

RRB NTPC Reasoning mega quiz 22nd December (Questions)

**Q1. Which Governor General abolished the 'Sati System' in India?**

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Wiliam Bentinck
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

**Q2. The tax collected by Marathas was known as**

- (a) Chauth
- (b) Pilgrim Tax
- (c) Jazia
- (d) Charai

**Q3. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Basalt
- (b) Laccolith
- (c) Lava
- (d) Magma

**Q4. Which one of the following region is most rich in coal deposits?**

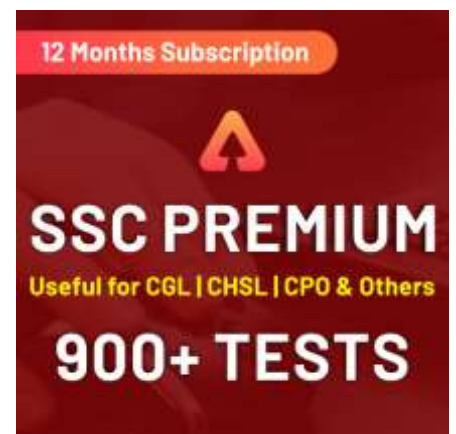
- (a) Bramhaputra Valley
- (b) Damodar Valley
- (c) Mahanadi Valley
- (d) Godavari Valley

**Q5. Who is the custodian of Contingency Fund of India?**


- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) Judge of Supreme Court
- (c) The President
- (d) The Finance Minister

**Q6. Who among the following was the first English man to visit western India ?**

- (a) Captain Hawkins
- (b) John Mildenhall
- (c) Ralph Fitch
- (d) Thomas Stephens



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**Q7. Who among the following was the official historian of Aurangzeb's reign?**

- (a) Ishwardas Nagar
- (b) Bhimsen Kayastha
- (c) Khafi Khan
- (d) Mohammad Kazim

**Q8. "Din-i-Ilahi" was a movement of Akbar's folly, not of his wisdom." Who made this statement?**

- (a) A.L. Srivastava
- (b) R.P. Tripathi
- (c) V.A. Smith
- (d) S.R. Sharma

**Q9. Who among the following leaders dominated the Lucknow Pact in December, 1916?**

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Moti Lal Nehru
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

**Q10. The Look East Policy in India was started by which of the following Prime Ministers?**

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi
- (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (c) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (d) Manmohan Singh

**Q11. Which one of the following was used as a chemical weapon in the First World War?**

- (a) Carbon monoxide
- (b) Hydrogen cyanide
- (c) Mustard gas
- (d) Water gas

**Q12. Which one of the following chemicals helps in fruit ripening?**

- (a) Ethephon
- (b) Atrazine
- (c) Isoproturan
- (d) Malathion

**Q13. A drainage pattern where a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles is**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Dendritic
- (b) Trellis
- (c) Rectangular
- (d) Radial

**Q14. The core of the earth is also known as \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Lithosphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Barysphere
- (d) Centrosphere

**Q15. Part IV of constitution of India deals with which of the following?**

- (a) The Union
- (b) The States
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

**Q16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a byproduct of sewage treatment and can be decomposed to produce biogas**

- (a) Sewage
- (b) Sludge
- (c) Sewer
- (d) Scum

**Q17. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution includes equal access to shops, bathing, ghats, hotels etc?**

- (a) Right to Liberty and Personal Freedom
- (b) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

**Q18. President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to \_\_\_\_\_**

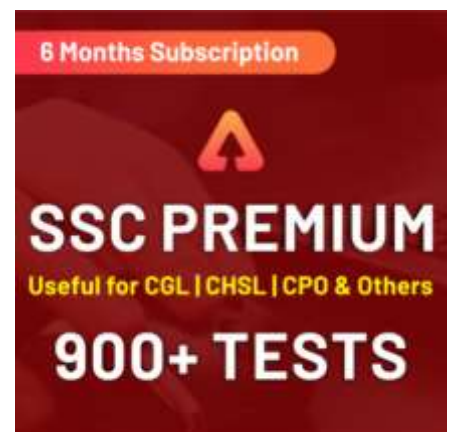
- (a) Loksabha
- (b) Cabinet
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Supreme Court

**Q19. The heat treatment applied to milk to stabilize and to remove disease causing bacteria is called as**

- (a) Pasteurization
- (b) Fermentation
- (c) Coagulation
- (d) Homogenization

**Q20. What does a catalyst do in a reaction?**

- (a) Changes potential energy of reactants
- (b) Changes kinetic energy of reactants
- (c) Changes potential energy of products
- (d) Changes activation energy



**Q21. Provision was made by the Charter Act of 1813 for the establishment of a Church at\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Madras
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Pondicherry

**Q22. Who did not find a place in the Legislative Council as per the Act of 1853?**

- (a) The Governor-General
- (b) Additional Members
- (c) The Commander-in-Chief
- (d) The Lieutenant Governor

**Q23. By the Act of 1858, India was to be governed**

- (a) By the Company
- (b) In the name of the Crown
- (c) By a Board of Directors
- (d) In the name of Governor-General of India

**Q24. As per the Act of 1853 the Governor-General's Council was enlarged for the purpose of**

- (a) Defence
- (b) Legislation
- (c) Finance
- (d) Security

**Q25. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution states that every person has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.**

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right against Exploitation
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion

**Q26. Medulla oblongata is a part of which of the following?**

- (a) Heart
- (b) Brain
- (c) Lungs
- (d) Stomach

**Q27. Who decides allotment of symbols to Political Parties—**

- (a) Political Party leader
- (b) Political Party Governing Committees
- (c) Election Committee of Political Party
- (d) Election Commission

**Q28. Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 was made by the Central Govt. in consultation with which commission—**

- (a) Parliamentary Members Inquiry Commission
- (b) Regional Election Commissioners
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) None of the above

**Q29. The Act of 1833 concentrated the legislative powers in the hands of**

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Governor-General in Council
- (c) Board of Control
- (d) Crown

**Q30. Why does the west coast of India receive more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast?**

- (a) Unlike the east coast this coast is straight
- (b) The Western Ghats obstruct the winds causing rainfall
- (c) The east coast is broader than the west coast
- (d) The Eastern Ghats extend parallel to wind direction



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