

PUNJAB'S BEST CHANNEL SUBSCRIBE IT GET FREE VIDEO COURSE

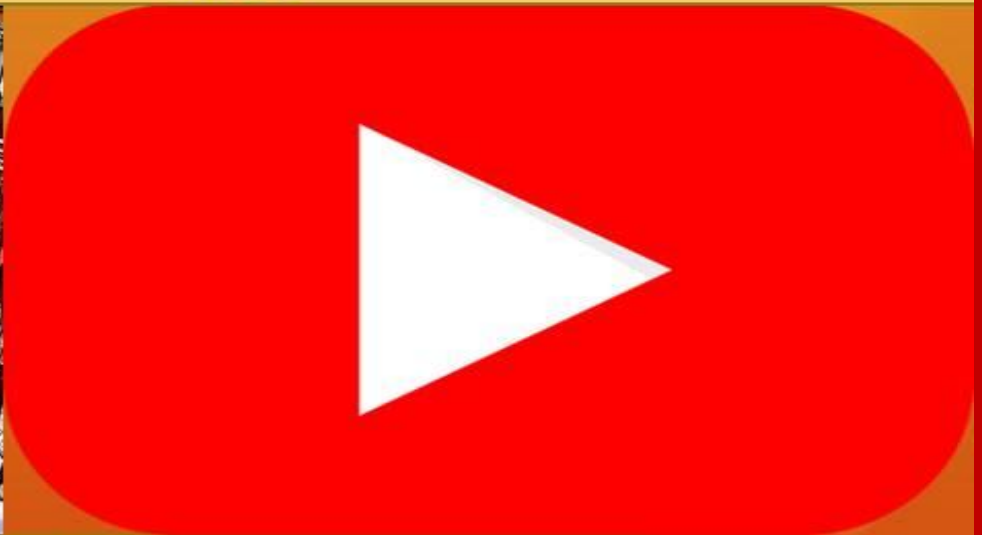
PUNJAB'S BEST E-LEARNING CHANNEL



STATIC GK BOOK 2020



FOR:PPSC||SSC||PATWARI||PSSSB||HSSC||NTPC
2020



PATWARI TEST

PUNJAB'S BEST
CHANNEL
JOIN FREE COACHING

PUNJAB PATWARI MOCK TEST WWW.GILLZMENTORTEST.COM

1 | BEST ONLINE MOCK TEST AND STUDY BOOKS

Q1. Which among the following cities is considered as one of the oldest surviving cities in the world?

- (a) Mathura
- (b) Varanasi
- (c) Hardwar
- (d) Ayodhya

Q2. Pre-history means

- (a) period having written evidences
- (b) period having no written evidences
- (c) period which have all the 3 evidences like time, place and events
- (d) none of the above

Q3. Old stone age people

- (a) wore cotton clothes
- (b) wore leaves, barks of trees and skin of animals
- (c) wore woollen clothes
- (d) none of the above

Q4. River Chenab was known in ancient times as

- (a) Parushni
- (b) Satudri
- (c) Himadri
- (d) Asikni

Q5. Fire had been discovered in which age?

- (a) Paleolithic
- (b) Mesolithic
- (c) Neolithic
- (d) Chalcolithic

Q6. The Granary at Harappa was made of

- (a) bricks only
- (b) bricks and timber
- (c) bricks and stones
- (d) None of these

Q7. Which of the following was the most significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Economic System
- (b) Religious life
- (c) Town Planning
- (d) Social life

Q8. The earliest evidence regarding a ploughed field has been found from?

- (a) Lothal
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Harappa
- (d) Maski

Q9. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the—

- (a) Harappan culture
- (b) Chalcolithic cultures of Western India
- (c) Vedic texts
- (d) Silver punch marked coins

Q10. The entry port for trade between the Indus trading centres and Mesopotamia was?

- (a) Elam
- (b) Oman
- (c) Behrain
- (d) Afganistan

Solutions

S1.Ans.(b)

Sol. Also known as Banaras and Kashi situated on the bank of holiest river of India "Ganges". Varanasi "The city of temples" is one of the oldest city in the world. Varanasi is also known as the "Religious capital of India". The city has been a culture and religious center in India for several years.

S2.Ans. (b)

Sol. Prehistory is a term used to describe the period before recorded history (i.e. before writing). Prehistory can be used to refer to all time since the beginning of the universe, although it is more commonly used in referring to the period of time since life appeared on Earth, or even more specifically to the time since human-like beings appeared.

PUNJAB'S BEST CHANNEL SUBSCRIBE IT GET FREE VIDEO COURSE

S3.Ans. (b)

Sol. The Stone Age people were mostly food gatherers and hunters and they use to wear leaves, bark of trees and skin of animals.

S4.Ans. (d)

Sol. The Chenab River is a major river of India and Pakistan. It forms in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of the Punjab. River Chenab was known in ancient times as Asikni.

