d) Singapore

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Brexit means – Separation of United kingdom from European Union, Brexit stands for – Britain - Exit. It is known that there has been a referendum in UK on 23 June 2016. 51.86% citizens of UK gave vote in favour of Brexit. On 31 Jan, 2020 Britain has officially declared the Brexit.

658. Which of the following countries becomes the Vice-president of Asian - Pacific zone of world customs organizations?

- (a) Australia
- (b) India
- (c) Japan
- (d) China

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) India has become the Vice-president of Asia-Pacific zone of world custom organization from July 2018 to June 2020. World Custom Organization represents approx 180 custom administration in the world. It was established on 26 January 1952.

659. Which of the following is the one of the founders of Banyan Nations India's first firm to win "Dell People Choice award for the circular economy" at World Economic Forum" in Davos?

- (a) Mani Vajipey
- (b) Dilip Sheno
- (c) Priyanka Bakaya
- (d) Pronita Saxena

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Hyderabad based plastic recycling T-Hub start up 'Banyan Nation' has become the first Indian firm to win the Dell Peoples Choices Award for Circular Economy Entrepreneur as part of the Circulars Economy Awards at the World Economic Forum held at Davos. The start up is founded by Mani Vajipey and Raj Madangopal.

660. Where is the headquarters of Transparency International (NGO against the world Corruption situated)

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Berlin
- (c) Geneva
- (d) New York

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Transparency International is a non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in Berlin Headquarter in 1993 to expose corruption and reduce its harmful effects around the world, especially on the poor and underprivileged.

661. A new bridge will be built on the Mechi river along the Indo-Nepal border at an estimated cost of ₹158.65 crores. this bridge will be financed from which source?

- (a) Reserve bank of India
- (b) Bank of Nepal
- (c) Asian Development bank
- (d) World Bank

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) A new bridge was to be proposed to build with the amount of ₹158.65 crore on Indo-Nepal border. For it Finance will be provided by Asian development Bank, By this bridge, Border area would be connected by road transportation.

662. Where is the headquarters of Asian Development Bank is situated?

- (a) Japan
- (b) China
- (c) Philippines
- (d) India

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The Asian Development Bank is a regional development bank established on 19 December 1966, which is headquartered in the Ortigas center located in the city of Mandaluyong, Manila, Philippines.

6. Space Programme

663. In which country's spacecraft did Rakesh Sharma travel into space?

- (a) Germany
- (b) Soviet Union
- (c) UK
- (d) Japan

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (b) Indian Air force pilot Rakesh Sharma in 1984 created history by making Journey to space, being the first Indian to do so. Rakesh Sharma was the member of Soyuz T-11 mission of USSR and was launched on 2nd April, 1984. He spent nearly 8 days encircling the earth

664. Who was the first indian to travel to Space?

- (a) APJ Abdul Kalam
- (b) Sunita Williams
- (c) Rakesh Sharma
- (d) Vikram Sarabhai

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

665. Which of the following spacecraft was used by Rakesh Sharma for his historic space journey?

- (a) Apollo-II
- (b) Progress- I
- (c) Soyuz T -11
- (d) Salyut - VII

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

666. What was the name of the spacecraft by which Rakesh Sharma Travelled to space?

- (a) Soyuz T - 11
- (b) Rockwell X-30
- (c) Sprial - EPOS
- (d) Mercury - Atlas 9

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

667. _____ in Hyderabad is responsible for remote sensing satellite data acquisition and processing, data dissemination, aerial remote sensing and decision support for disaster management.

- (a) National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)
- (b) National Informatics Centre (NIC)
- (c) Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER)
- (d) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Hyderabad-based NRSC is an autonomous body under the department of Space (DOS), known as the National Remote Sensing Agency. This center is responsible for acquisition and processing or remote sensing satellite data, data distribution acrial remote sensing and decision support for disaster management.

668. What is the full form of GEO?

- (a) Geostructure Element Orbit
- (b) Geostationary Earth Orbit
- (c) Geographical Earth Orbit
- (d) Geography Earth Orbit

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Geostationary Earth Orbit is the movement of man-made satellites in which the satellite moves in its orbit above the Earth's equator. Communication satellites are placed at a distance of about 35,786 km from the surface of the earth.

669. GSLV stands for :

- (a) Global Satellite Launch Vehicle
- (b) Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
- (c) Global Stationary Launching Vehicle
- (d) Geosynchronous Satellite Launching Vehicle

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : GSLV (Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle) is an expendable space launch vehicle designed developed and operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (IRSO) to launch satellites and other space objects into Geosynchronous Orbit. It is a three-stage vehicle with a lift-off mass of 420 tonnes. GSLV is a three-stage rocket with the first stage using solid fuel the second stage using liquid fuel and the third stage using cryogenic fuel-gases stored in liquid form at extremely low temperature that enhances the carrying capacity of the rocket.

670. X-band synthetic aperture radar has been used in which satellite?

- (a) CARTOSAT-2B
- (b) INSAT-4B
- (c) RISAT-2B
- (d) GSAT-12

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : RISAT-2B is an indigenously developed Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imaging satellite operating in X Band with 3.6 m radial rib antenna. It was launched by ISRO through PSLV C46 (Core Alone) on 22 May 2019 from First Launch Pad of SDSC (SHAR). The satellite has the capability to operate in different modes including Very High Resolution RADAR imaging modes of $1\text{m} \times 0.5\text{m}$ resolution and $0.5\text{m} \times 0.3\text{m}$ resolution. It is a radar imaging satellite, it can image during day / night / all weather conditions. The Satellite will be utilized for high resolution spot imaging of locations of interest.

671. Sriharikota, one of the two space launch stations in India is located in:

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Sriharikota is a space launched station and an island on the coastline of Andhra Pradesh. It lies in Satish Dhawan Space Centre. Several Polar and orbital satellites are launched from this station.

672. Name the first student satellite built by Indian high school student team and launched by NASA

- (a) Anusat (b) SRMsat
(c) Pratham (d) KalamSat

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : KalamSat is a satellite named after the former President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. It was developed by a class 12 student of Tamil Nadu. This satellite is lighter than smart phone and made of reinforced carbon fibre polymer, its role will be to demonstrate the performance of 3D-printed carbon fibre. US space agency NASA had launched this world's smallest and lightest satellite.

673. Which of the following satellites is India's first dedicated multi-wavelength space observatory?

- (a) AstroSat (b) IRS
(c) JUGNU (d) INSAT

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : AstroSat is India's first multi-wavelength space observatory. This scientific satellite mission seek to understand the universe in more detail. It was launched by ISRO in the year 2015 from Satish Dhawan Space Center by PSLV C-30. It is India's first dedicated astronomy mission which aims to-

- Estimate the magnetic field of neutron stars, detecting new short-lived bright X-ray sources in the sky.
- Surveying a limited region of the universe in the ultraviolet region.

674. In which year did ISRO launch the Mars Orbiter Mission?

- (a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2014 (d) 2015

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) is a space probe mission launched from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. It was launched by using a Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C 25 XL on 5 November 2013 by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It is also known as Mangalyaan or Mangal Mission. Mars orbiter Mission was India's first venture into the interplanetary mission and it made it the fourth space agency to achieve Mars orbit, after Roscosmos, NASA and the European space Agency.

675. Which was India's first venture into interplanetary space?

- (a) GSAT-31 (b) Chandrayaan-1
(c) AstroSat (d) MOM

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

676. In which year was Mars orbiter Mission (MOM) Mangalyaan launched?

- (a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2014 (d) 2015

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

677. Which of the following is related to the Interplanetary Mission of India?

- (a) Simple (b) Jugnu
(c) Mangalyaan (d) Anusat

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

678. The term 'MOM' was recently in news related to-

- (a) Regarding CAG report
(b) Asian Games
(c) Mangalyaan
(d) Election Commission

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

679. Where was the First experimental satellite telecommunication earth station set up in 1967 in India

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Ahmadnagar
(c) Aurangabad (d) Allahabad

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Space research activities in India started in 1960. Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station (ESCES) was commissioned in Ahmedabad in 1967, which emerged as a training center for the Indian as well as international scientists and engineers from India.

680. When was the Indian National Committee for Space Research formed?

- (a) 1955 (b) 1966
(c) 1952 (d) 1962

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : On 23 February, 1962 the Indian National Committee for Space Research or INCOSPAR was established by the Government of India. Homi J. Bhabha created the INCOSPAR with another brilliant scientist Vikram Sarabhai as its Chairman. It was part of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR).

681. The Indian Space Programme is said to have begun in _____ with the setting up of INCOSPAR by the Indian government.

- (a) 1968 (b) 1970
(c) 1960 (d) 1962

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

682. EMISAT is which type of satellite launched by ISRO?

- (a) Navigation satellite
(b) Intelligence satellite
(c) Remote-sensing satellite
(d) Communications satellite

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched the EMISAT satellite on board the PSLV-C45 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh on 1 April, 2019. The EMISAT satellite is aimed at electromagnetic spectrum measurement. It is an electronic intelligence satellite for the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

683. Chandrayaan – I, India's first mission to moon, was launched successfully in:

- (a) October 2008 (b) November 2011
(c) November 2009 (d) October 2010

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chandrayaan-1, India's first mission to the Moon was launched on 22 October 2008 using the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C11). It is significant that, Chandrayaan –2 was launched on 22nd July, 2019 from the Sriharikota spaceport by GSLV MK–III.

684. Which one of the following is not a launch vehicle technology?

- (a) GSLV (b) MSLV
(c) ASLV (d) PSLV

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : MSLV is not a launch vehicle technology. On other hand, PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) and GSLV (Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle) are the two launchers (launch vehicles) which are used to carry spacecraft to space. The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) was designed to augment the payload capacity upto 150 kg, thrice that of SLV-3 for low earth orbit.

685. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is located at:

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Mumbai
(c) Bengaluru (d) Thiruvananthapuram

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is located at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. It is a major research space centre of ISRO focusing on rocket and space vehicles for India's satellite programme.

686. Which of the following is an 'Earth Observation Satellite'?

- (a) INS-1A (b) SARAL
(c) Youthsat (d) APPLE

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : An Earth Observation Satellite or Earth remote sensing satellite is a satellite used or designed for earth observation from orbit, including spy satellite and similar ones intended for non-military uses such as environmental monitoring, meteorology, cartography and others. Bhaskar I (1979), Rohini (RSD-1) (1981), SARAL (2013) and ScatSat-1 (2016) are few Earth Observation Satellite.

687. Which Indian satellite gathers data for oceanographic, coastal and atmospheric application?

- (a) GSAT-4 (b) INSAT-4D
(c) IRS-P4 (d) INSAT-3B

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : IRS-P4 OceanSat is the first Indian satellite manufactured to gather data for oceanographic application. Besides, it also collect data for coastal and atmospheric application. It was launched on 26th May, 1999 by PSLV-C2 from SHAR kendra, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.

688. In which state is the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, located?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

689. After the Mars Mission, which inter-planetary mission is India eyeing at?

- (a) The Sun (b) Saturn
(c) Mercury (d) Venus

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : To launch Shukrayaan-I, Venus Mission in 2024. It will be India's first Mission to Venus.

690. How many times does a GPS satellite circle the earth?

- (a) Once every 2 hours
(b) Once every 12 hours
(c) Once every 48 hours
(d) Once every 24 hours

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : GPS (Global Positioning System) satellites revolve in medium earth orbit at an altitude of approx. 20,200 km. Each satellite circles the earth twice a day (once every 12 hours). GPS is a three part system - satellites, ground stations and receivers.

691. What does PSLV stand for ?

- (a) Partner Satellite Launch Vehicle
- (b) Private Satellite Launch Vehicle
- (c) Public Satellite Launch Vehicle
- (d) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is the third generation launch vehicle of India. It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages. After its first successful launch in October 1994, PSLV emerged as the reliable and versatile workhorse launch vehicle of India.

692. What does PSLV stand for?

- (a) Polar sunlight launch vehicle
- (b) Polar space launch vehicle
- (c) Polar satellite launch vehicle
- (d) Public satellite launch vehicle

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question

693. Which of these is the historical launcher of ISRO?

- (a) ASLV
- (b) GSLV
- (c) Sonic Rocket
- (d) PSLV

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

694. Global Positioning System (GPS) is a network of several satellites orbiting the Earth at an approximate altitude of:

- (a) 30,000 km
- (b) 20,000 km
- (c) 25,000 km
- (d) 15,000 km

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a navigation system using satellites, a receiver and algorithms to synchronize location, velocity and time data for air, sea and land travel. The satellite system consists of a constellation of 24 satellites in six Earth-centered orbital planes, each with four satellites, orbiting at 13,000 miles (20,000 km) above Earth and traveling at a speed of 8,700 mph (14,000 km/h).

695. India's First satellite was designed and built entirely in India. It was launched on April 19, 1975. by a Russian space launch vehicle named Kosmos - 3M from the Kapustin yar site.

- (a) Aryabhata
- (b) Bhaskara
- (c) Rohini
- (d) Apple

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Aryabhata was India's first satellite, named after the famous Indian astronomer. It was launched on 19 April 1975 from Kapustin Yar, a Soviet rocket launch and development site in Astrakhan Oblast using a Kosmos-3M launch vehicle. It was built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

696. Which one of then following country assisted India to launch its first artificial Satellite in year 1975?

- (a) Soviet Union
- (b) France
- (c) USA
- (d) UK

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

697. When did India launch its first satellite?

- (a) 19 April, 1975
- (b) 21 April, 1975
- (c) 18 April, 1975
- (d) 20 April, 1975

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

698. What was the name of the first Indian satellite launched into the orbit?

- (a) Aryabhata
- (b) Kalpana
- (c) Bhaskara
- (d) Rohini

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

699. In which year did India launch its first satellite?

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1979
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1980

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

700. Which was the first unmanned satellite built by ISRO?

- (a) Bhaskar-1
- (b) Aryabhata
- (c) Rohini
- (d) Megha

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Aryabhata was the first unmanned satellite built by ISRO.

701. Which of the following statement is not true about the Indian National Satellite System (INSAT).

- (a) They started in 1979.
- (b) They were designed for communication Purposes.
- (c) European launch Vehicles have been used for the INSAT series
- (d) They are designed for weather forecasting Purposes.

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Indian National Satellite System or INSAT started in 1982-1983. INSAT-1A, the first satellite was launched in April 1982 but could not fulfil the own aim. INSAT-1B was launched in August 1983.

702. Where has ISRO established the third space Technology Incubation center (S-TIC) to encourage start-ups and entrepreneurship among the student community and create a conducive environment for space technology in the country between academia and industry?

- (a) National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli
- (b) National Institute of Technology, Calicut
- (c) National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh
- (d) National Institute of Technology, Karnataka

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Space Technology Incubation centre (S-TIC) is to attract and nurture the going academia with innovative ideas/research aptitude for carrying out research and developing. ISRO has set up 6 (S-TIC) in 6 regions of our country viz. Central, East, North, North-East, South and West. On May 2019, ISRO setup the third Space Technology Incubation Centre (S-TIC) at NIT- Tiruchirappalli.

703. Which Indian communication satellite failed to reach orbit after the rocket's third stage malfunctioned?

- (a) IRS-P4
- (b) INSAT-4D
- (c) INSAT-3B
- (d) GSAT-4

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : GSAT-4 was an experimental communication and navigation satellite. It was sent in the first experimental flight of Geostationary satellite Launch by Vehicle D3, but it did not reach orbit due to failure of the third stage of Geostationary satellite Launch Vehicle D3.

704. The full form of NASA is.

- (a) National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- (b) National Agronomy and Space Administration
- (c) National Agriculture and Soil Administration
- (d) National Aeronautics and Space Association

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is an independent agency of the executive branch of the United States federal Government responsible for the civilian space programme as well as aeronautics and space research. It was established under the National Aeronautics and Space Act, 1958, Headquarters in Washington DC, USA.

705. Chandrayaan-1, India's first spacecraft mission to the moon, was successfully launched by:

- (a) PSLV-C11
- (b) RLV-TD
- (c) GSLV MkIII
- (d) GSLV

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chandrayaan-1, India's first mission to Moon, was launched successfully on October 22, 2008 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh by the Launch Vehicle PSLV - C11. It is significant that Chandrayaan-2 was launched on July 22, 2019 from the SDSC by GSLV MK-III M1. India is already in talks with Japan's JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency) for a future mission Chandrayaan-3 in 2024.

706. India's first indigenous satellite launch vehicle is:

- (a) GSLV
- (b) SLV-3
- (c) PSLV
- (d) ASLV

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Satellite Launch Vehicle-3 (SLV-3) was the India's first experimental satellite launch vehicle, which was an all solid, four stage vehicle weighing 17 tonnes with a height of 22m and capable of placing 40 kg class payloads in Low Earth Orbit (LEO).

707. ISRO's Communication satellite GSAT-29 carried a high resolution camera named as ___ that is capable of tracking enemy ships in the Indian Ocean.

- (a) Geo Rakshak
- (b) Third Eye
- (c) Geo Eye
- (d) Geo Vision

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Geo Eye is the name of the resolution camera installed in ISRO's communication satellite GSAT-29 which is capable of monitoring the movements of enemy ships in the Indian Ocean. ISRO was established on 15 August 1969 while its current Chairperson is S. Somnath and it's headquarter is in Bangalore, Karnataka.

708. Kalpana-1 is a ___ satellite.

- (a) Communication
- (b) Military
- (c) Navigation
- (d) Meteorological

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Kalpana is the first meteorological satellite launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation which was launched by the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle on 12 September, 2002 from the Satish Dhawan Space center. It is also known as 'METSAT'.

709. Which of the following satellites was operated by the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur?

- (a) Jugnu
- (b) IRS - 1D
- (c) Rohini
- (d) Bhaskara

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Firefly (Jugnu) satellite was operated by Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. It is India's first nano satellite which was used to provide further data for agricultural disaster monitoring which was launched by PSLV-C18 vehicle from Satish Dhawan Space Center.

710. Flying-V, a futuristic and fuel efficient airplane is developed by researchers in _____
(a) Netherland (b) France
(c) Germany (d) USA

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Flying-V, a futuristic and fuel efficient airplane is developed by researchers of Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands and partner Dutch airline KLM. It is a futuristic and fuel-efficient long distance aircraft that could one day carry passengers in its wings. It is a 22.5 kg and 3-meter scale model.

711. The first sounding rocket, Nike-Apache was launched by India in _____.
(a) 1963 (b) 2000
(c) 1950 (d) 1990

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Thumba began its operation with launch of Nike Apache, a two stage US sounding rocket, on November 21, 1963. The beginning of modern rocket based research in India.

712. In which projects did ISRO succeeded in September 2014?
(a) Launched policy load vehicle
(b) Launched synchronous satellite
(c) Launched rockets to mars
(d) Mars orbiter spacecraft successfully entered orbit around planet Mars.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (d) : Mars orbiter spacecraft successfully entered into an orbit around planet mars projects did ISRO succeeded in September 24, 2014.

713. From where was Mangalyaan launched?
(a) Chennai
(b) Sriharikota
(c) Trombay
(d) On the Gopalpur sea

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Mangalyaan was lauched from Sriharikota.

714. On which date did Mangalyaan of India entered the orbit of Mars after covering a distance of 66.6 crore kilometers?
(a) 24, September, 2014
(b) 30, September, 2014
(c) 21, September, 2014
(d) 20, September, 2014

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow paper)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

715. Which is the first nation to enter its space craft in the first attempt in Mars orbit?
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Germany (d) India

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

716. Who was the first person to walk on the Moon?
(a) Katherine Johnson (b) Neil Armstrong
(c) Buzz Aldrin (d) George Tailor

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Neil Armstrong was the first man to put feet on the moon. He reached on the moon on 21st July, 1969 via Apolo-11 mission. Neil was an American. In 2019 China sent 2 rovers via its Lunar mission.

717. What was the name of the lunar expedition that landed humans to the moon?
(a) Lunokhod 1 (b) Apollo 11
(c) Junior (d) Viking 1

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question

718. What is the name of the space craft that landed man on the moon?
(a) Challenger (b) Apollo-11
(c) Eagle (d) Columbia

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

719. When did Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed an the moon?
(a) 21 June, 1967 (b) 15 June, 1967
(c) 14 July, 1969 (d) 20 July, 1969

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question

720. Which of the following persons was included in the crew of the Apollo-11 space flight in 1969?
(a) Yuri Gagarin (b) Pete Conrad
(c) Alan Sheppard (d) Neil Armstrong

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

721. The first spacecraft to land on the Moon was the
(a) Apollo 14 (b) Apollo 11
(c) Loona 18 (d) Luna 16

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

722. What is the name of India's first planned manned space flight?
(a) Vayuyaan (b) Gagan Viman
(c) Pushpakyaan (d) Gaganyaan

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : ISRO's Gaganyaan mission is India's maiden manned space mission. Gaganyaan is an Indian crewed orbital spacecraft intended to be the formative spacecraft of the Indian Human Spaceflight Programme. The first crewed mission was originally planned to be launched by ISRO's GSLV Mk III in December 2021, but it has now been pushed back to no earlier than 2023.

723. In which year did India launch an imaging satellite called the Technology Experiment Satellite (TES)?

- (a) 2001 (b) 2007
(c) 1998 (d) 1988

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Technology Experiment Satellite (TES), weighing 1108 kg, was launched on October 22, 2001. TES is an experimental satellite to demonstrate and validate the technologies, like attitude and orbit control system, high-torque reaction wheels, new reaction control system, light-weight space craft structure, solid state recorder, x-band phased array antenna, improved satellite positioning system, miniaturized TTC and power system and, two-mirror-on-axis camera optics

724. What is the Electric Power Generation Capability of Chandrayaan-2's Rover-Pragyan?

- (a) 50 W (b) 25 W
(c) 75 W (d) 100 W

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chandrayaan 2 was the second Lunar exploration mission which has been developed by the Indian Space Research Organization. It had three main components namely the Pragyan Rover, Vikram Lander, and orbiter. According to ISRO, the Pragyan Rover is capable of conducting in-situ payload experiments. It weighs a total of 27 kg and has an electric power generation capacity of 50w.

725. Which was the first satellite of India that was launched from an Indian-made launched vehicle?

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Rohini
(c) Bhaskar-1 (d) INSAT-1A

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) Rohini was the first satellite of India that was launched from an India- made launch vehicle.

726. ——— is an experimental satellite that was launched first time by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in August 1979 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre.

- (a) Insat-3DR (b) Cartosat
(c) Himawari 8 (d) Rohini

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

727. Which of the following is NOT a navigation satellite system?

- (a) NAVIC (b) MEO
(c) GAILILEO (d) BDS

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The MEO is not a navigation satellite system. It is a mobile and fixed telecommunication service. It is a brand of Altice Portugal. This service was launched in 2006 in Lisbon.

728. Name the centre in India which is used for launching satellites.

- (a) North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC)
(b) Barren Island
(c) ISTRAC ground station
(d) Wheeler Island

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Integrated Test Range missile testing facility is located on Dr Abdul Kalam Island, formerly known as wheeler Island, an island off the coast of Odisha. Missiles like Agni, Prithvi, Brahmos, Astra, Nirbhay etc are tested here.

729. Which of the following is NOT connected with India's space programmes?

- (a) Abdul Kalam Island (b) Sriperumbudur
(c) Thumba (d) Sriharikota

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) operates through a countrywide network of centres. Sensors and payloads are developed at the Space Applications Centre in Ahmedabad. Satellites are designed, developed, assembled, and tested at the U R Rao Satellite Centre (formerly the ISRO Satellite Centre) in Bangalore.

Indian Space Programme began at Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) located at Thumba near Thiruvananthapuram.

In Abdul Kalam Island or Wheeler Island, the Integrated Test Range missile testing facility of ISRO is located.

Sriharikota is a Barrier Island in the Andhra Pradesh state of India. It is most famous as the home of India's only satellite launch center of ISRO.

While as Sriperumbudur is known for being the birthplace of Sri Ramanuja, one of the most prominent Hindu Vaishnava saints. The former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated here in 1991.

730. Which is the last satellite launched by ISRO in year 2020?

- (a) CMS - 01 (b) Gaganyaan
(c) Chandrayaan - 2 (d) Astrosat

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : CMS-01 is a communication satellite designed and developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). This satellite was successfully launched by Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-XL C50 on 17 December 2020 . It provides services like tele-education, tele-medicine, disaster management support and Satellite Internet access.

731. At how much distance above the Earth's surface is the International Space Station located ?

- (a) 200 km (b) 1000 km
(c) 400 km (d) 700 km

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The International Space Station is located about 400 km distance above the earth surface . Recently the chairman of ISRO said that India will make its own space station by 2030. The space station is situated in the lower orbit of the earth . The Salyut programme was the first space station programme, undertaken by the Soviet Union in 1971.

732. India's space programme was started by:

- (a) Vikram Sarabhai (b) Vijay Sarabhai
(c) Rahul Kumar (d) Vivek Sarabhai

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Vikram Sarabhai who initiated India's space research and helped develop nuclear power in the country. He is known for the establishment of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Sarabhai is known as the father of Indian Space Program. The first Chairman of ISRO was Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was formed on 15 August, 1969.

733. Who is known as the Father of India's Space Programme?

- (a) Vikram Sarabhai (b) Vikram Seth
(c) Aditya Sarabhai (d) Anuj Lal

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

734. The first chairman of ISRO was:

- (a) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai
(b) Prof. Satish Dhawan
(c) Prof. U.R. Rao
(d) Dr. K. Kasturirangan

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

735. Sriharikota, from where chandrayan-2 was launched, is located in which district?

- (a) Chennai (b) Thiruvananthapuram
(c) Bengaluru (d) Nellore

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : India's second mission to the Moon, Chandrayaan-2 was launched on 22nd July 2019 from Satish Dhawan Space Center, Sriharikota. (SDSC) or Sriharikota range (SHAR) is a rocket launch centre operated by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It is located in Sriharikota in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

736. India's first manned space mission have been targeted to launch by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in the year-----.

- (a) 2024 (b) 2025
(c) 2022 (d) 2027

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

737. Mission Shakti is related to which of the following ?

- (a) India's Anti-satellite missile test
(b) India's mission for nuclear self-dependence
(c) India's missile development program
(d) India's anti-nuclear defence system

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : India conducted an anti-satellite missile test on 27th March, 2019 which was dubbed as Mission Shakti. The test successfully destroyed a live satellite in the Low Earth Orbit. Mission Shakti became a significant achievement for India for it brought the nation in the row (4th position) with the US, Russia, and China to successfully interdict and intercept a satellite in outer space-based on complete indigenous technology.

738. Which of the following is INCORRECT in respect of geostationary satellite?

- (a) Orbits are used for IRS satellite
(b) Many of these satellite orbits are also sun-synchronous
(c) Altitude should be Approximately 36000 km
(d) Rotate with speed and direction of earth

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : A geo-stationary satellite is an earth-orbiting satellite and placed directly over the equator. It revolves in the same direction the earth rotates (west to east) and takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. A geostationary satellite is in an orbit that can only be achieved at an altitude very close to 35,786 km (22,236 miles) and which keeps the satellite fixed over one longitude at the equator. The satellite appears motionless at a fixed position in the sky to ground observers. A geostationary satellite is used in Direct broadcast TV, Communication network, global positioning or GPS. Therefore, Remote sensing satellite placed in geostationary orbit .

739. Which country has launched the world's first quantum satellite to establish hack-proof communication?

- (a) China (b) India
(c) Japan (d) USA

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : China launched the world's first quantum satellite which boasts of establishing "hack-proof" communications between space and the ground as it is equipped with security features to prevent wiretapping and intercepts. It is nicknamed "Micius" after a fifth century BC Chinese philosopher and scientist who has been credited as the first one in human history conducting optical experiments.

740. Who was the second person to land on the moon?

- (a) Alan Shepard (b) Charles Conrad
(c) Buzz Aldrin (d) Alan L Bean

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Buzz Aldrin is an American former astronaut, engineer and fighter pilot. He made three spacewalks as pilot of the 1966 Gemini 12 mission, and, as Lunar Module Eagle pilot on the 1969 Apollo 11 mission, he and mission commander Neil Armstrong were the first two people to land on the Moon.

741. India's first unmanned lunar probe Chandrayaan-I was launched at:

- (a) Thiruvananthapuram (b) Balasore
(c) Wheeler Island (d) Sriharikota

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chandrayaan-I was the first Indian lunar probe mission under the Chandrayaan program. It was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation in October 2008, and operated until August 2009. The mission included a lunar orbiter and an impactor. India launched the spacecraft using a PSLV-XL C11 rocket on 22 October 2008 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. Wheeler Island, now known as Dr. Abdul Kalam Island is an Integrated Test Range, located on off the coast of Odisha. Radio contact with Chandrayaan-I spacecraft was abruptly lost on August 29, 2009.

742. Which of the following was India's first moon mission?

- (a) Aditya (b) Avatar
(c) Chandrayaan-1 (d) Astrasat

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

743. ISRO launched the Chandrayaan-1 spacecraft in It was uniquely equipped to confirm the presence of solid ice on the moon.

- (a) 2008 (b) 2006
(c) 2006 (d) 2009

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

744. India's first lunar mission, Chandrayaan-I was terminated due to loss of communication with the spacecraft.

- (a) 28 July 2009 (b) 15 August 2009
(c) 29 August 2009 (d) 5 September 2009

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

745. Chandrayaan-I was launched using :

- (a) PSLV-C46 (b) GSLV Mk-III
(c) PSLV-C42 (d) PSLV-C11

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

746. What does GAGAN, a satellite based navigation system, stand for?

- (a) Graphic Aided Geo Augmented Navigation
(b) Geographical advanced Geo Augmented Navigation

(c) Geological Advanced Geo Augmented Navigation

(d) GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) have implemented the GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation-GAGAN project as a Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) for the Indian Airspace.

747. Which of the following is correct about International Space Station (ISS)?

- (a) It has been assembled mainly by USA and China.
(b) It is expected to operate until 2050.
(c) It is located in low earth orbit.
(d) Only astronauts from USA and China are allowed to visit ISS.

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The International Space Station (ISS) is a modular space station (habitable artificial satellite) in Low Earth Orbit. It is an international partnership of space agencies provides and operates the elements of the ISS. The five participating principals space agencies are: NASA (United States), Roscosmos (Russia), JAXA (Japan), ESA (Europe), and CSA (Canada). It was launched on 20 November 1998 for a period of 22 years ago.

