

# **RRB RAILWAY**

# **TEACHER 2025**



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## RRB Teacher General Awareness Questions

**Q1.** Where was India's first sustainable road using lignin-based bio-bitumen inaugurated?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Nagpur-Mansar Bypass
- (c) Pune
- (d) Mumbai-Pune Expressway

**S1. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Nagpur-Mansar Bypass

• Union Minister Nitin Gadkari inaugurated India's first sustainable road using lignin-based bio-bitumen at the Nagpur-Mansar Bypass on NH-44. This project emphasizes eco-friendly construction using bio-bitumen.

**Information Booster:**

- Praj Industries developed the project in collaboration with CSIR-CRRI, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), and Oriental Structural Engineers (OSE).
- Using bio-bitumen reduces India's dependence on imported bitumen, saving the country Rs. 4,000–Rs. 4,500 crore annually in foreign exchange.

**Q2.** What is the highest civilian award of Fiji that was conferred on Gurudev Sri Sri Ravi Shankar?

- (a) Order of Fiji
- (b) National Order of Merit
- (c) National Unity Award
- (d) Honourary Officer of the Order of Fiji

**S2. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (d) Honourary Officer of the Order of Fiji.

- The highest civilian award of Fiji, Honourary Officer of the Order of Fiji, was conferred on Gurudev Sri Sri Ravi Shankar in recognition of his contributions to promoting peace, harmony, and humanitarian efforts globally.
- His initiatives under the Art of Living(1981) Foundation have had a profound impact on societal transformation and global unity.

**Information Booster:**

- The Order of Fiji is Fiji's highest honor for both citizens and foreigners.
- This is part of Fiji's initiative to recognize global humanitarian contributions.

About Republic of Fiji:

- Current President– Ratu Wiliame M. Katonivere  
(Note – Ratu Naiqama Lalabalavu to be the new president of Fiji in the mid of November 2024)
- Prime minister (PM)- Sitiveni Rabuka
- Capital-Suva
- Currency-Fijian Dollar(FJD)

**Q3.** What is the name of the India-Indonesia Joint Special Forces Exercise held in 2024?

- (a) Yudh Abhyas
- (b) Garud Shakti
- (c) Vajra Prahar
- (d) Indra Shakti

**S3. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The India-Indonesia Joint Special Forces Exercise held in 2024 is named Garud Shakti.

• The 9th edition of this exercise, Garud Shakti 24, was conducted from November 1 to 12, 2024, at Cijantung, Jakarta, Indonesia.

**Information Booster:**

- Participants: The Indian contingent comprised 25 personnel from The Parachute Regiment (Special Forces), while the Indonesian contingent included 40 personnel from the Indonesian Special Forces Kopassus.
- Objectives: The exercise aimed to familiarize both sides with each other's operating procedures, enhance mutual understanding, cooperation, and interoperability between the Special Forces of both armies.
- Historical Context: Initiated in 2012, Garud Shakti is a biennial exercise that alternates between India and Indonesia, reflecting the strong defense ties between the two countries.
- Recent Developments: The 9th edition concluded successfully, with both contingents enhancing their capabilities to conduct joint special forces operations in jungle terrain and strikes on terrorist camps.

**Q4.** Which of the following is a crater lake found within the vast Deccan Traps, a large basaltic rock in India?

- (a) Pulicat
- (b) Loktak
- (c) Wular
- (d) Lonar

**S4. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Lonar Lake, located in Maharashtra, is a crater lake formed by a meteorite impact on a basaltic rock within the Deccan Traps.

**Information Booster**

- Lonar Lake is around 52,000 years old.
- It is alkaline and saline in nature.
- The lake supports unique microbial life due to its chemical composition.
- Lonar is part of the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list.
- It was declared a Ramsar site in 2020.
- The surrounding area is rich in biodiversity.

**Additional Knowledge**

- Pulicat: Lagoon on the Andhra-Tamil Nadu border.
- Loktak: Largest freshwater lake in Manipur, famous for phumdis.
- Wular: Largest freshwater lake in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Q5.** Shivasamudram Waterfall is situated on which of the following rivers ?

