

Weekly GK Quiz for High Court Assistant Exam 01st – 07th September 2024

Q1.
Which of the following planets is Gannymeda the largest satellite of?

(a)Jupiter

(b)Mars

(c)Saturn

(d)Mercury

Ans(a)

Sol.

• Ganymede is the largest satellite (moon) in our solar system, and it orbits around the planet Jupiter. Ganymede is even larger than the planet Mercury, making it the largest moon in the solar system.

Q2.

Which land classification of the Sangam period is associated with agricultural land?

(a)Kurinji

(b)Mullai

(c)Marutham

(d)Neithal

Ans(c)

Sol.

• Marutham is associated with agricultural land and its adjoining areas during the Sangam period.
• Kurinji is associated with mountainous regions, Mullai is associated with forests and their surroundings, Marutham is associated with agricultural land and its adjoining areas, Neithal is associated with the sea and its environs, and Palai is associated with the desert region. These classifications provide insights into the different types of lands and their significance in the context of the Sangam period.

Q3.

What is Big Bear an example of?

(a)Milky Way

(b)Constellation

(c)Star

(d)Galaxy

Ans(b)

Sol.

• Big Bear, also known as Ursa Major, is a constellation in the night sky. Constellations are groups of stars that appear to form recognizable patterns or shapes when viewed from Earth.

Q4.

Who named the ocean "Pacific"?

(a)Christopher Columbus

(b) Ferdinand Magellan

(c) Vasco da Gama

(d) James Cook

Ans(b)

Sol.

• The Spanish navigator Ferdinand Magellan named the ocean "Pacific", giving it the meaning of calm or tranquil. This naming choice reflects Magellan's perception of the ocean's peaceful nature during his voyage.

Q5.

Which two bodies of water does the Palk Strait connect?

(a) Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea

(b) Arabian Sea and Palk Bay

(c) Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay

(d) Indian Ocean and Palk Bay

Ans(c)

Sol.

The Palk Strait serves as a connection between the Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay. It is a narrow stretch of water that separates the southeastern coast of India from the northern coast of Sri Lanka.

Q6.

What does the 9° Channel separate?

(a) Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman Islands

(b) Lakshadweep Islands and Maldives

(c) Lakshadweep Islands and Minicoy Islands

(d) Lakshadweep Islands and Sri Lanka

Ans(c)

Sol.

• The 9° Channel is a body of water that lies between the Lakshadweep Islands and the Maldives. It is approximately 200 km wide and is named after its position on the 9th degree of latitude north of the

equator.

• The 9° Channel is a relatively deep body of water, with a maximum depth of 2,597 meters. It is an important shipping lane, as it connects the Indian Ocean with the Arabian Sea.

• The 9° Channel is also a popular tourist destination, as it is home to a variety of coral reefs and marine life. The other options are incorrect:

• The Andaman Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, while the Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.

• The Minicoy Islands are part of the Lakshadweep Islands.

• Lakshadweep Islands and Sri Lanka are separated by the Palk Strait.

• The Lakshadweep Islands are a group of islands off the southwestern coast of India, while Minicoy Island is the southernmost island of the Lakshadweep archipelago.

Q7.

How is a strait defined?

(a) A narrow stretch of land connecting two large landmasses

(b) A narrow stretch of water linking two large water bodies

(c) A large body of water surrounded by land

(d) A high peak or summit of a mountain

Ans(b)

Sol.

A strait is defined as a narrow stretch of water that connects two large water bodies.

Here are some examples of straits:

• The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

• The Bering Strait connects the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

• The Bosphorus Strait connects the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea.

• The Strait of Malacca connects the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea.

• Straits are important for navigation and trade. They provide a way for ships to travel between different oceans and seas. Straits can also be important for military purposes. They can be used to control shipping and to project military power.

• Straits can also be important for the environment. They can help to regulate the flow of water between different ocean basins. This can help to maintain the balance of salinity and temperature in the oceans.

Straits can also be important for the migration of marine life. They provide a way for fish and other marine animals to move between different habitats.

Q8.
Which continent is referred to as the frozen continent?
(a)North America

(b)Australia

(c)Antarctica

(d)Asia

Ans(c)
Sol.

- Antarctica is the southernmost continent on Earth. It is covered in ice and snow, and has the coldest temperatures on Earth. The average temperature in Antarctica is -5 degrees Fahrenheit, and the lowest temperature ever recorded was -128 degrees Fahrenheit.

- North America, Australia, and Asia are not as cold as Antarctica.

- North America has a variety of climates, from tropical to arctic. Australia is mostly hot and dry, with some tropical areas. Asia has a wide range of climates, from hot and dry to cold and snowy.



Q9.
What is the name of the ancient sea that surrounded the supercontinent?
(a)Pangea

(b)Panthalasa

(c)Continents

(d)Oceans

Ans(b)
Sol.