748. What is the name of the robot developed by DRDO that is used for locating, handling and destroying hazardous objects?

- (a) Chaturrobot (b) PackBot
(c) Daksh (d) Rustom

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) Daksh is an electrically powered and remotely controlled robot used for locating, handling and destroying hazardous objects safely, which was developed by DRDO in 2011. The battery-powered robot 'Daksha' is primarily designed for the safe handling and destruction or detection of IEDs using multiple cameras, X-ray devices.

749. Which year did the Government of India approve ISRO's proposal for the first Indian Moon Mission, Chandrayaan-I?

- (a) 2003 (b) 2013
(c) 2008 (d) 2001

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Government of India approved ISRO's proposal for the first India Moon Mission, called Chandrayaan-1 in November 2003. The Chandrayaan-1 mission performed high-resolution remote sensing of the moon in visible, near infrared (NIR), low energy X-Rays and high energy X-Ray regions.

750. Which of the following nation has one of the largest domestic communication satellite systems in Asia-Pacific region?

- (a) Nepal (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) India

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Indian National Satellite System in one of the largest domestic communication satellite systems in the Asia-Pacific region with nine operational communication satellites place in Geo-Stationary Orbit. It was commissioned in 1983. The satellites also incorporate transponder for receiving distress alert signals for search and rescue mission in South Asian and Indian Ocean region.

751. Who was the first woman of Indian descent to go to space?

- (a) Shawna Pandya (b) Nalini Ramarajan
(c) Kalpana Chawla (d) Sunita Williams

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kalpana chawla was the first woman of India origin to go to space. She was an astronaut and an engineer for NASA where she was selected in 1994. Kalpana died on 1 February, 2003, 16 minutes before the scheduled landing when the space shuttle Columbia STS-107 crashed during entry over the southern United States.

752. When was Indian Space Reserch Committee formed?

- (a) 1961 (b) 1963
(c) 1965 (d) 1962

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian Space Research Committee was formed in 1962 by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.

753. The first Indian Communication satellite is:

- (a) MOM (b) Aryabhata
(c) Rohini (d) APPLE

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : APPLE (Ariane Passenger PayLoad Experiment) was the India's first communication satellite, successfully launched by Ariane-1, from Kourou, French Guiana on June 19, 1981.

754. What type of satellite is APPLE?

- (a) Meteorology satellite
(b) Remote sensing satellite
(c) Communication satellite
(d) Earth observation satellite

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

755. How many payloads are carried by India's second lunar mission Chandrayaan-2?

- (a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 11

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The indigenously developed Chandrayaan-2 spacecraft consisting of Orbiter, Lander and Rover was successfully launched on-board indigenous GSLV MK III-M1 Mission on 22nd July, 2019. It carried 13 payloads.

756. Which of these spacecraft was used to orbit the planet Venus from 1990 to 1994?

- (a) Magellan spacecraft
(b) Atlantis spacecraft
(c) Dawn space Craft
(d) Hayabusa

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Magellan, U.S. Spacecraft (from 1990 to 1994) used radar to create a high-resolution maps of the surface of Venus. The Magellan spacecraft was launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from the space shuttle on 4 May, 1989. It arrived at Venus on 10 August 1990. On 12 October 1994, Magellan was sent to a crash landing on Venus. The spacecraft began returning high-quality radar images of the Venusian terrain that showed evidences of volcanism, tectonic movement, turbulent surface winds.

757. Name the satellite launched by NASA to precisely track Earth's shrinking polar ice cover.

- (a) CYGNSS (b) SLINEX-2018
(c) HYSIS (d) ICESat-2

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : ICESat-2 (short for Ice, Cloud and land Elevation Satellite), launched on 15 September 2018 by NASA to precisely track Earth's shrinking polar ice cover.

758. Which is the heaviest and most powerful communication satellite of India?

- (a) Kalpana-1 (b) IRNSS-1D
(c) GSAT-11 (d) GSAT-6

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : India's heaviest and most powerful communication satellite is GSAT - 11. It was launched by European Space Agency's Ariane-5 VA-246 Rocket from Guiana Space Centre, French Guiana on 5 December 2018. It's total weight is about 5854 kg.

759. A _____ satellite GSAT-12 was launched by PSLV-C17 from Sriharikota.

- (a) Meteorological (b) Pico
(c) Communication (d) Nano

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : On 15 July 2011 from Sriharikota the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched GSAT-12 a communication Satellite via its Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C-17.

760. Who was the chairman of ISRO when Chandrayaan-I was launched?

- (a) Suresh Pathak
(b) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

- (c) G. Madhavan Nair
(d) R Umamaheswaran

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Chandrayan-I was launched by ISRO in 2008 under the leadership of chairman of ISRO G. Madhavan Nair

761. The remote sensing lunar satellite Chandrayaan -I launched in which year?

- (a) 2007 (b) 2008
(c) 2009 (d) 2010

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See of the explanation of the above question.

762. ISRO launched India's first lunar probe mission in October 2008. Who was the chairman of ISRO at that time?

- (a) G Madhavan Nair (b) K Kasturirangan
(c) APJ Abdul Kalam (d) A S Kiran Kumar

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

763. Among the following, which satellite facility is equipped with the state-of-the-art data acquisition systems that receive data from various satellites?

- (a) AGEOS (b) SCATSAT-1
(c) ISRO (d) IMGEOS

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Integrated Multi Mission Ground Segment for Earth Observation Satellites (IMGEOS) facility is established in Shadnagar campus. This facility is equipped with state of the art data acquisition systems which receives data from various satellites. Payload programming requests are consolidated at the respective sub systems based on the feasibility of tracking a particular satellite and acquisition schedules generated for each of the antenna in ground station.

764. When was the INSAT-1B launched?*

- (a) 1987 (b) 1990
(c) 1989 (d) 1983

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : INSAT-1B, the second in the INSAT-1 series was successfully launched by Space Shuttle of USA on August 30, 1983. It was stationed at 74°E in place of INSAT-1A. It was the first operational satellite in the Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) series and provided telecommunication, broadcasting radio networking, weather observation and forecasting services. It was operational till July 1990 with all its 4375 two way vice or equivalent circuits in use.

765. Which was the first vehicle to soft-land safely on the surface of the Moon?

- (a) Luna 9 (b) Ranger 6
(c) Sputnik 25 (d) Apollo

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Luna 9 was an unmanned spaceflight programme of the Soviet Union's Luna program which was the first spacecraft to land on the Lunar surface on 3 February 1966.

766. Who among following is NOT related with Indian Space Programme?

- (a) K. Sivan
(b) Satish Dhawan
(c) Satyendra Nath Bose
(d) A S Kiran Kumar

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In the given options Dr. K. Sivan, Dr Satish Dhawan and Dr. A.S. Kiran Kumar have all been the chairman of ISRO while Satyendra Nath Bose was an Indian mathematician, best known for his work on quantum mechanics and state of matter Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC).

767. Name the mission ISRO has conceived to study the sun.

- (a) Exosat (b) Suraj
(c) Exoworld (d) Aditya L1

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : ISRO has launched Aditya L1 Mission using PSLV-XL. The objective of Aditya L1 mission is to study the Sun's corona, chromosphere and photosphere. In addition, it will study the particle flux emanating from Sun, and the variation of magnetic field strength.

768. India's scientific mission to observe and study the solar corona is called:

- (a) Aditya-L1 (b) Satnav
(c) Astrostat (d) Chandrayaan

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

769. What is the name of the spacecraft to be launched by ISRO in 2019-20 for studying the sun?

- (a) Sun (b) Aditya
(c) Ravi (d) Bhaskar

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

770. GSAT-31 is an/a _____

- (a) Navigational Satellite
(b) Telecommunication Satellite
(c) Polar Satellite
(d) Experimental Satellite

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : GSAT-31 is a telecommunication satellite which was launched with the help of European Launch service provider Ariane space's rocket from spaceport of French Guiana. GSAT-31 will dedicate its services to mainland and islands of India. It's the nation's 4G telecommunication satellite which will provide the Digital Satellite News Integration and DTH services for next 15 years.

* GSAT-31 is India's 40th Communication Satellite.

* The GSAT-31 will replace the Satellites 'INSAT-4CR' and 'INSAT-4A'.

771. Which of the following is a satellite based augmentation system of India?
(a) JATAN (b) GAGAN
(c) NAG (d) GAGAN SHAKTI

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : GAGAN is the acronymy for GPS Aided GEO augmented Navigation. It was setup by India.

772. 'NAVIC' is another name for:
(a) A scheme by the Central Government for fisherman development
(b) The independent regional navigation satellite system developed by India
(c) The polar satellite launch vehicle of India
(d) A training programme for Indian maritime pilots

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) is a regional navigation system developed by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) which is totally under control by Government of India. The Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi has named it NAVIC dedicate it to fishermen of India. It's purpose is to give accurate location information to its user in part of the country and upto a distance of 1500 km from the Indian border.

773. _____ was the first artificial satellite launched by the Soviet Union in 1957

- (a) Bhashkara (b) Cartosat-2
(c) Sputnik-1 (d) RISAT-1

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : World's first artificial satellite launched by Soviet Union was Sputnik, in the year 1957. India's first satellite was launched by ISRO in 1975 with the help of USSR.

774. Which of the following is dedicated as India's first educational satellite?

- (a) INSAT-4A (b) CARTOSAT-1
(c) GSAT-3 (d) HAMSAT

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : GSAT-3 is the satellite known with another name of "Edusat". It was launched through GSLV-F01 on 20th sept 2004 by ISRO. It was a first satellite of its kind dedicated for educational services.

775. What is the name of the world's smallest spacecraft launched by India?

- (a) Star (b) Sparkle
(c) Spring (d) Sprites

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The world's smallest spacecraft were on 23 June 2017 successfully launched into low-Earth orbit by Indian rocket Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). It is known as 'Sprites', these tiny satellites are just 3.5cm x 3.5cm and carry radios, sensors and computers, and each device is powered by sunlight and weighs just four grams. The Sprites were constructed by researchers at Cornell University.

776. What is the name of the first dedicated Indian astronomy mission that is aimed at studying celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands simultaneously?

- (a) AstroSat
(b) XtroSat
(c) OpticoSat
(d) AstroMat

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : AstroSat Mission: AstroSat is the first dedicated Indian astronomy mission aimed at studying celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands simultaneously. The payloads cover the energy bands of Ultraviolet (Near and Far), limited optical and X-ray regime (0.3 keV to 100keV). AstroSat with a lift-off mass of 1515 kg was launched on 28 September 2015 into a 650 km orbit inclined at an angle of 6 degree to the equator by PSLV-C30 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. The minimum useful life of the AstroSat mission is expected to be 5 years.

777. When was India's hundredth space mission launched?

- (a) September, 2012 (b) September, 2014
(c) September, 2009 (d) September, 2010

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched the hundredth space mission with PSLV-C21 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota in September 2012. Currently, the space agency has undertaken 206 missions, including 124 Spacecrafts and 82 Launchers, since the launch of the Aryabhata in 1975.

778. Astrophysicist, who first theorized the existence of the solar wind in 1958, became the first living individual after which NASA named a Spacecraft

- (a) Elon Musk (b) Johannes Kepler
(c) Eugene Parker (d) Carl Sagan

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Eugene Parker was the first Astrophysicist who first theorized the existence of the solar wind in 1958 and became the first living individual after which NASA named a spacecraft. Eugene N. Parker has developed the theory on the supersonic solar wind (1958) and predicted the Parker spiral shape of the Solar magnetic field in the outer solar system.

779. In Aditya - L1, the first Indian mission to study the Sun, what does L1 stand for?

- (a) Laboratory point 1
(b) Lagrangian point 1
(c) Line point 1
(d) Lower point 1

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Aditya-1 mission has now been revised to "Aditya-L1 mission" and will be inserted in a halo orbit around the L1, which is 1.5 million km from the Earth. The satellite carries additional six payloads with enhanced science scope and objectives. A satellite placed in the halo orbit around the **Lagrangian point 1 (L1)** of the Sun-Earth system has the major advantage of continuously viewing the sun without any occultation/ eclipses.

780. A satellite orbiting around the equator 3600 kilometers above the center of the earth is called as-

- (a) Polar (b) Synchronous
(c) Mediterranean (d) Elliptical

RRB J.E. 2014

Ans : (b) When a satellite reaches exactly 42.164 kilometers from the center of the earth (about 36,000 km from earth's surface), it enters a sort of "sweet spot" in which its orbit matches earth's rotation. This special, high earth orbit is called geosynchronous.

781. In which attempt did the first Indian spacecraft enter the orbit of mars?

- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) In first attempt did the first Indian spacecraft enter the orbit of mars. The Indian space research organisation (ISRO) is the national space agency of the republic of India, headquartered in Bengaluru. It is founded on 15 August 1969 and the director of ISRO is kailasavadivoo sivan who has been honored with the Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Award by the Tamil Nadu government in 2019.

782. NASA's Unmanned space craft Juno successfully completed its first mission by orbiting-

- (a) Jupiter (b) Moon
(c) Mars (d) Neptune

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) NASA's unmanned space craft Juno successfully completed its first mission by orbiting in Jupiter orbit on July 4, 2016.

783. Which was the first satellite to orbit our moon?

- (a) Luna 2 (b) Luna 10
(c) Apollo 10 (d) Apollo 11

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Luna 10 was the first satellite to orbit around the moon, and the first human-made object to orbit any astronomical body beyond the earth. It is also called Lunik 10.

Luna 10 (E-65series), it was a 1966 soviet Luna program, robotic spacecraft and it was the first artificial satellite of the Moon.

LUNA 2 : It was the first spacecraft to reach the surface of the Moon, and the first human-made object to make

contact with another celestial body. Luna 2, originally named the second soviet cosmic rocket and also known as Lunik 2

Apollo 10 : Apollo 10 was a may 1969 human space light, the fourth crewed mission in the united states Apollo programs and the second to orbit the Moon.

784. Which was the first manned vehicle to travel on the lunar surface?

- (a) Lunar Robonaut
(b) Lunar Spidernaut
(c) Lunar Rover
(d) Lunar Challenger

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The Lunar Rover was the first manned vehicle to travel on the lunar surface. The Lunar Roving vehicle (LRV) is a battery powered four-wheeled rover used on the moon in last mission of American Apollo program.

785. Which is the first pico satellite of India?

- (a) INSAT (b) ANUSAT
(c) STUDSAT (d) GSAT- 4

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) STUDSAT is the first pico satellite of India designed by students. STUDSAT-1 is a pico satellite, a miniaturized satellite, successfully launched on 12 July 2010 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre into a sub synchronous orbit. The STUDSAT is manufactured by NITTE Meenakshi Institute of technology, Bangalore.

786. Which was ISRO first indigenous manned space mission?

- (a) Mangalyaan II (b) Mangalyaan
(c) Chandrayaan (d) Gaganyaan

Ans : (d) Gaganyaan is the ISRO's first indigenous manned space mition, setup to launch with three Indian astronauts as soon as 2023.

787. In 2004, the MESSENGER spacecraft was sent by NASA to study:

- (a) Saturn (b) Jupiter
(c) Pluto (d) Mercury

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Messenger (Mercury Surface Space Environment Geochemistry and Ranging) was a NASA robotic space probe that orbited the planet Mercury. Messenger was launched on August 3, 2004 into an initial parking orbit around Earth.

788. Who is also famously known as 'Rocket Man' for providing significant contribution to development of cryogenic engines for India's space program?

- (a) Ashok Khadolia (b) K. Sivan
(c) Pratik Barbe (d) Pawan Chandan

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) K. Sivan is also famously known as 'rocket Man' for providing significant contribution to development of cryogenic engines for India's space

program. Rising through the ranks, Sivan became the director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, in 2015 while in present time, S.Somnath is the chief of IRSO.

789. Who is known as 'Rocket Man' of India?

- (a) Dr. K. Sivan
- (b) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (c) A.S. Kiran Kumar
- (d) Rakesh Sharma

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

790. Name the India's second mission to the moon.

- (a) GSAT - 6A
- (b) Gaganyaan-2
- (c) PSLV-C-39
- (d) Chandrayaan-2

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) India's second mission to the moon is known as Chandrayaan-2. It consists of a lunar orbiter, and also included the Vikram Lander, and the Pragyan lunar rover, all of which were developed in India. It was launched on 22 July 2019 at Satish Dhawan space centre in Andhra Pradesh.

791. Where is ISRO rocket launch pad located in India?

- (a) Sriharikota
- (b) Trombay
- (c) Bangalore
- (d) Mysore

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) or Sriharikota Range (SHAR) is a rocket launch centre operated by ISRO. It is located in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) as formed in 1969 by the help of Vikram Sarabhai

792. In which year was the Indian space research organization (ISRO) established?

- (a) 1969
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1971
- (d) 1975

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans : (a) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is the space agency of the Government of India, under which various space programs are carried out. It was established on 15th August 1969 and its headquarters is located in Bangalore. Its first chairman was Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.

793. What is the full form of ISRO?

- (a) Indian satellite research organization
- (b) Indian space research organization
- (c) Space reform society of India
- (d) Solar research organization of India

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question

794. Where is the headquarters of Indian Space research organisation located?

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Bangalore

- (c) Thiruvananthapuram
- (d) Sriharikota

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question

795. When was Hubble launched into space?

- (a) 1989
- (b) 1990
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1999

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) The Hubble Space Telescope is large telescope in space. It was launched into orbit by space discovery on April 24, 1990.

796. Which of the following is one of the largest and the most versatile space telescope that was launched into low Earth orbit?

- (a) Chandra
- (b) Hubble
- (c) James web
- (d) Spieger

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question

797. NASA is responsible for the space program and for ___ research.

- (a) Communications
- (b) Aeronautical
- (c) Robotic
- (d) Nuclear

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : NASA is responsible for the space program and for aeronautical research.

798. What is the main objective of the Indian space program?

1. Mass communication and education through satellite
 2. Surveying and managing natural resources through remote sensing, technology, environmental testing and meteorological forecasting.
 3. Development of indigenous satellite and satellite launch vehicle.
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) 1 and 2 both
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) The main objective of the Indian space program is

- (1) Mass communications and education through satellite.
- (2) Surveying and managing natural resources through remote sensing, technology, environmental testing and meteorological forecasting.
- (3) Development of indigenous satellite and satellite vehicle.

799. Sputnik-3 was launched by which of the following countries?

- (a) America
- (b) U.K.
- (c) The Soviet
- (d) France

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Sputnik-3 was launched by the Soviet in 1958.

800. Where is the space Application centre located in India?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Ahmadabad
(c) Trivandrum (d) Bangalore

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) The space Applications centre (SAC) is an institution of research in Ahmadabad Under the aegis of the Indian research Organization (ISRO) .

801. The IRS series of Indian satellite used for--

- (a) Forestry (b) Communications
(c) Remote Sensing (d) Astronomy

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite program to support the national economy in the areas of agriculture, water resources, forestry and ecology, natural calamities and disaster management. IRS under the ISRO started off in 1988 with the IRS-1A and it is used for remote sensing.

802. What is the main purpose of the series of INSAT SATELLITE?

- (a) TV broadcasting to remote areas.
(b) Mobile network of remote areas.
(c) Internet services
(d) Mapping locations via GPS.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) The Indian national satellite (INSAT) is a series of multipurpose geostationary satellite launched by ISRO for the purpose telecommunications, broadcasting meteorology, and search and rescue operations. Commissioned in 1983, INSAT is the largest domestic communication system.

803. When was ASLV first used in India?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1987
(c) 1994 (d) 2000

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) ASLV was first used in India on march 24, 1987, second on July 13, 1988 third on may 20, 1992 and fourth on may 05, 1994.

804. ISS is an abbreviation for.

- (a) International space station
(b) International space system
(c) Indian space studies
(d) Inter-Space spectroscopy

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) The International space station (ISS) is a space station that keeps moving in low earth orbit.

805. What is the name of an ecologically clean rocket developed by Russia based space research centre?

- (a) Angara (b) Vostok
(c) Korolev (d) Luna

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) The Angara rocket family is a family of space-launch vehicles being developed by the moscow-based khronichev state research and production space centre, Russia.

806. Which of the following is not a launch vehicle used to place satellite in orbit?

- (a) PSLV (b) GSAT-8
(c) GSLV (d) Ariane SGS

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) GSAT-8 OR INSAT04G is a communication satellite. It was constructed by ISRO, as part of INSAT system. GSAT- was launched on may 21, 2011 from kourou, french Guiana.

807. How many astronauts have visited the moon?

- (a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 12

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Twelve astronauts have visited the moon.

808. Where is the Satish Dhawan space center located?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Satish Dhawan Space Center is located in Andhra Pradesh.

809. Which of the following is a navigation satellite?

- (a) GSLV (b) PSLV
(c) IRNSS (d) SLV-3

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) The Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) is an Independent Regional Navigation Satellite System being developed by India. It is first launched on July 1, 2013 and last launched on April 12, 2018.

810. Which of the following is not true with respect to global positioning system?

- (a) It is space based navigation system.
(b) It can predict cyclones
(c) It can be used to map the movement of vehicles
(d) It can be used for navigation in the car.

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The global positioning system (GPS), originally Navstar GPS stylized in capital letters in its logo is a satellite-based radionavigation system owned by the united states government and operated by the United states space force.

811. Name of the astronaut who spent 340 consecutive days in space and returned safely to earth?

- (a) Joseph a. Walker (b) Scott Joseph kelly
(c) William H. Dana (d) William J. Night

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Astronaut Scott Joseph kelly who spent 340 consecutive days in space and returned safely to earth.

812. When was the national Aeronautics and space act passed in America?

- (a) 1958 (b) 1957
(c) 1945 (d) 1969

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The National Aeronautics and space Act was passed in America on July 29, 1958. All American space exploration programmes are conducted by NASA.

813. What is the full form of GSLV?

- (a) Geosynchronous satellite launch Vehicle
(b) Geographical Satellite launch vehicle
(c) Geosynchronous satellite locating vehicle
(d) Global satellite locating vehicle

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Geosynchronous satellite launch vehicle (GSLV) in an expendable launch system operated by the ISRO. GSLV was used in thirteen launches from 2001 to 2018.

814. Name the satellite that carries life in space.

- (a) Bio satellite (b) Micro-satellite
(c) Spy- Satellite (d) Border Satellite

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Bio-satellite is the satellite that carries life in space.

815. Which robotic space craft had brought the solar energy particle from space?

- (a) Genesis (b) Viking
(c) Cygnus (d) Giotto

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Genesis was a NASA sample-return probe that collected a sample of solar wind particle and returned them to Earth for analysis. Genesis was launched on August 8, 2001.

816. Who was the notable personality behind the historic mars Orbiter space program?

- (a) Kiran kumar (b) G. Madhavan Nair
(c) K. Radhakrishnan (d) K.Kasturirangan

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) K. Radhakrishnan was the notable personality behind the historic mars orbiter space program. He was the chairman of ISRO. Under his guidance, the mars mission was launched on 5 November 2013. He has also been awarded the padma bhushan in the year 2014.

817. GSAT-18 launched by India in October 2016 is basically a ___ satellite.

- (a) Meteorological (b) Remote sensing
(c) Communication (d) Earth observation

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans : (c) GSAT-18 is India's latest communication satellite with 48 transponders that receive and transmit communication signals. It was launched by ISRO on October 2016. GSAT-18 was successfully placed into orbit by Ariane-5 VA-231 rocket belonging to french company arianespace.

818. Kalpana Chawla, the first woman of Indian origin went to space on ___ spacecraft?

- (a) Columbia (b) Challenger
(c) Atlantis (d) Adventure

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Kalpana Chawla was assigned as a mission specialist in November 1996 as STS-87 aboard the space shuttle columbia, becoming the first woman of Indian origin to fly into space IN 2003, chawla was one of the seven crew members who died in the space shuttle columbia disaster. During its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

819. Nustar Space-based X-ray telescope conducts deep survey for –

- (a) Comet (b) Black holes
(c) Planet (d) Small star

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) In-depth survey of black holes is carried out with the help of nuster (Nuclear spectroscopic telescope array) space-based x-ray telescope. The launch was conducted successfully on 13 June, 2012.

820. Where is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) located?

- (a) Washington (b) New York
(c) California (d) Florida

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) NASA is located in Washington DC, USA.

821. INSAT-3D, the weather satellite launched with an advanced weather monitoring payloads was launched in –

- (a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2014 (d) 2015

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) India's weather satellite INSAT-3D, carrying advanced weather monitoring payloads, was launched successfully on July 26, 2013 Ariane-5 launched vehicle from kourou, French Guiana.

822. Commercial and marketing arm of ISRO is –

- (a) Antrix Corporation Limited
(b) ISRO satellite corporation
(c) ISRO Marketing corporation Limited
(d) Space Applications center

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Antrix Corporation Limited was incorporated as a private limited company owned by the Indian government on 28 September 1992. Its objective is to promote the ISRO's products. Services and technologies. Antrix Corporation Limited is the commercial and marketing arm of ISRO.

823. "Antrix Corporation Limited" Bangalore is a:

- (a) Film producing company
(b) ISRO's Marketing branch
(c) Mobile Handset manufactures
(d) Electricity distribution company

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

824. Which orbit does not have a space station?

- (a) Meer (b) Salute -7
(c) Skylab (d) Voyager

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Voyager program is an American scientific program that employs two robotic interstellar probe, voyager 1 and 2, launched in 1977. The first spacecraft was the voyager, a 722- kg robotic space probe.

825. What does space tourism mean?

- (a) Scientific space exploration
(b) Space travel for vocation
(c) Wandering the world only through air travel
(d) Reaching Mars

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Space tourism refers to the purpose of holidaying and entertainment in space by the space shuttle with the help of modern technologies.

826. What is the name of the official Journal of the committee on space research (COSPAR)?

- (a) Astrophysics and Space
(b) Space Science Reviews
(c) Advances in Space research
(d) Space research

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) 'Advance in space research' is the official journal of the committee on space research. Record Harrison is the editor in chief of the journal, founded in October 1981 by the Space Scientists Association.

7. Defence System of India

827. Which of the following missiles is a canister launched hypersonic surface-to surface tactical missile developed by DRDO?

- (a) Trishul (b) Akash
(c) Astra (d) Shaurya

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (d) Shaurya is a canister launched hypersonic surface-to-surface tactical missile developed by the Indian Defence Research and Development Organization for use of the India Armed Forces. It has a range of 700 to 1900 Km and is capable of carrying a payload one ton conventional or nuclear warhead.

828. What was India's first nuclear test code name?

- (a) Operation Parakram (b) Operation Force
(c) Smiling Buddha (d) Parmanu

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : Operation Smiling Buddha was the assigned code name of India's first successful nuclear bomb test on 18 May 1974. The bomb was detonated on the army base Pokhran Test Range in Rajasthan.

829. What was the code name for Pokhran Nuclear Test 2?

- (a) Laughing Buddha

- (b) Smiling Buddha
(c) Operation Shakti
(d) Operation Research

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Pokhran-II consisted of five detonations. The tests were initiated on 11 May, 1998 under the assigned code name 'Operation Shakti.

830. "Jagritam Aharnisham" or "Always Alert" is the motto of which organization ?

- (a) The Coast Guard
(b) The Indian Army
(c) Research and Analysis Wing
(d) Intelligence Bureau

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Jagritam Aharnisham or Always Alert is the motto of Intelligence Bureau (I B).

The Intelligence Bureau is India's domestic intelligence, internal security and counter-intelligence agency.

831. Which of the following is a multi-barrel rocket system developed by DRDO?

- (a) Trishul (b) Dhanush
(c) Pinaka (d) Prithvi

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Pinaka is a multi-barrel rocket launcher developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). Through this, 12 rockets of 100 kg weight can be launched in 40 seconds.

Trishul is a short range surface to air missile.

Prithvi is a surface to surface ballistic missile.

Dhanush is a naval variant of the Prithvi missile having 500 kg payload.

832. Which of the following is a supersonic cruise missile?

- (a) Trishul (b) Brahmos
(c) Akash (d) Prithvi

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The BrahMos is a medium - range ramjet supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from submarine, ships, aircraft or land. It is the fastest supersonic cruise missile in the world. BrahMos is a two stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine as its first stage which bring it to supersonic speed and then gets separated. The liquid ramjet or the second stage then takes the missile closer to speed in cruise phase. The name BrahMos is a portmanteau formed from the names of two rivers, the Brahmaputra of India and the Moskva of Russia

833. BrahMos supersonic missile is a joint venture between ———.

- (a) India and USA (b) India and China
(c) India and Russia (d) India and UK

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

834. Which supersonic cruise missile is named after the Indian river Brahmaputra and the Russian river Moskva?

- (a) BrahMos (b) Putramos
(c) Mosputra (d) Mosbrahma

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

835. Name the Kalvari class submarine launched in Mumbai in Nov, 2020.

- (a) INS Khanderi (b) INS Arighat
(c) INS Karanj (d) INS Vagir

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : INS Vagir is part of six Kalvari-class submarines being built in India. This is designed by French naval defence and energy company DCNS. Vagir is named after the sandfish, a deadly deep sea predator of the Indian ocean. It is anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, intelligence gathering and area surveillance capable. Indian Navy launched this submarine on November 12 at the Mazagon Dock in Mumbai.

836. Who has produced the indigenous LCA fighter jets Tejas?

- (a) India Aeronautics Limited
(b) Hindustan Dynamics Limited
(c) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
(d) Bharat Dynamics Limited

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Light Combat Aircraft-Tejas is an Indian single-engine multirole light fighter designed by the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) in collaboration with Aircraft Research and Design Centre (ARDC) of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for the Indian Air Force and Indian Navy. It came from the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme, which began in the 1980s to replace India's ageing MiG-21 fighters. In 2003, the LCA was officially named "Tejas".

837. After Indian independence from the British Empire, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru authorised the development of a nuclear programme headed by _____.

