

# RRB Non-Technical Popular Categories (NTPC) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. What does SLR stand for in banking?**
  - A. Systemic Liquidity Ratio**
  - B. Statutory Liquidity Ratio**
  - C. Standard Liquidity Ratio**
  - D. Special Liquidity Ratio**
  
- 2. The national animal of Nepal is which of the following?**
  - A. Tiger**
  - B. Cow**
  - C. Yak**
  - D. Elephant**
  
- 3. Who built the Charminar in Hyderabad?**
  - A. Shah Jahan**
  - B. Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah**
  - C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
  - D. Tipu Sultan**
  
- 4. In 1955, Imperial Bank of India was renamed to which bank?**
  - A. Punjab National Bank**
  - B. Bank of Baroda**
  - C. State Bank of India**
  - D. Canara Bank**
  
- 5. G. S. Laxmi is India's first woman ICC referee. Which milestone does this represent?**
  - A. First woman captain**
  - B. First woman ICC referee**
  - C. First woman coach**
  - D. First woman umpire**
  
- 6. R. K. Laxman is best known as a what?**
  - A. Poet**
  - B. Cartoonist**
  - C. Painter**
  - D. Musician**

- 7. Hadappa site digging was done by whom?**
- A. Dayaram Sahni**
  - B. B. R. Ambedkar**
  - C. Rabindranath Tagore**
  - D. Mahatma Gandhi**
- 8. In Vidha Parishad, which article number is cited?**
- A. Article 159**
  - B. Article 169**
  - C. Article 179**
  - D. Article 189**
- 9. Chandragupta Maurya's Guru's name?**
- A. Chanakya**
  - B. Vishnagupta**
  - C. Kautilya**
  - D. Aryabhata**
- 10. The IMF and World Bank are headquartered in which city?**
- A. Washington DC**
  - B. New York**
  - C. London**
  - D. Tokyo**

## Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does SLR stand for in banking?

- A. Systemic Liquidity Ratio
- B. Statutory Liquidity Ratio**
- C. Standard Liquidity Ratio
- D. Special Liquidity Ratio

SLR refers to a regulatory requirement that banks must hold a minimum portion of their net demand and time liabilities in liquid assets. This ensures they have readily available funds to meet withdrawals and other short-term obligations, helping maintain financial stability. The term itself—Statutory Liquidity Ratio—reflects that it is a statutory mandate set by the central bank and enforced as part of the banking regulations. Liquid assets typically include cash, gold, and high-quality government securities that can be quickly converted to cash. This is different from the Cash Reserve Ratio, which focuses on reserves kept with the central bank. The other phrases listed don't correspond to a formal regulatory standard in banking, so the established term is the correct one.

## 2. The national animal of Nepal is which of the following?

- A. Tiger
- B. Cow**
- C. Yak
- D. Elephant

National symbols reflect the values a country wants to honor publicly. In Nepal, the cow is revered in Hindu tradition and seen as sacred and auspicious, which is why it is recognized as the national animal. This pairing of cultural meaning with formal designation makes the cow the best fit as Nepal's emblem. The other animals, while important in the region for various reasons, do not hold the same official national-symbol status for Nepal: the tiger is more closely associated with other countries' symbolism, the yak is a practical and iconic animal of Nepal's highlands but not a national emblem, and the elephant has cultural significance elsewhere but is not Nepal's national symbol.

## 3. Who built the Charminar in Hyderabad?

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah**
- C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- D. Tipu Sultan

Charminar was built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the founder and fifth sultan of the Qutb Shahi dynasty who established Hyderabad in the late 16th century. Around 1591, he ordered the construction at the heart of the new city, creating a grand public landmark and gateway to the old city. The four tall minarets give it its name and distinctive look, making it a defining symbol of Hyderabad. The other figures listed are linked to different places or epochs—Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal, Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan, and Tipu Sultan is associated with Mysore—so the builder of Charminar is Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah.

