

Weekly GK Quiz for High Court Assistant Exam 06th– 12th October 2024

Q1.

Who among the following was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

(a) Dr. Nagendra Singh

(b) SP Sen Verma

(c) Sukumar Sen

(d) KVK Sundaram

Ans(c)

Sol.

The correct answer is (c) Sukumar Sen.

- Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India. He served from 21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958.
- He was instrumental in overseeing the first general elections in India in 1951-52, which were a significant achievement for the newly independent country.

Facts to Remember:

- The Election Commission of India was established on 25 January 1950.
- Initially, it was a single-member body, but since 1989 it has been a multi-member body, currently consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.
- The Election Commission is responsible for conducting free and fair elections to the national and state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President in India.
- The first general elections in 1951-52 involved 173 million voters, making it one of the largest democratic exercises in the world at that time.

Q2.

Elphinstone was the Governor of which province of India during 1819-27?

(a) North West Frontier province

(b) Madras

(c) Bengal

(d) Bombay

Ans(d)

Sol.

The correct answer is (d) Bombay.

- Mountstuart Elphinstone was the Governor of Bombay from 1819 to 1827.
- He is known for his significant contributions to the administration, education, and development of the province during his tenure.
- Elphinstone College in Mumbai was named in his honor, recognizing his contributions to the field of education.

Q3.

Who was the president of the second session of the Indian National Congress?

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

(b) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee

(c) Pherozeshah Mehta

(d) George Yule

Ans(a)

Sol.

The correct answer is (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): This initiative is aimed at financial inclusion by providing access to banking, savings and deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance, and pension. It is not specifically focused on the development of the microfinance sector.
- Facts to Remember:
- E-Shakti Initiative: Launched by NABARD, this initiative aims to digitize Self Help Groups (SHGs) to enhance financial inclusion and is closely related to the microfinance sector.
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY): This government scheme provides loans up to 10 lakh to non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises, which is a core activity within the microfinance sector.
- India Micro Finance Equity Fund: Set up by the Government of India through SIDBI, this fund provides equity and quasi-equity support to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), directly supporting the microfinance sector.

Q7.

Which festival traces its origin to the Tibetan New Year and in Ladakh, it is celebrated every year at the end of the harvesting season?

(a) Losar festival

(b) Matho Nagrang

(c) Yuru Kabgyat

(d) Dosmoche

Ans(a)

Sol.

The correct answer is (a) Losar festival.

- The losar festival traces its origin to the Tibetan New Year and is celebrated in Ladakh at the end of the harvesting season. It marks the beginning of the new year in the traditional Tibetan calendar.
- This festival is one of the most significant events in Ladakh and involves various rituals, traditional dances, music, and cultural performances.
- The term "Losar" translates to "New Year" in Tibetan. It is an important cultural festival for Tibetan Buddhists and is marked by elaborate rituals and celebrations.
- The festival includes activities such as the preparation of traditional food, offerings to deities, and lighting of lamps.
- Losar celebrations typically last for several days, with various community events and religious ceremonies.

Facts to Remember:

Other Cultural Festivals:

- Matho Nagrang: Celebrated in the Matho Monastery in Ladakh, this festival features traditional mask dances performed by monks.
- Yuru Kabgyat: Held at the Lamayuru Monastery in Ladakh, it includes sacred mask dances and rituals to drive away evil spirits and bring peace and prosperity.
- Dosmoche: Also known as the "Festival of the Scapegoat", it is celebrated in Leh and Likir monasteries. This festival involves mask dances and rituals to ward off evil spirits.
- Hemis Festival: Celebrated at Hemis Monastery in Ladakh, it honors Guru Padmasambhava, the founder of Tibetan Buddhism. It features colorful mask dances, music, and traditional performances.
- Spituk Gustor: A two-day festival held at Spituk Monastery, marked by mask dances symbolizing the victory of good over evil.
- Sindhu Darshan: Celebrated in June on the banks of the Indus River, it honors the river's significance and promotes cultural unity.

Q8.

The maximum distance covered in a marathon is _____.

(a) 40 km

(b) 42.5 km

(c) 42.195 km

(d) 41.5 km

Ans(c)

Sol.

The correct answer is (c) 42.195 km.

