

### **Lambert's law is related to**

Reflection  
Refraction  
Interference  
Illumination  
D

## **Important Scientific Laws**

### **Avogadro's Law (Gases)**

**It states that equal volumes of gases at the same temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules regardless of their chemical nature and physical properties.** This number (Avogadro's number) is  $6.022 \times 10^{23}$ . It is the number of molecules of any gas present in a volume of 22.41 litres and is the same for the lightest gas (hydrogen) as for a heavy gas such as carbon dioxide or bromine.

Stated in 1811 by the Italian chemist Amedeo Avogadro (1776-1856)

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### **Boyle's Law (Gases)**

**For a fixed amount of an ideal gas kept at a fixed temperature, P [pressure] and V [volume] are inversely proportional (while one doubles, the other halves).** In other words product of the pressure and volume is exactly a constant for an ideal gas.

Propounded by Robert Boyle, an Irish Chemist in 1662

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### **Charles' Law (Gases)**

**It states that the volume of a gas is directly proportional to the temperature of the gas, provided the amount of gas and pressure are held constant.**

It was first published by French natural philosopher Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac in 1802, giving credit to an unpublished work from the 1780s by Jacques Charles. It is also known as Gay-Lussac Law.

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### **Coulomb's Law (Electrostatics)**

**The magnitude of the Electrostatics force of interaction between two point charges is directly proportional to the scalar multiplication of**

<https://everydayquiz.blogspot.com>

**the magnitudes of charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distances between them.**

Published in 1783 by French physicist Charles Augustin de Coulomb

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### **Faraday's Law of Electromagnetic Induction**

**The induced electromotive force (EMF) in any closed circuit is equal to the time rate of change of the magnetic flux through the circuit.**

Published by English Physicist Michael Faraday in 1831.

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### **Hooke's Law of Elasticity**

**It states that, for relatively small deformations of an object, the displacement or size of the deformation is directly proportional to the deforming force or load.**

Discovered by the English scientist Robert Hooke in 1660.

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### **Joule's Law (Electricity)**

**It states that, heat produced by an electric current is directly proportional to the resistance of the conductor, the square of the current, and the time for which it flows.**

Given by the English physicist James Prescott Joule around 1850.

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### **Kepler's three laws of planetary motion**

1. The path of the planets about the sun is elliptical in shape, with the center of the sun being located at one focus. (The Law of Ellipses)
2. An imaginary line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of the planet will sweep out equal areas in equal intervals of time. (The Law of Equal Areas)
3. The ratio of the squares of the periods of any two planets is equal to the ratio of the cubes of their average distances from the sun. (The Law of Harmonies)

Published by German astronomer Johannes Kepler between 1609 - 1619.

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### **Lambert's Law (Luminous intensity)**

**It states that the luminous intensity of a perfectly diffusing surface in any direction is proportional to the cosine of the angle between that direction and the normal to the surface,** for which reason the surface will appear equally bright from all directions.

Published by Johann Heinrich Lambert, a Swiss physicist in 1760.

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### **Lenz's Law (Electromagnetism)**

**It states that an induced electric current flows in a direction such that the current opposes the change that induced it or in other words an induced current is always in such a direction as to oppose the motion or change causing it.**

Deduced in 1834 by the Russian physicist Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz.

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### **Newton's Law of motion**

1. Every object in a state of uniform motion tends to remain in that state of motion unless an external force is applied to it.
2. The acceleration of an object depends directly upon the net force acting upon the object, and inversely upon the mass of the object. As the force acting upon an object is increased, the acceleration of the object is increased. As the mass of an object is increased, the acceleration of the object is decreased.
3. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Published by British physicist Sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

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### **Ohm's Law (Electricity)**

Ohm's law states that the current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the potential difference across the two points, and inversely proportional to the resistance between them.

Published in 1827 by German physicist Georg Ohm.

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### **Snell's Law (Refraction of light)**

It states that the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction is equivalent to the ratio of phase velocities in the two media, or equivalent to the opposite ratio of the indices of refraction.

Named after Dutch astronomer Willebrord Snellius who rediscovered it in 1621.

**The coral reefs are the marine counterparts of(DOUBT)**

**Temperate forests**

**Tropical rain forests**

**Savannahs**

**Scrublands**

B

**The Refrigerant 'FREON' is**

Calcium Tetra Flouride

Difluoro Dichloro Methane

Flourspar and Felspar

Hydrofluosilicic Acid

B

**WIKILEAKS, a whistleblowers website is an international organisation based in**

U.S.A.

U.K.

Sweden

Norway

C

**Which of the following folk dances is associated with Jammu and Kashmir?**

Jhora

Veedhi

Rauf

Suisini

C

**Who invented the Jet Engine?**

Karl Benz

Sir Frank Whittle

Thomas Savery

Michael Faraday

B

**Inventions - Aviation**

<b>Invention</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Inventor</b>
Aeroplane	1903	Orville and Wilbur Wright
Airship (non-rigid)	1852	Henri Giffard
Airship (rigid)	1900	G.F. vonZeppelin
Hot air balloon	1783	Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier
Gliders	1853	Sir George Cayley
Helicopter	1924	Etienne Oehmichen
Hovercraft	1955	Christopher Cockerrell
Jet Engine	1937	Sir Frank Whittle
Parachute	1797	AJ Garnerin
Rocket	1926	Robert Goddard

**Inventions - Vehicles**

<b>Invention</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Inventor</b>
Bicycle	1839-40	Kirkpatrick Macmillan
Bicycle tyres	1888	John Boyd Dunlop
Petrol Car	1888	Karl Benz
Carburettor	1876	Gottlieb Daimler
Diesel Engine	1895	Rudolf Diesel
Ship (steam)	1775	JC Perier
Ship (turbine)	1894	Sir C. Parsons
Submarine	1776	David Bushnell
Motorcycle	1885	G Daimler of Cannstatt

**Inventions - Weapons**

<b>Invention</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Inventor</b>
Atom Bomb	1945	J Rober Oppenheimer

<b>Invention</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Inventor</b>
Automatic Rifle	1918	John Browning
Ballistic Missile	1944	Wernher vonBraun
Bolt action rifle	1889	P von Mauser
Guided Missile	1942	Wernher vonBraun
Hydrogen Bomb	1952	Edward Teller
Neutron Bomb	1958	Samel Cohen
Tank	1914	Sir Ernest D Swington
Machine gun	1718	James Puckle
Revolver	1836	Samuel Colt

### **Inventions - Domestic Appliances**

<b>Invention</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Inventor</b>
Ball-point Pen	1888	John J Loud
Mechanical Clock	1725	I. Hsing and Liang Ting Tsan
Pendulum Clock	1656	Christian Huygens
Electric Lamp	1879	Thomas Alva Edison
Fountain Pen	1884	Lewis E Waterman
Gramophone	1878	Thomas Alva Edison
Safety Match	1826	John Walker
Refrigerator	1850	James Hansen and Alexander Catlin
Sewing Machine (Chain stitch)	1841	Barthelemy Thimmonier
Sewing Machine (Lock stitch)	1846	Elias Howe
TV (Mechanical)	1926	JL Baird
TV (Electronic)	1927	PT Farnsworth
Typewriter	1867	Christopher L Sholes

### **Inventions - Industrial Revolution**

Invention	Year	Inventor
Powerloom	1785	E Cartwright
Spinning Frame	1769	Sir Richard Arkwright
Spinning Jenny	1764	James Hargreaves
Spinning Mule	1779	Samuel Crompton

**The reserves held by Commercial Banks over and above the statutory minimum, with the RBI are called**

Cash reserves

Deposit reserves

Excess reserves

Momentary reserves

C

**Who is authorised to issue coins in India?**

Reserve Bank of India

Ministry of Finance

State Bank of India

India Overseas Bank

B

**The 'break-even' point is where**

marginal revenue equals marginal cost

average revenue equals average cost

total revenue equals total cost

none of the above

C

**The method of Impeachment of the President of India is adopted from**

U.S.A.

U.K.

U.S.S.R.

France

A

**In the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which languages were added subsequently?**

English, Sindhi, Marathi, Sanskrit

Sanskrit, Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri

Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali  
 Marathi, Oriya, Konkani, Nepali  
 C

## Languages in India

The number of languages recognised by the Indian Constitution is	22
At the inception of Indian constitution in 1950, the number of recognised languages was	14
The languages which were added to the Eighth Schedule are	Sindhi, Konkani, Nepali, Manipuri, Maithili, Dogri, Bodo and Santhali.
Number of identifiable mother tongues as per Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation report of 2011	234
The first language to be conferred the status of a Classical Language	Tamil
Other languages which have been conferred the status of a Classical Language	Sanskrit, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu and Odia
<b>The official language of Nagaland is</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>The official language of Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b>Urdu</b>
<b>The official language of Goa</b>	<b>Konkani</b>
<b>The official language of the Supreme Court and High Court as prescribed by the Constitution of India is</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>The principal languages of Lakshdweep are</b>	<b>Jeseri (Dweep Bhasha) and Mahal</b>



Foreign language commonly spoken in Puducherry (formerly Pondicherry) is	French
<b>The Indian language known as the 'Italian of the East' is</b>	<b>Telugu</b>
The principal languages of the Andaman & Nicobar islands are	Hindi, Nicobarese, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu.
English is not in the list of recognised languages	

### List of Languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution

Language	Predominantly spoken in	Recognised
1. Assamese	Assam	1950
2. Bengali	West Bengal	1950
3. Bodo	Assam, West Bengal	2003
4. Dogri	Jammu, Himachal Pradesh	2003
5. Gujarati	Gujarat	1950
6. Hindi	Most parts of Northern States	1950
7. Kashmiri	Jammu and Kashmir	1950
8. Kannada	Karnataka	1950
9. Konkani	Goa and parts of Karnataka	1992
10. Malayalam	Kerala	1950
11. Manipuri	Manipur	1992
12. Marathi	Maharashtra	1950
13. Maithili	Parts of Bihar	2003
14. Nepali	Sikkim and parts of West Bengal	1992
15. Odia	Odisha	1950
16. Punjabi	Punjab, Chandigarh	1950
17. Sanskrit	-	1950
18. Sindhi	Scattered in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra	1967
19. Santhali	Spoken by Santhal tribe in Jharkhand, Bihar, W.B.	2003
20. Tamil	Tamilnadu, Puducherry	1950
21. Telugu	Andhra Pradesh	1950
22. Urdu	Northern India	1950

## Languages of the World

The total number of languages in the world as recorded by <b>Ethnologue</b> , the journal that chronicles the languages of the world	7105
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The languages having the <b>highest</b> number of speakers in the world	Chinese (Mandarin)
The languages having the <b>second highest</b> number of speakers in the world	Spanish
The languages having the <b>third, fourth</b> and <b>fifth</b> highest number of speakers in the world	English, Hindi and Arabic respectively
The official language of Pakistan	Urdu
The language having the largest number of native speakers in Pakistan	Punjabi
The official language of Bhutan	Dzongkha
The official language of Israel	Hebrew
The official languages of Switzerland	German, (63.7%), French (20.4%), Italian (6.5%) and Romansch (0.5%)

### Institutions for promotion of Languages

Institution	Location
Central Institute of Indian Languages	Mysore, Karnataka
Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Wardha, Maharashtra
English and Foreign Languages University	Hyderabad, A.P.
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	New Delhi
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	New Delhi
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	Tirupathi
Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Hyderabad
Central Institute of Classical Tamil	Chennai

### NEW RANK

- 1 CHINESE
2. ENGLISH
- 3.ARABIC
- 4.SPANISH
- 5.HINDI
- 6.RUSSIAN
- 7.BENGALI

### Indian Parliament Means

Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha - Prime Minister

President of India - Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha

President of India - Vice-President of India - LOK Sabha - Rajya Sabha

C

**Generally, the soil of the northern plains of India has been formed by**

degradation

aggradation

weathering in situ

erosion

B

ag·gra·da·tion

The deposition of material by a river, stream, or current.

### Hiuen Tsang visited India during the reign of

Chandragupta I

Chandragupta II

Harshavardhana

Rudradaman

C

### Foreign Invaders and points to remember.

Invader	Points to remember
Alexander	He was the first to invade India in 326 B.C. He defeated King Porus on the banks of River Jhelum. The battle is known as the <b>Battle of Hydaspes</b> . Dhana Nanda of the Nanda

Invader	Points to remember
	dynasty was in power in northern and eastern India at the time of his invasion. Alexander's army mutinied, possibly at the prospect of facing a strong army of the Nandas and Alexander decided to return to Macedonia.
Chengiz Khan	He was a Mongolian who conquered some kingdoms on the banks of River Indus in 1221 A.D. The ruler of Delhi at that time was Iltutmish.
Mohammed Bin Qasim	<b>He was first muslim to invade India in 712 A.D.</b> He conquered Sindh and Punjab regions along the Indus river but did not advance further.
Timur	Timur Lang or Timur the Lame, was a muslim conqueror who invaded India in 1398. The ruler of Delhi at the time was Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah.
Nadir Shah	<b>He was the ruler of Iran who invaded India in 1738. He defeated the Mughal Emperor Muhammed Shah and carried with him the Peacock throne and the Kohinoor diamond.</b>
Ahmed Shah Abdali	He was the ruler of Afghanistan who invaded India several times between 1747 & 1767, the most famous being the invasion of 1761 when he defeated the Marathas in the 3rd battle of Panipat.

### Foreign Visitors and points to remember.

Visitor	Points to remember
Megasthenes	He was the <b>ambassador of Seleucus in the court of Chandragupta Maurya</b> known to the Greek as Sandrocottus. He was also the author of a book 'Indica'.

Visitor	Points to remember
Fahien	He was a <b>Chinese Buddhist monk who visited India during the reign of Vikramaditya (Chandragupta II)</b> . He is known for his visit to Lumbini, the birthplace of the Buddha. His journey is described in his travelogue "Record of Buddhist Kingdoms ...".
Huien Tsang	He was a <b>Chinese traveller who visited India during the time of Harsha Vardhana</b> . His book is called Si-yu-ki or 'The Records of the Western World'.
Alberuni	A persian scholar, <b>he accompanied Mohammed of Ghazni and wrote a book titled 'Tahqiq-i-hind'</b> . He was the first muslim scholar to study India. He is regarded as the father of Indology.
Marco Polo	He was a well known European traveller who visited many Eastern countries, including India. He <b>visited Southern India where Rudramma Devi of the Kakatiyas was in power</b> .
Ibn Batuta	<b>Ibn Batuta was a Moroccan traveller who visited India during the time of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq</b> . His account of travels is known as the <i>Rihla</i> .
Thomas Roe	<b>Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat who visited the court of Jahangir in 1615 to seek protection for an English factory at Surat</b> . His <i>Journal of the mission to the Mogul Empire</i> is a valuable contribution to the history of India of the time.
William Hawkins	<b>Captain William Hawkins led the first voyage of the English East India Company to India in 1609 when Jahangir was in power</b> . He had a personal letter from King James I of England 1609, but did not succeed in seeking Jahangir's permission to establish a factory.
Nicolo Conti	<b>Italian merchant who visited India during the period of Deva Raya I of Vijayanagar (1420)</b>

Visitor	Points to remember
Abdul Razak	<b>He was a Persian cholar and ambassador of the ruler of Persia to Calicut who visited India during the rule of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagar during 1442 to 1445.</b>
St Thomas	<b>He is believed to be the first Christian saint to visit India in 52 A.D..</b>
Francois Bernier	He was a <b>French physician and traveller who visited India during 1658 and 1671. He was the personal physician of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb for around 12 years</b> during his stay in India. He wrote Travels in the Mughal Empire, which is mainly about the reigns of Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb.

**The Muslim adventurer who destroyed the Nalanda University was**

- Alla-ud-din Khilji
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlak
- Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar
- Muhammad-bin-Quasim
- C

**Painting reached its highest level of development during the reign of**

- Akbar
- Aurangzeb
- Jahangir
- Shah Jahan
- C
- SCULPTURE D

**The communal electorate was introduced for the first time in India in**

- 1919
- 1935
- 1906
- 1909
- D

**The two states which had non-Congress Ministries in 1937 were**

- Bengal and Punjab

Punjab and NWFP  
Madras and Central Provinces  
Bihar and Uttar Pradesh  
A

**Sea breeze is formed during**

Day time  
Night time  
Both  
Seasonal

Answer (a). During daytime land heats up more quickly than water and the air above it rises allowing for air above the sea to blow towards the land. This is known as sea breeze. After sunset land cools down more quickly than water and hence land breeze blows during the night.

**What percentage of world's freshwater is stored as glacial ice?**

50%  
10%  
70%  
30%  
C

**Which one of the following rivers of India does not make a delta?**

Ganges  
Godavari  
Mahanadi  
Tapti  
D

**Which one of the following states has the longest coastline?**

Maharashtra  
Tamilnadu  
Gujarat  
Andhra Pradesh  
C

**1600KM AND 990 MILES.. REMEMBER THIS VERY IMP..**

**The pass located in Himachal Pradesh is**

Shipkila  
Zojila  
Nathula



Jelepla

A

NATHULA &gt; SIKKIM

Match the following and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Crops	Producing state
(a) Tea	(1) Himachal Pradesh
(b) Sugarcane	(2) Assam
(c) Groundnut	(3) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Apple	(4) Gujarat

Code:

- a. a - 2; b - 4; c - 1; d - 3
- b. a - 2; b - 3; c - 4; d - 1
- c. a - 3; b - 2; c - 1; d - 4
- d. a - 4; b - 3; c - 1; d - 2

B

### Soils: Facts to remember

Fact to remember	Type of Soil
The soil most common in Indo-gangetic plains	Alluvial
The soil which swells when wet and develops cracks when dry	Black
The soil which owes its colour to oxides of iron	Laterite
The soil which requires least use of fertilisers	Alluvial
The soil which requires least tilling	Black
The kind of soil which is treated with gypsum to make it suitable for cropping	Alkaline soil
The soil which is poor in soluble salts	Laterite
The soil which is rich in surface accumulation of organic matter	Peaty soil

<b>Fact to remember</b>	<b>Type of Soil</b>
The soil which is most suitable for cultivation of cotton	Black

**Crops : Points to remember**

<b>Point to remember</b>	<b>Crop</b>
The crop which requires water-logging for its cultivation	Rice
The crop best suited in areas where rain falls only for two months	Pulses
The ideal crop for areas with rainfall above 200 cm and sloping hills	Tea
The crop which requires a large amount of rainfall and no standing water	Tea

**Crops : Largest Producers**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>State</b>
The largest producer of paddy in India	West Bengal
The largest producer of wheat in India	Uttar Pradesh
The largest producer of sugarcane in India	Uttar Pradesh
The largest producer of groundnut in India	Gujarat
The largest producer of tea in India	Assam
The largest producer of coffee in India	Karnataka
The largest producer of jute in India	West Bengal
The largest producer of tobacco in India	Andhra Pradesh
The largest producer of bananas in India	Tamilnadu
The largest producer of saffron in India	Jammu & Kashmir

Feature	State
The largest producer of onion in India	Maharashtra
The largest producer of black pepper in India	Kerala
The largest producer of cotton in India	Gujarat
The largest producer of bamboos in India	Assam
The largest producer of litchis in India	Bihar

### Crops in India

The crop which is sown in largest area in India	Rice (43.9 million hectares as per 2013-14 estimates)
The crop whose production is the largest in India	Sugarcane (348.4 million tonnes as per 2013-14 estimates)
The cereal crop whose production is the largest in India	Rice (106.3 million tonnes as per 2013-14 estimates)
The agricultural produce which has the highest percentage share of imports	Edible Oil (about 68% of imports of food and allied products)
The agricultural produce which has the highest percentage share of exports	Rice

### Crops : India's Rank in the World

Feature	Rank
Millets, Lemon & limes, Bananas, Ginger, Mangoes, Papayas, Jute, Castor Oil seed, Safflower oil seed	First
Sugarcane, Wheat, Onion, Potatoes, Garlic, Rice, Tea, Cottonseed	Second

## Types of Irrigation

<b>1. Surface Irrigation:</b> Application of water by gravity flow to the surface of the field. 3 types of surface irrigation - Basin, Furrow and Border		
a. Basin Irrigation	b. Furrow Irrigation	c. Border Irrigation
Flat areas of land are surrounded by low bunds to create basins which are then flooded by water.	Small channels called furrows carry water down the land slope between the crop rows. Water infiltrates into the soil as it moves along the slope.	Borders are long, sloping strips of land separated by bunds. Water flows down the slope of the border, guided by the bunds on either side.
Rice is commonly irrigated this way.	Row crops such as maize, sunflower, sugarcane, soybean and also crops which would get damaged by basin irrigation like tomatoes, vegetables, potatoes, beans; fruit trees such as citrus, grape etc.	Close growing crops such as pasture or alfalfa
<b>2. Sprinkler Irrigation:</b> Water is pumped through a pipe system and then sprayed onto the crops through rotating sprinkler heads. Not suitable for delicate crops such as lettuce.		
<b>3. Drip Irrigation:</b> Water is conveyed under pressure through a pipe system to the fields, where it drips slowly onto the soil through emitters or drippers which are located close to the plants. Suitable for all row crops but only high value crops are irrigated this way because of cost involved.		