- (a) Homi J Bhabha (b) SN Bose
(c) S Chandrasekhar (d) Vikram Sarabhai

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Homi Jehangir Bhabha is known as the father of the Indian nuclear program. As per Jawaharlal Nehru's request, Bhabha served as the Director of the nuclear programme and was instrumental to start India's nuclear programme. He was the founding director of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

838. Who is regarded as the Father of the Indian Nuclear Program?

- (a) Dr. Homi Bhabha (b) Raja Ramanna
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) APJ Abdul Kalam

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

839. Which of the following is a surface-to-surface intercontinental range ballistic missile developed by India?

- (a) Agni-V (b) Agni-IV
(c) Shaurya (d) Brahmos

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Agni-V, a surface to surface ballistic missiles was launched from Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Island in October 27, 2021. This year nation celebrates its 75th infantry day. Agni-V feature:-

Propulsion- three stage solid fuel missile.

Range- 5500-5800 km.

Guidance & control- A ring laser gyroscope based inertial navigation system (RLG-INS).

840. Which of the following is India's longest-range ballistic missile?

- (a) Agni V (b) Aakash III
(c) Naag Missile (d) BrahMos

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

841. Which of the following scientist have no contribution in the Nuclear field in India?

- (a) Raja Ramanna (b) Homi J Bhabha
(c) C N R Rao (d) Shekhar Basu

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Homi J Bhabha conceived of the three stage nuclear programme as a way of develop nuclear energy by working around India's limited uranium resources. C.N.R. Rao is an Indian chemist who has worked mainly in solid-state and structural chemistry.

842. The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was established in:

- (a) 1947 (b) 1991
(c) 1958 (d) 1950

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was established in 1958 charged with military's research and development. It was formed in 1958 by the merging of the Technical Development Establishment. The Chief and Director General of DRDO is the scientific advisor of the Defence Minister. As of now, Dr. G Satheesh Reddy is the Chief of DRDO. The organisation is headquartered in New Delhi.

843. Which one of the following is not an international organization?

- (a) World Tourism Organization
(b) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
(c) Defence Research and Development Organization
(d) Statistical Office of European Union

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

844. Which of the following is India's first formally designed and indigenously designed and manufactured ballistic missile submarine (SSBN)?

- (a) INS Calvary (b) INS Vagin
(c) INS Arihant (d) INS Chakra

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : INS Arihant, class of indigenous Ballistic Missile nuclear submarines or Ship Submersible Ballistic Nuclear (SSBN), is armed with K-15 (Sagarika missile) with a range of 750 km. The first and only operational SSBN, INS Arihant will give India the standoff capability to launch nuclear weapons submerged in Indian water. The first unit of the INS Arihant, was commissioned into the Navy in August 2016.

845. Which of the following is India's first indigenous nuclear ballistic missile submarine?

- (a) INS Sindhughosh (b) INS Arihant
(c) INS Kalvari (d) INS Shalki

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

846. Which one of the following is anti-tank guided missile?

- (a) Trishul (b) Akash
(c) Prithvi (d) Nag

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Nag missile also called "Prospina" for the land-attack version, is an Indian third-generation, all-weather, fire-and-forget, lock-on after launch, anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) with an operational range of 500 m to 20 km.

847. Which of the following is a nuclear-powered submarine?

- (a) INS Kalvari (b) INS Shalki
(c) INS Sindhuvir (d) INS Arihant

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : INS Arihant is a nuclear powered submarine which was launched by the former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and his wife on 26 July, 2009. This day is also celebrated as Vijay Diwas Kargil war victory Day whereas it was inducted into the Indian Navy fleet in 2011.

848. From the given options, which is India's first indigenously built nuclear-armed submarine?

- (a) INS Arihant (b) INS Kalvari
(c) INS Khukhri (d) INS Chakra

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : India's first indigenously built nuclear-armed submarine is INS Arihant. It has several attack modes. Arihant means "slayer of enemies" and it has a range of 750-3500 km. It is also called nuclear tide.

849. Which of the following missile developed by DRDO is an air-to-air missile?

- (a) Akash (b) Agni
(c) Astra (d) Prithvi

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Astra , means 'weapon' is an Indian all weather beyond-visual-range active radar homing air-to-air missile, developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation. It is the first air-to-air missile developed by India. It's range are 10km to 110 km. It has been integrated with Indian Air Force's Sukhoi Su-30MKI.

Some missile are as follow

Aakash surface to air

Agni. Surface to surface

Prithvi. Surface to surface

850. Nirbhay missile has a strike range of:

- (a) 1000 km (b) 100 km
(c) 500 km (d) 200 km

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Nirbhay is a long range, all-weather, subsonic cruise missile designed and developed in India by the Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) which is under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). Nirbhay cruise missile was launched on 15 April 2019. It's strike ranges is about 1000km.

851. The new version of the Akash surface-to-air defence missile 'Akash 1S' is fitted with:

- (a) a new indigenously-developed command guidance programme
(b) a new indigenously-developed seeker
(c) a new indigenously-developed propeller
(d) a new indigenously-developed actuator

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Akash-1S missile which has been designed to take on incoming aerial attacks. This variant of Akash has some additional features compared to the original one. Akash-1S missile has an indigenous seeker and can shoot down enemy fighter jets, missiles and drones very effectively and accurately at a range of up to 30 kilometers and at altitudes up to 18 km. It was developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

852. What was India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier called?

- (a) INS Vijay (b) INS Shakti
(c) INS Garuda (d) INS Vikrant

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : INS Vikrant also known as Indigenous Aircraft Carrier 1 (IAC-1), is an aircraft carrier constructed by the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) for the Indian Navy. It is the first aircraft carrier to be built in India.

853. Who was the Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission at the time of India's First nuclear Test at Pokharan in 1974?

- (a) Raja Ramanna
- (b) APJ Abdul Kalam
- (c) Rajagopala Chidambaram
- (d) Homi Sethna

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Homi Sethna was an Indian nuclear scientist and a chemical engineer, gaining international fame as the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission during the time when the first nuclear test, code name Smiling Buddha in Pokhran Test Range in 1974 was conducted.

854. Which one among the following is NOT a land-based ballistic missile?

- (a) Dhanush
- (b) Prithvi
- (c) Saurya
- (d) Agni

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Dhanush missile is an Indian short-range, ship-launched ballistic missile (SLBM). It is the third variant of the Prithvi missile family, which includes the Prithvi I, Prithvi II, and the Prithvi Air Defense interceptor. It has a range of 350 km and is capable of carrying a conventional as well as nuclear payload of more than 500 kg. It can hit both land and sea-based targets. It is liquid fueled, capable of carrying nuclear or conventional payloads.

855. _____ is India's first indigenously built warship.

- (a) INS Shivalik
- (b) INS Arihant
- (c) INS Godavari
- (d) INS Talwar

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : INS Godavari was commissioned in Navy on 10th December 1983. It was India's first indigenously built warship. During its three decade services, it made several impacts like: It is played a significant role in "Operation Cactus" 1988. On 23rd December 2015, it was retired from the services of Indian Navy.

856. Which of the following equipment is primarily used in military submarines?

- (a) Telescope
- (b) Microscope
- (c) Endoscope
- (d) Periscope

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A periscope's basic purpose is to allow a person to see objects above the water while the ship remains submerged in water. It is primarily used in military submarines. The periscope works on the Law of Reflection.

857. Who predicted 'nuclear technology is going to be very essential and not just in the power sector but for other societal uses intended for betterment of life?'

- (a) JC Bose
- (b) Homi J Bhabha
- (c) Sir CV Raman
- (d) APJ Abdul Kalam

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The founder of Indian Nuclear Programme, Homi J. Bhabha had envisaged that nuclear technology is going to be very essential and not just in the power sector but for the other societal uses intended for betterment of life.

858. The Indian nuclear test site, Pokhran is situated in the district of Rajasthan.

- (a) Barmer
- (b) Bikaner
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Jodhpur

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Indian Nuclear test site Pokhran is located in Jaisalmar district of Rajasthan. India conducted its first nuclear test on 18 May, 1974 at the Pokhran Nuclear test range in Jaisalmer. The Code name of nuclear test was 'Smiling Buddha.'

859. The first nuclear bomb experiment test in India was carried out in the year :

- (a) 1974
- (b) 1973
- (c) 1999
- (d) 1976

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

860. What is EyeROV Tuna?

- (a) Heliport
- (b) Missile
- (c) Monorail
- (d) Underwater drone

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : EyeROV Tuna is india's first commercial drone. The Ministry of Defence of the Indian Government via its defence innovative programme became the reason of its genesis as it was made under this by Kerala startup.

861. India's first beam weapon KALI-5000 was developed by

- (a) ISRO & DRDO
- (b) CDAC
- (c) DRDO & BARC
- (d) BEL & ISRO

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Beam weapon KALI-5000 was developed by DRDO and BARC. KALI (kilo Ampere Linear Injector) - 5000 is a linear electron accelerator weapon which can destroy any uninvited missiles and planes in air.

862. When was the Atomic Energy Commission set up to supervise atomic energy activities in India?

- (a) August, 1949
- (b) December, 1950
- (c) January, 1948
- (d) August, 1948

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Indian Atomic Energy Commission was first setup in August, 1948 in the Department of Scientific Research which was created a few months earlier in June 1948. Homi Jehangir Bhabha (1948-1966) was the first chairperson of Atomic Energy Commission of India. At present, K.N. Vyas is the chairman of Department of Atomic Energy.

* Prime Minister Narendra Modi is the Minister of Atomic Energy.

* Headquarter of the Atomic Energy commission is situated in Mumbai.

863. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in:

- (a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1955 (d) 1957

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology. Its headquarters is in Vienna, Austria. IAEA has 173 members and India is also a member of it. Rafael Mariano Grossi is the director General of IAEA (2021).

864. When did the Central Industrial Security Force come into existence in India?

- (a) 1970 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1969

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is a Central Armed Police Forces in India. It was set up under an Act of the Parliament of India on 10 March 1969 to provide integrated security cover to certain sensitive public sector undertakings. The CISF is governed by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, and its headquarters are at New Delhi.

865. Which of the following is a Garrison town?

- (a) Surat (b) Jalandhar
(c) Kota (d) Udaipur

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Garrison towns are the towns whose formation is a result of the setting up of a military base. They are also referred to as cantonment towns. The main function of the Garrison towns is to cater the needs of defence and people employed in defence services of the nation. These are specially designed for the purpose of military, navy or airforce activities. There are 62 cantonments in the country which have been notified under the Cantonments Act, 1924 (succeeded by the Cantonments Act, 2006). In above question, Jalandhar is a Cantonment town in Punjab and is a part of western command.

866. Which of the following is a surface-to-air missile?

- (a) Brahmos (b) Trishul
(c) K-15 Sagarika (d) Agni

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Trishul is a short range surface-to-air missile developed in India. It was developed by defence research and development organisation (DRDO). Its operational range from 500 meters to 9 kilometers. The defence research and development organisation (DRDO) was formed in 1985 and headquartered in DRDO Bhavan, New Delhi. Chairman of DRDO is G Sathesh Reddy and Avinash Chander was the first chairman of DRDO.

867. Who was the prime minister of India during the Pokhran-II nuclear test in 1998?

- (a) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(b) Manmohan Singh
(c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(d) Rajiv Gandhi

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of India during the Pokhran-II nuclear test in 1998. He was the 10th Prime Minister of India from 16 May to 1 June 1996 and from 19 March 1998 to 22 May 2004.

868. Which of the following missile is India's first tactical surface-to-surface missile?

- (a) Agni (b) Akshay
(c) Prithvi (d) Brahmos

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The Prithvi missile is a family of tactical surface-to-surface short-range ballistic missile (SRBM) and is India's first indigenously developed ballistic missile. Development of the prithvi began in 1983, and it was first test-fired on 25 February 1988 from Sriharikota. It was developed by DRDO under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP). Operational range of Prithvi I is 150 km, Prithvi II 250-350 km and Prithvi III 350-600 km.

869. Rustom-2 is a _____ developed by defence research and development organization of India?

- (a) Unmanned combat vehicle
(b) Light weight vehicle
(c) Anti-Missile Tank
(d) Air-to-Air Missile

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) The DRDO Rustom is a Medium Altitude Long Endurance unmanned air vehicle (VAV) being developed by DRDO for three services, Indian Army, Indian Navy, and the Indian Air Force of Indian Armed Forces.

870. 'INS Vikramaditya is a-

- (a) Aircraft Carrier (b) The main battle tank
(c) Submarine (d) Jet fighter plane

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) INS Vikramaditya is a modified Kiev-class aircraft carrier and the flagship of the Indian Navy which entered into service in 2013. Originally built as Baku and commissioned in 1987. It was launched on 1982.

871. Which of the following describes Agni correctly?

- (a) Long range ballistic missile
(b) Long range gun.
(c) Multi-purpose tank
(d) A fighter aircraft

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) AGNI missiles are long range, nuclear weapons capable surface-to-surface ballistic missile. It is a family of medium to intercontinental range ballistic missiles developed by India, named after one of the five elements of nature.

872. Arjun is a third generation _____ developed by India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), for the Indian Army.

- (a) Light fighter aircraft
- (b) Helicopter
- (c) Fighter aircraft
- (d) The main battle tank

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Arjun is the third generation main battle tank developed by the DRDO . It can achieve a maximum speed of 67 km/h.

873. Brahmos-II is a _____ currently under joint development by the Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya and India's defence research and development organisation.

- (a) Subsonic cruise Missile
- (b) Light combat Aircraft
- (c) Main battle Tank 1
- (d) Hypersonic Cruise Missile

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Brahmos-II is a hypersonic cruise missile currently under joint development by Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya and India's Defence research and development organization. Brahmos Aerospace named the missile Brahmos-II in honour of the former president of India's APJ Abdul Kalam.

874. What is the name of a tank manufactured in India?

- (a) Indra
- (b) Arjun
- (c) Mahabali
- (d) Kailash

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Arjun is a tank manufactured in India. Arjun is the third generation main battle tank developed by the DRDO. It can achieve a maximum speed of 67 km/h.

875. What does IGMDP stand for in the context of India?

- (a) Management Development Program
- (b) Financial policy
- (c) Launch Program
- (d) Marketing policy In management studies.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (c) The Integrated guided Missile development program (IGMDP) was conceived by renowned scientist Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in 1982-83. Under this, Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Akash and Nag missile have been developed.

876. What is Agni-II

- (a) An Intermediate -range ballistic missile
- (b) A battle tank
- (c) A satellite
- (d) A satellite launch vehicle

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow paper)

Ans : (a) Agni-II is a medium - range ballistic missile with two solid fuel stages and post boost vehicle. It is 21 m long and 1.3 m wide. It is equipped with nuclear weapons and is capable of carrying 1 tonne payload.

877. Which of the following is India's indigenously designed and developed long range subsonic cruise missile?

- (a) Helina
- (b) Pinaka
- (c) Nag
- (d) Nirbhay

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Nirbhay is a long-range all-weather, subsonic cruise missile designed and developed in India by the Aeronautical development Establishment (ADE) which is under DRDO. The seventh trial took place on October 12, 2020 from Wheeler Island.

878. Which of the following is India's indigenously built and developed long-range subsonic cruise missile?

- (a) Pinaka
- (b) Helina
- (c) Nag
- (d) Nirbhay

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. : (d) See of the explanation of the above question

879. Which of the following causes a ballistic missile to fail due to a flaw in its precision?

- (a) Due to its shape
- (b) Due to air resistance
- (c) Due to projection angle
- (d) Due to metal

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Ballistic missiles fail due to disturbances in precision of air resistance.

880. For what purpose was Rustom-2 developed by DRDO.

- (a) Under water missile launcher
- (b) Unmanned combat aerial vehicles
- (c) Anti-satellite missile
- (d) Untraceable by Radar

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) TAPAS - BH-201(also known as Rustom-2) is a medium - altitude long- endurance unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) designed to carry out surveillance and reconnaissance roles for the Indian armed force. It can fly for 24 hours and fly up to 22,000 feet.

881. Which of the following is INS-Arihant?

- (a) Submarine
- (b) Indian naval base
- (c) War vessel
- (d) Aircraft carrier

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans : (a) INS-Arihant is Indian Submarine.

882. India's first Aircraft carrier INS vikrant was decommissioned from service in which year?

- (a) 1997 (b) 1992
(c) 2004 (d) 2000

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : INS- Vikrant, the first aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy was decommissioned from service on January 31, 1997. It was purchased from Britain in the year 1957 and inducted into the Indian Navy in the year 1961.

883. Which unmanned target penetrating aircraft has been developed and designed by India and successfully tested its unmanned aerial vehicle flight?

- 1. Nishant 2. Lakshya 3. Astra**
(a) Only 2 (b) Only 1
(c) Only 2 and 3 (d) Only 1 and 2

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Nishant and Lakshya, unmanned target penetrating aircraft has been developed and designed by India and successfully tested its unmanned aerial vehicle flight. Astra is a air-to-air Missile.

884. Which is the short - range surface - to -air missile in India?

- (a) Prithvi (b) Astra
(c) Trishul (d) Akash

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Trishul is the short-range surface- to - air missile in India. See the description of Q: (319)

- Astra = The air to air missile has a range of 25 to 40 km.
- Prithvi = The short range surface - to- surface missile has a range of 150 to 350 km.
- Akash = The medium range surface - to air missile has a range of 25 km.

885. Which is India's first self-made jet fighter aircraft?

- (a) Dassault Rafael (b) MiG-21
(c) LCA Tejas (d) Dassault Mirage.

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) The LCA (Light combat Aircraft) Tejas is India's first self- made jet fighter aircraft designed by the aeronautical development Agency (ADA) in collaboration with Aircraft research and design centre (ARDC) of Hindustan aeronautics Limited (HAL) for the Indian Air force and Indian Navy. In 2003, the light combat Aircraft (LCA) was official named "Tejas"

886. What is the name of an Indian light combat aircraft.

- (a) Chetak (b) Tejas
(c) Rudra (d) Dhruv

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

887. Where was the surface - to - air akash missile tested?

- (a) Sriharikota
(b) Abdul Kalam Island
(c) Thumba
(d) Pokhran

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The surface - to - air Akash missile was tested in Abdul kalam Island, chandipur, odisha it was first tested on 1990. It has a range of 25 km.

888. What is Maareech?

- (a) Advanced Torpedo Defence System submitted to the Indian Navy in November 2015.
(b) A new training aircraft being development for the India's Air Force.
(c) A Driver less car being launched in India
(d) A Drone of the Indian Air Force.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Maareech Advanced Torpedo Defence system (ATDS) is a torpedo detection and countermeasure system used by the Indian Navy. In November 2015, the first Maareech ATDS system was inducted in the Indian Navy.

889. Akash developed by DRDO is a –

- (a) Surface-to-Air missile system
(b) Surface-to-Surface missile system
(c) Air-to-Surface missile system
(d) Not a missile system

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Akash is surface-to-air missile developed by DRDO. Trishul is a short range surface-to-air missile developed in India. It was developed by defence research and development organisation (DRDO). Its operational range is 500 meters to 9 kilometers. The defence research and development organisation (DRDO) was formed in 1985 and headquartered in DRDO Bhavan, New Delhi. Chairman of DRDO is G Satheesh Reddy and Avinash Chander was the first chairman of DRDO.

890. What is the name of third generation anti-tank missile that was successfully tested by DRDO in Rajasthan?

- (a) Agni (b) Nag
(c) Cobra (d) Tufan

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Nag missile, also called 'PROSPINA' for the land attack version, is an Indian third generation all weather, fire-and-forget, lock-on after launch, anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) with an operational range of 500 m to 20 km. Development of Nag missile began in 1988 under APJ Abdul Kalam. DRDO successfully conducted final trial of Nag anti-tank guided missile on October 22 in Rajasthan.

891. Who is the supreme commander of the Indian armed forces.

- (a) Home Minister of India
- (b) Defence Minister of India
- (c) Prime Minister of India
- (d) President of India

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) The president of India is the supreme commander of Indian Armed Forces according to Article 53(2). The Indian Armed forces are under the management of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) of the government of India. The responsibility for national defence rests with the cabinet.

Supreme Commander – President Ram Nath Kovind

Minister of Defence – Rajnath Singh

Defence Secretary – Ajay Kumar

892. Who is the supreme commander of the Indian Armed forces.

- (a) Narendra Modi
- (b) Sumitra Mahajan
- (c) Pranab Mukherjee
- (d) Lieutenant General Dalbir Singh

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) According to Article 53(2) of the Indian constitution the supreme commander of the Indian Armed Force is President of India. Pranab Mukherjee was the president of India during the question hour. While currently Shri Ramnath Kovind is the President. On 24 December 2019, the cabinet committee on security Affairs of India announced the creation of the post of Chief of Defence Staff and Vipin Rawat was India's first Chief of Defence as on 1 January, 2020.

893. What is the Full form of RAW?

- (a) Regional Aviation Wing
- (b) Research and Analysis Wing
- (c) Royal Agency of Warsaw
- (d) Read After Writing

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans : (b) Research and Analysis wing is the foreign intelligence of India. The agency's primary function is gathering foreign intelligence, counter terrorism, counter proliferation, advising Indian policymaker and advancing India's foreign strategic interests. Its headquarter is in New Delhi. RAW was founded on 21 September, 1968 and it's Wing Executive is Samant Goel.

8. Sports

(i) Olympic

894. The Winter Olympic Games came into being in

- (a) 1916
- (b) 1912
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1924

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (Evening)

Ans. (d) The first Winter Games were held in 1924 in Chamonix, France, but they were originally called "Winter sports week".

895. In which year, Gymnastic was included in Modern Olympic games?

- (a) 1896
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1900
- (d) 1972

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Artistic gymnastics was introduced at the very first Olympic games in 1896 in Athens. At the Berlin Games (1936), gymnasts for women was added to the Olympic.

896. When did India first take part in the Olympic Games?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1974
- (d) 1928

Ans. (b) : India first sent a team to the Summer Olympic Games in 1920. The first Olympic were held in 1896 in Athens, Greece.

897. Who among the following was the first Indian woman to be nominated to the International Olympic Committee?

- (a) Chanda Kocchar
- (b) Anjum Chopra
- (c) Nita Ambani
- (d) Mithali Raj

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) Nita Ambani has become the first Indian woman member of International Olympic Committee to be nominated in June 2016 by the IOC Executive Board.

NOTE : The International Olympic Committee is a non-profit, non-governmental organization. The IOC is responsible for the promotion of Olympic values and is regarded as the supreme authority of the Olympic movement.

898. Who among the following has won maximum medals in Olympics?

- (a) Michael Phelps
- (b) Larisa Latynina
- (c) Mark Spitz
- (d) Birgit Fischer

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Michael Phelps is a American swimmer who won 28 medals (23 gold ,3 silver and 2 bronze) in Olympic Games.

899. In which Olympic games did Milkha Singh finish fourth in the 400 m running final?

- (a) Tokyo Olympic games
- (b) Rome Olympic games
- (c) London Olympic games
- (d) Melbourne Olympic games

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Milkha Singh finished at 4th, behind South Africa's Malcolm Spence in the 1960 Rome Olympics 400 metre final race.

900. In which year did India first participate in the Olympic Games?

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1914
- (c) 1925
- (d) 1923

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : India first participated in the Olympics in 1900 in Paris. The country was represented by a lone athlete Norman Pritchard an Anglo Indian who won India's first medal at the Olympics in the 200 meters hurdles. While the country sent its first official contingent in 1920 in Antwerp, Belgium.

901. Baichung Bhutia was the first Indian sportsman to refuse to carry the Olympic Torch Relay to support the –

- (a) Tibetan Independence Movement
- (b) Discrimination Against Women
- (c) Children not provided training facilities for Sports
- (d) More funds for Indian Sports

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Baichung Bhutia was the first Indian sportsman to refuse to carry the Olympic Torch Relay to support the Tibetan Independence Movement. He is a retired footballer.

(ii) Commonwealth

902. Which of the following countries hosted the first Commonwealth Games in 1930?

- (a) Australia
- (b) New Zealand
- (c) Canada
- (d) England

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (c) The first Commonwealth Games were held in 1930 in Hamilton, Canada where 11 countries sent 400 athletes to take part in 6 sports and 59 events. The 2022 Commonwealth Games will be held in Birmingham, England.

903. Select the option with the INCORRECT full form for the corresponding acronyms.

- (a) CCI : Competition Commission of India
- (b) C-DAC: Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
- (c) CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
- (d) CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : CHOGM (Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting) is a meeting of heads of commonwealth nations. The meeting is organised biennially. It has 54 members from all over the world.

904. Which Nation has hosted the Commonwealth Games five times?

- (a) Australia
- (b) England
- (c) Canada
- (d) New Zealand

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Australia had hosted the Commonwealth Games five times (1938, 1962, 1982, 2006 and 2018).

(iii) Asian Games

905. 2022 Asian Games to be held at-

- (a) Beijing
- (b) Hangzhou
- (c) Shanghai
- (d) Chengdu

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (b) : The 2022 Asian Games also known as XIX Asiad will be held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China from 10 to 25 September 2022.

906. How many times the Asian Games have been held in India?

- (a) Three
- (b) One
- (c) Four
- (d) Two

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Asian Games are known as Asiad. Asian Games have been organized twice in India. The first Asian Games were organized in 1951 in New Delhi, India. Again our country hosted these games in 1982. The 18th Asian Games kicked off in the Jakarta and Palembang cities of Indonesia in August 2018.

907. The suggestion of organising Asian Games was first made at the _____.

- (a) Conference of Asian Countries, New Delhi in 1947
- (b) Conference of Asian Countries, New Delhi in 1956
- (c) Conference of Asian Countries, New Delhi in 1952.
- (d) Conference of Asian Countries, New Delhi in 1943

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (a) In March 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru hosted the Asian Relations conference held in New Delhi- a meeting with a prospect to bring the possibility of Asian Games under the attention of participating countries.

Note: Asian Games were regulated by the Asian Games Federation from 1951 to 1978, Since 1982 Olympic Council of Asia regulates it.

(iv) Hockey

908. Lady Ratan Tata Trophy is associated with which sport?

- (a) Badminton
- (b) Football
- (c) Hockey
- (d) Cricket

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : Lady Ratan Tata Trophy is a national level tournament of women hockey in India. It is named after business tycoon Ratan Tata.

909. Which of the following trophies is associated with hockey?

- (a) Santosh Trophy
- (b) Ranji Trophy
- (c) Subroto Cup
- (d) Bombay Gold Cup

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (d) : Bombay Gold Cup is associated with Hockey whereas Subroto cup, Santosh Trophy is associated with football and Ranji Trophy is associated with cricket.

910. With which of the following tournaments is associated hockey?

- (a) Rangaswamy Cup (b) Davis Cup
(c) Subroto Cup (d) Irani Cup

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Rangaswamy Cup is associated with hockey. It was first held in 1928 as an inter-provincial tournament to select players for the national team for the Olympics. Davis Cup, Subroto Cup, and Irani Cup are associated with lawn-tennis, football, and cricket respectively.

911. Which of the following country other than India has Field Hockey as its National Sport?

- (a) Mongolia (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Country	National Games / Sports
Mongolia	Mongolian Wrestling, Archery
Pakistan	Field Hockey
Nepal	Volleyball
Bangladesh	Kabaddi

912. With which of the following sports was Sandeep Michael associated?

- (a) Hockey (b) Badminton
(c) Football (d) Tennis

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Sandeep Michael is a Bengaluru born sportsman associated with hockey.

(v) Cricket

913. With which of the following sports is Mithali Raj associated?

- (a) Golf (b) Cricket
(c) Football (d) Basketball

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (b) Mithali Raj is an Indian cricketer and the Test and ODI captain of women's national cricket team.

914. What is the full name of L.B.W. Cricket?

- (a) Leg Before Wicket
(b) Leg Between Wicket
(c) Leg Break Wicket
(d) Leg Beyond Wicket

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : L.B.W. (Leg Before Wicket) is a rule in cricket to give out to a batsman if he/she is in line of wicket and ball touches his/her deferring pads without touching hand or any other parts.

915. With which sport is the term 'Beamer' associated?

- (a) Football (b) Cricket
(c) Hockey (d) Chess

RPF JE (Electrical) 19.09.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : Beamer is associated with Cricket, it is a type of delivery in which the ball without bounding, passes above batsman waist height.

916. Who among the following was the first non-British President of the MCC (Marylebone Cricket Club)?

- (a) Ricky pointing (b) Stephen Flaming
(c) Kumar Sangakkara (d) Sachin Tendulkar

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : 1787 Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), former governing body of Cricket, founded in London in 1787. Former Sri Lankan international cricket player Sangakkara became the first non-British President in the history of MCC.

917. Who was the captain of Indian cricket team when India won the Cricket World Cup in 1983?

- (a) Ravi Shastri
(b) Sunil Gavaskar
(c) Kapil Dev
(d) Mohinder Amarnath

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Indian Cricket team are two times World Cup Champions. Kapil Dev was named the captain of the 1983 India World Cup team. After 28 years India repeated this moment in 2011 in the Captainship of Mahendra Singh Dhoni.

918. Sachin Tendulkar scored his 100th international cricket century against which team?

- (a) England (b) Australia
(c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The former Indian Cricket team batsman Sachin Tendulkar made his 100th century against Bangladesh. Sachin is the only person in the world to have 100 centuries in ICC test and One day international matches.

919. When was the first Indian Cricket Club-the Calcutta Cricket Club established?

- (a) 1791 (b) 1793
(c) 1790 (d) 1792

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The first Indian Cricket Club, the Calcutta Cricket Club was established in the year 1792. Cricket was introduced to India by European merchant sailors in the 18th century.

Note: In fact, Calcutta Cricket Club is the second oldest Cricket Club in the world, after the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787).

920. 'Silly point', 'Slip' and 'Gully' are terms used in:

- (a) Football (b) Cricket
(c) Cycling (d) Hockey

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : 'Silly point', 'Slip' and 'Gully' are the terms used for cricket fielding positions.

921. Identify the Indian batsman who scored three consecutive test centuries in his first three International Cricket test matches.

- (a) Virat Kohli
(b) Sachin Tendulkar
(c) Mohammad Azharuddin
(d) Rahul Dravid

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Mohd. Azharuddin made three consecutive centuries in his first three test matches. His international playing career came to an end when he was found to be involved in a match-fixing scandal in 2000 and subsequently banned by the BCCI for life. In 2012, the Andhra Pradesh High Court lifted the life ban.