- The official distance for a marathon race is 42.195 kilometers (26.2 miles).
- This standard was set by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) and has been used in marathon races worldwide.

Facts to Remember:

- Origin: The marathon race was inspired by the legendary run of the Greek soldier Pheidippides, who is said to have run from the battlefield of Marathon to Athens to bring news of victory.
- First Olympic Marathon: The first modern Olympic marathon was held in 1896 in Athens, Greece.
- Standardization: The distance was standardized to 42.195 kilometers in 1921 for the 1908 London Olympics marathon, which was measured from Windsor Castle to the Olympic Stadium.

Q9.

Identify the function of lipase in the process of digestion.

- (a) Breaking down roughage
- (b) Breaking down emulsified fats
- (c) Secreting intestinal fluids
- (d) Digesting proteins

Ans(b)

Sol.

The correct answer is (b) Breaking down emulsified fats.

- Lipase is an enzyme responsible for breaking down fats into fatty acids and glycerol during the digestion process.
- Emulsified fats are fats that have been broken down into small droplets, often with the help of bile salts, which increase the surface area for lipase to act upon.
- Lipase is secreted by the pancreas and is essential for the digestion and absorption of dietary fats.

Facts to Remember:

- Types of Lipase: There are different types of lipase, including pancreatic lipase (most important for fat digestion), hepatic lipase, and gastric lipase.
- Optimal Conditions: Lipase functions best in a slightly alkaline environment, which is provided by the bile in the small intestine.
- Deficiency Symptoms: A deficiency in lipase can lead to steatorrhea, which is the presence of excess fat in feces, indicating malabsorption of dietary fats.

Q10.

Which of the following is the correct match of the column-A with column-B?

Column-A (Name of Disease)	Column-B (Affected Organs)
i. Alzheimer's diseases	a. Salivary glands
ii. Diphtheria	b. Reproductive tract
iii. Gonorrhoea	c. Brain
iv. Mumps	d. Nose and throat

- (a) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- (b) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- (c) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
- (d) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a

Ans(d)

Sol.

The correct answer is (d) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a.

- Alzheimer's disease: Affects the brain. It is a progressive neurological disorder that leads to memory loss, cognitive decline, and personality changes. (i-c)
- Diphtheria: Affects the nose and throat. It is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, leading to a thick coating in the back of the throat that can cause breathing problems. (ii-d)
- Gonorrhoea: Affects the reproductive tract. It is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. (iii-b)
- Mumps: Affects the salivary glands. It is a viral infection that primarily affects the parotid glands, which are one of the three pairs of salivary glands. (iv-a)



Q1.

The articles 17 & 18 of constitution provide

- (a) economic equality
- (b) social equality
- (c) political equality
- (d) religious equality

Ans(b)

Sol.

The correct answer is (b) social equality.

Articles 17 and 18 of the Indian Constitution promote social equality by prohibiting discriminatory practices and titles that foster social inequality.

Information Booster:

- Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. This ensures that

individuals cannot be discriminated against based on their caste or social status.

- Article 18 abolishes the practice of conferring titles, except for military or academic distinctions. This prevents the state from granting titles that could create a social hierarchy, ensuring equality among all citizens.
- Untouchability under Article 17 is considered a punishable offense, ensuring strict enforcement of social equality.
- Article 18 ensures that no titles of nobility are granted, safeguarding the democratic principle that all citizens are equal before the law.

Q2.

Which Constitutional Article define 'Municipalities'?

(a)Article 243P

(b)Article 243S

(c)Article 243T

(d)Article 343U

Ans(a)

Sol.

The correct answer is (a) Article 243P.

- Article 243P of the Indian Constitution defines the term Municipalities. It is part of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which deals with the provisions related to urban local governance.
- Under this Article, Municipalities include Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations. These bodies are responsible for urban administration and development in towns and cities.

Information Booster:

- Article 243S: Deals with the constitution and composition of Ward Committees within municipalities.
- Article 243T: Provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women in municipalities.
- Article 243U: Specifies the duration of municipalities, stating that every municipality shall have a fixed term of five years from the date of its first meeting.

Additional Information:

- The 74th Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), enabling greater decentralization and local self-governance in urban areas.

Q3.

