

Weekly GK Quiz for High Court Assistant Exam 08th – 14th September 2024

Q1.
With which of the following newspapers was Jawahar Lal Nehru associated?

- (a) The Leader
- (b) Amrit Bazar Patrika
- (c) The Tribune
- (d) National Herald

Ans (d)
Sol.
National Herald is an Indian newspaper published by The Associated Journals Ltd. It was founded by freedom fighter and India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1938 as a tool to win independence.

Q2.
During the Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence the bone of contention between India and Bhutan was

- (a) Duars
- (b) Jalpaiguri
- (c) Goalpara
- (d) Cooch Behar

Ans(a)
Sol.
In Bhutan war the British army received some setback in the beginning but later this Bhutan war or Duar War

ended in the defeat of the Bhutanese army. The peace was brought by "Treaty of Sinchula" signed on 11 November 1865.

Q3.
Who was the founder of Swaraj Party?

- (a) Rajagopalachari
- (b) Motilal Nehru
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans(b)
Sol.
Swaraj Party was founded by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das on 1 January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress.
It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj.
The two most important leaders of this party were Chittaranjan Das, its president, and Motilal Nehru, its secretary.

Q4.
Which of the following options gives the correct chronological history of India?

- P – Gupta Kingdom
 - Q – Mauryan Empire
 - R – Mughals
 - S – Delhi Sultanate
- (a) Q, P, S, R

(b) P, Q, S, R

(c)Q, P, R, S

(d)S, P, Q, R

Ans(a)

Sol.

Mauryan Kingdom - 322 BC - 185 BC

Gupta Kingdom – 319 AD - 550 AD

Delhi Kingdom - 1206 - 1526 AD

Mughal Kingdom - 1526 - 1857 AD

Q5.

The retreating Monsoon gives rainfall to

(a)Gujarat

(b)Goa

(c)Tamilnadu

(d)Maharashtra

.Ans(c)

Sol.

The retreating Monsoon gives rainfall to Tamilnadu Around September, with the sun fast retreating south, the northern land mass of the Indian subcontinent begins to cool off rapidly. With this air pressure begins to build over northern India, the Indian Ocean and its surrounding atmosphere still holds its heat. This causes cold wind to sweep down from the Himalayas and Indo Gangetic Plain towards the vast spans of the Indian Ocean south of the Deccan peninsula. This is known as the Northeast Monsoon or Retreating Monsoon.

Q6.

Which among the following countries is known as 'Land of the midnight Sun'

(a)Sweden

(b)Norway

(c)Denmark

(d)France

Ans(b)

Sol.

Norway is called "land of midnight sun".

Q7.

Name the world's largest Active Volcano?

(a)Mauna Loa

(b)Cotopaxi

(c)Fujiyama

(d)None of these

Ans(a)

Sol.

Mauna Loa is the world's largest Active Volcano. Mauna Loa has historically been considered the largest volcano on Earth, in both mass and volume.

Q8.

How many female members were part of the Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution of India?

(a)12

(b)10

(c)14

(d)15

Ans(d)

Sol.

Constituent Assembly that framed the constitution of India had 389 representatives, including 15 women.

Q9.

Which of the following Acts introduced federal features and provincial autonomy in the legislature and also made provisions for the distribution of legislative powers between the Center and the provinces?

(a)The Government of India Act, 1919

(b)The Government of India Act, 1935

(c)The Government of India Act, 1858

(d)The Government of India Act, 1909

Ans(b)

Sol.

The Government of India Act, 1935 introduced federal features and provincial autonomy in the legislature and also made provisions for the distribution of legislative powers between the Center and the provinces.

Q10. Section _____ of the Indian Penal Code deals with 'disobedience to quarantine rule'.

(a)217

(b)264

(c)246

(d)271

Ans(d)

Sol.

Section 271 of the Indian Penal Code deals with 'disobedience to quarantine rule'. The punishment for IPC 271 is 6 Months jail or Fine or Both.



Q1. Who was the last British Viceroy of India?

(a) Lord Lintithgow

(b) Lord Wavell

(c) Clement Atlee

(d) Lord Mountbatten

Ans.(d)

Sol. Lord Mountbatten was the Last Viceroy of British India and the first Governor General of free India.

Q2. Against whom Skandagupta had to wage long wars on the North West border?

(a) Shakas

(b) Yavanas

(c) Huns

(d) Greeks

Ans.(c)

Sol. The nomadic savages or tribes who lived in the neighbourhood of China were the Hephthalites (the Sanskrit name of which is Hunas). Gupta Empire ruled over a major part of India, after the death of the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, there was less control of the skandagupta in Western India. During this time, the Hunas armed forces attacked the Gupta dynasty.

Q3. The foreign traveler who visited India during the rule of the Guptas was?