### An example of false fruit is

Apple  
Guava  
Mango  
Tomato

Answer (a). An accessory fruit (also called false fruit or spurious fruit) is a fruit in which some of the flesh is derived not from the ovary but from some adjacent tissue exterior to the carpel. Examples of accessory tissue are the receptacle of strawberries, figs, or mulberries, Pomes, such as apples and pears

**Normal fasting blood sugar level per 100 ml. of blood in man is**

- 30 - 50 mg
  - 50 - 70 mg
  - 80 - 100 mg
  - 120 - 140 mg
- C

**Rate of interest is determined by**

- The rate of return on the capital invested
  - Central Government
  - Liquidity preference
  - Commercial Banks
- C

**The vector of disease sleeping sickness is**

- sand-fly
  - house-fly
  - fruit-fly
  - tse-tse fly
- D
- SANDS FLY> KALA AZAR

**For how many years have the dinosaurs been extinct?**

- About 25 million years
  - About 65 milion years
  - About 100 million years
  - About 135 million years
- B

**A geostationary satellite revolves round the earth from**

- East to West
  - West to East
  - North to South
  - South to North
- B

Answer (b). A geo-stationary satellite is stationary with respect to the earth and in order to be so, it must revolve alongwith the earth. Since the direction of earth's rotation is from west to east, the same is the case with a geo-stationary satellite. Got it

**Among the following materials sound travels fastest in**

- Steel
- Air
- Vacuum
- Water
- A

SOLID>LIQUID>GAS

**The rear side of the moon was photographed by**

- Viking I
- Viking II
- Luna III
- Mariner IX
- C

**Which phenomenon do bats or dolphins use to find prey, predators or obstacles?**

- Refraction of sound
- Formation of beats
- Scattering
- Echo location
- D

**What did the first electronic digital computer contain?**

- Transistors
- Valves
- Core memory
- Semiconductor memory
- B

**Microsoft Office's personal information manager is**

- Outlook
- Internet Explorer
- Organiser
- Access

A

**Hard steel contains**

2 to 5 per cent carbon

0.5 to 1.5 per cent carbon

0.1 to 0.4 per cent carbon

0.01 to 0.04 per cent carbon

B

**Cement is formed by strongly heating a mixture of**

limestone and graphite

limestone and clay

chalk and graphite

clay and graphite

B

**Glass is a**

superheated solid

supercooled liquid

supercooled gas

superheated liquid

B

**The temperature of oxy-acetylene flame is around**

2800o C

3200o C

4000o C

1500o C

Answer (b). Oxy-acetylene flame is the only gas flame that is hot enough to melt all commercial metals. The flame is used in metal welding by bringing two pieces of metal together. The touching edges are melted by the flame with or without the addition of filler rod.

**Which is the most stable eco-system?**

Desert

Ocean

Mountain

Forest

A

**F.A.O. is the abbreviation of**

Fibre and Agricultural Organization  
Factory Acquisition Organziation  
Free Arbiration Organization  
Food and Agriculture Organisation  
D

**The common tree species in Nilgiri Hills is:**

Sal  
Pine  
Eucalyptus  
Teak  
C

**First Indian Prime Minister to visit Siachen was?**

Rajiv Gandhi  
Inder Kumar Gujaral  
Mammohan Singh  
None of them  
C

**Which of the following books has been written by Kishwar Desai?**

The Red Devil  
Witness the night  
Tonight this Savage Rite  
Earth and Ashes  
B

**Which of the following folk / tribal dances is associated with Karnataka?**

Yakshagana  
Jatra  
Veedhi  
Jhora  
A

**Who invented vaccination for small pox?**

Sir Frederick Grant Banting  
Sir Alexander Fleming  
Edward Jenner  
Loius Pasteur  
C



**Discovery of Elements - Inert Gases**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Discoverer</b>
Argon	Sir William Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh
Neon	Sir William Ramsay and M.W. Tavers
Krypton	Sir William Ramsay and M.W. Tavers
Xenon	Sir William Ramsay and M.W. Tavers
Radon	Sir William Ramsay and R. Whytlaw-Gray
Helium	Sir William Ramsay, P.T.Cleve and N.Langlet

**Discovery of Elements - Radioactive Elements**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Discoverer</b>
Polonium	Marie Curie
Radium	Marie Curie and Pierre Curie
Actinium	Andre Louis Debierne
Thorium	Jons Jacob Berzelius
Uranium	Martin Heinrich Klaproth
Plutonium	Glenn T. Seaborg, Edwin McMillan, Joseph W. Kennedy, and Arthur Wahl

**Discovery of Elements - Chemical Elements**

<b>Chemical Element</b>	<b>Discoverer</b>
Barium	Humphry Davy
Calcium	Humphry Davy
Potassium	Humphry Davy
Magnesium	Humphry Davy
Boron	Humphry Davy
Sodium	Humphry Davy

**Who was the first Indian to become the member of British parliament?**

Bankim Chandra Chaterjee

W C Banerjee

Dadabhai Naoroji

None of the above

Answer (c). Dadabhai Naoroji had other firsts to his credit. He was the first person to independently prepare the first estimates of National Income. He was also the first person to be elected the President of Indian National Congress thrice. He was also the first Indian to be appointed Professor at Elphinstone College

**The purchase of shares and bonds of Indian companies by Foreign Institutional Investors is called?**

FDI

Portfolio Investment

NRI Investment

Foreign Indirect Investment

D

**BT Seed is associated with which among the following?**

Rice

Wheat

Cotton

Oil Seeds

C

Answer (c). Just for info: BT stands for Bacillus thuringiensis, a bacterium which produces a chemical harmful to certain insects thus doing away with the need of using pesticides.

**The headquarters of International Atomic Energy Agency is in ?**

Geneva

Paris

Vienna

Washington

C

If the name of any Organization starts with "**World** or **International**" and ends with "**Organization**", their headquarters will be in "**Geneva, Switzerland**".

---

**Remember : [ W\_O & I\_O ] ----- Geneva, Switzerland**

**[ W\_O ]**

1. **W**orld Health **O**rganisation
2. **W**orld Intellectual Property **O**rganization
3. **W**orld Meteorological **O**rganization
4. **W**orld Trade **O**rganization

**[ I\_O ]- Except IMO**

1. **I**nternational Labour **O**rganization
2. **I**nternational Committee for Red Cross **O**rganization
3. **I**nternational Standardization **O**rganization [ISO] -----originally  
International Organization for Standardization
4. United Nation Conference on Trade And Development

---

Trick for Organizations whose headquarters are in **London**

---

**Remember : I Am a Common** man in **London**

1. **I** - International Maritime Organization (IMO)
2. **Am** - Amnesty International
3. **Common** - Commonwealth of Nations
4. **Common** - Commonwealth Telecommunication Organization

---

If any Organization is related to "**International Money** or **Monetary organization**", its headquarters will be in **Washington DC**.

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1. International **Monetary** fund
2. World Bank

---

If any Organization is related to "**Industrial Development/ Petroleum/ Atomic**", its headquarter will be in "**Vienna, Austria**"

- 
1. United Nations **Industrial Development** Organization
  2. International **Atomic** Energy Agency
  3. Organization of the **Petroleum** Exporting Countries

---

For Headquarters of Organizations located in **Newyork**, remember - "**UN Child Emergency**in **Newyork**"

---

#### **UN Child Emergency in Newyork**

1. **United Nations** Organization
2. **United Nation International Children Emergency** Fund

---

If any Organization is related to the term "**Economic & Educational**", its headquarter will be located in **Paris**

---

1. Organization for **Economic** Co-Operation Development
2. United Nations **Educational**, Scientific and Cultural Organization

---

Trick to Remember the Headquarters of some other International Organizations

---

1. **ASIAN** Development Bank [ ADB ]--**MAN**ila, Philippines [ ASIAN MANila ]

2. Association of South East Nations [ ASEAN ]-- JAKarta, Indonesia [ **ACE JACK** ] --Remember Playing cards
3. **FOOD** Agriculture Organisation [ FAO ]--Rome, **ITALY** [ FOOD IDLY ]
4. International COURT of JUSTICE-- The HAGUE, Netherlands [ Remember COURT given JUSTICE HANGUE ]
5. South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation [ SAARC ]--Khatmandu, Nepal

**If the Anglo Indian community does not get adequate representation in the Lok Sabha, two members of the community can be nominated by:**

- Prime Minister
  - President
  - Speaker
  - President in consultation with Parliament
- B

**For the election of President of India, a citizen should have completed the age of\_\_\_\_?**

- 25 Years
  - 35 Years
  - 30 Years
  - 18 Years
- C
- PM>25  
LOK 25 RAJYA 30 PANCHAYAT 21

**Who said: "Good citizen makes a good state and bad citizen makes a bad state"?**

- Plato
  - Aristotle
  - Rousseau
  - Laski
- B

**Member of parliament will lose his membership if he is continuously absent from sessions for**

- 45 days
- 60 days
- 90 days
- 365 days

B

**Important Age Limits in Indian Constitution**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Age Limit</b>
Minimum age for election to the post of President/Vice-President/Governor	35 years
Minimum age for election as MP (Lok Sabha)/MLA	25 years
Minimum age for election as MP (Rajya Sabha)/MLC	30 years
Upper age limit for appointment as a judge of Supreme Court, Attorney General, Comptroller General, member of Public Service Commission	65 years
Upper age limit for appointment as a judge of High court/ Advocate General/member of State Commission	62 years
Minimum age limit for employment in a factory	14 years
Age between which education has been made a fundamental right	6 to 14 years
Minimum marriageable age for a male	21 years
Minimum marriageable age for a female	18 years.

**Important Time Limits in Indian Constitution**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Maximum interval between two sessions of Parliament/State Assembly	Six months
Maximum life of Presidential Ordinance	Six months + Six weeks*
Maximum period within which an election is to be held to fill a vacancy created by the	Six months

Condition	Duration
death, resignation or removal, or otherwise of a President	
Maximum duration for which President's rule can be imposed in a state	Six months extendable upto a maximum of three years
Time after which money bill passed by Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by Rajya Sabha when no action is taken by it	14 days
Maximum duration for which a President/Vice-President/Governor may hold his office from the date on which he enters his office	5 years
Maximum duration for which a Lok Sabha/State Legislature may function from the date appointed for its first meeting	5 years
Maximum period for which the term of a Lok Sabha/State Legislature may be extended while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation	1 year at a time
Where the term of a Lok Sabha/State Legislature has been extended while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the maximum period for which he Lok Sabha/State Legislature may continue to function after the <b>Proclamation of Emergency has ceased to operate</b>	Six months
Maximum duration for which a Union Minister/State Minister may hold his office without being a member of either of the houses of the Parliament/State Legislature	Six months
Maximum duration for which a member of either House of Parliament may be absent without permission, before his seat is declared is vacant	60 days
Maximum period within which a person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate	24 hours

Condition	Duration
Maximum duration for which a Panchayat/Municipality shall function from the date appointed for its first meeting	5 years
Maximum duration for which a member of a Union Commission may hold his office subject to his <b>not</b> attaining the age of <b>sixty-five years</b>	6 years
Maximum duration for which a member of a State Commission may hold his office subject to his <b>not</b> attaining the age of <b>sixty-two years</b>	6 years
Time within which a candidate elected from more than one seat in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or either House of the Legislature of a State must resign from all but one of such seats	10 days
* Six months being the maximum interval between two sessions of the Parliament and six weeks being the time allowed for the Parliament to approve/disapprove the ordinance after its reassembly.	

### In India , Residuary Powers are vested in \_\_\_\_?

- Union Government
- State Government
- Both Union and State Government
- Local Government
- A

Answer (a). Powers to make laws are distributed as per Central, State and Concurrent list given in the Seventh Schedule, but where any matter has not been enumerated in the State or Concurrent list, Parliament (meaning Union Government) has exclusive power to make laws in such matters. Such a power is called Residuary Power.

### Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment?

- Sarnath
- Bodhgaya
- Kapilvastu
- Rajgriha



B

**Buddhism Facts:**

Early life of Buddha:

Original Name – Siddhartha

Birth place – Lumbinivana

Period – 563 BC

Father – Suddhodana : Chief of Sakya clan > Capital – Kapilavasthu

Mother – Maya died 7 days after his birth

Mother's Sister > Mahaprajapati Gotami – Step Mother

Wife – Yasodhara

Son – Rahul

**Age of 29 – wandering ascetic in search of truth, left family and kingdom**

**Great Renunciation or Mahabhinishkraman**

Idea of renunciation – Seeing 4 persons in 4 different stages – old man, very sick man, corpse , ascetic

buddhism

6 continuous years – homeless ascetic

**Reached Gaya – Enlightenment under pipal tree**

buddhism

**Became Buddha at Gaya – “Bodh Gaya” >> Sambodhi, tree – bodhi tree**

Mara – king of spirits and demons disturbed in meditation

buddhism

Sujata – farmer's daughter > rice milk at Bodh Gaya

buddhism

**Deer park at Sarnath – 1st sermon “Dharmachakra Paravartana”**

buddhism

Preached his gospel to princes and peasants

Period of 45 yrs toured Eastern India

Before death @ Pavapuri – Chanda – bad mushrooms & pork

**Age of 80 – “Mahaparinirvana” @ Kushinagara – sal tree 483 BC**

buddhism

**The Last teaching heard by Subhadra and Ananda**

Teachings of Buddha:

Earliest source – Sutta Pitaka in Pali

Acc. to Buddhism – existence of a being is like a wheel of causes and effects

Ignorance gives rise to desire; desire to karma; and karma leads to the impulse to be born again and again to satisfy desire which is the source of suffering

If suffering is to be destroyed : Primary cause – ignorance must be destroyed

Can be achieved by the realization that the world is impermanent

### **Three Jewels of Buddhism – Tri Ratnas**

buddha

### **4 Noble Truths of Buddhism (Arya satyas)**

buddhism

### **Ashtanga Marga (8 Fold path) of Buddhism:**

buddhism

#### **Famous Monks at the time of Buddha:**

Ananda – constant companion of Buddha and most devoted disciple

Anuruddha – master of right mindfulness

Mahakassapa – president of Buddhist council held at Rajagriha

Moggallana – he had greatest super natural powers

Sariputta – possessed the profound insight into the dhamma

Upali – master of Vinaya

Famous Buddhist Scholars:

Ashvagosha – contemporary of Kanishka, poet, dramatist, musician

Nagarjuna – friend and contemporary of Satavahana kings

Assanga and Vasubandhu > “Abhidaramakosa” encyclopedia of Buddhism – brothers

Buddhagoshha – pali scholar “Visuddhimaga” > post- tripitaka literature

Dinnaga – founder of Buddhist logic

Dharmakirti – philosophical thinker and dialectician

Division in Buddhism – Mahayana and Hinayana

Dissensions in Buddhism:

### **Key Points of Hinayana Buddhism:**

Oldest school – Sthaviravada (Theravada in Pali)

Sanskrit – sarvastivada or doctrine which maintains the existence of all things , physical as well as mental

From sarvastivada or vaibhasika branched off another school – Sautantrika  
>> more critical in outlook

Pali – language of masses used by Hinayana Buddhists

Ashoka patronised Hinayanism

Mahayana Buddhism or Greater Vehicle:

#### **Heavenliness of Buddha**

Salvation of all through the grace and help of Buddha and Bodhisattvas

Idol worship

Nirvana is not a negative cessation of misery but a positive state of bliss

### **Key Points of Mahayana Buddhism:**

Chief philosophical schools – Madhyamika, Yogachara

Madhyamika – Nagarjuna >> midway between uncompromising realism of Hinayanism and idealism of Yogacharya

Yogacharya – Maitreyanatha >> rejected the realism of Hinayanism and maintained absolute idealism

Sanskrit was used by Mahayana Buddhists

Kanishka patronised Mahayanism later Harsha supported it

Vajrayana Buddhism or Vehicle of Thunder Bolt:

vehicle-of-thunder-bolt

buddhism

**First Council** – Rajagriha >> teachings collected, classified, adjusted as authoritative canonical texts : 2 pitakas – Vinaya and Sutta by Upali

Ruler – Ajathasatru Presided by Mahakassapa

Purpose – Maintain purity of buddha teachings

**Second Council** – Vaishali R – Kalasoka P- sabakami difference of opinion among monks @ vaisali, 100 yrs after Mahaparinirvana >> schism in sangha – sthavaravadins or theravadins and mahasanghikas

Purpose – End the controversy between monks and their opponents

**Third council** – Ashoka > 256 yrs after parinirvana – Pataliputra – Chairmanship of Moggaliputta Tissa >> classifies buddhist texts and added Abhidhamma pitaka – establishment of sthaviravadins – final compilation of Tripitakas – sending missionaries to diff parts of world : Purpose – settle the dispute arising out of the rival claim of authority

**Fourth council** – Kanishka at Kundalavan in Kashmir > presided by vasumithra, assisted by Ashvagosha – composition of 3 large commentaries > vibhashas – division of Mahayana and Hinayana – codification of sarvastivadin doctrines as Mahavibhasa – conduct of deliberation of sanskrit instead of pali – spread of buddhism to other parts of world

Buddhism stands on 3 Pillars: The Buddha (Founder), The Dhamma (His Teachings) and The Sangha (Order of Buddhist monks and nuns)

**Coronation of Shivaji took place in which year?**

1627

1674  
1680  
1670  
B

**The system of Dyarchy was introduced in \_\_\_\_?**

1909  
1919  
1935  
1945  
B

**The editor of Young India and Harijan was \_\_\_\_?**

Nehru  
Ambedkar  
Mahatma Gandhi  
Subhash Chandra Bose  
C

### Newspapers and their founders

Newspaper/Periodical	Started by
Bengal Gazette (1780) (India's first newspaper)	J.A.Hickey
Maharatta, Kesari	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Hitavada	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Vande Mataram	Bipin Chandra Pal
Statesman	Robert Knight
The Hindu	Kasturi Ranga Iyengar
Yugantar	Bhupendranath Datta, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Barinder Kumar Ghosh
Mooknayak	BR Ambedkar
Independent	Motilal Nehru
Punjabi	Lala Lajpat Rai

<b>Newspaper/Periodical</b>	<b>Started by</b>
The Leader	Madan Mohan Malviya
New India and Commonweal	Annie Besant
Essays in Indian Economics	MG Ranade
Mirat-ul-Akbar (1st Persian Newspaper)	Ram Mohan Roy
Navjeevan, Young India, Harijan	MK Gandhi
Indian Opinion (in South Africa)	MK Gandhi
Prabudha Bharat	Swami Vivekanand
Hindustan Times	K.M.Pannikar
Bombay Chronicle	Ferozshah Mehta
Swadeshabhimani	Vakkom Moulavi
Din Mitra	Mukundrao Patil
The Tribune	Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia
Bengalee	Surendranath Banerjee
The Socialist	S.A. Dange
Navayug	Muzaffar Ahmed
Inquilab	Ghulam Hussain
Free Hindusthan	Taraknath Das

### **Current Information on Newspapers(old info)**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Newspaper</b>
Total number of newspapers/periodicals registered in India as on 31.03.2014	99,660
The largest number of newspapers/periodicals registered in any Indian language	Hindi
The largest circulated daily	Anand Bazar Patrika (Bengali)

Feature	Newspaper
The second largest circulated daily	The Times of India (English)
The largest circulated periodical	The Sunday Times of India
The largest circulated multi-edition daily	The Times of India (English)
The second largest circulated multi-edition daily	Dainik Bhaskar (Hindi)
The state with the largest number of registered newspapers	Uttar Pradesh

### Government Publications and Publishers

Publication	Published by
India (Annual publication suffixed with the year)	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Employment News/Rozgaar Samachar (English, Hindi and Urdu)	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Yojana (monthly on economic development published in 13 languages)	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Bal Bharati (Hindi)	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Aajkal (An international literary and cultural Urdu journal)	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Kurukshetra (English and Hindi with rural uplift and development as its focus)	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Energy Statistics	Central Statistical Organisation
National Accounts Statistics	Central Statistical Organisation

Publication	Published by
Compendium of Environment Statistics India	Central Statistical Organisation
Rail Bandhu	Indian Railways
Indian Pharmacopoeia	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

### Newspapers/Magazines and their Editors

Newspaper/Magazine	Editor-in-Chief
The Hindu	N. Ravi
The Times of India	Jaideep Bose
Indian Express	Shekhar Gupta
The New Indian Express	Prabhu Chawla
Hindustan Times	Sanjoy Narayan
India Today	Aroon Purie
Outlook	Krishna Prasad
Tughlaq	Cho Ramaswamy

### Who of the following attended all the three round table conferences?

B R Ambedkar  
M M Malviya  
Vallabh Bhai Patel  
Mahatma Gandhi  
A

### Which is the largest living bird on Earth?

Emu  
Ostrich  
Albatross  
Siberian Crane  
B

### Rihand Dam project provides irrigation to \_\_\_\_?

Gujarat & Maharastra  
Odisha and West Bengal  
Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Kerala and Karnataka  
C

**The Headquarters of MCF (Master Control Facility) is**

Hyderabad  
Thumba  
Sri Harikota  
Hassan

Answer (d). This is responsible for controlling and monitoring the satellites launched by ISRO.

**Which is the longest irrigation canal in India?**

Sir hind Canal  
Yamuna Canal  
Indira Gandhi Canal  
East Kosi Canal  
C

**Which one of the following minerals is found in Monazite Sand?**

Potassium  
Uranium  
Thorium  
Sodium  
C

**Which plant is called Herbal Indian Doctor?**

Amla  
Neem  
Tulsi  
Mango  
A

**In Coriander, useful parts are?**

Roots and leaves  
leaves and flowers  
leaves and dried fruits  
flowers and dried fruits  
C

**The pH of Human Blood is \_\_\_\_?**

7.2  
7.8



6.6

7.4

D

**Which among the following is the largest endocrine gland of human body?**

Thyroid

Parathyroid

Adrenal

Pituitary

A

SMALLEST D

**Which amongst the following is the largest mammal?**

Elephant

Whale

Dinosaur

Rhinoceros

B

**Which part becomes modified as the tusk of elephant?**

Canine

Premolar

Second Incisor

Molar

C

**Optical fibres are based upon the phenomenon of which of the following?**

Interference

Dispersion

Diffraction

Total Internal Reflection

D

**Now a days, Yellow lamps are frequently used as street lights. Which among the following gases, is used in these lamps?**

Sodium

Neon

Hydrogen

Nitrogen

A

**Mirage is an example of \_\_\_\_?**

- Refraction of light
  - Total Internal Reflection of Light
  - Refraction and Total Internal Reflection of Light
  - Dispersion of Light
- C

**The phenomenon of light associated with the appearance of blue color of sky is?**

- Interference
  - Reflection
  - Refraction
  - Scattering
- D

**In which of the following areas, spreadsheet software is more useful?**

- Psychology
  - Publishing
  - Statistics
  - Message sending
- C

**Answer (c).** Microsoft Excel is an example of spreadsheet software.

**. A Groupware is a**

- Hardware
  - Software
  - Network
  - Firmware
- B

**Lens is made up of \_\_\_\_?**

- Pyrex Glass
  - Flint Glass
  - Ordinary Glass
  - Cobalt Glass
- B

**The element which is used for vulcanizing rubber is?**

Sulfur  
Bromine  
Silicon  
Phosphorus  
A

**Which of the following is responsible for extra strength of Pyrex glass?**

Potassium carbonate  
Lead Oxide  
Borax  
Ferric Oxide  
C

**The Noble Gas used for the treatment of cancer is \_\_\_\_?**

Helium  
Argon  
Krypton  
Radon  
D

**Loktak is a \_\_\_\_\_**

Valley  
Lake  
River  
Mountain Range  
B IN MANIPUR

**Which city receives the highest cosmic radiation amongst the following:**

Chennai  
Mumbai  
Kolkata  
Delhi

Answer (d). As per an article published in The Hindu dated 05.05.2011, Cosmic radiation at Delhi which is at an altitude of 291 m above sea level is 0.31 milligray. The other three being coastal cities meaning that they are at sea level receive much less cosmic radiation.

