

# Diwali Quiz GK Episode-9



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1. Which among the following is incorrect regarding the National Green Tribunal (NGT)?

- A. The National Green Tribunal is a statutory body.
- B. The NGT body consists of two members including an expert in forest and environment policy, nominated by President.
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The NGT (National Green Tribunal) is a statutory body that was established under the NGT Act, 2010 for the effective and expeditious disposal of the cases that are related to the conservation and protection of the environment, forests, and the other natural resources. With this, India has become the third country in the world after Australia & New Zealand, for setting up the specialized environmental tribunal and even the first developing country to do so.

As per NGT Rules 2012:

\* Chairperson: Sitting judge of Supreme Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice.

\* Member: Secretary to Government of India in MoEF

\* Member: Director of Indian Institute of Technology

\* 2 Members: experts in (i) environment policy and also in (ii) Forests policy, to be nominated by MoEF

As per Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal & other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience & other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2017

\* Chairperson: Chief Justice of India or his nominee;

2. National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a

- A. Constitutional Body
- B. Executive Body
- C. Statutory Body
- D. Private Body

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a statutory body set up under the National Green Tribunal Act (2010) for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources. The NGT has five places of sittings, New Delhi is the principal place of sitting and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai are the other four.

3. At the time of British rule in India, the elections were for the first time incorporated under which Law/Act?

- A. Indian Councils Act, 1892
- B. Indian Councils Act, 1909
- C. Government of India Act, 1919
- D. Government of India Act, 1935

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element was made by Morley- Minto Reforms or the Indian Councils Act, 1909. The Act also provided for separate representation of the Muslim community and thus sowed the seeds of separatism.

4. Which of the following statements is a correct reason for the decline of Mauryans?

- A. Later rulers were weak
- B. Disintegration of empire
- C. Highly centralized administration
- D. All are correct



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Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Reasons for the decline:

- Highly centralized Mauryan administration
- Partition after the death of Ashoka disturbed the unity of the empire
- Weak later Mauryan rulers were also a cause of the decline of the empire

5. Who was the ruler of Golkonda when Aurangzeb seized the fort of Golkonda in 1687?

- A. Abul Hasan Qutb Shah
- B. Sikandar Adil Shah
- C. Ali Adil Shah II
- D. Shayasta Khan

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The Siege of Golconda occurred in January 1687, when Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb led his forces to besiege the Qutb Shahi dynasty at Golconda Fort (also known as the Diamond Capitol of its time) and was home to the Kollur Mine. The ruler of Golconda was the well-entrenched Abul Hasan Qutb Shah.

6. The Battle of Bilgram (i.e., battle of Kannauj) was fought between

- A. Akbar and Hemu
- B. Humayun and Sher Shah Suri
- C. Babur and Medini Rai
- D. None of the above

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

The battle of Bilgram (i.e., battle of Kannauj) was fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri. Humayun first marched against Sher Shah

in the Battle of Chausa, in 1539. Sher Shah destroyed the Mughal army and Humayun escaped from there. Humayun reached Agra to negotiate with his brothers.

But as they were not cooperative, Humayun was forced to fight with Sher Shah alone in the Battle of Bilgram in 1540. This battle was also known as Battle of Kannauj. Humayun was thoroughly defeated by Sher Shah. After losing his kingdom, Humayun became an exile for the next fifteen years.

7. Battle of Talikota was fought in which year?

- A. 1564
- B. 1565
- C. 1566
- D. 1567

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Battle of Talikota, confrontation in the Deccan region of southern India between the forces of the Hindu ruler of Vijayanagar and the four allied Muslim sultans of Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda. The battle was fought on January 23, 1565, at a site southeast of Bijapur.

8. Which of the following instruments is used to measure plant growth?

- A. Microscopes
- B. Sphygmomanometer
- C. Glucose meter
- D. Crescograph

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

● Crescograph is an instrument which is used to measure the plant growth.

● It was invented by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



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● The Bose crescograph uses a series of clockwork gears and a smoked glass plate to record the movement of the tip of a plant or its roots.

9. Which one of the methods is used to filter particles from a gas?

- A. Baffle chambers
- B. Fabric filters
- C. Electrostatic precipitators
- D. All of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

\* All of the above methods are used to filter particles from a gas.

\* Electrostatic precipitators is a device that removes suspended dust particles from a gas or exhaust by applying a high-voltage electrostatic charge and collecting the particles on charged plates.

\* Baffle chambers used as a fixed baffle plate that causes the conveying gas stream to make a sudden change of direction. Large-diameter particles do not follow the gas stream but continue into a dead air space and settle. They are used as precleaners.

\* Fabric filters (also called baghouses) are devices that remove particulate from a gas stream by passing the dirty air through a layer of cloth filtration. Particulate matter deposits on the cloth surface, leaving only the clean air to pass through.

10. The direction of induced EMF was given by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Lenz's Law
- B. Kirchhoff's Law
- C. Faraday's Law
- D. Coulomb's Law

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

● The direction of induced EMF was given by Lenz's Law.

● This law was formulated by the physicist Emil Lenz in 1834.

● It may be seen as analogous to Newton's third law in classical mechanics.

11. Kudremukh National Park is located in?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Odisha
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Karnataka
- E. Andhra Pradesh

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Kudremukh National Park is located in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi District and Chikkamagaluru districts of the State of Karnataka.

12. Consider the following statements regarding the religious policies of Aurangzeb:

- 1) He wanted to transform India into an Islamic state.
- 2) He created Muhatasib.
- 3) He discontinued the celebration of Dussehra and dismissed royal astrologers from their services.
- 4) He reimposed Jizya and pilgrim tax.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. All of the above

Answer ||| D

Solution |||



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Aurangzeb was an orthodox Sunni Muslim. His idea was to transform India into an Islamic state. He created Muhatasib (regulator of moral character). Under Aurangzeb, Hindu temples were demolished, the Jesuit missions curbed.

