

General Awareness Sunday Mega Quiz for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. DPT Vaccine refers to a class of combination vaccines against three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis (A whooping cough) and tetanus.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Extinct mammoth is more closely related to today's African elephant or Asian elephant. Modern elephants and woolly mammoths share a common ancestor, that lived about 7 million years ago.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Chairperson of NITI Aayog is not a member of National Human Right Commission.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charter acts were passed in 1773,1793,1803,1813,1833 and 1853. Charter act 1853 established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. It is last Charter act concerning India.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Bengal Sati Regulation which banned the Sati practice in all jurisdictions of British India was passed on December 4, 1829 by the then Governor-General Lord William Bentinck.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Chauth was a regular tax or tribute imposed, from early 18th century, by the Maratha Empire in India. It was an annual tax nominally levied at 25% on revenue or produce.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called Magma.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dr Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya was born in Gundugolanu village, Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh, was an Indian independence activist and political leader in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nepali is primarily spoken in Sikkim.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Dogri is primarily spoken in Jammu and Kashmir.



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S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Trajectory is the path followed by a projectile flying or an object moving under the action of given forces, a curve or surface cutting a family

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Sundarbans forest is about 10,000 sq km across India and Bangladesh, of which 40% lies in India, and is home to many rare and globally threatened wildlife species such as the estuarine crocodile, royal Bengal tiger, Water monitor lizard, Gangetic dolphin, and olive ridley turtle. The forest in India is divided into the Sundarbans Tiger Reserve and 24 Parganas (South) Forest Division, and together with the forest in Bangladesh is the only mangrove forest in the world where tigers are found.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Neptune is the fourth largest planet .Neptune is the last of the planets in our solar system. It's more than 30 times as far from the sun as Earth is. Neptune is very similar to Uranus. Its atmosphere is made of hydrogen, helium, and methane. The methane gives Neptune the same blue color as Uranus.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Abu Dhabi is the capital of the United Arab Emirates and is the largest Emirate taking up 80% of the country's landmass.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retire every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. During an emergency Right to Life and Personal Liberty cannot be suspended.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Fundamental duties are adopted from USSR constitution. The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Republic means a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. The first Portuguese reached India on 20 May 1498 when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar Coast. English reached india after portuguese.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vasco da Gama, discoverer of the sea route to India (1498), established the first Portuguese factory there in 1502, and the Portuguese viceroy Afonso de Albuquerque built the first European fort in India there in 1503.

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S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. If a consumer's demand for a good moves in the same direction as the consumer's income, the consumer's demand for that good must be inversely related to the price of the good is called Law of demand.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. At the equilibrium, price demand is equal to supply.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sher Shah was the first Muslim ruler who got the whole of the land measured and fixed the land-tax on it on just and fair principles. The land of each peasant was measured first in "bighas" and then half of it was fixed as the land tax. The settlement made between the Govt. and the peasant in respect of the land revenue was always put in black and white. It influence the revenue system of Akbar.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bairam Khan was an important military commander, later commander-in-chief of the Mughal army, In 1560, Akbar dismissed Bairam and ordered him to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, when he reached the port city of Cambay he was stabbed to death by a Afghan, whose father had been killed five years ago in a battle let by Bairam. So Bairam died mid- way on 31 January, 1561 in GUJARAT.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. A bicameral legislature divides the legislators into two separate assemblies, chambers, or houses. In India it has Upper Chamber and Lower Chamber.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 343 states that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. One third members of Rajya sabha are elected after every two years.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Indian Constitution declares India as democratic, socialist and secular.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. The conquest of Sind was successful after a number of attempts. It was under the leadership of Mohammad-bin-Qasim, that Sind, then a part of India along the Indus River (now in Pakistan) was conquered. Muhammad-bin-Qasim was an Umayyad general who conquered the Sindh and Punjab regions at a very young age of 17.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. Third Mughal Emperor of India, Akbar (who reigned 1556-1605), it described a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions. In keeping with efforts to mesh the diverse populations of his realm, Akbar proposed unity and peace among all human beings – sulh-i kul.