Set -2

**Which was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?**

- Right to Equality
  - Right against Exploitation
  - Right to Constitutional Remedies
  - Right to Freedom of Religion
- C

**which is not the concern of the local government?**

- Public Health
  - Sanitation
  - Law and Order
  - Public Utility Services
- C

**In India, the concept-of single citizenship is adopted from**

- England
  - U.S.A.
  - Canada
  - France
- A

**Who had proposed partyless democracy in India?**

- Jaya Prakash Narayan
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Vinoda Bhave
  - S.A. Dange
- A

**Disinvestment in Public Sector is called**

- Liberalisation
  - Globalisation
  - Industrialisation
  - Privatization
- D

**Darwin finches refers to a group of**

- Fishes
- Lizards

Birds  
Amphibians  
C

**An individual's actual standard of living can be assessed by**

Gross National Income  
Net National Income  
Per Capita Income  
Disposable Personal Income  
C

**Which Sikh Guru called himself the Sachcha Badshah?**

Guru Gobind Singh  
Guru Hargovind  
Guru Tegh Bahadur  
Guru Arjan Dev  
B

**The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in**

1928  
1930  
1931  
1922

**Answer (b).** The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the historic Dandi March.

**What is the maximum strength prescribed for State Legislative Assemblies?**

350  
600  
500  
750

Answer (c). The maximum strength prescribed is 500 and the minimum is 60 with a few exceptions.

**Fa-hien visited India during the reign of**

Chandragupta II  
Samudragupta  
Ramagupta  
Kumaragupta  
A

**At which place in Bengal was the East India Company given permission to trade and build a factory by the Mughals in 1651?**

- Calcutta
- Cassim Bazar
- Singpur
- Burdwan
- B

**Diu is an island off**

- Daman
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Maharashtra
- C

**Which from the following is a landlocked sea?**

- Red Sea
- Timor Sea
- North Sea
- Aral Sea
- D

**Shivasamudram Falls is found in the course of river**

- Krishna
- Godavari
- Cauvery
- Mahanadi
- C

**Who gave the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad"?**

- Chandrashekhar Azad
- Subhash Chandra Bose
- Bhagat Singh
- Iqbal
- C

<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/top-10-things-you-didnt-know-about-bhagat-singh/146842-3.html>

**The position of Indian Railways network in the world is**

- second
- third
- fourth

fifth

US> CHINA> RUSSIA> INDIA>CANADA

C

<http://www.railway-technology.com/features/featurethe-worlds-longest-railway-networks-4180878/>

**The oldest international airline is**

Dutch KLM

Air Canada

Qantas Airways

Air Sahara

A

**Which of the following can be used to absorb neutrons to control the chain reaction during nuclear fission?**

Boron

Heavy water

Uranium

Plutonium

A

**Hydrogen bomb is based on the principle of**

controlled fission reaction

uncontrolled fission reaction

controlled fusion reaction

uncontrolled fusion reaction

D

**Troposphere is the hottest part of the atmosphere because**

it is closest to the Sun

there are charged particles in it

it is heated by the Earth's surface

heat is generated in it

C

Answer (c). Troposphere gets heated by the Earth's surface because it is the lowest portion of Earth's atmosphere

**The outermost layer of the Sun is called**

Chromosphere

Photosphere

Corona

Lithosphere  
C

**Where was India's first computer installed?**

Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi  
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore  
Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Burnpur  
Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta  
D

**The dried flower buds are used as a spice**

Cardamom  
Cinnamon  
Cloves  
Saffron  
C

Answer (c). Saffron is obtained from the stigma of the saffron flower. The bark of the tree yields the cinnamon spice and cardamom is obtained from the seed pods. Got it  
Show Answer

**The tissue in man where no cell division occurs after birth is**

skeletal  
nerves  
connective  
germinal  
B

**DNA fingerprinting is used to identify the**

Parents  
Rapist  
Thieves  
All the above  
D

**The normal cholesterol level in human body is**

80-120 mg%  
120-140mg%  
140-180mg%  
180-200mg%  
D



**Which of the following are warm-blooded animals?**

- Whales
- Whale sharks
- Alytes
- Draco
- A

**Syrinx is the voice box in**

- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Birds
- Mammals
- C

**The largest ecosystem of the Earth is(DOUBT)**

- Biome
- Hydrosphere
- Lithosphere
- Biosphere
- IT SHOULD BE d,,AS BIOSHPHERE ME HUDROSHPERE BHI A JATA HAI ,,
- ANSWER GIVEN AS B

**Who discovered penicillin?**

- Alexander Fleming
- Louis Pasteur
- Dreser
- Edward Jenner
- A

**2018 FIFA World Cup would be held in**

- Russia
- Qatar
- France
- Netherlands
- A
- QATAR-2022

**What is the commonly used part for measuring the speed of data transmission?**

- Mega Hertz
- Character per second
- Bits per second
- Nano seconds

C

**Who discovered South Pole?**

Robert Peary

Amundsen

John Cabot

Tasman

A-NORTH B-SOUTH

**Which of the following folk dances is associated with Rajasthan?**

Rauf

Jora

Veedhi

Suisini

D

**In a food chain, the solar energy utilised by plants is only**

10 percent

1 percent

0.1 percent

0.01 percent

A

**Supersonic jet causes pollution by thinning of**

O3 layer

O2 layer

SO2 layer

CO2 layer

A

**OTEC stands for**

Ocean Thermal Energy Conservation

Oil and Thermal Energy Conservation

Oil and Thermal Energy Convention

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion

D

**Which type of reaction produces the most harmful radiation?**

Fusion reaction

Fission reaction

Chemical reaction

Photo-Chemical reaction

B

**Which type of glass is used for making glass reinforced plastic?**

- Pyrex glass
- Flint glass
- Quartz glass
- Fibre glass
- D

**Which of the following metals causes Itai-Itai disease?**

- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Cobalt
- Copper
- A

**Poisoning Diseases**

<b>Name of the disease</b>	<b>Poisoning effect of</b>
Plumbism	Lead
Itai Itai	Cadmium
Mad Hatter's Disease	Mercury
Minamata Disease	Mercury
Byssinosis (Brown Lung disease)	Cotton Dust
Mesothelioma	Asbestos
White Lung disease	Asbestos
Black Lung disease	Coal dust
Silicosis	Silica Dust
Minamata Disease was so named because it was first discovered in Minamata city of Japan.	

**Animals transmitting Diseases**

Animal/Bird/Insect	Disease
Tsetse fly	Sleeping Sickness
Sand fly	Kala Azar
Anopheles mosquito	Malaria
Rodents	Bubonic Plague
Rodents	Leptospirosis
Dogs	Rabies
Poultry	Avian Influenza or Bird Flu
Pigs (through Culex mosquitoes)	Japanese Encephalitis
Mosquito	Dengue
Ticks	Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever
Note: Diseases which can be transmitted from animals to humans and vice-versa are called <b>zoonotic diseases</b> .	

A sort of "blue baby syndrome" can also be caused by methemoglobinemia. It is widely believed to be caused by nitrate contamination in groundwater resulting in decreased oxygen carrying capacity of hemoglobin in babies leading to death.

**Glycol is added to aviation gasoline because it**

reduces evaporation of petrol  
increases efficiency of petrol  
prevents freezing of petrol  
reduces consumption of petrol

C

**When there is an official change in the exchange rate of domestic currency, then it is called**

Appreciation  
Depreciation  
Revaluation  
Deflation

C

**Inflation redistributes income and wealth in favour of**

Pensioners  
Poor

Middle class  
Rich  
D

**The fringe benefit tax was introduced in the budget of**

2003-04  
2004-05  
2005-06  
2006-07  
C

**Which innovative discussion process is introduced by the Indian parliament to the world parliamentary systems?**

Question hour  
Zero hour  
Resolutions  
Presidential speech

Answer (b). Zero hour refers to left over time after question hour in Indian Parliament. During this time members are allowed to raise matters of importance without giving any prior notice. Zero hour is entirely at the discretion of the Speaker as there is no constitutional provision with regard to this. See Q. 13 of SSC Matric Level 2010 Solved Paper and also Q. 3 of SSC Matric Level 2011 Solved Paper

**The judges of the supreme court retire at the age of**

60 years  
65 years  
62 years  
58 years  
B

**Important Age Limits in Indian Constitution**

Description	Age Limit
Minimum age for election to the post of President/Vice-President/Governor	35 years
Minimum age for election as MP (Lok Sabha)/MLA	25 years

Description	Age Limit
Minimum age for election as MP (Rajya Sabha)/MLC	30 years
Upper age limit for appointment as a judge of Supreme Court, Attorney General, Comptroller General, member of Public Service Commission	65 years
Upper age limit for appointment as a judge of High court/ Advocate General/member of State Commission	62 years
Minimum age limit for employment in a factory	14 years
Age between which education has been made a fundamental right	6 to 14 years
Minimum marriageable age for a male	21 years
Minimum marriageable age for a female	18 years.

### Judicial review in the Indian constitution is based on

Rule of law

Due process of law

Procedure established by law

Precedents and conventions

C

### The drafting of the constitution was completed on

26th January 1950

26th December 1949

26th November 1949

30th November 1949

B

### Facts to remember - Constituent Assembly

<b>Facts to remember</b>
The constituent assembly was formed on the recommendation of the <b>Cabinet Mission</b> which visited India in 1946.
The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on <b>9 December, 1946</b> in the Constitution Hall which is now known as the <b>Central Hall of Parliament House</b> .
<b>Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha</b> was elected provisional chairman of the assembly.
<b>Dr Rajendra Prasad</b> later became the permanent chairman of the constituent assembly.
On <b>13 December, 1946</b> , Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution which resolved to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution.
The Constituent Assembly took almost three years ( <b>two years, eleven months and seventeen days to be precise</b> ) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India.
The Constituent Assembly held <b>eleven sessions</b> covering a total of 165 days.
India is governed in terms of the Constitution, which was adopted on <b>26 November, 1949</b> , which was the last day of the Eleventh session of the Constituent Assembly. This date finds mention in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution thus <b>IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.</b>
The honourable members appended their signatures to the constitution on <b>24 January, 1950</b> .
The Constitution of India came into force on <b>26 January, 1950</b> . On that day, the Constituent Assembly ceased to exist, transforming itself into the Provisional Parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted in 1952

<b>Important Dates - Constituent Assembly to Constitution</b>				
Constituent Assembly met for the first time	Objectives Resolution moved	Constitution adopted	Signed by members	Constitution came into force and Constituent Assembly ceased to exist
09 Dec 1946	13 Dec 1946	26 Nov 1949	24 Jan 1950	26 Jan 1950

### Chairmen of various committees in the Constituent Assembly

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Chairman</b>
Committee on the Rules of Procedure	Rajendra Prasad
Steering Committee	Rajendra Prasad
Finance and Staff Committee	Rajendra Prasad
Credential Committee	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
House Committee	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Order of Business Committee	K.M. Munsi
Ad hoc Committee on the National Flag	Rajendra Prasad
Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly	G.V. Mavalankar
States Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas	Vallabhbhai Patel
Minorities Sub-Committee	H.C. Mookherjee
Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	J.B. Kripalani
North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee	Gopinath Bardoloi



Committee	Chairman
Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee	A.V. Thakkar
Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Drafting Committee	B.R. Ambedkar

### Who was the President of the constituent Assembly?

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Sardar Patel

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

C

### The call of Back to the Vedas was given by

Swami Vivekananda

Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Aurobindo Ghosh

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

B

### Social Movements/Organisations and their founders

Movement/Organisation	Founder
Saryodaya, Bhoodan	Acharya Vinobha Bhave
Servants of India Society	GK Gokhale
Servants of People Society	Lala Lajpat Rai
Servants of God or Khudai Khidmatgar	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
Gyan Prasarak Mandali	Dadabhai Naoroji
Shuddhi Movement	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Theosophical Society	Madame H. P. Blavatsky
Missionaries of Charity	Mother Teresa

<b>Movement/Organisation</b>	<b>Founder</b>
Home Rule Movement	Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar
Prarthana Samaj	RG Bhandarkar & MG Ranade
Arya Samaj	Dayanand Saraswati (Guj)
Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Self-respect Movement	EV Ramaswamy Naicker
Tattvabodhini Sabha	Debendranath Tagore
Sadbhavna ke Sipahi	Sunil Datt
Satyasodhak Samaj	Jyotiba Phule (Mah)
Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam	Shri Narayaana Guru
Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha	Dr BR Ambedkar
Dev Samaj (an atheistic movement)	Swami Satyanand Agnihotri
Aligarh movement	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh	Dr Baliram Hedgewar
Abhinav Bharat	Vir Savarkar
Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan	Kanhaiyalal Maneklal Munshi
Vanmahotsav	KM Munshi
Narmada Bachao	Medha Patkar
Sulabh International	Dr Bindeshwar Pathak
Vanarai	Dr. Mohan Dharia
Super 30	Anand Kumar

### **International Movements/Organisations and their founders**

<b>Movement/Organisation</b>	<b>Founder</b>
Red Cross	JH Dunant
Scouts	Baden Powell

<b>Movement/Organisation</b>	<b>Founder</b>
Guides	Lady Agnes Baden Powell
Amnesty International	Peter Benenson
Transparency International	Peter Eigen
Lions Club	Melvin Jones

### **Simon commission was boycotted by the nationalist leaders of India because**

They felt that it was only an eye wash

All the members of the commission were English

The members of the commission were biased against India

It did not meet the demands of the Indians

B

### **Famous Slogans and their originators**

<b>Slogan</b>	<b>Given by</b>
Inquilab Zindabad	Bhagat Singh
Vande Mataram	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Quit India	Mahatma Gandhi
Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it	Balgangadhar Tilak
Give me blood and I shall give you freedom	Subhas Chandra Bose
Jai Hind	Subhas Chandra Bose
Do or die	Mahatma Gandhi
Aaram haram hai	Jawaharlal Nehru
Jai Jawan Jai Kisan	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Back to the Vedas	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
One religion, one caste and one God for mankind	Narayan Guru

**Famous Quotes by Indian Leaders**

Quote	Given by
If a God were to tolerate untouchability, I would not recognize him a God at all.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
He has in him the marvellous spiritual power to turn ordinary men around him into heroes and martyrs.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale on Gandhiji
This diamond of India, the jewel of Maharashtra, this prince of workers is taking eternal rest on the funeral ground, look at him and try to emulate him	Bal Gangadhar Tilak on Gopal Krishna Gokhale
When I went to jail the whole country was alive with the cry of Bande Mataram... when I came out of jail I listened for that cry, but there was instead a silence	Aurobindo Ghosh
Bombs and pistols do not make a revolution. The sword of revolution is sharpened on the whetting stone of ideas	Bhagat Singh
One individual may die for an idea, but that idea will, after his death, incarnate itself in a thousand lives	Subhas Chandra Bose
Every blow on our bodies this afternoon is like a nail driven into the coffin of British imperialism	Lala Lajpat Rai
So long as you do not achieve social liberty, whatever freedom is provided by the law is of no avail to you.	B.R. Ambedkar
No Indian could have started the Indian National Congress...if an Indian had come forward to start such a movement embracing all Indians, the officials in India would not have allowed the movement to come into existence.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale on Indian National Congress
Our nation is like a tree and to the original trunk of Swarajya, two huge branches	Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Quote	Given by
have emerged in the form of Swadeshi and Boycott	
There is no dream, and if there is, there is only one to see you my children struggling for the same and for which I am expected to be finished	Ashfaqulla Khan

### Famous Quotes - World Personalities

Quote	Author
A Thing Of Beauty Is Joy For Ever	John Keats
Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested	Francis Bacon
The child is the father of man	William Wordsworth
I came, I saw, I conquered (veni, vedi, veci)	Julius Caesar
The government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth	Abraham Lincoln
But be not afraid of greatness; some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them	William Shakespeare
Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war	John Milton
Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man	Francis Bacon
I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat	Sir Winston Churchill
A single step for man – a giant leap for mankind	Neil Armstrong
Brevity is the soul of wit	William Shakespeare

Quote	Author
Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains	Jean-Jacques Rousseau

### Famous Songs

Patriotic/Motivational Song	Author
Vande Mataram	Bankim chandra Chatterjee
Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna ab hamare dil mein hain	Ram Prasad Bismil
Ekla chalo re	Rabindranath Tagore
Sare jahan se achcha Hindustan hamara	Mohammad Iqbal
Aye mere watan ke logon	Kavi Pradeep

### Who among the following British persons admitted the revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?

- Lord Dalhousie
- Lord Canning
- Lord Ellenborough
- Disraeli
- D

### The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's court was

- a. Kautilya
- b. Seleucus Nicator
- c. Megasthenes
- d. Justin

C

### Identify the European power from whom Shivaji obtained cannons and ammunition.

- The French
- The Portuguese
- The Dutch
- The English

B

**The Konkan railway connects**

- a. Goa-Mangalore
- b. Roha-Mangalore
- c. Kanyakumari-Mangalore
- d. Kanyakumari-Mumbai

B

**Bark of this tree is used as a condiment**

Cinnamon

Clove

Neem

Palm

A

**Basic Information on Plants**

<b>Largest, tallest etc.</b>	
Largest flower	Rafflesia
Smallest flowering plant	Wolffia
Largest tree-grown fruit	Jackfruit
Tallest grass	Bamboo
Tallest tree	Coast Redwood
<b>Plant products</b>	
The plant from which <b>opium</b> (rich source of morphine) is obtained	Poppy ( <i>Papaver Somniferum</i> )
The plant from which <b>Marijuana</b> is obtained	Cannabis
The plant from which the drug <b>cocaine</b> is obtained	Coca plant
The plant from which anti-malarial drug <b>quinine</b> is obtained	Cinchona
The plant from which anti-hypertensive drug <b>reserpine</b> is obtained	Rauwolfia serpentina or <i>Sarpaghandha</i>

<b>Largest, tallest etc.</b>	
The plant from which <b>chicory</b> commonly used as a substitute for coffee, is obtained	Cichorium intybus
The tree from which <b>turpentine</b> is obtained	Pine tree
The tree that yields an aromatic medicinal oil also known as <b>Niligiri tel</b>	Eucalyptus
The plant from which a <b>blue dye</b> for use in textile industry is obtained	Indigo
The plant from which <b>bio-diesel</b> is being produced	Jatropha
The aquatic plant which is known as <b>Terror of Bengal</b>	Water Hyacinth
<b>Plant parts</b>	
The part of the plant that is <b>clove</b>	Flower bud
The part of the plant that is used as a condiment from <b>cinnamontree</b>	bark
The part of the plant that is <b>potato/ginger</b>	Stem
The part of the plant that is eaten in <b>coconut</b>	Seed
The part of the plant from which <b>coffee</b> is obtained	Seed
The part of the plant that yields <b>sugar</b> in sugarcane	Stem
The part of the plant that yields <b>saffron</b> spice	Stigma
The part of the plant through which the plants respire	Leaf
The small pores through which plants respire and also eliminate water are known as	Stomata
The part of the flower which receives pollen grains during pollination	Stigma
The pigment found in plants which make them appear green	Chlorophyll



<b>Largest, tallest etc.</b>	
<b>Plant processes</b>	
The process by which plants manufacture food	Photosynthesis
The process by which roots absorb water and minerals from the soil	Osmosis
The process by which plants lose water especially through leaves (but also stem, flowers etc.) is known as	Transpiration
The phenomenon by which plants' growth is directed towards light is known as	Phototropism
The phenomenon by which plants grow or respond to touch is known as	Thigmotropism

### Types of plants

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>
Epiphyte	A plant that grows upon another plant.
Hydrophyte	A plant adapted for growth in water or wet soil.
Thallophyte	A plant that has simple body without root, stem or leaves.
Xerophyte	A plant adapted to live in dry places

### How much of the Earth's land surface is desert?

- 1/10th
- 1/5th
- 1/3rd
- 1/6th
- C

**Which of the following is called the shrimp capital of India?**

- Mangalore
- Nagapatnam
- Kochi
- Nellore
- D

**. River Indus originates from**

- Hindukush range
- Himalayan range
- Karakoram range
- Kailash range
- D

**The lowest layer of the atmosphere is**

- Stratosphere
- Thermosphere
- Troposphere
- Mesosphere
- C

**TruSt Me In The Exam**

Tr      – Troposphere

St      – Stratosphere

Me      – Mesosphere

In      – Ionosphere

The    -Thermosphere

Ex      -Exosphere

- Atmospheric Layers in order  
(Trick: ET M(O)ST)

Exosphere: 700 to 10,000 km (440 to 6,200 miles)

Thermosphere: 80 to 700 km (50 to 440 miles)

Mesosphere: 50 to 80 km (31 to 50 miles)

Stratosphere: 12 to 50 km (7 to 31 miles)

