

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MCQ PRACTICE — PART 4

50 completely new questions covering all high-weightage topics for SSC CGL, CHSL, MTS, RRB NTPC, RRB Group-D, IBPS PO/Clerk, SBI PO, Post Office GDS/MTS, State PSC, Police & all Govt Exams.

Highlights of Part 4: Napoleon of India · Simon Commission · Nalanda University · Kaziranga · CAG · 8th Schedule · SEBI · SENSEX · DNA · Penicillin · Phishing · Gaganyaan · UPS 2025 · Magna Carta · Dadasaheb Phalke · Viswanathan Anand · Wings of Fire & more!

50 Questions	10+ Topics	Part 4 New Q's	2025 Edition
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❖ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

◆ **INDIAN HISTORY**

Q1.	Which Indian ruler is known as 'Napoleon of India'?
A) Ashoka	B) Chandragupta Maurya
C) Samudragupta	D) Harshavardhana
Q2.	The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted in India because:
A) It recommended partition	B) It had no Indian member
C) It was against Gandhi	D) It increased taxes
Q3.	The famous 'Chauri Chaura' incident that led Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement occurred in:
A) 1920	B) 1921
C) 1922	D) 1923
Q4.	Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?
A) Sarojini Naidu	B) Annie Besant
C) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	D) Kasturba Gandhi
Q5.	The Doctrine of Lapse was associated with which Governor-General?
A) Lord Curzon	B) Lord Wellesley
C) Lord Dalhousie	D) Lord Ripon
Q6.	The ancient university of Nalanda was located in present-day:
A) Uttar Pradesh	B) Bihar
C) Madhya Pradesh	D) Odisha
Q7.	Which session of the Indian National Congress declared 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) as its goal?
A) Calcutta Session 1928	B) Lahore Session 1929
C) Karachi Session 1931	D) Bombay Session 1934

◆ INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Q8. Which is the smallest state in India by area?

- A) Sikkim
B) Tripura
C) Goa
D) Manipur

Q9. The 'Indira Gandhi Canal' (Rajasthan Canal) originates from which dam?

- A) Bhakra Dam
B) Harike Dam
C) Pong Dam
D) Thein Dam

Q10. Which Indian state shares borders with the maximum number of other states?

- A) Madhya Pradesh
B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Rajasthan
D) Maharashtra

Q11. The Brahmaputra River is known as 'Tsangpo' in:

- A) Bangladesh
B) Bhutan
C) Nepal
D) Tibet (China)

Q12. The 'Kaziranga National Park', famous for the one-horned rhinoceros, is located in:

- A) West Bengal
B) Arunachal Pradesh
C) Assam
D) Meghalaya

Q13. Which pass connects Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) with Tibet?

- A) Rohtang Pass
B) Shipki La
C) Zoji La
D) Nathu La

◆ INDIAN POLITY

Q14. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- A) Article 14
B) Article 15
C) Article 17
D) Article 19

Q15. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is appointed by:

- A) Prime Minister
B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
C) Parliament
D) President of India

Q16. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the languages recognised by it?

- A) 6th Schedule
B) 7th Schedule
C) 8th Schedule
D) 9th Schedule

Q17. The 'Money Bill' in India can be introduced only in:

- A) Rajya Sabha
B) Lok Sabha
C) Either House
D) Joint Session

Q28.	Which metal is liquid at room temperature?
A) Sodium	B) Potassium
C) Mercury	D) Gallium
Q29.	The 'Black Box' in an aircraft is actually what colour?
A) Black	B) White
C) Orange	D) Yellow
Q30.	DNA stands for:
A) Deoxyribonucleic Acid	B) Dinitrogen Amino Acid
C) Dioxynucleic Acid	D) Diribose Nucleic Acid
◆ CURRENT AFFAIRS	
Q31.	India's first homegrown quantum computer was developed by which organisation?
A) ISRO	B) DRDO
C) IIT Bombay	D) C-DAC
Q32.	The 'Unified Pension Scheme (UPS)' approved by the Indian government in 2024 will be effective from:
A) 1 April 2024	B) 1 January 2025
C) 1 April 2025	D) 1 January 2026
Q33.	Which country hosted the 2024 FIFA Club World Cup?
A) USA	B) Saudi Arabia
C) Qatar	D) UAE
Q34.	The 'National Education Policy (NEP) 2020' replaced which earlier policy?
A) NEP 1968	B) NEP 1986
C) NEP 1992	D) NEP 2005
Q35.	India's 'Gaganyaan' mission aims to send how many astronauts to space?
A) 1	B) 2
C) 3	D) 4
Q36.	Which Indian city hosted the 2023 ICC Cricket World Cup Final?
A) Mumbai	B) Kolkata
C) Ahmedabad	D) Delhi

◆ WORLD HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

Q37. The 'Magna Carta' was signed in which year?

