



# **MOST REPEATED GENERAL AWARENESS QUESTIONS**

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**FOR SSC CGL TIER 2**

## Most Repeated General Awareness Questions for SSC CGL Tier 2

Q1. Which treaty led to the establishment of the League of Nations after World War I?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
- b) Treaty of Tordesillas
- c) Treaty of Paris
- d) Treaty of Ghent

Answer: a) Treaty of Versailles

Explanation: The Treaty of Versailles (1919) included provisions to create the League of Nations to maintain global peace.

Q2. The nitrogen cycle in nature primarily involves which of the following bacteria?

- a) Azotobacter and Rhizobium
- b) Lactobacillus and Streptococcus
- c) Bacillus and Clostridium
- d) E. coli and Salmonella

Answer: a) Azotobacter and Rhizobium

Explanation: These bacteria fix atmospheric nitrogen into usable forms.

Q3. Which is the largest river basin in India by area?

- a) Godavari
- b) Ganga
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Mahanadi

Answer: b) Ganga

Explanation: The Ganga basin covers the maximum area among all Indian river basins.

Q4. Who was the founder of the Gupta Dynasty?

- a) Chandragupta I
- b) Samudragupta
- c) Chandragupta Maurya
- d) Skandagupta

Answer: a) Chandragupta I

Explanation: Chandragupta I established the Gupta dynasty around 320 CE.

Q5. Which Indian constitutional amendment introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

- a) 101st
- b) 95th
- c) 73rd
- d) 84th

Answer: a) 101st

Explanation: The 101st Amendment Act, 2016 introduced GST in India.

Q6. The greenhouse effect is mainly caused due to the accumulation of which gas in the atmosphere?

- a) Carbon Dioxide
- b) Oxygen
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Hydrogen

Answer: a) Carbon Dioxide

Explanation: CO<sub>2</sub> traps infrared radiation, causing global warming.

Q7. The human genome project was completed in which year?

- a) 2001
- b) 2003
- c) 1999
- d) 2005

Answer: b) 2003

Explanation: The Human Genome Project officially concluded in 2003.

Q8. Which of the following is a primary source of the Indian National Income?

- a) Service
- b) Stock Market
- c) Exports
- d) Imports

Answer: a) Service

Explanation: The service sector contributes the largest share to India's GDP.

Q9. Who was the first President of independent India?

- a) Rajendra Prasad
- b) Zakir Husain
- c) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- d) V.V. Giri

Answer: a) Rajendra Prasad

Explanation: Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as India's first President from 1950 to 1962.

Q10. The Standard Model in Physics explains which of the following?

- a) Fundamental particles and forces
- b) Thermodynamics of gases
- c) Motion of planets
- d) Properties of light only

Answer: a) Fundamental particles and forces

Explanation: It describes elementary particles and three fundamental forces.

Q11. Which of the following is considered a man-made forest?

- a) Gir Forest
- b) Sal Forest
- c) Van Vigyan Kendra
- d) Mangrove plantations

Answer: d) Mangrove plantations

Explanation: Mangrove plantations are created artificially for ecological protection.

Q12. The principle of 'One Vote, One Value' is associated with which constitutional article?

- a) Article 326
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 370
- d) Article 14

Answer: a) Article 326

Explanation: Article 326 deals with adult suffrage ensuring equal value of every vote.

Q13. The most abundant element in Earth's crust is:

- a) Oxygen
- b) Silicon
- c) Aluminum
- d) Iron

Answer: a) Oxygen

Explanation: Oxygen forms about 46% of the Earth's crust by mass.

Q14. Which acid is present in vinegar?

- a) Acetic Acid
- b) Citric Acid
- c) Lactic Acid
- d) Sulfuric Acid

Answer: a) Acetic Acid

Explanation: Vinegar is a diluted solution of acetic acid.

Q15. Which Mughal emperor built the Shalimar Gardens in Kashmir?

- a) Jahangir
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: a) Jahangir

Explanation: Jahangir built the Shalimar Bagh in Srinagar in 1619.

