

RRB NON-TECHNICAL POPULAR CATEGORIES (NTPC) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Where is the headquarters of the ILO located?**
 - A. London
 - B. Geneva
 - C. New York
 - D. Paris
- 2. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established to replace which agreement?**
 - A. IMF
 - B. GATT
 - C. UNCTAD
 - D. World Bank
- 3. Which country has the world's largest natural gas reserves?**
 - A. Iran
 - B. Qatar
 - C. Russia
 - D. United States
- 4. Which ocean hosts the deepest point on Earth according to the material?**
 - A. Pacific Ocean
 - B. Atlantic Ocean
 - C. Indian Ocean
 - D. Arctic Ocean
- 5. Charminar was constructed under the reign of which ruler?**
 - A. Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah
 - B. Aurangzeb
 - C. Shah Jahan
 - D. Tipu Sultan
- 6. The National Skill Development Program started in which year?**
 - A. 2020
 - B. 2010
 - C. 2018
 - D. in 2015

7. Full-Form of FTP?

- A. File Transfer Procedure
- B. File Transmission Protocol
- C. File Transfer Protocol
- D. Fiber Transfer Protocol

8. What is the height of K2 in meters?

- A. 8,848 meters
- B. 7,926 meters
- C. 8,300 meters
- D. 8,611 meters

9. Who was awarded the Gandhi Peace Prize in 2018?

- A. Kailash Satyarthi
- B. Aung San Suu Kyi
- C. Yohei Sasakawa
- D. Dalai Lama

10. When and where was the C++ programming language first developed?

- A. 1972 by Dennis Ritchie (Bell Labs of AT&T U.S.A)
- B. 1991 by Linus Torvalds
- C. 1985 by Anders Hejlsberg
- D. 1980 by Bjarne Stroustrup (Bell Laboratories of AT&T U.S.A)

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where is the headquarters of the ILO located?

- A. London
- B. Geneva**
- C. New York
- D. Paris

Understanding where a global organization is headquartered helps you see where its main decisions, conferences, and staff are centered. The ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations focused on labor standards and rights, has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. This has been its base since the early days after World War I, when it joined the League of Nations, and it continued as the UN system expanded. Geneva hosts many international bodies, which makes it a natural hub for negotiations, standard-setting, and technical cooperation. The other cities—London, New York, and Paris—are important centers for other major institutions, but the ILO's central seat is in Geneva.

2. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established to replace which agreement?

- A. IMF
- B. GATT**
- C. UNCTAD
- D. World Bank

The main idea here is identifying which agreement the World Trade Organization was created to replace. The WTO took over the multilateral trade rules from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, after the Uruguay Round, with the Marrakesh Agreement formalizing the transition in the mid-1990s. GATT began in 1947 as a framework to reduce tariffs and regulate trade in goods. The WTO expanded on that by covering not just goods but also services and intellectual property, building a more comprehensive system. The other options are different international institutions with distinct roles: the IMF handles monetary cooperation and financial stability, UNCTAD focuses on trade and development, and the World Bank provides development financing. Thus, the agreement the WTO replaced is GATT.

3. Which country has the world's largest natural gas reserves?

- A. Iran
- B. Qatar
- C. Russia**
- D. United States

Natural gas reserves are the amount of gas that can be recovered with current technology and economic conditions, i.e., proven reserves. By this measure, Russia has the largest proven natural gas reserves, thanks to massive fields in Western Siberia and other regions that have supported long-term, large-scale production. Iran and Qatar are also tremendously rich in gas—Iran with huge onshore and offshore fields and Qatar with the vast North Field—but their total proven volumes are not larger than Russia's. The United States has significant reserves too, especially from shale, but not more than Russia. So the best answer reflects Russia's position as the country with the largest proven natural gas reserves.

4. Which ocean hosts the deepest point on Earth according to the material?

A. Pacific Ocean

B. Atlantic Ocean

C. Indian Ocean

D. Arctic Ocean

Deepest points on Earth occur in ocean trenches where one tectonic plate sinks beneath another. The deepest location is in the Mariana Trench, located in the western Pacific Ocean, at the Challenger Deep. The Pacific hosts the greatest depths overall because many subduction zones line its margins, forming trenches that reach farther down than those in other oceans. In the Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic Oceans, the deepest trenches exist but reach shallower depths due to different tectonic configurations and activity.