922. Who is the first batsman in the history of cricket to score 3 ODI double centuries?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) Virender Sehwag
(c) Virat Kohli (d) Rohit Sharma

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Rohit Sharma is the only player to have scored three One-day International(ODI) matches double centuries including 209, 264 and 208. Sachin Tendulkar was the first male cricketer who scored the first double century (200) in the ODI against South Africa in 2010.

923. The Chinaman style of bowling in Cricket has been named after:

- (a) An Indian bowler of Chinese origin
(b) An Australian bowler of Chinese origin
(c) An English bowler of Chinese origin
(d) West Indies bowler of Chinese origin

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The term is traditionally believed to have originated with the former West Indies Spinner Ellis Achong. Back in 1933, England hosted West Indies in a Test match in Old Trafford. Achong bowled an unexpected delivery from his wrist which got a sharp turn after pitching outside off and got the English batsman Walter Robins stumped. From then, left-arm wrist spinners have been referred to as Chinaman bowlers.

924. Which country won the first ICC Men's T20 Cricket world cup title?

- (a) India (b) England
(c) Pakistan (d) West Indies

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The first ICC Men's T-20 World Cup was held in South Africa in 2007 where India defeated Pakistan in the final match. ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2021 which was held in the UAE and Oman, won by Australia by defeating New Zealand.

925. Who is the first batsman to smash 500 sixes in international cricket?

- (a) Chris Gayle (b) Virat Kohli
(c) M.S. Dhoni (d) Rohit Sharma

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : West Indies opener Chris Gayle has become the first ever player to smash 500 sixes in international cricket. He achieved this feat in the One Day International (ODI) series against England.

(vi) Football

926. Bendodkar Trophy is associated with which sport?

- (a) Football (b) Hockey
(c) Badminton (d) Cricket

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Bendodkar Trophy is an annual football tournament organized by Goa Football Association. The tournament was first started in 1970 on the name of then Chief Minister Dayanand Bandodkar.

927. Lionel Messi is related to which of the following sports?

- (a) Basketball (b) Golf
(c) Boxing (d) Football

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (d) : Lionel Messi is an Argentine Professional footballer who plays as a forward for Ligue 1 club Paris Saint Germain and Captains the Argentina National Team.

928. With which of following sports is Black Pearl associated?

- (a) Soccer (b) Golf
(c) Snooker (d) Horse Racing

RPF JE (Electrical) 19.09.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Brazilian Footballer Pele is also known as 'Black Pearl' he was part of the Brazillian national teams that won three World Cup Championships (1957, 1962, 1970).

929. _____ has won the FIFA Men's Football World Cup the maximum number of times.

- (a) Brazil (b) England
(c) France (d) Germany

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Brazil have won five times, and they are the only team to have played in every tournament. The other World Cup winners are Germany and Italy, with four titles each. The first competition for the cup was organized in 1930 by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and was won by Uruguay.

930. Who among the following sportsmen has the nickname 'CR7'?

- (a) Chris Paul (b) Cristiano Ronaldo
(c) Chris Gayle (d) Chris Rea

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro was born on 5 February, 1985 known as Cristiano Ronaldo, or by his nickname 'CR7', is a Portuguese professional footballer who plays as a forward. He plays for Premier League Club Manchester United and is the captain of the Portuguese national team.

931. Which of the following competitions is associated with football?

- (a) Duleep Trophy
(b) Santosh Trophy
(c) Irani Cup
(d) Deodhar Trophy

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Santosh Trophy competition is related to football while Dilip trophy, Irani Trophy and Deodhar Trophy are related to cricket.

932. Which country has played every FIFA Football World Cup since it began ?

- (a) Germany (b) Brazil
(c) England (d) Spain

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The 21 FIFA World Cup tournaments have been won by eight national teams. Brazil have won five times, and they are the only team to have played in every tournament. The first competition for the FIFA Cup was organized in 1930 by the Federation International Football Association (FIFA) in Uruguay and was won by Uruguay. FIFA World Cup 2022 is scheduled to take place in Qatar from 21th November to 18th December, 2022.

933. Durand Cup is associated with which game?

- (a) Football (b) Table Tennis
(c) Basket Ball (d) Hockey

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Durand Football Tournament, also known as Durand Cup, is an annual domestic football competition in India which was first held in 1888 in Annadale, Shimla. It is hosted by the Durand Football Tournament Society (DFTS). The tournament is named after its founder, Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary of British India from 1884 to 1894. The tournament is the oldest existing football tournament in Asia.

934. Nixan Gold Cup is associated with which sport?

- (a) Basketball (b) Badminton
(c) Football (d) Volleyball

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (c)

Sports	Cups & Trophy
Football	Nixan Gold Cup, Durand Cup, Santosh Trophy
Cricket	Ashes, Reliance Cup, C.K. Naidu Trophy
Badminton	Thomas Cup, Agarwal Cup, Chadha Cup
Lawn Tennis	French Open, U.S Open Australian open, Wimbledon.

(vii) Badminton

935. Narang Cup is associated with which sport?

- (a) Badminton (b) Football
(c) Hockey (d) Basketball

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)

Ans. (a) : Narang Cup is associated with badminton. Beighton cup is associated with Hockey and Santosh Trophy is related to Football.

(viii) Chess

936. With which game is Bhagyashree Thipsey associated?

- (a) Chess (b) Swimming
(c) Football (d) Badminton

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Sports personality Bhayashree Thipsey is a player of chess. She won five times the Indian women's chess championship and Asian women's Championship in 1991.

937. The record of being India's youngest Chess grandmaster is recorded in which of the following?

- (a) D. Gukesh (b) V. anand
(c) G.N. Gopal (d) Parimarjan Negi

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : At the time when question was asked D. Gukesh at the age of 12 years 7 months and 17 days became the second youngest Grandmaster of the world & India's youngest Grandmaster. At present Abhimanyu Mishra is the World's youngest Grandmaster at the age of 12 years 4 months and 25 days.

(ix) Volleyball

938. In volleyball, spike is also known with the name of ?

- (a) Open (b) Protection
(c) Drop (d) Smash

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : In Volleyball Spiking is the off play where a player slams the ball sharply down-wards over the net & into the opposite court, making it difficult for the opposing team to recover the ball. In Volleyball, spike in also known with the name of Smash.

(x) Lawn Tennis

939. Who among the following was the first woman to win Wimbledon title successfully nine times?
 (a) Martina Navratilova (b) Monica Seles
 (c) Chris Evert (d) Steffi Graf

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (a) : Among the following Martina Navratilova is the first woman to win Wimbledon title successfully nine times.

940. With which of the following sports is the term 'double fault' associated?
 (a) Tennis (b) Bridge
 (c) Baseball (d) Golf

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (a) : In the given options double fault is associated with Tennis. Double faults nears hitting a faults on the second service.

941. In which year Table Tennis was recognized as an Olympic Sports.
 (a) 1996 (b) 1988
 (c) 1972 (d) 1900

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : The First World Table Tennis Championships was held in London in 1926, but the Sports had to wait a long time before it was given its Olympic debut at the 1988 Seoul Games.

942. Which of the following is NOT one of the Grand Slam tournaments of tennis?
 (a) French Open (b) Canadian Open
 (c) Wimbledon (d) Australian Open

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Canadian Open is not a Tennis Grand Slam tournament.

Tennis Grand Slams		
Grand Slam	Duration	Court Type
Australian Open	Mid-January	Hard Court
French Open	May & June	Clay
Wimbledon Open	June-July	Grass
US Open	August-September	Hard Court

943. Which of the following tournaments of Tennis is played on a clay court?
 (a) Roland Garros (b) Wimbledon
 (c) US Open (d) Australian Open

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The French Open also known as Roland Garros is the premier Clay Court Championship in the world. It is the second of the four annual Grand Slam tournaments. The other three are the Australian Open, Wimbledon Open and the US Open.

(xi) Boxing

944. What is the boxing field called?
 (a) Court (b) Ring
 (c) Track (d) Diamond

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

Ans. (b) : A boxing ring often referred to simply as a ring or the squared circle, is the Space in which boxing match occurs.

945. Sushil Kumar won the Olympic medal for:
 (a) Shooting (b) Weightlifting
 (c) Wrestling (d) Boxing

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Sushil Kumar is related to Wrestling. He was born on 20th May 1983 in Delhi. He has won two olympic medals and also gold medals in Commonwealth Games. He usually participates in 66kg free style wrestling.

(xii) Other Major Sports

946. The term Breast stroke is related to which among the following sports.
 (a) Short Run (b) Long Jump
 (c) Chess (d) Swimming

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : The term Breast stroke is related to Swimming other term associated with Swimming are Backstroke, Deck, Lap, Lane, Line etc.

947. With which of the following sports is Ezra Cup associated?
 (a) Rugby
 (b) Foot Volleyball
 (c) Polo
 (d) Equestrian show jumping

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Ezra Cup is a popular Polo tournament conducted annually in India by the Calcutta Polo Club. It claimed that, it is the first official Polo trophy in history. The first Ezra Cup was held in 1880.

9. Major Research Centres/ Institute

948. Where is 'Center for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia-Pacific (CSSTEAP) located?
 (a) Jaipur (b) Mumbai
 (c) Dehradun (d) Bengaluru

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia Pacific region (CSSTEAP) has been contributing significantly in capacity building in Asia Pacific. It was established in 1995, headquartered in Dehradun.

949. Where is the Central Potato Research Institute of India located?

- (a) Shimla (b) Delhi
(c) Lucknow (d) Ranchi

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Central Potato Research Institute → Shimla
Indian Agricultural Research Institute → New Delhi
Indian Sugarcane Research Institute → Lucknow
Central Rice Research Institute → Cuttack
Central Tobacco Research Institute → Rajahmundry
Indian Iron Research Institute → Ranchi

950. Where is one of the lead centers of Indian Space Research Organization, Satish Dhawan Space Centre located?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was founded in 1969. It was founded under the chairmanship of renowned space scientist Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. The Satish Dhawan Space Center is the main satellite launch center of the Indian Space Research Organization. It is located in Sriharikota of Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 1 October 1971.

951. Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri are research centers located in

- (a) Antarctica (b) North America
(c) South America (d) Oceania

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Dakshin Gangotri (South Gangotri) was the first scientific base station of India situated in Antarctica, established on 26 Jan, 1982. Maitri also known as Friendship research center is India's second permanent research station in Antarctica as part of Indian Antarctic Programme established in 1989.

952. South Gangotri is a research base station established by Indian Scientist. Where is it located?

- (a) Kaveri Basin (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Antarctica (d) Sundarban Delta

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Refer to above explanation.

953. The Botanical Survey of India is located at:

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) New Delhi (d) Mysore

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(b) The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) was established on 13 February 1890 in the then Royal Botanical Garden (RBG), Calcutta, now Kolkata, West Bengal. It was established with the objectives of exploring the plant resources of the country and identifying plant species with economic virtue. In 1954, the government reorganized the BSI under Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

954. What is name of India's first research station located at the International Arctic Research Base Ny-Alesund, Svalbard, Norway?

- (a) Maitri (b) Himadri
(c) Dakshin Gangotri (d) Bharathi

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Himadri 'the abode of snow' is India's first research station located at the International Arctic Research base, Ny-Alesund, Svalbard, Norway. It is located at a distance of 1,200 kilometers from the North Pole. It was inaugurated on the 1st July, 2008 by Shri Kapil Sibal the Former Minister of Science and Technology and Earth Science, in the presence of dignitaries from Norway, UK, Germany, and other countries besides India. National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCAOR) as nodal agency make sure availability of the requisite facilities at the Himadri. Dakshin Gangotri-the first, Maitri- the second and Bharti, India's latest research station in Antarctica.

955. Which of the following is NOT an Indian research base at Antarctica?

- (a) Dakshin Gangotri (b) Bharati
(c) Maitri (d) Dakshin Yamunotri

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

956. What is the name of the research station set up by India in Antarctica in the year 2012?

- (a) Hind (b) Sagarika
(c) Bharati (d) Dhruva

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : India presently has two active research stations at Antarctica namely 'Maitri' and 'Bharati'. New station 'Bharati' has just been constructed in 2012 and commissioned in March, 2013. Maitri station has been in operation since 1989. India's first Indian station was 'Dakshin (south) Gangotri' which served from 1983 to 1988.

957. Which of the following is not the Indian research station in Antarctica?

- (a) Himalaya (b) Bharati
(c) Dakshin Gangotri (d) Maitri

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Refer to above explanation.

958. Which of the following is India's first Arctic research station?

- (a) Bharati (b) Maitri
(c) Himadri (d) Dakshin Gangotri

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (c) Himadri 'the Adobe of Snow' is India's first research station located at the International Arctic Research Base, Svalbard, Norway. It was inaugurated on 1 July 2008. As of today India has two operational research station in Antarctica named Maitri (Since 1989) and Bharati (Commissioned in 2012).

959. At end of 2015, how many research station were established at Antarctica by India?

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Antarctica continent is also known as "the continent dedicated to science". India started its first Antarctic expedition in 1981-82 and it was done under leadership of Sayed Zahoor Qasim on 9th January 1982. India established its first research center for scientific experiment on this continent as Dakshin Gangotri at Antarctica while the second is "Maitri" (1989) and third is 'Bharati' (2012).

960. Where is located the headquarter of Indian Council Agricultural Research?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Bengaluru
(c) Dehradun (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans: (a) The headquarter of Indian Council Agricultural Research (ICAR) is located in New Delhi. It was established in the year of 1911 in Bihar, and shifted to Delhi in 1929.

961. The headquarter of Tea Board of India is located in :

- (a) Guwahati (b) Kolkata
(c) New Delhi (d) Darjiling

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) The headquarter of Tea board of India is located in Kolkata. Tea Board is a regulatory body of Government of India, that monitors and controls production of Tea.

962. Where is the headquarters of Coffee Board of India located?

- (a) Darjiling (b) Bengaluru
(c) Tiruvananthapuram (d) Guwahati

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Coffee is produced mainly in hilly areas of the south Indian states with Karnataka having largest producer of coffee about 70% of total production of India. The Coffee Board of India was formed in the year of 1942. It is headquartered at Bengaluru in Karnataka an autonomous body.

963. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) is situated at ____.

- (a) Pune (b) Mumbai
(c) Bengaluru (d) New Delhi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) is situated at Mumbai in India. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is national centre for nuclear science and mathematics working under Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. It is also an university that offers postgraduate and Ph.D programme.

964. Tropical Forest Research Institute is located in the state of-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Madhya Pradesh

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : Tropical Forest Research Institute is located in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. It works under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

965. India's first National Centre for Marine Biodiversity (NCMB) is located in-

- (a) Mumbai (b) Puducherry
(c) Bhavnagar (d) Jamnagar

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (d) India's first National centre for Marine Biodiversity is situated in Jamnagar, Gujarat for safeguarding the biodiversity of the coastal areas. It was inaugurated in 2011.

966. Where is India's the first oceanarium being set up?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Goa
(c) Kochi (d) Vishakhapatnam

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (c) Kochi in Kerala, the land of God's Own country set up India's first oceanarium in 2010. An oceanarium is a simulated ocean and contains all living organisms found in the water body including large species like Whales and Shark.

967. Where is the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) located?

- (a) Jamshedpur (b) Hyderabad
(c) Mumbai (d) Jaipur

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans : (b) The National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) is located in Hyderabad. NGRI is a geoscientific research organization established in 1961 under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India's largest research and development organization CSIR was established by the government of India on 26 September 1942 and headquarter of CSIR is New Delhi The founder of CSIR is Arcat Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar.

968. Where is Indian Statistical Institute located?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Raipur
(c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (a) : Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) grew out of the Statistical laboratory set up by Prasanta Chandra Mohalanobis in Presidency College, Kolkata. It was established in 1931. Its headquarter is in Baranagar, West Bengal.

969. Where is ONGC headquarters located?

- (a) Dibrugarh (b) Kandla
(c) Visakhapatnam (d) Dehradun

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is an Indian multinational oil and gas company earlier headquartered in Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India. As a corporation, it's registered office is now at New Delhi, ONGC was founded on 14th August 1956 by Government of India.

970. Which of the following statements is not Correct regarding the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research?

- (a) A National Center of the Government of India
(b) A Private Sector Institution
(c) Aided by Department of Atomic Energy
(d) Deemed University

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is a National Centre of the Government of India, under the umbrella of the Department of Atomic Energy, as well as a deemed University awarding degrees for master's and doctoral programs. The Institute was founded in 1945 with support from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust under the vision of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha. At TIFR, basic research in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Computer Science and Science Education are carried out.

971. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was set up under the vision of:

- (a) Srinivasa Ramanujan
(b) Dr. Homi J Bhabha
(c) Dr. CV Raman
(d) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

972. Where is the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research situated?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Calcutta
(c) Chennai (d) Bengaluru

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Tata Institute of Fundamental Research situated in Mumbai.

973. In which year was the Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology established?

- (a) 1984 (b) 1981
(c) 1989 (d) 1961

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology is a unit of Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, engaged in Research & Development in areas of lasers and a particle accelerators. It was established in 1984 and headquartered in Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

974. Where is Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, a unit of the Department of Atomic Energy situated?

- (a) Jammu (b) Patna
(c) Mumbai (d) Indore

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

975. Where is the headquarters of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)?

- (a) Kanpur (b) Guwahati
(c) Delhi (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra . It was created in September 1987 under the Companies Act 1956, with the objective of undertaking the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the atomic power stations for generation of electricity in pursuance of the schemes and programmes of the Government of India under the provision of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962." All nuclear power plants are operated by the company.

976. The Sahitya Academy is headquartered at:

- _____,
(a) Bangalore (b) New Delhi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The headquarters of Sahitya Academy is located at New Delhi. Sahitya Academy is an organisation dedicated to the promotion of literature in the languages of India. It was founded in 1954. It organises national and regional workshops and seminars, provides research and travel grants to authors.

977. The headquarters of Bharat Electronics Limited is located at:

- (a) New Delhi (b) Bengaluru
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is an Indian Government-owned aerospace and defence electronics company. It primarily manufactures advanced electronic products for ground and aerospace applications. BEL is one of nine PSUs under the Ministry of Defence of India. It has been granted Navratna status by the Government of India. Its headquarters is in Bengaluru.

978. Which institute is known as the mother of institutions involved in research on nuclear and accelerator technology ?

- (a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
- (b) Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology
- (c) Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
- (d) Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is the mother of the R&D institutions such as Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) Kalpakkam, Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), etc., which carry out pioneering research on nuclear and accelerator technologies and industrial establishments . It was founded by Homi Jehangir Bhabha Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay (AEE) in January 1954.

979. The earlier name of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre was :

- (a) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
- (b) Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
- (c) Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay
- (d) Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

980. What is the full form of BARC?

- (a) Bhabha Aromatic Research Center
- (b) Bhabha Atomic Rehabilitation Center
- (c) Bhabha Aerospace Research Center
- (d) Bhabha Atomic Research Center

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

981. Where is the headquarters of the Zoological Survey of India ?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Mysuru

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), founded on 1 July, 1916 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Its headquarters is in Kolkata.

982. Match the following companies with their headquarters.

A	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	1	Mumbai
B	Coal India Limited	2	Bengaluru
C	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	3	Kolkata
D	Bharat Electronics Limited	4	New Delhi

Code

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	2
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 4	2	1	3
(d) 3	2	1	4

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) :

Major Companies	Headquarter
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	New Delhi
Coal India Limited	Kolkata
Bharat Petroleum Corporation limited	Mumbai
Bharat Electronic Limited	Bengaluru.
Therefore option (a) is correct.	

983. The headquarter of the Archaeological Survey of India is located in:

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Jaipur

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, inaugurated 'Dharohar Bhawan' – the new headquarters building of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) at 24 Tilak Marg in New Delhi. It is under the Ministry of Culture, was established in the year 1861 is the premier organization for the archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation.

984. Select the pair that is matched correctly (the institute to the city is based in).

- (a) Central Potato Research Institute - Dehradun
- (b) Central Leather Research Institute - Salem
- (c) Central Arid Zone Research Institute - Jodhpur
- (d) Central Drug Research Institute- Kanpur

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Central Potato Research Institute - Shimla
Central Leather Research Institute - Chennai
Central Arid Zone Research Institute - Jodhpur
Central Drug Research Institute - Lucknow

985. Forest Research Institute of India is located at _____.

- (a) Guwahati
- (b) Dehradun
- (c) Shimla
- (d) Trivandrum

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Institution	Location
Forest Research Institute	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Central Ayurveda Research Institute	Guwahati, Assam
Central Potato Research Institute	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
Rajiv Gandhi Center for Biotechnology	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

986. Where is the headquarters of the National Institute of Oceanography located?

- (a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Mangalore
(c) Chennai (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The National Institute of Oceanography, founded on 1 January 1966 as one of 37 constituent laboratories of the CSIR, is an autonomous research organization in India to undertake scientific research and studies of special oceanographic features of the Northern Indian Ocean. Headquartered in Goa, it has regional centres in Kochi, Mumbai and Vizag.

987. Where is Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGDR) situated?

- (a) Ranchi (b) Mumbai
(c) Bhopal (d) Bengaluru

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Indira Gandhi Development Research Institute is situated in Mumbai. It is a highly advanced research institution. It was established in 1987. Dr. Kirit Parikh was the first director of the institution.

988. Where is the headquarters of Atomic Energy Commission of India located ?

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Mumbai
(c) Thiruvanthapuram (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Indian Atomic Energy Commission was set up on 3 August, 1948 under the late Department of Scientific Research. A resolution passed by the Government of India later replaced the commission by "Atomic Energy Commission of India" on 1 March, 1958 under the Department of Atomic Energy with more financial and executive powers headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra

989. Where is the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) which is national research institute for space and allied sciences located?

- (a) Thiruvananthapuram (b) Bangalore
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Physical Research Laboratory is also known as cradle of space sciences in India. It was founded in 1947 by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. It is located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

990. In which city the forest survey of India is located under the ministry of environment of India?

- (a) New delhi (b) Dehradun
(c) Bhopal (d) Guwahati

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Forest Survey of India is the chief organization for surveying forest cover in the country. It functions under the Ministry of Environment and Forest. It is headquartered in Dehradun, Uttarakhand and was founded in 1981. It prepares the State of forest report.

991. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) is located at:

- (a) Indore (b) Pune
(c) Nainital (d) Nagpur

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI) is a research institute created and funded by the Government of India. It was established in Nagpur in 1958 with a focus on water supply, sewage disposal, communicable diseases, and to some extent on industrial pollution and occupational diseases found common in post-independent India. It is a pioneer laboratory in the field of environmental science and engineering and part of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). It has five zonal laboratories in Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Mumbai. NEERI falls under the Ministry of Science and Technology (India) of the central government.

992. The Central Drug Research Institute is situated in:

- (a) Delhi (b) Hyderabad
(c) Mumbai (d) Lucknow

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Central Drug Research Institute is a multidisciplinary research laboratory in Lucknow employing scientific personnel from various areas of biomedical sciences. The research institute was formally inaugurated on 17 Feb, 1951 by PM, Jawaharlal Nehru.

993. Where is the headquarters of Geological Survey of India located?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) Bhopal (d) Ahmedabad

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Geological Survey of India was established in March 1851. Its main task is to conduct geoscientific surveys and mineral resource assessment, air borne and marine survey geo-environment and natural hazards studies, glaciology etc. It is headquartered in Kolkata and it has six regional offices which are in Lucknow Jaipur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Shilong and Kolkata.

994. Banaras Hindu University is situated in which state?

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

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Banaras Hindu University formerly Central Hindu College, is a public central university situated in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. It was established jointly in 1916 by the Maharaja of Darbhanga Rameshwar Singh, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sunder Lal and British theosophist Annie Besant. It is the largest residential university in Asia with a area of 4000 acres of land in two different campuses.

995. In which of these cities is the Indian Institute of Petroleum located?

- (a) Kochi (b) Dehradun
(c) Visakhapatnam (d) Kandla

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Indian Institute of Petroleum is situated in Dehradun in Uttarakhand state of India. It is one of the constituent laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). It was established in 1960 dedicated to hydrocarbon sector. Its objectives include applied research leading to the development of technologies, products and processes in the area of petroleum refining and Petrochemicals.

996. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is headquartered in which city?

- (a) Kolkata (b) New Delhi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : TRAI is a statutory body set up by the government of India under section 3 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. It is the regulatory of Telecommunications sector in India. TRAI was founded on 20 Feb, 1997.

997. Which private university has a campus in Modinagar N.C.R.?

- (a) SRM Institute of Science and Technology
(b) Galgotias University
(c) Amity University
(d) Manipal University

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) The SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Modinagar NCR, Ghaziabad was established in the year 1997. It is the constituent of the SRM Institute of Science and Technology Chennai. It is a leading world-class private Institute, offering degrees and research programs in Science, Engineering and Management.

998. Where is the Indian Institute of Science located?

- (a) Kanpur (b) Bangalore
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Indian Institute of Science is situated in Bangalore, Karnataka. It was established in 1909 by the Indian government.

Indian Institute of Pulses Research - Kanpur
Bhabha Atomic Research Center - Mumbai
National Biodiversity Authority - Chennai

999. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts is headquartered at ?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Kolkata
(c) Lucknow (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts is a premier government funded arts organization. It is headquartered in New Delhi. It is an autonomous institute under the Union Ministry of Culture. It was established in the memory of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1985 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

1000. In which of the following cities is the Central Rice Research Institute situated?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Hyderabad
(c) Delhi (d) Cuttack

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) Central Rice Research Institute is situated in Cuttack, Odisha. It was set up in 1946. It came under Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) in 1966, now known as National Rice Research Institute (NRRI).

1001. Where is Indian Forest Research Institute is situated?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Lucknow
(c) Dehradun (d) Bhopal

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Indian Forest Research Institute is located at Dehradun in Uttarakhand. It is an institute of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education. It was founded in 1906.

1002. Where is Salar Jung Museum located?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Delhi (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) The Salar Jung Museum is an art museum located at Dar-ul-shifa, on the southern bank of the Musi River in the city of Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It has a collection of sculptures, paintings, carvings, textiles, carpets and furniture from Japan, China, Burma, Nepal, Persia, Egypt Europe and North America. It is one of the largest museums in the world.

1003. Sahitya Akademi is located in which city of India?

- (a) Varanasi (b) Nagpur
(c) New Delhi (d) Bangalore

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Sahitya Akademi is located in New Delhi. The Sahitya Akademi is a India's National Academy of letters and is an organization dedicated to the promotion of literature in the languages of India. It was formally inaugurated by the government of India on 12 March 1954. It annually confers the Sahitya Akademi Award for writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the 24 major Indian languages, ie. English, Rajasthani and the 22 listed languages in the schedule of the Indian constitution.

1004. The Sahitya Academy is mainly devoted to promote which field?

- (a) Drama (b) Music
(c) Literature (d) Dance style

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The Sahitya Academy is mainly devoted to promotion of literature.

1005. Which of the following museum is situated in Kerala?

- (a) Dakshinachitra Museum
(b) Salar Jung Museum
(c) Albert Hall Museum
(d) Napier Museum

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Napier Museum is an art and natural history museum situated in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. The museum has been named after the former Madras Governor-General John Napier. Impressed by the traditional Kerala style architecture, Lord Napier in 1872 CE assigned, the architect of the Government of Madras, Robert Fellowes Chisholm, to build this royal structure.

Whereas,

Dakshinachitra Museum → Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Salar Jung Museum → Hyderabad, Telangana

Albert Hall Museum → Jaipur, Rajasthan

1006. Where is the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India) headquartered?

- (a) Chennai (b) Mumbai
(c) New Delhi (d) Pune

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) is the leading stock exchange of India, located in the Mumbai city of Maharashtra state. It is under the ownership of some leading financial institutions, Banks, and Insurance companies. The NSE was established in 1992 as the first dematerialized electronic exchange in the country. Present Chairman & Public Interest Director of NSE is Mr. Girish Chandra Chaturvedi and MD and CEO is Mr. Vikram Limaye.

1007. In which year did Jawaharlal Nehru lay the foundation stone of the National Museum in New Delhi ?

- (a) 1965 (b) 1950
(c) 1960 (d) 1955

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The foundation stone or the corner stone of the National Museum of India, New Delhi was laid by the Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru on 12 May, 1955. It was prepared by the Maurice Gwyer Committee in May 1946.

1008. In which city is the headquarters of Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts located?

- (a) Pune (b) New Delhi
(c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The headquarters of Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts is located in New Delhi. It is a center for Educational Research and diffusion in the field of arts. It was established in 1987 as an autonomous body by the Ministry of Culture of Government of India.

1009. In which of the following cities is the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) located?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Chennai
(c) Kolkata (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : INCOIS (The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services) is an autonomous organization of the Government of India under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, located in Hyderabad. INCOIS is mandated to provide the best possible ocean information and advisory services to society, industry government agencies and the scientific community through sustained ocean observation.

1010. In which of the following Indian states is the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) situated?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) Central Institute of Indian languages (CIIL) was established in 1969 in Mysore, Karnataka under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource and Development (Ministry of Education). CIIL was established to co-ordinate the development of Indian languages, to bring about the essential unity of Indian languages through scientific studies, promotes inter-disciplinary research, contribute to mutual enrichment of languages and thus contribute towards emotional integration of the people of India.

10. World Heritage Site of India

1011. Hampi was declared a World Heritage Site by:

- (a) UNO (b) IMF
(c) WHO (d) UNESCO

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Hampi was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, in 1986. It was the capital of Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century. It was prosperous, wealthy and grand city near the Tungabhadra River, in Karnataka. It was the world's second largest medieval era city after Beijing.

1012. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched (UNESCO Natural Heritage Site to its location)?

- (a) Elephanta Caves - Karnataka
- (b) Sunderbans National Park - West Bengal
- (c) Sun Temple - Odisha
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri - Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) prepares a World Heritage Site list and places them in "Places" of significant cultural or physical specialization, in this list. As per July 2021, total 40 Heritage sites are in India in which.

Cultural sites – 32, Natural sites –7, Mixed sites –1

Site	Places
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra
Sundarban National Park	West Bengal
Sun Temple	Odissa
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh
Dholavira	Gujarat

1013. As per UNESCO, Ellora caves are group of how many caves?

- (a) 34
- (b) 36
- (c) 32
- (d) 38

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site from Aurangabad district, as per the UNESCO comprising more than 34 rock-cut caves. The complex has caves from Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain faith. It is famous for the exceptional monolithic shrine of Kailash Mandir. Ellora dates back to about 1,500 years ago, and is the epitome of Indian rock-cut architecture. The 34 caves are actually Buddhist, Hindu and Jain religious monuments carved in the rock. They were given the status of World Heritage Site in 1983.

