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## RAILWAY NON-TECHNICAL EXAM

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### General Knowledge

- 1 In Rajasthan, Mount Abu, famous for Jain temples is known for:  
(a) Abu temple (b) Ranakpura temple  
(c) Dilwara temple (d) Marble temple
- 2 The United Nations Organisation was formed on  
(a) October 20, 1945 (b) November 11, 1944  
(c) October 24, 1945 (d) June 26, 1946
- 3 In Vedic literature the meaning of the word 'Nishk' was ornament. it was used in Artharva Veda as  
(a) Weapon (b) Agricultural implements  
(c) Script (d) Coin
- 4 The executive in India is directly responsible to the  
(a) President (b) Judiciary  
(c) People (d) Legislature
- 5 The major produce of copper is  
(a) Kerala (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Orissa (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 6 Boys scout and Girls Guide movements were formed by  
(a) Charles Andies (b) General Ramphel  
(c) John Quat (d) Weden Powel
- 7 In history the Chola rulers are famous for which type of administration?  
(a) Central (b) Urban  
(c) State (d) Village administration
- 8 Chanakya was known by the name  
(a) Samudragupta (b) Vishnugupta  
(c) Shrigupta (d) None of these
- 9 The largest reserve of crude oil is in the country  
(a) Iran (b) Iraq  
(c) Saudi Arab (d) Kuwait
- 10 The Jainism propounded the complete knowledge as  
(a) Jin (b) Ratna  
(c) Kaivalya (d) Nirvana
- 11 The rotational motion of earth is maximum at the  
(a) North pole (b) Tropic of capricorn  
(c) Equator (d) Tropic of cancer
- 12 Silicon dioxide is used in  
(a) Cement production (b) Cutting hard precious metals  
(c) Glass manufacture (d) None of these
- 13 In which of the following chemical energy is converted into electrical energy?

- (a) Dynamo (b) Thermopile  
(c) Battery (d) Atom bomb
- 14 If the atmosphere is removed from the earth  
(a) Day will lengthen (b) Night will lengthen  
(c) Both will remain same (d) Both will be equal
- 15 In Kushana period the maximum development was observed in the field of  
(a) Religion (b) Art  
(c) Literature (d) Architecture
- 16 In rice production, India is ranked in the world  
(a) First (b) Second  
(c) Third (d) Fourth
- 17 The brightest star in the sky is  
(a) Proxima Centauri (b) Bernard  
(c) Nebula (d) Cirius
- 18 The number of permanent member nations in the UN Security Council is  
(a) 10 (b) 5  
(c) 7 (d) 15
- 19 From which mine diamond is extracted?  
(a) Panna (b) Golkunda  
(c) Jaipur (d) None of these
- 20 Like Poland in Europe which state in India is large?  
(a) Bihar (b) Orissa  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
- 21 The capital of Vijayanagar empire. Hampi was situated on the bank of the river  
(a) Krishan (b) Pennar  
(c) Tungbhadra (d) Godavari
- 22 The land shape formed at the drainage site of the Chambal river is  
(a) Ramp (b) Rift  
(c) Delta (d) None of these
- 23 Which of the following rivers passes through Himachal Pradesh?  
(a) Sutlej (b) Jhelum  
(c) Ravi (d) Chenab
- 24 Pigmies are related to  
(a) Asia (b) Europe  
(c) Africa (d) America
- 25 Mettur dam is situated on the river  
(a) Krishna (b) Cauvery  
(c) Narmada (d) Mahanadi
- 26 Most abundant element in maximum rocks is  
(a) Silicon (b) Carbon  
(c) Iron (d) None of these

- 27 The old name of African country Ghana is  
(a) Abisinia (b) Congo  
(c) Gold Coast (d) Tanganika
- 28 Who first deciphered the Ashokan inscriptions?  
(a) James Prinsep (b) James Williams  
(c) John Munro (d) None of these
- 29 The foundation of Indian Vedanta philosophy is  
(a) Ram Charit Manas (b) Mahabharat  
(c) Puranas (d) Upanishad
- 30 In which Satyagraha movement of Mahatma Gandhi women participated most?  
(a) Quit India (b) Non-cooperation  
(c) Salt (d) Bardoli
- 31 The noble gas is  
(a) Helium (b) Oxygen  
(c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen
- 32 In which part of the Constitution, the separation of executive and judiciary has been described?  
(a) Preamble  
(b) Fundamental rights  
(c) Directive principles of state policy  
(d) Seventh schedule
- 33 Who administers the Union Territory?  
(a) Council of Ministers (b) Governor  
(c) Former Governor (d) President
- 34 The spherical shape of rain drops is due to  
(a) Surface tension (b) Viscosity  
(c) Gravity (d) Atmospheric pressure
- 35 Which is not an electric resistant?  
(a) Lac (b) Glass  
(c) Charcoal (d) Ebonite
- 36 The first black Nobel prize winner of literature in the world is  
(a) Tom Morrison (b) Luther King  
(c) John King (d) None of these
- 37 Which of the following planets has the highest period of revolution around the sun?  
(a) Mercury (b) Earth  
(c) Mars (d) None of these
- 38 The headquarter of Asian Development Bank is in  
(a) Geneva (b) Manila  
(c) Bangkok (d) Jakarta
- 39 Which of the following elements is found in free state?  
(a) Iodine (b) Magnesium  
(c) Sulphur (d) Phosphorus

- 40 In which disease blood does not clot?  
(a) Thrombosis (b) Haemophilia  
(c) Pneumonia (d) None of these
- 41 The Ajanta caves are situated in  
(a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) None of these
- 42 National Cadet Corps was established in  
(a) 1948 (b) 1946  
(c) 1947 (d) 1950
- 43 The first Yoga University was established at  
(a) Bodh Gaya (b) Mumbai  
(c) Monghyr (d) Kolkata
- 44 The biggest glacier of India is  
(a) Siachin (b) Yamanotri  
(c) Chunhari (d) Gangotri
- 45 The number of schedules in Indian Constitution is  
(a) 11 (b) 12  
(c) 13 (d) None of these
- 46 The Commonwealth games were recently held in  
(a) Britain (b) Canada  
(c) Australia (d) India
- 47 Which of the following did not come to India?  
(a) Megasthenese (b) Columbus  
(c) Vasco De Gama (d) Fahein
- 48 Double fault is related to  
(a) Football (b) Rugby  
(c) Tennis (d) None of these
- 49 OVL implies  
(a) Oil discovery organ of ONGC  
(b) A new species of virus  
(c) A term used in One Day Cricket  
(d) A new banking company
- 50 Which of the following involves chemical change?  
(a) Rusting of iron (b) Burning of wood  
(c) Reduction of wood (d) All the three

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**Answer Key**

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1. (c)	10. (c)	19. (a)	28. (a)	37. (d)	46. (c)
2. (c)	11. (a)	20. (c)	29. (d)	38. (b)	47. (b)
3. (d)	12. (c)	21. (c)	30. (a)	39. (c)	48. (c)
4. (d)	13. (c)	22. (a)	31. (a)	40. (b)	49. (a)
5. (b)	14. (c)	23. (d)	32. (d)	41. (a)	50. (d)
6. (d)	15. (b)	24. (c)	33. (d)	42. (a)	
7. (d)	16. (d)	25. (b)	34. (a)	43. (c)	
8. (b)	17. (a)	26. (a)	35. (c)	44. (a)	
9. (c)	18. (b)	27. (c)	36. (a)	45. (b)	

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