The word 'Hindu' in Article 25 of the constitution of India does not include?

(a)Buddhists

(b)Sikhs

(c)Jains

(d)Parsees

Ans(d)

Sol.

In Article 25, the term Hindus is used for all classes and sections of Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs.

Q4.

According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who shall be the most important officer under the Constitution of India?

(a)Chairman of Union Public service Commission

(b)Chairman of Election Commission of India

(c)Chief Justice of India

(d)Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Ans(d)

Sol.

B.R. Ambedkar told the Constituent Assembly that he saw the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) as "probably the most important officer in the Constitution of India".

Q5.

What can be the minimum strength of Council of Ministers including Chief Minister in the States?

(a)10 %

(b)12 %

(c)13 %

(d)14 %

Ans(b)

Sol.

The minimum strength of council of ministers in a state as per Constitution is 12 % and maximum is 15 % of Legislative Assembly.

Q6.

Consider the following statement:

1. The President nominates twelve members of the Rajya Sabha on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
2. The President has absolute power to appoint and remove the Chairman and members of statutory bodies at his discretion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a)Only 1

(b)Only 2

(c)Both 1 and 2

(d)Neither 1 nor 2

Ans(a)

Sol.

Twelve members of Rajya Sabh are nominated by the President from persons who have earned distinction in the fields of literature, art, science and social service. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. It is not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire every two years. Rajya Sabha was duly constituted for the first time in 1952.

Q7.

Who among the following have held the office of the Vice President of India?

- (1) Mohd. Hidayatullah
- (2) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- (3) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (4) Shankar Dayal Sharma

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a)1, 2, 3 and 4

(b)1 and 4 only

(c)2 and 3 only

(d)3 and 4 only

Ans(b)

Sol.

Mohd. Hidayatullah was the sixth vice president of India and served from 1979 to 1984. He was also the 11th chief justice of India, from 1988 to 1990. Shankar Dayal Sharma was the 8th vice president of India and served under R Venkataraman. He was also the 9th President of India, from 1992 to 1997.

Q8.

On 10 April 2017, Lok Sabha passed Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017. The Bill seeks to give Constitutional Status to _____.

(a)National Human Rights Commission

(b)National Commission on Backward Classes

(c)National Finance Commission

(d)National Commission for Women

Ans(b)

Sol.

Lok Sabha has passed Constitution 123rd Amendment Bill, 2017 which seeks to give constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes.

Q9.

Which of the following rights has been removed from fundamental rights and converted to a simple legal right?

(a)Right to life and personal liberty

(b)Right to property

(c)Right to education

(d)Right to freedom of religion

Ans(b)

Sol.

In the year 1977, the 44th Constitutional Amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property as a fundamental right. However, in another part of the constitution, Article 300A was inserted to affirm that no person should be deprived of his property saved by law. This resulted in this fundamental right being converted into a legal right.

Q10.

Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the constitution of the Parliament of India?

(a)Article 73

(b)Article 78

(c)Article 79

(d)Article 72

Ans(c)

Sol.

Article 79 of the Indian Constitution deals with the constitution of the Parliament of India. It states that the Parliament shall consist of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).



Q1.

Pitt's India Act was introduced by _____ in 1784.

(a)Prime Minister Pitt

(b)Governor-General of India

(c)Senior Merchants

(d)East India Company

Ans(a)

Sol.

The correct answer is (a), Prime Minister Pitt. Pitt's India Bill was introduced by William Pitt the Younger, the Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time, in 1784. The bill was intended to address the

shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773, which had failed to bring the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British government. Pitt's India Bill established a dual system of control over British India, with the East India Company retaining control of commerce and day-to-day administration, but important political matters being reserved for the British government. The bill also created a Board of Control, which was responsible for overseeing the East India Company's political activities.

Q2.

Which of the following is one of the causes for the passing of the Act of 1773?

(a)Failure of Double Government

(b)Success of Double Government

(c)Agitation in India

(d)Desire of the Indian Merchants

Ans(a)

Sol.

The answer is (a) Failure of Double Government. The British Parliament passed the Regulating Act of 1773 in response to the failure of the dual system of government in Bengal. Under this system, the East India Company had diwani rights (the right to collect revenue), while the Mughal nawab had nizamat rights (judicial and police powers). This system led to corruption, mismanagement, and conflict between the Company and the Nawab.