(Ozone Layer is found in Stratosphere)

Troposphere: 0 to 12 km (0 to 7 miles)

**The time period of a pendulum when taken to the Moon would**

Remain the same

Decrease

Become zero

Increase

D

**Who was the architect of north and south blocks of the central secretariat in Delhi?**

Sir Edward Lutyens

Herbert Baker

Robert Tor Russell

Antonin Raymond

B

**Saliva helps in the digestion of**

Fats

Starch

Proteins

Vitamins

B

**The longest bone in the human body is**

Ulna

Humerus

Femur

Tibia

C

**Human Anatomy - Facts to remember**

Longest bone in human body	Femur (thigh bone)
Smallest bone	Stapes in the middle ear
Hardest material in the human body	Tooth enamel
Strongest muscle	Jaw muscle
Largest external organ	Skin
Largest internal organ	Liver
Smallest gland	Pineal
Largest artery	Aorta
Smallest blood vessel	Capillary
Element most common in human body	Oxygen (65%)
Mineral most common in human body	Calcium
Compound most common in human body	Water
Pigment which gives a dark colour to the skin	Melanin
Nails are modification of	Epidermis (external layer of skin)
Muscles are attached to bones by connective tissues called	Tendons
Bones are attached to bones by	Ligaments
Sebaceous glands in human body secrete	Sebum or oil
Lachrymal glands in human body secrete	Tears
The volume of blood in an adult is	4.7 to 5 litres
The total number of bones in human body is	206
The most common type of blood group is	Type O+

### Scientific Names of Body Parts

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Collar bone	Clavicle
Thigh bone	Femur
Knee cap	Patella
Shoulder blade	Scapula
White blood cells	Leukocytes
Red blood cells	Erythrocytes
Oil glands	Sebaceous glands
Windpipe	Trachea
Voice box	Larynx
Foodpipe	Esophagus

### **Glands and Secretions**

<b>Gland</b>	<b>Secretion</b>
Pituitary Gland	Corticotropin, Thyrotropin, Lutropin, Somatotropin, Prolactin, Oxytocin
Pancreas	Insulin, Glucagon, Somatostatin, Pancreatic juice
Liver	Thrombopoietin, Bile
Adrenal Glands	Aldosterone, Cortisol, Epinephrine (or adrenaline), Norepinephrine
Ovaries	Progesterone, Estrogen
Testis	Testosterone
Thyroid	Thyroxine, Calcitonin.
Pineal Gland	Melatonin
Stomach	Gastrin
Small Intestine	Cholecystokinin, Secretin

**Body Cavities and Organs**

Main Cavity	Sub Cavity	Sub Cavity	Encompasses
Dorsal Cavity	Cranial Cavity		Brain
	Spinal Cavity		Spinal Cord
Ventral Cavity	Thoracic Cavity		Trachea, bronchi, lungs, esophagus, heart, thymus gland, lymph nodes, pleural cavity and pericardial cavity
		Pleural Cavity	Lungs
		Pericardial Cavity	Heart
	Abdominopelvic Cavity	Abdominal Cavity	Stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen, intestines, kidneys and ovaries (in female). [Note: The peritoneal cavity surrounds the abdominal organs.]
		Pelvic Cavity	Colon, rectum, urinary bladder, uterus (in females)

**. Red data book gives information about species which are**  
 Extinct  
 Endangered  
 Dangerous  
 Rare

B

**Which of the following is the smallest bird?**

- Pigeon
  - Parrot
  - Humming bird
  - House sparrow
- C

**The first computer made available for commercial use was**

- MANIAC
  - ENIAC
  - UNIVAC
  - EDSAC
- C

**A communication network which is used by large organizations over regional, national or global area is called**

- LAN
  - WAN
  - MAN
  - VAN
- B

**The atmospheric air is held to the earth by**

- Gravity
  - Winds
  - Clouds
  - Rotation of the earth
- A

**The function of ball bearings in a wheel is**

- To increase friction
  - To convert kinetic friction into rolling friction
  - To convert static friction into kinetic friction
  - Just for convenience
- B

**Shock-absorbers are usually made of steel as it**

- Is not brittle
- Has lower elasticity

Has higher elasticity  
Has no ductile property  
C

**White lung disease is prevalent among the workers of(DOUBT)**

Paper industry  
Cement industry  
Cotton industry  
Pesticide industry  
NOT ANSWERED,, IT CAN BE D AND A BOTH,, White Lung disease is prevalent among the workers of Asbestos industry. But among the above options there is a strong link between asbestos and paper industry . So correct answer, if any, would be (a) IF BOTH OPTION CAME THEN PAPER ELSE WHICHEVER COMES WILL BE ANSWER

**Iodoform is used as an**

Antipyretic  
Analgesic  
Antiseptic  
Anaesthetic  
C

**An artificial ecosystem is represented by**

Pisciculture tank  
Agricultural land  
Zoo  
Aquarium

An important element of an ecosystem is the food chain. While all the four fall under the category of artificial ecosystem, zoo and aquarium are maintained chiefly for exhibitionist purposes. Pisciculture being closest to a natural ecosystem is the right answer.

**Which of the following could be used as fuel in propellant or rockets?**

Liquid Hydrogen + Liquid Nitrogen  
Liquid Oxygen + Liquid Argon  
Liquid Nitrogen + Liquid Oxygen  
Liquid Hydrogen + Liquid Oxygen

**Answer (d).**



**The addition of gypsum to Portland cement helps in**

- Increasing the strength of cement
  - Rapid setting of cement
  - Preventing rapid setting of cement
  - Reduction in the cost of cement
- C

**The world's only floating national park is situated in**

- Manipur
- Kuala Lumpur
- Bilaspur
- Dispur

The Keibul Lamjao National **Park** is a national **park** in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur in India. It is 40 km<sup>2</sup> (15.4 sq mi) in area, the **only floating park** in the **world**, located in North East India, and an integral part of Loktak Lake.

**The constituents of automobile exhaust that can cause cancer is/are(DOUBT)**

- Oxides of nitrogen
  - Carbon monoxide
  - Polycyclic hydrocarbons
  - Lead
- C

**The optimum dissolved oxygen level (in mg/litre) required for survival of aquatic organisms is**

- 4 - 6
  - 2 - 4
  - 8 - 10
  - 12 - 16
- A

**The strong earthquake-cum-tsunami which has moved Japan's main island by a few feet and has caused the Earth's axis to wobble is expected to lead to the shortening of the day by**

- 1.6 micro seconds
- 2.3 micro seconds
- 3.1 micro seconds
- 3.4 micro seconds

A

**Which of the following folk/tribal dances is associated with Uttar Pradesh?**

- Veedhi
  - Thora
  - Tamasha
  - Rauf
- B

### **Classical Dances of India:**

- Bharat Natyam – Tamil Nadu;
- Bihu – Assam;
- Bhangra – Punjab;
- Chhau – Bihar, Orissa, W. Bengal and Jharkhand;
- Garhwali – Uttaranchal;
- Garba – Gujarat;
- Hattari – Karnataka;
- Kathak – North India;
- Kathakali – Kerala;
- Kutchipudi – Andhra Pradesh;
- Khantumm – Mizoram;
- Karma – Madhya Pradesh;
- Laho – Meghalaya;
- Mohiniattam – Kerala;
- Mando – Goa;
- Manipuri – Manipur;
- Nati – Himachal Pradesh;
- Nat-Natin – Bihar;

Odissi – Orissa;  
Rauf – Jammu & Kashmir;  
Yakshagan – Karnataka;

### **Folk and Tribal Dances:**

Maharashtra – Kathakeertan, Lezin, Dandaniya, Tamasha, Gafa, Dahikala, Lovani, Mauni, Dasavtar.

Karnataka – Huttari, Suggi Kunitha, Yakashagana

Kerala – Kaikottikali, Kaliyattam, Tappatikkali

Tamil Nadu – Kolattam, Pinnal Kolattam, Kummi, Kavadi, Karagam

Andhra Pradesh – Ghanta Mardala, Veedhi Natakam, Burrakatha

Orissa – Ghumara Sanchar, Chadya Dandanata, Chhau

West Bengal – Kathi, Chhau, Baul, Kirtan, Jatra, Lama

Assam – Bihu, Khel Gopal, Rash Lila, Tabal Chongli, Canoe

Punjab – Giddha (women), Bhangra (men)

J & K – Rauf, Hikar

Himachal Pradesh – Jhora, Jhali, Dangli, Mahasu, Jadda, Jhainta, Chharhi

Haryana – Jhumar, Ras Leela, Phag dance, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khorla, Gagor

Gujarat – Garba, Dandiya Rass, Tippani, Gomph

Rajasthan – Ginad, Chakri, Gangore, Terahtaal, Khayal, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini

Bihar – Jata Jatin, Jadur, Chhau, Kathaputli, Bakho, Jhijhiya, Samochakwa, Karma, Jatra, Natna

Uttar Pradesh – Nautanki, Thora, Chappeli, Raslila, Kajri.

Set -3

**#EVERYDAYQUIZ #gk #ssc #65Questions #imp  
explanation also given where possible**

**. Which is NOT a correct statement?**

Phenols are acidic

In benzene all the atoms lie in one plane  
Methylated spirit contains only methanol  
Dilute solutions contains less amount of solute

---

C

The infective stage of Malaria is:

Gametocyte

Ring state

Sporozoite

Merozoite

c

**The treaty of Versailles restored Alsace-Lorraine to:**

Italy

Britain

France

Belgium

c

**The Asokan Edicts were deciphered first by**

Sir John Marshall

Sir William Jones

Charles Wilkins

James Prinsep

d

**Which of the following is meant for the ex-situ conservation of various species?**

Sperm bank

Blood bank

Germplasm bank

Herbarium

c

**An algae type ocean deposit is:**

Neritic remains

Diatom Ooze

Pteropod Ooze

Pelagic deposits

b

**Photosynthetic vesicle found in bacteria is called a:**

- Mesosome
  - Chromatophore
  - Genophore
  - Pneumatophore
- b

**What type of mirror is used in a view finding mirror of a vehicle?**

- Convex mirror
  - Plane mirror
  - Concave mirror
  - Paraboloidal mirror
- A

**What is m-commerce?**

- machine commerce
  - mobile commerce
  - money commerce
  - marketing commerce
- B

**Who said that the Directive Principles of State Policy are just like "a cheque on bank payable at the convenience of the bank"?**

- Pandit Nehru
  - K.T. Shah
  - B.R. Ambedkar
  - N.G. Ranga
- B**

**Wheat, Barley, Lemon, Orange, rye and pearl millet belong to**

- the same plant family
- two plant families
- three plant families
- four plant families

Answer (b). Wheat, barley, rye and pearl millet belong to the Poaceae family while lemon and orange belong to the Rutaceae family

**Who favoured the Arctic Home theory of the Aryans?**

Pargiter  
A.C. Das  
B.G. Tilak  
Jacobi

Answer (c). The Arctic Home in the Vedas is a book written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

MAX MULLAR CENTRAL ASIA THEORY MOST ACCEPTED

**The proposal for the creation of new All-India Services can be considered only:**

if majority of State Legislature make such demand  
if Lok Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority  
if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority  
None of the above

Answer (c). Article 312 (1) of the Indian Constitution

**Pyroligneous acid obtained from wood contains**

10% Formaldehyde  
10% Acetic acid  
10% Formic acid  
10% ethanol  
B

**Union Carbide India Ltd. manufactured essentially**

Heavy water  
Petrochemicals  
Fertilisers  
Leather goods  
B

**The iron and steel plant in Bihar is at**

Visakhapatnam  
Bokaro  
Burnpur  
Vijay Nagar

No correct answer as (a) is in Andhra Pradesh, (b) in Jharkhand, (c) in West Bengal and (d) in Karnataka

**Who was the teacher of Gautama Buddha?**

- Panini
- Alara Kalama
- Kapila
- Patanjali
- B

**"Eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" is the guiding principle of:**

- Attributive theory of Justice
- Retributive theory of Justice
- Deterrent theory of Justice
- Reformative theory of Justice
- B

**Low cost housing is an example for:**

- Mixed wants
- Social wants
- Private wants
- Merit wants
- D

**Torah is the sacred book of:**

- Zoroastrianism
- Confucianism
- Taoism
- Judaism
- D

**Important points to remember on Sikhism**

**Guru Nanak**, the founder of Sikhism was born at **Talwandi** in Lahore district of Pakistan, He is credited with starting the Langar (the system of providing food to all visitors in Gurudwaras).

**Guru Angad** invented the **Gurmukhi** script

**Guru Ramdas** is credited with the establishment of the city of Amritsar.

**Guru Arjun Dev** is considered the author of the sacred text '**Guru Granth Sahib**' He is also credited with the

construction of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. Guru Arjun Dev was tortured to death by the then Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

**Guru Tegh Bahadur** was executed by Aurangzeb and **Gurudwara Shish Ganj** in Delhi stands at the place where he was executed.

**Guru Gobind Singh**, the last guru founded the Khalsa Sect making it mandatory for all Sikhs to possess five Ks –

- Kripan (a sword),
- Kachcha (shorts),
- Kesh (long hair),
- Kada (bangle)
- Kangha (Comb).

**Guru Gobind Singh** was born in Patna in Bihar.

The ten Sikh Gurus in the order of succession are Nanak, Angad, Amardas, Ramdas, Arjun, Hargovind, Har Rai, Har Kishan, Teg bahadur and Gobind Singh.

## Other religions and faiths

<b>Baha'I Faith</b>
Baha'I Faith originated in <b>Iran</b>
The founder of the faith was Baha-u-llah.
The Lotus temple at New Delhi belongs to the <b>Baha'I faith</b> .
<b>Judaism</b>
The religion followed by Jews is known as Judaism.
Judaism was founded by <b>Moses</b> .
The sacred text of the Jews is the <b>Torah</b> .
The Jews place of worship is called the <b>Synagogue</b> .
<b>Zoroastrianism</b>
The founder of Zoroastrianisms is Zoroaster or Zarusthar.
It was formed around 6 BC in Iran.
Zoroastrians are also called <b>Parsees</b> .



<b>Baha'I Faith</b>
The sacred book of the Parsees is <b>Zend Avesta</b> and their place of worship is the <b>Fire Temple</b>
Parsee new year is called the <b>Navroze</b> .
The Tower of Silence or <b>Dakhma</b> is the place where Parsees dispose off their dead.
<b>Confucianism</b>
The founder of Confucianism is <b>Confucius</b> , a Chinese teacher who lived during 599 - 479 BC.
The <b>Analects</b> are the sacred texts of Confucianism.

**Drying oils contain a fairly large proportion of**

Unsaturated fatty acids

Fats

Proteins

Saturated fatty acids

A

**Consumption for the sake of enjoying social acknowledgement is called**

Rational consumption

Social consumption

Conspicuous consumption

Demonstration consumption

C

**The red, orange and yellow colours of leaves are due to**

Carotenoids

Aldehydes

Tannis

Lignins

A

**Which bank was the first to introduce ATMs to the world?**

Hong Kong Bank

Standard Chartered Bank

Bank of America

Citi Bank

D

**We receive sunlight on earth surface. What type of light beams are these?**

- Random
- Parallel
- Converging
- Diverging
- D

**Earth is a very big magnet. In which direction does its magnetic field extend?**

- west to east
- north to south
- south to north
- east to west

Answer (c). Remember that the Earth's north magnetic pole is actually its south magnetic pole which is why north pole of a compass points towards it

**Of the following economists, whom do you consider the Master of "Partial Analysis"?**

- Leon Walras
- Alfred Marshall
- J.M. Keynes
- Lionel Robbins
- B

**The authority to specify which castes shall be deemed to be scheduled castes rests with the?**

- Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes
- Prime Minister
- President
- Governor

**Answer (c).** Article 341(1) of the Indian Constitution

**Polar-bears hold cures for**

- Type II diabetes
- Osteoporosis
- Breast - cancer
- Kidney failure
- A

**Which colour/colours of light has the highest velocity through vacuum?**

Blue

Red

Green

All of the above

Answer (d). In vacuum the color of the light does not affect its velocity and the closest answer is (d).

**The ultimate source of energy in a hydroelectric power station is:**

solar energy

the potential energy of water

the kinetic energy of water

the electro-chemical energy of water

Answer (a). Solar energy is responsible for the water cycle which fills up the reservoir. Note the word ultimate

**The seat of Kerala High Court is located at:**

Kottayam

Thiruvananthapuram

Kollam

Ernakulam

Answer (d). Kochi, the seat of the High Court is in Ernakulam district

**High Courts with jurisdiction in more than 1 state/UT**

High Court	Jurisdiction
Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram
Bombay	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
Calcutta	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Kerala	Kerala, Lakshadweep
Madras	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry
Punjab and Haryana	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh

**High Courts and Benches**

High Court	Bench
Allahabad High Court	Lucknow
Bombay High Court	Nagpur, Panaji, Aurangabad
Calcutta High Court	Port Blair
Gauhati High Court	Kohima, Aizwal, Itanagar
Madhya Pradesh High Court	Gwalior, Indore
Madras High Court	Madurai
Rajasthan High Court	Jaipur

**High Courts not in State Capitals**

High Court	Location
Chattisgarh	Bilaspur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Kerala	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
Odisha	Cuttack
Rajasthan	Jodhpur
Uttarakhand	Nainital
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad

**Union Territories - High Courts**

Union Territory	High Court
Andaman and Nicobar islands	Calcutta High Court
Lakshadweep	Kerala High Court
Puducherry	Madras High Court
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Bombay High Court
Daman and Diu	Bombay High Court
Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana High Court

Union Territory	High Court
Delhi	Delhi High Court

### Points to remember

The Supreme Court of India came into existence on 28 Jan 1950 replacing Federal Court of India which had functioned from 1937 to 1950.

The number of Judges in the Supreme Court is Chief Justice and 30 other judges.

A judge of the Supreme Court of India can hold office upto the maximum age of sixty-five years.

The total number of High courts in India is 24\*.

\*Three High Courts were inaugurated in March 2013 - Meghalaya and Manipur High Courts (March 25) and Tripura High Court (March 26) in their respective state capitals.

The oldest High Court in India is the **Calcutta High Court** which was set up on 01 Jul 1862. It is one of the three Chartered High Courts to be set up in India, along with the High Courts of Bombay, Madras.

The upper age limit for appointment as a judge of High court is sixty-two years.

### The disease that kills more people than lung cancer as a consequences of air pollution is:

chronic bronchitis

asthma

emphesema

heart attack

A

### The most densely populated state in India is

Kerala

Uttar Pradesh

West Bengal

Tamil nadu

C

**Brain drain has been caused by:**

failure to recognise talent in the originating country  
the lure of high living standards  
lack of employment opportunities  
socio-economic instability

No correct answer as the question is apparently wrong. (a), (b) and (d) are the main reasons for brain drain. Since brain drain involves skilled personnel, lack of employment opportunities is not a reason for brain drain. The question should have been in the negative.

**Human Development Index was formulated by:**

A S E A N  
I B R D  
U N D P  
U N C T A D  
C

**The biggest planet in the solar system is:**

Venus  
Jupiter  
Saturn  
Uranus  
B

**Peninsular India has the following zonal soil types:**

Red and yellow soil  
Forest soil  
Saline soil  
Alluvial soil  
A

**The prose collection of the vedic poems are:**

Samhitas  
Upanishads  
Aranyakas  
Brahmanas  
Answer (d). Samhitas are collections of mantras which are in verse form. Brahmanas were written to explain the meaning of mantras and hence are in prose form

**The study of population is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

Demography

Climatology

Petrology

Hydrology

A

**Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?**

Milk of lime - sodium sulphate

Galuber's salt - calcium sulphate

Salt petre - potassium nitrate

Gypsum - calcium hydroxide

C

**The first speaker of Lok Sabha was:**

S. Radhakrishnan

M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

Sardar Hukam Singh

G.V. Mavlankar

D

### **First Appointees of India**

1st President	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
1st Vice-President	Dr. S Radhakrishnan
1st Prime Minister	Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
1st Home Minister	Vallabhbhai Patel
1st Railway Minister	John Mathai
1st Defence Minister	Sardar Baldev Singh
1st Finance Minister	RK Shanmugam Chetty
1st External Affairs Minister	Jawaharlal Nehru
1st Governor General (Indian)	C Rajagopalachari
1st Governor General (Independent India)	Lord Mountbatten
1st Chief Justice of India	Harilal J Kania
1st Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen

1st Chief Information Commissioner	Wajahat Habibullah
1st Central Vigilance Commissioner	N Srinivasa Rau
1st Attorney General	M.C. Setalvad
1st Speaker of Lok Sabha	G.V. Mavalankar
1st Cabinet Secretary	N.R. Pillai
1st Chief of Army Staff	Gen Rajendra Singhji
1st Chief of Air Staff	Air Marshall Thomas Elmhirst
1st Chief of Naval Staff	Vice Admiral RD Katari

### First in India Quiz

### Technological Firsts in India

Event	Year
Broadcasting started in India	1927
All India Radio established	1936
Television started	1959
Colour Television started	1982
Railways started	1853, April 16
1st electric train	1925, Feb 23
First issue of Postal Stamp	1825 (in Sind)
First Telegraph line	1851 (Calcutta & Diamond Harbour)
Newspaper	1781, Jan 29 Hicky Calcutta Gazette
First Atomic Power Station commissioned at Tarapur	1969
First nuclear test carried out	1974, 18 May
First satellite launched	1975, 19 Apr
Internet came to India	1995, Aug 15 (provided by BSNL)
First air mail in India & World Bumraulli to Allahabad (6 miles)	1911



Event	Year
First indigenously built submarine of India	Shalki
India's first newsprint factory was set up at	Nepanagar (MP)

**. Which one of the following is an example for a non-economic good?**

- Doctor's service
- Teacher's service
- Mother's service
- Banker's service
- C

**Which one of the following is associated with banking sector reforms in India?**

- L. C. Gupta
- Narsimhan
- Chakravarty
- Kelkar
- B

**Which one of the following is not a qualitative credit control of the RBI?**

- Fixing margin requirements
- Variable interest rate
- Open market operations
- Credit rationing
- C

**The 13th Five Year Plan will be operative for the period**

- 2010 - 2015
- 2011 - 2016
- 2012 - 2017
- 2013 - 2018
- There is no right answer as the period of 13th Five Year Plan is 2017 to 2022.

