

General Awareness Sunday Mega Quiz for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Crabs belongs to the phylum Arthropoda.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nearsightedness, also known as myopia, is a common type of refractive error where close objects appear clearly, but distant objects appear blurry.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dr. N E Borlaug is father of Green Revolution.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. "Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Radhakanta Deb, David Hare", "Sir Edward Hyde East, Baidyanath Mukhopdhya and Rasamay Dutt" established Hindu College on January 20th 1817.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. A shallow body of salt water close to the sea but separated from it by a narrow strip of land, such as a barrier island, or by a coral reef is called Lagoon.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Biogas is produced from the anaerobic digestion of organic matter, such as manure, MSW, sewage sludge, biodegradable wastes, and agricultural slurry, under anaerobic conditions with the help of microorganism.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Every type of particle has a corresponding antiparticle, for example; the positron is the antiparticle of the electron. the antiproton is the antiparticle of the proton. the antipeutron is the antiparticle of the neutron. the antipeutrino is the antiparticle of the neutron.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Non-stick cookware is a common application, where the nonstick coating allows food to brown without sticking to the pan. Nonstick is often used to refer to surfaces coated with "Teflon."



S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Aerosol is a system of solid or liquid particles suspended by a mixture of gases. The term aerosols covers a wide spectrum of small particles, like sea salt particles, mineral dust, pollen, drops of sulphuric acid and many others.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not vested in the Union, State or Concurrent list) is vested on Parliament. This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mustard gas or Sulphur mustard is a chemical compound which has been used as a chemical weapon in First World War.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Chemical Ethephon is often used on wheat, coffee, tobacco, cotton and rice in order to help the plant's fruit to ripen more quickly.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. A drainage pattern where a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles is Trellis Pattern.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Charter Act of 1853 marks the expansion of the Council of the Governor General for legislative purposes. The council of legislative purposes which had 6 members now was expanded to 12 members. The member are Governor General, commander in Chief, four members of the Governor General's Council etc.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allot symbol to political parties.



S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General-in-Council. Thus, with Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the "First Governor General of British India.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Haileybury is an independent school near Hertford in England.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Portuguese conquest of Goa occurred when the governor of Portuguese India Afonso de Albuquerque captured the city in 1510.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. ARTICLE 346-Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Black Forest is a large forested mountain range in the state of Baden-Württemberg in southwestern Germany. It is bounded by the Rhine valley to the west and south.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The interim government of India, formed on 2 September 1946 from the newly elected Constituent Assembly of India, had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to independence. It remained in place until 15 August 1947, the date of the independence of the two new nations of India and Pakistan. the Interim Government was formed under Jawaharlal Nehru.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. Morarji Desai was an Indian independence activist and served between 1977 and 1979 as the 4th Prime Minister of India for the government formed by the Janata Party.He was in office from 24 March 1977 to 28 July 1979.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Platelets are rapidly decreased due to dengue fever. These are important to prevent more bleeding in body. So due to decreasing level of platelets the patient suffers from an excess of internal bleeding.



S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ghatampur Thermal Power Station is an upcoming coal-based thermal power plant located in Ghatampur in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Natural Gas is a conventional source of energy and not a non-conventional source of energy.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 15 i.e. Right to equality of the constitution states that no

person shall be discriminated on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every person shall have equal access to public places like public parks, museums, wells, bathing ghats and temples etc.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. President can refer to matter of national importance to supreme court.

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