AILET

Practice General Knowledge Questions for CLAT 2022

Indrasish Majumder · 18 May 2022

With the clock ticking for CLAT 2022, now is the time to pull up your socks and start revising vigorously. Attempt the following practice general knowledge questions for CLAT.

Read the passage and answer the questions :-

Passage 1:

The Indian Navy (IN) has begun evaluating its long-standing requirement for multi-role carrier-borne fighters (MRCBF), with the *X* fighter demonstrating its capabilities at its ShoreBased Test Facility (SBTF) in Goa. Official sources said that over the next few days, the IN will assess the twin-engine *X*'s ability to undertake short take-off but arrested recovery (STOBAR) flights and other related operational parameters at the SBTF's 283-metre mock-up ski jump at INS Hansa.

The Navy's objective is to assess whether the fighter *X* would be capable of operating from *Y*, its 37,500-tonne STOBAR indigenous aircraft carrier that began its third round of sea trials over the weekend and is scheduled for commissioning in August, on India's 75th Independence Day. The naval fighter demonstration was aimed at meeting the IN's January 2017 requirement for 57MRCBF in flyaway condition, a number which naval sources said could be reduced to 36 due to budgetary constraints.

In pursuit of this procurement, the IN also plans on reviewing Boeing'sF/A-18 Block III Super Hornet dual-engine fighters performance at the SBTF in March, as an alternative to the relatively lighter and smaller air-framed *X*.

The French and US maritime combat aircraft were two of four such fighter types that had responded to the IN's request for information (RfI) for 57 platforms dispatched five years ago.The other two included Saab of Sweden's single-engine, under-development Gripen Maritime fighter and Russian Aircraft Corporation's MiG-29K/KUB's, which are presently in service with the IN.

Both the latter fighters are not in contention for the IN's MRCBF tender, naval sources indicated: Gripen Maritime is yet to be operationalised, while the MiG-29K/KUBs confront a questionable operational service record with the IN.

Source: https://thewire.in/security/indian-navy-***-evaluation

QUESTIONS

1. Identify the twin-engine fighter aircraft, X.

a) Mig-29K

b) HALTejas

c) Saab Gripen

d) Rafale-M

1. Identify India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier.

a) INS Vikramaditya

b) INS Viraat

c) INS Vikrant

d) INS Vishal

1. Y, undergoing trials now, has been built by one of the largest ship-building facilities in India. Name this facility.

a) Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Kochi

b) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, Visakhapatnam

c) Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers, Kolkata

d) Mazagon Dock Ltd, Mumbai

1. India has quietly launched its third Z class nuclear-powered missile submarine at the secretive Ship Building Centre (SCB) in Visakhapatnam. These vessels are classified as 'strategic strike nuclear submarines'. Name the submarine class Z.

a) Aaghat Class

b) Shakti Class

c) Samudra Class

d) Arihant Class

1. Which of the following countries approved purchase of India's BrahMos missile?

a) Greece

b) Philippines

c) Malaysia

d) Armenia

Answers:

1. (d)

Information: Rafale-M is the naval variant of the French fighter jet Dassault Rafale. In December 2016, the Navy announced that the HAL Tejas was overweight for carrier operations, and other alternatives would be looked at. The Navy intially settled with MiG-29K as the primary aircraft for the IAC-1.

In late January 2017, the Indian Navy released an international Request For Information (RFI) for 57 "Multi-Role Carrier Borne Fighters". The main contest was between the Boeing F/A-18E/F Super Hornet and the Dassault Rafale-M. Both these aircraft are operable on INS Vikrant and INS Vikramaditya. On 6 January 2022, The Indian Navy started testing the Rafale-M for operations from INS Vikrant at the shore-based test facility at INS Hansa in Goa.

2. (c)

Information: INS Vikrant, also known as Indigenous Aircraft Carrier 1 (IAC-1), is an aircraft carrier constructed by the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) for the Indian Navy. It is the first aircraft carrier to be built in India. It is named 'Vikrant' as a tribute to India's first aircraft carrier, Vikrant (R11). The name Vikrant (Sanskrit vikrānta, literally "stepping beyond") means "courageous".

The motto of the ship is "Jayema Saṁ Yudhi Spṛdhaḥ", which is taken from Rigveda and means "I defeat those who fight against me". INS Vikrant shall be India's second Aircraft Carrier in active

service, along with INS Vikramaditya. (INS Viraat and INS Vikrant (R11) have been retired in 2017 and 1990 respectively)

3. (a)

Information: Cochin Shipyard Ltd (CSL) is one of the largest shipbuilding and maintenance facility in India. It is part of a line of maritime-related facilities in the port-city of Kochi, in the state of Kerala, India. Presently it is building the first indigenous aircraft carriers for the Indian Navy, the INS Vikrant. The shipyard started offering ship repair services in 1982 and has undertaken upgrades and repairs for all types of ships including ships for the oil exploration industry as well as scheduled maintenance and life extension for ships. It has performed major overhauls for the aircraft carrier, INS Viraat. It has also performed major overhauls for the aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya two times on 2016 and 2018 respectively.

4. (d)

Information: The Arihant-class (Sanskrit for Slayer of Enemies) is a class of Indian nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines being built for the Indian Navy. They were developed under the ₹90,000 crore (US$12 billion) Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV) project to design and build nuclear-powered submarines. These vessels are classified as ‘strategic strike nuclear submarines’ by India.

The lead vessel of the class, INS Arihant was launched in 2009, and after extensive sea trials, was confirmed to be commissioned in August 2016. Arihant holds the distinction of being the first ballistic missile submarine to have been built by a country other than one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

5. (b)

Information: Philippines’ Department of National Defence Thursday published a ‘Notice of Award’ asking BrahMos, an Indo-Russian joint venture, to sign the contract. This will be the first export of this missile. In November, Chinese coast guard ships blocked and used water cannons on two Philippines supply boats heading to a disputed shoal occupied by Filipino marines in the South China Sea.

India-Russia joint venture BrahMos will boost Philippines’ defence against Chinese aggression. Contract is for shore-based variant of anti-ship cruise missile, with 290 km range.

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