

General Awareness Sunday Mega Quiz for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session. The Constitution empowers the president to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than a six-month gap between the two sessions. Hence the Parliament must meet at least twice a year.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution provides the right to constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move Supreme Court for protecting his Fundamental right.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Cardamom Hills are mountain range of southern India and part of the southern Western Ghats located in southeast Kerala and southwest Tamil Nadu in South India.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. In the given options, Myanmar share about 1643 km border i.e. the longest international border with India in the far east.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. The first Union budget of independent India was presented by R. K. Shanmukham Chetty on November 26, 1947.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sukumar Sen (1899–1961) was an Indian civil servant who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India, serving from 21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 356 provides for the imposition of emergency in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States. According to the article, the president on receipt of a report from the governor of a State or otherwise, that the government of the State is not being carried according to constitutional provisions, impose the emergency situations as provided under Article 356.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Maharashtra is 48.

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S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Nagina Masjid is a masjid in Agra Fort built by Shah Jahan. It is also known as the Gem Mosque or the Jewel Mosque.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Charles John Canning was the first viceroy of India. He was Governor General of India from 1856 and after passing of Government of India Act 1858 which created office of Viceroy, he became the first Viceroy of India.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule. The union list has 100 subjects, state list has 61 subjects.

S12. 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.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Board of Control was a British government official in the late 18th and early 19th century responsible for overseeing the British East India Company and generally serving as the chief official in London responsible for Indian affairs.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Charter Act of 1813 has also a provision that Company should invest Rs. 1 Lakh every year on the education of Indians.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Prednisone drug is used as an Anti-Inflammatory drug. It is used to treat a number of different conditions, such as inflammation (swelling), severe allergies, adrenal problems, arthritis, asthma, blood or bone marrow problems, endocrine problems, eye or vision problems, stomach or bowel problems, lupus, skin conditions, kidney problems, ulcerative colitis, and flare-ups of multiple sclerosis.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cobalt oxide is added to glass to give it Blue-Violet colour.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. BCG stands for Bacille Calmette Guerin. It is effective immunization against tuberculosis. It is a weakened version of bacteria called mycobacterium bovis which is closely related to Mycobacterium tuberculosis the agent responsible for tuberculosis.

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S18. Ans.(b)

Sol.Article 41 of the Indian Constitution "Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases" deals with the directive principles of state policy.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol.The Punjab Reorganisation Act was passed by the Indian Parliament on 18 September 1966. It divided Punjab and created a new state of Haryana and transferred territory to Himachal Pradesh.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 239AA of the Constitution of India granted Special Status to Delhi among Union Territories (UTs) in the year 1991 through 69th constitutional amendment by the Parliament .

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lycopene pigment, which is a red colour carotene is responsible for the redness of tomato.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. A lymphocyte is one of the three sub types of white blood cell in a vertebrate's immune system. Lymphocytes circulate in blood and lymph fluid is found in body tissues including the spleen, thymus, bone marrow, lymph nodes, tonsils, and liver. B-Lymphocytes and T-Lymphocytes are the two main types of lymphocytes.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol.Ecology is the study of the relationships between plants, animals, people, and their environment, and the balances between these relationships.

S24. 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 (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. This amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history, and is called a "mini-Constitution".

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol.The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution which audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. He is appointed for period of 6 years or up to age of 65 years, whichever earlier.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The acid produced by ants is called formic acid. Chemically it is a simple carboxylic acid.



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S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a test that uses to make pictures of organs and structures inside the body.

S28. Ans.(b)

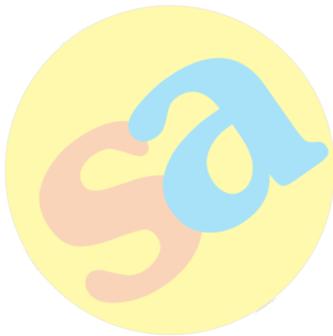
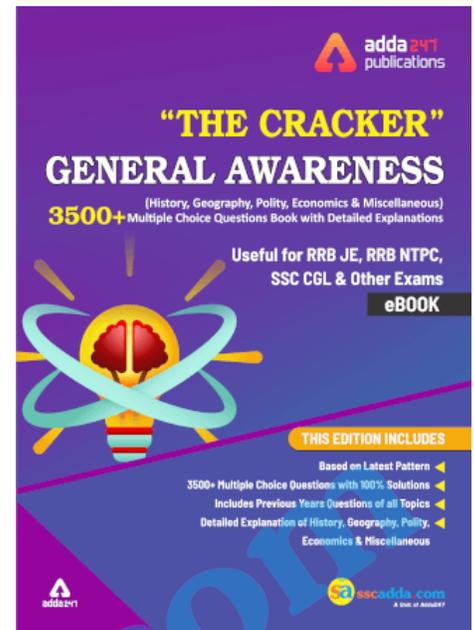
Sol.Lexicography is related to a glossary of language design, compilation, the evaluation of general dictionaries.

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Near-sightedness or myopia as it is medically termed is a vision condition in which close objects are seen clearly, but objects faraway appear blurred. It can be corrected by wearing concave or divergent lenses.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Red Sea is a seawater inlet of the Indian Ocean, lying between Africa and Asia. An alga, of phylum Cyanobacteria called Trichodesmium erythraeum is present in this sea. It contains abundant quantities of pigments, phycobilin, phycoerythrin and phycocyanin, due to which the sea appears red or pinkish.



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