1. The Earth is Inclined at an angle of

A. 23 1/2 degree

B. 36 1/2 degree

C. 23 degree

D. 24 degree

Answer: A) 23 1/2 degree

Explanation: Earth's axis is not inclined in to two equal half. It is inclined at 23 1/2 degree with northern and southern hemisphere.

2. Which of the following statement is correct

Statement 1. Earth's axis is inclined at 23 1/2 degree.

Statement 2. Earth's seasonal changes does occurs once in six month.

A. Statement 1 Alone correct

B. Statement 2 Alone correct

C. Both are wrong

D. Both are correct

Answer: A) Statement 1 Alone correct

Explanation: we experience seasonal changes only because of its axis inclined at 23 1/2 degree. With spring, autumn, winter and summer seasons.

3. Duration taken by the earth to complete one revolution is

A. 365.24 days

B. 365 days

C. 366 days

D. 356.24 days

Answer : D) 356.24 days

Explanation: Earth takes 356.24 days to complete one revolution, but we add the remaining hours to the leap year adding 1 day to the month of February.

4. Why do seasonal changes occur?

- A. Moon revolve around the Earth.
- B. Earth revolve around the sun.
- C. Earth is inclined at 23 1/2 degree.
- D. Planets revolve around the Sun.

Answer: C. Earth is inclined at 23 1/2 degree.

Explanation: As the Earth is inclined seasonal changes occur if not six months of night and six months of day will be experienced.

5. Which of the following is the Guardian of our Constitution?

- A. President
- B. Prime minister
- C. Supreme court
- D. Attorney General of India

Answer: C. Supreme court

Explanation: Supreme court acts as a Guardian for our constitution.

6. Which day is observed as "Grievance day "?

- A. Tuesday
- B. Independence day
- C. Every Monday

D. Republic day

Answer: C. Every Monday

Explanation: People can approach the authority belongs to that area on every Monday with their grievances.

7. Who is the Executive head of the Indian Govt?

- A. President
- B. Prime minister
- C. Chief justice
- D. Election commissioner

Answer: B. Prime minister

Explanation: executing the plans and laws are done by the Prime Minister.

8. India became Republic on

- A. 26th Dec 1950
- B. 26th Jan 1950
- C. 15th Jan 1950
- D. 26th Jan 1947

Answer : B) 26th Jan 1950

Explanation: Representatives was elected by the Democratic method and constitution for our own country was created.

9. Satpa Sindhu is named by the Aryans as it is

- A. River of Sindhu
- B. Indus valley civilization

- C. Land of rivers
- D. The land of Seven rivers

Answer: D. The land of Seven rivers

Explanation: the place where they got settled is called as sapta sindhu which is at Punjab.

10. What does saba during Veda period means

- A. Senai
- B. King
- C. Representative of people
- D. Group of elders

Answer: D. Group of elders

Explanation: Saba means group of elders gather together for the better.

11. When the sun rises in South East and moves towards North is said to be

- A. Rotation
- B. Revolution
- C. Northern movement
- D. Southern movement

Answer: C. Northern movement

Explanation: The Sun moves towards north, it does not exactly rises in the East always.

12. What Percentage of Indian population live in rural areas

- A. 50%
- B. 65%

C. 87%

D. 70%

Answer : D. 70%

Explanation: Indian population mainly depends upon Agriculture and does live in rural areas.

13. SSA Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme enable the Children to attend School around the age between

A. 6-12 years of age

B. 4-15 years of age

C. 6-14 years of age

D. 5-10 years of age

Answer: C. 6-14 years of age

Explanation : The children between 6- 14 years of age are provided education at primary level by SSA

14. Which of the following day is called as Equinoxes

A. March 21st

B. June 21st

C. September 23rd

D. December 22nd

Answer: A. March 21st

Explanation:

15. Which of the following day is called as Autumnal Equinoxes

A. March 21st

B. June 21st

C. September 23rd

D. December 22nd

Answer: C. September 23rd

Explanation:

- 16. Aryans migrated to India through Kyber and bolan passes from
 - A. Africa
 - B. Central Asia
 - C. America
 - D. Australia

Answer: B. Central Asia

Explanation: Aryans came from central Asia and the passes are in the western side of India and later came in to the centre

- 17. What does the word JINA means
 - A. King
 - B. Senai
 - C. Conqueror
 - D. Emperor

Answer: C. Conqueror

Explanation: Mahavira was called as Jina as he found the truth of his life.