1014. Which railway station is a part of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites ?

- (a) Lokmanya Tilak Terminus
- (b) Anand Vihar Terminus
- (c) Kolkata Terminus
- (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : There are two UNESCO World Heritage Sites on Indian Railway, these are the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as Victoria Terminus Station, in Mumbai(2004) and the Mountain railways of India. Mountain railways of India is not contiguous, but consists of three separate railway lines located in different parts of the country.

- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, a narrow gauge railway in West Bengal (1999).
- The Nilgiri Mountain Railway, a metre gauge railway in the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu (2005).
- The Kalka-Shimla Railway, a narrow gauge railway in the Shivalik mountains in Himachal Pradesh (2008).

1015. Which of the following site was declared World Heritage Sites due to unique natural environment by UNESCO in 1985?

- (a) Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park - Gujarat
- (b) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary - Assam
- (c) Caves of Elephanta - Maharashtra
- (d) Sundarban National Park - West Bengal

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 by UNESCO. It acquired the status of a biosphere reserve in 1989. It is a major national park in India. It is known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife such as Indian rhinoceros, wild buffaloes (only pure strain of buffalo in India) Roofed Turtle, Hispid Hare, Golden Langur and Pygmy Hog.

Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park - Gujarat in 2004,

Elephanta Caves - Maharashtra in 1987 and Sundarban National Park - West Bengal in 1987 are included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

1016. Valley of Flowers National Park declared as a World Heritage Site of UNESCO and is located in which state?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Valley of Flowers National Park is based in the state of Uttarakhand, North India. It was declared a national park in 1982 further it was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2005. It was gained importance as a region containing a diversity of Alpine flora, Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows ecoregion.

Extra facts-

- * The Netherland is known as land of flowers.
- * Bulgaria is known as land of roses.

1017. Which of the following site is not included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list?

- (a) Kaziranga National Park
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal
- (c) Keoladeo National Park
- (d) The Leaning Temple of Huma

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The Leaning Temple of Huma is not included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list. It is located in the state of Odisha in India. This temple is dedicated to the Hindu God Lord Bimaleshwar Shiva.

Keoladeo National Park is a vast bird sanctuary in Rajasthan.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal is situated in Mumbai.

Kaziranga National Park is located in Assam.

1018. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram on of the " UNESCO World Heritage Site" founded by the Pallava kings is in _____ district of ____.

- (a) Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Sivagangai, Tamil Nadu
- (d) Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Mahabalipuram is also known as Mamallapuram, It's known for its temples and monuments built by the Pallava dynasty in the 7th and 8th centuries. It was named after Pallava king Narsimhavarman I, who was also known as Mahabali and Kanchipuram was the capital of Pallava dynasty. It is famous for temples in form of chariots and the shore temple dedicated to Siva. Thanjavur is famous for Brihadishvara Temple.

1019. In March 2016, which of the following biosphere reserve was included in UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves?

- (a) Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve
- (b) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- (c) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- (d) Simlipal Biosphere Reserve

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve became part of World Network of Biosphere Reserves of UNESCO's in 2016. It is located in the Southernmost end of the Western Ghats and it is located in both Kerala and Tamil Nadu state. It is the habitat of 2000 varieties of medical plants, of which at least 50 are rare and endangered species.

Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is located in Tamil Nadu. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is in Uttarakhand and Simlipal Biosphere Reserve is located in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. There are 18 biosphere reserves in India.

1020. Find the odd one out in relation to the World Heritage Site.

- (a) Rashtrapati Bhavan
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
- (c) Taj Mahal
- (d) Sun Temple

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Rashtrapati Bhavan (Delhi) is not included in the World Heritage Site of UNESCO whereas the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Mumbai), Taj Mahal (Agra) and Sun Temple (Konark Odisha) were included in World Heritage Sites of UNESCO in 2004, in 1983, and in 1984 respectively.

Konark Sun Temple which is based in Odisha is depicted on the reverse side of the Indian currency note of Rs. 10 to signify its important to Indian Cultural Heritage.

1021. The three mountain railways of India are collectively designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Which of the following does not come under these three railways?

- (a) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
- (b) Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- (c) Kashmir Railway
- (d) Kalka - Shimla Railway

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The mountain railways of India are the railway lines that were built in the mountains of India. Three of them, the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway and the Kalka - Shimla Railway, are collectively called as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the name 'Mountain Railway of India'.

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway received the World Heritage Site tag first in 1999 followed by the Nilgiri mountain railway in 2005.

The Kalka- Shimla Railway received the honor in 2008. The Toy Train is a nickname of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. It is a narrow-gauge railway that links the Siliguri and Darjeeling.

1022. What is the name of the famous church located in Goa where the Mummy of St. Francis Xavier is kept and it is also in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

- (a) Basilica of Bom Jesus
- (b) Our Lady of the Mount
- (c) Sacred Heart of Jesus
- (d) Saint Mary's Basilica

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a Roman catholic basilica located in Goa. It is a part of the Churches and convents of Goa UNESCO World Heritage Site and holds the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier. It was made by Portuguese.

The Basilica of Our Lady of the Mount, more commonly known as Mount Mary Church is located in Mumbai. St. Mary's Basilica is located in Bangalore.

1023. The World Heritage Site Basilica of Bom Jesus is located in which state?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

1024. Which among the following place is not included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site in India?

- (a) Rani Ki Vav, Gujarat
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal, Maharashtra
- (c) Bhimbetka Caves, Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Bara Imambara, Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (d) Bara Imambara is not listed in UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is based in the Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh. It was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 and its designer was Kifayat-ullah who is said to be a relative of the architect of the Taj Mahal.

Rani Ki Vav is a step well situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat. It is located on the banks of Saraswati River. Its construction is attributed to Udayamati, queen of the 11th century Solanki dynasty and spouse of Bhima I.

Bhimbetka rock shelters exhibits the earliest traces of human life in India and evidence of stone age starting at the site and referred to as a Buddhist site as well.

The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus is located in Mumbai. It was designed by British born architectural engineer Frederick William Stevens. Now it is the headquarters of India's Central Railway.

1025. Which of the following sites was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2016?

- (a) Kanchenjunga National Park, Sikkim
- (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex, Bodhgaya
- (c) Kaziranga wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans : (a) Kanchenjunga National Park is located in Sikkim. It was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in July 2016, becoming the first 'Mixed Heritage' site of India.

Mahabodhi Temple complex, Bodhgaya is located in Bihar. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is an ancient Buddhist temple, built to mark the site where the Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment.

Keibul Lamjao National Park is based in Manipur. It is the only floating park in the world.

1026. Which of the following site was listed as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2016?

- (a) Mountain Railway of India
- (b) Western Ghats
- (c) Kanchenjunga National Park
- (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal - Mumbai

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

1027. Victoria Memorial Hall, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is located in which city of India?

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

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The Victoria Memorial, one of the top historical places in Kolkata, is the brainchild of Lord Curzon, a Viceroy of India. When Queen Victoria, who was the Empress of British India, died in January 1901, Curzon suggested the creation of a grand memorial to honor her. It was designed by William Emerson. Queen Victoria became the figure head of India after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 and ruled till her death.

1028. The Victoria Memorial Monument work as __.

- (a) A Railway station
- (b) A Art gallery
- (c) A Centre of education
- (d) A Museum

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The Victoria Memorial is a Museum which is situated in Kolkata, West Bengal, which was built between 1906 and 1921. It was dedicated to the Queen Victoria.

1029. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in—

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

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The Khajuraho group of monuments is a group of Hindu temples and Jain temples in Chhatrapur district of Madhya Pradesh. The temples are famous for their nagra-style architectural symbolism and their erotic sculptures. The temple were built between 885 AD and 1050 AD by the Chandela dynasty. The temples were given the World Heritage Site status in 1986.

1030. Which two Indian cities were added to the creative city network of UNESCO in December 2015?

- (a) Varanasi and Jaipur
- (b) Ayodhya and Gwalior
- (c) Dwarka and Vallabhi
- (d) Madurai and Ujjain

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Two Indian cities, Varanasi and Jaipur on 11th December 2015 have added to the creative city network of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the first time ever. Varanasi is UNESCO city of music while Jaipur is the city of crafts and Folk Arts.

1031. Which of the following site has not been selected by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site?

- (a) Matheran Hill Station
- (b) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Station
- (c) Kalka Shimla Railway Line
- (d) Nilgiri Mountain Railway.

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Matheran is a hill station in the state of Maharashtra. It is one of the smallest hill stations in India. It is located on the Western Ghats range at an elevation of around 800 meter above sea level. It is Asia's only automobile-free hill station but it is not included in the World Heritage Site list of UNESCO. UNESCO added Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, Kalka-Shimla Railway line and Nilgiri Mountain Railway to World Heritage Site list in 1999, in 2008 and in 2005 respectively.

1032. The World Heritage Site having the architectural work of Le Corbusier is located in—

- (a) Kochi (b) Chandigarh
(c) Goa (d) Puducherry

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Chandigarh is the one of the beautiful city in India. It was designed by the Swiss-French modernist architect Le Corbusier. Apart from the city's architecture and buildings he designed like Capitol complex, High Court, Secretariat, Legislative Assembly and giant Open Hand Monument. It is also famous for its clean roads and greenery. It was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Site list in 2016.

1033. The UNESCO World Heritage Site Rani-Ki-Vav is located at—

- (a) Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
(b) Patan, Gujarat
(c) Konark, Odisha
(d) Jodhpur Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) 'Rani ki Vav' is located in the town of Patan in Gujarat. This was the best example of water management in ancient India. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2014. It is featured on the new Rs. 100 note by RBI. It is located on the banks of the Saraswati River; this is one of the oldest and finest step wells and is remarkably preserved.

1034. Which of the following city is architecturally planned city?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Bengaluru
(c) Mumbai (d) Chandigarh

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Chandigarh was one of the early planned cities in post independence India and is internationally known for its architecture and urban design. The master plan of the city was prepared by Swiss French architect Le Corbusier. The word Chandigarh literally means Chandi Garh or fort of Goddess Chandi, a name derived from a temple situated nearby in Panchakula. Administratively, It falls under central government of India as union territory and is the capital of both states of Haryana and Punjab.

11. World Famous Places

1035. The National Library of India is situated at?

- (a) Kolkata (b) New Delhi
(c) Chennai (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The National Library of India is located in Belvedere Estate, Alipore, Kolkata, India. It is India's largest library by volume and public record. The National Library came into being in the place of the Imperial Library by the Imperial Library (Change of

Name) Act in 1948. It is also a legal deposit Library of India, where books published in the country are deposited under Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

1036. India's 'Statue of Unity' is situated in the state of:

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

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 'Statue of Unity'. It is located in the Gujarat on the bank of Narmada River in the Kevadiya Colony, facing the Sardar Sarovar Dam. It was built in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It is the tallest statue in the world. It is at a height of 182 m and is 23 m taller than China's spring Temple Buddha statue and almost double the height of 'Statue of Liberty' (93 m) in USA.

1037. 'Amar Jawan Jyoti' was established under in? January 1972.

- (a) Gateway of India
(b) Wagah Border
(c) India Gate
(d) Jaisalmer war Memorial

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Amar Jawan Jyoti is an Indian memorial constructed after the Indo-Pak War of December 1971. It burns day & night under the arc of India Gate as a tribute to the Indian martyrs. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi first paid homage to Indian Soldiers at India Gate on the eve of 23rd Republic Day on 26 January 1972. Now, the government has put out the eternal flame of the Amar Jawan Jyoti underneath India Gate and merged it with the one instituted at the national war memorial in 2019 a few hundred meters away.

1038. The Kedarnath temple is located in the district of Uttarakhand.

- (a) Haridwar (b) Tehri Garhwal
(c) Rudraprayag (d) Uttarkashi

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kedarnath temple is located in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand. It is one of the most Paramount location for worshipers of Shiva. Badrinath temple is located in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. It is one of the four sites in India's Char Dham Pilgrimage.

1039. In which Indian state "Namdroling Monastery" is located

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Sikkim
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Namdroling Monastery is located in Mysuru district of Karnataka. It is the largest teaching centre of the school of Tibetan Buddhism known as Nyingmapa. It is spread over an area of 80 square feet and was built from Bamboo which was donated by the Indian Government to the Tibetans in exile.

1040. Which continent have the highest number of World Heritage Sites?

- (a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) South America (d) Australia

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Europe continent has the highest World Heritage Site. The list of World Heritage Sites is given by UNESCO. As of July 2021, a total number of 1154 World Heritage Sites exist across 167 countries with 897 cultural, 218 natural and 39 mixed properties.

China and Italy are the countries with the most sites on the list.

UNESCO mission is to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.

1041.is a religious city located in the state of Maharashtra, India?

- (a) Shirdi (b) Rajgir
(c) Somnath (d) Kushinagar

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Shirdi is a town in the state of Maharashtra. It is known as the home of reverend spiritual leader Sai Baba and as a major pilgrimage site. Devotees gather daily at the Sai Baba Temple complex to honor his legacy.

1042. Where is Tawang Monastery located?

- (a) Assam (b) Nagaland
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Mizoram

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Tawang Monastery is located in Tawang city of Tawang district in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. It is the largest monastery in India and second largest in the world after the Potala Place in Lhasa, Tibet. It is an important pilgrim center for the followers of Buddhism. It was founded by Mera Lama Lodre Gyasto in 1680.

1043. India's largest post office is situated in which city?

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Chennai
(c) Mumbai (d) Hyderabad

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) India's biggest post office also known as General Post Office is located in Mumbai and it is the central post office of the city of Mumbai. It was formed in 1794 in the vicinity of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. India's earliest postal system was started by Lord Clive in 1766. During the rule of Warren Hastings, Governor General of British India, the post office was first established on 31 March 1774 at Calcutta, followed in 1778 at Madras and 1792 at Bombay.

1044. Where is the world's highest post-office located?

- (a) Assam
(b) Himanchal Pradesh

- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) The highest post office in the world is located in Hikkim village of Himachal Pradesh. It is situated at an elevation of 4400 meter (14,400 ft). India has the largest postal network with around 156000 branches in the world.

1045. Peter's Square is located in which of the following country?

- (a) Athens (b) Berlin
(c) Washington (d) Vatican City

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) St. Peter's Square is a large plaza, located directly in front of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican City. The Vatican city is the smallest independent state in the world and residence of the spiritual leadership of the Roman Catholic Church. It is situated in Europe continent. Its territory is surrounded by the Italian capital city Rome. Its capital is Vatican City and currency is Euro.

1046. Kurukshetra, the famous battle field mentioned in epic Mahabharata is located near

- _____.
- (a) Rawalpindi (b) Meerut
(c) New Delhi (d) Ambala City

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The battle-field of the Mahabharata, Kurukshetra located in Haryana, 50 km to the east of the Ambala city in Haryana. It is known for the battle between the Kauravas and Pandavas in the Mahabharata. It is believed that this is the place where Krishna recited Bhagavad Gita to Arjuna. According to legend, it was named after the king Kuru, who was from the Bharat Dynasty and was the ancestor of Pandavas and Kauravas in Mahabharata.

1047. In which of the following city is Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip garden situated?

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Mysore
(c) Srinagar (d) Darjeeling

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip garden is located in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is spread over an area of about 30 hectares and is situated on the foothills of Zabarwan Range with an overview of Dal lake. It is Asia's largest Tulip garden with a new high-tech cold storage facility for safekeeping of delicate tulip bulbs.

1048. Where is the Vivekananda Rock Memorial located.

- (a) Cochin (b) Kolkata
(c) Kanyakumari (d) Chennai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) The Vivekananda Rock Memorial is located in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu. It is a popular tourist monument in Kanyakumari and was built in 1970 in honour of Swami Vivekananda. He delivered an iconic and eloquent speech at the Chicago convention of parliament of religions on September 11 in 1893. Introducing Hinduism to the world, he spoke about intolerance, religion and the need to end all forms of fanaticism.

1049. Which village in Shivamogga district of Karnataka uses Sanskrit in everyday conversation?

- (a) Jhiri
- (b) Ganoda
- (c) Mattur
- (d) Shyamsundarpur

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Mattur is a village near the city of Shivamogga in Karnataka state, known for the usage Sanskrit for day-to-day communication, although the general language of the state is Kannada. It is a tiny hamlet on the banks of the perennial river Tunga. Sanskrit is the primary sacred language of Hinduism, and has been used as a philosophical language in the religions of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.

1050. Which of these places was founded by Guru Ramdas in 1577?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Ludhiana
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Jalandhar

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Amritsar is the largest and most important city in Punjab state of India. It is historically also known as Ramdaspur. It was founded by Guru Ramdas, the fourth Sikh Guru in the Sikh tradition. He constructed a pool here and founded Golden temple which was completed by his successor Guru Arjan Dev.

1051. Where is the 'forbidden city' located?

- (a) Vietnam
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Greece
- (d) China

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Forbidden City is imperial palace complex at the heart of Beijing (Peking), China. it was commissioned in 1406 by the Yongle emperor of the Ming dynasty, it was first officially occupied by the court in 1420. It was so named because access to the area was barred to most of the subjects of the realm. Government functionaries and even the imperial family were permitted only limited access; the emperor alone could enter any section at will. The 178-acre (72-hectares) compound was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

1052. Where is the Golden temple of Dambulla located?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Malaysia

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The Golden Temples of Dambulla is also known as Dambulla cave temple is a World Heritage Site and located in Sri Lanka. It symbolizes the great Buddhist Culture in ancient Sri Lanka.

1053. Famous Canton Tower is located in which country?

- (a) China
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Kuwait
- (d) Dubai

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Canton Tower is situated in the Haizhu district of Guangzhou, China. It has height of 604 meters, making it the second tallest tower in the world after Tokyo Skytree (Tokyo Japan). It has Height of 634 m.

1054. Where is Angkor Archaeological Park situated?

- (a) Cambodia
- (b) Thailand
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Nepal

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Angkor Archaeological Park is situated in northern Cambodia. It is one of the most important archaeological sites in southeast asia. It is home to the magnificent temple ruins of Angkor. The temples ruins contained between the 9th and 12th century AD in the pinnacle of ancient Khmer architecture, art and civilization of Khmer Empire.

1055. Where is the world's largest statue of Jesus Christ?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Mexico
- (c) Italy
- (d) Peru

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The largest statue of Jesus Christ, Cristo Rey, height 20.5 meter (67 feet) is situated in the state of Guanajuato in Mexico. It was completed in 1944 and bears the hallmarks of the Art Deco movement.

1056. In which country is Golden Rock Pagoda situated?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Nepal
- (d) China

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Golden Rock Pagoda, also called the Kyaiktiyo Pagoda is one of the most sacred Buddhist sites. It is located near Kyaikto in Mon state of Myanmar. The country is also known as Burma and called the Golden land. Its capital city is Naypyidaw and its largest city is Yangon (Rangoon).

1057. The World Heritage Site Pashupatinath Temple is located _____.

- (a) Peshawar
- (b) Kabul
- (c) Kathmandu
- (d) Multan

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The Pashupatinath Temple is a famous and sacred Hindu temple complex that is located on the banks of the Bagmati river, approximately 5 km northeast of Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. It is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site's list. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and was built by Licchavi king Prachanda Dev in the 5th century and later renovated by Malla kings.

1058. Where is 'Fountain of Wealth' located?

- (a) Singapore (b) Thailand
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) London

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) The 'Fountain of Wealth' was listed in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1998 as the largest fountain in the world. It is located in the hub of one of Singapore's largest shopping malls, the Sun Tec City. At present the world's largest fountain is 'Palm Fountain' of Dubai in UAE.

1059. Temple Trees, is the official residence of the Prime Minister of which of the following countries?

- (a) Nepal (b) Myanmar
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Temple Trees, is the official residence of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. It is located in Colombo.

1060. Where is Notre-Dame Cathedral located?

- (a) California (b) Leeds
(c) Belgium (d) Paris

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Notre- Dame Cathedral is situated in Paris, capital of France. It is also called Notre- Dame de Paris. It is one of the first examples of French gothic architecture.

1061. Which is the most energy efficient city in the world?

- (a) Vancouver (b) Reykjavik
(c) Denmark (d) Malmo

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Reykjavik is the capital and largest city of Iceland. It is the most energy efficient city in the world. It relies on renewable hydropower and geothermal plants.

1062. Basilica of Bom Jesus is located in..... .

- (a) Fort Kochi (b) Goa
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a Roman catholic basilica located in Goa. It was commissioned by the religious order of the Jesuit, Its construction began in 1594 and the church was consecrated in 1605. It was built specifically to house the relics of St. Francis Xavier.

1063. Which of the following was built by ancient Incas city of petra?

- (a) Petra city (b) Hagia Sophia
(c) Machu Picchu (d) Arcopolis

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Machu Picchu was built by ancient Inca Machu Picchu is a UNESCO World Heritage Site declared by UNESCO in 1983. It is a 15th century Inca citadel located in the Eastern cordillera of southern Peru.

1064. Where is the World Heritage Site and historical sanctuary of Machu Picchu?

- (a) China (b) Japan
(c) Vietnam (d) Peru

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

1065. 'Kaaba' most sacred place in Islam located in Mecca is also known by the name ____ .

- (a) Masjid-Al-Haram
(b) Masjid-Al- Emir-Abdelkadir
(c) Abu Darwish Mosque
(d) Mazar-e-Sharif

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Masjid-Al-Haram is a mosque that completely encircles 'Kaaba' the holiest site of Islam. It is located in the city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia and it is the largest mosque in the world's.

12. Famous Personalities

1066. Who said the following sentence?

"What's in a name? That which we call a Rose by any other name smell as sweet"

- (a) Catherine Wells
(b) Willian Dafoe
(c) William Shakespeare
(d) Edmund Mallon

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : William Shakespeare used the quotation "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other would smell as sweet." in his play Romeo and Juliet. He was an English dramatist, Poet, and actor. He is considered by many to be the greatest dramatist of all time. His important works are Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Hamlet, Macbeth, etc.

1067. Who is the proponent and the propagandist of 'Art of Living'.

- (a) Pandit Ravi Shankar
(b) Swaminarayan
(c) Sahajanand Swami
(d) Sri Sri Ravi Shankar

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Sri Sri Ravi Shankar is the proponent and the propagandist of 'Art of Living'. He is a spiritual leader and founder of the Art of Living foundation (founded 1982), which aims to relieve individual stress, societal problems and violence. It is a humanitarian and educational Non Government Organization (NGO).

1068. Banaras Hindu University which completed 100 years in February 2016 was founded by ___.

- (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (c) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (d) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Madan Mohan Malviya was an Indian scholar, educational reformer, and politician notable for his role in the Indian independence movement. He was respectfully addressed as Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and also called as Mahamana. He strived to promote modern education among Indians and eventually cofounded Banaras Hindu University (BHU) at Varanasi in 1916. He was posthumously conferred with Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award in 2014.

1069. Who among the following founded the Banaras Hindu University?

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

1070. Who was the first Indian bodybuilder to win the title of Mr. Universe?

- (a) Manohar Aich
- (b) Premchand
- (c) Manotosh Roy
- (d) Molloy Roy

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Monotosh Roy was the first Indian bodybuilder, who held the Mr. Universe title in Group III Amateur Division in 1951. He was the first Indian and Asian to be awarded the Mr. Universe title.

1071. Who is the only Indian to receive the highest civilian award from both India and Pakistan?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Charan Singh
- (d) V. P. Singh

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Morarji Desai is the only Indian to receive the highest civilian award from both India and Pakistan. He was also the fourth Prime Minister of India. He was conferred with Pakistan's highest civilian award Nishan-E- Pakistan in 1990 and Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award in 1991.

1072. "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" has been said by whom?

- (a) Lindon
- (b) Riched Nixon
- (c) Neil Armstrong
- (d) Yuri Gagarin

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) In July 20, 1969, the American astronaut Neil Armstrong put his left foot on the lunar surface and famously declared, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

1073. What is the name of 8th United Nations Secretary General?

- (a) B.V. Ghali
- (b) Kofi A. Annan
- (c) Ban Ki-Moon
- (d) Dr. Jim Yong Kim

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Ban Ki-Moon was the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. His tenure was from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2016. Earlier he was the foreign minister of South Korea. The current Secretary General of the United Nations is Antonio Guterres (Portugal) He took up his charge as Ninth Secretary-General on 1 January 2017.

1074. Who was the eighth Secretary-General of the UN?

- (a) Antonio Guterres
- (b) U Thant
- (c) Ban Ki-Moon
- (d) Kofi Annan

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

1075. Ban Ki-Moon, the eighth Secretary General of UN, is from

- (a) Japan
- (b) China
- (c) South Korea
- (d) North Korea

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

1076. UN Postal Administration issued a commemorative stamp of ____, the Indian music legend on the 2nd October 2016.

- (a) Pandit Ravi Shankar
- (b) R.D. Burman
- (c) M.S. Subbulakshmi
- (d) Ustad Bismillah Khan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) On 2 October, 2016 the United Nations released a postal stamp on the 100th birth anniversary of Karnataka music artist of India in honor of the late M.S. Subbulakshmi, valued at Rs. 79.83 (1.20\$). She was the first Indian to perform at UN and the first musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna.

1077. Who was the first Indian to be elected as the President of the United Nations?

- (a) Vijaylakshmi
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

RRB JE-25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Vijaylakshmi Pandit was the first Indian to be elected as the President of the United Nations General Assembly. She was the daughter of Motilal Nehru and sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India, her niece Indira Gandhi the first female Prime Minister of India.

1078. Name the only US President who has also served as the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court?

- (a) Lyndon B. Johnson
- (b) Zachary Taylor
- (c) John Quincy Adams
- (d) William Howard Taft

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : William Howard Taft was elected the 27th president of United States (1909-1913) and later became the tenth chief justice of the United States (1921-1930) supreme court, the only person to have served in both of these office. The current president of US is Joe Biden.

1079. Who among the following Neelanjana Sudeshna, known as the popular American writer of Indian origin?

- (a) Sanjayan
- (b) Mali
- (c) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (d) Handanar

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) 'Nilanjana Sudeshna' Jhumpa Lahiri is an American author known for her short stories, novel and essays in English. Interpreter of Maladies, the namesake and the lowland are some book of Jhumpa Lahiri.

1080. Who is known by the nickname can't mis-swiss in Tennis?

- (a) Sania Mirza
- (b) Maria Shara Pova
- (c) Martina Hingis
- (d) Serena Williams

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Martina Hingis is a swiss former professional tennis players. She spent long time as the singles world No-1 and doubles world no-1 as well as.

1081. Vidyapati was a famous poet and writer of which of the following languages?

- (a) Bhojpuri
- (b) Dogri
- (c) Maithili
- (d) Marathi

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Vidyapati, also known by the Sobriquet Maithili Kavi Kokil, was a Maithili and Sanskrit poet, writer and polyglot. Vidyapat's influence was also extended to other Eastern literary traditions.

1082. Which of following was given the title of "Lady with a Lamp"

- (a) Madam Cama
- (b) Florence Nightingale
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans : (b) Florence Nightingale was an English social reformer statistician and the founder of modern nursing. Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy in 1820.

1083. Which of the following films is directed by Satyajit Ray?

- (a) Pyaasa
- (b) Mahal
- (c) Pather Panchali
- (d) Kora Kagaz

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Satyajit Ray was an Indian Bengali filmmaker, widely regarded as one of the greatest filmmakers of the 20th century. He directed many films, including Pather Panchali, a 1955 Bengali language epic drama film. It is an adaptation of Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyay's 1919 Bengali novel of the same name, and marked Ray's directorial debut. This film won eleven international prizes, including the inaugural Best Human Document award at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival.

1084. Who founded the Visva Bharati which later became a Central University?

- (a) Sri Aurobindo
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Vishwa Bharti was established by Rabindranath Tagore in 1929, which later became a Central University. Till, 1947 it was an ordinary college. And later on Parliament via Act of 1951 declared it as a Central University.

1085. Who invented the word 'Brexit'?

- (a) Peter Wilding
- (b) Gerard Batten
- (c) Tommy Robinson
- (d) Nigel Farage

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Peter Wilding the chairman of British influence, invented the Word Brexit. Brexit was withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union on 31 January, 2020. EU was founded in 1993.

1086. Whose famous quote is this?

"If you cry because the sun has gone out of your life, your tears will prevent you from seeing the stars."

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Amrita Pritam
- (c) Sumitranandan Pant
- (d) Sri Aurobindo

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : "If you cry because the sun has gone out of your life, your tears will prevent you from seeing the stars" is the greatest quote of Rabindranath Tagore. It is significant that, Rabindranath Tagore, India's first Nobel laureate will always be remembered in India as his poetic composition reverberates in our hearts and spirits in the form of our national anthem.

1087. She wrote in English as Kamala Das but when she wrote in her mother tongue what was the name she used?

- (a) Arundhati Roy (b) Ambai
(c) Madhavikutty (d) Vasanthi

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kamala Das is an Indian author who wrote openly and frankly about female sexual desire and the experience of being an Indian woman. She wrote both in English (mostly poetry) and, under the pen name Madhavikutty, in the Malayalam language of southern India. She received many Literary Awards, including Sahitya Academy Award (English) for Collected Poems in 1985.

1088. "The United Nations was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell." Who said this?

- (a) Kofi A Annan (b) Dag Hammarskjold
(c) U Thant (d) Kurt Waldheim

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : "The United Nations was not created to take mankind to heaven but to save humanity from hell". This was said by Dag Hammarskjold in speech in 1954. Dag Hammarskjold was a Swedish economist and diplomat who was the second Secretary General of the United Nations. His tenure was from 1953 to 1963.

1089. Which is Satyajit Ray's famous film about the decline of the aristocratic zamindari style of living?

- (a) Pather Panchali (b) Apur Sansar
(c) Jalsaghar (d) Charulata

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Satyajit Ray's 1958 Bengali film Jalsaghar, usually translated as "The Music Room" is typically taken to depict, broadly, the decadence and decline of aristocratic 'feudal' landowners (zamindars), who represent the languid past of the nobility, and the ascendance of a restless business oriented class that represents an emerging present and possible future.

