

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC and RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ashtamudi Lake (Ashtamudi Kayal), in the Kollam District of the Indian state of Kerala, is the most visited backwater and lake in the state. It possesses a unique wetland ecosystem and a large palm-shaped (also described as octopus-shaped) water body, second only in size to the Vembanad estuary ecosystem of the state.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences is a premier medical institution located in Bengaluru, India. NIMHANS is the apex centre for mental health and neuroscience education in the country, the institute operates autonomously under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Burzahom archaeological site is located in the Kashmir Valley of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Archaeological excavations have revealed four phases of cultural significance between 3000 BC and 1000 BC.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Derby Trophy is associated with Horse Riding.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. A saving fund in which both, the employer and the employee contribute regularly in the interest of the employee is known as Provident Fund.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lidar stands for Light Detection and Ranging and is very similar to the better known Radar. Basically, a laser pulse is sent out of a transmitter and the light particles (photons) are scattered back to the receiver.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mahabaleshwar is the source of the Krishna River that flows across Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The End of Imagination brings together five of Arundhati Roy's acclaimed books of essays into one comprehensive volume for the first time and features a new introduction by the author.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1785, the Bhagavad Gita was first translated into English by Charles Wilkins and published as "Bhagvat-geeta or Dialogues of Kreesna and Arjoon" by the British East India Company with an introduction by Lord Warren Hastings, the first British Governor-General of India.



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S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. After revolt of 1857, company's rule ended and crown administration started under which Government of India Act 1858 passed and appointed Lord Canning was appointed as the first Viceroy of India.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Chittorgarh Fort is a fitting symbol of the Rajput spirit. On the road between the second and the third gate, one get to see two chattris (cenotaphs) built in honour of Jaimal and Kalla, heroes, who laid down their lives in the 1568 siege by Emperor Akbar. The main gate of the fort is Surajpol (Sun Gate).

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. A fiscal deficit occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. During the colonial period, the most significant characteristic of our trade was the generation of a large export surplus. This surplus cost our economy heavily. Several essential commodities like food grains, clothes, kerosene etc were not available in the domestic market.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Safdarjung's Tomb is a sandstone and marble mausoleum in Delhi, India.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Nur Jahan was the twentieth wife of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. Nur Jahan was born Mehr-un-Nissa, the daughter of a Grand Vizier who served under Akbar.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658 and ruled supreme till 1707. During his 50 years of rule, Aurangzeb tried to fulfill his ambition of bringing the entire Sub-continent under one rule. It was under him that the Mughal Empire reached its peak in matter of area.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gamocha, a symbol of Assamese culture, is equivalent to towel by meaning 'Ga' means 'body' and 'mosa' means 'wipe'.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sri Lankan parliament consists of 225 members known as Members of Parliament (MPs). Members are elected by proportional representation for five-year terms, with universal suffrage. Parliament reserves the power to make all laws.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Giddha is the most popular folk dance for women in the state of Punjab. The Giddha performed during marriage ceremonies is called Viyahula Giddha and that performed during Teeyan is called Teeyan Giddha.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya).

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S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of Depressed Class of India. It is headquartered at Kingsway Camp in Delhi, with branches in 26 states across India.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India and is considered a historically important revolt in the Indian Independence Movement.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. The term 'Yavanapriya' mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted pepper.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The system of Dual Government during the latter half of the 18th century AD is associated with the name of Robert Clive.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. King has the ultimate ownership of land during the post gupta period.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Buddha belong to Sakyas republic.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. There was a sharp class division at Harappa and Mohenjodaro. This is clear from the Different types of dwellings excavated.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kesari-e-Hind was the greatest award given by British government. Kaiser-I-Hind (1915) is the title awarded to Mahatma Gandhi by The British Government for organized the Indian Ambulance Corps for British in Boer War. He surrendered Kesari-e-Hind during the non-cooperation movement

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Tipu Sultan also known as Tipu Sahab or the Tiger of Mysore, was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore and a pioneer of rocket artillery.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The term yavanika meant curtain.



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