Q16. Which of the following diseases is caused by protozoa?

- a) Malaria
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Influenza
- d) Cholera

Answer: a) Malaria

Explanation: Malaria is caused by Plasmodium, a protozoan parasite.

Q17. The concept of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' is borrowed from which country?

- a) Ireland
- b) USA
- c) UK
- d) Australia

Answer: a) Ireland

Explanation: The Indian Constitution adopted DPSPs from the Irish Constitution.

Q18. Which Indian mountain range is geologically the youngest?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Aravalli
- c) Vindhya
- d) Satpura

Answer: a) Himalayas

Explanation: The Himalayas are the youngest fold mountains, formed about 50 million years ago.

Q19. Who invented the process of vaccination?

- a) Edward Jenner
- b) Louis Pasteur
- c) Robert Koch
- d) Alexander Fleming

Answer: a) Edward Jenner

Explanation: Edward Jenner introduced vaccination in 1796 using cowpox virus.

Q20. Which of the following rivers originates from Amarkantak Plateau?

- a) Narmada
- b) Godavari
- c) Tapi
- d) Mahanadi

Answer: a) Narmada

Explanation: The Narmada River rises from the Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh.

Q21. Which vitamin is primarily responsible for blood clotting?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin K
- d) Vitamin C

Answer: c) Vitamin

K

Explanation: Vitamin K is essential for synthesizing proteins that help in blood clotting.

Q22. The Battle of Plassey was fought in which year?

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) 1748
- d) 1776

Answer: a) 1757

Explanation: The battle marked the beginning of British political rule in India.

Q23. Which is the largest desert in India?

- a) Thar
- b) Gobi
- c) Kalahari
- d) Sahara

Answer: a) Thar

Explanation: The Thar Desert is the largest desert located in northwest India.

Q24. The headquarters of NITI Aayog is located in:

- a) Mumbai

- b) New Delhi
- c) Kolkata
- d) Bengaluru

Answer: b) New Delhi

Explanation: NITI Aayog functions from New Delhi as India's premier policy think tank.

Q25. Who is known as the “Missile Man of India”?

- a) Homi Bhabha
- b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- c) Vikram Sarabhai
- d) C.V. Raman

Answer: b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Explanation: He led India's missile and space programs, earning the title.

Q25. Which Indian classical dance form originates from Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kathak
- b) Bharatanatyam
- c) Kuchipudi
- d) Odissi

Answer: b) Bharatanatyam

Explanation: Bharatanatyam is one of the oldest classical dances from Tamil Nadu.

Q27. The term ‘El Niño’ is associated with which natural phenomenon?

- a) Earthquakes
- b) Cyclones
- c) Ocean currents and temperature
- d) Volcanic eruptions

Answer: c) Ocean currents and temperature

Explanation: El Niño involves periodic warming of Pacific Ocean waters.

Q28. Who authored the book “Discovery of India”?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) S. Radhakrishnan

Answer: a) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Nehru wrote this book during his imprisonment in 1944.

Q29. The doctrine of “Basic Structure” of the Indian Constitution was propounded in which case?

- A) Golaknath Case
- B) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- C) Minerva Mills Case
- D) Shankari Prasad Case

Answer: b) Kesavananda Bharati Case

Explanation: The Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot alter the Constitution's basic structure.

Q30. The Indian Parliament consists of how many Houses?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: b)

Two

Explanation: Parliament has Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Q31. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of India?

- a) Sarojini Naidu

- b) Sucheta Kriplani
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Sheila Dikshit

Answer: b) Sucheta Kriplani

Explanation: She became CM of Uttar Pradesh in 1963.

Q32. Which of the following metals is liquid at room temperature?

- a) Mercury
- b) Lead
- c) Silver
- d) Iron

Answer: a) Mercury

Explanation: Mercury is the only metal that is liquid at room temperature.

Q33. Which river is known as the “Sorrow of Bihar”?

