NaukriPhod.

"Moti kitaab chhodo. Seedha nichod padho."

RRB NTPC • SSC CGL • SSC CHSL

The 50:50 Exam Trap & High-Yield GK Survival Guide (Top 80 Repeated PYQs)

PART I: TOP 20 "50:50 EXAM HALL TRAPS" (MOST CONFUSING LOOK-ALIKE OPTIONS)

Q1. Under which Article can a High Court issue writs for both Fundamental Rights and ordinary Legal Rights? [RRB NTPC & SSC CGL Trap]

(A) Article 32 (B) Article 226 (C) Article 143 (D) Article 213

> **Answer: (B) Article 226** — High Courts have wider writ jurisdiction than the Supreme Court because they cover Legal Rights too.
> **NaukriPhod. Trick:** Art 32 (Supreme Court) = Only Fundamental Rights; Art 226 (High Court) = Fundamental + Legal Rights.

Q2. What is the correct chemical formula for Baking Soda (Sodium Bicarbonate)? [RRB NTPC & CHSL Repeated 9x]

(A) $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ (B) $NaHCO_3$ (C) $NaOH$ (D) $CaOCl_2$

> **Answer: (B) $NaHCO_3$** — Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate is used in cooking and antacids; Na_2CO_3 is Washing Soda.
> **NaukriPhod. Trick:** "Bi" (Bai) cooks food in the kitchen → Bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) is always Baking Soda.

Q3. 'Kuchipudi' is a famous classical dance form originating from which Indian state? [SSC CGL & NTPC Repeated 10x]

(A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka

> **Answer: (C) Andhra Pradesh** — Originated in Krishna district; candidates often confuse it with Kathakali (Kerala).
> **NaukriPhod. Trick:** "Andhere (Andhra) mein Kachi Pudi (Kuchipudi) kha li!"; Tamil Nadu = Bharatanatyam.

Q4. Who presides over a Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament summoned under Article 108? [RRB NTPC & SSC Trap]

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

> **Answer: (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha** — The President summons the sitting (Art 108), but the Speaker chairs it (Art 118).
> **NaukriPhod. Trick:** President sends the invitation (Summons); Lok Sabha Speaker holds the mic (Presides).

Q5. Which Constitutional Amendment added Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A) to the Indian Constitution? [Repeated 11x in SSC & Railway]

(A) 42nd Amendment (B) 44th Amendment (C) 61st Amendment (D) 86th Amendment

Answer: (A) 42nd Amendment (1976) — Added 10 Fundamental Duties on the Swaran Singh Committee's recommendation.
NaukriPhod. Trick: 4 + 2 = 6 (1976: Added everything); 4 + 4 = 8 (1978: 44th Amendment deleted Right to Property).

Q6. Which plant tissue is responsible for transporting water and minerals from roots to leaves? [RRB NTPC Science Trap]

(A) Phloem (B) Xylem (C) Cambium (D) Cortex

Answer: (B) Xylem — Xylem carries water upward (unidirectional); Phloem transports food bidirectionally.
NaukriPhod. Trick: "Jal" (Water) sounds like "Xylem"; "Phal" (Food/Fruit) sounds like "Phloem".

Q7. According to Census 2011, which Indian state has the lowest population density (17 persons/sq. km)? [SSC & NTPC 50:50 Trap]

(A) Sikkim (B) Arunachal Pradesh (C) Mizoram (D) Goa

Answer: (B) Arunachal Pradesh — Lowest density is Arunachal Pradesh (17/sq. km), whereas lowest total population is Sikkim.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Density = Arunachal (17 people/km²); Total Headcount = Sikkim (Smallest crowd).

Q8. Which lens is used to correct Myopia (Near-sightedness), where distant objects appear blurry? [RRB NTPC Physics Trap]

(A) Convex Lens (B) Concave Lens (C) Cylindrical Lens (D) Plane Mirror

Answer: (B) Concave Lens — Diverges light rays to focus the image back onto the retina.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Short word "Myopia" = Long word "Concave"; Long word "Hypermetropia" = Short word "Convex".

Q9. Which connective tissue connects a Bone to another Bone in the human skeletal system? [Repeated 9x in Railway & SSC]

(A) Tendon (B) Ligament (C) Cartilage (D) Adipose

Answer: (B) Ligament — Ligaments connect Bone to Bone; Tendons connect Muscle to Bone.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Remember "B-L-B" (Bone–Ligament–Bone) and "M-T-B" (Muscle–Tendon–Bone).