1090. Who was the chairperson of the drafting committee of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR)?

- (a) Rebecca Adami (b) Angela Juradak
(c) Eleanor Roosevelt (d) Hansa Mehta

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Eleanor Roosevelt was appointed as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly by United States President Harry S. Truman in 1945. He played an instrumental role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1091. Ulat Bansi is a distinct contribution of which Bhakti poet?

- (a) Tukaram (b) Nanak
(c) Kabir (d) Surdas

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Ulat Bansi are the compositions of famous poet Kabir. These are intrinsically upside-down sayings. They are written in a form in which everyday meanings are inverted. They express difficulty in capturing the nature of the ultimate reality. They express Kabir's mystical experiences.

1092. _____ built the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel at Mumbai by integrating Indian and European styles.

- (a) Ratan Tata (b) RD Tata
(c) Jamsetji Tata (d) JRD Tata

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Jamsetji Tata built the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel at Mumbai by integrating Indian and European styles. The Taj Mahal Palace is a historic luxury hotel in Colaba district of Mumbai. It was inaugurated on 3 December, 1903.

1093. Who coined the word "Artificial Intelligence"?

- (a) John McCarthy (b) David Bradley
(c) John Berger (d) Charles Bachman

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : John McCarthy, who coined the term 'Artificial Intelligence' in 1956, defines it as 'the science and engineering of making intelligent machines.' AI is 'the study and design of intelligent agents' where an intelligent agent is a system that perceives its environment and takes action which maximizes its chances of success.

1094. Dr. Bindeswar Pathak is related to.

- (a) Bachapan Bachao movement
(b) Women movement
(c) Agriculture society
(d) Sulabh toilet movement

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dr. Bindeswar Pathak is an Indian Sociologist & Social entrepreneurs. He is related to Sulabh toilet movement. He is the founder of Sulabh International. In 2018, he was honoured with Japan's Prestigious Nikkei Asia Prize for his contribution to Asia development.

1095. Who led India's first expedition to the Antarctic in 1982?

- (a) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
(b) Dr. Paramjit Singh
(c) Dr. Zahoor Qasim
(d) Dr. S Z Qasim

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian Antarctic expedition commenced in 1981 that reached Antarctic on 08 January 1982. It was led by Dr. S.Z. Qasim with a selected team of 21 members. The first permanent research station "Dakshin Gangotri" was established in 1983 at 70.08°S, 12.00° E over the Ice shelf in Central Dronning Maud Land region. Currently, there are three permanent research base stations in Antarctica, named Dakshin Gangotri (1983), Maitri (1988) and Bharati (2012).

1096. Kailash Satyarthi was the founder of:

- (a) Bachpan Bachao Andolan
- (b) Sabko Padhao Andolan
- (c) Stree Bachao Andolan
- (d) Beti Padhao Andolan

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kailash Satyarthi was the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan. He founded the Bachpan Bachao Andolan in 1980. Kailash Satyarthi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 along with Malala Yousafzai for his struggle against the suppression of children and young people and right of children to education. The book titled 'COVID-19: Crisis of Civilisation and Solutions' is penned by Kailash Satyarthi.

1097. Nobel Laureate, Kailash Satyarthi is associated with which of the following organization.

- (a) Bachpan Bachao Andolan
- (b) Child Relief and You
- (c) SOS Village
- (d) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kailash Satyarthi was awarded with Nobel Peace Prize in 2014. He was awarded for his work against the suppression of children and for the right of all children to education. Kailash Satyarthi founded Bachpan Bachao Andolan in 1980 where all children are free from exclusion and exploitation and receive free education.

1098. Who wrote the lyrical poem 'My Mother at Sixty-Six'?

- (a) Kamala Das
- (b) Ashokamitran
- (c) Robert Frost
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : 'My Mother at Sixty Six', is a touching poem written by Indian poet Kamala Das who wrote under the pen name of 'Madhavikutty'. In this poem, she describes her feeling of love and attachment towards her ageing mother.

1099. What was the real name of the Hindi literary writer Munshi Premchand?

- (a) Atmaram
- (b) Sachchidanand
- (c) Dhanpat Rai
- (d) Nawab Rai

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Premchand, pseudonym of Dhanpat Rai Srivastava, (born July 31, 1880, Lamhi, near Varanasi, India—died October 8, 1936, Varanasi), Indian author of novels and short stories in Hindi and Urdu who pioneered in adapting Indian themes to Western literary styles.

He is regarded as one of the foremost Hindi writers of the early twentieth century. His works include Godaan, Karmabhoomi, Gaban, Mansarovar, Idgah.

1100. Who among the following is called 'Meera of modern India'?

- (a) Kamala Das
- (b) Mahasweta Devi
- (c) Aashapurna Devi
- (d) Mahadevi Verma

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mahadevi Verma is widely regarded as the "Modern Meera". She is considered one of the four major pillars of Chhayawadi era in Hindi literature. Her creations are as:- Nihar, Rashmi, Neerja, Sandhyageet & Path ke Sathi etc.

1101. UNO's former Secretary General Kofi Annan belongs from the African Country of ____.

- (a) Egypt
- (b) Namibia
- (c) Ghana
- (d) Kenya

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kofi Atta Annan was a Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations from January 1997 to December 2006. Annan and the UN were the co-recipients of the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize. He was the founder and chairman of the Kofi Annan Foundation, as well as chairman of The Elders, an international organization founded by Nelson Mandela.

1102. The first Indian woman judge of the Supreme Court of India was:

- (a) R Bhanumathi
- (b) Indu Malhotra
- (c) Indira Banerjee
- (d) Fathima Beevi

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : M. Fathima Beevi is a former judge of the Supreme Court of India. She appointed to the apex court in 1989. She became the first female judge to be a part of the Supreme Court of India and the first Muslim woman to be appointed to any of the higher judiciaries in country.

1103. The first woman to swim the English Channel was:

- (a) An Indian
- (b) A French
- (c) A British
- (d) An American

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Gertrude Ederle becomes first women (U.S.) to swim English Channel on August 6, 1926. She swim 21 miles from Dover, England to Cape Griz-Nez across the English Channel, which separates Great Britain from the north western tip of France.

1104. Which physician came to India and served in the Bengal Medical service from 1794 to 1815 and also undertook pioneering survey explorations in several diverse regions of India.

- (a) Francis Buchanan
- (b) Sir William Jones
- (c) William Bentinck
- (d) Warren Hastings

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Francis Buchanan (also known as Hamilton) undertook pioneering survey explorations in several diverse regions of the Indian subcontinent during his 20 years career as a surgeon naturalist with the British East India Company.

1105. M.S. Swaminathan is

- (a) An agricultural scientist
- (b) An environmental scientist
- (c) An ornithologist
- (d) Journalist

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : M.S. Swaminathan is an agricultural scientist of India. He was born in 1925, Tamil Nadu. He is renowned for his leading role in India's "Green Revolution". In recognition of his outstanding contributions, he was awarded the first world food prize, the Ramon Magsaysay Award and many other national and international honours.

1106. Who was the first Indian poet who was invited to record his poems at the Library of Congress located in Washington DC?

- (a) Vinay Kumar
- (b) Ravindra Bhattacharya
- (c) Gopalakrishna Adiga
- (d) Abhay K

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Indian poet-diplomat Abhay K. has become the first Indian poet invited to record his poems at the Library of Congress in Washington D.C. in 'The Poet and the Poem' series conducted by poet Grace Cavalieri. He is the author of a Memoir and Seven collections of poems including 'The Seduction of Delhi' (2014), 'The Eight-eyed Lord of Kathmandu' (2017) and 'The Prophecy of Brasilia' (2018). The prestigious reading series recorded at the Library of Congress since 1997.

1107. Who is known as the 'Missile Man of India'?

- (a) Bhisham Sahni
- (b) K Sivan
- (c) CV Raman
- (d) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is known as the Missile Man of India for his contribution to the development of India's missile projects. India became Nuclear power country in his supervision. He was the chief scientific adviser to the Prime Minister between 1992 to 1999. He was the head of several nuclear test at Pokharan, Rajasthan. Dr. Kalam was awarded with India's highest civilian honour Bharat Ratna in 1997.

1108. American scientist Edwin Land was famous for-

- (a) The invention of radar
- (b) Discovery of helium on the surface of the sun
- (c) Number of patents registered
- (d) Krypton discovered

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Edwin Herbert Land was an American scientist and inventor, best known as the co-founder of the polaroid corporation. He invented inexpensive filters for polarizing light. He is famous for number of patents registrar.

1109. What did Alfred Nobel , the founder of Alfred Nobel prize. invented?

- (a) Compass
- (b) Dynamite
- (c) Penicillin
- (d) Light Bulb

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Alfred Nobel is best known for his invention of dynamite and an explosive device called a blasting cap, which inaugurated the modern use of high explosive. He also founded the Nobel Prize.

1110. Who is called the father of Hindi theatre of India?

- (a) Raja Harish Chandra
- (b) Dada Saheb Phalke
- (c) Bhartendu Harish Chandra
- (d) Prithvi raj Kapoor

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans : (b) Dada Saheb Phalke is called the father of Hindi theater of India.

1111. Who is considered the grand old lady of Bollywood?

- (a) Zohra Sehgal
- (b) Nargis
- (c) Suriya
- (d) Madhubala

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Legendary actress Zohra Sehgal, who essayed character roles with aplomb in a career spanning both theatre and cinema, died on 10 July 2014 in New Delhi. She was 102 years old. He was born in Muslim family.

1112. Ben Kingsley is associated with ___ organization.

- (a) Pop Music
- (b) Astronaut
- (c) Scientific Research
- (d) Motion picture

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Ben Kingsley is an English actor. Throughout his career spanning over 5 decades, he is best known for playing the role of Mohandas Gandhi in 1982 film Gandhi for which he received the Oscar for best Actor.

1113. In Ramanand Sagar's TV series Ramayana who played role of Sita (1986-88)?

- (a) Dipika Chikhalia
- (b) Aparajita
- (c) Padma Khanna
- (d) Anjali Vyas

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans :(a) Dipika Chikhalia Topiwala is a Indian actress known for playing Devi Sita in Ramanand Sagar's television serial Ramayan and for acting in other TV serials.

1114. Which of the following has won an Oscar for dance direction?

- (a) A.R. Rahman (b) Guru Datt
(c) Satyajit Ray (d) Gulzar

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Satyajit Ray was an Indian film director scriptwriter documentary, filmmaker author, lyricist editor and music composer. He was awarded by Bharat Ratna (1992) and Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 1984, A.R. Rahman was awarded with Oscar for music.

1115. was the director of the 1928 film Devdas.

- (a) Naresh Mitra (b) Dilip Kumar
(c) Prithviraj Kapoor (d) Guru Datt

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) The 1928 film 'Devdas' was based on Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel Devdas. It was a silent film directed by Naresh Mitra. The film was shot in Kolkata, India.

1116. Indian film director Gurudutt's real name was?

- (a) Vasanth Kumar Shivshankar Padukone
(b) Shambhunath Padukone
(c) Prabhakar Padukone
(d) Basant Padukone

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Indian film director Gurudutt's real name was Vasanth Kumar Shivshankar Padukone. Gurudutt was an Indian film director, Producer and actor. He made 1950's and 60's classic such as Pyaasa and Kaagaz Ke Phool etc. He was born in 9 July, 1925.

1117. Who is the editor in chief of the news channel 'Times Now'?

- (a) Rahul Shivashankar (b) Ravish Kumar
(c) Arnab Goswami (d) Sonia Singh

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) 'Times now' is an English news channel based in Mumbai. It is broadcast in India, Singapore and U.S.A. The channel launched on 23 January, 2006 in Partnership with Reuters.

1118. Who created comic strip Calvin and Hobbes?

- (a) Bob Marley (b) Chuck Jones
(c) Tex Avery (d) Bill Watterson

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans: (d) Calvin and Hobbes is a popular children's comic strip that discussed topics such as life, love, relationship and various insightful humors. It is a daily American comic strip developed by cartoonist Bill Watterson that was syndicated from 1985 to 1995. Commonly cited as "the last great newspaper comic". It has enjoyed broad and enduring popularity, influence and academic and philosophical interest.

1119. Which political leader of India popularly known as 'Chacha'?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Jawaharlal Nehru was the first and longest serving Prime Minister of India. He was fondly addressed as "Chacha Nehru" by kids. He was known for his affection towards kids so his birth anniversary celebrated as Bal Diwas, Children's Day, every year on November 14 across India. He was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad during British India.

1120. Name the character in Mahabharata who was blessed with the 'divine vision' to see the Mahabharata battle and explain it scene by scene to the blind king Dhritarashtra.

- (a) Dushala (b) Balrama
(c) Sanjaya (d) Vidura

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Sanjaya was blessed with divine vision by Veda Vyasa, so he could see everything that went on in the battle, so he could report the events to the blind King Dhritarashtra. He was the charioteer and advisor of blind King Dhritarashtra.

1121. Who is the youngest Indian girl to climb Mount Everest?

- (a) Dipika Rathore
(b) Bachhendri Pal
(c) Shivangi Pathak
(d) Premlata Agrawal

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) India's Shivangi Pathak has become youngest women of the country to scale Mount Everest from Nepal side. At age 16, she made history to climb the world's highest peak, Mount Everest. She hails from Hisar in Haryana. Bachhendri Pal is an Indian mountaineer, who become the first Indian women to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

1122. was proclaimed a saint by Pope Francis in a Vatican ceremony on 4 September 2016.

- (a) Mother Teresa (b) Sister Florence
(c) Saint Mary (d) Sister Nirmala

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Mother Teresa was an Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She was born in Macedonia. After living in Macedonia for eighteen years, she moved to Ireland and then to India, where she voluntarily assumed Indian Citizenship in 1948 AD. For her humanitarian work in India, she was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna in 1980. She was declared a saint by Pope Francis in Vatican ceremony in 2016.

1123. Who established the "Humanity Hospital" having toiled as a vegetable vendor, house help and Labourer all her life?

- (a) Shila Majumdar
- (b) Subasini Mistry
- (c) Anu Mondal
- (d) Sujja Dutta

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Subasini Mistry built a charitable hospital called "Humanity Hospital" for the poor at Hanspukur village of West Bengal in 1996. In recognition of her social work, in 2018, the Government of India awarded her the Padma Shri, India's fourth highest civilian award. She was also among one of the 12 recipients of the Women transforming India Awards in 2017.

1124. Who among the following is popular as "Mozart of Madras"?

- (a) Bhardwaj
- (b) Ilaiyaraaja
- (c) Aniruddh Ravichandar
- (d) A.R. Rahman

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) A.R. Rahman is popularly known as "Mozart of Madras" Time magazine dubbed him "the Mozart of Madras" and placed him in its list of the world's 100 most influential people in 2009. He is musician, singer and his most famous film Slumdog Millionaire earned him BAFTA, Golden Globe, Academy and Grammy awards.

1125. The famous activist Irom Chanu Sharmila is known as the Iron lady of _____.

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Mizoram

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Irom Chanu Sharmila is known as the 'Iron Lady of Manipur', which is located on the north-eastern side of India. She was on hunger strike demanding to the Indian Government to repeal of AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Power Act, 1958). Which grants special power to the Indian Armed Forces in disturbed areas. She ended the fast on 9 August 2016, After 16 years long hunger strike.

1126. Who said "Patience can't be acquired overnight. It is just like building up a muscle. Every day you need to work on it"?

- (a) Eknath Easwaran
- (b) Akhil Sharma
- (c) Indresh Shah
- (d) Dinesh D. Souza

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Eknath Easwaran said that "Patience can't be acquired overnight. It is just like building up a muscle. Every day you need to work on it." He was an Indian-born spiritual teacher, author, as well as a translator and interpreter of Indian religious texts such as the Bhagavad Gita and the Upanishads.

1127. Who among the following scientists acquired Indian citizenship?

- (a) J.B.S. Haldane
- (b) Charles Darwin
- (c) Harold C. Urey
- (d) Stanley N. Miller

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) John Burdon Sanderson Haldane was a British scientist known for his works in physiology, genetics, evolutionary biology and mathematics. He was interested in Hinduism and became a vegetarian. In July 1957, he moved to India and applied for Indian citizenship which granted in 1961.

1128. Early Rock Music was recorded and promoted by, a Memphis music producer.

- (a) Jim Morrison
- (b) Eddie Vedder
- (c) Johnny Cash
- (d) Sam Phillips

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Early Rock music was recorded and promoted by Sam Phillips. He was an American record producer who played an important role in the emergence of rock and roll as the major form of popular music in 1950s. He was the founder of Sun Records and Sun Studio in Memphis, Tennessee, where he produced recording by Elvis Presley, Roy Orbison, Jerry Lee Lewis and Johnny Cash.

1129. Who was Benazir Bhutto?

- (a) 11th P.M. of Pakistan
- (b) 2nd P.M. of Pakistan
- (c) 5th President of Pakistan
- (d) 8th President of Pakistan

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Benazir Bhutto was Pakistan politician who served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990 and again from 1993 to 1996. She was the first women to head a democratic government in Muslim majority country. She was assassinated in Rawalpindi, Pakistan on 27 Dec, 2007.

1130. The Tibetan Buddhist monk who unified Bhutan as a Nation?

- (a) Ygyen Wangchuck
- (b) Ngawang Namgyal
- (c) Ngawang Gyaltzen
- (d) Jigme Wangchuck

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Ngawang Namgyal (1594-1651) was the Tibetan Buddhist monk who unified Bhutan as a Nation. Bhutan was established on 17 December, 1907. Bhutan is one of the only a few countries which has been independent throughout his history, never occupied or conquered.

1131. Who was 'Charles Correa'?

- (a) A famous Play writer
- (b) A famous poet
- (c) A famous film maker
- (d) A famous Architect

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Charles Mark Correa was an Indian architect and urban planner. Credited with the creation of modern architecture in post-independent India. Jawahar Kala Kendra, Bharat Bhawan, Sabarmati Ashram, Gandhi Smarak, British Council, India and Kanchanjunga Apartment are famous structures made by Charles Correa.

1132. Who was a 'Confucius'?

- (a) A staple cook of Tibet
- (b) A Chinese Philosopher
- (c) A famous spring and autumn painter in China
- (d) Korean feudalist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Confucius was Chinese philosopher and he was also known as Kong Qiu, he was traditionally considered the paragon of Chinese Sages.

1133. Where was Dadabhai Naoroji appointed as Professor of Mathematics and Physics?

- (a) Presidency college, Chennai
- (b) Presidency college, Kolkata
- (c) St. Xavier's college, Mumbai
- (d) Elphinstone college, Mumbai

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to be appointed as a professor of Mathematics and Physics at Elphinstone college, Bombay. Dadabhai Naoroji also known as the "Grand old Man of India" and unofficial Ambassador of India. He introduced the principal of 'Drain theory and poverty'.

1134. Who was a Carl Sagan?

- (a) An American Astronomer
- (b) A British Physicist
- (c) The French Astronaut
- (d) An American President

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Carl Edward Sagan was an American astronomer, Planetary scientist, cosmologist, astrophysicist, astrobiologist. He was better known for 'Search for Extra Terrestrial Intelligence (SETI)'. He was awarded by Pulitzer award. Carl Sagan testified to the US Congress in 1985 that the greenhouse effect will change the earth's climate system.

1135. What is India's famous comic series launched by Anant Pai called?

- (a) Raj Comics
- (b) Amar Chitra Katha
- (c) Jhankaar
- (d) Chandamama

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Anant Pai, Popularly known as uncle Pai; he was an Indian educationalist and a pioneer in Indian comics. He is most famous as the creator of two comic book series viz. Amar Chitra Katha, which retold traditional Indian folk tales, mythological stories, and biographies of historical characters, and Tinkle, a Children's anthology.

1136. Who is the father of experimental psychology?

- (a) James Mckeen Cattell
- (b) Sigmund Freud
- (c) Wilhelm Wundt
- (d) Gustav Fechner

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Wilhelm Wundt a German professor, known today as one of the founders of modern psychology. Wundt, who distinguished psychology as a science from philosophy and biology, was the first person ever to call himself a psychologist.

1137. The structure of Indian parliament House located in New Delhi was designed by ____ .

- (a) Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker
- (b) Duke of Connaught
- (c) Sir John Archer and Sir Edward Bartley
- (d) Sir Claude Bartley and Sir. John Baig

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The structure of the Indian parliament House located in New Delhi was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. The foundation of the parliament was laid on 12.01.1921 and completed in 1927. It is a huge circular building with a diameter of 560 meters. It is spread over an area of about 6 acres. This building is equipped with 12 doors, 144 pillars with a height of 27 feet. It is a wonderful specimen of Portuguese Architecture. Two floors were added to the structure in 1956 due to a demand for more space.

1138. Who among the following was a famous psychologist?

- (a) Oliver Goldsmith
- (b) Niels Bohr
- (c) Sigmund Freud
- (d) Isaac Newton

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Sigmund Freud was a prominent psychologist. In the year 1900, a famous book of Freud 'Interpretation of Dreams' was published, based on his and his patients' dream analysis. According to Freud, the vocal aspect of personality is produced by three states.

(1) Id (2) Ego (3) Super ego

1139. Name of fort which was built in honor of the world famous musician Richard Wagner?

- (a) Balmoral Castle
- (b) Neuschwanstien Castle
- (c) Convoy Castle
- (d) Kronborg

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Neuschwanstien Castle was built in honor of the famous musician Richard Wagner. The construction began in 1869, but was never fully completed.

1140. Who propounded the homeopathic principle of 'Like Cures Like'?

- (a) Hippocrates
- (b) Samuel Hahnemann
- (c) Samuel Cockburn
- (d) George Vithnoulkes

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann was a German physician, best known for creating the pseudoscientific system of alternative medicine called homeopathy. Homeopathy arrived in India in 18th century. It flourished in Bengal at first and then spread all over India.

1141. Who proposed the scientific management school of thought against the administrative management school of thought?

- (a) Henri Fayol
- (b) Frederick Taylor
- (c) Peter Drucker
- (d) Max Weber

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Taylor is a leading thinker of the subject of public administration. He proposed scientific management school of thought against administrative management school of thought. Scientific management ideology is an important stream of early management, which is called classical ideology.

1142. Who built the rock garden of Chandigarh?

- (a) Tara Chand
- (b) Nek Chand
- (c) Himanshu Parekh
- (d) Kamal Sagar

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Nek Chand Saini was a self-taught Indian artist, known for building the rock garden of Chandigarh. He was awarded with Padmashri by Indian government in 1984. He was died in 2015 due to cancer.

1143. Who wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh Amar Sonar Bangla?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Qazi Nazrul Islam
- (c) Muhammad Iqbal
- (d) Mirza Ghalib

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

Ans. (a) : Bangladesh's National Anthem titled "Amar Sonar and National Anthem of India "Jan Gan Man" was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.

1144. Who among the following is known as the 'Father of Indian Cinema'?

- (a) Raj Kapoor
- (b) Prithviraj Kapoor
- (c) Dadasaheb Phalke
- (d) Satyajit Ray

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Dadasaheb Phalke is known as "Father of Indian Cinema." He was an Indian producer, director and screenwriter. He directed India's first feature film Raja Harishchandra (1913). The Government of India instituted Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 1969, in his honour for a lifetime contribution to Indian cinema.

1145. Who founded the journal 'Bande Mataram' in India?

- (a) Ramanand Chatterji
- (b) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
- (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The 'Bande Mataram' was an English Language weekly newspaper published from Calcutta, founded in 1905 by Bipin Chanda Pal and edited by Sri Aurobindo. Its aim was to prepare Indians to struggle for complete independence. It was a daily organ of Indian nationalism.

1146. Which freedom fighter started the newspaper Al-Hilal?

- (a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
- (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Chaudhry Khaleequzzaman
- (d) Hakim Ajmal Khan

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian Muslim independence activist Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

There are some news paper

- 1) Udant Martand : Jugalkishor Shukla
- 2) The leader : Madan Mohan Malviya
- 3) Voice of India : Dada Bhai Naoroji
- 4) Harijan, Young India, Indian Opinion – Mahatma Gandhi .
- 5) Vande Matram. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 6) Sudharak. G K Gokhale

1147. Who among the following stated the newspaper, 'Sambad Kaumudi'?

- (a) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Rash Bihari Bose
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Some newspaper magazines and its authors-			
1819	Sambad Kaumudi	Bengali weekly newspaper	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1780	Bengal Gazette	English newspaper	James Augustus Hicky
1822	Mirat-ul-Akhbar	Persian language journal	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1912	Al-Hilal	Urdu weekly newspaper	Abul Kalam Azad
1913	Pratap	Hindi language newspaper	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
1947	Navjivan	Weekly Hindi newspaper	M. K Gandhi
1932	Harijan	Weekly journal	M. K Gandhi
1919	Independent	Newspaper	Motilal Nehru
1919	Young India	Weekly English journal	M. K Gandhi
1920	MookNayak	Marathi weekly newspaper	B.R. Ambedkar

1148. Co-founder of Wikileaks Julian Assange is a computer programmer of which country?

- (a) Australia (b) Russia
(c) UK (d) USA

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Julian Assange is an Australian computer programmer who founded the media organization WikiLeaks. Assange created WikiLeaks in 2006 to serve as a clearing house for sensitive or classified documents in May 2011. The Sydney peace foundation has awarded his gold medal for peace with justice to Julian Assange

1149. Who was the first Indian Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore?

- (a) C.V. Raman
(b) APJ Abdul Kalam
(c) Morris Travers
(d) Subramanyan Chandrashekhara

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was established in year 1909. Its first director was Morris Travers and its first Indian director was Sir C.V. Raman. Raman got the Nobel prize in 1930 for his discovery of Raman effect.

1150. Which of the following institutions was founded by Rabindranath Tagore?

- (a) Visva Bharati

- (b) Sevagram Vidyalaya
(c) Gyandham Vidyalaya
(d) Rabindra Vidyalaya

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Rabindranath Tagore popularly known as 'Gurudev' was one of India's most cherished renaissance figures, who put India on the literary map of the world when he received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. He founded Visva Bharti, a famous educational institute in Santiniketan, West Bengal, India in 1921. It was declared to be a central university and an institution of national importance by an act of Parliament 1951.

13. First in World/India

1151. Who was the first Indian to be awarded the Nobel prize?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) C.V. Raman
(d) Mother Teresa

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to be awarded the Nobel prize.

1152. When did the first train Journey of world's first train hospital i.e. life line Express (LLE) started?

- (a) 16 July, 2000 (b) 16 July, 1993
(c) 16 July, 1991 (d) 16 July, 1992

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (c) The first train hospital i.e. life line express (LLE) started on 16 July, 1991. Its main objective is to provide medical Assistance to remote areas and inaccessible areas. It is also known as. 'Magic train of India'. It has been working for the last 23 year with the collaboration of Impact India foundation, Indian Railways and the health ministry.

1153. Who was the first Indian to travel into space?

- (a) Ravish Malhotra (b) Sunita Williams
(c) Rakesh Sharma (d) Kalpana Chawla

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian to travel into space. Wing commander Rakesh Sharma, AC is a former Indian Air Force pilot who flew aboard Soyuz T-11 on 3 April 1984 with the Soviet Interkosmos programme. He is the only Indian citizen to travel in space. He was born on 13 January 1949 in Patiala. He was conferred with India's highest peace time gallantry award, the Ashoka Chakra.

1154. Which was the first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) to be established?

- (a) IIT, Kharagpur (b) IIT, Delhi
(c) IIT, Bombay (d) IIT, Kanpur

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : IIT Kharagpur was the first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) to be established in West Bengal, India in 1951. The committee for the establishment of IITs in different parts of India along the lines of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

1155. _____ led India's first expedition to Antarctica and guided successfully the other seven expeditions in this icy continent from 1981 to 1988.

- (a) M.K. Kaul
(b) A.K. Hanjura
(c) V.K. Raina
(d) Dr. S.Z. Qasim

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) Dr. Syed Zahoor Qasim successfully led India's first Antarctic expedition and successfully guided the other seven expeditions in this icy continent from 1981 to 1988. Earlier he had held the post of Secretary in the Department of Environment and Director of National Institute of Oceanography.

1156. Who was the first filmmaker of India?

- (a) S. S. Vasan
(b) V. Shantaram
(c) Dhundiraj Govind Phalke
(d) Andeshir Irani

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, Popularly known as Dada Saheb Phalke, was an Indian producer- director-screen writer, known as the father of Indian cinema. His debut film, Raja Harish Chandra, was the first Indian Movie in 1913.

1157. Who directed India's first publicly released film Raja Harish Chandra?

- (a) V.G. Dhamale
(b) V. Shantaram
(c) Vimal Rao
(d) Dada Saheb Phalke

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

1158. Who is the first citizen of Indian origin who has been awarded the Nobel peace prize?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(b) Mother Teresa
(c) Kailash Satyarthi
(d) Amartya Sen

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (c) : Kailash Satyarthi is the first citizen of Indian origin who has been awarded the Nobel peace prize.

1159. Who was the first hockey player to be awarded the Padmashri?

- (a) Dhyanchand
(b) Balbir Singh Dosanjh
(c) Leslie walter Claudius
(d) Dhanraj Pillai

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Balbir Singh Dosanjh, popularly known as Balbir Singh Sr. represented India in three Olympic Games getting the gold Medal on each occasion. In the year 1957, he became the first recipient of the Padma Shri award in sport category. In 2015, he was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award.

1160. Who is the first recipient of Sahitya Academy Award for Drama in English?

- (a) Mahesh Dattani (b) Raja Rao
(c) R.K. Narayan (d) Rushkin Bond

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) R.K. Narayan is the first winner to win the Sahitya Academy Award for Drama in English. It is first awarded in 1960. The Sahitya Academy Award is the second-highest literary honor in India. In 2019, Shashi Tharoor received the Sahitya Academy Award for his book "An Era of Darkness".

1161. Who was the first recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award?

- (a) Virat Kohli
(b) Vishwanathan
(c) Mahesh Bhupati
(d) Sachin Tendulkar

RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) The first recipient of the award was chess Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand, who was honoured for the performance in the year 1991-92. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, 1 medal, citation and ₹7.5 lakh were given to the awardee. Prize money has been increased to 25 lakh from year 2020. Winner of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2020 are following Rohit Sharma, Mariyappan Thangavelu, Manika Batra, Vinesh Phogat and Rani Rampal.