- A) 1066
B) 1215
C) 1348
D) 1453

Q38. Which is the longest wall in the world?

- A) Hadrian's Wall
B) Great Wall of China
C) Berlin Wall
D) Walls of Constantinople

Q39. The 'Amazon Rainforest' is spread across how many countries?

- A) 4
B) 6
C) 9
D) 12

Q40. Which country has the largest oil reserves in the world?

- A) Saudi Arabia
B) Russia
C) Iran
D) Venezuela

Q41. The 'Strait of Malacca' connects which two bodies of water?

- A) Pacific Ocean and South China Sea
B) Andaman Sea and South China Sea
C) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean
D) Bay of Bengal and Java Sea

◆ SPORTS & AWARDS

Q42. The 'Dada Saheb Phalke Award' is given for lifetime contribution to:

- A) Literature
B) Indian Cinema
C) Classical Music
D) Sports

Q43. In which sport is the 'Irani Cup' played?

- A) Hockey
B) Football
C) Cricket
D) Badminton

Q44. Who became the first Indian to win the World Chess Championship?

- A) Koneru Humpy
B) Anand Viswanathan
C) Pentala Harikrishna
D) R. Praggnanandhaa

Q45. The 2028 Summer Olympics will be hosted by:

- A) Tokyo
B) Paris
C) Los Angeles
D) Brisbane

◆ COMPUTER & TECHNOLOGY

Q46. Which is the fastest memory in a computer system?

- A) RAM
B) ROM
C) Cache Memory
D) Hard Disk

Q47. The 'WWW' (World Wide Web) was invented by:

- A) Bill Gates
B) Tim Berners-Lee
C) Vint Cerf
D) Larry Page

Q48. In computing, 'Phishing' is a type of:

- A) Software Bug
B) Hardware Failure
C) Cyber Attack to steal sensitive information
D) Network Speed Test

◆ MISCELLANEOUS GK

Q49. The book 'Wings of Fire' is the autobiography of:

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
B) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
C) Narendra Modi
D) Dr. Manmohan Singh

Q50. World Water Day is observed on:

- A) 14 March
B) 21 March
C) 22 March
D) 5 June

POLYNOTES HUB

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Q1 (C)	Q2 (B)	Q3 (C)	Q4 (B)	Q5 (C)	Q6 (B)	Q7 (B)	Q8 (C)	Q9 (B)	Q10 (B)
Q11 (D)	Q12 (C)	Q13 (B)	Q14 (C)	Q15 (D)	Q16 (C)	Q17 (B)	Q18 (C)	Q19 (B)	Q20 (B)
Q21 (C)	Q22 (D)	Q23 (B)	Q24 (D)	Q25 (B)	Q26 (B)	Q27 (C)	Q28 (C)	Q29 (C)	Q30 (A)
Q31 (C)	Q32 (C)	Q33 (A)	Q34 (B)	Q35 (C)	Q36 (C)	Q37 (B)	Q38 (B)	Q39 (C)	Q40 (D)
Q41 (B)	Q42 (B)	Q43 (C)	Q44 (B)	Q45 (C)	Q46 (C)	Q47 (B)	Q48 (C)	Q49 (B)	Q50 (C)

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

Q1. Which Indian ruler is known as 'Napoleon of India'?

Ans: C) Samudragupta

Samudragupta (335–375 CE) of the Gupta dynasty is called the 'Napoleon of India' by historian V.A. Smith for his military conquests and expansion of the empire.

Q2. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted in India because:

Ans: B) It had no Indian member

The Simon Commission (1928) was boycotted across India because it had no Indian member — all 7 members were British. It was greeted with 'Simon Go Back' slogans.

Q3. The famous 'Chauri Chaura' incident that led Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement occurred in:

Ans: C) 1922

On 4 February 1922, a mob burned a police station at Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur (UP), killing 22 policemen. Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement immediately.

Q4. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?

Ans: B) Annie Besant

Annie Besant became the first woman President of the Indian National Congress in 1917, at the Calcutta session.

Q5. The Doctrine of Lapse was associated with which Governor-General?

Ans: C) Lord Dalhousie

Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse (1848), which stated that if a native ruler died without a natural heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British.

Q6. The ancient university of Nalanda was located in present-day:

Ans: B) Bihar

Nalanda University (5th–12th century CE), one of the greatest centres of learning in the ancient world, was located in Bihar. It attracted scholars from across Asia.

Q7. Which session of the Indian National Congress declared 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) as its goal?

Ans: B) Lahore Session 1929

At the Lahore Session (December 1929), presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, the INC declared Purna Swaraj as its goal. 26 January 1930 was celebrated as Independence Day.