- a) Ganga
- b) Kosi
- c) Yamuna
- d) Brahmaputra

Answer: b)

Kosi

Explanation: The Kosi causes frequent floods in Bihar.

Q34. Who is the author of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) B.R. Ambedkar
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) S. Radhakrishnan

Answer: b) B.R.

Ambedkar

Explanation: Ambedkar was Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Q35. Which organisation releases the *Global Innovation Index*, in which India improved its rank in 2025?

- A) World Bank
- B) WIPO
- C) OECD
- D) IMF

Answer: B

Explanation: The Global Innovation Index is published annually by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Q36. Which of the following is not a noble gas?

- a) Helium
- b) Neon
- c) Argon
- d) Nitrogen

Answer: d)

Nitrogen

Explanation: Nitrogen is a reactive gas, not a noble gas.

Q37. Who was the first Indian to win a Nobel Prize?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) C.V. Raman
- c) Hargobind Khorana
- d) Amartya Sen

Answer: a) Rabindranath Tagore

Explanation: Tagore won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.

Q38. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established in:

- a) 1962
- b) 1969
- c) 1975
- d) 1980

Answer: b) 1969

Explanation: ISRO was founded under the leadership of Vikram Sarabhai.

Q39. The first woman President of India was:

- a) Pratibha Patil
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Meira Kumar

Answer: a) Pratibha Patil

Explanation: She served from 2007 to 2012.

Q40. Which mineral is used in making cement?

- a) Limestone
- b) Quartz
- c) Bauxite
- d) Gypsum

Answer: a) Limestone

Explanation: Limestone is the primary raw material for cement.

Q41. The term “Green GDP” primarily aims to include:

- A) Informal sector output
- B) Digital economy value
- C) Environmental degradation costs
- D) Agricultural subsidies

Answer: C

Explanation: Green GDP accounts for environmental damage and resource depletion in growth calculation.

Q42. The classical dance form *Sattriya* originated in:

- A) Manipur
- B) Assam
- C) Odisha
- D) Tripura

Answer: B

Explanation: Sattriya developed in Assam’s Vaishnav monasteries called Satras.

Q43. The Finance Commission that recommended grants for disaster management for 2026 onwards is the:

- A) 14th
- B) 15th
- C) 16th
- D) 17th

Answer: C

Explanation: The 16th Finance Commission covers the period starting from 2026-27.

Q44. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: It passes through 8 states including Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP and Mizoram.

Q45. In 2025, India joined which global initiative aimed at ethical use of Artificial Intelligence?

- A) GPAI
- B) OECD-AI
- C) AI4Good
- D) OpenAI Charter

Answer: A

Explanation: GPAI promotes responsible and inclusive development of AI technologies.

Q46. Which article of the Constitution deals with Money Bills?

- A) Article 109
- B) Article 110
- C) Article 112
- D) Article 114

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 110 defines what constitutes a Money Bill.

Q47. India's first offshore wind energy policy implementation zone announced in 2025 is located off the coast of:

- A) Odisha
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Gujarat
- D) Maharashtra

Answer: C

Explanation: Gujarat has strong offshore wind potential in the Arabian Sea.



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Q48. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of India?

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Pratibha Patil
- d) Sushma Swaraj

Answer: a) Indira Gandhi

Explanation: She became PM in 1966.

Q49. Which of the following is the national flower of India?

- a) Rose
- b) Lotus
- c) Sunflower
- d) Jasmine

Answer: b)

Lotus

Explanation: The lotus symbolizes purity and is India's national flower.

Q50. The 'Make in India' initiative was launched to promote manufacturing in which sector?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Defense
- c) Information Technology
- d) Manufacturing

Answer: d)

Manufacturing

Explanation: The campaign encourages manufacturing in India.

Q51. Which treaty led to the establishment of the League of Nations after World War I?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
- b) Treaty of Tordesillas
- c) Treaty of Paris
- d) Treaty of Ghent

Answer: a) Treaty of Versailles

Explanation: The Treaty of Versailles (1919) included a covenant that created the League of Nations.