Q10. Under which Article of the Constitution is President's Rule (State Emergency) imposed in a state? [Polity 50:50 Trap]

(A) Article 352 (B) Article 356 (C) Article 360 (D) Article 368

Answer: (B) Article 356 — Imposed on failure of constitutional machinery in a state.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Add +4 each time: Art 352 = National; Art 356 = State (President's Rule); Art 360 = Financial.

Q11. Who became the first Governor-General of India under the Charter Act of 1833? [History 50:50 Trap]

(A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord William Bentinck (C) Lord Canning (D) Lord Mountbatten

Answer: (B) Lord William Bentinck — Warren Hastings was first GG of Bengal (1773); Canning was first Viceroy (1858).
NaukriPhod. Trick: Order "H-B-C": Hastings (Bengal) → Bentinck (All India) → Canning (First Viceroy).

Q12. Which ancient ruler was the son of Chandragupta Maurya and known to the Greeks as 'Amitraghata'? [SSC CGL & NTPC Trap]

(A) Bimbisara (B) Bindusara (C) Ajatashatru (D) Ashoka

Answer: (B) Bindusara — Bindusara was a Mauryan Emperor (father of Ashoka); Bimbisara founded the Haryanka Dynasty.
NaukriPhod. Trick: "Bindu" has 'nd' like Cha'nd'ragupta Maurya; "Bimbi" was centuries earlier in Magadha.

Q13. Under which Article can the Governor of a State promulgate an Ordinance when the Legislature is not in session? [Polity Number Trap]

(A) Article 123 (B) Article 213 (C) Article 143 (D) Article 312

Answer: (B) Article 213 — Exact digit swap of the President's Ordinance power under Article 123.
NaukriPhod. Trick: President = Art 1-2-3; swap the first two digits for Governor = Art 2-1-3!

Q14. Which battle in 1764 firmly established British East India Company's real military and revenue control (Diwani) over Bengal? [History Date Trap]

(A) Battle of Plassey (B) Battle of Buxar (C) Battle of Wandiwash (D) Battle of Panipat III

Answer: (B) Battle of Buxar (1764) — Hector Munro defeated Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Plassey (1757) was won by betrayal; Buxar (1764) was won by real military power (Treaty of Allahabad).

Q15. What is the chemical formula of Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulphate Hemihydrate)? [RRB NTPC Chemistry Trap]

(A) $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ (B) $CaSO_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ (C) $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ (D) $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$

Answer: (B) $CaSO_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ — Formed by heating Gypsum ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$) at 373 K (100°C).
NaukriPhod. Trick: Gypsum has 2 full water molecules; heat it and only "Half" ($\frac{1}{2}H_2O$) remains in Plaster of Paris.

Q16. Which mirror is always used as a Rear-View (Side) Mirror in vehicles to give a wider field of view? [RRB NTPC Physics Trap]

(A) Concave Mirror (B) Convex Mirror (C) Plane Mirror (D) Bifocal Mirror

Answer: (B) Convex Mirror — Always forms an erect, diminished, and wide-angle virtual image of traffic behind.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Rear-view X-tra wide = ConveX; Dentist/Headlight/Shaving (Close-up) = ConCave (Cave).

Q17. Who founded the 'Arya Samaj' in 1875 and gave the famous call "Go Back to the Vedas"? [SSC & Railway Samaj Trap]

(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (C) Swami Vivekananda (D) Atmaram Pandurang

Answer: (B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati — Founded Arya Samaj in Bombay (1875); Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahmo Samaj (1828).
NaukriPhod. Trick: Arya = Dayanand; Brahmo = Ram Mohan Roy; Ramakrishna Mission = Vivekananda; Prarthana = Atmaram.

Q18. Which non-metal exists as a liquid at room temperature? [RRB NTPC Science Trap]

(A) Mercury (B) Bromine (C) Gallium (D) Iodine

Answer: (B) Bromine — Read carefully: Bromine is the liquid non-metal; Mercury is the liquid metal.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Always check the word "Non-Metal" vs "Metal" before marking Mercury in a hurry!

Q19. What is the functional filtration unit of the human Kidney? [Biology 50:50 Trap]

(A) Neuron (B) Nephron (C) Alveoli (D) Axon

Answer: (B) Nephron — Each kidney contains about 1 million nephrons; Neuron is the unit of the nervous system.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Nephron = Kidney (Nephrology); Neuron = Brain (Neurology); Alveoli = Lungs.

