

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

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- GAYATRI MANTRA is taken from 3rd mandal of rig Veda.
- It is also known as Savitri mantra.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- Swami Vivekanand saraswati gave the slogan “ Go back to Vedas” .
- He was the founder of Arya samaj ,. A Hindu reform movements of the Vedic tradition.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- The Gupta’s minted gold coins in abundance also known as dinars.
- The coins were depicted with the images of ruler’s in various pose.
- Some coins depicted samudragupta playing Veena.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Khadi was used as a symbol of Economic independence and promoted in vijaywada session of INC(1921).

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol.

- BRAHMO SAMAJ was the first to be started in 19th century.
- It was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.

S6. Ans.(c)

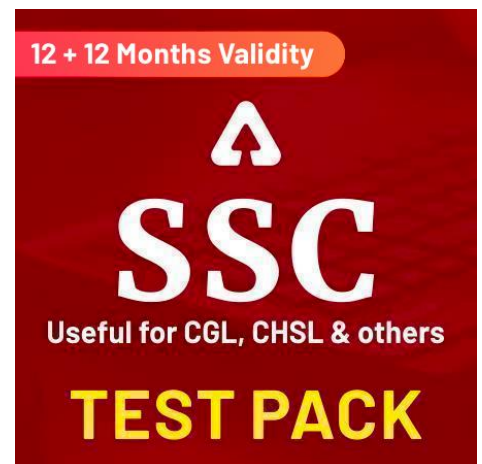
Sol.

- Young India and Harijan were the newspaper of Gandhi Ji.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol.

- Lothal was the Port City of Indus valley civilization.
- It was located at saragwala , Gujarat.
- A massive dockyard was found at Lothal which is supposed to be the earliest dock in the history of the world.



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S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. The panchtantra was written by Vishnu Sharma.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gandhiji got his inspiration of civil disobedience after reading the Thoreau's essay on duty of civil disobedience movement.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- Mula shankar was the original name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati , he established Arya Samaj society.
- He gave a slogan "Go back to Vedas".

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- Establishment :- 2 May 1951.
- Headquarter :- New Delhi.
- Comes under Ministry of statistics and programme implementation.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- It is a part of DPSP under part IV.
- Equal law for all religions.
- Goa is the only state in india with the uniform civil code.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. A Dalmatian coastline is formed where the geology creates valleys parallel to the coast so that when sea level rises , a series of elongated Islands remain offshore.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol.

- White revolution is related to milk and dairy production.
- Father of white revolution- Varghese Kurien.
- He is also known as milk man of India.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol.

- In election of President of India members of lok sabha ,rajya sabha, members of union territories, and state's legislative assembly participated.
- Only Members of state legislative council cannot participate.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. This book is a collection of essays written by Man Booker Prize winner Arundhati Roy. She won the man Booker prize for “ The God Of small thin

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- Aga Khan founded All India Muslim league in 1906 , in Dhaka .
- Dhaka nawab salimullah Khan was one of the sole organisers of Muslim league.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- Surya sen is the leader at the time when attack on Chittagong armory happened.
- Surya sen is also known as “ Master-Da” in Bengal.
- In 1930 this attack was taken place and at present Chittagong is in Bangladesh.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. The sargasso sea, located entirely within the Atlantic Ocean , is the only sea without a land boundary. Mats of free - floating sargassum a common seaweed foud in the sargasso sea.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Former chief justice Ranjan Gogoi has been nominated by President Ram Nath kovind for the Rajya Sabha.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Baṇabhaṭṭa was a 7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana. Bānabhata principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and Kadambari.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. The entire region including Afghanistan, Swat Valley, Punjab and Indo-Gangetic watershed has been referred in Rig-Veda once as the Sapta Sindhava or Sapta Sindhu.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Congress was split into two extremists and moderates in Surat Session in 1907. Bal Gangadhar Tilak revived the Ganpati Festival in 1892 and Shivaji festival in 1894 in Maharashtra to arouse a new spirit among the youth of the country. The British Government arrested Sri Aurobindo and many young revolutionaries in relation to Alipore bomb case in 1908.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. On 12 December 1911, during the Delhi Durbar, George V, then Emperor of India, along with Queen Mary, his Consort, made the announcement that the capital to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jugantar was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt. A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti that was taking shape in Bengal at the time. Bhupendranath Dutt served as the editor of the newspaper till his arrest in 1907.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. The All-India Muslim League was a political party in British India. It was founded at Dacca (now Dhaka, Bangladesh), in the Bengal Presidency, in 1906. It was a driving force behind the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim state on the Indian subcontinent.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. Khondamir or Hondemir was a Persian Islamic scholar born in Herat, in 880 AH or 1475 CE, a grandson and successor to noted historian Mirkhond. He was given the title of Amir-i-Akhbar by Humayun.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Masjid-i Jahān-Numā , commonly known as the Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan between 1644 and 1656 . The mosque was completed in 1656 AD with three great gates, four towers and two 40 m high minarets constructed of strips of red sandstone and white marble.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Indica is an account of Mauryan India by Megasthenes. The original book is now lost, but its fragments have survived in later Greek and Latin works.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Brihat Samhita is work of of Varāhamihira , It covers wide ranging subjects of human interest, including astrology, planetary movements, eclipses, rainfall, clouds, architecture and growth of crops.

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