Q52. The nitrogen cycle in nature primarily involves which of the following bacteria?

- a) Azotobacter and Rhizobium
- b) Lactobacillus and Streptococcus
- c) Bacillus and Clostridium
- d) E. coli and Salmonella

Answer: a) Azotobacter and Rhizobium

Explanation: These bacteria fix atmospheric nitrogen into usable forms for plants.

Q53. Which is the largest river basin in India by area?

- a) Godavari
- b) Ganga
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Mahanadi

Answer: b) Ganga

Explanation: The Ganga basin is the largest in India, covering over 10 lakh sq km.

Q54. Who was the founder of the Gupta Dynasty?

- a) Chandragupta I
- b) Samudragupta

c) Chandragupta Maurya

d) Skandagupta

Answer: a) Chandragupta I

Explanation: He established the Gupta Empire in the early 4th century CE.

Q55. Which Indian constitutional amendment introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

a) 101st

b) 95th

c) 73rd

d) 84th

Answer: a) 101st

Explanation: The 101st Amendment Act (2016) implemented GST in India.

Q56. The greenhouse effect is mainly caused due to the accumulation of which gas in the atmosphere?

a) Carbon Dioxide

b) Oxygen

c) Nitrogen

d) Hydrogen

Answer: a) Carbon Dioxide

Explanation: CO<sub>2</sub> traps heat, causing global temperature rise.

Q57. The concept of “Demographic Dividend” is directly linked to:

A) Life expectancy

B) Dependency ratio

C) Infant mortality rate

D) Sex ratio

Answer: B

Explanation: A lower dependency ratio boosts economic productivity.

Q58. Which of the following is a primary source of the Indian National Income?

a) Service

b) Stock Market

c) Exports

d) Imports

Answer: a) Service

Explanation: The service sector is India's largest contributor to GDP.

Q59. Who was the first President of independent India?

a) Rajendra Prasad

b) Zakir Husain

c) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

d) V.V. Giri

Answer: a) Rajendra Prasad

Explanation: He served from 1950 to 1962, the longest-serving President.

Q60. The Standard Model in Physics explains which of the following?

a) Fundamental particles and forces

b) Thermodynamics of gases

c) Motion of planets

d) Properties of light only

Answer: a) Fundamental particles and forces

Explanation: It describes quarks, leptons, and fundamental interactions.

Q61. Which of the following is considered a man-made forest?

a) Gir Forest

b) Sal Forest

- c) Van Vigyan Kendra
- d) Mangrove plantations

Answer: d) Mangrove plantations

Explanation: Mangrove plantations are artificially created coastal forests.

Q62. The principle of 'One Vote, One Value' is associated with which constitutional article?

- a) Article 326
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 370
- d) Article 14

Answer: a) Article 326

Explanation: Article 326 provides for adult suffrage in India.

Q63. The most abundant element in Earth's crust is:

- a) Oxygen
- b) Silicon
- c) Aluminum
- d) Iron

Answer: a) Oxygen

Explanation: Oxygen makes up nearly 46% of the Earth's crust by weight.

Q64. Which acid is present in vinegar?

- a) Acetic Acid
- b) Citric Acid
- c) Lactic Acid
- d) Sulfuric Acid

Answer: a) Acetic Acid

Explanation: Vinegar is about 4–8% acetic acid in water.

Q65. Which Mughal emperor built the Shalimar Gardens in Kashmir?

- a) Jahangir
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: a) Jahangir

Explanation: Jahangir built the Shalimar Bagh in 1619.

Q66. Which of the following diseases is caused by protozoa?

- a) Malaria
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Influenza
- d) Cholera

Answer: a) Malaria

Explanation: Malaria is caused by Plasmodium, a protozoan parasite.

Q67 The concept of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' is borrowed from which country?

- a) Ireland
- b) USA
- c) UK
- d) Australia

Answer: a)

Ireland

Explanation: The Irish Constitution inspired the DPSP of India.