S5.Ans.(a)

Sol. The Paleolithic age is a prehistoric period of human history distinguished by the development of the most primitive stone tools and covers roughly 95% of human technological prehistory. It extends from the earliest known use of stone tools, probably by Homo habilis initially, 2.6 million years ago, to the end of the around 10,000 BC.

S6.Ans.(a)

Sol. A granary is a storehouse or room in a barn for threshed grain or animal feed. It is made of bricks only. The Great Granary is situated at Harappa.

S7.Ans.(c)

Sol. The town planning of the Harappan civilization upholds the fact that the civic establishments of the city were highly developed. Drainage system, roads crossing each other and bricks used are remarkable features of Indus valley civilization.

S8.Ans.(b)

PUNJAB'S BEST CHANNEL SUBSCRIBE IT GET FREE VIDEO COURSE

Sol. Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation. It is also a site which has given an evidence of earliest recorded "Earthquake".

S9.Ans.(a)

Sol. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the Harappan culture.

S10.Ans.(c)

Sol. It is an island country consisting of a small archipelago centered around Bahrain Island, situated between the Qatar peninsula and the north eastern coast of Saudi Arabia.

Q1.How many types of writ are there in the Indian Constitution?

(a)5

(b)4

(c) 3

(d) 2

Q2.How many Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Indian constitution?

(a)Five

(b)Seven

(c)Nine

(d)Eleven

Q3. Part IV of constitution of India deals with which of the following?

- (a) The Union
- (b) The States
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Q4. Which one of the following is not a non conventional source of energy?

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Natural Gas
- (c) Wind Energy
- (d) Tidal Power

Q5. The term "Doab" means –

- (a) a land between two mountains
- (b) a land between two lakes
- (c) a land between two rivers
- (d) a land between two seas

Q6. What is Dakshin Gangotri?

- (a) River valley in Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Unmanned station located in Antarctica
- (c) Second source of River Ganga
- (d) Island in the Indian Ocean

Q7. Who from among the following was the founder of Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan?

- (a) Mahmud Gawan
- (b) Hasan Gangu
- (c) Sikandar Shah
- (d) Malik Ambar

Q8. The Nobility of the Delhi Sultanate was largely composed of

- (a) Afghans
- (b) Arabs
- (c) Turks
- (d) Composite elements

Q9. The Mongols appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus during the rule of

- (a) Raziya
- (b) Balban
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Q10. Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?

- (a) Muzaffar Shah II
- (b) Ahmad Shah
- (c) Qutub-ud-din Ahmad Shah
- (d) Muhammad I Begarha

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. There are five types of Writs – Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo warranto.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year. Originally ten in number, the Fundamental Duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in Part IV of the Constitution, are directions given to the state to guide the establishment of an economic and social democracy, as proposed by the Preamble.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Natural Gas is a conventional source of energy and not a non-conventional source of energy.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Doab is a term used for tract of land lying between two rivers.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dakshin Gangotri was the first scientific base station of India situated in Antarctica, part of the Indian Antarctic Program. It is an unmanned station. Dakshin Gangotri was built in 1983 but was buried in ice and abandoned around 1991.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu in 1347.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Delhi Sultanate nobles were nomadic Turkic peoples from the Central Asian steppes.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1221, the Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus River during the period of Iltutmish.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ahmedabad is the largest city in the state of Gujarat. It is located in western India on the banks of the River Sabarmati. The present city was founded on 26 February 1411 and announced as the capital on 4 March 1411 by Ahmed Shah I of Gujarat Sultanate as a new capital.

Q1. How many members of upper house (Rajya Sabha) can be nominated by President of India?

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 14
- (d) 16

Q2. Which of the following is justiciable in nature?

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Directive principles of state policy
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) None of these

Q3. What does stand for VVPAT?

- (a) Voter Verification Paper Audit Trail
- (b) Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
- (c) Voter Variable Paper Audit Trail
- (d) Voter Volatile Paper Audit Trail

Q4. The largest gland of the human body is –

- (a) Pancreas
- (b) Thyroid
- (c) Large Intestine
- (d) Liver

Q5. Photosynthesis in plants takes place in –

- (a) Stem
- (b) Leaves
- (c) Roots
- (d) Flower

Q6. Insects that transmit diseases are known as –

- (a) Pathogens
- (b) Vectors
- (c) Drones
- (d) Scalars

Q7. Which place is said to be the Manchester of South India?

- (a) Coimbatore
- (b) Salem
- (c) Thanjavur
- (d) Madurai

Q8. The beach sands of Kerala are rich in –

- (a) Calcium
- (b) Radium
- (c) Thorium

(d) Manganese

Q9. The Himalayas is the example of _____.

- (a) Fold mountains
- (b) Block mountains
- (c) Ancient mountains
- (d) Residual mountains

Q10. The largest irrigation canal in India is _____.

