

General Awareness Sunday Mega Quiz for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. State emergency is imposed for an initial period of six months and can last for a maximum period of three years with repeated parliamentary approval every six months.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Before the framing of the constitution started, an Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lucknow Pact, is a agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Panthera Tigris is the scientific name of Tiger.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The skull consists of 8 cranial bones and 14 facial bones.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and the expiration of the period of five years operates as dissolution of the House.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. The maximum number of Members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. The most important form of elemental phosphorus from the perspective of applications and chemical literature is white phosphorus. It consists of tetrahedral P₄ molecules, in which each atom is bound to the other three atoms by a single bond.

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S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Alkali metals have one electron in their outer shell so alkali metal can easily lose electrons.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Baghdad is located on the bank of Tigris river.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Geothermal energy is the heat from the Earth. It's clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal energy range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. The constellation 'Sapta Rishi' is known to Westerners as the Great Bear.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lactobacillus bacteria causes milk to spoil.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Chloroplast is considered as cell within a cell because it contains its own DNA. Hence, it is a semiautonomous organelle. It helps in photosynthesis.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. A hormone produced in the pancreas by islets of Langerhans, which regulates the amount of glucose in the blood. The lack of insulin causes diabetes.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hydrophytes or aquatic plants are plants that have adapted to live in an aquatic environment (saltwater or freshwater). They are also referred to as macrophytes. These plants require special adaptations for living submerged in water or at the water's surface. Plants growing on saline soils or water are called halophytes.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fish use gills to breathe and gills can only bring in oxygen when moist. Out of water, a fish's gills dry out and then the fish dies.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. A hot local wind blowing in Sahara desert is known as Harmattan. The Harmattan is a dry and dusty West African trade wind.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Kali Gandaki or Gandaki River is one of the major rivers of Nepal and a left bank tributary of the Ganges in India. It is also called Krishna Gandaki in Nepal.

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S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. A thermopile is an electronic device that converts thermal energy into electrical energy.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vitamin A is needed by the retina of the eye in the form of retinol, which combines with protein opsin to form rhodopsin, the light absorbing molecules necessary for both low light (scotopic vision) & colour vision.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. India share longest border with Bangladesh a 4,096-kilometer (2,545-mile)-long international border followed by China(3380 km), Pakistan(3323 km), Myanmar(1643 km), Nepal(1236 km), Bhutan(699 km) and Afganistan(106 km).

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Aluminum is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust, it is never found free in nature. All of the earth's aluminum has combined with other elements to form compounds.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. Respiration is a set of metabolic reactions and processes that take place in the cells of organisms to convert biochemical energy from nutrients into Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP), and release waste products.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first heart transplant was performed by Dr. Christian Bernard who was a famous surgeon of South Africa.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. Due to rust, the weight of Iron increases as Iron is converted into-oxide after chemical reaction with Oxygen, in presence of humidity.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed in 1913 in the United States.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Small pox was contagious—meaning, it spread from one person to another. People who had smallpox had a fever and a distinctive, progressive skin rash.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Indira Gandhi Canal starts from the Harike Barrage at Sultanpur, a few kilometres below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab state. The reservoir for the canal is built on the Sutlej River.