Q8. Which is the smallest state in India by area?

Ans: C) Goa

Goa is the smallest state in India by area (3,702 sq km). It became India's 25th state on 30 May 1987.

Q9. The 'Indira Gandhi Canal' (Rajasthan Canal) originates from which dam?

Ans: B) Harike Dam

The Indira Gandhi Canal, the longest canal in India (649 km), originates from the Harike Barrage at the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab.

Q10. Which Indian state shares borders with the maximum number of other states?

Ans: B) Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh shares its border with 9 states (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Delhi) — the most in India.

Q11. The Brahmaputra River is known as 'Tsangpo' in:

Ans: D) Tibet (China)

The Brahmaputra River is known as 'Yarlung Tsangpo' in Tibet, 'Siang' or 'Dihang' in Arunachal Pradesh, 'Brahmaputra' in Assam, and 'Jamuna' in Bangladesh.

Q12. The 'Kaziranga National Park', famous for the one-horned rhinoceros, is located in:

Ans: C) Assam

Kaziranga National Park in Assam is home to about 2/3rd of the world's one-horned rhinoceros population. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1985.

Q13. Which pass connects Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) with Tibet?

Ans: B) Shipki La

Shipki La Pass (5,669 m) in Himachal Pradesh connects the Sutlej valley with Tibet. The Sutlej River enters India through this pass.

Q14. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?

Ans: C) Article 17

Article 17 abolishes untouchability and its practice in any form is a punishable offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Q15. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is appointed by:

Ans: D) President of India

The CAG (Article 148) is appointed by the President of India. The CAG audits the accounts of the Union and State governments and is the guardian of the public purse.

Q16. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the languages recognised by it?

Ans: C) 8th Schedule

The 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists 22 officially recognised languages. Originally 14 languages were listed; the latest addition was Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santali in 2003.

Q17. The 'Money Bill' in India can be introduced only in:

Ans: B) Lok Sabha

As per Article 109, a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha (not Rajya Sabha). The Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations, which the Lok Sabha may accept or reject.

Q18. The Election Commission of India was established in:

Ans: C) 1950

The Election Commission of India was established on 25 January 1950, one day before the Constitution came into force. 25 January is celebrated as National Voters' Day.

Q19. The term 'Bull Market' in stock exchange refers to:

Ans: B) Rising stock prices

A Bull Market refers to a period when stock prices are rising or expected to rise. Conversely, a Bear Market is when prices are falling. Bulls push prices up, bears pull them down.

Q20. India's SENSEX is the stock market index of:

Ans: B) Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)

SENSEX (Sensitive Index) is the benchmark stock index of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), comprising 30 financially sound companies. NSE's index is called NIFTY 50.

Q21. The 'Human Development Index' (HDI) is published by:

Ans: C) UNDP

The Human Development Index (HDI) is published annually by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its Human Development Report since 1990.

Q22. Which bank was nationalized first in India?

Ans: D) Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank of India was the first to be nationalised in 1949. The Imperial Bank of India was nationalised in 1955 and renamed State Bank of India. Then 14 major banks were nationalised in 1969.

Q23. SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) was established in:

Ans: B) 1988

SEBI was established on 12 April 1988 as a non-statutory body, and was given statutory powers on 30 January 1992 through the SEBI Act, 1992.

Q24. Which is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere?

Ans: D) Nitrogen

Nitrogen makes up about 78% of Earth's atmosphere, followed by Oxygen (21%), Argon (0.93%), and Carbon Dioxide (0.04%).

Q25. The 'Doppler Effect' is related to:

Ans: B) Change in frequency due to motion

The Doppler Effect describes the change in frequency (or wavelength) of a wave as the source and observer move relative to each other. It applies to sound, light, and all waves.

Q26. Penicillin, the first antibiotic, was discovered by:

Ans: B) Alexander Fleming

*Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered Penicillin in 1928 when he noticed a mold (*Penicillium notatum*) killing bacteria in his Petri dish. It revolutionised medicine.*

Q27. The SI unit of frequency is:

Ans: C) Hertz

The SI unit of frequency is Hertz (Hz), named after Heinrich Hertz. 1 Hz = 1 cycle per second. Human hearing range is approximately 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.

Q28. Which metal is liquid at room temperature?

Ans: C) Mercury

Mercury (Hg) is the only metal that is liquid at room temperature (melting point: -38.83°C). It is used in thermometers, barometers, and fluorescent lights.

Q29. The 'Black Box' in an aircraft is actually what colour?

Ans: C) Orange

Despite being called the 'Black Box', aircraft flight data recorders are actually bright orange in colour so they can be easily found after a crash.

Q30. DNA stands for:

Ans: A) Deoxyribonucleic Acid

DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) is the molecule that carries genetic information. Its double-helix structure was discovered by Watson and Crick in 1953.