- (a) Chambal
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) Krishna

**S5. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (c) Kaveri.

Shivasamudram Waterfall, also known as Shivanasamudra Falls, is located on the Kaveri River in Karnataka, India. The river splits into two branches, forming the twin waterfalls: Gaganachukki and Bharachukki. Gaganachukki has a height of approximately 90 meters, while Bharachukki falls from about 69 meters.

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**Additional Information:**

- **Chambal River:** Originating in the Vindhya Range, the Chambal River flows through central India and is a tributary of the Yamuna River. It is known for the National Chambal Sanctuary, which protects species like the gharial and the Ganges river dolphin.
- **Narmada River:** Flowing westward through central India, the Narmada River is one of the major rivers in the Indian subcontinent. It forms the traditional boundary between North and South India and is notable for the Marble Rocks at Bhedaghat and the Dhuandhar Falls.
- **Krishna River:** One of India's longest rivers, the Krishna River flows eastward across the Deccan Plateau. It is known for several dams and reservoirs, including the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, and supports extensive irrigation in the states it traverses.

**Q6.** India shares land borders with how many countries?

- (a) Six
- (b) Seven
- (c) Eight
- (d) Four

**S6. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** India shares land borders with seven countries, namely Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. These countries connect with various Indian states, creating an extensive land boundary of 15,106 km. Additionally, India shares maritime borders with Sri Lanka and Maldives, which are not part of the land border calculation.

**Bordering States with Neighboring Countries:**

- **Afghanistan:** Borders POK (Pakistan-occupied Kashmir).
- **Bangladesh:** Borders West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram (longest border).
- **Bhutan:** Borders Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, and West Bengal.
- **China:** Borders Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Myanmar:** Borders Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram.
- **Nepal:** Borders Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, and Sikkim.
- **Pakistan:** Borders Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Gujarat.

**Information Booster:**

- The Indo-Bangladesh border is the longest, spanning 4,096 km.
- The Indo-Pak border, or Radcliffe Line, spans 3,323 km.
- The McMahon Line defines India's border with China in Arunachal Pradesh.
- The India-Myanmar border is strategically significant for the Act East Policy.
- Sri Lanka and Maldives share maritime borders with India, promoting regional connectivity.
- Border disputes include the LAC (India-China) and LoC (India-Pakistan).
- The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1950) enables open border movement between the two countries.

**Q7.** Which river is famously referred to as the 'Sorrow of Bengal' because of its history of causing devastating floods?

- (a) Damodar
- (b) Hooghly
- (c) Teesta
- (d) Subarnarekha



**S7. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Damodar. The Damodar River is famously referred to as the 'Sorrow of Bengal' due to its history of causing severe floods, especially before the construction of dams and reservoirs. The river, which flows through the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal, was notorious for its destructive floods that caused significant damage to life, agriculture, and infrastructure in the Bengal region.

In response to the recurring floods, the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was established in 1948, which led to the construction of several dams that now help control the floodwaters, reducing the river's destructive potential.

- The Damodar River was called the 'Sorrow of Bengal' due to frequent and devastating floods.
- It flows through Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- The Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was formed to control the river's floods by constructing dams.
- Since the construction of dams, the flood intensity has reduced, but the historical association with floods remains.
- The river provides important water resources for irrigation, hydropower, and industrial use in the region.

**Information Booster:**

- Damodar River: Known for floods in Bengal, now controlled by the DVC's dam network.
- Hooghly River: A distributary of the Ganges in West Bengal, important for commerce but not known for catastrophic floods.
- Teesta River: A river flowing through Sikkim and West Bengal, occasionally floods but not associated with Bengal's sorrow.
- Subarnarekha River: Flows through Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha, also prone to occasional floods but not called the 'Sorrow of Bengal.'

**Q8.** In which year, the first Census was introduced in India?

- (a) 1901
- (b) 1911
- (c) 1921
- (d) 1872

**S8. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The first Census in India was introduced in 1872 during British colonial rule under Viceroy Lord Mayo. It was not conducted uniformly across the entire country in one year but rather regionally over several years. This Census laid the foundation for systematic demographic data collection in India. The first synchronous and comprehensive Census was conducted in 1881, establishing a decennial tradition.