Note- Recently the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award renamed as the 'Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna'.

1162. Who was the first Indian to receive Magsaysay Award?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(b) D.G. Mukharjee
(c) Vinoba Bhave
(d) Moraji Desai

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : In 1958 Bhave was the first recipient of the international Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1983. Ravish Kumar wins 2019 Ramon Magsaysay Award for his 'ethical Journalism'

1163. Who received the first Nobel prize for Physics in India?

- (a) Dr. C.V. Raman
- (b) Dr. Hargovind khurana
- (c) Pro. C.N.R. Rao
- (d) Pro. Narlikar

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a) : Dr. C.V. Raman, received the first Nobel prize for physics in 1963, India. He is known Indian physicist.

1164. Who was the first person to be awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke Award?

- (a) Prithvi Raj Kapoor
- (b) Lata Mangeshkar
- (c) Satyajit Roy
- (d) Devika Rani

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Devika Rani was the first persons to be awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke Award.

1165. Who is the first player to get Bharat Ratna Award?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) Dhyanchand
- (c) Balveen Singh
- (d) Vijay Amritraj

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans : (a) Sachin Tendulkar (born, April 24, 1973) is the first and youngest player to get Bharat Ratna. Award. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest batsman in the history of cricket.

1166. Who is the only Indian economist to win the Nobel prize.

- (a) Avinash Dixit
- (b) Amit Mishra
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) Abhjeet Banergee

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Amartya Sen is the only recipient of the Nobel Prize for economics in 1998, becoming first Asian to have been honoured with the award. Other persons of Indian origin who received the award are Ravindra Nath Tagore (Literature), C.V. Raman (Physics), Hargovind Khurana (Medical Science), Mother Teresa (Peace), Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar (Physics), Venkataraman (Chemistry), Kailash Satyarthi (Peace).

1167. Which of the following is India's first indigenously built submarine?

- (a) Vikrant
- (b) Vikam
- (c) Vijay
- (d) Shalki

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) INS Shalki S-46 is a shishumar-class deisel-electric submarine of the Indian navy. The submarine was the first ever submarine to be built in India. It was launched in 1989 and built by Mazgaon Dock limited.

1168. In which city will India's first defence incubators be established?

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Ahmadabad
- (d) New Delhi

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) India's first defence incubators will established in Hyderabad, which is India's missile development centre and fast emerging the hub for aerospace industries. It will be housed at T- Hub.

1169. Which is the first indigenous aircraft of India designed by HAL?

- (a) HF 25 MKI
- (b) HF 24
- (c) HT 3 MKI
- (d) HF 28

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) HF-24 is the first indigenous aircraft of India designed by HAL

1170. Which of the following is India's first long-range multiple target missile?

- (a) Akash
- (b) Akshay
- (c) Prithvi
- (d) Brahmos

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Akash is the India's first long-range multiple target missile.

1171. Name the first female officer to be directly recruited as a combat officer by the prestigious Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) Force?

- (a) Manzil Saini
- (b) Usha Kiran
- (c) Prakriti
- (d) Sonia Narang

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) 25 year old Prakriti has been inducted as the first direct entry combat officer in Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) Force. ITBP raised on 24 October 1962, under the CRPF Act, in the wake of Sino-Indian War of 1962.

1172. What is the name of the first woman who become the head of a paramilitary force?

- (a) Divya Ajith
- (b) Archana Ramasundaram
- (c) Punita Arora
- (d) Ashwini Pawar

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Archana Ramasundaram also spelt as Archana Ramasundar is the first woman to become the head of the paramilitary force. Archana Ramasundaram is the director general of the Armed forces of India. Prior of this she was the director of the National Crime records bureau.

1173. Who has become the first woman pilot to join the Indian Navy, she will soon be flying reconnaissance aircraft?

- (a) Shubhangi Swaroop
- (b) Sheela Swaroop
- (c) Rita Swaroop
- (d) Geetika Swaroop

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Shubhangi Swaroop is the first female pilot of the Indian Navy. She is from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. She is a pilot of Maritime reconnaissance aircraft in Indian Navy. Apart from Shubhangi, Aastha Sehgal of Delhi, Roopa of Puducherry, and Shakti Mayas of Kerala have the distinction of becoming the first woman officer of the country in the Naval Armament Inspection (NAI) organisation.

1174. Shubhangi Swaroop became the first woman to join as a female pilot–

- (a) Indian Navy (b) Indian Air force
(c) Indian Army (d) RAW

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

1175. Name the first monkey to travel in outer space.

- (a) Albert II (b) Johnny I
(c) Robert I (d) Tony I

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage IIst

Ans : (a) Albert II, a rhesus monkey, was the first monkey to travel in outer space on 14 June 1949, in a US. - launched V-2 Albert II reached about 83 miles (134 km).

1176. What is the name of the first dog to go into space?

- (a) Jules (b) Laika
(c) Roger (d) Sputnik

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Laika was a Soviet space dog who became one of the first animals in space and the first animal to orbit the Earth. Laika from the streets of Moscow, was selected to be the occupant of the soviet spacecraft Sputnik 2 that was launched into outer orbit on 3 November 1957.

1177. The first dog to travel in outer spaces–

- (a) Tommy (b) Roxter
(c) Laika (d) Dexoger

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

1178. Which of the following is the first animal to be taken into celestial orbit via soviet sputnik-2?

- (a) Laika a dog
(b) Albert, a rat
(c) Belka, a monkey
(d) Baker, a rabbit

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of above question.

1179. Which was the first satellite launched by the US in 1958?

- (a) Sputnik 1 (b) Apollo 11
(c) GSAT (d) Explorer 1

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) Explorer 1 was the first satellite of the US and the first satellite to carry science instruments. The satellite was launched on January 31, 1958 from Cape Canaveral.

1180. The world's first artificial satellite, which was shaped like a beach ball of 83.6 kg was launched by which country?

- (a) America (b) China
(c) The Soviet Union (d) France

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik -1, the world first artificial satellite. Only about the size of a beach ball and weighting 83.6 kg. It was launched from the baiknur space Launch center in Kazakhstan.

1181. The first successful launch of unmanned satellite was done by–

- (a) United states of America
(b) France
(c) Soviet Union
(d) Germany

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The first successful launch of unmanned satellite was done by soviet union.

1182. Which was the world's first artificial satellite?

- (a) Apollo 11
(b) Sputnik- 1
(c) Sputnik 0
(d) GSAT

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

1183. What is METSAT, the first exclusive weather satellite built by ISRO?

- (a) Geosynchronous satellite
(b) A satellite in low Earth Orbit
(c) Polar orbit satellite
(d) Deep space probe satellite

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) METSAT (Kalpana-1) was the first exclusive weather satellite built by ISRO. METSAT satellite was the first launched by the PSLV -C4 into the geostationary orbit. It was launched on 12 September 2002 from Sriharikota and it is a geosynchronous satellite.

1184. Apollo-11 the first artificial satellite by which humans landed on the moon, ___ launched in which year?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1968
(c) 1969 (d) 1958

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) In 1969, Apollo-11 was the first artificial satellite by which humans landed on the moon.

1185. Who is the first man to travel into space?

- (a) Neil Armstrong
(b) Yuri Gagarin
(c) Edwin Aldrin
(d) Valentina Areshkova

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) On April 12, Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gangarin became the first man to travel to space, making a 108-minute orbital flight in his Vostok-1 spacecraft.

1186. Who was the first human to travel in outer space?

- (a) Neil Armstrong (b) Yuri Gagarin
(c) Buzz Aldrin (d) John Glen

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was the first human to travel to outer space.

1187. Which astronaut became the first human to enter space and orbit the earth?

- (a) David Gagarin
(b) Yuri Gagarin
(c) Yuri Malenchenko
(d) David Malenchenko

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See the explanation of above question.

1188. Which of the following is the first lunar probe mission of India?

- (a) Mangalyaan (b) Chandrayaan-1
(c) Astrosat (d) IRNSS-1

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Chandrayaan-1 was the first lunar space probe of the Indian Space Research Organisation and found water on the moon.

1189. With which country does the Hubble space telescope take the picture of the first predicted supernova explosion?

- (a) United States of America
(b) Britain
(c) Canada
(d) Russia

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) United states Agency 'NASA' launch Hubble space telescope on April 24, 1990. It takes the picture of the first predicted supernova explosion.

1190. Who was the first chairman of ISRO?

- (a) Kasturi Rangan (b) Vikram Sarabhai
(c) Homi K. Bhabha (d) S.V. Raman

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Vikram Sarabhai was the first chairman of ISRO.

1191. Which of the following series of satellite launched the first Indian satellite using an Indian launch vehicle?

- (a) INSAT (b) Aryabhata
(c) Bhaskar (d) Rohini

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Rohini became the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle SLV-3 on July 18, 1980.

1192. When was PSLV first used in India?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1987
(c) 1994 (d) 2000

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Polar satellite launch vehicle (PSLV) is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages. After its first successful launch in October 1994, PSLV emerged as the reliable and versatile workhorse launch vehicle of India with 39 consecutively successful mission by June 2017. As of 28 February 2021, the PSLV has made 53 launches, with 50 successful and two outright failure.

1193. Who was the first Chinese woman to visit space?

- (a) Wang yaping (b) Yi-so-yeon
(c) Liu Yang (d) Yelena Serova

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Mrs. Liu Yang was the first Chinese woman to visit space and part of the Shenzhou mission. On 16 June 2012, Mrs. Liu Yang became China's first female astronaut.

1194. Which is India's first security satellite?

- (a) INSAT 2 B (b) GSAT-7
(c) GSAT-6 (d) IRS-1A

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) GSAT-7 or INSAT-4F or Rukmini is a multiband military communications satellite developed by ISRO. The Indian Navy is the user of the multi-band communication spacecraft, which has been operational since September 2013. It is India's first security satellite.

1195. Who was the world's first female astronaut?

- (a) Svetlana Savitsky
(b) Valentina Tereshkova
(c) Sally Ride
(d) Judith Resnick

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) 16 June 1963, Soviet cosmonaut valentina tereshkova became the first woman to travel into space. She was a resident of Russia. Svetlana Savitskaya was the second Russian human to travel into space.

1196. Which was the first Indian communication satellite?

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Bhaskar-I
(c) Apple (d) Chandrayaan-I

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The Ariane passenger payload experiment (Apple), was the first Indian experimental communication satellite with a C-band transponder launched by ISRO on June 19, 1981 by Ariane, a launch vehicle of the European Space Agency from centre spatial Guyanais near Kourou in French Guiana.

1197. What is the name of Indian's first geostationary satellite launched by ISRO in 1981?

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Apple
(c) Bhaskar-2 (d) INSAT-1B

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Apple is the India's first geostationary satellite launched by ISRO in 1981. See description of question (306).

1198. Which of the following does a Bandicoot refer to?

- (a) A security robot
- (b) A telerobot for heart surgery
- (c) Humanoid
- (d) A drainage-cleaning robot

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : 'BANDICOOT' is an automatic sewer cleaning robot which has been procured by the Guwahati Municipal. The BANDICOOT robot is also the first of its kind in the world that was developed by a Start-up India company called Genrobotics, based on Kerala under the Make in India initiative, founded by CSR of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

1199. was India's first indigenously made film in colour

- (a) Chhota Chetan
- (b) Kisan Kanya
- (c) Raja Harishchandra
- (d) Alam Ara

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Kisan Kanya was the first indigenously hindi colour feature film which was directed by Moti Gidwani and produced by Ardeshir Irani. This film was made on farmers and laborers. This film came in 1937 and was based on the condition of farmers. This film paints a new picture of exploitation poverty and hunger.

1200. In which year was the first radio programme broadcasted in India?

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1923
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1936

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Broadcasting in India actually began about 98 years before all India Radio came into existence. In June 1923 the Radio club of Bombay made the first ever broadcast in the country. This was followed by the setting up of the Calcutta Radio club five months later.

1201. Which one of the following is the tallest statue in the world

- (a) 'Great Buddha of Thailand' in Thailand
- (b) 'Statue of Unity' in India
- (c) 'Spring Temple Buddha' in China
- (d) 'Statue of Liberty' in USA

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The 'Statue of Unity' is the tallest statue in the world. Its total height is 182 m. It is situated on the bank of Narmada river in Gujarat, India.

1202. Who among the following joined the 969 Railway Engineer Regiment of Territorial Army (TA) in 2011? She was the first female jawan in the Indian Army?

- (a) Sita Sahu
- (b) Amrita Devi
- (c) Chhavi Rajawat
- (d) Sapper Shanti Tigga

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Sapper Shanti Tigga was the first woman soldier of the Indian Army. In 2011, she joined the 969 Railway Engineer Regiment of Territorial Army. She hailed from Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

1203. Who was the first Indian woman to be depicted on Indian Stamps?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Kasturba Gandhi
- (c) Meerabai
- (d) Rani Laxmibai

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) Meerabai was the first Indian woman to be depicted on postal stamp in 1952. She is the famous devotee of Krishna. Her bhajans dedicated to Krishna and her love and devotion to him made her icon.

She was a great saint and poetess. She wrote Barsi ka mayra, Geet Govind Teeka, Rag Govind and Rag Soratha ke pad.

1204. Who was the first Asian to swim across the English Channel?

- (a) Mihir Sen
- (b) Anita Sood
- (c) Arati Saha
- (d) Taranath

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Mihir Sen was a famous Indian long distance swimmer. He was the first Indian to swim across English Channel in 1958, and did so in the fourth fastest time. He was the only man to swim the oceans of the five continents in one calendar year.

Anita Sood was a woman swimmer of India. She became the fastest Asian swimmer to cross the English channel with a time of 8 hours and 15 minutes on August 17th, 1987. She was awarded Arjuna Award for her achievements.

Arati Saha was an indian Bengali long-distance swimmer, best known for becoming the first Asian woman to swim across the English Channel on 29 September 1959.

Taranath Narayan Shenoy, is a deaf and visually impaired Indian swimmer, having successfully completed the English Channel.

1205. Who is the first Indian woman to Climb the summit of the Mount Everest four times?

- (a) Deepika Rathore
- (b) Suhail Sharma
- (c) Anshu Jamsenpa
- (d) Madhusudan Patidar

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Anshu Jamsenpa is an Indian mountaineer and the first woman in the world to scale the summit of Mount Everest twice in a season. Now she has become the first Indian woman to scale the Mount Everest five times. She is from Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh. She has been awarded India's fourth highest civilian award the Padma Shri in 2021.

She unfurled the Indian tricolour on the mountain's crest in 2011 first time on may 12 and she made a second summit also on may 21, Jamsenpa ascended the Everest for the third time in 2013. She climbed the peak of Mount Everest 4th times in 2017.

1206. Who is the first woman in the world to climb the summit of the Mount Everest twice in a season?

- (a) Lakpa Shrpa (b) Junko Tabai
(c) Anshu Jamsenpa (d) Anga Rita

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of above question.

1207. Who was the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest?

- (a) Bachendri Pal (b) Junko Tabei
(c) Arunima Sinha (d) Premlata Agrawal

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Junko Tabei was the first woman to climb the summit of the Mount Everest in 1975. She was a Japanese mountaineer and she was also the first woman to climb the seven summits, climbing the highest peak on every continent. She died on 20 October 2016 at the age of 77.

Bachendri Pal is an Indian mountaineer, who in 1984 became the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest. She was from Uttarakhand State.

Arunima Sinha is a the world's first female amputee to scale Mount Everest. She was born in Uttar Pradesh.

Premlata Agrawal has the distinction of being the first Indian woman to climb the seven summit, the seven highest continental peaks of the world.

1208. Who was the first woman in the world to graduate from medical college?

- (a) Rebecca Lee Crumpler
(b) Elizabeth Blackwell
(c) Anandibai Joshee
(d) Kei Okami

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Elizabeth Blackwell was a British Physician, notable as the first woman to receive as medical degree in the United States, and the first woman on the Medical register of the General Medical Council.

Rebecca Lee Crumpler was the first African-American woman physician of United States.

Anandibai Joshi was the first Indian female practitioner of western medicine, alongside Kadambini Ganguly.

Kei Okami was the first Japanese woman to obtain a degree in Western medicine from Women's Medical college of Pennsylvania, USA.

1209. Who manufactured the first chocolate bar?

- (a) Nestle
(b) Hershey Company
(c) Joseph Fry & Sons
(d) Pearsons

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Chocolate is a product of the cacao bean which grown in pod-like fruits on tropical cacao trees. About 70 percent of world's cocoa beans come from four west African countries: Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon.

The creation of the first modern chocolate bar is credited to Joseph Fry, who in 1847 discovered that he could make a moldable chocolate paste by adding melted cacao butter back into Dutch cocoa. Belgium is one of the most well known destinations for chocoholics, with tons of factories and workshop. Brussels, capital of Belgium, often called the "chocolate Capital of the world."

1210.was the first female Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

- (a) Ranasinghe Premadasa
(b) Dingiri Banda Wijetunga
(c) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
(d) Chandrika Kumaratunga

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Sirimavo Bandaranaike was a Sri Lankan states woman. On 21 July 1960, following a land slide victory for the freedom party, she was sworn in as the first female prime minister in the world. She served three terms : 1960-1965, 1970-1977, and 1994-2000.

1211. Who is the first Indian woman to swim across the English Channel?

- (a) Nafisa (b) Arati Saha
(c) Bula Chaudhary (d) J. Secunder

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : Arati Saha became first Indian woman to swim across the English Channel in 1959. She also became the first Asian woman to do so. She is a Indian Bengali long-distance swimmer and she became the first-ever female recipient of India's Padma Shree award which is the fourth-highest civilian award in 1960.

1212. Who is the first disabled woman of India to reach the summit of Mount Everest?

- (a) Anshu Jamsenpa
(b) Anshu Sinha
(c) Arunima Sinha
(d) Purna

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Arunima Sinha is an India's first disabled woman to scale Mount Everest. After a hard toil she reached the summit of Mount Everest on 21 May 2013. In 2015 She was conferred the Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian honour in India. In the same year She also received the Tenzing Norgay National Adventure award.

1213. Where was the paper first invented?

- (a) China (b) India
(c) Jambiya (d) Germany

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Paper was first invented in China. It is a thin sheet material produced by mechanically and/or chemically processing cellulose fibres derived from woods, rags, grasses or other vegetable sources in water, draining the water through fine mesh leaving the fibre evenly distributed on the surface followed by pressing and drying. First evidence of making paper in India are found in the Indus valley Civilization.

1214. Which two words appeared on the first postage stamp of independent India?

- (a) Vande Matram (b) Jai Hind
(c) Jai Bharat (d) Jai Kisan

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (b) The first stamp of independent India was issued on 21 November 1974. It depicts the Indian Flag with the patriot's slogan Jai hind (Long live India) on the top right hand corner.

1215. The world's first official airmail was sent from to in February 1911.

- (a) Hyderabad, Tirupati (b) Andhra, Delhi
(c) Allahabad, Naini (d) Allahabad, Agra

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): On 18 February, 1911, Henri Pequet (1888-1974) piloted the first official airmail from Allahabad to Naini. For this aircraft Humber-Sommer biplane was used and it takes thirteen minutes only.

14. Miscellaneous

1216. What type of nuclear reaction is responsible for liberation of energy in the nuclear reactor?

- (a) Nuclear fusion (b) Nuclear fission
(c) Nuclear generation (d) Nuclear destruction

Ans. (b) : In a nuclear reactor the liberation of energy takes place through nuclear fission.

1217. When did Chernobyl nuclear disaster occur?

1. August 1987
2. August 1989
3. April 1988
4. April 1986

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (d) : Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred on 26th April 1986, because of reactor design flaws and human error.

1218. Gas leaked during Bhopal tragedy was-

- (a) Ethyl Isothiocyanate
(b) Sodium Isothiocyanate
(c) Methyl Isocyanate
(d) Potassium Isothiocyanate

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) On the night of December 2, 1984, Chemical Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) spilt out from Union Carbide Ltd. Pesticide factory turned the city of Bhopal into a colossal gas chamber.

1219. Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster occurred in the year-

- (a) 1986 (b) 1987
(c) 1984 (d) 1985

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (a) : The Chernobyl disaster was a nuclear accident that occurred on 26 April 1986 at the No. 4 reactor in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, near the city of Pripyat in Ukrainian SSR.

1220. Which organization was established on 15 July 1948 with the motto 'Unity and Discipline'?

- (a) RIMC (b) NCC
(c) IMA (d) NDA

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (b) : The "National Cadet Corps (NCC) came into existence on 15 July 1948 under NCC Act (No XXXI of 1948) enacted by the parliament. The cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades the motto of NCC is "Unity and Discipline".

1221. Where is the Nobel Museum situated in the World?

- (a) Sweden (b) Stockholm
(c) Denmark (d) London

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The Nobel Museum is located in Stockholm the capital of Sweden. It was opened in the spring of 2001 for the 100th anniversary of the Nobel Prize. Its name was changed to Nobel Prize Museum in 2019.

1222. Which is the largest pyramid of Egypt?

- (a) Pyramid of Khafre
(b) Pyramid of Menkaur
(c) Pyramid of Khufu
(d) Pyramid of Djedefre

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The Great Pyramids of Giza (also known as the pyramid of Khufu or the pyramid of Cheops) is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids in the Giza pyramid complex. Egypt is famous for its ancient civilization and some of the world's most famous monuments such as the pyramids and the sphinx. All Egyptian pyramids were built on the west bank of the Nile river.

Giza has three principal pyramids. Khufu (Originally 481 feet or 146 meter high, and sometimes called the great pyramid) Khafre (471 feet) and Menkaur (2013 feet).

1223. Which of the following facts about Kumbhalgarh Fort Rajasthan is not correct?

- (a) Presently it is located in Rajsamand district of Rajasthan

- (b) It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site based in the hilly districts of Rajasthan.
- (c) The wall of Kumbhalgarh fort is the second largest wall in the world after the longest wall of China.
- (d) Kumbhalgarh Fort is situated on the top of a hill in the famous Satapura mountain range.

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Kumbhalgarh fort is located on the western Aravalli hills in the Rajsamand district of Rajasthan state. It is the second largest wall after the 'Great Wall' of China. It was considered to have been built by Rana Kumbha in the 15th century. It is further declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site that is under the group Hill Forts. UNESCO recognized the group of hills of Rajasthan as World Heritage Site are Kumbhalgarh Fort, Ranthambore Fort, Amber Fort, Chittor Fort, Gagran Fort, Jaisalmer Fort.

1224. What is the full form of ISI?

- (a) Inter Services Intelligence
- (b) Inter Services Intelligence
- (c) International Space Intelligence
- (d) International Scientific Infrastructure

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The Inter-Services Intelligence is the premier intelligence agency of Pakistan. ISI was founded by Robert Cawthome on 1 Jan, 1948. Its headquarter is in Islamabad.

1225. Which organization is the originally name as special police establishment?

- (a) CID
- (b) RAW
- (c) CBI
- (d) CRPF

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation is the premier investigating agency of India. Operating under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions CBI was founded by government of India on 1 April, 1963. Its headquarter is in New Delhi. It was originally formed as special police establishment in 1942.

1226. Pakistan film industry is known as?

- (a) Pollywood
- (b) Lollywood
- (c) Kollywood
- (d) Mollywood

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Between 1947, and 2007, Pakistan cinema was based in Lahore, home to the nation's largest film industry (nicknamed Lollywood). Bollywood of India is in Mumbai.

1227. What is the extension of UFO?

- (a) Under Fire Object
- (b) Unidentified Flying Object
- (c) Unapproved Foreign Object
- (d) Unidentified Free Object

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Unidentified Flying Object UFO is a popular term for any flying object phenomenon that cannot be instantly identified.

1228. Construction work has begun in Lincolnshire on the world's longest subsea power cable, which will run between Britain and _____ to share renewable energy between the two countries.

- (a) Denmark
- (b) Belgium
- (c) France
- (d) Austria

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The UK's National Grid and Denmark's Energinet has began work on the world's longest subsea power cable. A 475 mile long (765 km) cable, is being built in Lincolnshire.

1229. Under whose administration is the Department of Atomic Energy works?

- (a) Ministry of Science and Technology
- (b) Ministry of Power
- (c) Prime Minister's Office
- (d) Cabinet Secretariat

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : On 3rd August, 1954, the Department of Atomic Energy was established in the charge of Prime Minister by the order of President.

1230. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) operates under the aegis of:

- (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (c) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (d) Ministry of Defence

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) formerly known as Shramik Vidyapeeth was a unique creation of Government of India is being implemented through NGOs in the country since 1967. The scheme was renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan in 2000. JSS scheme was transferred from Ministry of Education (erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource Development) to Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in July, 2018.

1231. In which city of India the central AGMARK laboratory is located?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Chennai

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Central AGMARK Laboratory is situated in Nagpur, Maharashtra, Agmark Laboratory Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has set up for quality certification of agriculture produce through the network of 22 Regional Agmark Laboratory at different place in the country with central Agricultural Laboratory, Nagpur as the apex Laboratory.

1232. India's first synthetic drug -----was developed by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

- (a) Methaqualone (b) Laudanum
(c) Ergoapiol (d) Norodin

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research abbreviated as CSIR was established by the Government of India in September 1942. It is an autonomous body that has emerged as the largest research and development organisation in India. It had developed India's first synthetic drug, methaqualone in 1950.

1233. CSIR stands for :

- (a) Council of Space and Invention Research
(b) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
(c) Council of Scientific and Indian Research
(d) Committee of Science and Iron Research

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

1234. The Government of India had constituted Narcotics Controls Bureau in _____.

- (a) 1986 (b) 1984
(c) 1980 (d) 1982

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Government of India constituted Narcotics Control Bureau on 17th March 1986. It's a body of Indian government for prevention of drugs smuggling and trading of narcotic products. It is headquartered in New Delhi and lies under Ministry of Home Affairs.

1235. Which office of the Government of India is the executive department of Nuclear energy ?

- (a) Home Minister's Office
(b) Ministry of Power
(c) Office of the Defence Minister
(d) Prime Minister Office

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Indian Atomic Energy Commission was first setup in August 1948 in the Department of Scientific Research, which was created a few months earlier in June 1948. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was setup on 3 August, 1954 under the direct charge of the Prime Minister through a Presidential Order. Subsequently, in accordance with a Government Resolution dated March 1, 1958, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established in the Department of Atomic Energy.

1236. The Animal welfare board of India was established in the year:

- (a) 1960 (b) 1968
(c) 1962 (d) 1965

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country. Established in 1962, the board consists of 28 Members. The term of office of Members is for a period of 3 years.

1237. Which of the following is NOT a division of National Sample Survey Organisation?

- (a) National Development Agenda
(b) Data Processing Division
(c) Survey Design and Research Division
(d) Field Operation Division

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is an organization responsible for conducting large scale surveys on socio-economic indicators such as income, health, employment, expenditure, etc. on an all India basis. It was set up in 1950 and now it is renamed as National Sample Survey Office, works under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India. The NSSO consists of four Divisions, namely, the Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), the Field operations Division (FOD), the Data Processing Division (DPD), and the Coordination and Publication Division (CPD). Thus from above description National Development Agenda is NOT a division of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

Note- NSSO merged with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to form National Statistical Office (NSO).

1238. Which of the following Nations was the member of "Allied Powers" group in World War II?

- (a) Germany (b) Italy
(c) USA (d) Japan

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The second World War or World War II was a global war between all the major countries of the World. These countries were divided into the Axis powers and its allies. This war took place between 1939-1945. The allied countries included France, Great Britain, United States, Soviet Union and China. The Axis Powers included Germany, Italy and Japan.

1239. Which of the following is the full form of ICANN ?

- (a) (The Internet Consortium for Assigned Names and Numbers)
(b) (The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)
(c) (The Internal Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)
(d) (The International Corporation for Assigned Names and numbers)

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The full form of ICANN is the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. It is a American multistateholder group and nonprofit organization responsible for coordinating the maintenance and procedures of several databases related to the namespaces and numerical spaces of the internet.

1240. Where has India's first floating elementary school been inaugurated?

- (a) Naini Jheel, Nainital
- (b) Lake Pichola, Udaipur
- (c) Dal Lake, Srinagar
- (d) Loktak Lake, Manipur

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Loktak lake, the largest freshwater lake in the country, has now become home to first of its kind Loktak floating elementary school. Situated about 50 km from Imphal, the school has been inaugurated in Manipur. It was opened under the initiative undertaken by All Loktak Lake Fisherman's Union with the support of an NGO People Resources Development Association (PRDA).

1241. What is the name of the parliament of Denmark?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Stortinget
- (c) The National Diet
- (d) Folketing

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Parliament – Country
Folketing – Denmark
Parliament – India, Britain, Canada, South Africa
Stortinget – Norway
Federal Parliament – Australia
The National Diet – Japan
Congress – America
National Assembly – Pakistan

1242. Which of the following beaches has become the first in Asia to get the Blue flag certification?

- (a) Baga Beach
- (b) Chandrabhaga Beach
- (c) Marina Beach
- (d) Kovalam Beach

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Chandrabhaga Beach in Odisha was the prestigious international eco-label Blue flag and became the first beach in Asia to win this certificate. It is located near the famous Konark Sun temple a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is also the site of annual Chandra Bhaga Mela (honour of the Sun God).

1243. On 25 April 1945, _____ governments met in San Francisco for a conference and Started drafting the UN Charter

- (a) 50
- (b) 25
- (c) 60
- (d) 45

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Delegates of fifty (50) nations met in San Francisco, California, USA, between 25 April and 26 June 1945 at the United Nations Conference on

International Organization. Working on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Yalta Agreement, and amendments proposed by various governments, the conference agreed upon the charter of the United Nations and the statute of the new International Court of Justice.

1244. How many nuclear explosions were conducted by India at Pokhran in May 1998?

- (a) One
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Two

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Pokhran tests were a series of five nuclear bomb tests explosions conducted by India at the Indian Army's Pokhran Test Range, Rajasthan.

The tests were initiated on 11 May 1998, under the assigned code name 'Operation Shakti'.