Q20. The Indian Standard Time (82°30' E longitude) passes through how many Indian states? [Geography 50:50 Trap]

(A) 8 States (B) 5 States (C) 6 States (D) 7 States

Answer: (B) 5 States — Passes through UP, MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh (Tropic of Cancer passes through 8).
NaukriPhod. Trick: IST Meridian = 5 States ("UMa AC chalate hi Ud gayi"); Tropic of Cancer = 8 States.

PART II: HIGH-YIELD INDIAN POLITY & CONSTITUTION (REPEATED PYQS)

Q21. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees "Equality before the law" and equal protection of laws? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Article 14 (B) Article 17 (C) Article 19 (D) Article 21

Answer: (A) Article 14 — Concept of Rule of Law borrowed from the British Constitution.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Art 14 = Equality for all; Art 17 = Untouchability crime; Art 19 = 6 Freedoms; Art 21 = Life & Liberty.

Q22. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions regarding the Anti-Defection Law? [Repeated 7x]

(A) 8th Schedule (B) 9th Schedule (C) 10th Schedule (D) 11th Schedule

Answer: (C) 10th Schedule — Added by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985.
NaukriPhod. Trick: "D" for Das (10) = "D" for Dal-Badal (Anti-Defection); 8th = 22 Languages; 11th = Panchayats.

Q23. Which Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years in India? [Repeated 9x]

(A) 44th Amendment (B) 61st Amendment (C) 73rd Amendment (D) 86th Amendment

Answer: (B) 61st Amendment Act, 1989 — Amended Article 326 relating to adult suffrage.
NaukriPhod. Trick: At age 61 you retire, and the 61st Amendment let 18-year-olds vote!

Q24. Which Article of the Constitution directs the State to organize Village Panchayats? [RRB NTPC & SSC CGL]

(A) Article 38 (B) Article 40 (C) Article 44 (D) Article 50

Answer: (B) Article 40 — A Gandhian Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP).
NaukriPhod. Trick: Art 40 = Village Panchayat; Art 44 = Uniform Civil Code (4=4 looks uniform); Art 50 = 50:50 Judiciary-Executive split.

Q25. Under which Article is the Finance Commission of India constituted by the President every five years? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Article 263 (B) Article 280 (C) Article 315 (D) Article 324

Answer: (B) Article 280 — Recommends the distribution of tax revenues between the Centre and the States.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Art 280 = Finance Commission; Art 315 = UPSC; Art 324 = Election Commission.

Q26. Which two Fundamental Rights can NEVER be suspended even during a National Emergency (Article 352)? [Repeated 10x]

(A) Articles 14 & 19 (B) Articles 19 & 21 (C) Articles 20 & 21 (D) Articles 21 & 22

Answer: (C) Articles 20 & 21 — Protected permanently by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Art 20 (Conviction protection) & Art 21 (Right to Life) stay alive 24×7 even in an Emergency.

Q27. Who is the highest law officer of the Government of India, appointed under Article 76? [SSC CHSL & NTPC]

(A) Chief Justice of India (B) Attorney General (C) Solicitor General (D) Law Minister

Answer: (B) Attorney General of India — Has the right to speak in Parliament (Art 88) but cannot vote.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Centre's top lawyer = Attorney General (Art 76); State's top lawyer = Advocate General (Art 165).

Q28. Where was the three-tier Panchayati Raj system first inaugurated on 2 October 1959? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Sabarmati, Gujarat (B) Nagaur, Rajasthan (C) Warangal, Andhra (D) Wardha, Maharashtra

Answer: (B) Nagaur, Rajasthan — Based on the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) recommendation.
NaukriPhod. Trick: 1st State = Rajasthan (Nagaur); 2nd State = Andhra Pradesh (1959).

Q29. Which Article deals with the appointment and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)? [SSC CGL & NTPC]

(A) Article 110 (B) Article 124 (C) Article 148 (D) Article 155

Answer: (C) Article 148 — Guardian of the public purse; audits all receipts and expenditure of Centre and States.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Art 110 = Money Bill; Art 112 = Budget; Art 148 = CAG (Audits the money).

Q30. From which country's Constitution did India borrow the concept of "Directive Principles of State Policy" (DPSP)? [Repeated 9x]

(A) USA (B) Ireland (C) Australia (D) Canada

Answer: (B) Ireland — Found in Part IV (Articles 36 to 51) of the Indian Constitution.
NaukriPhod. Trick: DPSP = Ireland; Fundamental Rights = USA; Concurrent List = Australia; Fundamental Duties = USSR.