The 1872 Census helped the British administration in effective governance and planning by providing critical information on population size, distribution, and socio-economic characteristics.

**Q9.** Name the longest road tunnel in India.

- (a) Atal Tunnel
- (b) Zojila Tunnel
- (c) Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Tunnel
- (d) Jawahar Tunnel

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Tunnel, also known as Chenani-Nashri Tunnel is a road tunnel in Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is located in the Lower Himalayas, on National Highway 44. Its Construction started in 2011 and was completed in 2017.

- It is India's longest road tunnel with a length of 9.028 km (5.6 mi), and the country's first tunnel with a fully integrated tunnel control system.

- It is named after Syama Prasad Mookerjee, who served as the Minister for Industry and Supply in Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet and later founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- Atal Tunnel has officially been certified by the World Book of Records, as the 'World's Longest Highway Tunnel above 10,000 Feet'. Atal Tunnel was dedicated to the Nation by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on October 03, 2020.

**Q10.** Who established the Swaraj Party in 1923?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) C.R Das and Motilal Nehru
- (d) B.R Ambedkar

**S10. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Swaraj Party was established in 1923 by Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das) and Motilal Nehru. It was formed in response to dissatisfaction with the Indian National Congress's decision to boycott the legislative councils under British rule. The founders aimed to contest elections to these councils to obstruct British governance from within and push for self-rule (Swaraj). C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were prominent leaders who sought to use constitutional means to achieve political objectives, unlike Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement.

**Q11.** Who was known by the name of "Lokhitvadi"?

- (a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**S11. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh, widely recognized by his pen name Lokhitwadi, was a distinguished Indian activist, thinker, social reformer, and writer hailing from Maharashtra. Born on 18 February 1823, he originally belonged to the Shidhaye family. However, due to the 'Vatan' rights—a privilege that entailed tax collection—the family adopted the surname Deshmukh. His contributions to the Social Reform Movement in Maharashtra have cemented his status as a pivotal figure in the region's history. Lokhitwadi's legacy continued until his passing on 9 October 1892.

**Q12.** Name the commission that came to India in 1928 to reform India's constitutional system.

- (a) Rowlatt Act
- (b) Pits India Act
- (c) Simon Commission
- (d) Partition of Bengal

**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Simon Commission.

The Indian statutory commission also referred to as the Simon Commission was a group of seven members of parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in British India in 1928.

**Information booster-**

- Rowlatt Act: The Rowlatt Act was passed on March 10, 1919, authorizing the government to imprison or confine, without a trial, any person associated with seditious activities.
- Pits India Act: The Pits India Act also known as the East India Companies Act, was passed by the British Parliament in 1784 to correct deficiencies of the Regulations Act of 1773.

• Partition of Bengal: The first partition of Bengal was a territorial reorganization of the Bengal Presidency implemented by the authorities of the British Raj. Announced on 20 July 190 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, and implemented on 1 October 1905.

**Q13.** Which Governor General of India used to write poetry with the name of "Owen Meredith"?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) Lord Canning

**S13. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Robert Bulwer-Lytton was an English statesman and poet (under the pen name Owen Meredith). He served as Viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880, during which time Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. When Lytton was twenty-five years old, he published in London a volume of poems under the name of Owen Meredith.

**Q14.** The Painting of Bodhisattva Padmapani is located at?

- (a) Bagh
- (b) Ellora
- (c) Ajanta
- (d) Badami

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Bodhisattva Padmapani is a mural painting that dates from the late 5th century.

It is located in Cave 1 of the Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra state, India.

Ajanta Caves were carved out of rock cliffs over a period of six centuries and served as a monastic retreat and a place of worship.

The caves were decorated and carved between 200 BCE and 650 CE, with most artworks inspired by the life of the historical Buddha.

The Bodhisattva Padmapani mural is one of the later murals and is regarded as an excellent example of the style of that era.

The mural shows an unprecedented attempt at realism, which was uncharacteristic of Indian painting at that time.