- The ancient sea that surrounded the supercontinent Pangea was called Panthalassa.

- Panthalassa was a vast ocean that covered most of the Earth's surface during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras. It was surrounded by the supercontinent Pangea, which eventually broke apart to form the modern continents.

- Panthalassa was a home to a variety of marine life, including sharks, fish, and invertebrates. It was also an important source of water for the early land plants and animals.

- The name Panthalasa comes from the Greek word "pan", meaning "all", and the word "thalassa", meaning "sea". It is thought that the name was given to the ocean because it surrounded all of the landmasses on Earth at the time.

- Panthalassa eventually disappeared as the continents continued to drift apart. The Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean are both remnants of Panthalasa.

Q10.
Which plateau in India is known for its mineral-rich nature?

(a)Deccan Plateau

(b)Tibetan Plateau

(c)Chotanagpur Plateau

(d)None of the above

Ans(c)
Sol.

- The Chotanagpur Plateau in India is one of the mineral-rich plateaus, leading to mining being one of the major activities of the people living there. It is located in the eastern part of India and is home to a variety of minerals, including coal, iron ore, copper, and bauxite. The plateau is also home to a number of industries, including mining, steel, and manufacturing. The other options are incorrect:

- Deccan Plateau is a plateau located in the southern part of India. It is not as mineral-rich as the Chotanagpur Plateau.

- Tibetan Plateau is a high plateau located in the northern part of India and China. It is not as mineral-

rich as the Chotanagpur Plateau.

- None of the above is not a plateau in India.

Q1.

Which of the following border is known as Redcliff line?

- (a) India and China
- (b) India and Bangladesh
- (c) India and Pakistan
- (d) India and Afghanistan

S1. Ans(c)

Sol.

The line which separates India and Pakistan is called Radcliffe Line. It is 3300 km long and was decided by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. Durand line – Separates Afghanistan and India (Pakistan occupied Kashmir), McMahon line – Separates India and China.

Q2.

Which of the following is the longest mountain chain on Earth -

- (a) Mid-Atlantic ridge
- (b) Andes mountains
- (c) Western Cordillera
- (d) Himalayan range

Ans(b)

Sol.

The world's longest mountain chain is the Andes, about 7,000 km long. The chain stretches from north to south through seven countries in South America, along the west coast of the continent: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, & Argentina.

Q3.

In India, maximum amount of rainfall is received from

- (a) Western Disturbances
- (b) North-east Monsoon
- (c) South-west Monsoon

(d) Retreating Monsoon

Ans(c)

Sol.

South-west Monsoon is the main factor that is responsible for inducing maximum rainfall in Indian region.

Q4.

The Andaman group of islands and the Nicobar group of islands are separated by which one of the following latitudes?

- (a) 8° N latitude
- (b) 10° N latitude
- (c) 12° N latitude
- (d) 13° N latitude

Ans(b)

Sol.

The two island groups, the Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Islands are separated by the 10° N parallel, with the Andamans to the north of this latitude, and the Nicobars to the south.

Q5.

The Himalayas is the example of

- (a) Block mountains
- (b) Fold mountains
- (c) Ancient mountains
- (d) Residual mountains

Ans(b)

Sol.

The Himalayas is an example of Fold mountains that are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. Besides, Andes, & Alps are all active fold mountains. At these colliding, compressing boundaries, rocks & debris are warped & folded into rocky outcrops, hills, mountains, & entire mountain ranges.



Q6.
Which one of the following regions separates the Great Plains of North India from the plateaus and coastal plains of the Deccan?

- (a) Central Highlands
- (b) Western Himalayas
- (c) Eastern Himalayas
- (d) Western Arid Plains

Ans(a)
Sol.
Central Highlands (Vindhyan & Malwa Plateaus) are the regions that separates the Great Plains of North India from the plateaus and coastal plains of the Deccan.

Q7.
Endangered species are listed in

- (a) Dead Stock Book
- (b) Red Data Book
- (c) Live Stock Book
- (d) None of these

Ans(b)
Sol.
The Red Data Book is the document for documenting rare and endangered species of animals, plants and

fungi as well as some local sub-species that exist within the territory of the state or country. It is published by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources (IUCN).

Q8.
Most of the _____ are formed by sand and soil deposited by rivers and sea waves.

- (a) Laterite and lateritic soils
- (b) Alluvial soils
- (c) Peaty and Marshy soils
- (d) Saline and alkaline soils

Ans(b)
Sol.
Most of the Alluvial Soils are formed by sand and soil deposited by rivers and sea waves.
Alluvial soil is a fine-grained fertile soil deposited by water flowing over flood plains or in river beds.

Q9.
As per Census of India 2011, the population density was about

- (a) 382 people per sqkm
- (b) 353 people per sqkm
- (c) 402 people per sqkm
- (d) 428 people per sqkm

Ans(a)
Sol.
As per Census of India 2011, the population density was about 382 people per Km².
Population density is a measurement of population per unit area.