**The national income of a nation is the**

- Government's annual revenue
- Sum total of factor incomes

Surplus of public sector enterprises  
Exports minus imports  
B

**The constitutional Amendment Act that has introduced safeguard against the misuse of proclamation of national emergency is the**

42nd Amendment Act  
43rd Amendment Act  
44th Amendment Act  
45th Amendment Act  
C

**The Fundamental rights can be suspended by the**

Governor  
President  
Law Minister  
Prime Minister  
B

**The main reason for the growth of communalism in India is**

Educational and economic backwardness of minority groups  
Political consciousness  
Social inequalities  
Imposing ban on communal organizations  
A

**A Retired Judge of a High Court is not permitted to practice as a lawyer in**

Supreme Court  
Any Court in India  
High Courts  
Except the High Court where he retired  
Answer (d). The question has not been properly phrased. Article 220 of Indian Constitution reads: No person who, after the commencement of this Constitution, has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other High Courts

**Which one of the following does not match?**

(a) Hindu marriage act : 1955  
(b) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act : 1971  
(c) Domestic Violence on Women Act : 1990

(d) Cruelty against Women : 1995

Answer (c). The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 2005.

**Who among the following was the first Viceroy of India?**

- Lord Ripon
- Lord Curzon
- Lord Mountbatten
- Lord Canning
- D

**British Governor Generals/Viceroy**

<b>Governor General/Viceroy</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Points to remember</b>
Warren Hastings	1774 - 1785	First Governor General in India. (He was the appointed as the Governor General of Fort William, but he exercised control over East India Company officials all over India.) He was impeached in England for his wrong-doings, namely The Rohilla War, Trial and execution of Nand Kumar, Case of Raja Chait Singh and Begums of Oudh.
Lord Cornwallis	1786 - 1793	Permanent Settlement, an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land was introduced during his period.
Lord Wellesley	1798 - 1825	He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance, under which the Indian ruler agreed to keep British forces in his territory. The first state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was the State of Hyderabad.

<b>Governor General/Viceroy</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Points to remember</b>
Lord William Bentick	1828 - 1835	First to be designated as the Governor General of India in 1828. He outlawed the practice of Sati and also introduced English education in India.
Lord Dalhousie	1848 - 1856	He introduced the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'. He also brought Railways and Telegraph to India. He is also known as the maker of modern India.
Lord Canning	1856 - 1862	He was the Governor General during the mutiny of 1857. He was appointed the first Viceroy after the war.
Lord Mayo	1869 - 1872	He was the Viceroy of India, who was killed by a convict in the Andaman Islands. The first census of India was conducted which did not however include some territories in India.
Lord Lytton	1876 - 1880	The Delhi durbar or the Imperial Durbar in which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Kaiser-i-Hind was held during his period on 01 Jan 1877.
Lord Rippon	1880 - 1884	He introduced the dual system of governance. The first complete and synchronous census of British Territories in India was conducted in 1881 during his period. He was also associated with Ilbert Bill which sought to allow Indian judges to try British offenders. He is hailed as the Father of Local Self Government in India.

<b>Governor General/Viceroy</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Points to remember</b>
Lord Dufferin	1884 - 1888	The Indian National Congress was formed during his period.
Lord Curzon	1899 - 1905	Partition of Bengal and launch of Swadeshi Movement.
Lord Hardinge	1910 - 1916	The Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi during his tenure in 1911. George V, the King of England visited India to attend the Delhi durbar in 1911. An assassination attempt was made on his life by Rash Bihari Bose and others.
Lord Chelmsford	1916 - 1921	The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy of 1919 occurred during his period. Montague Chelmsford reforms, Rowlatt Act, Khilafat movement are other events associated with his period.
Lord Reading	1921 - 1926	Chauri Chaura incident occurred during his period. Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned for the first time in India.
Lord Irwin	1926 - 1931	His period is associated with First Round Table Conference, Simon Commission, Gandhi Irwin pact and the famous Dandi March.
Lord Willingdon	1931 - 1936	Second and Third Round Table Conferences were held during his period. Communal award was given by British PM Ramsay Macdonald and the Poona Pact between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar was signed during his period.

<b>Governor General/Viceroy</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Points to remember</b>
Lord Linlithgow	1936 - 1943	Cripps Mission visited India and the Quit India resolution was passed during his tenure.
Lord Wavell	1943 - 1947	Simla conference and Cabinet mission are associated with his period.

### Important dates during British rule in India

<b>Year</b>	<b>Importance</b>
1857	First war of Indian independence also called the Sepoy Mutiny by the British.
1885	Formation of Indian National Congress.
1905	Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement
1909	Minto Morley reforms
1911	Shifting of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
1919	Government of India Act, 1919, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
1920	Khilafat movement.
1922	Chauri Chaura outrage in UP.
1928	Visit of Simon Commission to India, Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
1929	Resolution of complete independence at Lahore session of Indian National Congress.
1930	Dandi March, Launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
1931	Gandhi Irwin pact, execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru
1935	Government of India Act
1942	Quit India movement, Formation of Azad Hind Fauz.
1943	Visit of Cripps Commission to India.
1946	British Cabinet mission visited India.

**Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain by**

Mahmud Ghazni  
 Muhammad Ghori  
 Qutbuddin Aibak  
 Yalduz  
 B

**Famous Indian battles**

<b>Name of the Battle</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Importance</b>
1st battle of Tarain	1191	Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammed Ghori
2nd battle of Tarain	1192	Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan
1st battle of Panipat	1526	Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi
Battle of Khanwa	1527	Babur defeated Rana Sunga further strengthening his foothold in India.
Battle of Ghaghra	1529	Babur defeated Mahmud Lodi and Sultan Nusrat Shah thus establishing Mughal rule in India.
Battle of Chausa	1539	Sher Shah defeated Humayun thus breaking the Mughal rule in India.
Battle of Kanauj or Billgram	1540	Sher Shah defeated Humayun for the second time.
2nd battle of Panipat	1556	Akbar defeated Hemu
3rd battle of Panipat	1761	Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas
Battle of Talikota	1565	Deccan Sultanates defeated the glorious Vijayanagar empire
Battle of Haldighati	1576	Undecisive battle between Raja Man Singh of Mughal Army and Rana Pratap of Mewar.

Name of the Battle	Year	Importance
Battle of Plassey	1757	British defeated Siraj-ud-duala with the help of Mir Zafar. This battle laid the foundation of British empire in India.
Battle of Wandiwash	1760	British decisively defeated the French in India. The Seven years war (1756 - 1763) between the British and the French in Europe ran parallel to this war. 3 Carnatic wars were fought between the British and the French and this battle was a part of the 3rd Carnatic War.
Battle of Buxar	1764	British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-duala (Nawab of Oudh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal emperor). This completed the work began by the battle of Plassey.
Battle of Samugarh	1658	Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh.
Battle of Karnal	1739	Nadir Shah defeated Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.

**. The original name of Nana Phadnavis was**

Mahadji Sindhia

Tukoji Holkar

Narayan Rao

Balaji Janardan Bhanu

Answer (d). Questions of this type have been seen in the past. The real name of Tansen was asked in CDS 2010 exam.

**Real Names of Important Personalities**

Well Known as	Real Name
Valmiki	Ratnakar
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	Visvambhar
Guru Angad Dev	Bhai Lehna
Ramakrishna Paramhansa	Gadadhar Chattopadhyay



Well Known as	Real Name
Swami Vivekananda	Narendra Nath Datta
Nana Phadanvis	Balaji Janardan Bhanu
Tatiya Tope	Ramachandra Pandurang Tope
Rani Lakshmibai	Manikarnika (Manu)
Tansen	Ramtanu Pandey
Birbal	Maheshdas
Mother Teresa	Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu
Sister Nivedita	Margaret Elizabeth Noble
Mirabehn	Madeleine Slade
Munshi Premchand	Dhanpat Rai
Swami Agnivesh	Shyam Vepa Rao
Satya Sai Baba	Satyanarayana Raju
Baba Amte	Murlidhar Devidas Amte
Mirza Ghalib	Mirza Asadullah Baig Khan
Vinoba Bhave	Vinayak Narahari Bhave
Amir Khusro	Ab'ul Hasan Yamīn ud-Dīn Khusrow
Firaq Gorakhpuri	Raghupati Sahay
Gulzar	Sampooran Singh Kalra
Ravi Shankar	Robindro Shaunkor Chowdhury
Mauland Abul Kalam Azad	Muhyiddin Ahmed

**.Who among the following first propounded the idea of Basic Education?**

Jawahar Lal Nehru  
Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
Mahatma Gandhi  
Dayanand Saraswati

C

**Arrange the following in chronological order:**

Dandi March  
Simon Commission  
Poona pact

Gandhi Irwin Pact

II, I, III, IV

II, I, IV, III

IV, III, I, II

IV, III, II, I

**Answer (b).** Simon Commission - 1928, Dandi March - 1930, Gandhi Irwin Pact - 1931, Poona Pact - 1932

Set-4

**Important Gk Questions For SSC set-4**

**#everydayquiz #sscGk #75Questions #imp**

**Pyroligneous acid obtained from wood contains**

10% Formaldehyde

10% Acetic acid

10% Formic acid

10% ethanol

b

**Which one of the following is not correctly matched?**

Darjeeling- West Bengal

Mount Abu - Rajasthan

Kodiakanal - Tamil Nadu

Simla - Uttar Pradesh

d

**The earth is at its maximum distance from the Sun on**

January 30th

December 22nd

September 22nd

July 4th

Answer (d). The earth is closest to the sun in early January. Seasons on the earth do not depend on the distance from the Sun. Seasons are caused by the earth's tilt with respect to its orbital plane.

July 4th-aphelion-farthest to sun, January 3rd-perihelion-nearest to sun

**consider the following pairs:**

**Tributary Main River**

**Chambal : Yamuna**

**Sone : Narmada**

**Manas : Brahmaputra**

**Which one of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

**1, 2 and 3**

**1 and 2 only**

**2 and 3 only**

**3 only**

**no correct answer.. 1 & 3 only**

**Dams and Rivers**

<b>Dam</b>	<b>River</b>	<b>State</b>
------------	--------------	--------------

Nagarjunasagar	Krishna	A.P
Pochampad	Godavari	A.P.
Srisailem	Krishna	A.P.
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Gujarat
Ukai	Tapti	Gujarat

<b>Dam</b>	<b>River</b>	<b>State</b>
------------	--------------	--------------

Hirakud	Mahanadi	Orissa
Bhakra Nangal	Sutlej	Himachal Pradesh
Pong (Maharana Pratap Sagar)	Beas	Himachal Pradesh
Thein (Ranjit Sagar)	Ravi	Punjab
Baglihar	Chenab	Jammu & Kashmir
Chutak	Suru	Jammu & Kashmir
Panchet	Damodar	Jharkhand
Maithon	Barakar	Jharkhand
Tehri	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand
Koyna	Koyna	Maharashtra
Mettur	Kaveri	Tamilnadu
Krishnaraja Sagar	Kaveri	Karnataka
Alamatti	Krishna	Karnataka
Mullaperiyar	Periyar	Kerala
Gandhisagar	Chambal	Madhya Pradesh
Nimoo Bazgo	Indus	Jammu & Kashmir

**Cities and Rivers**

<b>City (India)</b>	<b>River</b>
Delhi	Yamuna

City (India)	River
Agra	Yamuna
Patna	Ganga
Haridwar	Ganga
Allahabad	confluence of Ganga and Yamuna
Varanasi	Ganga
Guwahati	Brahmaputra
Kanpur	Ganga
Jabalpur	Narmada
Bharuch	Narmada
Lucknow	Gomti
Hyderabad	Musi
Nasik	Godavari
Srinagar	Jhelum
Vijayawada	Krishna
Kolkata	Hooghly
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati
Surat	Tapti
Thiruchirapalli	Cauveri
Cuttack	Mahanadi
Ayodhya	Saryu
Ludhiana	Sutlej

**Facts to Remember on Rivers**

<b>Facts to Remember - Indian Rivers</b>
The river system of India can be classified into four groups - 1. Himalayan rivers 2. Deccan (Peninsular) rivers 3. Coastal rivers and 4. Rivers of inland water drainage.
Most of the Indian rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal but some like <b>Narmada, Tapti</b> and <b>Periyar</b> flow into the Arabian Sea.
<b>Luni, Machhu, Rupen, Saraswati, Banas and Ghagghar</b> are examples of rivers with inland water drainage, i.e. they do not empty into the ocean but get lost into the sand.
Five rivers of erstwhile Punjab are <b>Sutlej, Ravi, Beas, Jhelum and Chenab</b>
The river also known as Dakshin Ganga is <b>Godavari</b>
The Brahmaputra is known as <b>Yarlung Tsangpo</b> in Tibet and as <b>Dihang</b> in Arunachal Pradesh. The Brahmaputra river is known as Jomuna in Bangladesh.
The river known as Singi Khamban (Lion's mouth) in Tibet <b>River Indus</b>
The river known as Bengal's sorrow is <b>River Damodar</b>
Prayag or Allahabad is believed to be the confluence (sangam) of these rivers Ganga, Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati
The Ganges is also known as the Bhagirathi since King Bhagirath was responsible for bringing it from the heavens to the earth. <b>The Bhagirathi</b> and the <b>Alaknanda</b> join at Devprayag to form the Ganga. The part of the River Ganga which flows into Bangladesh is known as Padma.

**Facts to Remember - Indian Rivers**

The number of Indian rivers which have been classified as major rivers by the Government is **Twelve**.

There are three Trans-Himalayan rivers which originate in the high Tibetan Plateau and cut across the mighty Himalayan ranges. **Indus, Brahmaputra, and Sutlej**.

The largest river flowing through the state of Rajasthan is the Chambal river.

**. A form of condensation that reduces visibility and causes breathing problems is**

Dew

Frost

Smog

Mist

c

**The total population divided by available arable land area is referred to as**

Population density

Nutritional density

Agricultural density

Industrial density

c

**Green glands are associated with**

Reproduction

Excretion

Respiration

Digestion

B

**During respiration, the gases enter into the blood and leave the same by the process of**

Active transport

Diffusion

Diffusion and active transport

Osmosis

B

**Heart is devoid of**

Cardiac muscle

Involuntary muscle

Voluntary Muscle

Smooth Muscle

C

**The soil salinity is measured by(DOUBT)**

Conductivity meter

Hygrometer

Psychrometer

Auxanometer

GIVEB AS B

BUT ANSWER IS A



**Water and soil salinity are measured by passing an electric current between the two electrodes of a salinity meter in a sample of soil or water. The electrical conductivity or EC of a soil or water sample is influenced by the concentration and composition of dissolved salts**

**Which one of the following is a fungal disease**

Leucoderma

Eczema

Ringworm

Elephantiasis

C

### Types of Diseases

Type of Disease	Examples
Congenital diseases	Hare lip, club foot, mongolism, spastic paraplegia
Hereditary diseases	Haemophilia, albinism
Dietary deficiency diseases	Scurvy, rickets, beri-beri, anaemia
Hormonal diseases	Goitre, diabetes mellitus, acromegaly, dwarfism
Infectious diseases ( <b>VIRAL</b> )	AIDS, chicken pox. Common cold, german measles, influenza, jaundice, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis, rabies, dengue fever

Type of Disease	Examples
Infectious diseases( <b>BACTERIAL</b> )	Cholera. Whooping cough, diphtheria, gonorrhoea, leprosy, pneumonia, syphilis, tetanus, typhoid, tuberculosis, plague
Infectious diseases( <b>FUNGAL</b> )	Ringworm, athlete's foot, thrush
Infectious diseases( <b>PROTOZOAN</b> )	Malaria, amoebic dysentery, sleeping sickness, kala-azar
Infectious diseases( <b>WORMS</b> )	Filaria, tapeworm, pinworm
Degenerative diseases	Graying of hair, baldness, presbyopia, cataract, osteoarthritis, Parkinson's disease, arteriosclerosis
Immunological diseases	Hay fever, asthma, rheumatoid, arthritis, nettle rash
Neoplastic diseases	Warts, moles, cancer

### Deficiency Diseases

Name of the disease	Linked with the deficiency of
Night Blindness	Vitamin A
Beri Beri	Vitamin B
Scurvy	Vitamin C
Rickets	Vitamin D
Sterility	Vitamin E
Impaired blood clotting	Vitamin K

<b>Name of the disease</b>	<b>Linked with the deficiency of</b>
Anaemia	Iron
Osteoporosis	Calcium
Goitre	Iodine
Kwashiorkor	Protein

### Alternative Names of Diseases

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Alternative Name</b>
Leprosy	Hansen's disease
Heart Attack	Myocardial infarction
Rabies	Hydrophobia
Blood Cancer	Leukemia
Baldness	Alopecia
Whooping Cough	Pertussis
Short-sight	Myopia
Long-sight	Hypermetropia

### Rare Disorders/Conditions

<b>Disorder</b>	<b>Feature</b>
Parkinson's Disease	It is a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system that impairs motor skills, cognitive processes, and other functions.

Disorder	Feature
Alzheimer's Disease	It is form of dementia characterised by loss of memory, thinking, and changes in behavior.
Down's Syndrome	Also called Trisomy 21, it is a condition in which extra genetic material causes delays in the way a child develops, both mentally and physically.
Korsakoff's Syndrome	It is a neurological disorder caused by the lack of thiamine (vitamin B1) in the brain.
Bulimia	It is an eating disorder characterized by restraining of food intake for a period of time followed by an over intake or bingeing period that results in feelings of guilt and low self-esteem.
Anorexia	It is an eating disorder characterized by refusal to maintain a healthy body weight and an obsessive fear of gaining weight, often coupled with a distorted self image
Progeria	It is an extremely rare genetic condition wherein symptoms resembling aspects of aging are manifested at an early age.
Dyslexia	It is a developmental reading disorder resulting from the inability to process graphic symbols.

**Chickenpox is caused by**

DNA Virus

Variola Virus

Streptococcus

Vibrio Cholera

**ANSWER GIVEN AS A****varicella zoster virus**

Chickenpox (Chicken Pox), also known as Varicella, is a very contagious infection caused by the varicella zoster virus. In several parts of the world it is just known as varicella. Patients develop a blister-like rash, which first appears on the face and trunk, and then spreads throughout the body.

**Instruments can be shielded from the outside magnetic effects by surrounding them with**

- a. Iron Shield
- b. Rubber Shield
- c. Brass Shield
- d. Glass Shield

**C**

**Find the odd one.**

Marble

Chalk

Limestone

Slaked Lime

Answer (d). Slaked lime is calcium hydroxide while the other three are calcium carbonate.

**The following is a pseudo-force**

Centrepetal force

Centrifugal reaction force

Centrifugal force

Strong Nuclear force

**C**

**The hydraulic brake used in automobiles is a direct application of**

Archimedes' principle

Torricellian law

Bernoulli's Theorem

Pascal's law

D

**Of the following which is the fastest?**

CD-ROM

RAM

Registers

Cache

C

**An alternate name for the completely interconnected network topology is**

Mesh

Star

Tree

Ring

A

**Amides can be converted to amines by the reaction named**

Perkin

Claisen

Hoffman

Clemmesen

C

**The base used as an antacid is**

Calcium hydroxide

Barium hydroxide

Magnesium hydroxide

Silver hydroxide

C

**The process which is not helpful in the prevention of rusting of iron is**

Annealing

Applying Grease

Galvanising

Painting

A

**Denatured alcohol**

is a form of alcohol

is unfit for drinking as it contains poisonous substances

contains coloured impurities

is sweet to taste

B

**Phenolics as a pollutant can be removed from the waste water by use of**

Ion exchange resin technique

Electrolyte decomposition technique

Reverse osmosis method

Polymeric adsorbents

D

**The stability of a pond ecosystem depends on**

Micro-organisms and fishes

Micro-organisms and zoo planktons

Fishes and reptiles

Producers and consumers

D

**Supersonic airplanes create a shock wave called**

Transition wave

Ultrasound

Transverse wave

Sonic Boom

D

**The main factor that determines balance of nature is**

Human Activities

Rabit and habitat

Environmental conditions

Availability of food

A

**The danger signals are red while the eye is more sensitive to yellow because**

Absorption in red light is less than yellow and hence red is visible from a distance



Scattering in yellow light is less than red  
The wavelength of red light is more than yellow light  
None of the above reasons  
A

**One of the following Chief Ministers received the Highest Civilian Award "Bharat Ratna"**

Lalu Prasad Yadav of Bihar  
Late M.G. Ramachandran of Tamilnadu  
Jyothi Basu of West Bengal  
Late N.T. Rama Rao of Andhra Pradesh  
B

**The city of Prayag was named Allahabad the city of Allah by**

Aurangzeb  
Akbar  
Shahjahan  
Bahadur Shah Zafar  
b

**Spot the odd one from the following**

Tsunami  
Earthquake  
Windmills  
Cyclones  
c

**Which one of the following though called a garden is infact, not a garden?**

Vrindavan Garden of Mysore

Hanging Garden of Mumbai

Eden Garden of Kolkata

Shalimar Garden of Kashmir

C

**The National Commission for Minorities was constituted in the year**

1990

1992

1980

1989

B

**The first Indian who was chosen as the Secretary-General of Commonwealth is**

Rakesh Verma

Gopalaswami

Krishna Murthy

Kamalesh Sharma

D

**In which of the following systems of government is bi-cameralism an essential feature?**

Federal system

Unitary system

Parliamentary system

Presidential system

C GIVEN BUT WE THINK ITS A

The main federal features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

Written Constitution:

Supremacy of the Constitution:

Rigid Constitution:

Division of Powers:

Independent Judiciary:

Bicameral Legislature:

Dual Government Polity:

**Which king is referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi (Beloved of the Gods) in the inscriptions?**

Asoka

Harsha

Bindusara

Chandragupta Maurya

A

**Socialism succeeds in achieving**

higher standard of living of the people

equal distribution of income in the society

higher individual welfare in the society

maximum social welfare in the society

B

**Monopolist resorts to price discrimination depending upon the**

Elasticity of supply

Elasticity of demand

Law of demand

Law of supply

B

**Economic planning is an essential feature of**

Socialist economy

Capitalist economy

Mixed economy

Dual economy

A

**The HYV programme in India is also called as**

Traditional Agriculture

New Agricultural Strategy

White Revolution

Blue Revolution

B

HYV stands for High Yielding Varieties.

