

**DSSSB GA
Top-50 Questions
Answers with
Solution**

Top 50 General Awareness Questions for DSSSB 2020

Answers with Solution

1. Ans. B.

- **Lucifer** is the Latin name of planet **Venus**.
- Venus is called Lucifer (Lux+Fero means **Light bringer**) for its morning appearances meaning 'the morning star'.

2. Ans. B.

- **Kamayani** (1936) is a Hindi epic poem (Mahakavya) by Jaishankar Prasad (1889–1937).
- It is considered one of the greatest literary works written in modern times in Hindi literature.
- It also signifies the epitome of Chhayavadi school of Hindi poetry which gained popularity in late 19th and early 20th centuries.

3. Ans. B.

- **Hydra** can be reproduced by regeneration and budding.

• In regeneration, Small broken parts or cut of the organism's body grows or regenerate into separate individuals while in budding, small parts of the body of the parent grow out as a bud which then detaches and becomes a new organism.

4. Ans. B.

- Barometer is an instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure which is indicates weather conditions.
- A "rising" barometer indicates high air pressure indicative of **clear sky** whereas a "falling" barometer indicates decreasing air pressure indicative of **stormy weather**.

5. Ans. B.

- Madhya Pradesh has the largest cover area of forest. It has 7.75 million hectares forest cover with largest number of reserves such as kanha, bandavgarh, bori etc On the other hand, Arunachal Pradesh has the second largest cover area of forest.

6. Ans. C.

- India constitution is **Party Rigid and Partly Flexible**.

○ It is rigid because political parties use it for their own gains. Moreover, the Constitutional Amendment Bill requires a majority of both of the houses of parliament and any changes in the power structure between Center and the State requires a majority of the parliament and endorsement by half of the state legislature.

7. Ans. A.

It's the Indian state of Meghalaya which receives the highest rainfall in the country. The amount of rainfall ranges around 470inches i.e. 12000mm and is largely attributed to its hilly terrain, which traps moisture laden winds and causes rainfall. In fact Meghalaya is known as the wettest planet on earth.

8. Ans. B.

The minimum age to become a member of the Gram Sabah is 21 years and above. Panchayati Raj empowered the the marginalised people in the remote villages to make planning of their villages. A sarpanch is an elected head of the panchayat.

9. Ans. A.

- * Adrenaline is a hormone secreted by endocrine glands. It is also known as **stress hormone** or **epinephrine**.

* It is secreted by the medulla of adrenal glands found above the kidneys.

* It plays a crucial role in body's fight-or-flight response, but over-exposure can be **damaging to health**.

10. Ans. B.

- Lion pillar at Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh was built by Ashoka in about 250 BCE.
- The pillar is sometimes called the Ashoka Column.
- The pillar is a symbol of the axis mundi (Cosmic axis).
- Sarnath is the place of Buddha's first sermon, where he shared the Four Noble Truths.

11. Ans. A.

Kerala has the highest literacy rate. According to the 2011 census, literacy level is 93.91 per cent in Kerala and 91.58 per cent in Mizoram, among the most literate states in the country.

12. Ans. C.

Subrahmanyam Jaishankar is our current External Affairs Minister. This ministry is also known as the Foreign Ministry and is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India.

13. Ans. D.

Mahavira was contemporary of Gautham Buddha. **Buddhism and Jainism** are two ancient Indian religions that developed in Magadha (Bihar region) and continue to thrive in the modern times. Mahavira and Gautama Buddha are generally accepted as contemporaries.

14. Ans. D.

• **The World Water Day is celebrated on 22 March every year.**

• Sustainable Development Goal 6 is: water for all by 2030. Hence World Water Day is about tackling the water crisis by addressing the reasons why so many people are being left behind.

• The theme for World Water Day 2019 is 'Leaving no one behind'.

15. Ans. A.

All the weather changes take place in the Troposphere.

• The troposphere contains almost all the atmospheric water vapour; in fact, it contains about 70 to 80 per cent of the total mass of the Earth's atmosphere and 99 per cent of the water vapour.

• It is also the layer in the atmosphere where the winds increase with height and jet streams.

• The term troposphere was first used in 1902 by Leon Philippe Teisserenc de Bort.

16. Ans. A.

Mahogany and Rosewood trees are commonly found in tropical Evergreen Forests. Tropical Evergreen Forests in India are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Western Ghats, which fringe the Arabian Sea, the coastline of peninsular India, and the greater Assam region in the north-east.

17. Ans. C.

Bronze is an alloy consisting primarily of copper, commonly with about 12% tin and often with the addition of other metals (such as aluminium, manganese, nickel or zinc) and sometimes non-metals or metalloids such as arsenic, phosphorus or silicon.

18. Ans. B.

The Asian Games are organized after every 4 years. The first-ever Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951. Asian Games were regulated by the Asian Games Federation from 1951 to 1978. Since 1982, Olympic Council of Asia now regulates the Asian Games. It is also known as Asiad, is a Pancontinental multi-sport event.