Padmapani is another name for Avalokiteshvara, the bodhisattva of infinite mercy.

The painting is known for its beauty and classical sophistication, reflecting the arts of India's Gupta dynasty.

**Q15.** Which of the following is related with the architecture of Buddhist stupas?

- (a) Gopuram
- (b) Harmika
- (c) Mandapam
- (d) Garbhagriha

**S15. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (b) Harmika.

Harmika is an important architectural feature of a Buddhist stupa. It is the square-shaped railing or platform located at the top of the stupa, representing the abode of the gods. The Harmika often encloses the yasti (a spire or pole), symbolizing the axis of the universe. The design of Buddhist stupas is deeply symbolic, with the stupa itself representing the Buddha's presence and enlightenment.

Harmika is found above the dome of the stupa, from which the umbrella-like structure (chhatra) extends, symbolizing protection and honor.

The stupa is one of the most important and ancient forms of Buddhist architecture, dating back to the time of Emperor Ashoka in India.

**Information Booster:**

- Gopuram: The monumental tower at the entrance of a Hindu temple, commonly found in South Indian temples, especially Dravidian architecture.
- Mandapam: A pillared hall in Hindu temples used for religious ceremonies, not related to Buddhist stupas.
- Garbhagriha: The innermost sanctum of a Hindu temple where the deity's idol is placed, also not related to Buddhist stupas.

**Additional Information:**

- Buddhist Stupa: The stupa symbolizes the Buddha's burial mound and is a key element of Buddhist architecture, containing relics of the Buddha or other revered monks.
- Chhatra: The umbrella-like structure that represents royalty and dignity in the Buddhist context, situated above the Harmika.
- Sanchi Stupa: One of the oldest and most famous Buddhist stupas, located in Madhya Pradesh, India, dating back to the 3rd century BCE.

**Q16.** Which fundamental right has been described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right against Exploitation
- (d) Right to Constitution Remedies

**S16. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, Right to constitutional Remedies.

Right to Constitution Remedies, this right has been described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul of the constitution'. Part III of the constitution provides for legal remedies of the protection of these rights against their violation by the state or other institutions. It entitles the citizens of India to move the Supreme court or High Courts for the enforcement of these rights. The Right to Constitutional Remedies, enshrined in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, empowers individuals to seek legal protection for any violation of their fundamental rights.

- Any citizen of India can use this right.
- Even foreign citizens who are residing in India can use this right in certain circumstances.
- This right can be enforced against the State (including the central government, state governments, and their various departments and agencies).
- In some cases, it can also be used against non-state actors, such as private individuals or companies, when they violate fundamental rights.

**Q17.** The articles 17 & 18 of constitution provide

- (a) economic equality
- (b) social equality
- (c) political equality
- (d) religious equality

**S17. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (b) social equality.

Articles 17 and 18 of the Indian Constitution promote social equality by prohibiting discriminatory practices and titles that foster social inequality.



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**Information Booster:**

- Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. This ensures that individuals cannot be discriminated against based on their caste or social status.
- Article 18 abolishes the practice of conferring titles, except for military or academic distinctions. This prevents the state from granting titles that could create a social hierarchy, ensuring equality among all citizens.
- Untouchability under Article 17 is considered a punishable offense, ensuring strict enforcement of social equality.
- Article 18 ensures that no titles of nobility are granted, safeguarding the democratic principle that all citizens are equal before the law.

**Q18.** Which innovative discussion process is introduced by the Indian parliament to the World Parliamentary systems?

- (a) Question hour
- (b) Zero hour
- (c) Resolutions
- (d) Presidential Speech

**S18. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (b) Zero Hour.

Zero Hour is an innovative discussion process introduced by the Indian Parliament. It refers to the time immediately following the Question Hour, during which Members of Parliament (MPs) can raise matters of urgent public importance without any prior notice. This practice is unique to the Indian parliamentary system and allows MPs to bring attention to critical issues requiring immediate discussion.

Zero Hour is not formally mentioned in the parliamentary rules but has become an essential feature of the functioning of the Indian Parliament.