Q31. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House)? [RRB NTPC Repeated 6x]

(A) 21 Years (B) 25 Years (C) 30 Years (D) 35 Years

Answer: (C) 30 Years — Rajya Sabha requires 30 years; Lok Sabha requires 25 years.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Panchayat = 21 yrs; Lok Sabha/MLA = 25 yrs; Rajya Sabha/MLC = 30 yrs; President/Governor = 35 yrs.

Q32. Who decides whether a Bill is a 'Money Bill' or not under Article 110 of the Constitution? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Finance Minister (B) President (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha (D) RBI Governor

Answer: (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha — A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the President's prior recommendation.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Prior permission = President; Final certification as Money Bill = Lok Sabha Speaker.

PART III: GENERAL SCIENCE — BIOLOGY & HUMAN BODY

Q33. Which fat-soluble vitamin plays an essential role in the clotting of blood? [Repeated 12x]

(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin C (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin B12

Answer: (C) Vitamin K (Phylloquinone) — Essential for synthesizing prothrombin in the liver to stop bleeding.
NaukriPhod. Trick: K = "Khoon ka Thakka" (Blood Clotting); Fat-soluble vitamins = KEDA (Vitamins K, E, D, A).

Q34. Which gland in the human body is known as the 'Master Gland'? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Thyroid Gland (B) Pituitary Gland (C) Adrenal Gland (D) Pancreas

Answer: (B) Pituitary Gland — Located at the base of the brain; controls other endocrine glands.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Pituitary is the smallest in size, yet acts as the "Master Boss" of all glands; Largest gland = Liver.

Q35. Which cell organelle is called the 'Suicide Bag' of the cell due to its hydrolytic enzymes? [Repeated 10x]

(A) Mitochondria (B) Ribosome (C) Lysosome (D) Golgi Apparatus

Answer: (C) Lysosome — Discovered by Christian de Duve; digests damaged cells.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Lysosome = Suicide Bag; Mitochondria = Powerhouse (ATP); Ribosome = Protein Factory.

Q36. Which specific blood group (with Rh factor) is known as the true 'Universal Donor'? [RRB NTPC Science Trap]

(A) O Positive (O+) (B) O Negative (O−) (C) AB Positive (AB+) (D) AB Negative (AB−)

Answer: (B) O Negative (O−) — Lacks A, B, and Rh antigens on red blood cells, preventing immune rejection.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Universal Donor = O Negative (O−); Universal Recipient = AB Positive (AB+).

Q37. Which organ in the human body acts as both an Exocrine and an Endocrine gland (Mixed Gland)? [Repeated 7x]

(A) Liver (B) Pancreas (C) Spleen (D) Thyroid

Answer: (B) Pancreas — Secretes digestive enzymes (exocrine) as well as Insulin and Glucagon hormones (endocrine).
NaukriPhod. Trick: Pancreas is the 2-in-1 Mixed Gland; Beta cells of Pancreas secrete Insulin (controls blood sugar).

Q38. Which part of the donor's eye is transplanted during an Eye Donation surgery? [SSC & Railway Repeated 8x]

(A) Retina (B) Cornea (C) Iris (D) Pupil

Answer: (B) Cornea — The transparent front part of the eye that lacks blood vessels, making transplantation successful.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Donated part = Cornea; Image screen = Retina; Light amount controller = Iris/Pupil.

Q39. Which metal ion is present at the center of the Chlorophyll molecule in green plants? [RRB NTPC Repeated 7x]

(A) Iron (Fe) (B) Magnesium (Mg) (C) Cobalt (Co) (D) Zinc (Zn)

Answer: (B) Magnesium (Mg) — Essential for absorbing sunlight during photosynthesis.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Chlorophyll (Green leaf) = Magnesium; Haemoglobin (Red blood) = Iron; Vitamin B12 = Cobalt.

Q40. What is the normal pH value of healthy human blood? [Repeated 9x]

(A) 6.4 (B) 7.0 (C) 7.4 (D) 8.4

Answer: (C) 7.4 — Human blood is slightly basic (alkaline), ranging between 7.35 and 7.45.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Blood & Tears ("Sachche Aansu") = 7.4 (available 24 hours, 7 days a week → 7.4!).