Q3.

Where was the Western Presidency situated in the early period of the East India Company?

(a)Surat

(b)Satara

(c)Bombay

(d)Panaji

Ans(a)

Sol.

The answer is (a). The Western Presidency was initially situated in Surat, Gujarat, India. The East India Company established its first factory in Surat in 1618. In 1687,

the Company transferred its headquarters from Surat to Bombay.
So the correct answer is (a).

Q4.
Where is the biggest reserve of the mica?
(a)South Africa.

(b)India.

(c)USA

(d)Australia.

Ans(b)

Sol.

The answer is (b).
India has the biggest reserve of mica in the world. India is also the leading producer and exporter of mica in the world. It is mainly produced in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra.

Q5.
Which are the most widespread forests in India?
(a)Tropical Deciduous Forests

(b)Mangrove Forests

(c)Tropical Evergreen Forests

(d)Montane forest

Ans(a)

Sol.

The answer is (a) Tropical Deciduous Forests. Tropical Deciduous Forests, also known as monsoon forests or moist deciduous forests, are one of the most widespread forest types in India. They are found in regions that experience a seasonal climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. These forests are prevalent in areas receiving moderate to high rainfall. The trees in these forests shed their leaves during the dry season to conserve water and sprout new leaves during the wet season. Tropical Deciduous Forests are commonly found in regions like central India, parts of the Western Ghats, and the north-eastern states.

Q6.
Suez Canal connects which of the following water bodies?

(a) Mediterranean Sea and Black sea

(b) Mediterranean Sea and Red sea

(c) Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean

(d) Mediterranean Sea and Arctic Ocean

Ans(b)

Sol.

The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez and divides Africa and Asia.

The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt.

Q7.
"Betting and gambling" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

(a)Union

(b)State

(c)Global

(d)Concurrent

Ans(b)

Sol.

"Betting and gambling" is listed in the State List given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India. This means that the state governments have the power to make laws on betting and gambling.

- The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India divides the legislative powers between the central government and the state governments.
- The Union List contains the subjects on which the central government has exclusive power to legislate.
- The State List contains the subjects on which the state governments have exclusive power to legislate.
- The Concurrent List contains the subjects on which both the central government and the state governments have the power to legislate.

Q8.
Money bill has been defined in
(a)Article 110

(b)Article 111

(c)Article 112

(d)Article 113

Ans(a)

Sol.

Money bill has been defined in Article 110 of the Indian Constitution.

So the answer is (a).

Q9.

In which of the following city, Hindustan machine and tool industry is located?

(a)Mumbai.

(b)Chennai.

(c)Hyderabad.

(d)Bengaluru.

Ans(d)

Sol.

The correct answer is (d) Bengaluru.

Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) is located in Bengaluru, Karnataka. Established in 1953, HMT became a significant player in India's industrial development, particularly in manufacturing machine tools and industrial machinery. Bengaluru's strong industrial base and infrastructure were key reasons for selecting this city.

Information Booster:

- HMT: Known for producing high-quality machine tools, watches, tractors, and precision machinery.
- Strategic Location: Bengaluru, with its developed industrial ecosystem, supported HMT's growth and expansion.
- Pioneer: HMT contributed to mechanization and industrial growth in post-independence India, becoming a hallmark of engineering excellence.

Q10.

_____ is a record of assets and liabilities of any firm.

(a)Bill file

(b)Balance of payment

(c)Balance sheet

(d)Bank bailout

Ans(c)

Sol.

A balance sheet is a financial statement that provides a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time. It presents the company's assets, liabilities, and equity, and shows how these three components are related to each other.

The balance sheet provides information about what the company owns (assets), what it owes (liabilities), and the portion of the company that belongs to its owners (equity).

Assets are listed on the left-hand side of the balance sheet, while liabilities and equity are listed on the right-hand side.

The balance sheet follows the fundamental accounting equation, which states that assets must always equal the sum of liabilities and equity.

This means that the balance sheet is always in balance and provides an accurate representation of a company's financial position.



Q1.

Which of the following rivers is known as the "Sorrow of Bengal"?