It starts around 12 PM, hence the name "Zero Hour."

It provides flexibility for MPs to address matters that arise suddenly and are of national importance.

**Information Booster:**

- Question Hour: The first hour of a parliamentary sitting where MPs can ask questions to ministers about various government policies and issues.
- Resolutions: Formal motions or decisions adopted by a legislative body on various matters.
- Presidential Speech: The speech delivered by the President of India at the commencement of the Parliament's first session of the year, outlining the government's agenda.

**Additional Information:**

- Zero Hour's Significance: Zero Hour has become an essential tool for MPs to voice concerns without the restrictions of giving advance notice, thereby increasing the accountability of the executive to the legislature.
- Origin: Zero Hour was introduced in the early 1960s and gradually became a key part of parliamentary proceedings.
- Parliamentary Flexibility: Zero Hour offers a dynamic approach compared to other formal parliamentary processes, making it a flexible tool for real-time discussions.

**Q19.** The Supreme Court of India offers advice to the President on matters of Legal, Public or Constitutional importance based on

- (a) Article-148
- (b) Article-129
- (c) Article-147
- (d) Article-143

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**S19. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (d) Article 143 of the Constitution of India.

Article 143 empowers the President of India to seek advisory opinions from the Supreme Court on matters of law or public importance. The President can refer any legal or factual question that has arisen or is likely to arise, and the Supreme Court provides an opinion, although it is non-binding.

- Article 143 facilitates clarification on significant constitutional issues and helps the President in decision-making without waiting for an actual case to arise in court.
- This provision maintains a balance of power between the judiciary and the executive, allowing legal guidance without full-fledged litigation.
- Historically, it has been used in important matters like the Berubari Union case and the Babri Masjid dispute.
- Article 143 enables the executive to address issues in areas like constitutional interpretation, public importance, or disputes between states and the Union.
- While the Supreme Court's opinion is advisory, it is highly respected and followed in most cases to ensure legal clarity and governance efficiency.

**Information Booster:**

- Article 72: Gives the President the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remission of punishment in certain cases, including death sentences.
- Article 123: Allows the President to promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session, giving the executive temporary legislative power.
- Article 74: Stipulates that the President must act based on the advice of the Council of Ministers, ensuring that executive actions align with the government's policy.
- Article 53: Designates the President as the
- Article 148: Concerns the appointment and role of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
- Article 129: Declares the Supreme Court as a court of record, with the power to punish for contempt of court.
- Article 147: Provides definitions for the interpretation of the Constitution, particularly the legal term "law."
- Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces

**Q20.** According to Indian Constitution, Which of the following fundamental rights is not available to non-citizens of India?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
- (c) Protection of life and personal liberty
- (d) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

**S20. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30 are available only to citizens of India.

Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, caste, sex or place of birth

Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

Article 19 – Protection of six rights regarding freedom of :

- speech and expression
- assembly
- association
- movement
- residence
- profession

Article 29 – Protection of language, script, and culture of minorities

Article 30 – Right of the minority to establish and administer educational institutions.

The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 14, 20, 21, 21A, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 are available to all persons whether citizens or foreigners.

**Q21.** Golden Quadrilateral Project of India joins?

- (a) Delhi- Mumbai- Chennai-Kolkata
- (b) Delhi- Jhansi-Bengaluru-Kashmir
- (c) Srinagar-Delhi- Kanpur-Kolkata
- (d) Porbandar-Bengaluru-Kolkata-Kanpur

**S21. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) is a national highway network that connects the four major cities of India: Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Chennai. The GQ is the largest highway project in India and the fifth longest highway in the world

**Q22.** How many banks were nationalized in India in 1980?

- (a) 4
- (b) 6
- (c) 14
- (d) 20

**S22. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** In 1980, the Government of India nationalized six commercial banks:

- Vijaya Bank Limited
- Punjab and Sind Bank Limited
- Oriental Bank of Commerce Limited
- New Bank of India Limited
- Corporation Bank Limited
- Andhra Bank Limited

**Q23.** The Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) of RBI include which of the following?

1. Foreign Currency Assets (FCA)
2. Gold
3. Special Drawing Rights (SDR)
4. Reserve Tranche Position

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2, 3 and 4
- (c) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All of the above

**S23. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) includes all listed components:

**Foreign Currency Assets (FCA):** Foreign Currency Assets are the largest component of India's FER. They include foreign currencies held by the RBI in the form of deposits with other central banks and foreign securities like Treasury Bills, Government Bonds, etc.