19. Ans. B.

• The food synthesized by the plant is stored in the form of starch.

• Starch is a polymeric carbohydrate consisting of a large number of glucose units joined by glycosidic bonds. This polysaccharide is produced by most green plants as energy storage.

20. Ans. D.

* On 4 March 2020, the chief minister of **Uttarakhand**, Trivendra Singh Rawat announced in the Legislative Assembly of the state during budget session that **Gairsain** would be declared the **summer Capital** of the state.

* Gairsain is located in Chamoli district between the Kumaon and Garhwal regions.

21. Ans. C.

• The **Dadasaheb Phalke Award** is India's highest award in cinema. It is presented annually at the National Film Awards ceremony by the Directorate of Film Festivals, an

organization set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to commemorate Dadasaheb Phalke's contribution to Indian cinema.

- **Phalke (1870–1944)**, who is popularly known as and often regarded as "**the father of Indian cinema**", was an Indian film-maker who directed India's first full-length feature film, **Raja Harishchandra (1913)**.

22. Ans. D.

Ranchi is known as the City of Waterfalls.

- * Dassam Falls, Jonha Falls, Hirni Falls, Hundru Falls etc falls are located in surroundings of Ranchi.

- * Jonha fall is also known as Gautam Dhara as Lord Buddha is believed to have bathed here.

- * The Hundru Falls Ranchi is created on the course of the Subarnarekha River.

23. Ans. A.

- Sher Shah was killed on 22 May 1545 during the siege of the Kalinjar fort of Rajputs.

- When all tactics to subdue this fort failed, Sher Shah ordered the walls of the fort to be blown up with gunpowder but he himself was seriously wounded as a result of the explosion of a mine.

- He was succeeded by his son, Jalal Khan, who took the title of Islam Shah Suri.

- His mausoleum, the Sher Shah Suri tomb (122 ft high), stands in the middle of an artificial lake at Sasaram, a town on the Grand Trunk Road.

24. Ans. B.

- * The **Kailasha temple** is the largest of the rock-cut Hindu temples at the Ellora Caves.

- * It is located in Maharashtra.

- * Most of the excavation of this temple is attributed to the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.

25. Ans. C.

- The UN Secretariat is headquartered in **New York**.

- The United Nations Secretariat Building is a 505 foot tall skyscraper. Antonio Guterres is the current secretary of the UN.

26. Ans. D.

- **The tenure of a Judge in the International Court of Justice is 9 years.**

- The 15 judges are selected by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council from a list of people nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

- The International Court of Justice was established in 1945 & headquartered in Hague.

27. Ans. C.

- **Andhra Pradesh became the second state to adopt Panchayati Raj System while Rajasthan was first one.**

- The Panchayat Raj system was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan in Nagaur district on **2 Oct 1959**. This led to formation of Panchayati Raj in various states and finally constitutional recognition in 1992.

- Panchayati Raj System is also known as basic unit of local administration.

28. Ans. C.

- **Independence Day is celebrated on the occasion of India getting freedom from British rule on 15th August 1947.**

- National flag is hoisted by political head of India, the **Prime Minister** at historical site Red Fort in Delhi.

- President do not hoist national flag on Independence day as he is a constitutional head and there was no constitution and President in India till 1950.

- Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru unfurled the national flag on 15 August 1947 (the first Independence Day).

29. Ans. C.

- Colour of the plants is green due to the presence of **Chlorophyll**.

- It is a green photosynthetic pigment found in plants, algae, and cyanobacteria.

- It absorbs mostly in the blue and to a lesser extent red portions of the electromagnetic spectrum, hence it is of intense green color.

30. Ans. C.

- **Producing Sweat is the primary function of the eccrine glands.**

- Apocrine sweat glands that are associated with hair follicles, continuously secrete a fatty sweat into the gland tubule.

- Stimulation done sympathetic nervous system cause the eccrine sweat glands to secrete water to the skin surface, where it cools the body by evaporation.

- Sweat is an important mechanism for temperature control of the body.

31. Ans. A.

- The most commonly used nail polish remover is **Acetone**.

- Acetone can also remove artificial nails made of acrylic gel.

- Acetone is a colorless, volatile, flammable liquid and the simplest ketone.

32. Ans. C.

Fertilization in females takes place in **Fallopian tube**.

- Fallopian Tube is narrow tubes that are attached to the upper part of uterus and serve as pathways for the egg cells to travel from the ovaries to the uterus.

- Human fertilization is the union of a human egg and sperm, and as its result Zygote form.

33. Ans. B.

- Scurvy is a disease which is caused due to the deficiency of Vitamin C.

- **It leads bleeding and swelling of gums.**

- It can lead to anemia, spontaneous bleeding, pain in the limbs, and ulceration of the gums and loss of teeth.

34. Ans. B.

- Tse Tse fly is a vector of **Sleeping Sickness**.

- Sleeping Sickness is caused by protozoa named **Trypanosoma**.

