

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC CHSL (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jyotiba Phule has written book GULAMGIRI. This book is dedicated to the people in the US who were working to end slavery.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Second Battle of Tarain took place in the year 1192 CE. Prithviraj Chauhan, the Rajput ruler of India was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the Second Battle of Tarain.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kalpa Sutra was written by Bhadrabahu. It contains the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras, most notably Parshvanath and Mahavira.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fugdi dance is performed in the Konkan region of Goa. It is an unusual art form as it was contrived so that women can take a break from their daily routine. is performed by shepherd community of Goa during Navratri.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The stapes is a stirrup-shaped bone, and the smallest in the human body.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, popularly known as the Anti-Defection Law, introduced by the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Karma is a famous autumnal festival, it starts from the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Bhadrab. It is performed in State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Located in the city of Madurai, the Meenakshi temple has a great mythological and historical significance. It is believed that Lord Shiva assumed the form of Sundareswarar (the handsome one) and married Parvati (Meenakshi) at the site where the temple is currently located.

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S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Battle of Hydaspes was fought in 326 BC by Alexander, the Great against King Porus.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Slave dynasty which ruled North India from 1206 to 1290 was established by Qutbuddin Aibak.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mars is often called the 'Red Planet' because it appears in the sky as an orange-red star. The colour caused the ancient Greeks and Romans to name it after their god of war.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Biogeographic classification of India is the division of India according to biogeographic characteristics. There are ten biogeographic zones in India.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Earth rotates around its axis from west to east.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. The wettest place is Mawsynram, Meghalaya, India, with 11,873 mm (467 in) of rain per annum.

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.(d)

Sol. Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India. He was a Liberal Party member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian and Indian to be a British MP.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Number of elected members in Legislative Assembly of M.P. is 230 seats.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Abolition of untouchability has been included among fundamental rights under article 17. This is one of the few fundamental rights available against individuals.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Benjamin Disraeli, is a British statesman and novelist who was twice prime minister of British. Disraeli admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt.

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S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. When the first rain of Monsoon is observed in India on 1st June at the Konkan coast then this even is called 'Burst of Monsoon'.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. Bimbisara (ruled 544-491 B.C.E.) was a king of the Magadha empire and belonged to Haryanaka dynasty, which ruled until approximately 326 B.C.E. when Alexander the Great invaded India. He ruled an area of what is now Bihar and Bengal with his capital at modern day Rajgir.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Ajanta Caves are a series of 29 Buddhist cave temples in Ajanta, India, some of which date from the 2nd century BC. Encompassing both Theravada and Mahayana Buddhist traditions, the Ajanta caves preserve some of the best masterpieces of Buddhist art in India.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Gupta Empire stretched across northern, central and parts of southern India between c. 320 and 550 CE. The time of the Gupta Empire is referred to as Golden Age of India in science, mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 02 October 1869.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha empire was formally crowned as Chhatrapati of Raigad on June 6, in the year 1674.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mehrangarh (Mehrangarh Fort) or Jodhpur Fort is located in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is one of the largest forts in India. It is built around 1460 by Rao Jodha.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Brihadeshwara is the title referring Lord Shiva enshrined in the Tanjore Big Temple built by Raja Raja Chola I and consecrated more than a thousand years back in 1010 AD. It is located in Tanjavur.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Vande Mataram is a poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first political occasion when it was sung in 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lord Mayo served as 4th Viceroy of India from 12 January 1869 to 8 February 1872. He was the first and only Viceroy to be assassinated in office by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Theosophical Society was officially formed on 17 November 1875 by Madame H P Blavatsky and Colonel H S Olcott in New York (USA).

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