

NTPC GA Quiz 22nd DECEMBER (SOLUTIONS)

S1.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.

S2.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.

S3. Ans.(d)

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

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Damodar Valley region is most rich in coal deposits.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Contingency Fund of India established under Article 267 (1) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest which is placed at the disposal of the President to enable him/her to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Parliament. Thus, President of India is custodian of Contingency Fund of India.

S6.Ans.(d)

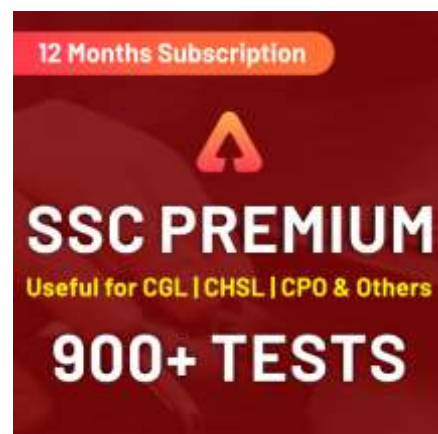
Sol. Thomas Stephens, in Bushton (England) and died in 1619 in Salcete, Goa (India), was an English Jesuit priest and missionary in Portuguese India, writer and linguist. He was the first English man to visit western India.

S7.Ans.(d)

Sol. Mohammad Kazim was the official historian in Aurangzeb's reign.

S8.Ans.(c)

Sol. Vincent Arthur Smith, was a British Indologist and art historian. Smith wrote books on various rulers such as the Buddhist emperor, Ashoka and the Mughal emperor, Akbar, and a history of fine arts in India and Ceylon. He also published two comprehensive volumes on Indian history-The Early History of India and The Oxford History of India.



S9.Ans.(b)

Sol. Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates, militants and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916. The Lucknow Pact also established cordial relations between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress the "hot faction" garam dal led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, the Lal Bal Pal and the moderates or the "soft faction", the naram dal led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Look East policy was developed by P.V. Narasimha Rao government.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mustard gas or Sulphur mustard is a chemical compound which has been used as a chemical weapon in First World War.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Chemical Ethephon is often used on wheat, coffee, tobacco, cotton and rice in order to help the plant's fruit to ripen more quickly.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. A drainage pattern where a river is joined by its tributaries approximately at right angles is Trellis Pattern.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The core of the earth is also known as Barysphere

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in Part IV of the Constitution, are directions given to the state to guide the establishment of an economic and social democracy, as proposed by the Preamble.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Biogas is produced from the anaerobic digestion of organic matter, such as manure, MSW, sewage sludge, biodegradable wastes, and agricultural slurry, under anaerobic conditions with the help of microorganism.

S17.Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 15 i.e. Right to equality of the constitution states that no person shall be discriminated on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every person shall have equal access to public places like public parks, museums, wells, bathing ghats and temples etc.

S18.Ans.(d)

Sol. President can refer to matter of national importance to supreme court.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pasteurization is the heat-treatment process that destroys pathogenic microorganisms in certain foods and beverages. It is named after the French scientist Louis Pasteur. It is used to stabilize and remove disease from milk.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Catalysis is the increase in the rate of a chemical reaction due to the participation of an additional substance called a catalyst, which is not consumed in the catalyzed reaction and can continue to act repeatedly. Thus, changes activation energy.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.

S22. Ans.(d)

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. The members are Governor General, commander in Chief, four members of the Governor General's Council etc

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control.

S24. 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.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 25 guarantees Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion according to their choice.

S26. 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.

S27. 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 allot symbol to political parties.

S28.Ans.(c)

Sol. All matters relating to the actual conduct of elections are governed by the provisions of the Representation of the People Act 1951 which have been supplemented by the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961 framed by the Central Government, in consultation with the Election Commission, under Section 169 of that Act

S29.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.

S30. Ans.(b) Sol. The west coast of India receive more rainfall from southwest monsoon than the east coast because the Western Ghats obstruct the winds.

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