(a) Hiuen Tsang

(b) Beriner

(c) Fa-Hein

(d) None of these

Ans.(c)

Sol. Fa-Hien is the famous Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the rule of Chandra Gupta II. Fa Hien was so much absorbed in his quest for Buddhist books, legends, and miracles that he could not mention the name of the mighty monarch in whose rule he lived for 6 years.

Q4. Ashtapradhan was a council of ministers

(a) in the Gupta administration

(b) in the Chola administration

(c) in the Vijayanagar

(d) in the Maratha administration

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja was the undisputed head of the administration and he stood for the welfare of his subjects. The state council has Eight Ministers called Asthapradhans.

Q5. The temperature of the human body

(a) Decreases in winters

(b) Increases in summers

(c) Neither decreases in winters nor increases in summers.

(d) Increases in winters.

Ans. (c)

Sol. The temperature of the human body neither decreases in winters nor increases in summers. The usual temperature of the human body is 98.4°F or 37°C and is controlled by the hypothalamus in the brain.

Q6. What function does blood perform in the body?

(a) Takes oxygen to all parts

(b) Maintains liquidity

(c) Helps in digestion

(d) Helps in erection of body

Ans. (a)

Sol. Blood perform many important functions within the body including supply of oxygen to tissues (bound to haemoglobin, which is carried in red cells), the supply of nutrients such as glucose, amino acids and fatty acids.

Q7. In terms of size, Mars ranks no. ___ in our Solar System.

(a) 5

(b) 6

(c) 7

(d) 8

Ans.(c)

Sol.Mars is the 7th largest planet in our solar system.Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the seventh largest. Mars is also referred to as the Red Planet.

Q8.Which of the following regions is covered by tropical evergreen forest?

(a) Eastern Ghat

(b) Vindhyanchal

(c) Aravalli

(d) Western Ghat

Ans.(d)

Sol. In India, tropical evergreen forests are found in the western slopes of the Western Ghats in States such as Kerala and Karnataka.

Q9.The final boundary between the Earth and the outer space is called ____.

(a) Magnetosphere

(b) Ionosphere

(c) Mesopause

(d) Karman line

Ans.(d)

Sol. Karman line, lies at an altitude of 100 km above Earth's sea level and commonly represents the boundary between Earth's atmosphere and outer space.

Q10.Which neighbouring country of India is also referred as 'Druk Yul'?

(a) Myanmar

(b) Maldives

(c) Bhutan

(d) Afghanistan

Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhutan is called Druk Yul - Land of Thunder Dragon. Because of the violent and large thunderstorms that whip down through the valleys from the Himalayas, Bhutan is known as the Land of Thunder Dragon.



Q1. The two elements that are frequently used for making transistors are

(a) Boron and Aluminium

(b) Silicon and Germanium

(c) Iridium and Tungsten

(d) Niobium and Columbium

Ans.(b)

Sol. Silicon and Germanium are both semiconducting elements and are widely used in the fabrication of transistors and other electronic devices. These elements possess properties that allow them to function as semiconductors, which is crucial for the operation of transistors.

Transistors are fundamental components of modern electronic circuits and serve as amplifiers or switches.

Silicon is the most common material used to make transistors because it is abundant, inexpensive, and has good electrical properties. Germanium is less common, but it has some advantages over silicon, such as a higher electron mobility.

Q2. Who is known as the "Father of the Modern Periodic Table"?

- (a) Dmitri Mendeleev
- (b) John Newlands
- (c) Johann Wolfgang Dobereiner
- (d) Henry Moseley

Ans.(a)

Sol. Mendeleev is known as the "Father of the Modern Periodic Table" for his work in developing the periodic table based on the atomic masses and properties of the elements. He is best known for formulating the Periodic Law and creating a version of the periodic table of elements.

Q3. Which of the following carries oxygen to various parts of the human body?

- (a) Red blood cells
- (b) White blood cells
- (c) Plasma
- (d) Nerves

Ans.(a)

Sol. Red blood cells carry oxygen to various parts of the human body.

• They contain the protein hemoglobin, which binds to oxygen in the lungs and carries it to the body's tissues and organs.

• Red blood cells are produced in the bone marrow and circulate in the bloodstream.

Ø White blood cells are involved in the immune response and help fight infections.

Ø Plasma is a fluid component of blood that contains proteins, hormones, and other substances.

Ø A nerve cell, also known as a neuron, is a specialized type of cell found in the nervous system which is responsible for transmitting information throughout the body in the form of electrical impulses.

Q4. What is the name of the phylum that includes flatworms?

- (a) Platyhelminthes
- (b) Annelida
- (c) Nematoda
- (d) Mollusca

Ans.(a)

Sol. Platyhelminthes is the name of the phylum that includes flatworms.

