

## General Awareness Mega Quiz for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

**S1. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Godavari, also known as 'Dakshin Ganga' – the South Ganges, the second longest river of India after the Ganges, is the longest river of peninsular India.

**S2. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In an annular drainage pattern streams follow a roughly circular or concentric path along a belt of weak rock, resembling in plan a ring like pattern.

**S3. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jute is a long, soft, shiny vegetable fiber that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. Jute is in great demand due to its cheapness, softness, length, lustre and uniformity of its fiber. It is called the 'brown paper bag' as it is also used to store rice, wheat, grains, etc. It is also called the 'golden fiber' due to its versatile nature.

**S4. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Literally, 'Certiorari' means-To be certified (or) to be informed. It can be issued by Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, quasi-judicial body or or judicial tribunal.

**S5. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** President is not a member of any of the two houses of Parliament.

**S6. Ans.(b)**

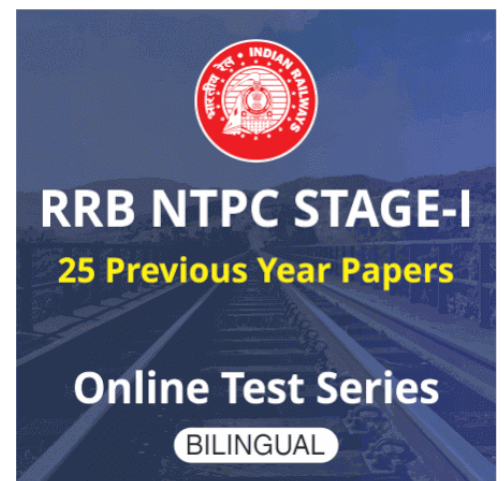
**Sol.** Article 352 of Indian Constitution has provisions for National Emergency. According to it, if President is satisfied that there exist a grave emergency whether due to war or external aggression or armed rebellion, then President can proclaim emergency to that effect.

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Fort St George is the name of the first English fortress in India, founded in 1644 at the coastal city of Madras, the modern city of Chennai.

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Hyder Ali Khan was the Sultan and ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India. He offered strong resistance against the military advances of the British East India Company during the First and Second Anglo–Mysore Wars.



**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Keshav Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and an independence activist. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people. He belongs from Maharashtra.

**S10. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The members of the Board of Control must be paid from Indian revenues.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The west coast of India receives more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast because the Western Ghats obstruct the winds.

**S12. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Malwa plateau has both West and East flowing drainage systems. This plateau has two systems of drainage; one towards the Arabian sea i.e. towards west (The Narmada, the Tapi and the Mahi), and the other towards the Bay of Bengal i.e. towards east (Chambal and Betwa, joining the Yamuna).

**S13. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The thermosphere is the layer of the Earth's atmosphere directly above the mesosphere. It extends from about 90 km to 1,000 km above our planet. In the thermosphere temperature can reach up to 4,500 degrees Fahrenheit. Thus making it the warmest layer of the atmosphere.

**S14. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Nubra River originates from the Siachen glacier. The Nubra River is a tributary of the River Shyok that flows through the Nubra valley in the northern part of Ladakh and then joins the Indus River in Skardu, Pakistan.

**S15. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Octopus belongs to the phylum Mollusca.

**S16. Ans.(b)**

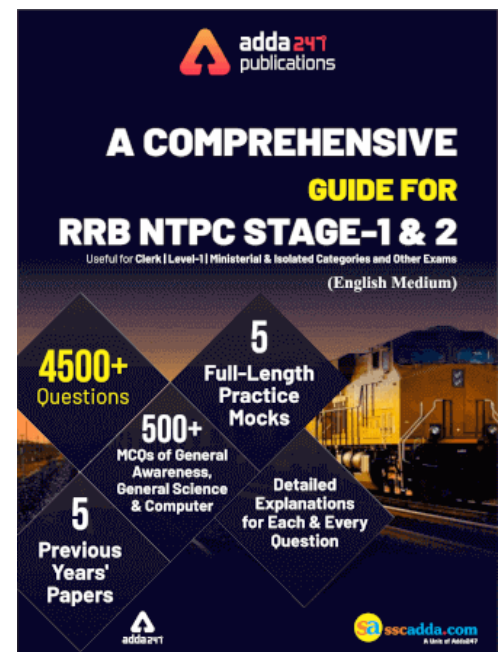
**Sol.** The medulla oblongata helps regulate breathing, heart and blood vessel function, digestion, sneezing, and swallowing. This part of the brain is a center for respiration and circulation.

**S17. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allots symbol to political parties.

**S18. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allots symbol to political parties.



**S19. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General-in-Council. Thus, with Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the "First Governor General of British India.

**S20. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Charter Act of 1853 marks the expansion of the Council of the Governor General for legislative purposes. The council of legislative purposes which had 6 members now was expanded to 12 members.

**S21. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The northern plain of India has been formed by the interplay of three main rivers of the Northern plains are the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.

**S22. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is an international organisation involving a group of countries in South Asia and South East Asia. These are: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal. The BIMSTEC states are among the countries dependent on the Bay of Bengal.

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The group of stars arranged in a definite pattern is called constellation. In modern astronomy, a constellation is an internationally defined area of the celestial sphere.

**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Neptune takes the longest time to go around the sun. Neptune orbits the Sun at an average distance of 4.5 billion km. Like all the planets in the Solar System, Neptune follows an elliptical path around the Sun, varying its distance to the Sun at different points along its orbit.

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** According to the Constitution, the Chief Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of a state legislature. Usually Chief Ministers have been selected from the Lower House (legislative assembly).


**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

**S27. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A person who is not a member of either House of the state legislature can also be appointed as a minister. But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of the state legislature, otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.

TEST SERIES  
Bilingual



**RRB NTPC  
PREMIUM**

**100+ TOTAL TESTS**

Validity : 12 Months

**S28. Ans.(d)**

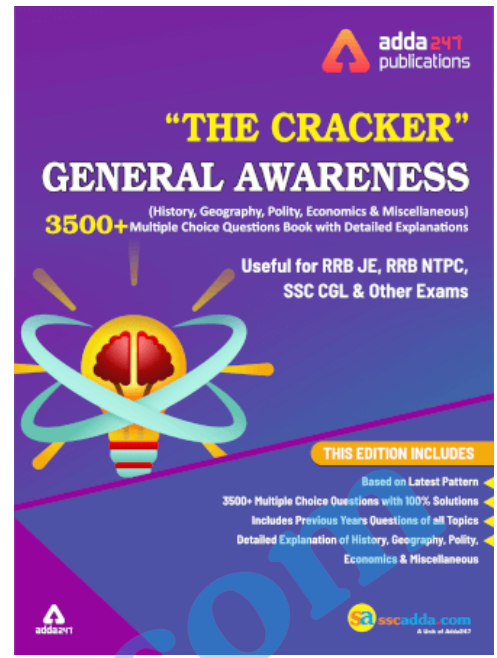
**Sol.** The other ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister. This means that the governor can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the chief minister.

**S29. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Glass is bad thermal conductor and is a good insulator. It has tightly held electrons which did not allow heat to flow through it.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** LASER (LIGHT AMPLIFICATION BY STIMULATED EMISSION OF RADIATION) is a device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation. The first laser was built in 1960 by Theodore H. Maiman.



sscadda.com