

## General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC CHSL (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Maximum strength of the House is 552 members - 530 members to represent the States, 20 members to represent the Union Territories, and 2 members to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian Community.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Almatti dam project on the Krishna river was an issue between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Qutub Minar is named after Qutbud-din Bakhtiar Kaki, a Sufi saint greatly respected by Aibak's successor Iltutmish.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Jhum cultivation, also known as the slash and burn agriculture, is the process of growing crops by first clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sanchi is situated in Madhya Pradesh and is famous for an outstanding specimen of Buddhist art and architecture which belongs to the period between third century BC and twelfth century AD.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Speaker has been given the final authority to decide questions of disqualification of a member of a Lok Sabha under the provisions of the Tenth schedule to the constitution. The Anti-defection law does not apply on an independent member who joins a political party after his/her election.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Zoji La pass is situated at an altitude of 3,528 m (11,578 feet) on Srinagar-Kargil-Leh highway.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. In economics, the Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or of wealth. It was developed by Max O. Lorenz in 1905 for representing inequality of the wealth distribution.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Guru Arjan Dev built the world famous Harmandir Sahib, popularly known as the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

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**S10. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Hiuen Tsang was the celebrated Chinese traveler who visited India in Ancient Times. He has been described therefore as the "Prince of Pilgrims." His visit to India was an important event of the reign of Harshavardhana.

**S11. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Battle of Tukaroi, also known as the Battle of Bajhaura or the Battle of Mughulmari, was fought between the Mughal Empire and the Bengal Sultanate on 3 March 1575 near the village of Tukaroi in present-day Balasore District of Odisha. It resulted in a Mughal victory and greatly weakened the Bengal Sultanate.

**S12. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Increases in productivity allow firms to produce greater output for the same level of input, earn higher revenues, and ultimately generate higher Gross Domestic Product.

**S13. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** 'The Bird of Time: Songs of Life, Death and the Spring' is authored by Sarojini Naidu.

**S14. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The decision on whether a bill is related to finance or money is made by the Speaker when passed by the Lok Sabha and then sent to Rajya Sabha. Article 110 (3) says, "If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final".

**S15. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as "Zero Hour".

**S16. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and the king Humayun in 1540.

**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** An increase in the price of Substitute good will result in a leftward movement along the demand curve of and cause the demand curve for to shift out.

**S18. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The tiny town of Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh is the easternmost point of India. The Lohit River enters India from Kibithu.

**S19. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Sahyadri range starts near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, south of the Tapti River, and runs approximately 1600 km through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala ending at Kanyakumari, at the southern tip of the Indian peninsula.

**S20. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Aligarh Movement was started by Syed Ahmed Khan. The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim population of British India, during the later decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

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**S21. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Kalhana (c. 12th century), a Kashmiri, was the author of Rajatarangini (River of Kings), an account of the history of Kashmir. He wrote the work in Sanskrit between 1148 and 1149.

**S22. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deals with the legislative relations between the Centre and State. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. Territory of India includes the states, UTs and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Leila Seth was the first woman judge on the Delhi High Court and she became the first woman to become Chief Justice of a state High Court on 5 August 1991.

**S24. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Kunwar Singh was a notable leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Singh led the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar. Also, Veer Kunwar Sing Jayanti is celebrated in Bihar in order to recognize the achievements of Kunwar Singh during the Indian rebellion of 1857.

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** If there is a lack of money supply in comparison to the supply of goods and services, then the possible consequence would be Deflation.

**S26. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Vikramshila University was one of the two most important centres of Buddhist learning in India during the Pala Empire, along with Nalanda University. Vikramashila University was established by King Dharmapala during the eighth century period in response to a supposed decline in the quality of scholarship at Nalanda.

**S27. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Bandipur National Park established in 1974 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, is a national park located in the Indian state of Karnataka, which is the state with the second highest tiger population in India.

**S28. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** NH 44 covers the North-South Corridor of NHDP and it is officially listed as running over 3,745 km (2,327 mi) from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. It is the longest national highway in India.

**S29. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Article 19 (1) The right of every citizen to move freely throughout the territory of India.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Humayun ruled India for nearly a decade but was ousted by Sher Shah Suri, the Afghan ruler. Humayun wandered for about 15 years after his defeat. Meanwhile, Sher Shah Suri died and Humayun was able to defeat his successor, Sikandar Suri and regain his crown of the Hindustan.

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