(a)Yamuna

(b)Brahmaputra

(c)Kosi

(d)Damodar

Ans(d)

Sol.

The Damodar River is historically known as the "Sorrow of Bengal" due to its frequent and devastating floods that caused significant loss of life

and property in the Bengal region. Before the construction of dams under the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) in the post-independence period, the river was notorious for its unpredictable flooding. The DVC was created to control floods, improve irrigation, and generate hydroelectric power. The Kosi River is similarly known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" due to its massive floods, but the "Sorrow of Bengal" refers specifically to the Damodar.

Q2.

Which of the following is the longest river in the world in terms of length?

(a) Amazon

(b) Yangtze

(c) Nile

(d) Mississippi-Missouri

Ans(c)

Sol.

The Nile River is traditionally regarded as the longest river in the world, stretching approximately 6,650 kilometers. It flows northward through northeastern Africa, draining into the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile has two major tributaries: the White Nile, originating from Lake Victoria in East Africa, and the Blue Nile, starting in Ethiopia. While recent research has suggested that the Amazon River may be longer depending on the inclusion of its tributaries, the Nile remains officially recognized as the longest river due to historical measurement standards.

Q3.

The Suez Canal connects which two major bodies of water?

(a) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea

(b) Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean

(c) Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean

(d) Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf

Ans(a)

Sol.

The Suez Canal is a man-made waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, facilitating direct maritime trade between Europe and Asia without the need to navigate around the southern

tip of Africa. It was completed in 1869 under the direction of French diplomat and engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps. The canal is crucial for international shipping, significantly shortening travel time between European and Asian ports. It plays a strategic role in global trade, with Egypt controlling the canal.

Q4.

Which of the following is a west-flowing river in India?

(a) Mahanadi

(b) Godavari

(c) Narmada

(d) Krishna

Ans(c)

Sol.

The Narmada River is one of the few significant rivers in India that flows westward, originating from the Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and draining into the Arabian Sea. Most major rivers in peninsular India, such as the Godavari, Krishna, and Mahanadi, flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal. The Narmada is unique in its path through a rift valley between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, and its westward flow is considered geologically significant.

Q5.

Which of the following is the largest freshwater lake by surface area in the world?

(a) Lake Victoria

(b) Lake Superior

(c) Caspian Sea

(d) Lake Baikal

Ans(b)

Sol.

Lake Superior, located on the border between the United States and Canada, is the largest freshwater lake by surface area in the world, covering approximately 82,100 square kilometers. It is one of the Great Lakes of North America and is known for its pristine waters and biodiversity. While the Caspian Sea is the largest enclosed inland body of water by surface area, it is saline and not considered a freshwater lake. Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake by volume but not the largest by surface area.

Q6.

Which of the following Indian rivers does not originate in the Himalayas?

(a) Yamuna

(b) Ganga

(c) Krishna

(d) Brahmaputra

Ans(c)

Sol.

The Krishna River originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, not the Himalayas. It flows across southern India through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. In contrast, rivers like the Yamuna, Ganga, and Brahmaputra originate from the Himalayan range. The Krishna is a major peninsular river and is the fourth longest river in India.

Q7.

Which of the following rivers forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico?

(a) Mississippi

(b) Rio Grande

(c) Colorado

(d) Missouri

Ans(b)

Sol.

The Rio Grande (known as the Río Bravo in Mexico) forms a natural border between the United States and Mexico. The river originates in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and flows southeastward, forming the border between Texas and Mexico before emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. It plays a significant role in the geography, water resources, and geopolitical relations between the two countries.

Q8.

Which of the following Indian rivers forms an estuary?

(a) Godavari

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Tapi

(d) Krishna

Ans(c)

Sol.

The Tapi River (also spelled Tapti) forms an estuary as it meets the Arabian Sea near Surat in Gujarat. The river flows westward from its source in Madhya Pradesh and travels through Maharashtra and Gujarat before reaching the sea. Estuaries are areas where freshwater from rivers meets and mixes with the salty seawater, creating a unique and biologically rich environment. The Tapi is one of the three major west-flowing rivers of peninsular India, alongside the Narmada and Mahi.

Q9.

The confluence of the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers at Devprayag forms which major Indian river?