Q68. Which Indian mountain range is geologically the youngest?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Aravalli
- c) Vindhya
- d) Satpura

Answer: a) Himalayas

Explanation: The Himalayas formed only 50 million years ago.

Q69. Who invented the process of vaccination?

- a) Edward Jenner
- b) Louis Pasteur
- c) Robert Koch
- d) Alexander Fleming

Answer: a) Edward Jenner

Explanation: He developed the world's first vaccine (smallpox) in 1796.

Q70. Which of the following rivers originates from Amarkantak Plateau?

- a) Narmada
- b) Godavari
- c) Tapi
- d) Mahanadi

Answer: a) Narmada

Explanation: The Narmada rises from Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh.

Q71. Which dynasty is known for the construction of the Sun Temple at Konark?

- a) Chola
- b) Ganga
- c) Gupta
- d) Maurya

Answer: b) Ganga

Explanation: King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty built the Konark Sun Temple in the 13th century.

Q72. Which organ in the human body is responsible for detoxification?

- a) Heart
- b) Lungs
- c) Liver
- d) Kidney

Answer: c)

Liver

Explanation: The liver breaks down toxins and metabolizes drugs and chemicals.

Q73. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the abolition of untouchability?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 25

Answer: b) Article

17

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.

Q74. The first Indian satellite Aryabhata was launched in which year?

- a) 1972
- b) 1975
- c) 1977
- d) 1980

Answer: b) 1975

Explanation: Aryabhata was launched by the Soviet Union on 19 April 1975.

Q75. Which gas is used in the Haber process for ammonia synthesis?

- a) Oxygen and nitrogen
- b) Hydrogen and nitrogen
- c) Carbon dioxide and hydrogen
- d) Methane and nitrogen

Answer: b) Hydrogen and nitrogen

Explanation: Ammonia is produced from nitrogen and hydrogen under high pressure.

Q76. Who wrote the book "Indica"?

- a) Megasthenes
- b) Strabo
- c) Ptolemy
- d) Pliny

Answer: a) Megasthenes

Explanation: Megasthenes wrote "Indica" after visiting the Mauryan court.

Q77. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Gujarat
- d) Odisha

Answer: c)

Gujarat

Explanation: Gujarat has the longest coastline of about 1600 km.

Q78. Which vitamin is also known as Retinol?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B1
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin K

Answer: a) Vitamin

A

Explanation: Retinol is the chemical name of Vitamin A.

Q79. Which battle marked the beginning of Mughal rule in India?

- a) Battle of Khanwa
- b) Battle of Buxar
- c) First Battle of Panipat
- d) Second Battle of Panipat

Answer: c) First Battle of Panipat

Explanation: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526, establishing Mughal rule.

Q80. What is the SI unit of electric charge?

- a) Newton
- b) Volt
- c) Coulomb
- d) Ampere

Answer: c) Coulomb

Explanation: Coulomb (C) is the standard SI unit for electric charge.

Q81. Which of the following substances is an ore of aluminium?

- a) Hematite
- b) Galena
- c) Bauxite
- d) Magnetite

Answer: c)

Bauxite

Explanation: Bauxite is the primary ore from which aluminium is extracted.

Q82. Who coined the term “Hind Swaraj”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: b) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: Gandhi wrote “Hind Swaraj” in 1909 expressing his ideas on self-rule.

Q83. Which instrument is used to measure humidity in the atmosphere?

- a) Anemometer
- b) Hygrometer
- c) Barometer
- d) Manometer

Answer: b) Hygrometer

Explanation: A hygrometer measures the amount of moisture in the air.

Q84. Which one of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?

- a) Solar energy
- b) Wind energy
- c) Coal
- d) Biomass

Answer: c)

Coal

Explanation: Coal takes millions of years to form and cannot be replenished quickly.

Q85. Which Indian leader was known as the “Lion of Punjab”?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Bhagat Singh
- c) Udham Singh
- d) Sardar Patel

Answer: a) Lala Lajpat Rai

Explanation: He earned this title for his fearless leadership in the freedom struggle.

Q86. The Richter scale measures what?