**Gold:** The RBI holds a significant amount of gold as part of its FER. Gold is considered a safe and liquid asset, and it serves as a hedge against currency fluctuations and economic uncertainties.

**Special Drawing Rights (SDR):** SDRs are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They are allocated to member countries in proportion to their quota in the IMF. SDRs can be exchanged for freely usable currencies and serve as a supplementary source of foreign exchange reserves.

**Reserve Tranche Position:** The Reserve Tranche Position represents the reserve assets that a member country can draw from the IMF. It is calculated as the difference between the quota assigned to a country and the IMF's holdings of that country's currency.

**Q24.** What is the main environmental impact of deforestation?

- (a) Increased agricultural production
- (b) Loss of biodiversity
- (c) Improved air quality
- (d) Enhanced water retention in soil

**S24. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (b) Loss of biodiversity.

- Deforestation leads to the destruction of natural habitats, which are home to a wide variety of plant and animal species. This loss of habitat is a major cause of the decline in biodiversity.
- Many species that are endemic to forest ecosystems are unable to survive when their habitats are destroyed or fragmented, leading to their extinction.
- In addition to the loss of species, deforestation also disrupts ecosystem services such as water regulation, carbon storage, and soil conservation.

**Information Booster:**

**Soil Erosion:**

- Deforestation increases the risk of soil erosion, as tree roots that help hold the soil in place are removed. This can lead to the loss of fertile topsoil and reduced agricultural productivity.

**Climate Change:**

- Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. Deforestation releases this stored carbon back into the atmosphere, contributing to global warming.

**Reforestation:**

- Reforestation involves planting trees in deforested areas to restore ecosystems, sequester carbon, and conserve biodiversity.

**Q25.** Which of the following human-caused global environmental issues poses the greatest threat to biodiversity?

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Climate change
- (c) Water pollution
- (d) Land use change

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Climate change is a global environmental issue caused by human activity, specifically the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from sources such as transportation, industry, and agriculture. Climate change can have significant impacts on ecosystems, human health, and the global economy, including more frequent and severe natural disasters, rising sea levels, and food and water scarcity. To reduce the impact of climate change, it's important to promote alternative energy sources, improve energy efficiency, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through international cooperation and policy measures



**Q26.** What is TKO in boxing?

- (a) Technical Knock Out
- (b) Time Kick Out
- (c) Technical Knowledge
- (d) Teeth Knock Out

**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (a) Technical Knock Out.

In boxing, a Technical Knock Out (TKO) occurs when a referee, a ringside doctor, or the fighter's corner decides that a boxer is no longer fit to continue the fight due to injury, inability to defend themselves, or if continuing the match poses a serious threat to their safety. The fight is stopped before the scheduled number of rounds is completed, and the opponent is declared the winner.

A TKO is different from a regular knockout (KO), where the fighter is rendered unconscious or unable to get up after being knocked down.

It typically happens when the referee sees that one fighter is taking too much damage and is unable to defend themselves properly.

TKOs are common in boxing, mixed martial arts (MMA), and other combat sports.

**Information Booster:**

- Knock Out (KO): This occurs when a fighter is knocked down and unable to get back on their feet within the referee's count of 10.
- Ring Doctor: A medical professional who can stop the fight if they deem it unsafe for the injured fighter to continue.
- Referee's Role: The referee is responsible for ensuring the safety of the fighters and has the authority to stop the match when needed.

**Additional Information:**

- Standing Eight Count: In some boxing matches, the referee may issue a standing eight count to a fighter who is still on their feet but is taking severe punishment. This gives the referee time to assess the fighter's condition.
- Corner Stoppage: A boxer's coach or corner can throw in the towel to stop the fight if they feel their fighter is at risk of serious injury.
- Unified Rules of Boxing: The governing rules that dictate when a fight should be stopped for a TKO or KO are part of the regulations of boxing commissions worldwide.