**The National Policy for Empowerment of Women was adopted in the year**

2001

2005

1991

1995

A

**Ballots were first used in**

Australia

USA

Ancient Greece

England

C

**The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) is related with**

Droughts and Floods

Poverty and Alleviation

Floods

Disaster Management

C

**Which of the following criteria is not used for the classification of human races**

Nose

Hair

Eyes

Ear

D

**Railway coaches are manufactured at**

Jamshedpur

Chittaranjan

Perambur

Varanasi

C

**Fertilization occurs normally in the**

Cervix

Vagina

Fallopian tube

Uterus

C

**People consuming alcohol in heavy quantities generally die of**

liver or stomach cancer

weakening of heart muscles leading to cardiac arrest

blood cancer

cirrhosis

D

**The organisms at the base of the grazing food-chain are**

Carnivores

Decomposers

Producers

Herbivores

C

**Who among the following was credited with the destruction of 'Chihalgani', a group of powerful nobles**

Balban

Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Iltutmish

Razia Sultan

A

CREATED BY ILTUTMISH

**Bombay was given away as dowry to the English King Charles II for marrying the Princess of**

France

Portugal

Holland

Denmark

B

**The Grand Trunk Road built by Shershah connected Punjab with**

- a. Agra
- b. East Bengal
- c. Lahore
- d. Multan

B

**. Name the Maratha Saint who was a contemporary of Shivaji**

Saint Eknath

Saint Tukaram

Saint Dhyaneswar

Namdev

B

**The study of lakes is called**

Topology  
Hydrology  
Limnology  
Potomology  
C

**Potomology** — the science of rivers.

**A series of lines connecting places having a quake at the same time are called**

Homoseismal lines  
Seismolines  
Coseismal lines  
Iseismal lines  
Both (a) and (c) are right answers.

**'Lumen' is unit of**

Illuminance  
Brightness  
Luminous flux  
Luminous intensity  
C

**The transfer of data from a CPU to peripheral devices of computer is achieved through**

interfaces  
buffer memory  
modems  
computer ports



D

**Which of the following items is not used in Local Area Networks (LANs)?**

Interface Card

Cable

Computer

Modem

D

**The mass of 10 moles of water is**

90 g

45 g

18 g

180 g

D

. 1 mole of hydrogen = 1.0079 grams and 1 mole of oxygen = 15.9994 grams. 1 mole of water =  $2(1.0079) + 15.9994 = 18.0152$  grams. Thus 10 moles of water = 180.152 g or 180 g approximately

**Vitamin A is rich in**

Carrot

Lime

Beans

Rice

A

**The high boiling point of water compared to hydrogen sulphide or hydrogen chloride is due to**

Dipole insulation

Van der Waal's attracton

Polar covalent bonding

Hydrogen bonding

D

**Which of the following determines the chemical properties of an element?**

Number of electrons

Number of neutrons

Number of protons

All of the above

A

**The Drug Research Institute of India is located at**

Madras

Lucknow

Delhi

Bangalore

B

**Which of the following cereals was among the first to be used by man**

Rye

Wheat

Barley

Oat

C RYT GIVEN AS B,, TOO MANY WRONG ANSWERS IN SSC CGL 2012 KEY

**Which of the following wheat species are being cultivated in India?**

Club wheat

Durum wheat

Emmer wheat

Bread wheat

D/ Bread wheat or triticum aestivum contributes approximately 95% to total production of wheat in India which is the second largest producer of wheat in the world after China

**Which one of the following forces is a 'dissipative force'?**

Electrostatic force

Magnetic force

Gravitational force

Frictional force

D

**If a resistive wire is elongated, its resistance**

decreases

remains constant

increases

All of the above

C

**If a magnet has a third pole, then the third pole is called**

defective pole  
consequent pole  
extra pole  
arbitrary pole  
B

**How many spokes are there in the Dharmachakra of the National Flag?**

14  
18  
22  
24  
D

**The latest official language of the U.N. is**

Russian  
Arabic  
Chinese  
Spanish

B..Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish have been official languages since the founding of the United Nations in 1945. Arabic was added as an official language in December 1973 taking the total to SIX.

**The organisation involved primarily with environmental planning is**

CIFRI  
ICAR  
CSIR  
NEERI

D

**What would be the impact of global warming on mangrove forests?**

They will grow more luxurious

Large areas of mangroves will be submerged

Their role as carbon sinks will become important

Both (A) and (C) above

B

**The sweet taste of fruits is due to**

Lactose

Fructose

Maltose

Ribose

B

fructose-fruit sugar,sucrose-table sugar

lac·tose

A sugar present in milk. It is a disaccharide containing glucose and galactose units.

malt·ose

A sugar produced by the breakdown of starch, e.g., by enzymes found in malt and saliva. It is a disaccharide consisting of two linked glucose units.

**The most endangered Asiatic top predator on the edge of extinction is**

Black Bear

Asiatic Lion  
Siberian Tiger  
Dhole  
C

**Analects is the sacred book of**

Confucianism  
Judaism  
Shintoism  
Taoism  
A

**The seat of Madhya Pradesh High Court is located at**

Gwalior  
Indore  
Bhopal  
Jabalpur  
D

**High Courts not in State Capitals**

High Court	Location
Chattisgarh	Bilaspur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Kerala	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
Odisha	Cuttack

High Court	Location
Rajasthan	Jodhpur
Uttarakhand	Nainital
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad

### The brightest planet is

Venus

Mercury

Jupiter

Mars

A

Venus is an important planet from G.K. point of view. It is the hottest planet in the solar system, it is known as Earth's twin, Evening Star, Morning Star. It rotates in a direction opposite to that of others. It has the longest period of rotation and hence the longest duration of day

### Information on Solar System

Feature	Name
The brightest planet as seen from Earth	Venus
The planet also known as Earth's twin	Venus
The planet, which rotates in a direction opposite to that of others	Venus
The planet, which has prominent rings around it	Saturn
Planets which have no satellites	Mercury & Venus
The planet with the longest day	Venus (243 earth-days)

Feature	Name
The planet with the shortest day	Jupiter (9 hrs 55 mts)
The planet also known as Evening/Morning star	Venus
The Jovian planets	Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
The star nearest to the earth	Proxima Centauri
The hottest planet in the solar system	Venus (Maximum temp: 462° C)
The coldest planet in the solar system	Uranus (Effective temp: - 216° C)
The largest satellite in the solar system	Ganymede – Satellite of the Jupiter
The planet also known as the Red Planet	Mars
The highest known mountain in the solar system	Olympus Mons on Mars
The asteroid belt lies between	Mars and Jupiter
The largest asteroid also known as a dwarf planet	Ceres
Pluto earlier considered a planet is now considered a dwarf planet and a part of	Kuiper belt
Halley's comet last appeared in 1986 and is expected to appear next in	2061
The galaxy nearest to the milky way	Andromeda
The planet whose density is less than that of water	Saturn



Feature	Name
The planet with highest surface gravity (meter per square second) is	Jupiter (24.92)
The planet with lowest surface gravity (meter per square second) is	Mercury (3.7)

### Planets - Rotation & Revolution Periods

Planet	Rotation Period	Revolution Period
Mercury	58.65 Earth Days	87.97 Earth Days
Venus	243 Earth Days	224.7 Earth Days
Earth	23.93 Earth Hours	365.26 Earth Days
Mars	24.62 Earth Hours	686.93 Earth Days
Jupiter	9.8 Earth Hours	11.86 Earth Years
Saturn	10.2 Earth Hours	29.46 Earth Years
Uranus	17.9 Earth Hours	83.75 Earth Years
Neptune	19.1 Earth hours	163.72 Earth Years

### Features on Lunar Surface

Name	Remarks
Mare Tranquillitatis or Sea of Tranquility	Landing site for Apollo 11, the first manned landing on the moon.

Name	Remarks
Oceanus Procellarum or Ocean of Storms	Apollo 12 landed with Pete Conrad and Alan Bean onboard.
Mare Fecunditatis or Sea of Fertility	Landing site for Luna 16 of USSR.
Fra Mauro - crater	Apollo 14 landed with Alan B. Shepard, Jr., Edgar D. Mitchell and Stuart A. Roosa.
Hadley Rile - Apennine Mountains	Landing site for Apollo 15.
Apollonius Highlands - Mountainous region	Landing site for Luna 20
Descartes - crater	Landing site for Apollo 16.
Taurus-Littrow - valley	Apollo 17 landing site.
Note : 1. Mare or Maria refers to a large circular plain on the moon. 2. Oceanus refers to a very large dark area on moon. 3. Crater is a circular depression.	

Set-5

**Important Questions of Gk For ssc set -5**  
**#EVERYDAYQUIZ #imp #gk #2012-2013**

**A movement along the demand curve of a commodity occurs due to change in**

income of the consumers

its own price

taste of consumers

expectations of the consumers

**GNP calculation through Expenditure Method does not include**

Gross Domestic Private Investments

Net Foreign Investments

Depreciation Expenditures

Private Consumption Expenditure

B

**The Cobb-Douglas Production function  $Q = AL^a K^{(1-a)}$  is based on**

increasing returns to scale

decreasing returns to scale

constant returns to scale

fluctuating returns to scale

C

**Monetary Policy in India is laid down and executed by**

Union Government

ASSOCHAM

Reserve Bank of India

FICCI

Answer (c). Monetary Policy deals with controlling the supply of money by targeting rates of interest and other related rates. Fiscal Policy refers to taxation, government spending, and associated borrowing. The former is dealt with by Reserve Bank of India, while the latter by the Ministry of Finance

**Which one of the following subjects is not available on the Union List?**

Census

Banking

Trade Union

Foreign Loans

C

**Items on the CONCURRENT list**

**The 52 items currently on the list are:**

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power.
2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution.
3. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.
4. Removal from one State to another State of prisoners, accused persons and persons subjected to preventive detention for reasons specified in Entry 3 of this list.
5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption; wills, intestacy and succession; joint family and partition; all matters in respect of which parties in judicial proceedings were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to their personal law.
6. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.
7. Contracts including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.
8. Actionable wrongs.

9. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
10. Trust and Trustees.
11. Administrators – general and official trustees.
- 11-A. Administration of justice; constitution and Organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
12. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings.
13. Civil procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution, limitation and arbitration.
14. Contempt of court, but not including contempt of the Supreme Court.
15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.
16. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient.
17. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
- 17-A. Forests.
- 17-B. Protection of wild animals and birds.
18. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.
19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of Entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.
20. Economic and social planning.
- 20-A. Population control and family planning.
21. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.
22. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.
23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.
24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits.
25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.

26. Legal, medical and other professions.
27. Relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan.
28. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.
29. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.
30. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
31. Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports.
32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways, and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to national waterways.
33. Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,-
  - (a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products
  - (b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils
  - (c) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates
  - (d) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and
  - (e) raw jute.
- 33-A. Weights and measures except establishment of standards.
34. Price control.
35. Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied.
36. Factories.
37. Boilers.
38. Electricity.
39. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

40. Archaeological sites and remains other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.
41. Custody, management and disposal of property (including agricultural land) declared by law to be evacuee property.
42. Acquisition and requisitioning of property.
43. Recovery in a State of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land-revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.
44. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.
45. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in List II or List III.
46. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.
47. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

**Through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 Five subjects were transferred from State to Concurrent List.[citation needed] They are:**

Education

Forests

Weights & Measures

Protection of Wild Animals and Birds

Administration of Justice

**The term "closure" in Parliamentary terminology implies**

the end of session of Parliament

stoppage of debate on a motion

end of day's proceedings

none of the above

B

**Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

Article 14 - Equality before law

Article 16 - Equal opportunities

Article 17 - Abolition of titles

Article 18 - Permission of military titles

C ,,UNTAOUCHABLES

**Which of the following Presidents held office for two consecutive terms?**

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Dr. Zakir Hussain

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Both (A) and (C)

C

**Which Amendment Act reduced the voting age from 21 to 18?**

42nd

44th

52nd

61st

D

**Match the following :**

**a. Vikrama Era : 1. A.D. 248**



**b. Saka Era : 2. A.D. 320**

**c. Kalachuri Era : 3. 58 B.C.**

**d. Gupta Era : 4. A.D. 78**

a1, b2, c3, d4

a3, b4, c1, d2

a4, b3, c2, d1

a2, b1, c4, d3

B

**Mahavira was the**

21st Thirthankara

24th Thirthankara

23rd Thirthankara

22nd Thirthankara

B

**Which one among the following woman scholars challenged the invincible Yajnavalkya in debate?**

Ghosa

Apala

Maitreyi

Gargi

D

**Which one of the following events made the crown of England to take over the Indian Administration?**

Battle of Plassey

Battle of Buxar

The Carnatic Wars

The Sepoy Mutiny

Answer (d). India's first war of independence of 1857 was termed as Sepoy Mutiny by the British. When the war ended, East India Company's rule in India was terminated. The post of Governor General was replaced by the post of Viceroy.

**Who built the famous Dilwara temple at Mount Abu in Rajasthan in the 13th century?**

Mahendrapala

Mahipala

Rajyapala

Tejapala

D TEJAPALA AND VASTUPALA BOTH

**GIS stands for**

Global Institute for Soils

Geographical International Studies

Geographical Information Systems

Global Information Statistics

C

**Which of the following is a Trans-Himalayan river?**

Ganga

Yamuna

Sutlej

Ravi

Answer (c). The Sutlej is one of only three Trans Himalayan rivers originating in the high Tibetan Plateau and cutting across the mighty Himalayan ranges. The other two are the Indus and the Brahmaputra

**Match the following using codes given below :**

**List I**

**(Forest Type) List II**

**(Regions)**

**a. Tropical Evergreen 1. Siwaliks**

**b. Monsoon 2. Shillong**

**c. Temperate 3. West Bengal**

**d. Mangrove 4. Nilgiris**

a - 2, b - 4, c - 1, d - 3

a - 3, b - 1, c - 4, d - 2

a - 2, b - 1, c - 4, d - 3

a - 3, b - 4, c - 1, d - 2

A

**On which river is the Nagarjunasagar Project located?**

Krishna

Godavari

Cauvery

Tapti

A

**Suez canal joins**

Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea

Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

Meditarranean Sea and Black Sea

Red Sea and Arabian Sea

B

### Straits and Canals

<b>Strait/Canal</b>	<b>Land masses divided</b>	<b>Water Bodies joined</b>
<b>Suez Canal</b>	<b>Runs through Egypt</b>	<b>Mediterranean and Red Sea</b>
Kiel Canal	Runs through Germany	North Sea and Baltic Sea
Bering Strait	Alaska and Siberia	Pacific and Arctic
<b>Palk Strait</b>	<b>India and Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar</b>
<b>Strait of Gibraltar</b>	<b>Africa and Europe</b>	<b>Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea</b>
<b>Strait of Malacca</b>	<b>Indonesia (Sumatra) and Malaysia (Malay)</b>	<b>Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean</b>
Panama Canal	Runs through Republic of Panama	Pacific and Atlantic Oceans
English Channel	England and France	North Sea and Atlantic Oceans
St. George's Channel	Ireland and Wales	Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Celtic Sea)
Cook Strait	North and South Islands of New Zealand	Tasman Sea and South Pacific Ocean

<b>Strait/Canal</b>	<b>Land masses divided</b>	<b>Water Bodies joined</b>
<b>Ten Degree Channel</b>	<b>Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands</b>	-
Bosphorus Strait	Runs through Istanbul (Turkey) separating Asian part of Turkey from its European part	Black Sea and Sea of Marmara

**Drug which helps to reduce anxiety and bring about calmness is**

tranquiliser

diuretic

analgesic

antihistamine

A

diuretic-increases flow of urine,analgesic-pain reliever,antihistamine-inflamations

**A keel is absent in**

Chicken

Ostrich

Duck

Peacock

B

**Broad spectrum antibiotics are produced by**

Streptomyces

Aspergillus

Pencillium

Bacillus

A

**The pigment that protects plants from harmful effect of ultraviolet rays is**

Chlorophyll

Carotenoid

Phycocyanin

Plastid

B

**Glycogen, starch and cellulose are polymers of**

Fructose

Glucose

Lactose

Maltose

B

**Black death is**

Cancer

Plague

AIDS

Gonorrhoea

B

**Stars appear to move from east to west because the**

whole universe is moving from east to west

earth is revolving round the sun

earth is rotating from east to west

earth is rotating from west to east

D

**On the moon, an astronaut cannot drink lemonade with the help of a straw because**

acceleration due to gravity on the moon is less

there is no atmosphere on the moon

lemonade evaporates instantaneously on the moon

none of the above

B

**A particle moving with uniform speed**

must have uniform velocity

cannot have uniform velocity

may have uniform velocity

will have no velocity

A

**Device which uses sound waves for detection and ranging is called**

Radar

Sonar

Pukar

None of the above

B

**What is the name of the network topology in which there are bi-directional links between each possible node?**

Ring

Star

Tree

Mesh

A



**LAN stands for**

Local Area Nodes

Large Area Network

Large Area Nodes

Local Area Network

D

**Dry Ice is nothing but**

Gaseous carbon dioxide

Washing soda

Solid carbon dioxide

Carbon monoxide

C



**Which one of the following is obtained as slag in a blast furnace?**

- Calcium Carbonate
- Calcium Sulphate
- Calcium Chloride
- Calcium Silicate
- D

**When H<sub>2</sub> gas is allowed to expand from a region of high pressure to a region of low pressure, the temperature of the gas**

- decreases to a small extent
- increases
- does not change
- decreases suddenly
- B

**In the industrial production of vegetable ghee, the process involved is**

- dissociation
- reduction
- oxidation
- ionisation
- HYDROGENATION ADDTION MEANS REDUCTION „(b)

**Which of the following weeds has been found useful to check water pollution caused by industrial effluents?**

- Parthenium
- Elephant grass
- Water hyacinth

Both (A) and (B) above

C

**In which year the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant of the former USSR had accident that caused escape of radio nuclide into atmosphere?**

1979

1980

1984

1986

D

**Certain desert lizards excrete their wastes in dry form. This serves as a means of**

protective mechanism against their predators

limiting factor of the organism

adaptation of the organism to the environment

countering the problem of food scarcity

C

**Which one is regarded as "World Heritage Forest"?**

Nandan Kanan in Odisha

Kaziranga in Assam

Sundarbans in West Bengal

Indian Botanical Garden, Shibpur in West Bengal

C

**Kidney can be taken from a dying person who has the**

cessation of neurological function only

cessation of cardiac function only  
cessation of respiratory function only  
cessation of kidney function only

A

**There is no life on moon because it has no**

Nitrogen

Sulphur

Oxygen

Water

D

**Losoong is a festival celebrated in**

Tibet

Arunachal Pradesh

Sikkim

Kerala

C

**The commodity for which India spends the largest amount to import is**

Foodgrains

Crude petroleum

Fertilisers

Iron and Steel

B

**In which categories did Marie Curie win her two different Nobel Prizes?**

Physics and Chemistry  
Chemistry and Medicine  
Physics and Medicine  
Chemistry and Peace  
A

**Michael Phelps won \_\_\_\_\_ gold medals in swimming events in the RECENT Olympics.** 21 22 23 20

22 RYT

26 TOTAL 22 GOLD

**Spot the odd one from the following :**

Tarapur  
Trombay  
Kalpakkam  
Narora

b). The other three places have Nuclear Power Plants.