1245. For which Indian spice did the Indian government challenge the US patenting and force them to revoke it?

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Clove
- (c) Cardamom
- (d) Turmeric

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : For turmeric, Indian government challenges the US patenting and force them to revoke. India challenged this patenting on the basis of Indian traditional knowledge of turmeric's antiseptic properties.

1246. A unified script for nine Indian languages, which is being proposed as a common script of India is :

- (a) Bharati
- (b) Telugu
- (c) Devanagari
- (d) Gurmukhi

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Taking a cue from European languages, several of which have the same (Roman-letter-based) script, Srinivasa Chakravathy's team at IIT Madras has , over the last decade, developed a unified script for nine Indian languages, named the Bharati Script. It is designed to be a common script that can express all the major Indian languages.

1247. NCSM is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture. What is the full form of NCSM?

- (a) National Council of Space Museum
- (b) National Council of Science Museums
- (c) National Council of Social Museum
- (d) National Council of Satellite Museum

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : NCSM stands for National Council of Science Museums. It is a self-governing organisation under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It was formed on 4 April 1978. Its headquarters is in Kolkata. The main purpose of NCSM is the informal communication of science. Currently its Director General is A.D. Chaudhary.

1248. VVPAT is a machine that is used in Indian elections to ensure that the citizen's vote has been correctly placed. What is the full form of VVPAT?

- (a) Voting Verification Paper Audit Trail
- (b) Voter Voting Pattern Audit Tally
- (c) Voting Varification Paper Audit Tally
- (d) Voter Varifiable Paper Audit Trail

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : VVPAT stands for Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail. It is a verification system for voting machines designed to allow voters to verify that their vote was cast correctly or not. It was first used in assembly election in Nagaland in 2013.

1249. The areas or regions of the world that are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community are known as:

- (a) Ecosystem
- (b) Barren areas
- (c) Zero line
- (d) Global commons

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Global commons have been traditionally defined as those parts of the planet that fall outside national jurisdictions and to which all nations have access. International law identifies four global commons, namely the High Seas, the Atmosphere, the Antarctica and the Outer space.

1250. Which of the following buildings was designed by F.W. Stevens?

- (a) The Town Hall, Bombay
- (b) Horniman Circle (formerly Elphinstone Circle)
- (c) Bombay Secretariat
- (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (Formerly Victorial Terminus)

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus was designed by Fredrick William Stevens. It was earlier known as Victoria Terminus. It is an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in India.

1251. Megalopolis a Greek word meaning "great city" was popularized by _____ (1957)

- (a) Patrick
- (b) Jean Gottman
- (c) Lewis Mumford
- (d) Griffin

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Megalopolis refers to a cluster of densely populated cities stretching over a large region. Jean Gottman had popularized the term in 1957 to classify the region from Washington to Boston, including New York, Philadelphia and Balfimore.

1252. Aadhar is a 12-digit unique number that is issued by the _____.

- (a) Unique Identification Authority of India

- (b) Unique Indian Demographic Association of India
- (c) Unique Identification Association of India
- (d) Unique Indian Digital Authority of India

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Aadhar is a 12 digit number. It records a person's demographic and biometric information. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is the issuing and managing body for Aadhaar cards in the country.

1253. Which committee was related to the policies and programme for agriculture?

- (a) Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee
- (b) Charan Singh Committee
- (c) Yashpal Committee
- (d) Rammurthy Committee

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee was related to the policies and programmes for agriculture. The committee was set up in 1991.

1254. 'Make-In-India's' symbol is a lion made of _____.

- (a) Nails
- (b) Hammers
- (c) Cogs
- (d) Bows

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The logo of Make-in-India is the silhouette of a lion on the prow, made entirely of cogs, symbolising manufacturing, strength and national pride. 'Make in India' initiative was launched globally on 25 September, 2014 as a part of India's renewed focus on Manufacturing.

1255. Name the first country of the Soviet Republic (USSR) to declare its independence.

- (a) Ukraine
- (b) Lithuania
- (c) Georgia
- (d) Moldova

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Lithuania is a country located on the coast of the Baltic sea in the northern part of the continent of Europe. It is the largest of the three Baltic countries (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia). When the Soviet Union weakened in the 1990's on March 11, 1990 Lithuania becomes the first Soviet republic to declare its own independence. Modern Lithuania is a member of the European Union, the European Council and NATO.

1256. What form of art is used to decorate the floor in front of the house?

- (a) Madhubani
- (b) Kolam
- (c) Worli
- (d) Mehndi

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Kolam also known as Muggu is a form of traditional decorative art that is drawn by using rice flour as per age-old conventions. Its origin belongs to the ancient Tamil Nadu. It is widely practised by female family members in front of their house entrance.

1257. When did the referendum on Brexit take place?

- (a) August, 2016 (b) June, 2017
(c) June, 2016 (d) April, 2016

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The United Kingdom European Union membership referendum commonly referred to as the EU referendum or the Brexit referendum, took place on 23 June, 2016 in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar to ask the electorate whether the country should remain a member of, or leave in which 51.89 percent voted in favour of leaving the EU and 48.11 percent voted to remain a member, Prime Minister David Cameron resigned.

1258. The withdrawal of United Kingdom from the European Union is referred to more commonly as :

- (a) Exit (b) Brexit
(c) Britain stronger (d) Vote leave

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Brexit a portmanteau of "British exit" was the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union on 31 January 2020 .Now the current members of EU are 27.

1259. The Postal Index Number (PIN) is a six digit code used by Indian postal department, what does the first two digit of the code (taken together) stands for:

- (a) District
(b) Delivery post office
(c) Municipal corporation
(d) Sub region or one of the postal circles

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Postal Index Number or more popularly known as PIN code is a six-digit numeric code in the Indian postal system by India post. It was first introduced on 15th August, 1972 by Shriram Bhikaji who was the then Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Communications. The first two digits of the PIN identify a particular circle.

1260. Urdu is also referred to as:

- (a) Shauraseni (b) Farsi
(c) Lashkari Zaban (d) Awadhi

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Urdu is a 'camp language' or 'lashkari zaban' because it originated in the army camps of the Mughals. Literally, the word Urdu (originally Turkish) means the royal camp.

1261. In 1931, the first Indian movie with sound was released. Name the film.

- (a) Kisan Knaya (b) Alam Ara
(c) Jungle Ka Jawan (d) Raja Harishchandra

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Alam Ara is the first Hindi language and Indian speech film made in 1931. The director of this film was Ardeshir Irani. It starred Master Vithal as the lead hero and Zubeida the heroine.

1262. The parliament of Japan is called

- (a) Stortinget (b) The National Diet
(c) Parliament (d) Folketing

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Country	Parliament
Japan	– The National Diet
Denmark	– Folketing
Australia	– Common Wealth Parliament/Federal Parliament
Norway	– Stortinget

1263. Which animal has been declared as the 'National Heritage Animal' of india?

- (a) One-horned Rhino (b) Elephant
(c) Royal Bengal Tiger (d) Asiatic Cheetah

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : In October 2010 the Government of India declared the elephant as the National Heritage Animal of India. Elephants are herbivorous creature, which are found from dense forests to savana (open grasslands). Keeping in view the reduction in the number of elephants in the country. The elephant project was started in 1992 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

1264. Braille system is based on which of the following?

- (a) On numbers (b) On dots
(c) On Words (d) On letters

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Braille is a tactile writing system used by people who are visually impaired, including people who are blind, deafblind or who have low vision. It is written with the help of dots. It is also possible to create embossed illustrations and graphs, with the lines either solid or made of series of dots. It is developed by a French named Louis Braille, in 1824.

1265. The national calendar of India is based on Era.

- (a) Shaka (b) Gupta
(c) Vikrama (d) Kali Yuga

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) The national calendar of India is based on the Shaka Era. Kanishka the great, was the emperor of the Kushan dynasty in the second century. He was famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements. He ascended the throne in 78 AD/CE by defeating the Shakas and this date was used as the beginning of the Shaka calendar Era. It was adopted by India from 1 Chaitra 1879, Shaka Era or 22 March 1957 along with the Gregorian calendar for the following official purposes. It is also known as Shalivahana Calender.

1266. Which of the following museum is an anthropological Museum, that presents an integrated story of the evolution of man and culture with special reference to India?

- (a) Indira Gandhi Sangrahalaya (IGS)
- (b) Indira Gandhi Jantu Sangrahalaya (IGJS)
- (c) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
- (d) Indira Gandhi Pustak Sangrahalaya

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is located in Bhopal, India. It is well-known as Museum of Man or National Museum of Mankind, is one of the best Museums in India for those seeking an insight into its many cultures. It starts by tracing the origin of mankind and then showcases the habited, culture and day to day life in different parts, of India.

1267. Short films such as Henry and The Displaced were used for market.

- (a) VFX
- (b) 7D Animation
- (c) VR Technology
- (d) 3DAnimation

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Short films such as Henry and the Displaced are used to the Virtual Reality (VR) technology market. Virtual Reality (VR) is a computer-generated environment with scenes and objects that appear to be real, making the user feel they are immersed in their surroundings. This environment is perceived through a device known as a Virtual Reality headset or helmet.

1268. Which period is considered as the period of renaissance for the Indian Theatre?

- (a) 1765-75
- (b) 1886-96
- (c) 1980-90
- (d) 1965-75

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) The earliest form of Indian theatre was sanskrit theatre that emerged sometime around the 2nd century BC. The period 1765-75 is considered as a renaissance for Indian theatre. In this period the plays were presented verbally rather than using written scripts.

1269. The correct extended form of NALSA.

- (a) National League Supreme Authority
- (b) National Legal Safety Authority
- (c) National Legal Services Affaires
- (d) National Legal Services Authority

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was formed on 9 November 1995- under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free legal services to the weaker sections of the society and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes. Article 39A of the constitution of India provides equal justice and free legal aid. NALSA has been established to give it a tangible form. It is headquarter in New Delhi.

1270. Where does the Prime Minister of India hoist the Indian flag every year on Independence Day?

- (a) Qutub Minar
- (b) India Gate
- (c) Red Fort
- (d) Raisina Road

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) Independence Day is celebrated annually on 15 August as a national holiday in India commemorating the nation's independence from the British Rule on 15 August 1947. So, the Prime Minister hoists the flag on Independence Day at the Red Fort in New Delhi every year.

1271. The chronicler was a such person that ____ .

- (a) Used to organize programs for the army.
- (b) Used to write accounts of historical events for the king.
- (c) Used to organize programs for the people
- (d) Used to compose music for the king

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : The chronicler was a such person that used to write contemporary descriptions of historical events for the King. Amir Khusro and Ziauddin Barani were fourteenth-century famous chronicler.

1272. Shrikhand is an Indian sweet dish which is made from extracted water yogurt and is one of the main sweet dish in ____ cuisine.

- (a) Bengali
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Maharashtrian
- (d) Haryanvi

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Shrikhand is a traditional Indian sweet made with hung curd and flavored with saffron and cardamom. It is very popular in western Indian states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

1273. Which ministry controls cow slaughter in India?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Home
- (d) Environment

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Ministry of environment of the government of India controls cattle slaughter in India. It is responsible for planning, promoting, coordinating, and overseeing the implementation of environment and forestry programmes in the country. The Parliament of India has made and act "The prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960" to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals. As per the provisions of the law the government of India amended this act in 2017 and imposed a ban on the sale and purchase of cattle for slaughter at animal markets.

1274. Which organization has founded Govardhan Ecovillage in Maharashtra?

- (a) ISKCON
- (b) Gaudiya Math
- (c) RSS
- (d) Isha Foundation

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) ISKCON organization has founded Govardhan Ecovillage in Maharashtra. Govardhan Ecovillage is a place that houses spiritual and ecofriendly initiatives. It is a model form community that illustrates the principles of 'Simple Living & high Thinking' which is not just a principle but a way of life that has to be adapted in the current fast moving world to connect with our roots again to experience not just happiness but sheer bliss.

1275. The behaviour of real objects, systems or phenomenon is represented by

- (a) Ki Model
- (b) Scientific Model
- (c) Numerical Model
- (d) Atomic Model

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) A Scientific Model is a physical mathematical or conceptual representation of the behaviour of real objects, system or phenomenon. Scientists seek to identify and understand patterns in our world by drawing on their scientific knowledge to offer explanation that enable the patterns to be predicted.

1276. Jonathan Duncan, the resident of the East India Company started a college for the study of Hindu law and philosophy in 1791.

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Hindi
- (c) Tamil
- (d) English

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Jonathan Duncan, the resident of the East India Company started a sanskrit college at Banaras for the study of Hindu law and philosophy in 1791. In 1958 the Sanskrit college became a university and in 1974 the name was change to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University.

1277. What is Jashn-e-Rekhta?

- (a) The annual dance festival to celebrate various Indian dance forms which is organized in Chennai.
- (b) The annual poetry festival to commemorate the manifestation of saint Kabir Das which is organized in New Delhi
- (c) The Annual festival to celebrate harvest season which is organized in Mumbai
- (d) The annual literary festival to celebrate Urdu language which is organized in New Delhi

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Jashn-e-Rakhta is the annual literary festival to celebrate Urdu language. It is the world's largest Urdu language literary festival. It is a three-day event held annually in New Delhi under the aegis of the Rekhta Foundation.

1278. World's first robot ski competition was held in which country?

- (a) South Korea
- (b) India
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) Russia

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : World's first robot ski competition was held in South Korea's 2018 Winter Olympics in which self operational humanoid skiers with two legs participated wearing skis. The robots were equipped with sensors, batteries and deep learning algorithms that allow them to move on their own-Eight teams from local universities and tech firms took part in the competition.

1279. In which year was All India Radio (AIR) established?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1936
- (d) 1952

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) All India Radio (AIR) established in 1936. It was change to Akashvani in 1957. It is the world's largest radio network. It is headquartered in the Akashvani Bhavan building in New Delhi.

1280. Quantum Number are -

- (a) Geometric
- (b) Logical values
- (c) Mathematical values
- (d) Numerical values

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Quantum Number are Numerical values. It represents the position and energy of electron which revolves around the nucleus in the atom. There are four quantum numbers-

1. Principal quantum number (n)
2. Azimuthal quantum number (l)
3. Magnetic quantum number (m_s)
4. Spin quantum number (m_s)

1281. Which country gifted the statue of Liberty to USA?

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) England
- (d) Indian

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) France gifted the statue of Liberty to USA on 4 July 1886. The statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France to the people of the USA in commemoration of USA's independence on 4 July 1776. It is a personification of liberty in the form of a woman. It is 305-feet (93-metre) long statue and is located on Liberty Island in New York city. It was inscribed in 1984 as World Heritage Site.

1282. In which city is gold value determined?

- (a) California
- (b) Sydney
- (c) Rome
- (d) London

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Gold value is determined in London .

1283. Four pairs of words are given. Find the odd one out-

- (a) 65th anniversary : Diamond Jubilee
- (b) 50th anniversary : Golden Jubilee
- (c) 40th anniversary : Ruby Jubilee
- (d) 25th anniversary : Silver Jubilee

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Diamond Jubilee is a celebration held to mark 60th anniversary or (77th Anniversary). Thus, the pair of option A is incorrect and the remaining pairs of options are correct.

1284. What is a Mobius strip?

- (a) A hole in the galaxy
- (b) A surface that has only one side and only one boundary curve
- (c) An interpolation side between the earth and the moon.
- (d) A Plasma current generated by the velocity of light.

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Mobius strip is a surface with only one side and only one boundary curve. It can be created by taking a strip of paper and giving one end a half twist, then joining the ends to form a loop.

1285. +91 is the country calling code of which nation?

- (a) Canada
- (b) America
- (c) India
- (d) China

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) +91 is the country calling code for India, Likewise
+1 is for Canada and America
+86 is for China
+44 is for United Kingdom

1286. Which one of the following not considered as harmful to the society?

- (a) Child marriage
- (b) Dowry system
- (c) Untouchability
- (d) Adult franchise

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Child marriage cannot be considered right for the general society. Untouchability, Dowry system and Child marriage are considered as social evils that obstruct the progress of society. On the contrary, Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or sex. It is considered as a fundamental pillar of any democracy.

1287. What does PNR stand for?

- (a) Public Number in Railway
- (b) Passenger Name Record
- (c) Passenger Number Reservation
- (d) Priority Number in Reservation

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Passenger Name Record is the full form of P.N.R. A passenger name record is a record in the database of a computer reservation system that contains the itinerary of a passenger or a group of passengers travelling together.

1288. Which of the following methods is used primarily by anthropologist to gain new information about humans?

- (a) Field work
- (b) Travel description of passengers
- (c) Laboratory experiment
- (d) Research paper

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Field work is used by anthropologists to gain new information about humans. This report studies social science such as- social work, anthropology, criminal justice education, law health care, business gerontology etc.

1289. What are the principles related to beliefs values and practices of a culture from the perspective of culture?

- (a) Cultural pragmatism
- (b) Cultural relativism
- (c) Cultural freedom
- (d) Cultural Interdependence

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The beliefs related to the values and practices of a culture are called Cultural relativism. Cultural relativism is believed that each culture is known as a representation of its worldview.

1290. What is the Geodesy?

- (a) A branch of aeronautics
- (b) Iceberg study
- (c) Study of Mountains
- (d) The branch of Mathematics that deals with the size and area of earth

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Geodesy is the branch of geophysics and mathematics that determines the correct dimensional position of the points on the surface of the earth based on measurement and observation.

1291. The famous passenger ship Titanic belongs to which country?

- (a) U.S.A.
- (b) China
- (c) Great Britain
- (d) France

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The famous Titanic ship was from Great Britain. The Titanic was the world's largest steam-based passenger ship. It sailed from Southampton (England) on 10 April, 1912 on his first voyage. After a 4 day journey on 14 April 1912. It collided with an iceberg and sank. Killing about 1500 passengers and ship personal, it is one of the deadliest maritime disasters in history.

1292. Who patented the three position traffic signal in 1923?

- (a) Garrett Morgan
- (b) J.P. Knight
- (c) George Eastman
- (d) Robert Adler

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans : (a) The US patent office on 20 November 1923 granted patent NO. 1475074 to inventor and news paperman Garrett Morgan for his three position traffic signal.

1293. What type of government is there in Bangladesh?

- (a) Islamic Republic
- (b) Parliamentary democracy
- (c) Federal Republic
- (d) Constitutional monarchy

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Bangladesh has parliamentary democracy. It is also called the 'Ethnic Parliament' The total of members of this legislative is 350, out of which 300 are directly elected by the public with 50 reserved for women. The term of the parliament is 5 years.

1294. The colosseum, known as Flavian Amphitheatre is located in _____.

- (a) Venice
- (b) Rome
- (c) Milan
- (d) Vatican City

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Flavian Amphitheatre is located in Rome. This building is a fine example of Ancient Roman architecture and engineering. It was built by emperor vespasian between 72 AD. to 82 AD. In this stadium, about 50000 people used to sit together and watch a game of bloody fight between wild animals and slaves.

1295. Which of the following is called 'Black Beauty'?

- (a) Name of crows in Panchatantra
- (b) Petrol in raw form
- (c) Another name of Rapunzel
- (d) A coal-colored stone from mars

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Black beauty is called a coal-colored stone from Mars.

1296. The word cancer is derived from the Greek language 'Carcinos' meaning of :-

- (a) Poisonous
- (b) Decay
- (c) Crab
- (d) Incurable

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The word cancer is derived from the Greek language 'carcinus' meaning of Crab.

1297. The name of our planet earth originated from which language?

- (a) Greek
- (b) Roman
- (c) English
- (d) Sanskrit

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The name of our planet earth originated from English/German which simply means ground. The only known place in the universe where life is present or the densest in the solar system and the largest among the four terrestrial planets.

1298. What is a liquid paper?

- (a) Paper that doesn't get wet
- (b) Paper that turns into liquid.
- (c) Quick drying paper coloured fluid that is applied to correct the printed material.
- (d) Paper that never dries

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Liquid paper is a quick-drying paper coloured fluid used to correct printed material. It is called Whitener Nesmith Graham invented in 1956. It is an volatile organic compound now its banned in India.

1299. Which of the following is the vertical restructuring method?

- (a) Job rotation
- (b) Increase in Job
- (c) Job promotion
- (d) Job evaluation

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Job promotion is a vertical restructuring measure. Job promotion includes employee roles, working conditions for existing employees, employee evaluation, management roles. It specifically covers the work of primary and secondary occupations.

1300. What denotes learned and shared beliefs and behaviours?

- (a) Culture
- (b) Casteism
- (c) Community
- (d) Incarnation

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Culture encompasses the social behaviour and norms found in human societies. It is the set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices that characterizes institution or organization.

1301. Which company deals with the development of post-it and scotch-tape?

- (a) Johnson and Johnson
- (b) 3M
- (c) Uniliver
- (d) Amazon

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) 3M company has been associated with the development of post-it and scotch-tape. This company is deals with medical devices Johnson & Johnson company manufactures children's goods, sporting goods etc.

1302. What is the basic concept of Montessori education?

- (a) Discovery by travel
- (b) Dreaming
- (c) Communication
- (d) Self-discovery through experiment

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The Montessori method of education was developed by Italian physician Maria Montessori. It views children as naturally eager for knowledge and capable of initiating learning in a sufficiently supportive and well-prepared learning environment.

1303. The term polyarchy was used by Robert Dahl to describe the form of government in which?

- (a) It reduces the multitudinous difference of opinion to relatively simple alternatives.
- (b) It takes the individual as the basic unit of the democratic model.
- (c) People can participate through their representation.
- (d) People act through both the electoral system and the group process.

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The term polyarchy is used by Robert Dahl to explain the form of government in which people act through both the electoral system and the group process.

1304. The Nationwide campaign 'operation smile' associated with _____ .

- (a) Senior Citizens
- (b) War Widows
- (c) Freedom fighter
- (d) Missing children

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) Operation smile 'Campaign was launched by the Ghaziabad police of Uttar Pradesh to search for the Missing children.

1305. What is the full form of the abbreviation RLWL in relation to trains?

- (a) Regret loss waiting list
- (b) Remote location waiting list
- (c) Railway location waiting list
- (d) Railway list waiting looked

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Remote location waiting list (RLWL) means the ticket is issued far intermediate station (between the originating and terminating station) because usually, these are the most important towns or cities on that particular route.

1306. The University grants commission launched the world's largest language portal project called _____ .

- (a) Bharat Vani
- (b) Hind Vani
- (c) Bharat Samagrah
- (d) Bhasha Gyan

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) With the objective of distributing content in all Indian languages through online portal, The University Grants Commission (UGC) launched Bharat Vani project, which aims to make available information about all the languages of India on one portal using multimedia.

1307. With what purpose was the Lalit Kala Academy established?

- (a) To promote and encourage Indian music and dance
- (b) To promote and encourage study and research in the fields of Indian art.
- (c) To encourage study and research in Indian drama
- (d) To promote and encourage Indian literature

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Lalit Kala Academy is an autonomous body formed in independent India established by the government of India on 5 August, 1954 to work in the field of fine arts. Such as - Sculpture, graph art, house building art etc.

1308. Prasar Bharati is an autonomous body under that comprises _____

- (a) All India Radio, Doordarshan and BSNL
- (b) Both All India Radio and Doordarshan
- (c) Only All India Radio
- (d) Only Doordarshan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) is a public broadcasting organization in India, mainly consisting of Doordarshan and All India Radio. The current CEO of Prasar Bharti is Shashi Shekhar Vempati.

1309. What is the full form of UNHCR?

- (a) United Nations Human Capital research
- (b) United Nations Humanity Committee for Refugees
- (c) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (d) United Nations Humanity Commissioner Refugees

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) The full form of UNHCR is the united Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It was established on 14 September 1950. Its objective is to provide emergency relief, resettlement assistance, security and permanent diagnosis against the problem of refugees

1310. What is the meaning of IUCN?

- (a) Intensive care Unit for Nephrology
- (b) International Union for conservation of Nature
- (c) Indian Union for Conservation of Nature
- (d) Indian Universal Communication News.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) IUCN stands for International Union for Conservation of Nature. It is involved in data gathering and analysis, research, field projects, advocacy and education. It is best known for compiling and publishing the IUCN Red list of Threatened species, which assesses the conservation status of species world wide.

1311. Which automobile manufacturer, manufactured the air bags used in modern vehicles in the year 1973.

- (a) Ford
- (b) Chrysler
- (c) Volkswagen
- (d) General Motors.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Air bags used in modern vehicles were manufactured by General Motors in the year 1973. It is headquarter in Detroit Michigan United States.

1312. What is the Full form of CDM?

- (a) Clean Development Mechanism
- (b) Carbon Degeneration Mechanism
- (c) Carbon Degeneration Mission
- (d) Cash Deposit Mechanism

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) CDM full name is Clean Development Mechanism, Clean Development Mechanism is defined under Article of the Kyoto Protocol.

1313. What is the ancient style of articles containing Egyptian symbols called?

- (a) Pictograph (Hieroglyphics)
- (b) Fortress (Cuneiform)
- (c) Hittite (Hittite)
- (d) Japotech

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) The ancient style of articles containing Egyptian symbols is called pictographs. It is also called Hieroglyphs. Hieroglyphs are egyptian ancient writing system reminiscent of the ancient Egyptians.

1314. Which of the following sculptures is designed by a french sculptor as a symbol of independence?

- (a) Statue of Unity
- (b) Statue of Liberty
- (c) Statue of Law
- (d) Statue of Jesus

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) The statue of Liberty is a large statue on a small island near New York Harbor in New York, USA.

1315. Where is the statue of Liberty statue located?

- (a) Paris
- (b) Washington
- (c) Geneva
- (d) New York

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) See the explanation of above question.

1316. Which one of these social theories that tries to explain, why society works by focusing on the relationship between different social institutions to build a society?

- (a) Structural Pragmatism

- (b) Symbolic interaction
- (c) Struggle
- (d) Positivity

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Structural pragmatism is the social theory that tries to convince us how to focus on the relationship between different social institutions in order to build a society.

1317. What is the significance of Potala Mahal?

- (a) The palace of the king of the Qin Dynasty
- (b) The current residence of the Nepalese Prime Minister.
- (c) The ruins of the palace found in Sri Lanka
- (d) The Dalai Lama's winter palace.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Potala Mahal is located on the Red Hill in the center of Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. It is also known as the winter palace of the Dalai Lama. In the year 1994, it was included in the world cultural Heritage List.

1318. The union government has released a commemorative postage stamp to mark the centenary year of ___ is the apex institution on fauna taxonomy in India.

- (a) Zoological Survey of India
- (b) Archacological Survey of India
- (c) National Animal Species Survey
- (d) Nation Sample Survey Organization

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) was founded on 1 July, 1916 by Government of India Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as premier Indian organization in zoological research and studies to promote the survey. Exploration and research of the fauna in the country.

1319. The United state of America launched an aerial bombing operation against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban after 9/11 attacks. What was the name of this operation?

- (a) Operation Bin Laden
- (b) Operation permanent freedom
- (c) Operation Osama
- (d) Operation permanent Afghan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Following the 9/11 terrorist attack on United states world trade center, an aerial bombing operation was launched to end Al-Qaeda and Taliban terrorist. organization. The operation was called operation permanent freedom.

1320. What is the name of the mobile application recently launched by the Delhi Police which allows women to call the police control room and their relatives in case of any emergency?

- (a) Shakti (b) Nidar
(c) Himmat (d) Sahas

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : To protect women in the capital Delhi, Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh released a mobile app 'Himmat' on the initiative of Delhi Police. In the database of this app. The consumer will be ask to enter the number of two friends or relative. Whenever sos call occurs, a message will automatically send to these five numbers. In this way not only the police but also the relatives of the consumer can reach the spot to help him. This app has a button, which can record 30 second of audio, video.

1321. Bilquis Edhi is a _____ .

- (a) A founder of child line in India.
(b) A founder Edhi Organization Pakistan
(c) Advisor to Indian women's cricket team
(d) Iranian worker

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Bilkis Bano is the founder of Edhi, a Pakistan Institution. She along with her husband Abdul received the Raman Magsaysay Award in 1986 for public service. In 1915, she received the Mother Teresa Memorial International Award for social Justice.

1322. The Earth hour programme began in

- (a) 2006 (b) 2005
(c) 2007 (d) 2008

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Earth Hour, Organized by WWF (World Wide Fund) is a global grassroots movement uniting people to take action on environmental issues and protect the planet. The first Earth Hour event was held on 31 March 2007. WWF- Australia inspired Sydney - Siders to show their support climate action, More than 2.2 million individuals and 2,00 businesses turned their light off for one hour in the first earth hour event.

1323. Inca ruins of machu Picchu are which country located.

- (a) Guatemala
(b) Greece
(c) Mexico
(d) Peru

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Machu Picchu is a 15th century site located on a ridge between the Huayna Picchu and Machu Picchu mountain in Peru. In 1911, explorer Hiran Bingham III visited the site and published its existence for the first time. Machu Picchu is belived to have been built by Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui, the 9th ruler of the Inca dynasty.

1324. Which is the national costume of Japan?

- (a) Sheet (b) Kilt
(c) Psoriasis (d) Kimono

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The national costume of Japan is Kimono. It is considered as a national costume since the mid Nineteenth century.

1325. ONGC comes under which of the following sectors?

- (a) Health
(b) Education
(c) Agriculture
(d) Energy

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Maharatna status company ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited) is the largest crude oil and natural gas company in India, contributing around 71 percent to Indian domestic production. Crude oil is the raw material used by downstream companies like IOC, BPCL, HPCL and MRPL (last two are subsidiaries of ONGC) to produce petroleum products like Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene, Nephtha and Cooking Gas, LPG.

1326. Where is the Parkes Observatory located?

- (a) USA
(b) US
(c) Russia
(d) Australia

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) The Parkes observatory is located in New South Wales of Australia. It also known informally as "The Dish". It is a radio telescope observatory. It was built during the Apollo mission to the Moon, it was used to relay communication and telemetry signals to NASA, providing coverage for when the Moon was on the Australian side of the Earth.

1327. is an electrically powered and Remotely Operated Vehicle by DRDO.

- (a) MITRA
(b) AJIT
(c) RADA
(d) DAKSH

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (d) : DAKSH is an electrically powered remotely operated vehicle designed and developed by the Indian state owned Defense Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) at the Research and Development Establishment (Engineers) Pune, India.