- 18. Vedic period ranges from
 - A. 2500 1500 B.C
 - B. 1000-500 B.C
 - C. 1500-500 B.C
 - D. 800-200 B.C

Answer: C. 1500-500 B.C

Explanation: Vedic period are divided in to 2 as early and later Vedic period

- 19. Rig Vedic period is otherwise known as
 - A. Later Vedic period

- B. Early Vedic period
- C. Samveda
- D. None of these

Answer: B. Early Vedic period

Explanation: Early Vedic period is called rig Veda as the ancestors prayers was framed in to Veda.

20. Buddhism was divided in to

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 4

Answer: A) 2

Explanation: the monks divided themselves in to 2 different base Buddhist monks but with one goal.

21. During Vedic period Group of families formed the Village and it was headed by

- A. Rajan
- B. Grahmini
- C. Senai
- D. Prohit

Answer: B. Grahmini

Explanation: the village was controlled by a leader and he was named as Grahmini

22. The basic unit of the society is otherwise called

- A. Visu
- B. Jana
- C. Family
- D. City

Answer: C. Family

Explanation: the basis unit of the society is called family. As group of family form a Village.

23. The term Danur Veda means

- A. Military strategy
- B. Education
- C. Caste system
- D. Architecture

Answer: A. Military strategy

Explanation: Military strategy are taught only to the children belongs to Royal family.

24. The term Varna Dharma means

A. Military strategy

- B. Education
- C. Caste system
- D. Architecture

Answer: C. Caste system

Explanation : During Vedic period caste system was very rigid and the caste was based on their occupation.

25. Sama Veda, Atharvana Veda belongs to which period

- A. Later Vedic period
- B. Early Vedic period
- C. Middle Vedic period
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Later Vedic period

Explanation : Sama Veda and Atharvana Veda later Vedic period lies from 1000 B.C - 600 B.C.

26. Which of the following was not the Occupation of Vedic period people

- A. Carpentry
- B. Cattle rearing
- C. Hunting
- D. Agriculture

Answer: C. Hunting

Explanation: Carpentry, agriculture, weapons making, cattle rearing was the occupation of the vedic people.

27. During Vedic period people lived in a Kingdom was called as

- A. Senai
- B. Visu
- C. Prajas
- D. Rajan

Answer: C. Prajas

Explanation : The people live in a kingdom are called Prajas and the head of the people is Prajapathi.

28. What does Samiti during Veda period means

- A. Senai
- B. King
- C. Representative of people
- D. Group of elders

Answer: C. Representative of people

Explanation: the people select the Representative among themselves to make enquires on their grievances and wants of the public people.

29. Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu is located in

A. Maharashtra

- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. TamilNadu
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: D. Rajasthan

Explanation: The contribution of Jains to Architecture in India.

30. Buddha preached his first Sermon in Sarnath at

- A. Deer park
- B. Elephant cave
- C. Temple
- D. Park

Answer: A. Deer park

Explanation : He preached his first Sermon at Deer Park in Sarnath near Banaras which is in Uttar Pradesh.

31. Jain asked his followers to strictly follow which among the followings

- A. Violence
- B. Ahimsa
- C. Satya
- D. Right Action

Answer: B. Ahimsa

Explanation: Mahavira strictly asked his followers to follow Non- Violence and Ahimsa to be happy. He preached a restricted life and by hurting their body by themselves.

32. How many noble truths was said by Buddha

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: B. 4

Explanation: Buddha asked his followers to four Noble truths to make their own life happy. As sorrow arouse from their own Desire and wants.

33. History of Buddhism are well described in

- A. Tripitakas
- B. Jataka tales
- C. Mahayamsam
- D. Sillapathigaram

Answer: B. Jataka tales

Explanation: Jataka tales describes the history of Buddhism. The jataka stories are depicted at Gaya Sanchi and burcut.

34. Which among the following is Buddhist literature

- A. Tripitakas
- B. Jataka tales
- C. Manimekalai
- D. Sillapathigaram

Answer: C) Manimekalai

Explanation: Manimekalai is called as Buddhist literature

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