

SSC CGL Exam Model Test

PART – B: GENERAL AWARENESS

51. The Indus Valley Civilization was Non-Aryan because
- (a) It was urban
 - (b) It has a pictographic script
 - (c) It had an agricultural economy
 - (d) It extended up to the Narmada Valley
52. The slogan *Satyameva Jayate* in the State Emblem of India has been adopted from which one of the following?
- (a) Mundaka Upanishad
 - (b) Brahma Upanishad
 - (c) Mudgala Upanishad
 - (d) Maitreyi Upanishad
53. Who is the author of 'Buddha Charita'?
- (a) Asvaghosha
 - (b) Nagasena
 - (c) Nagarjuna
 - (d) Vasumitra
54. Chandragupta Maurya figures prominently in the book of
- (a) Bhasa
 - (b) Sudraka
 - (c) Vishakhadatta
 - (d) Ashvaghosha
55. Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple architecture?
- (a) Shikhara
 - (b) Garbha Griha
 - (c) Gopuram
 - (d) Pradakshina-path

56. The kingdom of Vijayanagara was founded by
(a) Vijaya Raja (b) Harihara II
(c) Harihara and Bukka (d) Bukka II
57. The Moti Masjid in Agra was built during the reign of
(a) Humayun (b) Shah Jahan (c) Aurangzeb (d) Shah Alam II
58. Aurangzeb failed to defeat Shivaji because the
(a) Mughal army grew unmanageable
(b) Marathas were expert in Guerilla-warfare
(c) Mughals had no navy
(d) Mughal generals were treacherous
59. Where are the traces of Portuguese culture can be found in India?
(a) Goa (b) Calicut (c) Cannanore (d) Cochin
60. The British introduced the railways in India in order to
(a) Promote heavy industries in India
(b) Facilitate British commerce and administrative control
(c) Move food grains in case of famine
(d) Enable Indians to move freely within the country
61. During the period of the Indian freedom struggle, who among the following started the Central Hindu School?
(a) Annie Besant (b) Bhikaji Cama

- (c) M.G. Ranade (d) Madan Mohan Malviya
62. Who was the Governor General of India during the 1857 revolt?
(a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Hardings (d) Lord Lytton
63. Who among the following was not known as a moderate in the National movement?
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) M.G. Ranade (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
64. Who of the following was a founder of the Bharat Naujawan Sabha in 1926?
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Sardar Bhagat Singh
(c) Lala Hardayal (d) Sohan Singh Bhakhna
65. The Ghadar Movement was founded by
(a) Ajit singh (b) Lala Hansraj
(c) Lala Hardayal (d) Sohan Singh Bhakhna
66. The first indication of the revolutionary movement in India was seen in
(a) Maharashtra (b) Bengal
(c) Punjab (d) Rajasthan
67. 'India wins Freedom' is the autobiography of
(a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Zakir Hussain (d) Syed Ahmed Khan

68. Who among the following were members of the Swaraj Party?
1. Motialal Nehru 2. Sardar Patel 3. Gopal Krishna Gokhle
(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
69. After the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhiji suspended the
(a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Khilafat Movement
(c) Non-Co-operation Movement (d) Quit India Movement
70. Consider the following events
1. Gandhi-Irwin Pact 2. First Round Table Conference
3. Simon Commission 4. Poona Pact
The correct chronological order of these events is
(a) 1-4-3-2 (b) 2-1-3-4 (c) 3-2-1-4 (d) 2-3-1-4
71. The historic Dandi March is associated with
(a) Boycott of elections (b) Violation of Salt law
(c) Hindu-Muslim Unity (d) Abolition of Untouchability
72. Who amongst the following was not associated with the unification of Italy?
(a) Mazzini (b) Cavour (c) Garibaldi (d) Mussolini
73. Who amongst the following played a prominent role during the “Reign of Terror” in France?
(a) Montesquieu (b) Voltaire (c) Marat (d) Robespierre.

