

NTPC Mega Quiz. 4th August

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. The decision of the Partition of Bengal was announced on 19 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol.The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol.Sarojini Naidu was the first female to become the governor of an Indian state.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol.Rajasthan has the largest share of wasteland in India with an area of 84,929 sq.km in wasteland.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol.Saddle Peak is the highest point of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol.Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan are India's neighbouring landlocked countries. Myanmar is not a landlocked country.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol.Indian Mutiny, also called Sepoy Mutiny, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India in 1857–58. Begun in Meerut by Indian troops in the service of the British East India Company, it

spread to Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, and Lucknow. In India it is often called the First War of Independence and other similar names.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. The White Mutiny took place during the vice-royalty of Lord Ripon.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol.The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757. It is the beginning of the British annexation of India.

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- 20 +Topic Wise tests

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S10. Ans.(a)

Sol.The "father" of the Green Revolution is considered to be Norman Borlaug, an American agricultural scientist who in 1970 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for breeding higher-yielding varieties of wheat at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico.

S11. 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.The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol.Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet at Devaprayag and the joint stream is called Ganga. Devaprayag is situated in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol.Norway is called the land of the midnight sun because the northern part of the country is located above the arctic circle, where the sun shines 24 hours a day from Mid-May to Mid-July.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol.The Ganga basin covers 10 states viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jahangir was born at 31st August 1569.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol.Bahadur Shah Zafar, also known as Bahadur Shah II, was the last Mughal emperor of India who reigned from 1837 to 1857 for a period of 20 years.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England. The mission arrived on March 24, 1946.It is headed by Lord Pathick Lawrence.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Ghadar Party was an organisation founded by Punjabi-Sikhs, principally Sikhs in the United States and Canada with the aim of securing India's independence from British rule. Sohan Singh Bhakna was one of the founding members and president of Ghadar party.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol.The East India Company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December 1600.



S20. Ans.(d)

Sol.131 seats are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha. **S21. Ans.(c)**

Sol. Dr. NeelamSanjiva Reddy is 6th president from 1977-82.

S22. Ans(d)

Sol. Special majority as per article 368 plus state ratification requires a majority of 2/3rd members present and voting of parliament houses and supported by more than 50% of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

S23. 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.The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The preamble indicates that the source of constitution is "we the people of India".

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol.Prohibition Writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. All India Anna DravidaMunnetraKazhagam (AIADMK) is an Indian political party in the states of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. It is currently in power in Tamil Nadu and is the third largest party in the Lok Sabha. It is a Dravidian party and was founded by M. G. Ramachandran (popularly known as MGR) on 17 October 1972 as a breakaway faction of the DravidaMunnetraKazhagam (DMK).

S27. Ans.(c)

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

S28. Ans.(a)

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

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhilai Steel Plant was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol.The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's oce Ans. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, an average of 200 kilometres (124 mi) to the east of the Mariana Islands, in the Western Pacific East of Philippines.