(a) Ganga

(b) Yamuna

(c) Narmada

(d) Brahmaputra

Ans(a)

Sol.

At Devprayag in Uttarakhand, the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers converge to form the Ganga River, which is the holiest river in India and plays a central role in the country's cultural and religious life. The Bhagirathi is traditionally considered the main source of the Ganga, though the Alaknanda contributes a larger volume of water. The Ganga flows eastward across the northern plains of India before entering Bangladesh, where it becomes the Padma River and empties into the Bay of Bengal.

Q10.

Which of the following lakes is a saltwater lake in India?

(a) Wular Lake

(b) Chilika Lake

(c) Dal Lake

(d) Naini Lake

Sol.

Chilika Lake, located in the state of Odisha, is the largest coastal saltwater lagoon in India and the second-largest in the world. It is a brackish water lake, meaning it has a mix of saltwater and freshwater, and is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna, including migratory birds and endangered species such as the Irrawaddy dolphin. Chilika Lake is one of the most important wetlands in India and a designated Ramsar Site for its ecological significance.



Q1.

Which Schedule of Indian Constitution contains the provisions on Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- (a) Tenth Schedule
(b) Eleventh Schedule
(c) Ninth Schedule
(d) Twelfth Schedule

Ans(b)

Sol.

The eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution envisaged the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. It has 29 subjects (market, road and drinking water etc.). This schedule was added by 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.

Q2.

The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was repealed during the tenure of Viceroy _____.

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Dufferin

(c) Lord Lansdowne

(d) Lord Northbrook

Ans(a)

Sol.

The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was repealed during the tenure of Viceroy Lord Ripon.

Q3.

In which of the following countries the system of judicial review was originated?

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) USA
- (d) Britain

Ans(c)

Sol.

Judicial Review is defined as the doctrine under which executive and legislative actions are reviewed by the Judiciary. The judicial review system was originated in the USA.

Q4.

In which of the following years was the Cornwallis Code enacted?

- (a) 1857
(b) 1793
(c) 1805
(d) 1723

Ans(b)

Sol.

Lord Cornwallis was a member of British army, a civil administrator and a harbinger diplomat. He was also known as the father of civil services in India. The Cornwallis Code was enacted in the year 1793.

Q5.

The suicidal bags of the cell are:

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Ribosomes

(c) Dictyosomes

(d) Phagosomes

Ans(a)

Sol.

Lysosomes are discovered by the De Duve in 1955. It is a membrane bound organelle found in many animal cells known as suicidal bags. Lysosomes act as the waste disposal system of the cell by digesting materials in the cytoplasm from both inside and outside of the cell.

Q6.

When did the Indian Constituent Assembly meet for the first time?

(a) 26 Jan, 1950

(b) 15 Aug, 1947

(c) 9 Dec, 1946

(d) 19 Nov, 1949

Ans(c)

Sol.

The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9 Dec 1946.

Q7.

Which of the following was written by Ziauddin Barani?

(a) Tarikh-i-Firozshahi

(b) Siyar-ul-Mutakherin

(c) Mantakhab-ul-Tawarikh

(d) Ain-i-Akbari

Ans(a)

Sol.

Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi was written by Ziauddin Barani is the most important history of India's Delhi Sultanate, which was founded by Turkish invaders in the thirteenth century.

Q8.

Tropical cyclones in Australia are called

(a) Willy willy

(b) Hurricanes

(c) Easterly waves

(d) Typhoons

Ans(a)

Sol.

Tropical cyclones in Australia are called Willy-willy. Willy willy is a small windstorm that mostly occurs in dry, outback areas. The term Willy Willy is of Aboriginal origin.

Q9.

What term denotes the organisms getting their food from others?

(a) Heterotrophs

(b) Autotrophs

(c) Producers

(d) Synthesizers

Ans(a)

Sol.

Heterotrophs are organisms that are dependent upon others for their food requirements. These organisms are commonly known as consumers and directly or indirectly dependent upon producers or green plants for their nutrient needs.

Q10.

The first protocol to ban the emissions of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere was made in

(a) Montreal

(b) Osaka

(c) Geneva

(d) Florida

Ans(a)

Sol.