- (a) Yamuna canal
- (b) Indira Gandhi canal
- (c) Sirhind canal
- (d) Upper Bari Doab canal

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Under article 80 of the Constitution, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is composed of 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President of India from amongst persons who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature because when violated the aggrieved individual can move the courts for their enforcement. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature because they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government cannot be compelled to implement them

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol.Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) machines is used in election.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Liver is the largest gland in human body. It is also the largest (internal) organ in our body and can weigh up to 1.5 kg for a human adult.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Photosynthesis is the process by which leaves absorb light and carbon dioxide to produce carbohydrate (food) for plants to grow. The sunlight can get to the chloroplasts in the cells.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. An insect that transmits a disease is known as a vector, and the disease is referred to as a vector-borne disease.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Coimbatore is referred to as the "Manchester of South India" due to its cotton production and textile industries.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol.The beach sands of Kerala are rich in Thorium.

S9. Ans.(a)

PUNJAB'S BEST CHANNEL SUBSCRIBE IT GET FREE VIDEO COURSE

Sol. Fold mountains are mountains formed from the folding of the earth's crust. Fold mountains are formed when two plates move together (a compressional plate margin). This can be where two continental plates move towards each other or a continental and an oceanic plate. The Himalayas is the example of Fold mountains.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India and one of the largest irrigation projects in the world. Indira Gandhi Canal is 649 km long and consists of Rajasthan feeder canal and Rajasthan main canal and runs through 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and remaining 492 km in Rajasthan.

Q1. The offsprings of which Mughal emperor were born in a Sufi's Khanqah instead of the Mughal haram?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q2. Historian Abul Fazal was killed by

- (a) Hemu
- (b) Bairam Khan
- (c) Udai Singh
- (d) Bir Singhdeo Bundela

Q3. Which among the following was also known as Bandobast system?

- (a) Zabti
- (b) Parukh

(c) Nasaq

(d) Kankut

Q4. Why is Rann of Kutch of India famous for?

(a) Tidal and flats

(b) Fertile soil

(c) Dense Vegetation

(d) All are correct

Q5. What is the position of the Earth when it is at the greatest distance from the sun?

(a) Aphelion

(b) Apogee

(c) Perihelion

(d) Perigee

Q6. The Yellow river passes through which country?

(a) Russia

(b) China

(c) USA

(d) Australia

Q7. Capital City of Myanmar is _____.

(a) Naypyidaw

- (b) Yangon
- (c) Rangoon
- (d) Thimphu

Q8. What is the capital of Argentina?

- (a) Buenos Aires
- (b) Copenhagen
- (c) Vienna
- (d) Ottawa

Q9. *Achras sapote* is the scientific name of

- (a) Custard Apple
- (b) Gulmohar
- (c) Tamarind
- (d) Chiku

Q10. Prawn belongs to the phylum

- (a) Arthropoda
- (b) Cnidaria
- (c) Echinodermata
- (d) Chordata

Solutions

PUNJAB'S BEST CHANNEL SUBSCRIBE IT GET FREE VIDEO COURSE

S1.Ans.(b)

Sol. Akbar son Jahangir born in a Sufi's Khanqah instead of the Mughal haram. Jahangir was eldest son of akbar.

S2.Ans.(d)

Sol. Abu'l Fazl was assassinated while he was returning from the Deccan by Vir Singh Bundela between Sarai Vir and Antri in a plot contrived by Akbar's eldest son Prince Salim.

S3.Ans.(a)

Sol Akbar introduced the Dahasala or Zabati system of land revenue collection in 1580-82 to alleviate the problems arising due to fixing prices every year and doing settlements of revenues of previous years. In this system, average produce of ten years was derived. One third of this average produce was fixed in Rupees per Bigha and fixed as share of the state (Mal). Rest two third share was left to the cultivators (Kharaj).

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol.The Great Rann of Kutch is a salt marsh located in the Thar Desert in the Kutch District of Gujarat, India. It is famous for tidal and flats

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol.The aphelion is the point in the orbit of an object where it is farthest from the Sun.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol.Yellow river passes through China.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol.Capital City of Myanmar is Naypyidaw.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Achras sapote is the scientific name of Chiku.

PUNJAB'S BEST CHANNEL SUBSCRIBE IT GET FREE VIDEO COURSE

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Prawn belongs to the phylum Arthropoda

LAST YEAR GK BOOK 2020

BEST 1200 MCQ

BEST PUNJAB E-LEARNING

**UNLIMITED MOCK TEST AND
E-BOOKS**

WWW.GILLZMENTORTEST.COM

FOR:PPSC-PATWARI-PSSSB-KANUNGO-NTPC

**JOIN FREE ONLINE COACHING FOR ALL PUNJAB
GOVT EXAMS 2020-21**