**Which among the following is termed 'Hot Money'?**

FII  
FDI  
ADR  
GDR  
A

**. In dicots the pollen-grains possess:**

two germ pores

three germ pores

four germ pores

one germ pore

B

**Acceptable "Noise Pollution Level" in India range between:**

16 - 35 dec

40 - 45 dec

70 - 100 dec

10 - 15 dec

No correct answer As per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000 the following are the ambient noise levels for various areas:

Category of Area/Zone Limits in dB(A) Leq

Day Time Night Time

A. Industrial Area 75 70

B. Commercial Area 65 55

C. Residential Area 55 45

D. Silence Zone 50 40

40-75 IS RANGE

**Externality theory is the basic theory of the following branch of Economics:**

Environomics

Fiscal Economics

International Economics

Macro Economics

A

**Multi-purpose river valley projects are the "New temples of modern India". The statement is made by:**

Motilal Nehru

Mahatma Gandhi

Rajiv Gandhi

Jawaharlal Nehru

D

**What type of information system would be recognised by digital circuits?**

Binary system

Both hexadecimal and binary system

Only Roman system

Hexadecimal system

A

**Who gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malviya?(DOUBT)**

Dadabhai Naoroji

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Mahatma Gandhi

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

No authentic source of correct answer could be obtained. As per information available with us, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore gave the title of Mahamana to Shri Madan Mohan Malviya and Mahatma to Gandhiji

**First Hindu-American to enter in the US House of Representative as senator is:**

Sunita Williams

Jyoti Sengupta

Ami Bera

Tulsi Gabbard

D

**Pick out the correct match:**

Fleshy foods - Calcium and Protein

Fish - Starch and Vitamin

Milk - Fibre and Minerals

Egg yolk - Protein and Fat

D.. Milk does not contain fibre, fish does not contain starch and fleshy foods do not contain protein

**Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?**

Lord Mountbatten

Lord Wavell

Lord Lin Lithgow

Lord Irwin

C

**Expand the term IPCC:**

International Panel of Climate Control

Interim Panel of Climate Change

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

International Pollution Control Council

C

**Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a new charter of bondage?**

Mahatma Gandhi

Rajendra Prasad

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

B.R. Ambedkar

C

**Endosulfan spray on cashew crop resulted in the pollution to the tune of tragedy in:**

Kerala

Andhra Pradesh

Karnataka

Tamil Nadu

Answer (a). The place in question is Kasargod district of Kerala

**"Functional Finance" is associated with:**

Adolph Wogner

Adam Smith

Adams

Abba 'P' Lerner

D

**. Which of the following is an impact printer?**



Ink-jet printer  
Bubble-jet printer  
Laser printer  
Daisy wheel printer  
D

**The percentage of nitrogen present in ammonium sulphate is:**

21%  
25%  
30.5%  
18%

A

**Identify the odd term amongst the following group:**

Optical fibre  
Twisted pair wire  
Microwaves  
Coaxial cable

C

**Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party in 1923?**

B.G. Tilak  
Chittaranjan Das  
M.K. Gandhi  
G.K. Gokhale

B

**In which part of the Indian Constitution, the fundamental duties are enshrined?**

IV A

IV B

V

IV

A

**Who of the following enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister in Union Cabinet?**

Judge of Supreme Court

Secretary to Government of India

Political Advisor to PM

Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission

D

**DPT vaccine is administered to prevent diseases like**

Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus

Dengue, Pertussis and Typhoid

Dengue, Polio and Tetanus

Diphtheria, Pertussis and Typhoid

A

**. Diamonds are priced higher than water because:**

they are sold by selected firms with monopolistic powers

their marginal utility to buyers is higher than that of water

their total utility to buyers is higher than that of water

consumers do not buy them at lower prices

B

**Ethanol containing 5% water is known as:**

Dilute alcohol

Power alcohol

Rectified spirit

Absolute alcohol

C

**Of the following land uses, which is restricted to Special Economic Zones?**

Educational Institutions

Free trade Centres

Marketing Centres

Information Technology Companies

B

**The eastward continuation of the Brazil current is called:**

South Atlantic drift

Counter Equatorial drift

West Atlantic drift

North Atlantic drift

A

**Communication satellites are used to:**

receive communication signal only

receive and redirect communication signal

provide information of natural resources only

transmit communication signal only

B

**What was the first sermon of Buddha called?**

Brahmajalasutta

Dhammachakkapabattanasutta

Kachchayanagottasutta

Mahaparinirvansutta

B

**Where are the Todas found?**

Tamil Nadu

Rajasthan

Arunachal Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh

A

**The "One Straw Revolution" was written by:**

Richael Carlson

M.S. Swaminathan

Norman Borlaug

Masanou Fukuoka

D

**Who wrote the book "Why Socialism"?**

Mahatma Gandhi

Acharya Narendra Dev

M.N. Roy

Jayaprakash Narayan

D

**Hypothermia occurs due to loss of excessive heat from body due to sudden low body temperature in:**

Frogs

Human beings

Lizards

Snakes

B

**The disease that has been eradicated from the world is:**

Leprosy

Poliomyelitis

Chicken pox

Small pox

D

**The vacancy of the office of the President must be filled within:**

6 months

12 months

1 month

3 months

A

**Non Resident Indians (NRI) Day is marked on:**

January 9

January 17

January 19

January 7

A

**Blood is a:**

connective tissue

epithelial tissue

muscular tissue

reproductive tissue

A

**. The natural disaster in which carbon-di-oxide suddenly erupts from a deep lake water is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

Lacustrine

Fluvial

Glacial

Limnic

D OR LAKE OVERTURN

**Steel is more elastic than rubber because it:**

requires larger deforming force

is never deformed

is deformed very easily

is harder than rubber

A

**The hormone used as an oral contraceptive is:**

Cortisone

Progesterone

Testosterone

Aldesterone

B

**Transboundary pollution (or) Acid rain is caused by:**

Carbon monoxide

Carbon dioxide

Hydrocarbon

Nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide

D

**Stains of rust on clothes can be removed by:**

Oxalic acid

Petrol

Alcohol

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

A

**. Which of the following pairs is an endemic species?**

Horn bill

Indian Rhino

Pink head duck

Nicobar pigeon

D

**Blood group was discovered by:**

William Harvey

Landsteiner

Pavlov

Alexander Fleming

B

**"Whether I earned your vote or not, I have listened to you, I have learned from you. You have made me a better President", was said by:**

Barack Obama

George Bush

APJ Abdul Kalam

Pranab Mukherjee

A

Set-6

**Important Question For Ssc Gk Set -6**

**#EVERYDAYQUIZ #SSC #GK #IMP #2013**

**Who established the Indian Civil Liberties Union in 1936?**

Subhash Chandra Bose

Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Jawahar Lal Nehru

Rajendra Prasad

c

**Which of the following was established first?**

Banaras Hindu University

University of Bombay

Aligarh Muslim University

University of Allahabad

b

**"Yosemite" is a**

River

Peak

Waterfall

Dam

yosemite

A series of waterfalls in Yosemite National Park in California; is reduced to a trickle for part of each year

**The first Indian Satellite Aryabhata was launched**

1972

1975

1977

1979

B

**Where is the shore based steel plant located?**

Tuticorin  
Salem  
Vishakhapatnam  
Mangalore  
C

**Which two of the following are connected by the North South corridor?**

Srinagar and Kanyakumari  
Mumbai and Chennai  
Amritsar and Kolkata  
Hyderabad and Bhopal  
A

**The pollutants which move downward with percolating ground water are called**

Leachates  
Pollutates  
Earthites  
Percolates  
A

**Lungs are located in the**

abdominal cavity  
pericardial cavity  
peritoneal cavity  
pleural cavity.

D

**Body Cavities and Organs**

Main Cavity	Sub Cavity	Sub Cavity	Encompasses
Dorsal Cavity	Cranial Cavity		Brain
	Spinal Cavity		Spinal Cord
Ventral Cavity	Thoracic Cavity		Trachea, bronchi, lungs, esophagus, heart, thymus gland, lymph nodes, pleural cavity and pericardial cavity
		Pleural Cavity	Lungs
		Pericardial Cavity	Heart
	Abdominopelvic Cavity	Abdominal Cavity	Stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen, intestines, kidneys and ovaries (in female). [Note: The peritoneal cavity surrounds the abdominal organs.]
		Pelvic Cavity	Colon, rectum, urinary bladder, uterus (in females)

**Which one of the following is the ideal food for newborn babies?**

Water

Sugar

Honey

Milk

D

**Transcription means the synthesis of**

Lipids

Protein

DNA

RNA

D

**Hydrochloric acid is secreted by the cells lining the**

Oral cavity

Stomach

Ileum

Colon

B

**Emulsification is**

breaking of fats into small globules

digestion of fats

absorption of fats

storage of fats

A

**Taxonomy is a science that deals with**

Morphology  
Anatomy  
Classification  
Economic uses  
C

**Which one of the following is responsible for the working of Newton's colour disc experiment?**

Formation of pure spectra  
Formation of impure spectra  
Persistence of vision  
Principle of complementary colour  
C

**The dimension  $MLT^{-2}$  corresponds to**

force  
work done  
acceleration  
velocity  
A

**Who is the founder of quantum theory of radiation?**

Einstein  
Bohr  
Plank  
S.N. Bose

B

**Fiber optics cable used in communication, works on the principle of**

regular reflection of light

diffuse reflection of light

refraction of light

total internal reflection of light

D

**Which was the first electronic computer constructed at the Moore School of Engineering?**

EOVAC

ONIVAC

ENIAC

EDSAC

C

**Which among the following standard protocols is the most widely used by the Internet?**

HTTP

TCP/IP

SMTP

SLIP

B

**The outer skin of most of the crustaceans are made up of carbohydrate. This carbohydrate is**

cellulose

galactose

chitin

starch

C

**Rutherford's scattering experiment proved the presence of**

atoms in all matter

electrons in atoms

neutrons in atoms

nucleus in atoms

D

**When a metal is heated in a flame, the electrons absorb energy and jump to higher energy state. On coming back to the lower energy state, they emit light, which we can observe in**

Raman spectra

Absorption spectra

Emission spectra

Flourescence

C

**Blood pressure may be increased by the excessive secretion of(WRONG)**

Thyroxine

Testosterone

Estradiol

Estrol

The correct answer is Epinephrine or Adrenaline

**The concept of "Green House Gases" was postulated by**

Joseph Furier

Abdul Kalam

M.S. Swaminathan

Richael Carlson

A

**"Bhopal gas tragedy" 1984 is related to**

Aluminium Phosphide

Methyl bromide

Methyl isocyanate

Carbon dioxide

C

union carbide limited-petrochemicals related

**The Particulate Matter (PM-10) exhaled from the polluted atmosphere is often filtered out during the process of**

Coughing

Sneezing

A and B



Urination

C

**Sarus crane is the state bird of**

Rajasthan

Uttar Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh

West Bengal

B

**The Daocheng Yading Airport is located in**

Thailand

Philippines

China

Tibet

D

**"Martyrs' Day" is marked on**

January 1

January 15

January 30

January 9

C

**The animal who can consume more salt among the following is**

Sheep

Camel

Donkey

Dog

B. Recently scientists in China sequenced the DNA of the wild bactrian camel, a study which could shed light on camel's remarkable salt tolerance. Camels consume eight times more salt than cattle or sheep and have twice the blood glucose levels of other ruminants, yet do not develop diabetes or hypertension.

**Which of the following is only domestic Airport?**

Dabolin Airport, Goa

Srinagar Airport

Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport

None of the above

C

**The principle of maximum social advantage is the basic principle of**

Micro Economics

Macro Economics

Fiscal Economics

Environmental Economics

C

**Where did Aurangzeb die?**

Pune

Aurangabad

Ahmad Nagar

Mumbai

C

**Which Five Year Plan is not correct among the following?**

First 1951-56

Second 1956-61

Third 1961-66

Fourth 1966-71

D

**The ordinary and maximum tolerance limit of sound by human being is**

50 db to 70 db (decibel)

60 db to 80 db (decibel)

65 db to 75 db (decibel)

70 db to 85 db (decibel)

D

**An economic theory is a/an**

Axion

Proposition

Hypothesis

Tested hypothesis

D

**Indian Special Economic Rules amendment came in the year**

2000

2002

2004

2006

D

**Provision of citizenship in Indian Constitution, became applicable in**

1950

1949

1951

1952

1950..CONCEPT TAKEN FROM ENGLAND

**Who gave the title of "Sardar" to Vallabh Bhai Patel?**

Mahatma Gandhi

Vinoba Bhave

Women of Bardoli

Peasants of Gujrat

C

**The National Emergency in India declared by the President of India due to external aggression or armed revolt through**

Article 352

Article 356

Article 360

Article 368

A

**The Community Development Programme was launched in the year**

1950

1952

1951

1953

B

**What Satyagraha was held at Nagpur in 1923?**

Salt Satyagraha

Individual Satyagraha

Ryots Satyagraha

Flag Satyagraha

D

**Which of the following is not a sect of Buddhism?**

Mahayana

Hinayana

Digambar

Theravad

C

Digamber is a sect of Jainism

**Who was the viceroy when Delhi became the capital of British India?**

Lord Curzon

Lord Minto

Lord Hardinge

Lord Wavell

C

**19.05.2013 SSC CGL GK**

**Reduction of nitrates to ammonia can be achieved through one of the following methods :**

in alkaline medium using Devarda's alloy.

in neutral medium using Devarda's alloy.

in acidic medium using Devarda's alloy.

in neutral medium using Cupric oxide.

A

**The Red Data Books published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources enumerate**

Biodiversity parks and wild life sanctuaries in different countries.

Centres of origin of cultivated plants.

Centres of origin of all economically important plants.

Threatened species of plants and animals.

D

**Grits of sewage are removed in**

Grit chamber

Detritus tank

Skimming tank

Trickling filter

A

**Environmental impact assessment was first formally established in 1969 in which country?**

United Kingdom

United States

France

Netherlands

B

**The most affected sulphur containing amino acid by PAN is(WRONG)**

Cysteine

Methonine

Proline

Globuline

No authentic source of correct answer could be obtained. Cysteine and Methonine are both sulphur containing amino acids

**The first non-Englishman elected as Chairman of the International Cricket Council was**

Cydlle Walcott

Gary Sobers

Imran Khan

Sunil Gavaskar

A

**Which of the following has zero electron affinity?**

Oxygen

Fluorine

Nitrogen

Neon

D INERT GAS

**Who is the first British Author to win the Man Booker Prize for fiction twice?**

Peter Carey

J. M. Coetzee

Hillary Mantel

None of the above

C

**Which one of the following is wrongly paired?**

**Country Currency**

Japan Yen

Iran Rand

Bangladesh Taka

Bhutan Ngultrum

B

**. The two South American countries, which are members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries ( OPEC ) are**

Ecuador and Brazil

Ecuador and Bolivia

Ecuador and Venezuela

Venezuela and Brazil

C

**Who is the Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal?**

Markandey Katju



Swatantra Kumar

Satyananda Mishra

K. G. Balakrishnan

B

On 18 October 2010, Justice Lokeshwar Singh Panta became its first Chairman. Currently it is chaired by **Justice Swatanter Kumar** since 20 Dec 2012.

**Which is the capital of Mali?**

Mopti

Barmako

Cairo

Nairobi

B

**Who was the first recipient of the "Bharat Ratna" Award posthumously?**

K. Kamaraj

Lal Bahadur Shastri

M. G. Ramachandran

B. R. Ambedkar

B

Given and taken back-subash chandra bose

**An irrigation project is categorized as a major project if it covers a cultivable command area of**

less than 2,000 hectares

2,000 to 10,000 hectares

above 10,000 hectares

all the above

C

1. Major irrigation project: above 10,000 hectares.
2. Medium irrigation project: between 2,000 - 10,000 hectares.
3. Minor irrigation project: below 2000 hectares.

### **High powered money is**

Banks reserves at Central Bank

All loans and advances of banks

Money held by banks

Currency held by public and reserves with the Central Bank

A

### **Hardening interest rate means**

interest rate is remaining sticky

interest rate is very low

interest rate is increasing

interest rate is falling

C

### **Dumping is a situation when the seller(DOUBT)**

supplies more than the demand for products in the World Market.

supplies more in the Domestic Market.

sells a commodity at a lower price in the World Market and charges a higher price in the Domestic market.

sells a commodity at a higher price in the World Market and charges a lower price in the Domestic Market.

A

**Which one of the following is not a function of Election Commission?**

Allotment of symbols

Fixation of election dates

Maintaining fairness of election

Selecting the candidates for election

D

**'State is a necessary evil' is associated with**

Individualism

Idealism

Marxism

Constructivism

A

**The programme of 'Operation Flood' was concentrated on**

increasing irrigation facilities.

flood control.

increasing the milk production.

increase the flood grains production.

C

**Which of the following is not associated with Marxism?**

Dialectical Materialism

Class Struggle

Welfare State

Surplus Value

C

**Article 324 of the Indian Constitution deals with the**

imposition of President's Rule in States.

appointment of Finance Commission.

powers and functions of the Chief Election Commissioner.

functions of the Union Public Service Commission.

C

**The founder of the Lodi Dynasty was**

Bahlol Lodi

Sikandar Shah Lodi

Jalal Khan Lodi

Ibrahim Lodi

A

**The Gandharva School of art is also known as the**

Buddhist-Roman art

Dravidian-Roman art

Greco-Roman art

Greco-Roman-Buddhist art

D

**The Bolshevik Revolution of Russia symbolized following :**

coming of the Communist Rule  
establishment of Republic of Russia  
establishment of Democracy in Russia  
overthrow of Romanov Dynasty

B

**Which General, who commanded the British forces against the Americans in their War of Independence later became Governor-General of India?**

Dalhousie  
William Bentinck  
Wellesley  
Cornwallis

D

**Who was the first President of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)?**

C. R. Das  
V. V. Giri  
Lala Lajpat Rai  
Sarojini Naidu

C

**If there is a deadlock between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha over an ordinary bill, it will be resolved by**

The President  
The Council of Ministers

The Joint Session of Parliament

The Supreme Court

C

**. Which one of the following atmospheric layers absorb ultraviolet rays of the sun?**

Troposphere

Stratosphere

Ionosphere

Ozonosphere

D

**According to Ferrel's law (Coriolis Force) winds change their direction**

Towards left in Northern hemisphere and towards right in Southern hemisphere.

Towards right in Northern hemisphere and towards left in Southern hemisphere.

Towards right in both the hemisphere.

Towards left in both the hemisphere.

B

**The drainage pattern developed on folded sedimentary rock is termed as**

Trellis

Dendritic

Radial

Deranged

A

**Which one of the following is not a line of demarcation between two countries?**

Durand Line

Mac Mahon Line

Plimsoll Line

Maginot Line

The Plimsoll Line is the line where the hull of a ship meets the surface of the water

**Water potential remains lowest in**

Water plants

Woody plants

Succulents

Halophytes

D

Halophytes are plants that grow in waters of high salinity. Water moves from higher potential to lower potential. Since all plants need water, the water potential within the plant must be lesser than that outside it. Water potential of pure water is assumed to be zero. Addition of solute (salts etc.) lowers the water potential. For a plant growing in salt water, its water potential must be lesser than that of salt water outside it

**The free living bacterium in the soil which increases the yield of rice is**

Rhizobium

Azotobacter

Acetobacter

Anabaena

D

**The human body's largest blood vessel is**

Pulmonary artery

Aorta

Renal artery

Coronary artery

B

**In human body, which one of the following hormones regulates blood calcium and phosphate?**

Glucagon

Growth hormone

Parathyroid hormone

Thyroxine

C

**Frontal cyclones occur characteristically in**

Equatorial region

tropical region

Mid-latitudinal region

Polar region

C

**How do most insects respire?**

Through skin



Through gills  
By tracheal system  
By lungs  
C

**In nuclear reactions, there is conservation of**

mass only  
momentum only  
energy only  
mass, energy and momentum  
D

**When a particle and an antiparticle come in contact with each other, they**

repel each other  
annihilate each other  
go undisturbed  
spin about a common axis  
B

**Photoelectric effect is**

an instantaneous process  
delayed process  
emission of protons  
emission of neutrons  
A

**For a particle moving with a constant speed along a straight line PQ, the hodograph is**

- a straight line parallel to PQ
  - a straight line perpendicular to PQ
  - a point
  - a circle
- C

**Which computer was the first to use the magnetic drum for memory?**

- IBM-650
  - IBM-7090
  - IBM-701
  - IBM-360
- A

**Identify the FIFO (First in First Out) structure among the following :**

- Stack
- Queue
- De-queue
- Array
- B..
- LIFO STACK

**Aluminium is obtained by the electrolysis of pure  $Al_2O_3$  dissolved in**

- Bauxite
- Cryolite
- Feldspar

Alumina

B

**Complete hydrolysis of cellulose gives**

D- fructose

L- glucose

D- glucose

L - fructose

C

**Each body segment of Earthworm is called**

Proglottid

Metamere

Scolex

Rostellum

B

Read more: <http://everydayquiz.blogspot.com/2016/08/important-question-for-ssc-gk-set-6.html#ixzz4IXY8PBXV>

**Important SSC gk Questions Set-7**

**#EVERYDAYQUIZ #IMP #GK #2013 SSC PAPER #100Questions**

**The demand for labour is called**

Derived demand

Factory demand

Market demand

Direct demand

a

**Which of the following is not an investment expenditure in goods and services?**

Purchase of machinery

An increase in business inventories

Expansion of the main plant of a company

Purchase of a house

(c) is the closest answer, though its 100% accuracy is in doubt. The question relates to Expenditure Approach in calculation of GDP. Total expenditure is broken into four categories viz. Consumption expenditure, Investment expenditure, Government expenditure and Net exports

**Which one of the following represents the Savings of the Private Corporate Sector?**

Undistributed profits

Excess of income over expenditure

Dividends paid to shareholders

Total profits of a company

A

**Who presides over the Joint Session of Indian Parliament?**

Chairperson of Rajya Sabha

Seniormost Member of Parliament

Speaker of Lok Sabha

president of India

B

**Social accounting system in India is classified into(WRONG)**

Assets, liabilities and debt position

Public sector, Private sector and Joint sector

income, product and expenditure

enterprise, households and government

**No authentic source of classification could be obtained.**

### **Forced Savings refer to(DOUBT)**

Compulsory deposits imposed on income tax payers

Provident fund contribution of private sector employees

Reduction of consumption consequent to a rise in prices

Taxes on individual income and wealth

C IS GIVEN , I READ SOMEWHERE OPTION A

**Under which Article of the Constitution of India, can the fundamental rights of the members of the Armed Forces be specifically restricted?**

Article 21

Article 25

Article 33

Article 19

C

**Pulakesin 2 was the greatest ruler of the**

Chalukyas of Kalyani

Pallavas of Kanchi

Cholas of Tamil Nadu

Chalukyas of Badami

D

**The Uttaramerur inscription provides information on the administration of the**

Pallavas

Cholas

Chalukyas

Satavahanas

B

**Pitts India Act of 1784 was a/an**

Ordinance

Resolution

White paper

Regulating Act

D

**Which one of the following statements is not true in respect of A. O. Hume?**

He founded the Indian National Congress.

He presided over the Congress Annual Sessions twice.

He was an ornithologist.

He was a member of the Indian Civil Service.