4. In 1955, Imperial Bank of India was renamed to which bank?

- A. Punjab National Bank
- B. Bank of Baroda
- C. State Bank of India**
- D. Canara Bank

In India's banking history, a major shift happened when the government took a stronger role in the sector. The Imperial Bank of India, formed in 1921 by merging the three Presidency Banks (Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras), came under government oversight after independence. In 1955, with the State Bank of India Act, the government renamed it to reflect its new public-sector status and national scope, making it the State Bank of India. This change happened from 1 July 1955, signaling the creation of the country's flagship government-owned bank with a nationwide network. The other banks listed are distinct institutions and were not renamed at that time.

5. G. S. Laxmi is India's first woman ICC referee. Which milestone does this represent?

- A. First woman captain
- B. First woman ICC referee**
- C. First woman coach
- D. First woman umpire

This milestone is about breaking gender barriers in cricket officiating at the international level. A referee appointed by the ICC oversees the conduct of international matches, handling rules enforcement and disciplinary matters, a distinct role from on-field umpires, coaches, or captains. G. S. Laxmi becoming India's first woman ICC referee shows a pioneering step for Indian women in the highest tier of cricket administration. It's not about leading a team as captain, coaching players, or standing as an on-field umpire; it's about being the first Indian woman to be recognized in the international officiating cadre.

6. R. K. Laxman is best known as a what?

- A. Poet
- B. Cartoonist**
- C. Painter
- D. Musician

R. K. Laxman is known for his work as a cartoonist, using simple, expressive line drawings to offer sharp, humane observations about Indian life. He created the iconic Common Man, a quiet, everyman figure who highlighted social and political nuances in society. His cartoons graced The Times of India and other publications for decades, making his lasting fame come from cartooning rather than poetry, painting, or music.

## 7. Hadappa site digging was done by whom?

- A. Dayaram Sahni**
- B. B. R. Ambedkar**
- C. Rabindranath Tagore**
- D. Mahatma Gandhi**

Harappa, a major site of the Indus Valley Civilization, was first excavated by Daya Ram Sahni of the Archaeological Survey of India in the early 1920s. His meticulous digging at Harappa revealed artifacts, seals, and evidence of urban planning that showed this was a sophisticated Bronze Age culture, reshaping our understanding of ancient South Asia. This work established Harappa as a key urban center of the Indus Valley Civilization, alongside Mohenjo-daro. The other individuals listed were prominent in fields like law and social reform, literature, and politics, not archaeology, so they did not conduct this dig.

## 8. In Vidha Parishad, which article number is cited?

- A. Article 159**
- B. Article 169**
- C. Article 179**
- D. Article 189**

Vidhan Parishad refers to the Legislative Council, the upper house in states that have one. The number that specifically governs the creation or abolition of a state's Legislative Council is Article 169. This article lays out the procedure: a resolution passed by the State Legislative Assembly with a strong majority, followed by Parliament enacting the law to create or abolish the council. So the cited article for Vidhan Parishad is 169. The other article numbers cover different provisions of the Constitution and do not pertain to the creation or abolition of a Legislative Council.

## 9. Chandragupta Maurya's Guru's name?

- A. Chanakya**
- B. Vishnugupta**
- C. Kautilya**
- D. Aryabhata**

Chandragupta Maurya's mentor was Chanakya, a renowned scholar, economist, and strategist who played a key role in uniting northern India and establishing the Maurya Empire. He guided Chandragupta in overthrowing the Nanda dynasty and laying the foundations of centralized rule. Chanakya is also known by other names from ancient sources, such as Kautilya and Vishnugupta, but the name most widely recognized in history and used in everyday references is Chanakya. Aryabhata, by contrast, was a later Indian mathematician and astronomer, not Chandragupta's guru. So the best-known name for the guru is Chanakya.

**10. The IMF and World Bank are headquartered in which city?**

**A. Washington DC**

**B. New York**

**C. London**

**D. Tokyo**

Understanding where major international financial institutions are headquartered helps you recall important factual details. Both the IMF and the World Bank are based in Washington, DC. This stems from their origins around the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and subsequent establishment of their seats in the U.S. capital, which has made Washington the central hub for these institutions. The other cities listed are prominent global centers for different reasons—New York hosts the United Nations, London and Tokyo are major financial centers—but they are not the headquarters for these two organizations. So Washington, DC is the correct location.

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## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://rrbntpc.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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