Montreal Protocol is an international environment protocol on substances that were used in air conditioners, refrigerators and aerosols cans, also known as CFCs causing damage to the ozone layer by depleting the ozone layer. It was adopted in 1987. It came into force in 1989.



Q1.

What term denotes the organisms getting their food from others?

(a) Heterotrophs

(b) Autotrophs

(c) Producers

(d) Synthesizers

Ans(a)

Sol.

Heterotrophs are organisms that are dependent upon others for their food requirements. These organisms are commonly known as consumers and directly or indirectly dependent upon producers or green plants for their nutrient needs.

Q2.

The first protocol to ban the emissions of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere was made in

(a) Montreal

(b) Osaka

(c) Geneva

(d) Florida

Ans(a)

Sol.

Montreal Protocol is an international environment protocol on substances that were used in air conditioners, refrigerators and aerosols cans, also known as CFCs causing damage to the ozone layer by depleting the ozone layer. It was adopted in 1987. It came into force in 1989.

Q3.

A firm will be of optimum size when—

(a) Marginal cost is at a minimum

(b) Average cost is at a minimum

(c) Marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue

(d) The firm maximises its output

Ans(b)

Sol.

A firm will be of optimum size when average cost is at a minimum.

Q4.

The sun is seen before the actual sun rise because of

(a) reflection

(b) refraction

(c) scattering of light

(d) rectilinear propagation of light

Ans(b)

Sol.

When the light rays pass through the atmosphere having layers of different densities and refractive indices, then atmospheric refraction takes place. The actual sunrise takes place when the sun is above horizon. When the sun is just below the horizon, the light rays coming from it, on entering the Earth's atmosphere suffer atmospheric refraction from a rarer to a denser medium, thus, bending towards normal at each refraction. Due to continuous refraction of light rays at each layer, it follows a curved path and reaches the eye of the observer. As a result, we can see the sun 2 min before it rises above the horizon in the morning. It is also due to refraction that we can still see the sun for about 2 mins even after the sun has set below the horizon. As a result, the time from sunrise to sunset is increased by about 4 mins.

Q5.

SA-node of mammalian heart is known as:

(a) Autoregulator

(b) Pace-maker

(c)Time controller

(d)Beat regulator

.Ans(b)

Sol.

The SA node is called as the natural pacemaker of the heart. It is comprised of a cluster of cells that are situated in the upper part of the wall of the right atrium. It is called as the pacemaker as the electrical impulses are generated here.

Q6.

Animals of which phylum have joint legs?

(a)Mollusca

(b)Nematoda

(c)Echinodermata

(d)Arthropoda

Ans(d)

Sol.

Arthropods are the largest phylum of animal kingdom. They cover 2/3 population of all animals including insects. Their body is divided into head, thorax and abdomen with jointed legs.

Q7.

Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Wilson's disease?

(a)Fluid build-up in the legs or abdomen

(b)Night blindness

(c)Problems with speech, swallowing or physical coordination

(d)Uncontrolled movement or muscle stiffness

Ans(b)

Sol.

Night blindness is not a symptom of Wilson's disease. Wilson's disease is a rare inherited disorder that causes copper to accumulate in liver, brain and other vital organs. Most people with Wilson's disease are diagnosed between the ages of 5 and 35. All the

above statements are symptoms of Wilson's disease except night blindness.

Q8.

Agar-agar is used as

(a)Stabilizer and thickener

(b)Antibiotic

(c)Colouring agent

(d)Nutrient supplement

Ans(a)

Sol.

Agar or agar-agar, is a jelly-like substance consisting of polysaccharides.

It is used as Stabilizer and thickener, as the substitute of gelatin.

Q9.

Which kind of light waves are used in remote control of television:

(a)Visible light

(b)Infrared

(c)X-rays

(d)g-rays

Ans(b)

Sol.

Most remote controls send signals using infrared radiation (which is a kind of invisible red light that hot objects give off and halogen hobs use to cook with), though some use radio waves instead.

Q10.

The main constituent of honey is:

(a)glucose

(b)sucrose

(c)maltose

(d)fructose

Ans(d)

Sol.

The composition of honey is fructose – 38.9%,
dextrose – 21.28%, maltose and other sugars –
8.81%, enzymes and pigments – 2.21%, ash – 1.0%,
water – 17.20%.

