

General Knowledge Question Papers

1. What is 'net neutrality'?

- a. Internet Service Providers and governments should treat all data on the internet equally
- b. Piracy in internet must be curbed
- c. Internet users must give out balanced opinions in social media sites
- d. Internet should be kept free from malware and virus

Ans. Internet Service Providers and governments should treat all data on the internet equally.

Explanation:- It is a principle that Internet service providers should enable access to all content and applications regardless of the source, and without favouring or blocking particular products or websites.

2. Excise duty is levied on

- a. sale of goods
- b. production of goods

c. import of goods

d. export of goods

Ans. production of goods

Explanation:- An excise tax is a type of tax charged on goods produced within the country. It is a tax on the production or sale of a good and now known as the Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT).

3. Golden Revolution in India refers to growth of:

a. Militancy in the northeast.

b. Oilseeds production

c. Horticulture

d. Increased importing of gold

Ans. Horticulture

Explanation:- Golden revolution is about Honey and Horticulture production. During this period there is huge production of fruits, vegetables ,honey and other horticulture products.

4. Water is used in a hot water bag because

- a. It is easily available
- b. It has high specific gravity
- c. It has high specific heat
- d. It is a liquid substance

Ans. It has high specific heat

Explanation:- Due to the high specific heat, water keeps the hot water bag more hotter for a long duration.

5. What is the meaning of "Public Interest Litigation"?

- a. Anything of public interest
- b. A case brought by victim to court, involving public interest.
- c. A case brought by anyone to court involving public interest.
- d. A directive issued by Supreme Court involving public interest

Ans. A case brought by anyone to court involving public interest.

Explanation:- In Indian law, public interest litigation means litigation for the protection of the public interest. It is litigation introduced in a court of law, not by the aggrieved party but by the court itself or by any other private party.

6. Who referred to Mahatma Gandhi as "Father of the Nation" for the first time?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- c. C. Rajgopalachari
- d. Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. Subhash Chandra Bose

Explanation:- Regarding this title, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose called Gandhi ji 'The Father of Nation', while addressing the nation before launching an attack on British India with the Indian National Army in 1945.

7. Which title, given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi, was surrendered during the non-cooperation movement?

- a. Hind Kesari
- b. Rai Bahadur

c. Rt. Honourable

d. Kaiser-e-Hind

Ans. Kaiser-e-Hind

Explanation:- Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind in 1915 by The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst and Gandhi ji returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

8. The temperature of a liquid is 32° F. What is its temperature in Celsius scale?

a. 32° C

b. 0° C

c. 100° C

d. 212° C

Ans. 0° C

Explanation:- The formula to convert temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius is given below-

$F = 1.8C + 32$; hence, the equivalent of 32° F in Celsius scale will be equal to zero.

9. The point where total mass of a body is supposed to be concentrated is known as

- a. Dead center
- b. Center of mass
- c. Center of gravity
- d. Center of motion

Ans. Center of mass

Explanation:- Center of mass is a point at which the whole mass of the body or system is imagined to be concentrated and all the applied forces acts at that point.

10. Which part of brain is also known as "little brain"?

- a. Cerebrum
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Thalamus
- d. Hypothalamus

Ans. Cerebellum

Explanation:- The name cerebellum is a diminutive of cerebrum (brain); it can be translated literally as little brain.

11. Which organism is responsible for alcohol fermentation?

a. Chlorella

b. Yeast

c. Agaricus

d. Puccinia

Ans. Yeast

Explanation:- Fermentation is a metabolic process that consumes sugar in the absence of oxygen. The products are organic acids, gases, or alcohol. It occurs in yeast and bacteria.

12. Which of the following groups of rivers have their source of origin in Tibet?

a. Brahmaputra, Indus & Sutlej

b. Ganga, Sutlej & Yamuna

c. Brahmaputra, Ganga & Sutlej

d. Chenab, Ravi & Sutlej

Ans. Brahmaputra, Indus & Sutlej

Explanation:- All the major river systems of Asia including the Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra, Irrawady, Salween and Mekong originate in the Tibetan plateau.

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13. The ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in India is

a. The Brahmaputra Valley

b. The Deccan Plateau

c. The Indo-Gangetic Valley

d. The Rann of Kutch

Ans. The Deccan Plateau

Explanation:- The northwestern part of the plateau is made up of lava flows or igneous rocks known as the Deccan Traps. The thick dark soil (called silt) found here is suitable for cotton cultivation.

14. Where do the electrical charges reside in a charged conductor?

- a. at the core
- b. throughout the body
- c. depended upon the nature of the body
- d. outer surface of the body

Ans. outer surface of the body

Explanation:- The net electric charge of a conductor resides entirely on its surface.

15. The color of the ocean appears to be blue because the sunlight falling on it is

- a. reflected
- b. refracted
- c. diffracted
- d. scattered

Ans. scattered