- a) Wind speed
- b) Earthquake intensity
- c) Humidity
- d) Atmospheric pressure

Answer: b) Earthquake intensity

Explanation: The Richter scale quantifies the magnitude of earthquakes.

Q87. The fundamental duty to “protect the environment” was added by which amendment?

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 52nd Amendment
- d) 86th Amendment

Answer: a) 42nd Amendment

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment added Article 51A(g), a fundamental duty to protect nature.

Q88. Which plant hormone is responsible for cell elongation?

- a) Cytokinin
- b) Auxin
- c) Gibberellin

d) Abscisic acid

Answer: b)

Auxin

Explanation: Auxin promotes elongation of plant cells, especially in shoots.

Q89. Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire?

a) Bindusara

b) Ashoka

c) Chandragupta Maurya

d) Brihadratha

Answer: c) Chandragupta Maurya

Explanation: He founded the Mauryan Empire with the help of Chanakya.

Q90. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

a) Oxygen

b) Nitrogen

c) Fluorine

d) Chlorine

Answer: c) Fluorine

Explanation: Fluorine is the most electronegative element in the periodic table.

Q91. Indian currency is printed by which authority?

a) Ministry of Finance

b) State Bank of India

c) Reserve Bank of India

d) NITI Aayog

Answer: c) Reserve Bank of India

Explanation: RBI is responsible for printing and managing currency notes in India.

Q92. Which of the following is a metamorphic rock?

a) Sandstone

b) Limestone

c) Marble

d) Shale

Answer: c) Marble

Explanation: Marble is formed from metamorphosis of limestone under heat and pressure.

Q93. What is the melting point of ice?

a) 0°C

b) 32°C

c) 10°C

d) -10°C

Answer: a) 0°C

Explanation: Ice melts at 0 degrees Celsius under standard conditions.

Q94. Who discovered the electron?

a) J.J. Thomson

b) Rutherford

c) Bohr

d) Dalton

Answer: a) J.J. Thomson

Explanation: He discovered the electron through cathode-ray experiments in 1897.

Q95. The hardest natural substance known is:

a) Quartz

- b) Corundum
- c) Diamond
- d) Topaz

Answer: c) Diamond

Explanation: Diamond has the highest hardness on the Mohs scale.

oliveboard

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Q96. Which planet is known as the “Morning Star”?

- a) Mars
- b) Jupiter
- c) Venus
- d) Mercury

Answer: c) Venus

Explanation: Venus appears bright in the early morning sky, hence the name.

Q97. Which of the following is India’s first nuclear reactor?

- a) ZERLINA
- b) Dhruva
- c) Apsara
- d) Kamini

Answer: c) Apsara

Explanation: Apsara became India’s first nuclear reactor in 1956.

Q98. Who was the first woman Governor of an Indian state?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Sucheta Kriplani
- c) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- d) Indira Gandhi

Answer: a) Sarojini

Naidu

Explanation: She became the Governor of Uttar Pradesh in 1947.

Q99. The largest gland in the human body is:

- a) Pancreas
- b) Thyroid
- c) Liver
- d) Pituitary

Answer: c) Liver  
Explanation: The liver is the largest internal gland and performs over 500 functions.

Q100. Which metal is liquid at room temperature?

- a) Mercury
- b) Sodium
- c) Aluminium
- d) Zinc

Answer: a)

Mercury

Explanation: Mercury remains liquid at room temperature due to its weak metallic bonding.

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- ✓ Re-Attempt Test Feature (Exclusively with Super Elite)
- ✓ Typing Tests based on New Pattern (App & Web)
- ✓ AI-powered Analysis & Solutions



## Notes for Revision

- ✓ Complete GK Notes
- ✓ Chapter-wise Notes



## Mentorship Support

- ✓ Exclusive Access to Community of Serious Aspirants
- ✓ Connect, Discuss with Fellow Aspirants & Teachers
- ✓ Doubt Clearing Sessions with Faculty
- ✓ Special Strategy Motivational Sessions with Toppers

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