Q10.
Which river does not flow into the Arabian Sea?

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Tapi
- (c) Periyar

(d)Mahanadi

Ans(d)

Sol.

Mahanadi River does not flow into the Arabian Sea. The Mahanadi is a major river in East Central India. The river flows through the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha and finally merged with Bay of Bengal.

Q1.

According to The Continental Drift Theory, all the continents formed a single continental mass named _____.

(a)Laurasia

(b)Pangea

(c)Gondwanaland

(d)Panthalassa

Ans(b)

Sol.

Pangea also spelled Pangea, in early geologic time, a supercontinent that incorporated almost all the landmasses on earth. Alfred Wegener proposed that the continents were one united into a single supercontinent named Pangaea, meaning all earth in ancient greek. Pangea was surrounded by a global ocean called Panthalassa. Continental drift was a theory, that explained in 1912 by Alfred Wegener.

Q2.

What is considered as the normal systolic/ diastolic blood pressure of a human being?

(a)120/80 mm of Hg

(b)90/180 mm of Hg

(c)180/80 mm of Hg

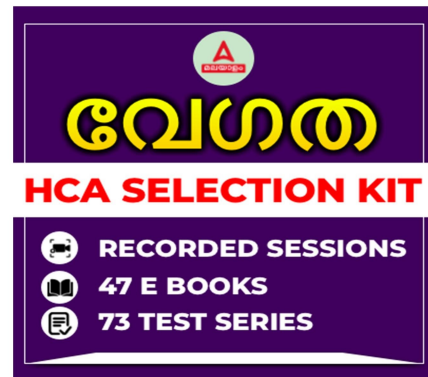
(d)200/150 mm of Hg

Ans(a)

Sol.

Human heart contracts (systolic pressure) and relax (diastolic pressure) is one cardiac cycle which is also known as heart beat or pulse rate/beat. The systolic pressure is 120 and diastolic pressure is 80 which is denoted as 120/80 mmHg. This is the normal blood pressure of a human body. Hypertension is a

condition in which the pressure of blood increases by 140/90 mm Hg.



Q3.

Foreign traveller Ibn Battuta who came to India during the medieval period, had come from:

(a)France

(b)Mongolia

(c)Uzbekistan

(d)Morocco

Ans(d)

Sol.

Ibn Battuta was a Muslim Moroccan scholar and explorer who travelled extensively in Central Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, China and the Iberian peninsula.

Q4.

Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by which layer of the atmosphere?

(a)Mesosphere

(b)Stratosphere

(c)Troposphere

(d)Ionosphere

Ans(d)

Sol.

The portion of the thermosphere where charged particles are abundant is called Ionosphere. extending

from about 80 to 300 km in altitude the ionosphere is an electrically conducting region capable of reflecting radio signals back to Earth.

Q5.
Which of the following are not kharif crops?
(a)Maize and Rice

(b)Arhar and Soyabean

(c)Wheat and Barley

(d)Ragi and Groundnut

Ans(c)

Sol.

Example of Kharif crops are: → Rice, Maize, Sorghum, Pear Millet, Finger Millet (Ragi), Arhar (pulse), Soyabean, Groundnut, Cotton etc. Examples of Rabi crops- Wheat, Barley, Oats, Chickpea Gram (pulses), Linseed, Mustard (oilseeds) etc.

Q6.
In which Indian state is the Hornbill festival celebrated?
(a)Manipur

(b)Sikkim

(c)Tripura

(d)Nagaland

Ans(d)

Sol.

The Hornbill festival is a celebration in Nagaland. The festival is named after the Indian hornbill, the large and colorful forest bird.

Q7.
From which of the following Harappan site, the evidence of ploughed field has been found?
(a)Mohanjodaro

(b)Chanhudaro

(c)Kalibanga

(d)Harappa

Ans(c)

Sol.

Evidence of ploughed field has been found in Kalibanga which is the oldest in the world. Indus Valley Civilization was an urban civilization.

Q8.
'World Ozone Day' is celebrated every year on _____
September.
(a)16

(b)12

(c)6

(d)8

Ans(a)

Sol.

September 16 is celebrated as the International Day for the preservation of the ozone layer or World Ozone Day. In 1944, United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 16 September as the International day for preservation of the ozone layer.

Q9.
Velds are grasslands of:
(a)Australia

(b)Africa

(c)Asia

(d)America

Ans(b)

Sol.

The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the velds. Velds are rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100 m. It is bound by the Drakensburg Mountains on the east. To its west lies the Kalahari desert.

Q10.
Which of the following chemical processes is used to harden rubber?
(a)Vaporisation

(b)Volatilization

(c) Vulcanization

(d) Valorisation

Ans(c)

Sol.

Vulcanization is a chemical process in which rubber or related polymer are converted into relatively more durable and hard material by mixing sulphur or other similar substance.