**Q27.** Pommel Horse, Roman Rings, Vaulting Table are few terms which are related to\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Riding
- (c) Gymnastics
- (d) Polo

**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The answer is (c) Gymnastics.

Pommel horse, Roman rings, and vaulting table are all apparatuses used in gymnastics. Pommel horse is a padded rectangular or cylindrical form with two pommels on the top, which is used for swinging and balancing feats. Roman rings are two suspended rings that are used for swinging, hanging, and acrobatics. Vaulting table is a flat, large, and cushioned surface that is used for vaulting. These apparatuses are not used in any other sport, so the answer is (c).

**Q28.** What is the name of the European Space Agency's (ESA) mission launched by ISRO on December 5, 2024?

- (a) Proba-1
- (b) Proba-3
- (c) Chandrayaan-1
- (d) Aditya-L1

**S28. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Correct Answer: (b) Proba-3

- On December 5, 2024, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched the European Space Agency's (ESA) Proba-3 mission.
- This mission comprises two satellites designed to perform high-precision formation flying to create artificial solar eclipses, enabling detailed studies of the Sun's corona
- The launch was conducted using ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-XL) from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, India.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Proba-1: Launched in 2001, Proba-1 is an ESA technology demonstration satellite that continues to provide Earth observation data
- Chandrayaan-1: India's first lunar probe, launched by ISRO in 2008, which made significant discoveries, including the presence of water molecules on the Moon.
- Aditya-L1: An upcoming ISRO mission aimed at studying the Sun, particularly the solar corona, expected to be launched in the near future.

**Q29.** Pathans in North-West India organised the society of Khudai Khidmatgars, popularly known as Red Shirt, under whose leadership.

- (a) Muhammad Ali
- (b) MA Ansar
- (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (d) Hasrat Mohani

**S29. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

- The Khudai Khidmatgars, popularly known as the Red Shirts, were organized in North-West India under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, fondly known as "Frontier Gandhi," founded the Khudai Khidmatgars in 1929. This non-violent movement aimed to promote social justice, fight against British colonialism, and improve the lives of the Pashtun people in North-West India.
- Due to his identical ideologies and close friendship with Mahatma Gandhi, Khan was nicknamed Sarhadi Gandhi by his close associate Amir Chand Bombwal.
- The members of the movement wore red shirts, hence their popular name.
- The Ali Brothers (Maulana Mohammed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali), Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani were the leaders of the Khilafat Movement.

**Q30.** Sher Shah Suri established the 'Second Afghan Empire' after defeating -

- (a) Ibrahim Lodi
- (b) Bakhtiyar Khilji
- (c) Rana Sanga
- (d) Humayun

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**S30. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Sher Shah Suri established the Second Afghan Empire after defeating Humayun at the Battle of Chausa (1539) and the Battle of Kannauj (1540). These victories resulted in the temporary collapse of the Mughal Empire and the rise of Sher Shah Suri's rule, which is remembered for administrative and military reforms.

**Information Booster**

- Sher Shah's victory at Chausa gave him the control of Bengal and Bihar.
- At the Battle of Kannauj, Humayun was decisively defeated and fled to Persia.
- Sher Shah's empire included most of northern and central India.
- His most notable achievements include the construction of the Grand Trunk Road, introduction of an efficient revenue system, and issuance of the Rupiya, the precursor to modern Indian currency.
- He ruled from 1540 to 1545 and laid the groundwork for administrative reforms later adopted by the Mughals.
- His untimely death in 1545 during the siege of Kalinjar Fort ended his brief but impactful reign.

**Additional Information**

- (a) Ibrahim Lodi: Defeated by Babur at the First Battle of Panipat (1526), marking the beginning of Mughal rule.
- (b) Bakhtiyar Khilji: Known for conquering Bengal in the 12th century but unrelated to Sher Shah.
- (c) Rana Sanga: Defeated by Babur at the Battle of Khanwa (1527).



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