74. Who said "Man is a social animal"?
- (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Rousseau (d) Laski
75. The Dilwara Temple is located at
- (a) Bhubaneswar (b) Aurangabad (c) Khajuraho (d) Mount Abu
76. Which of the following vested the Secretary of State for India with supreme control over the Government of India?
- (a) Pitt's India Act, 1784 (b) Government of India Act, 1858
(c) Indian Council Act, 1861 (d) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
77. The Supreme Court of India was set up by the
- (a) Regulating Act, 1773 (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
(c) Charter Act, 1813 (d) Charter Act, 1833
78. The Constitution of India was adopted on
- (a) 26th January, 1950 (b) 26th January, 1949
(c) 26th November, 1949 (d) 15th August, 1947
79. The Constitution of India is
- (a) Rigid (b) Flexible
(c) Very rigid (d) Partly rigid, partly flexible
80. "The Federal System with strong centre" has been borrowed by the Indian Constitution from:
- (a) USA (b) Canada (c) UK (d) France

81. Which one of the following describes India a Secular State?
(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Preamble to the Constitution
(c) 9th Schedule (d) Directive Principles
82. How many Articles are there in the Indian Constitution?
(a) 395 (b) 396 (c) 398 (d) 399
83. The power to carve out a new State is vested in
(a) The Parliament (b) The President
(c) The Council of Ministers (d) State's Reorganisation Commission
84. 'AADHAR' is a programme
(a) To help senior citizens
(b) To provide nutritional support to adolescent woman
(c) To train people for social defense
(d) To provide identity to Indian residents
85. Which Constitutional Amendment deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights?
(a) 42nd Amendment (b) 43rd Amendment
(c) 44th Amendment (d) 62nd Amendment
86. The word 'Hindus' in Article 25 of the Constitution of India does not include?
(a) Buddhists (b) Christians (c) Sikhs (d) Jains

87. Which of the following is not included in the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (a) Prohibition of liquor (b) Right to work
(c) Equal wage for equal work (d) Right to information
88. In which year Fundamental Duties of citizens were introduced by 42nd Amendment?
- (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1977 (d) 1980
89. Rashtrapati Bhawan was designed by
- (a) Edward stone (b) Le Corbusier (c) Edwin Lutyens (d) Tarun Dutt
90. The Union Executive of India consists of
- (a) The President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers only
(b) The President and the council of Ministers only
(c) The President, the Vice-President, the Council of Ministers and Lok Sabha Speaker
(d) The President, the Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker.
91. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the Anti-Defection Bill was passed?
- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) V.P. Singh (d) H.D. Deve Gowda

92. According to Indian Constitution, the Union Ministers hold office during the pleasure of
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Prime Minister
 - (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India
93. Which of the following has the powers to create a new all India Service?
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) Union Public Service Commission
 - (c) Union Cabinet
 - (d) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
94. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha, as stipulated in the Constitution of India, is
- (a) 500
 - (b) 525
 - (c) 550
 - (d) 552
95. Which Article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order?
- (a) Article 137
 - (b) Article 138
 - (c) Article 139
 - (d) Article 140
96. The distribution of finances between Centre and States is done on the recommendation of
- (a) Finance Ministry
 - (b) Finance Commission
 - (c) Reserve Bank of India
 - (d) NABARD

97. A national political party is one which receives 6% of the total votes polled in:
- (a) Two or more States (b) The capital city
(c) Four or more states (d) In all states
98. Who conducts the State Assembly Elections?
- (a) Chief Justice of High Court (b) State Election Commission
(c) Election Commission of India (d) Governor of the State
99. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Act seeks that the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% of the total numbers of the Legislative Assemblies of that State, respectively?
- (a) 91st (b) 93rd (c) 95th (d) 97th
100. The Indian Constitution recognises minorities on the basis of:
- (a) Religion
(b) Caste
(c) Colour
(d) Percentage of the population of the Group to the total population

Key

51. a	52.a	53.a	54.c	55.c	56.c	57.b
58.b	59.a	60.b	61.a	62.a	63.a	64.b
65.c	66.a	67.a	68.a	69.c	70.c	71.b
72.d	73.d	74.b	75.d	76.b	77.a	78.c
79.d	80.b	81.b	82.a	83.a	84.d	85.c
86.d	87.d	88.b	89.c	90.a	91.b	92.a
93.a	94.d	95.a	96.b	97.c	98.c	99.a
100. d						

Solutions:

51. The Indus Valley was the most advanced and urban civilization of its time. Its period is 2500-1800 BC. It is believed that Aryans came after 1500 BC and they were tribal people. The second urbanization is again observed only after 600 BC with the emergence of 16 mahajanapadas.
52. The Upanishads are source of Indian philosophy. There are a total of 108 Upanishads. One of that is Mundaka Upanishad.
53. Kushan king Kanishka was a patron of Buddhism. His court had many writers, Asvagosha was one among them author of Buddha Charitha.
54. Navaratnas, the Ninth famous literary writers. Vishakadatta one among them. His book *Mudrarakshasa* describes the tactics of Kautilya against Chandragupata's enemies.