Q41. Which structure is known as the natural 'Pacemaker of the Human Heart'? [SSC CGL & NTPC]

(A) AV Node (B) SA Node (C) Aorta (D) Pulmonary Vein

Answer: (B) SA Node (Sinoatrial Node) — Located in the right atrium; initiates electrical impulses for heartbeats.
NaukriPhod. Trick: "S" for Start = SA Node starts the heartbeat!

Q42. Deficiency of Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) leads to which disease? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Beriberi (B) Scurvy (C) Rickets (D) Night Blindness

Answer: (B) Scurvy — Characterized by bleeding gums and delayed wound healing.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Vit A = Night Blindness; Vit B1 = Beriberi; Vit C = Scurvy; Vit D = Rickets (Bones).

Q43. Which is the smallest bone in the human body, located in the middle ear? [RRB NTPC Repeated 7x]

(A) Femur (B) Stapes (C) Malleus (D) Tibia

Answer: (B) Stapes (Stirrup) — Located in the middle ear; Femur (thigh bone) is the longest and strongest bone.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Smallest = Stapes (Ear); Longest = Femur (Thigh); Strongest jaw bone = Mandible.

Q44. Malaria is caused by 'Plasmodium', which belongs to which category of microorganisms? [Science Classification Trap]

(A) Bacteria (B) Virus (C) Protozoa (D) Fungus

Answer: (C) Protozoa — Transmitted by the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Malaria & Kala-Azar = Protozoa; Typhoid & TB = Bacteria; Dengue, Polio & AIDS = Virus.

Q45. Which digestive enzyme present in human saliva breaks down starch into maltose (sugar)? [SSC & Railway PYQ]

(A) Pepsin (B) Trypsin (C) Salivary Amylase (Ptyalin) (D) Lipase

Answer: (C) Salivary Amylase (Ptyalin) — Begins carbohydrate digestion right inside the mouth.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Saliva (Starch) = Ptyalin/Amylase; Stomach (Protein) = Pepsin; Fat = Lipase.

Q46. Which hormone is called the 'Fight or Flight' (Emergency) hormone? [Repeated 6x]

(A) Thyroxine (B) Insulin (C) Adrenaline (D) Estrogen

Answer: (C) Adrenaline (Epinephrine) — Secreted by the Adrenal glands during stress or danger.
NaukriPhod. Trick: "Adrenaline Rush" = Emergency Fight-or-Flight hormone from Adrenal glands (above kidneys).

PART IV: GENERAL SCIENCE — CHEMISTRY & PHYSICS

Q47. What is the SI unit of electrical resistance? [Repeated 10x]

(A) Ampere (B) Volt (C) Ohm (D) Watt

Answer: (C) Ohm (Ω) — Defined by Ohm's Law as V = I × R.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Chant "OM" (Ohm) to resist stress → Resistance = Ohm; Current = Ampere; Power = Watt.

Q48. Which natural organic acid is predominantly found in Tamarind (Imli) and Grapes? [RRB NTPC Chemistry]

(A) Citric Acid (B) Tartaric Acid (C) Oxalic Acid (D) Lactic Acid

Answer: (B) Tartaric Acid — Gives tamarind its tangy taste and is an ingredient in baking powder.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Imli dekh kar "Laar" टपकती (Tartaric); Tomato = Oxalic; Lemon = Citric; Curd = Lactic.

Q49. Which acid is injected into the skin during an Ant Sting or Nettle Leaf sting? [Repeated 9x]

(A) Acetic Acid (B) Formic Acid (Methanoic Acid) (C) Malic Acid (D) Butyric Acid

Answer: (B) Formic Acid (Methanoic Acid) — Chemical formula HCOOH; neutralized by rubbing baking soda.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Exams ask both names: Common name = Formic Acid; IUPAC name = Methanoic Acid!

Q50. What is the chemical name and formula of Bleaching Powder? [RRB NTPC & CHSL Repeated 8x]

(A) Calcium Carbonate ($CaCO_3$) (B) Calcium Oxychloride ($CaOCl_2$) (C) Calcium Hydroxide ($Ca(OH)_2$) (D) Calcium Oxide (CaO)

Answer: (B) Calcium Oxychloride ($CaOCl_2$) — Prepared by passing Chlorine gas over dry Slaked Lime $Ca(OH)_2$.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Bleaching uses Chlorine → look for "Cl_2" in $CaOCl_2$ (Calcium Oxychloride).

