

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC Tier-1 (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ram Niwas Goel was elected as Speaker of Delhi Legislative Assembly on 23-02-2015.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The International Judicial Conference 2020 was held from 21st-23rd February, 2020 in New Delhi. The Conference was organized by the Supreme Court of India.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. National SCIENCE DAY is celebrated in India on 28 February each year to mark the discovery of the Raman effect by Indian physicist Sir C. V. Raman on 28 February 1928. For his discovery, Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ivan Jansa, baptized and best known as Janez Janša, is a Slovenian politician who is currently serving as prime minister of Slovenia, a position he had previously also held from 2004 to 2008, and from 2012 to 2013.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. India's excellent form in the first three rounds of the second edition of the FIH Hockey Pro League has seen the team move up a place to fourth. The Indian men's hockey team achieved its all-time highest ranking when it climbed up a place to fourth in the recently released FIH world rankings

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. The National Development Council (NDC) or Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision creating and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. The society was founded near Calcutta (now Kolkata) by Vivekananda in 1897 with a twofold purpose: to spread the teachings of Vedanta as embodied in the life of the Hindu saint Ramakrishna (1836–86) and to improve the social conditions of the Indian people.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' (total independence) resolution at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 – a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'.

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S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Battle of Wandiwash, (Jan. 22, 1760), in the history of India, a confrontation between the French, under the comte de Lally, and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote. It was the decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in southern India during the Seven Years' War (1756–63).

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cuttack is known as the Millennium City as well as the Silver City due to its history of 1000 years and famous silver filigree works. It is considered as the judicial capital of Odisha as the Orissa High Court is located here.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nalanda was a Mahavihara, a large Buddhist monastery, in the ancient kingdom of Magadha (modern-day Bihar) in India. The site is located in southeast of Patna near the town of Bihar Sharif, and was a centre of learning from the fifth century CE to c. 1200 CE. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Indus Valley Civilisation, or Harappan Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation mainly in the northwestern regions of South Asia, extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. The first tirthankara was Rishabhanatha, who is credited for formulating and organising humans to live in a society harmoniously.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kanishka I was the emperor of the Kushan dynasty in the second century (c. 127–150 CE). He is famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements. A descendant of Kushan empire founder Kujula Kadphises, Kanishka came to rule an empire in Bactria extending from Turfan in the Tarim Basin to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain. The main capital of his empire was located at Puruṣapura in Gandhara, with another major capital at Kapisa. His conquests and patronage of Buddhism played an important role in the development of the Silk Road, and the transmission of Mahayana Buddhism from Gandhara across the Karakoram range to China.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. The paintings in the Ajanta caves predominantly narrate the Jataka tales. These are Buddhist legends describing the previous births of the Buddha.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Darius embarked on a campaign to Central Asia, Aria and Bactria and then marched into Afghanistan to Taxila in modern-day Pakistan. Darius spent the winter of 516–515 BCE in Gandhara, preparing to conquer the Indus Valley. Darius conquered the lands surrounding the Indus River in 515 BCE.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Maurya Empire was a geographically extensive Iron Age historical power founded by Chandragupta Maurya which dominated ancient India between 322 BCE and 187 BCE.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kushinagar (also known as Kusinagar, Kusinara, Kasia and Kasia Bazar) is a pilgrimage town and a Notified Area Council in the Kushinagar district of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Buddhists believe Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana after his death.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Brihadishvara Temple, also called Rajarajesvaram or Peruvudaiyar Kovil, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mamallapuram, or Mahabalipuram, is a town on a strip of land between the Bay of Bengal and the Great Salt Lake, in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It's known for its temples and monuments built by the Pallava dynasty in the 7th and 8th centuries.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. An ESTUARY is a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Krishna Raja Sagara Dam (KRS Dam) was built across river Kaveri, the life giving river for the Mysore and Mandya districts, in 1924.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. Banasura Sagar Dam, which impounds the Karamanathodu tributary of the Kabini River, is part of the Indian Banasurasagar Project consisting of a dam and a canal project started in 1979.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Naga Hills, reaching a height of around 3,825 metres (12,549 ft), lie on the border of India and Burma (Myanmar). They are part of a complex mountain system, and the parts of the mountain ranges inside the Indian state of Nagaland and the Burmese region of Sagaing are called the Naga Hills.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. National forest policy of 1952 had a target of keeping 33% of land area under forest in India because that percentage is regarded as the minimum required for maintaining ecological balance in a country.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Ganges river dolphin was officially discovered in 1801. Ganges river dolphins once lived in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of Nepal, India, and Bangladesh. But the species is extinct from most of its early distribution ranges.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mount Dhupgarh or Dhoopgarh is the highest point in the Satpura Range and in Madhya Pradesh, India. It is the highest point of Madhya Pradesh.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Most severe and devastating tropical cyclones originate in the Indian seas especially in the Bay of Bengal. The area's most vulnerable to these storms include the coastal belts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. A Western Disturbance is an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden winter rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent.

S30. Ans.(c)

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