5. Charminar was constructed under the reign of which ruler?

A. Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah

B. Aurangzeb

C. Shah Jahan

D. Tipu Sultan

Charminar was put up to mark the founding of Hyderabad by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, around 1591. This era was about establishing a new capital in the Golconda region, and the monument became a symbol of the city. The other figures listed belong to different times and places: Aurangzeb was a Mughal emperor who ruled later; Shah Jahan is known for the Taj Mahal; Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Mysore in the 18th century. So the builder tied to Charminar is Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah.

6. The National Skill Development Program started in which year?

A. 2020

B. 2010

C. 2018

D. in 2015

The key idea here is recognizing when the National Skill Development Programme was launched as part of a major push to build a skilled workforce. In 2015, the government rolled out Skill India and established the National Skill Development Mission to coordinate and scale up training across the country. This brought together various schemes and partners under a unified framework, aiming to train a large number of youth and improve employability. The other years don't align with that broad policy rollout, so they don't reflect the start of this programme.

7. Full-Form of FTP?

- A. File Transfer Procedure
- B. File Transmission Protocol
- C. File Transfer Protocol**
- D. Fiber Transfer Protocol

FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol, a standard network protocol used to move files between a client and a server. The word "protocol" signals a defined set of rules for communication, including how to login, list directories, and transfer files, typically over TCP with a control connection on port 21 and a data connection on port 20 (active mode) or a range of ports (passive mode). The other phrases—File Transmission Protocol, File Transfer Procedure, and Fiber Transfer Protocol—don't reflect the established networking term, so they're not correct.

8. What is the height of K2 in meters?

- A. 8,848 meters
- B. 7,926 meters
- C. 8,300 meters
- D. 8,611 meters**

Height is measured above mean sea level, and K2's measurement comes from multiple surveys and GPS data collected by mountaineering expeditions. The widely accepted figure is 8,611 meters, which places K2 as the second-highest summit after Mount Everest (8,848 meters). Measurements can vary a few meters due to snow, ice, and geological changes, but 8,611 meters remains the standard reference. So, the height of K2 is 8,611 meters.

9. Who was awarded the Gandhi Peace Prize in 2018?

- A. Kailash Satyarthi
- B. Aung San Suu Kyi
- C. Yohei Sasakawa**
- D. Dalai Lama

The Gandhi Peace Prize honors individuals or institutions for contributing to Gandhian ideals of non-violence, peace, and social upliftment around the world. In 2018 the award went to Yohei Sasakawa, who chairs the Nippon Foundation and has dedicated decades to humanitarian work, including leading global efforts to eliminate leprosy and promote health and human rights. His sustained, action-oriented work across nations embodies the practical application of Gandhi's principles in pursuit of peaceful, inclusive progress, which is why he was chosen that year. While other prominent figures are celebrated for their own achievements and awards, the 2018 Gandhi Peace Prize specifically recognized Sasakawa for his ongoing peace-focused humanitarian leadership.

10. When and where was the C++ programming language first developed?

- A. 1972 by Dennis Ritchie (Bell Labs of AT&T U.S.A)
- B. 1991 by Linus Torvalds
- C. 1985 by Anders Hejlsberg
- D. 1980 by Bjarne Stroustrup (Bell Laboratories of AT&T U.S.A)**

C++ began as an extension of the C language to add object-oriented features, and it was developed starting around 1980 by Bjarne Stroustrup at Bell Laboratories (AT&T) in the United States. He originally called it C with Classes, aiming to combine C's performance with new programming abstractions, and the language later evolved into C++. This makes the development year and place described in that option the best match, since the other figures were associated with different projects: Dennis Ritchie created C in the 1970s at Bell Labs, Linus Torvalds started the Linux project in 1991, and Anders Hejlsberg worked on languages like Turbo Pascal and later C#.

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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.

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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