55. The temple architecture in India is of three types Nagara (north), Vesara (central), Dravida (south). Gopuram is the feature of Dravida style.
56. The Vijayanagara kingdom was founded in 1336 AD by Harihara and Bukka.
57. During the time of Shahjahan, Mughal architecture reached its peak. He built many structure like Tajmahal and Redfort. Motimasjid (white marble) was built at Agra by him.
58. Shivaji and his followers were great exponents of Gureilla war fare (Geography of the region, Maharastra helped them) hence Aurangazeb could not conquer Marathas.
59. The Portuguese were first Europeans to come to India. They established themselves at Goa in 1530 and ruled up to 1961.
60. To fully exploit India, given its vast area the British encouraged the construction of Railways.
61. Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu University at Banaras in 1898, which later became Banaras Hindu University.
62. The revolt of 1857, also known as First War of Independence happened during the reign of Lord Canning.
63. Balagangadar Tilak, Lala Lajpathrai, Bipin Chanrapal formed the famous trio of extremists.
64. In 1926, Bhagat Singh formed Punjab Navjawan Sabha which was a platform to spread progressive ideas.

65. Many Indians outside India formed organisations to fight for independence. Ghadar was the most prominent one in US founded by Lala Hardyal.
66. The First organised Revolutionary movement started in Maharashtra.
67. Abdul Kalam Azad was a follower of Gandhi and prolific writer. He wrote the book India Wins Freedom.
68. After the withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement in 1922, the Swaraj Party was founded by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das in 1923
69. The Non-cooperation movement started in 1920, a violent incident at Chauri-chura in 1922 disillusioned Gandhi and the movement was withdrawn.
70. Simon Commission- 1928 First Round Table Conference-1930
Gandhi-Irwin Pact-1931 Poona Pact-1932
71. The second mass based movement under Gandhi was Civil disobedience movement which started by breaking the salt law i.e. the Dandi march.
72. The three people associated with Italian unification are Garibaldi, Mazzini and Cavour.
73. Post French Revolution in 1789, there was reign of terror under Jacobites to save the Revolution, the prominent leader among them was Robespierre.
74. Ancient Greek Philosophers' like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle. Aristotle said Man is a social animal.

75. The Solankis who patronised Jainism also constructed Dilwara temples at Mount Abu
76. After the 1857 revolt, the rule of company ended and the British crown started direct rule through 1858 Act which was exercised by the Secretary of the state.
77. With the first Regulating Act of 1773, the Supreme Court was established at Calcutta for the Europeans.
78. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26, Nov 1949 but came in to force from 26 Jan 1950.
79. The Indian Constitution adopted a unique system of Rigidity and Flexibility.
80. Due to the separatist tendency prevalent at the time the constitution preferred a strong centre a feature adopted from Canada Constitution.
81. Due to the diversity of Indian Society in terms of Religion and modern jurisprudence in law to create a secular society India adopted secularism which is also declared in the Preamble. The word secular was added later by an amendment.
82. The Constitution in its final form had 395 articles and 8 Schedules. It is one of the lengthiest Constitutions in the world.
83. Under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution the exclusive power to create a new state is vested with the Parliament.
84. The Indian Government started the most ambitious programmes in the world to give a unique identity to all its citizens under the name AADHAR.

85. With the enactment of 44th amendment the right of property seized to be a fundamental right and it became a legal right under Art-300.
86. Jains have recently being given the status of Minorities in the country.
87. The Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP) are related to social and economic policies that will guide any government; RTI was enacted by parliament in 2005.
88. The Fundamental Duties were added in 1976 with the recommendation of Swaran Singh committee, they are 11 in number.
89. The New Delhi Capital region was constructed by British, the architect was Edward Lutyens.
90. The President, Vice-President and the Council of ministers all come under the executive.
91. The Anti-Defection Law was Enacted in 1985 under the prime minister ship of Rajiv Gandhi.
92. The Council of Minister Stay in power as long they enjoy the confidence of council of ministers.
93. Under Art-312 the power to create new All India Services rests with Union parliament.
94. The maximum strength of parliament as mentioned in the constitution is 552, though the present strength is 545.

95. The Supreme Courts Original Jurisdiction also includes Revisory Jurisdiction, under Article 137.
96. Under Art-280 the Finances between the states and centre are divided by Finance commission.
97. As per the present rules of Election Commission the National Party must secure 6% votes in 4 or more states.
98. The Election Commission of India has the mandate to conduct elections for parliament and state level.
99. With 91st Amendment, a limitation was put on the number of council of ministers at state and central level at 15% of strength of the house.
100. Article 29 of the Indian Constitution defines minorities in terms of the percentage of total population.

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