Q51. Bronze is an alloy made by mixing Copper (Cu) with which metal? [Alloy 50:50 Trap]

(A) Zinc (Zn) (B) Tin (Sn) (C) Nickel (Ni) (D) Aluminium (Al)

Answer: (B) Tin (Sn) — Bronze = Copper + Tin; Brass (Pital) = Copper + Zinc.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Remember "Pita-Ji" → Pital (Brass) = Tamba (Cu) + Jasta (Zinc); so Bronze has Tin (Sn) instead of Z!

Q52. Which optical phenomenon is responsible for the twinkling of stars at night? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Dispersion of Light (B) Atmospheric Refraction (C) Total Internal Reflection (D) Scattering of Light

Answer: (B) Atmospheric Refraction — Bending of starlight through layers of air with varying densities.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Twinkling/Early Sunrise = Refraction; Blue Sky/Red Sunset = Scattering; Mirage/Optical Fiber = TIR.

Q53. An electrical Fuse Wire must always possess which pair of physical properties? [RRB NTPC Physics Trap]

(A) High melting point, Low resistance (B) Low melting point, High resistance (C) High melting point, High resistance (D) Low melting point, Low resistance

Answer: (B) Low melting point, High resistance — Melts immediately when excess current flows, protecting appliances.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Fuse must melt fast (Low Melting Point) by heating up quickly (High Resistance); made of Lead + Tin.

Q54. Which instrument is used to measure Relative Humidity in the atmosphere? [Instrument Name Trap]

(A) Hydrometer (B) Hygrometer (C) Barometer (D) Anemometer

Answer: (B) Hygrometer — Hygrometer measures Humidity; Hydrometer measures Relative Density of liquids.
NaukriPhod. Trick: "D" in HyDrometer = Density of liquid; "G" in HyGrometer = Gas/Air Humidity!

Q55. Sound waves in air are which type of waves, and through which medium can they NEVER travel? [RRB NTPC Repeated 7x]

(A) Transverse; Solid (B) Longitudinal; Vacuum (C) Electromagnetic; Water (D) Longitudinal; Steel

Answer: (B) Longitudinal; Vacuum — Sound is a mechanical wave requiring a medium; it travels fastest in solids (Steel).
NaukriPhod. Trick: SoundSpeed: Solid > Liquid > Gas, and Zero in Vacuum; Light is Opposite (Fastest in Vacuum).

Q56. Which unreactive gas is flushed into potato chip packets to prevent rancidity (oxidation of fats)? [Repeated 6x]

(A) Oxygen (B) Nitrogen (C) Hydrogen (D) Helium

Answer: (B) Nitrogen (N_2) — Displaces oxygen so oils and fats do not oxidize and turn stale.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Chip packets = Nitrogen; Electric bulb inert gas = Argon; Fire extinguisher = CO_2.

Q57. What happens to Blue Litmus paper and Red Litmus paper when dipped into an Acidic solution? [Chemistry 50:50 Trap]

(A) Red turns Blue (B) Blue turns Red (C) Both turn Green (D) No change in either

Answer: (B) Blue turns Red — Acids turn Blue litmus Red; Bases turn Red litmus Blue.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Remember the name "ANIL": A (Acid) turns N (Neela/Blue) to L (Laal/Red)!

Q58. Which primary ore is used for extracting Aluminium metal commercially? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Haematite (B) Bauxite (C) Galena (D) Cinnabar

Answer: (B) Bauxite ($Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$) — Principal ore of Aluminium.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Bauxite = Aluminium; Haematite/Magnetite = Iron; Cinnabar = Mercury; Galena = Lead.

Q59. What is the commercial unit of electrical energy measured on household electricity bills? [RRB NTPC Physics]

(A) Watt (B) Joule (C) Kilowatt-hour (kWh) (D) Horsepower

Answer: (C) Kilowatt-hour (kWh) — 1 Unit of electricity = 1 kWh = 3.6×10^6 Joules.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Watt = Power; kWh (with 'hour') = Energy! Exam favorite numerical: 1 kWh = 3.6 MegaJoules.

Q60. Which nuclear process powers the Sun and Hydrogen Bombs? [Physics 50:50 Trap]

(A) Nuclear Fission (B) Nuclear Fusion (C) Chemical Combustion (D) Alpha Decay

Answer: (B) Nuclear Fusion — Hydrogen nuclei fuse into Helium releasing massive energy.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Sun & H-Bomb = FuSion (Joining); Atomic Bomb & Nuclear Power Reactors = FiSSion (Splitting).