He discontinued celebration of Dussehra and dismissed royal astrologers from their services. The hated Jizya a poll tax and pilgrim tax, on all who were not Muslims reimposed. Thus, all statements are correct.

13.The Brahmaputra River is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ in Tibet.

- A. Dihang River
- B. Padma River
- C. Yarlung Zangbo Jianguo River
- D. Yarlung Tsangpo River
- E. Yangtze River

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- The Brahmaputra River is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo in the Tibetan language.
- It originates on the Angsi Glacier located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet.
- It flows some 1,800 miles (2,900 km) from its source in the Himalayas to its confluence with the Ganges (Ganga) River, after which the mingled waters of the two rivers empty into the Bay of Bengal.

14.Which of the following chemical used in Election ink?

- A. Sodium Nitrate
- B. Potassium Nitrate
- C. Silver Iodide
- D. Silver Nitrate
- E. None of these

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Election ink typically contain Silver Nitrate which stains the skin on exposure of

ultraviolet light, leaving a mark that is impossible to wash off and is only removed on external skin cells are replaced.

15.Indian Railways is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest employer in the world?

- A. Fourth
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fifth
- E. None of these

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Indian Railways is the fourth largest employer in the world

16.Which two highways are collectively known as the Grand Trunk Road?

- A. NH 7 & NH 9
- B. NH 5 & NH 4
- C. NH 4 & NH 2
- D. NH 1 & NH 2
- E. NH 1 & NH 6

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| NH 1 & NH 2 are collectively known as the Grand Trunk Road.

17.The Aadi Perukku festival celebrated in which state of India?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Kerala
- E. Karnataka

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The Aadi Perukku festival, the thanksgiving festival to rivers, has celebrated with traditional gaiety in Tamil Nadu.



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18. Kanha Tiger Reserve, also called Kanha National Park, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park located at:

- A. Karnataka
- B. West Bengal
- C. Odisha
- D. Madhya Pradesh
- E. Jharkhand

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Kanha Tiger Reserve, also called Kanha National Park, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh state in India.

19. Consider the following statements regarding Bahadur Shah II:

- 1) He was the last Mughal Emperor of India.
- 2) He was one of the leaders of Sepoy Mutiny in India.
- 3) Post the 1857 revolt he was executed.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

Bahadur Shah II was the last Mughal Emperor of India. He was one of the leaders of the 1857 revolt or the Sepoy Mutiny in India. Post-1857 revolt he was deported to Burma. Thus statements 1 and 2 are correct while 3 is incorrect.

20. The Hubble telescope of NASA is located in:

- A. Canada
- B. Iceland
- C. NASA headquarters
- D. Space

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

● The Hubble Space Telescope (often referred to as HST or Hubble) is a space telescope that was launched into low Earth orbit in 1990 and remains in operation.

● It was not the first space telescope, but it is one of the largest and most versatile, renowned both as a vital research tool and as a public relations boon for astronomy.

● The Hubble telescope is named after astronomer Edwin Hubble and is one of NASA's Great Observatories, along with the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, the Chandra X-ray Observatory, and the Spitzer Space Telescope.

21. Which of the following gas was released during the Bhopal Gas tragedy?

- A. Potassium isothiocyanates
- B. Nitrogen isothiocyanate
- C. Methyl isocyanate
- D. Sodium isothiocyanates

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

● The Bhopal disaster, also referred to as the Bhopal gas tragedy, was a gas leak incident on the night of 2–3 December 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India.

● It is considered among the world's worst industrial disasters. Over 500,000 people were exposed to methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas. The



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highly toxic substance made its way into and around the small towns located near the plant.

22. Who developed the concept 'World Wide Web'?

- A. AT&T Bell Lab
- B. Arthur Clarke
- C. Microsoft
- D. Tim Berners-Lee

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

● The World Wide Web (WWW), commonly known as the Web, is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs, such as <https://example.com/>), which may be interlinked by hypertext, and are accessible over the Internet.

● English scientist Sir Timothy Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He wrote the first web browser in 1990 while employed at CERN near Geneva, Switzerland. The browser was released outside CERN to other research institutions starting in January 1991, and then to the general public in August 1991.

23. In which of the following states the Kamakhya temple is situated?

- A. Assam
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Manipur

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

● The Kamakhya temple is situated in Guwahati, Assam.

● The Kamakhya temple is dedicated to the mother goddess of Kamakhya.

● The Kamakhya Debutter Board's administration was transferred to the Bordeuri Samaj by the supreme court in July 2015.

● It was built in the 16th century. The hybrid in an indigenous style is sometimes called the Nilachal type.

● There is an annual festival celebrated in Assam known as Ambubachi Mela.

24. Which amongst the following fundamental rights is not absolute?

- A. Right to Freedom
- B. Abolition of Untouchability
- C. Freedom against Exploitation
- D. None of the above

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

● The fundamental rights are not absolute because they can be controlled and are subject to reasonable restrictions for the protection of general welfare. The Supreme Court has ruled that all provisions of the Constitution, including fundamental rights can be amended.

25. The headquarters of the Food and Agricultural Organisation is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. London
- B. New York
- C. Paris
- D. Rome

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

● The headquarters of the Food and Agricultural Organisation is located in Rome.

● A specialized agency of the United Nations which leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security is The Food and Agriculture Organization.



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- It was founded in October 1945 and It is composed of 197 member states.
- The main aim is to eradicate world hunger by ensuring that countries have food security, good nutrition and cultivate sustainable agricultural methods.
- It is the oldest permanent specialized agency of the United Nations.



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