

General Awareness for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Chinook winds are föhn winds in the interior West of North America, where the Canadian Prairies and Great Plains meet various mountain ranges, although the original usage is in reference to wet, warm coastal winds in the Pacific Northwest.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The magpie robin is the national bird of Bangladesh, where it is common and known as the doyel or doel.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. The movement of air from one region to the other creates Winds.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sarvodaya is Gandhiji's most important socio-political movement. It implies Universal uplift or welfare of all as the meaning of Sarvodaya. By Sarvodaya, Gandhiji want the birth of new society based on ethical values.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India appointed Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The concept of passive resistance was highlighted by Aurobindo Ghosh.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Badruddin Tyabji was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President and first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress and as elected for it in year 1887.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by V D Savarkar. It began on May 10, 1857.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. In his speech at Mumbai's Gowalia Tank, Gandhiji called the nation to 'Do or Die' in his speech.



S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lord William Bentinck decided to make English as the medium of instruction according to the recommendations of Macaulay.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. M1 is the money supply that includes physical currency and coin, demand deposits, traveler's checks, other checkable deposits and negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts. The most liquid portions of the money supply are measured by M1 because it contains currency and assets that can be quickly converted to cash.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Aruna asaf Ali was a freedom fighter and is widely remembered for hoisting the Congress flag at Bombay during the Quit India Movement. She is known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cripps Mission was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi's remark, 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank' is regarding the proposals of cripps mission.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. The source of the Godavari River is situated near Trimbak in Nashik District of Maharashtra. After setting off, the river runs towards the east, traversing the Deccan Plateau. In the end, the river empties into the Bay of Bengal at Narasapuram in West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhopal is a city in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It's one of India's greenest cities. It is not situated on bank of any river.



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S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India and one of the highest in the world. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Hickey's Bengal Gazette was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi built Sabarmati Ashram.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates, extremists and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916.

S25. Ans.(c)

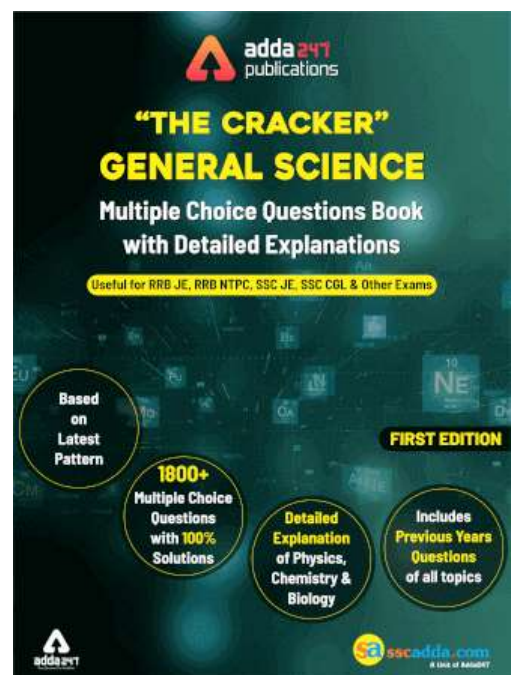
Sol. The combined water stream of Ganga and Brahmaputra known Meghna.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cardamom Hills is situated in the southernmost part of India

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in 7 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.



S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kolleru Lake is located in Andhra Pradesh.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Members of legislative assembly is full form of MLA in Indian Legislative Assembly.



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