PART V: MODERN & MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q61. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi launch his first major Satyagraha in India at Champaran? [Repeated 7x]

(A) 1915 (B) 1917 (C) 1919 (D) 1920

Answer: (B) 1917 — Launched in Bihar against the Tinkathia system forcing farmers to grow indigo.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Sequence "CAKE": Champaran (1917) → Ahmedabad Mill (1918) → Kheda (1918).

Q62. Who founded the ‘Satyashodhak Samaj’ in 1873 in Pune and authored the book ‘Gulamgiri’? [Repeated 9x]

(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (B) Swami Dayanand (C) Jyotiba Phule (D) B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: (C) Jyotiba Phule — Dedicated to social upliftment and education of marginalized communities and women.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Satya ki “Jyoti” = Satyashodhak Samaj & Gulamgiri by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule.

Q63. Who was the founder of the Sayyid Dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in 1414? [Repeated 5x]

(A) Bahlol Lodi (B) Khizr Khan (C) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Answer: (B) Khizr Khan — Appointed governor of Multan by Timur before establishing the Sayyid Dynasty.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Sultanate Order “S-K-T-S-L”: Slave → Khalji → Tughlaq → Sayyid (Khizr Khan) → Lodi.

Q64. Which British Viceroy ordered the Partition of Bengal in 1905? [Repeated 10x]

(A) Lord Ripon (B) Lord Curzon (C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Hardinge II

Answer: (B) Lord Curzon — Sparked the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905); annulled in 1911 under Lord Hardinge II.
NaukriPhod. Trick: “Karzon ne Bengal ke Karze (Pieces) kiye” (1905); Ripon = Father of Local Self-Government.

Q65. In which single session of the Indian National Congress did Mahatma Gandhi serve as President? [SSC & Railway Favorite]

(A) Lahore Session, 1929 (B) Belgaum Session, 1924 (C) Kanpur Session, 1925 (D) Tripuri Session, 1939

Answer: (B) Belgaum Session, 1924 (Karnataka) — The only INC session ever presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Belgaum (1924) = Gandhi; Kanpur (1925) = Sarojini Naidu (1st Indian Woman); Calcutta (1917) = Annie Besant.

Q66. The historic ‘Poona Pact’ of September 1932 was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and whom? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Lord Irwin (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar — Signed in Yerwada Central Jail, replacing separate electorates with reserved seats.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Gandhi–Irwin Pact = 1931 (before 2nd Round Table); Poona Pact (Gandhi–Ambedkar) = 1932.

Q67. Who introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse' policy, annexing Satara first in 1848? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Dalhousie (C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Lord Hastings

Answer: (B) Lord Dalhousie — Also introduced Indian Railways (1853) and the Telegraph system.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Doctrine of Lapse = Dalhousie; Subsidiary Alliance = Wellesley; Permanent Settlement = Cornwallis.

Q68. Who founded the 'Forward Bloc' in 1939 after resigning from the presidency of the Indian National Congress? [RRB NTPC & CHSL]

(A) Chittaranjan Das (B) Subhas Chandra Bose (C) Bhagat Singh (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: (B) Subhas Chandra Bose — Formed in May 1939 following the Tripuri Congress crisis.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Forward Bloc (1939) = Subhas Chandra Bose; Swaraj Party (1923) = C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru.

Q69. Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang) visited India during the reign of which ruler? [History Traveller Trap]

(A) Chandragupta II (B) Harshavardhana (C) Chandragupta Maurya (D) Samudragupta

Answer: (B) Harshavardhana — Wrote 'Si-Yu-Ki'; Fa-Hien visited during Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).
NaukriPhod. Trick: "H" for Hiuen Tsang = "H" for Harshavardhana! (Fa-Hien = Chandragupta II; Megasthenes = Maurya).

Q70. Which movement was called off by Mahatma Gandhi in February 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident? [Repeated 9x]

(A) Civil Disobedience Movement (B) Non-Cooperation Movement (C) Quit India Movement (D) Khilafat Movement

Answer: (B) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922) — Suspended after a violent clash at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur (UP).
NaukriPhod. Trick: Non-Cooperation = 1920 (stopped 1922); Civil Disobedience/Dandi = 1930; Quit India = 1942.