Q31. India's first homegrown quantum computer was developed by which organisation?

Ans: C) IIT Bombay

IIT Bombay, in collaboration with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), unveiled India's first quantum computer prototype in 2023 under the National Quantum Mission.

Q32. The 'Unified Pension Scheme (UPS)' approved by the Indian government in 2024 will be effective from:

Ans: C) 1 April 2025

The Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) was approved on 24 August 2024 and became effective from 1 April 2025. It provides assured pension of 50% of average basic pay for central govt employees.

Q33. Which country hosted the 2024 FIFA Club World Cup?

Ans: A) USA

The expanded 32-team FIFA Club World Cup 2025 is scheduled to be hosted by the USA (June-July 2025). The 2024 Club World Cup was held in Saudi Arabia.

Q34. The 'National Education Policy (NEP) 2020' replaced which earlier policy?

Ans: B) NEP 1986

NEP 2020, approved on 29 July 2020, replaced the National Policy on Education 1986 (modified in 1992). It is the third education policy of India after 1968 and 1986.

Q35. India's 'Gaganyaan' mission aims to send how many astronauts to space?

Ans: C) 3

ISRO's Gaganyaan mission aims to send 3 Indian astronauts (Gaganauts) to a Low Earth Orbit of 400 km for 3 days. Unmanned test flights are precursors to the crewed mission.

Q36. Which Indian city hosted the 2023 ICC Cricket World Cup Final?

Ans: C) Ahmedabad

The 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup Final was held at the Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad on 19 November 2023. Australia defeated India by 6 wickets.

Q37. The 'Magna Carta' was signed in which year?

Ans: B) 1215

The Magna Carta ('Great Charter') was signed by King John of England on 15 June 1215. It is considered the foundation of constitutional law and human rights in the Western world.

Q38. Which is the longest wall in the world?

Ans: B) Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China stretches over 21,196 km (including all branches). It was built over centuries to protect China from northern invasions. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Q39. The 'Amazon Rainforest' is spread across how many countries?

Ans: C) 9

The Amazon Rainforest spans 9 countries: Brazil (60%), Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. It is the world's largest tropical rainforest.

Q40. Which country has the largest oil reserves in the world?

Ans: D) Venezuela

Venezuela has the world's largest proven oil reserves (~300 billion barrels), followed by Saudi Arabia. However, Saudi Arabia remains the world's largest oil exporter.

Q41. The 'Strait of Malacca' connects which two bodies of water?

Ans: B) Andaman Sea and South China Sea

The Strait of Malacca (between Malaysia/Singapore and Indonesia) connects the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) and the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean). It is one of the world's most critical shipping lanes.

Q42. The 'Dada Saheb Phalke Award' is given for lifetime contribution to:

Ans: B) Indian Cinema

The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in cinema, given for outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema. It was first awarded in 1969.

Q43. In which sport is the 'Irani Cup' played?

Ans: C) Cricket

The Irani Cup is a cricket match played in India between the Ranji Trophy champions and the Rest of India team. It was first played in 1959-60.

Q44. Who became the first Indian to win the World Chess Championship?

Ans: B) Anand Viswanathan

Viswanathan Anand became the first Indian (and first Asian) to win the World Chess Championship in 2000. He held the world title five times (2000, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012).

Q45. The 2028 Summer Olympics will be hosted by:

Ans: C) Los Angeles

Los Angeles, USA will host the 2028 Summer Olympics (LA28). Brisbane, Australia will host the 2032 Summer Olympics.

Q46. Which is the fastest memory in a computer system?

Ans: C) Cache Memory

Cache Memory is the fastest memory in a computer, located closest to the CPU. It stores frequently used data/instructions to speed up processing. It is faster than RAM but smaller in size.

Q47. The 'WWW' (World Wide Web) was invented by:

Ans: B) Tim Berners-Lee

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989 while working at CERN, Switzerland. He also created the first web browser and web server.

Q48. In computing, 'Phishing' is a type of:

Ans: C) Cyber Attack to steal sensitive information

Phishing is a cyber attack where attackers disguise themselves as trustworthy entities (banks, websites) via email/SMS/calls to trick users into revealing passwords, card numbers, or OTPs.

Q49. The book 'Wings of Fire' is the autobiography of:

Ans: B) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

'Wings of Fire: An Autobiography' (1999) is written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, India's 11th President and renowned aerospace scientist known as the 'Missile Man of India'.

Q50. World Water Day is observed on:

Ans: C) 22 March

World Water Day is observed every year on 22 March to raise awareness about the importance of freshwater. It was established by the UN General Assembly in 1993.

■ YOU ARE DOING GREAT — KEEP IT UP!

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