

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

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. In Jainism, the concept of choosing the manner and time of one's death is a centuries-old ritual. The devout Jains believe that Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankar, allowed Santhara, or Sallekhana, as the ultimate test of spirituality, will power, whose ultimate goal is purifying body and mind and facing death voluntarily.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The ionosphere overlaps the thermosphere and exosphere. It's a very active part of the atmosphere, and it grows and shrinks depending on the energy it absorbs from the sun. Its name comes from the fact that gases in these layers are excited by solar radiation to form "ions," which have an electrical charge.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sweden was the first country to set the institution of ombudsman in 1809. This later spread to other Scandinavian countries like Finland, Denmark and Norway.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. China is the largest producer of rice in the world, followed by India.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between cavalry and archers supporting the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap; and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. If we had to give credit to one inventor, it would probably be Karl Benz from Germany. Many suggest that he created the first true automobile in 1885/1886.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Leaning Temple of Huma in India is the only leaning temple in the world. It is located in Huma, a village situated on the bank of the Mahanadi, 23 km south of Sambalpur in the Indian state of Orissa. The temple is dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Khushwant Singh was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1974. In 1984, however he returned the award in protest against the siege of the Golden Temple by the Indian Army (Operation Blue star). In 2007, the Indian government awarded Singh the Padma Vibhushan.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Theodore Maiman developed the first working laser at Hughes Research Lab in 1960, and his paper describing the operation of the first laser was published in Nature three months later.



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S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. IMF formed in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference primarily by the ideas of Harry Dexter White and John Maynard Keynes, it came into formal existence in 1945 with 29 member countries and the goal of reconstructing the international payment system.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Before the framing of the constitution started, an Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rajya Sabha member has tenure of 6 years.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. During an emergency Right to Life and Personal Liberty cannot be suspended.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Fundamental duties are adopted from USSR constitution. The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. A President is empowered with the power to pardon under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution. Article 72 says that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The first stanza of the song Bharata Bhagya Bidhata was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Indian constitution is the world's longest. At its commencement, it had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. A federation with a strong center – Canadian Constitution
System of presidential elections – Irish Constitution
Directive Principles of State Policy – Irish Constitution
Suspension of fundamental rights during Emergency – Weimer Constitution of Germany

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. 42nd Amendment – The preamble has been amended to substitute the words “SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC”, with the words “SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC”

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. II Schedule – Provisions relating to President and Governor of states.

VIII Schedule – Languages recognized by the Constitution

X Schedule – Provisions relating to Disqualification of members of parliament and state legislature

XI Schedule – Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Parliament has increased this number of other judges progressively to ten in 1956, to thirteen in 1960, to seventeen in 1977 and to twenty-five in 1986, at present strength is 31.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict with the Constitution of India.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mohammad Hidayatullah was the 11th Chief Justice of India serving from 25 February 1968 to 16 December 1970, and the sixth Vice President of India.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The kharif cropping season is from July –October during beginning of the south-west monsoon.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Marble is metamorphosed limestone, composed of fairly pure calcite (a crystalline form of calcium carbonate, CaCO₃). It is extensively used for sculpture, as a building material, and in many other applications.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. The IDL is roughly based on the meridian of 180° longitude, roughly down the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and halfway around the world from the Greenwich meridian.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cartography is making maps. In the past, maps were drawn by hand, but today most printed maps are made using computers and people usually see maps on computer screens. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The President administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Vice-President.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. The All India Trinamool Congress is an Indian political party based in West Bengal. Founded on 1 January 1998 as a breakaway faction of the Indian National Congress, the party is led by its founder and current Chief Minister of West Bengal Mamata Banerjee.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) is a coalition of centre-left political parties in India formed after the 2004 general election. The largest member party of the UPA is the Indian National Congress, whose Ex. National President Sonia Gandhi is chairperson of the UPA.



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