- The Protozoa enters human body through the carrier Tse Tse fly.

35. Ans. A.

- **Echo is reflection of sound** .It is directly proportional to distance of the reflecting surface from the source and the listener.

- Examples- Echo of sound in a well, Echo in a empty room, Echo from ranges of hill.

- A true echo is a single reflection of the sound source.

- The human ear cannot distinguish echo from the original direct sound if the delay is less than 1/10 of a second.

36. Ans. B.

- **Amartya Sen won first nobel prize in economic sciences.**

- It was first awarded in 1969 and in 2019 it is awarded to three persons Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer.

- The Nobel Prize is awarded for Outstanding contributions for humanity in chemistry, literature, peace, physics, and physiology or medicine.

37. Ans. B.

a) The first defence minister of independent India was **Baldev Singh**.

b) He served as defence minister from 1947 to 1952

c) He was born on 11 July 1902 in village Dumna in the Rupar district of Punjab.

38. Ans. B.

- **The 2019 Rogers Cup was conducted in Canada.**

- The women's event took place at the Aviva Centre in Toronto and the men's event held at the IGA Stadium in Montreal in August 2019.

- It was 139th edition for men and 128th edition for women.

39. Ans. B.

- **The National Institute of Organic Farming is located at Ghaziabad.**

- It is responsible for implementing National Project on Organic Farming.

- Its regional centres are located at Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Panchkula, Ghaziabad, Imphal, Jabalpur, Nagpur and Patna.

- Its major objectives are-

a) Promotions of Organic farming in the country.

- b) Awareness creation and publicity through print and electronic media.
c) To act as nodal quality control laboratory for analysis of biofertilizers and organic fertilizers as per the requirement of Fertilizer Control Order.
d) To maintain National and Regional culture collection bank of biofertilizer, biocontrol, waste decomposer organisms for supply to production units, development & procurement and efficacy evaluation of biofertilizer strains and mother cultures.

40. Ans. B.

* **Environment day is celebrated every year on 5th June, and India was global host of World Environment Day 2018.**

* The Theme of 2018 Environment Day was "**Beat Plastic Pollution**".

* Every year at least 8 million tonnes of plastic end up in the oceans. In the last decade the plastic production was more than whole last century production. Plastic makes up 10% of all the waste.

* UN Environment is the leading global voice on the environment. It provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations.

41. Ans. B.

* **Karma Bhumi is the memorial place of former Indian president Shankar Dayal Sharma.**

* He died in 1999.

* It is located near Vijay Ghat in Delhi.

* Prior to serving as President, he served as Vice President and Chief Minister of Bhopal State.

42. Ans. D.

* **Shakti Sthal is the memorial place of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi**, She was assassinated in 1984 by her bodyguard.

* She was the first and till now the only Prime Minister Of Indian.

* She Imposed National Emergency on grounds of Interval disturbance in 1975.

43. Ans. D.

• In Uttar Pradesh, there are **18 Divisions** , 75 districts, 822 blocks, 52021 Panchayat and 107452 villages.

• Uttar Pradesh is now divided into 75 districts under 18 divisions.

• In Uttar Pradesh districts are administered by District Magistrates, and divisions are administered by Divisional Commissioners.

44. Ans. D.

• Deccan Odyssey is a luxury tourism train run to boost tourism in Maharashtra.

• It is operated jointly by Indian Railways and Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation(MTDC).

• The majestic Western Ghats, the Deccan Plateau and Konkan regions are spots of Deccan Odyssey for tourism.

45. Ans. B.

• The **first SAARC summit** was held in **Dhaka, Bangladesh** from 6 to 8 December, 1985.

• SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

• It is intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka are its member states.

46. Ans. B.

• **National Sports Day is recognised on 29 August.** It is celebrated on the birth anniversary of Major DhyanChand.

• On this Day, President confers the **National Sports Awards, National Adventure Awards, Arjuna Award, Khel Ratna, Dronacharya Award and Dhyanchand Award etc.**

47. Ans. C.

a) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the first and longest serving president of India.

b) He worked as president from 1950 to 1962

c) He was born on 3 Dec 1884 in Ziradei, Bihar.

d) Bharat Ratna was also awarded to him in 1962

48. Ans. C.

- The full form of ASEAN is **Association of Southeast Asian Nations**.
- It is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising of ten south East Asian country members.
- Lim Jock Hoi is the present Secretary General of ASEAN. ASEAN free trade area is one of the largest and most vital free trade areas of world. The motto of ASEAN is 'One Vision, One Identity, One Community'.

49. Ans. D.

- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was an Indian activist and politician.
- She was appointed the first Health Minister of India in 1947 and remained in office until 1957.
- She was also a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, the body that framed the Constitution of India.

50. Ans. C.

- **Copper was the first metal used by man.**

- During the pre-historic era, man used copper to make tools, implements, and weapons. Copper is also found in findings of Indus Valley Civilization.
- Archaeological evidence indicates that 5,000-6,000 years ago the Mesopotamians also used copper.