

General Awareness Q & A

1. Voting is

- a) Universal adult franchise.
- b) The process by which voters exercise their right to vote.
- c) The unit of area who constitute a unit for electing representative.
- d) The process of selecting representative

Ans. d.

Explanation: In voting process, voter elects the representative expressing their consent on a particular person by voting.

2. Gandhiji's famous Quit India Movement call to the British was given in-

- a) 1943
- b) 1940
- c) 1942

d) 1941

Ans. c.

Explanation: The Quit India Movement was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India.

3. What is the plural voting system?

a) Eligible voter exercise one vote and some voters with specific qualifications cast more than one vote.

b) All the citizens caste three votes each.

c) Only the higher officials caste more than one votes.

d) Candidates themselves caste more than one vote.

Ans. d.

Explanation: Plural voting is the practice whereby one person might be able to vote multiple times in an election.

4. Which of the following particles has the dual nature of particle-wave?

a) Neutron

b) Electron

c) Meson

d) Proton

Ans. b.

Explanation: Like all elementary particles, electrons exhibit properties of both particles and waves. They can collide with other particles and can be diffracted like light.

5. Surplus budget is recommended during:

a) Famines

b) War

c) Depression

d) Boom

Ans. d.

Explanation: A budget surplus is a period when income exceeds expenditures. This situation in economics is referred as 'Boom'.

6. Economic profit or normal profit is the same as:

- a) net profit
- b) accounting profit
- c) optimum profit
- d) maximum profit

Ans. a.

Explanation: An economic profit or loss is the difference between the revenue received from the sale of an output and the opportunity cost of the inputs used. This is also known as 'Net Profit'. <https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/>

7. What is the currency of Saudi Arabia?

- a) Lira
- b) Pound
- c) Riyal

d) Dinar

Ans. c.

Explanation: The Saudi riyal is the currency of Saudi Arabia.

8. The one rupee note bears the signature of-

a) Secretary, Ministry of Finance

b) Finance Minister

c) None of these

d) Governor, Reserve Bank of India

Ans. a.

Explanation: The One Rupee note is issued by Ministry of Finance and it bears the signatures of Finance Secretary, while other notes bear the signature of Governor RBI.

9. Granite, quartzite areas have upstanding look because

a) these rocks are not easily

b) mechanically weathered faster

c) not easily worn down

d) these rocks are resistant to all kinds of erosion

Ans.

Explanation: Granite, quartzite areas have straight look because these rocks are resilient to all sort of erosion.

10. The layer of atmosphere close to the earth's surface is called:

a) Exosphere

b) Stratosphere

c) Troposphere

d) Ionosphere

Ans. c.

Explanation: The atmosphere has four primary layers, which are the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere. These layers are in order with their altitudes with earth's surface.

11. Day and Night are equal at the

a) Prime Meridian

b) Poles

c) Antarctic

d) Equator

Ans. d.

Explanation: Equator divides the earth into two equal parts. Equator also equalizes day and night on the earth.

12. The metal ion present in vitamin B12 is:

a) nickel

b) cobalt

c) iron

d) zinc

Ans. b.

Explanation: Vitamin B₁₂ is also called as cobalamin, because it contains a metal ion (cobalt). This makes it the largest and most complex vitamin of all.

13. Radio activity was discovered by:

- a) Curie
- b) Becqueral
- c) Rutherford
- d) Soddy

Ans. b.

Explanation: Henry Becqueral was the first person, who discovered radioactivity of Uranium and After him, Marie Curie coined the term 'Radioactivity'.

14. The best milch breed in the world is:

- a) Sindhi.
- b) Deoni
- c) Chittagong

d) Holstein - Friesian

Ans. d.

Explanation: **Holstein Friesians** are a breed of dairy cattle originating from the Dutch provinces of North Holland and Friesland, and Schleswig-Holstein in Northern Germany and Jutland, known for the world's highest-production dairy animals.

15. SIDBI Stands for:

- a) Small Industries Developmental Banker Institute
- b) Small Industrial Designed Bank of India
- c) Small Innovations Development Banker's Institute
- d) Small Industries Development Bank of India

Ans. d.

Explanation: The full form of SIDBI is Small Industries Development Bank of India.

16. India's first Noble Prize was given for:

- a) Literature

b) Chemistry

c) Physics

d) Medicine

Ans. a.