• Platyhelminths are a group of invertebrates that have a flattened, ribbon-like body, and they can be found in a variety of aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

• Annelida is a phylum of animals that are segmented and have bristles.

• Nematoda is a phylum of animals that have a smooth, unsegmented body.

• Mollusca is a phylum of animals that have a soft body and a mantle that may secrete a shell.

Q5. Sexual reproduction in Algae that takes place through a fusion of two dissimilar-size gametes is called?

- (a) Zoospores
- (b) Anisogamous
- (c) Isogamous
- (d) Oogamous

Ans.(b)

Sol. Anisogamy (also called heterogamy) is a form of sexual reproduction that involves the union or fusion of two gametes, which differ in size and/or form. Sexual reproduction in Algae that takes place through the fusion of two

dissimilar size gametes is called Anisogamous.

Q6. Which of the following diseases is caused by a bacterial infection?

- (a) Influenza
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Diabetes

Ans.(c)

Sol. Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria.

Disease

Cause

Associated Bacteria/Virus

Influenza

Viral infection

Influenza viruses (e.g., Influenza A, B, C viruses)

Malaria

Parasitic infection

Plasmodium parasites (e.g., Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax)

Tuberculosis

Bacterial infection

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Diabetes

High blood sugar

Insulin not properly released by pancreas

Q7. Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Maharishi Valmiki International Airport in _____.

- (a) Lucknow
- (b) Varanasi
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Ayodhya

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Ayodhya

Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Maharishi Valmiki International Airport in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh on December 30, 2023.

The airport is named after Maharishi Valmiki, the revered Indian poet who authored the Ramayana. It is the first international airport in Ayodhya and is expected to boost tourism and pilgrimage to the holy city. The first phase of the airport has been developed at a cost of ₹1,450 crore and features a 2,500-meter-long runway, a

terminal building with a capacity of 300 passengers, and other modern facilities.

Q8. India's Grandmaster Koneru Humpy won the women's individual silver medal at the 2023 World Rapid Chess Championships held in _____.

- (a) Russia
- (b) Azerbaijan
- (c) Uzbekistan
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Uzbekistan

Indian Grandmaster Koneru Humpy secured the women's individual silver medal at the 2023 World Rapid Chess Championships held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

Q9. Which state has recently introduced a comprehensive social welfare scheme named "Yogyasree"?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans.(a)

Sol. The answer is (a) West Bengal.

The Yogyasree scheme is a social welfare initiative launched by the West Bengal government in 2023. It is aimed at providing free training modules for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in the state to help them prepare for entrance and competitive examinations, including JEE, NEET, WBJEE, and government job entrance exams.

The scheme was launched by Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee in January 2023.

The total budget allocated for the scheme is Rs 100 crore.

Details about the scheme:

Objectives:

Bridge the educational gap between SC/ST students and other communities.

Improve the representation of SC/ST students in government jobs and higher education institutions.

Empower SC/ST students and provide them with equal opportunities to succeed.

Benefits:

Free coaching classes for various competitive exams.

Study materials and mock tests.

Stipend for students attending coaching classes.

Eligibility:

Open to SC and ST students who are residents of West Bengal.

Must have passed Class 12 or equivalent examination.

Implementation:

50 training centers have been established across West Bengal.

46 centers specifically focus on training students for government job entrance exams.

Experienced faculty and resource materials are provided.

Q10. Which of the following cities has won the 'Cleanest Ganga Towns' Award in the Swachh Survekshan 2023?

- (a) Rishikesh
- (b) Kanpur
- (c) Haridwar
- (d) Varanasi

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Varanasi

The "Cleanest Ganga Towns" category in the Swachh Survekshan 2023 actually consists of two awards:

1st Position: Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

2nd Position: Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh

Therefore, both Varanasi and Prayagraj share the recognition for being the cleanest Ganga towns in the 2023 Swachh Survekshan rankings. It's important to acknowledge both awardees for their efforts in maintaining cleanliness along the Ganga river.

Some additional details about the awards:

The Swachh Survekshan Awards are bestowed annually by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to recognize and encourage cleanliness efforts in Indian cities and towns.

The 2023 survey focused on the theme "Waste to Wealth," emphasizing proper waste management practices.

Other categories in the awards included "Cleanest Cities," "Best Performing States," and "Safest City for Sanitation Workers."

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HCA SELECTION KIT

- RECORDED SESSIONS
- 47 E BOOKS
- 73 TEST SERIES

**HIGH COURT ASSISTANT
CRASH BATCH**
ഹൈക്കോർട്ട്

**KERALA
HIGH COURT ASSISTANT
ONLINE
TEST SERIES**
73 TOTAL TESTS

**Kerala
Mega
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**KPSC, SSC, BANK,
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