PART VI: INDIAN GEOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENT

Q71. Keibul Lamjao, the world's only floating National Park, is located on Loktak Lake in which state? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Meghalaya (B) Tripura (C) Manipur (D) Mizoram

Answer: (C) Manipur — Famous for floating biomass islands called 'Phumdis' and the dancing Sangai deer.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Money (Manipur) makes you float on Loktak Lake!

Q72. Which Peninsular river is the longest in South India and is called 'Dakshin Ganga' (Vridha Ganga)? [Geography 50:50 Trap]

(A) Krishna (B) Godavari (C) Kaveri (D) Narmada

Answer: (B) Godavari (1,465 km) — Originates at Trimbakeshwar in Nashik, Maharashtra.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Dakshin Ganga / Vridha (Old) Ganga = Godavari; "Ganga of the South" (sacred perennial) = Kaveri.

Q73. Which water channel separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal? [Repeated 9x]

(A) Eight Degree Channel (B) Nine Degree Channel (C) Ten Degree Channel (D) Palk Strait

Answer: (C) Ten Degree Channel — Separates Little Andaman from Car Nicobar.
NaukriPhod. Trick: 10° = Andaman & Nicobar (A+N has 10 letters); 9° = Lakshadweep & Minicoy; 8° = Minicoy & Maldives.

Q74. Which soil type is also called 'Regur Soil' and is best suited for cultivating Cotton? [Repeated 7x]

(A) Alluvial Soil (B) Black Soil (C) Laterite Soil (D) Red Soil

Answer: (B) Black Soil (Regur Soil) — Covers the Deccan Trap; retains moisture and develops cracks when dry.
NaukriPhod. Trick: White Cotton grows best in Black (Regur) Soil; Cashew & Tea = Laterite Soil.

Q75. Which is the highest mountain peak of Peninsular (South) India, located in Kerala? [SSC & NTPC Geography]

(A) Doddabetta (B) Anamudi (C) Mahendragiri (D) Guru Shikhar

Answer: (B) Anamudi (2,695 m) — Located in the Anaimalai Hills of the Western Ghats in Kerala.
NaukriPhod. Trick: South India's #1 = Anamudi; Nilgiri's #1 = Doddabetta; Aravalli's #1 = Guru Shikhar (Rajasthan).

PART VII: STATIC GK — DANCES, FESTIVALS, BOOKS & ORGANIZATIONS

Q76. 'Sattriya' is the recognized classical dance form of which North-Eastern state? [Repeated 8x]

(A) Manipur (B) Assam (C) Meghalaya (D) Tripura

Answer: (B) Assam — Introduced in the 15th century by Vaishnava saint Srimanta Sankardev.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Assam ki Chai peete hue Satra (17 / Sattriya) log baithe hain; Bihu is Assam's folk dance.

Q77. The famous 'Hornbill Festival', called the "Festival of Festivals", is celebrated every December in which state? [Repeated 10x]

(A) Mizoram (B) Nagaland (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Sikkim

Answer: (B) Nagaland — Held annually from December 1 to 10 at Kisama Heritage Village.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Hornbill = Nagaland; Chapchar Kut = Mizoram; Ambubachi Mela = Assam (Kamakhya Temple).

Q78. Who authored the famous ancient Greek account of Mauryan India titled 'Indica'? [Ancient Books Trap]

(A) Kautilya (Chanakya) (B) Megasthenes (C) Kalhana (D) Banabhatta

Answer: (B) Megasthenes — Ambassador of Seleucus Nicator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Indica = Megasthenes; Arthashastra = Kautilya; Rajatarangini (Kashmir) = Kalhana; Harshacharita = Banabhatta.

Q79. In which year was the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) established, with its headquarters in Bengaluru? [RRB NTPC Favorite]

(A) 1958 (B) 1969 (C) 1975 (D) 1982

Answer: (B) 15 August 1969 — Founded by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai; DRDO was established earlier in 1958.
NaukriPhod. Trick: DRDO = 1958 (New Delhi); ISRO = 1969 (Bengaluru); 1st Indian Satellite Aryabhata = 1975.

Q80. Who was the first Indian (and first Asian) to win the Nobel Prize in 1913 for 'Gitanjali'? [Repeated 7x]

(A) C.V. Raman (B) Rabindranath Tagore (C) Mother Teresa (D) Amartya Sen

Answer: (B) Rabindranath Tagore — Awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.
NaukriPhod. Trick: Tagore = 1913 (Literature); C.V. Raman = 1930 (Physics - Raman Effect); Amartya Sen = 1998 (Economics).