Explanation: Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to receive a Nobel Prize for his literary work 'Geetanjali'.

17. In which year was the Indian National Congress formed:

a) 1885

b) 1901

c) 1835

d) 1875

Ans. a.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress, a political party in India, was founded in 1885.

18. Who initiated the movement to form the Indian National Congress:

- a) Annie Besant
- b) A. O. Hume
- c) W. C. Banerjee
- d) Gandhi Ji

Ans. b.

Explanation: A. O. Hume was one of the founding members to initiate the movement to form the Indian National Congress.

19. Burns caused by steam are much more severe than those caused by boiling water because-

- a) Temperature of steam is higher
- b) Steam is gas and engulfs the body quickly
- c) Steam pierces through the pores of body quickly
- d) Steam has latent heat

Ans. d.

Explanation: Steam and boiled water both has the same temperature i.e. 100 degrees Celsius. However, steam has more latent heat than boiled water. Hence, it causes skins to burn more.

20. Who was the Indian women president of the United Nations General Assembly?

- a) Golda Mayer
- b) Margret Thatcher
- c) Sarojini Naidu
- d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Ans. d.

Explanation: Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first women president of the United Nations General Assembly from 15thSeptember, 1953 to 21stSeptember, 1954.

21. Best way to conserve our water resources:

- a) Encouragement of natural regeneration of vegetation
- b) All of the options mentioned here.
- c) Rain water harvesting

d) Sustainable water utilization

Ans. b.

Explanation: Water conservation activities generally includes rain water harvesting, sustainable water utilization, and natural regeneration of vegetation, etc.

22. An enzyme produced by HIV that allows the integration of HIV DNA into the host cell's DNA is:

a) DNA gyrase

b) Helicase

c) Integrase

d) Ligase

Ans. c.

Explanation: Integrase can, as an endonuclease after reverse transcription, break down the DNA of the host cell and integrate the HIV genome into the host DNA.

23. Who of the following has given the term rhizosphere:

a) Alexopolus

b) Garret

c) None of the given options

d) Hiltner

Ans. d.

Explanation: Lorenz Hiltner is recognized as the first scientist to coin the term “rhizosphere” in 1904.

24. Which among the following is the sweetest sugar?

a) maltos

b) lactose

c) fructose

d) glucose

Ans. c.

Explanation: fructose is used in most of the beverages and foods because it is low-cost and sweetest of all natural occurring carbohydrates.

25. The gene which exhibits multiple effects is known as:

- a) Pleiotropic
- b) Complementary
- c) Pseudogene
- d) Polygene

Ans. a.

Explanation: Pleiotropic means producing or having multiple effects from a single gene.

26. Which of the following options correctly explains the term 'heat budget'?

- a) It is a mode of transfer of heat through matter by molecular activity.
- b) It is the balance between incoming and outgoing radiation.
- c) It is the amount of heat which the surface of earth receives from the sun.
- d) It is the radiation from the earth in the form of long waves.

Ans. b.

Explanation: The balance between incoming and outgoing heat is known as Earth's heat budget.

27. The two specific heats of gases are related by:

a) $C_p / C_v = R$

b) $C_p - C_v = RJ$

c) $C_p - C_v = R/J$

d) $C_p + C_v = RJ$

Ans. b.

Explanation: The specific heats of gases are given as C_p and C_v at constant pressure and constant volume respectively while solids and liquids are having only single value for specific heat.

28) Microbial degradation of nitrates into atmospheric nitrogen is known as:

a) Nitrification

b) Putrefaction

c) Ammonification

d) Denitrification

Ans. d.

Explanation: The loss or removal of nitrogen or nitrogen compounds, specifically, reduction of nitrates or nitrites by bacteria that usually results in the escape of nitrogen into the air, is known as 'Denitrification'.

29) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of:

a) Ram Krishna Mission

b) Arya Samaj

c) Brahma Samaj

d) Prathna Samaj

Ans. c.

Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a founder of the Brahma Sabha the precursor of the Brahma Samaj, a socio-religious reform movement in India.

30) Muddy water is treated with alum in purification process, it is termed as:

a) coagulation

b) absorption

c) adsorption

d) emulsification

Ans. a.

Explanation: Alum reduces the density of water due to contamination. Hence, particles of mud coagulates at the bottom of the pot/container. Hence, this process is termed as 'Coagulation'.