

General Awareness Mega Quiz for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. French economist Leon Walras in his pioneering work Elements of Pure Economics in 1874 gave General Equilibrium theory. It attempts to explain the behavior of supply, demand, and prices in a whole economy with several or many interacting markets, by seeking to prove that the interaction of demand and supply will result in an overall general equilibrium.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the value of all final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of the country over one year period.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori, about 16 kms from Lucknow, on 9 August 1925. According to plan, a running train at Kakori on the Lucknow-Saharanpur section should be looted. The Railway was carrying the Government chest and it was plundered successfully by 10 HRA revolutionaries.

S4. Ans.(a)

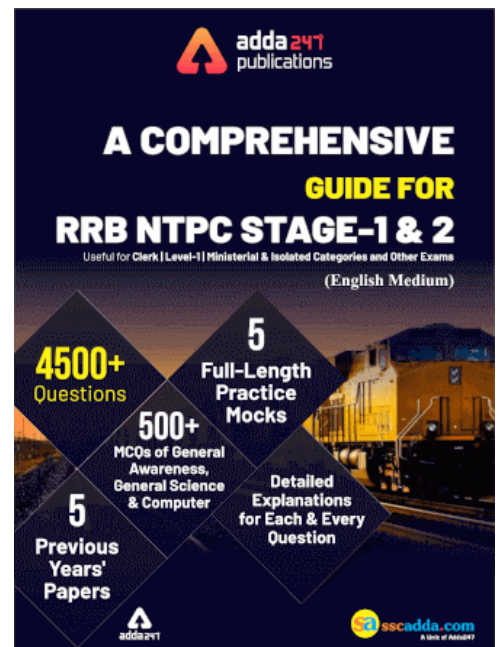
Sol. Malthusian theory of population states that -“By nature human food increases in a slow arithmetical ratio; man himself increases in a quick geometrical ratio unless want and vice stop him. The increase in numbers is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence Population invariably increases when the means of subsistence increase, unless prevented by powerful and obvious checks”.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. A valley formed by flowing water, is usually V-shaped. The exact shape will depend on the characteristics of the stream flowing through it. Valley deepening is characteristic of youthful stage of river.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Forty-second amendment) Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency. Preamble was first time amended by 42nd Amendment Act. It changed the description of India in Preamble from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".



S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. As per Article 108 of Constitution, a Joint session of Parliament can be summoned which is presided by lok sabha speaker.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sayyid dynasty, rulers of Delhi sultanate (c. 1414–21) are successors of the Tughluq dynasty until displaced by the Afghan Lodis. This family claimed to be Sayyids, or descendants of the Prophet Muhammad.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed of sand-size grains of mineral, rock, or organic material.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. E.G Otis invented the first Elevator(lift). He introduced the safety elevator, which prevented the fall of the cab if the cable broke.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and is primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Edicts of Ashoka are in total 33 inscriptions written on the Pillars, boulders and cave walls of Mauryan Period, during the reign of the Emperor Ashok that are dispersed throughout the Indian Sub-continent covering India, Pakistan and Nepal. Information related to life story of Ashoka, Internal Policy and Foreign policy was found in inscriptions.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The wheel (circle) in Sarnath Pillar indicates Progress.

S14. Ans.(b)

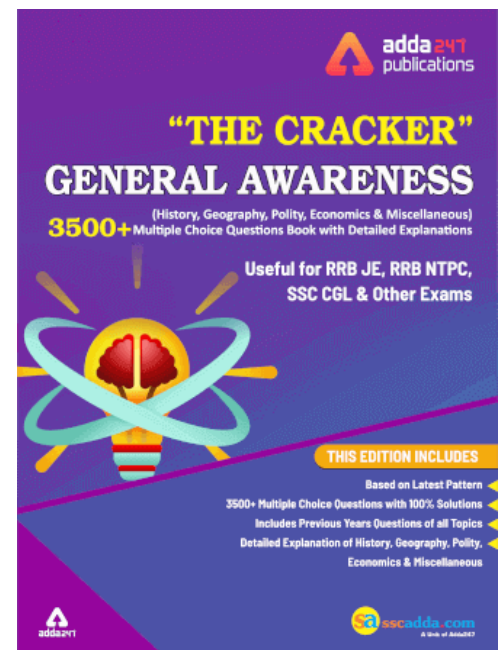
Sol. The perihelion of any orbit of a celestial body about the Sun is the point where the body comes closest to the Sun. Perihelion always occurs near January 4th every year.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Madras to grow Rice.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. ASEAN has only 10 member countries- Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. India is not a member of ASEAN.



S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Red Fort is a historical fort in the city of Delhi in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal dynasty for nearly 200 years, until 1857.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mount Black is a prominent mountain of Antarctica, 3,005 metres (9,860 ft) high, with a gentle snow-covered slope on its southwest side and a steep rock face on its northwest side, forming a part of the polar escarpment just west of Bennett Platform and the upper reaches of Shackleton Glacier. It is not a volcanic mountain.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. A seismic zone is a region in which the rate of seismic activity remains fairly consistent. In this area plates of earth crust are weak.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Punjab to grow wheat.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by the state legislature from time to time.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mayawati is an Indian politician who served four times as the 17th Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. She is the national president of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP).

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The largest herbarium in India is Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkata. It consists of 1000000 number of specimens.


S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. At Barren Island, the only active volcano in India is situated in Andaman Islands. Barren Island is situated in the Andaman Sea, and lies about 138 km (86 mi) northeast of the territory's capital, Port Blair. It is the only active Volcano along the chain from Sumatra to Myanmar and also the only active volcano in India.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The transfer of minerals from top soil to subsoil through soil-water is called leaching.

TEST SERIES
Bilingual



**RRB NTPC
PREMIUM**

100+ TOTAL TESTS

Validity : 12 Months

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Raja Rammohan Roy and David Hare were associated with the foundation of the Hindu college.

S28. Ans.(d)

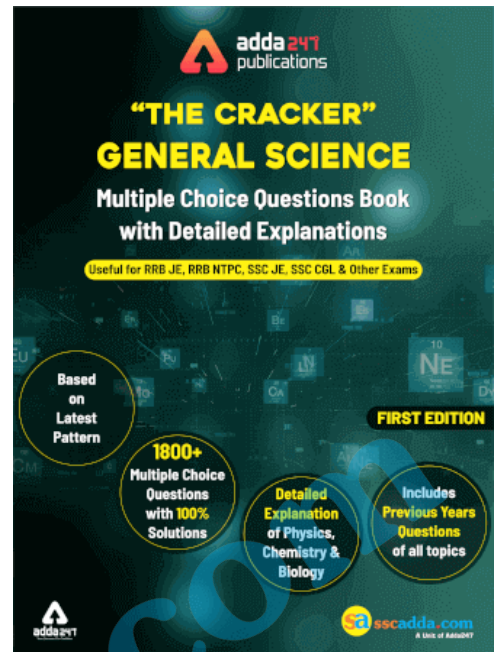
Sol. Ramabai moved to Pune where she founded Arya Mahila Samaj. The purpose of the society was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1828, Rajaram mohan roy established the Brahma Sabha. The new faith did not lay down any definite rites and rituals. It was the society of the worshippers of one God. The principles of the Samaj were defined in the Trust Deed and in a pamphlet published about the same time.



sscadda.com