B

**Division of powers and independent Judiciary are the two important features of**

Democratic form of Government

Federal form of Government

Socialist form of Government

Unitary form of Government

B

**Which Article of the Indian Constitution did Dr. B. R. Ambedkar term as the 'Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution'?**

Article 356

Article 32

Article 14

Article 19

B

**Who was the first to use the term 'State'?(DOUBT)**

Aristotle

Machiavelli

Hobbes

Plato

answer given as D but right is b,, Machiavelli uses the word "state" (Italian stato which could also mean "status

**Which river in India flows in a rift-valley?**

Narmada

Krishna

Cauvery

Tapti

A

**A narrow strip of land that connects two larger land masses is called**

Cape

Isthmus

Strait

Peninsula

B

**Tiny marine animals which constitute limestone skeletons are called**

Coral reefs

Diatoms

Clamitomonous

Foraminifera

A

**Apatanis are the major tribal group of**

Sikkim

Arunachal Pradesh

Jharkhand

Nagaland

B

**Which of the following plant pigments absorbs in red and far-red region of light?**

Phytochrome



Cryptochrome

Carotenoids

Chlorophyll

A

**The process through which excess of light energy is dissipated in photosynthesis is known as**

Photolysis

Photophosphorylation

Quenching

Scavenging

C

**AIDS virus destroys**

Neutrophils

Basophils

Lymphocytes

Monocytes

C

**Which of the following movements saw the biggest peasant guerilla war on the eve of independence?**

Punnapra Vayalar Movement

Telangana Movement

Noakhali Movement

Tebhaga Movement

B

**Maps on large scale, representing both natural and man-made features are called**

Thematic maps

Atlas maps

Wall maps

Topographic maps

D

**The device used for measuring the wavelength of X-rays is**

Bragg Spectrometer

Mass Spectrometer

G. M. Counter

Cyclotron

A

GM> RADIOACTIVITY

**Alpha particle is the nucleus of an atom of**

Helium

Oxygen

Lithium

Hydrogen

A

**Who is the founder of Facebook which is currently the No. 1 social networking website in India?**

Orkut Buyukkokton

Mark Zuckerberg

Bill Gates

Martin Cooper

B

**In programming, repeating some statements is usually called**

Looping

Control structure

Compiling

Structure

AA

**Teeth and Bones acquire strength and rigidity from**

Chlorise

Sodium

Calcium

Fluorine

C

**The type of tail found in Shark is**

Heterocercal

Diphycercal

Protocercal

Homocercal

A

**The Sigmoid Colon is part of**

Large Intestine

Iicum

Small Intestine

Anal Canal

A

**A good conductor while carrying current is**

positively charged

electrically neutral

alternately charged positive and negative

negatively charged

B

**The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian at a place is**

Declination

Latitude

Azimuth

Dip

A

**Coating of solid waste with impervious material is known as**

landfill

Capping

Encapsulation

Chemical fixation

C

**Ultraviolet rays can be used in water treatment as**

- Hydrolyser
- Disinfectant
- Flocculator
- Precipitator
- B

**Thiamidine (Thymine) dimer formation in DNA is caused by**

- B and  $\gamma$ -rays
- UV-rays
- IR-rays
- X-rays
- B

**Winner of the Australian Open Men's Singles Title in 2016 is**

- Roger Federer
- Novak Djokovic
- David Ferrer
- Andy Murray
- B

**Silicone is a polymer of**

- Dialkyl dichloro silane
- Silane
- Tetraalkyl silane

Silicon tetrachloride

A

**Which is a natural colloid?**

Cane-sugar

Blood

Sodium chloride

Urea

B

**Which one of the following does not contain Silver?**

German Silver

Horn Silver

Ruby Silver

Lunar Caustic

A

**The presence of Cobalt in Vitamin B12 was established for the first time by**

Borax-bead test

Sodium Nitroprusside test

Hydrolysis test

Spectroscopy

A

**Which bacterial strain developed from natural isolates by genetic manipulations can be used for treating oil spills?**

- Clostridium
- Nitrosomonas
- Pseudomonas
- Agrobacterium
- C

**Who is the author of the book "No Full Stops in India"?>**

- Nirad C. Choudhury
- Mark Tully
- R. K. Narayan
- Ved Mehta
- B

**The term of a non-permanent member of the U. N. Security Council is**

- 1 year
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 6 months
- B

**Which is the first state in India to pass the Food Security Law?**

- Chhattisgarh
- Gujarat
- Punjab
- Kerala

A

**Who won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2012?**

International Atomic Energy Agency

Liu Xiaobo

European Union

U. N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

**Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet 2015**

**JANANIPATH OR GYANPITH AWARD**

2016- GUJRATI WRITE RAGHUVeer CHAUDHARY

**Solids which conduct electricity at higher temperature but not at lower temperature are called**

super-conductor

metallic-conductor

semi-conductor

insulator

C

**Which one of the following has greatest mass?**

electron



proton  
neutron  
hydrogen nucleus  
D

**. A television channel is characterised by**

frequency of transmitted signal  
velocity of transmitted signal  
physical dimension of television screen  
size of picture tube

A

**The first computer mouse was built by**

Douglas Engelbart  
William English  
Oanial Coogher  
Robert Zawacki

A

**An organization's profitability depends on**

Quality of data processed  
Quantity of data processed  
Speed of processing the data  
Both (A)and (C)

D

**. The density of water is 1 g/cc. This is strictly valid at**

0° C

4° C

25° C

100° C

B

**The process of photosynthesis involves conversion of?**

chemical energy into radiant energy

chemical energy into mechanical energy

solar energy into chemical energy

mechanical energy into solar energy

C

**A colloidal system in which a liquid is dispersed in a liquid is called**

gel

emulsion

sol

precipitate

B

**The antiseptic compound present in dettol is**

Iodine

Enloroxylenol

Biothional

Cresol

Answer (b). The answer should be Chloroxylenol

**As per the TRIPS agreement-1994, a good originating from a region with specific character/quality/reputation is covered/to be protected under the IPR as**

Patent

Trademark

Trade secret

GI (Geographical Indicator)

D

**Which of the following crop cultivation is banned by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India?**

Lathyrus (Khesari)

Genetically modified brinjal

Bt cotton for export

Bt cotton for local use

B

**Ice glacier's melting is a common phenomenon linked to the rise in sea water level. The glaciers are predominantly present in**

Greenland

Antarctica

Himalayas

Arctic

B

**Who is known for establishing the "Anand Van"?**

Jubilant Buddha

H. N. Bahuguna

Baba Amte

Motilal Nehru

C

**The civilian Airport of highest altitude is in**

Tibet

Nepal

India

China

**Answer (a).** The question refers to Qamdo Bamda Airport which was the highest airport before the inauguration of Daocheng Yading Airport in September 2013 located in Sichuan province of China

WO PHLE WALE KA CHINA HI HOGA,, 2013 K BAD SAYAD KUCH BORDER POLICY ME CHANGE HUA HAI ,,

**Genomic (DNA) studies in camel have been completed recently by the scientists of**

South Africa

India

China

Pakistan

C

**International Simon Bolivar Prize was recently awarded to Aung San Suu Kyi by the government of**

Mauritius

China

Venezuela

Cuba

C

**Air quality depicting PM 2.5 is more hazardous to**

Archaeological Monuments

National Parks

Botanical Gardens

Old Men and Women

D

**Which of the following is not a fundamental right as per the Indian constitution?**

Right to Education

Right to Information

Right to Speech

Right to Life

B

**Who is custodian of the Indian Constitution?**

President of India

Chief Justice of India

Prime Minister of India

Chairman of Rajya Sabha

B

GUARDIAN >>UNACADAMY SAYS > PRESIDENT LAXXMIKANT SAYS>  
SUPREMECOURT,,, I PERSONALLY FEEL SUPREMECOURT,,,,

B> IF IT WAS GIVEN SUPREMECOURT IN THE OPTION THEN IT WILL BE  
ANSWER FOR THE ABOVE QUESTION

**Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is used for**

Mining

Welding

Anaesthesia

Cooking

D

**Greenpark Stadium is in**

Bengaluru

Dehradun

Chandigarh

Kanpur

D

**Rowlatt Act 1919 was enacted during the period of**

Lord Chelmsford

Lord William

Lord Minto

Lord Bentinck

A

**Panchayati Raj system was implemented first in the pair of states**

Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

Assam and Bihar

Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Punjab and Chandigarh

A

BALVANT RAI COMMITTEE

**Human Environment Conference - 1972 was held at**

Stockholm

Paris

Geneva

Australia

A

**Gold is mainly related to**

Local market

National market

International market

Regional market

C

**Bilateral monopoly refers to the market situation of**

two sellers, two buyers

one seller and two buyers

two sellers and one buyer

one seller and one buyer

D

**The economist who believed that unemployment is impossible and that market mechanism has a built in regulatory system to meet any ups and downs**

J. M. Keynes

Ohlin

J. B. Say

Galbraith

C

**Constituent Assembly of India was formulated on the recommendation of**

Wavel Plan

Cripps Mission

August offer

Cabinet Mission

D

**Which of the following is an essential element of the state?**

Sovereignty

Government

Territory

All these

D

**Which has become a legal right under 44th Amendment?**

Right to Education

Right to Property

Right to Judicial Remedies



Right to Work

B

**By which Constitution Amendment Act, Right to Property ceased to remain a fundamental right?**

44th

42nd

43rd

45th

A

**Who said "Truth is the ultimate reality and it is God"?**

Swamy Vivekananda

Rabindra Nath Tagore

M. K. Gandhi

Radhakrishnan

C

**Which of the following tribes is associated with the "Tana Bhagat" movement?**

Uraon

Munda

Santhal

Konda dora

A

**Who founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?**

B. C. Pal  
G. Subramania Iyer  
Sardar Bhagat Singh  
Rukmani Lakshmipath  
C

**The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes was inaugurated in 1921 by**

Lord Curzon  
Lord Wellesley  
Duke of Cannaught  
Duke of Wellington  
C

**Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as**

Triratna  
Trivarga  
Trisarga  
Trimurti  
A

**Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?**

Chandragupta I  
Skandagupta  
Kumaragupta  
Samudragupta

D

Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India.

**Which hill station is called as the 'Queen of the Satpuras'?**

Pachmarhi

Nilgiri

Mahenderagiri

Cardamom

A

**Which national highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varanasi?**

NH 4

NH 2

NH 10

NH 6

B

KNOWN AS SHERSHAH MARG

**The country where drip irrigation is more efficiently used is**

India

Israel

Sri Lanka

England

B

**Which of the following is an endangered species?**

Black buck  
Blue sheep  
Gangetic dolphin  
Mithun  
C

**Of the following man-made disasters, which is socially induced?**

Debris Avalanche  
Salt Water Intrusion  
Arson  
Ozone depletion  
D

**Which one of the following endocrine gland is situated in the neck?**

Pancreas  
Thyroid  
Pituitary  
Adrenals  
B

**The seat of intelligence is situated in the**

cerebrum  
cerebellum  
medulla  
thalamus  
A  
ce·re·brum

The principal and most anterior part of the brain in vertebrates, located in the front area of the skull and consisting of two hemispheres, left and right, separated by a fissure. It is responsible for the integration of complex sensory and neural functions and the initiation and coordination of voluntary activity in the body.

cer·e·bel·lum

The part of the brain at the back of the skull in vertebrates. Its function is to coordinate and regulate muscular activity.

me·dul·la

The inner region of an organ or tissue, especially when it is distinguishable from the outer region or cortex (as in a kidney, an adrenal gland, or hair).

thal·a·mus

Either of two masses of gray matter lying between the cerebral hemispheres on either side of the third ventricle, relaying sensory information and acting as a center for pain perception.

### **What is the Normal Blood Volume in human adult?**

One litre

Three litres

Five litres

Seven litres

C

### **The fasting blood glucose level in adults in mg/100 ml is**

200

160

100

60

C

**Entomology is the study of**

Birds

Insects

Fossils

Fungi

B

**Exobiology is a science that deals with**

extinct forms

life in other planets

life in the outer space

life in marine habitat

C

**In radio-communication, the signals emitted by transmitting antenna are reflected on**

stratosphere

ozonosphere

ionosphere

troposphere

C

Read more: <http://everydayquiz.blogspot.com/2016/08/important-ssc-gk-questions-set-7.html#ixzz4IXYPYPeb>

**Important SSC Gk Questions set-8**  
**#everydayquiz #ssc #gk #100Questions**  
**Cactus is referred to as**

Hydrophyte

Mesophyte

Xerophyte

Epiphyte

C

**Which of the following is not a renewable resource?**

Thorium

Geothermal heat

Tidal power

Radiant energy

A

**Which of the following statements is correct?**

Mahadeo hills are in the west of Maikala hills.

Mahadeo hills are the part of Karnataka Plateau.

Mahadeo hills are in the east of Chhotanagpur Plateau

Mahadeo hills are the part of Aravalli ranges.

A

**Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

Hevea Tree - Brazil

Sumatra Storm - Malaysia

Kayan River - Borneo

Dekke Toba fish - Brazil

D

**Which of the following resources is renewable one?**

Uranium

Coal

Timber

Natural Gas

C

**How many neck canal cells are found in the archegonium of a fern?**

One

Two

Three

Four

D

**Which angiosperm is vesselless?**

Hydrilla

Trochodendron

Maize

Wheat

B



**Who was the first child born after operative procedure?**

- Caesar
- Huxley
- William
- Pasteur
- A

**Myrmecology is study of**

- Insects
- Ants
- Crustaceans
- Arthropods
- B

**NIN (National Institute of Nutrition) Central Office is located at**

- Hyderabad
- Mumbai
- Bengaluru
- Kolkata

A

**HIV often changes its shape due to the presence of an enzyme called**

Reverse Transcriptase

Enterokinase

Nucleotidase

Nucleoditase

A

**Fleming's right hand rule is used to find the direction of the**

Alternate current

Direct current

Induced current

Actual current

C

**The unit of electrical power is**

Volt

Watt

Kilowatt hour

Ampere

**Answer (b).** Kilowatt hour is the unit of energy

**The resistance of the human body (dry condition) is of the order of**

$10^1$  Ohm

$10^2$  Ohm

$10^3$  Ohm

$10^4 \text{ Ohm}$

C

There are a lot of factors involved and not every person has the same electrical resistance. For instance, men tend to have lower resistance than women. Just like for the resistors used in electronics, the resistance of a person's arm depends on the arm's length and diameter. Resistance goes up with length and down with diameter. Since men tend to have thicker arms and legs (more muscle), they usually have lower resistance. (An implication of this is that .) A rough value for the *internal* resistance of the human body is 300-1,000 Ohms. Naturally, the resistance also depends on the path that electricity takes through the body - if the electricity goes in the left hand and out the right foot, then the resistance will be much higher than if it goes in and out of adjacent fingers.

Within the body, the tissues with the greatest resistance are bone and fat - nerves and muscle have the least resistance. That said, the majority of the body's resistance is in the skin - the dead, dry cells of the epidermis (the skin's outer layer) are very poor conductors. Depending on the person, the resistance of *dry skin* is usually between 1,000-100,000 Ohms. The skin's resistance is much lower if it is wet or burnt/blistered. This means that when a person is electrocuted in real life, the body's resistance drops as the skin is burned. To determine a person's total resistance, just add together the resistance of each part of the body - remember that the electricity must pass through the skin twice (on the way in and on the way out), so the total resistance is:

$$R_{\text{total}} = R_{\text{skin(in)}} + R_{\text{internal}} + R_{\text{skin(out)}}$$

Another interesting point to consider is that in addition to acting like a resistor, the epidermis acts like a capacitor if placed in contact with a piece of metal (the underlying tissue is like one plate of a capacitor and the metal surface is like the other plate - the dry epidermis is the less-conductive material or "dielectric" in between) . In cases of electrocution by a DC voltage source, this capacitive property has little importance. But if the electrocution is by an AC source, the epidermis's natural resistance is "shorted out", allowing the current to bypass that part of the body's resistance and making the body's total resistance much lower.

**Certain substances loose their electrical resistance completely at super low temperature. Such substances are called**

super conductors

semi conductors

dielectrics

perfect conductors

A

**The section of the CPU that selects, interprets and monitors the execution of program instructions is**

Memory

Register unit

Control unit

ALU

C

**Who among the following introduced the world's first laptop computer in the market?**

Hewlett-Packard

Epson

Laplink travelling software Inc

Microsoft

B

**Brass contains**

Copper and Zinc

Copper and Tin

Copper and Silver

Copper and Nickel

A

bronze-cu and tin

BRASS typically contains 85% copper, 5% tin, 5% lead, and 5% zinc.  
BRASS

**Which is the purest commercial form of iron?**

Pig iron

Steel

Stainless steel

Wrought iron

D

**In galvanization, iron is coated with**

Copper

Zinc

Tin

Nickel

B

**Which one of the following is also known as solution?**

A compound

A homogeneous mixture

A heterogeneous mixture

A suspension

B

**The cells which are closely associated and interacting with guard cells are**

Transfusion tissue

Complementary cells

Subsidiary cells

Hypodermal cells

C

**Conversion of starch to sugar is essential for**

Stomatal opening

Stomatal closing

Stomatal formation

Stomatal growth

A

**Soil erosion can be prevented by**

Increasing bird population

Afforestation

Removal of vegetation

Overgrazing

B

**Natural sources of air pollution are(TWO ANSWERS)**

Forest fires

Volcanic eruptions

Dust storm

Smoke from burning dry leaves

Answer (a) or (b)

**"Bull's eye" is used in the game of**

Boxing

Basketball

Polo

Shooting

D

**Pablo Picasso, the famous painter was**

French

Italian

Flemish

Spanish

D

**Which of the following is the Regulator of the credit rating agencies in India?**

RBI

SBI

SIDBI

SEBI

D

**Which is the first Indian Company to be listed in NASDAQ?**

Reliance

TCS

HCL

Infosys

D

**RRBs are owned by**

Central Government

State Government

Sponsor Bank

Jointly by all of the above

D

**The Monetary and Credit Policy is announced by which of the following?**

Ministry of Finance in Centre

Reserve Bank of India

State Bank of India

Planning Commission of India

B



**Which of the following method is not used in determining National Income of a country?**

Income Method

Output Method

Input Method

Investment Method

C

c). Methods of measurement of National Income

1. Value added method or Net Output method

2. Income method or Distributed share method

3. Expenditure method or Consumption and investment method

**What does the letter 'e' denotes in the term 'e-banking'?**

Essential Banking

Economic Banking

Electronic Banking

Expansion Banking

C

**Prof. Milton Friedman was the leader of**

Ohio school

Chicago school

Cambridge school

London school

B

**Which one of the following is not a qualitative control of credit by the Central Bank of a country?**

- Rationing of credit
- Regulation of consumer credit
- Variation of the reserve ratio
- Regulation of margin requirements

C

**The market in which loans of money can be obtained is called**

- Reserve market
- Institutional market
- Money market
- Exchange market

C

**If the marginal return increases at a diminishing rate, the total return**

- increases
- decreases
- remains constant
- becomes zero

B.

**The law of Increasing Returns means(DOUBT)**

- increasing cost
- decreasing cost
- increasing production
- increasing income

C

**The most important feature of Cabinet system of Government is**

Individual responsibility

Collective responsibility

Responsibility to none

Non-responsibility

B

**Direct legislation in Switzerland has**

a natural growth

a haphazard growth

an artificial growth

None of the above

A

**Who gave the idea of "Cabinet Dictatorship"?**

Muir

Lowell

Marriot

Laski

A

**In which of the following countries are the judges of the federal court elected by the two Houses of the Federal Legislature?**

Switzerland

Germany

Canada

Both (A) and (B)

A

**The President of the USA appoints Supreme Court Judges**

with Senate's consent

at his discretion

with consent of the House of Representatives

None of these

A

**Multan was named by the Arabs as**

City of beauty

City of wealth

City of gold

Pink city

C

**Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha, the Rashtrakuta King?**

Adipurana

Ganitasara Samgraha

Saktayana

Kavirajamarga

D

**Who built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora?**

Rajendra I

Mahendra Varman I

Krishna I

Govinda I

C

**The land measures of the Second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in**

Thalavaipuram Copper Plates

Uttirameru Inscription

Kudumiyammalai Inscription

Kasakudi Copper Plates

A

**Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahanas?**

Satkarni I

Gautamiputra Satkarni

Simuka

Hala

B

**Democratic Socialism aims at**

bringing about Socialism through violent and peaceful means

bringing about Socialism through violent means

bringing about Socialism through democratic means

bringing about Socialism through peaceful means

C

**Two-Party System is found in**

U.S.A.

India

France

Russia

A

**Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the**

Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Prime Minister

President

Speaker of the Lok Sabha

C

**The number of subjects incorporated in the union List is**

102

82

89

97

D

**Who was the French Governor of Pondicherry who tried to make the French Company as a powerful company?**

Godeheu

La Bourdonnais

Joseph Francois Dupleix

Thomas Arthur, Comte de Lally

C

**The most powerful Peshwa was**

Baji Rao

Madhava Rao

Balaji Vishwanath

Balaji Baji Rao

A

**If the supply curve is a straight line passing through the origin, then the price elasticity of supply will be**

infinitely large

greater than unity

equal to unity

less than unity

C

**According to Modern Theory of Rent, rent accrues to**

any factor

labour only

land only

capital only

A

**The book which is at the centre piece of the study of Macro-Economics was written by**

Prof. J. M. Keynes

Prof. Benham

Prof. Baumol

Prof. Samuelson

A

**. The basic problem studied in Macro-Economics is**

usage of income

flow of income

distribution of income

production of income

C

**A unit price elastic demand curve will touch**

neither price axis, nor quantity axis

only price axis

only quantity axis

both price and quantity axes

D

**India follows the policy of non-alignment which implies**

choosing its own policies

neutrality towards power blocs

bringing peace and amity to the world



being a third world power

B

**Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

Podzol – Zonal soil

Chestnut – Zonal soil

Bhangar – Azonal soil

Khadar – Zonal soil

D

**Select the correct direction of Sirocco storm.**

North from U.S.A.

West from Sahara

Adriatic Sea to Italy

Sahara to Mediterranean Sea

D

**Which among the following is an abiotic factor?**

Moisture

Insects

Rodents

Mites

A

**Leaves of many grasses are capable of folding and unfolding because**

they have stomata on both sides of the leaf

they have high levels of silica

they have specialized bulliform cells

their mesophyll is not differentiated into palisade and spongy parenchyma

C

**Pleura is the covering of**

Liver

Kidney

Heart

Lung

D

**Which one of the following is an egg-laying mammal?**

Duck-billed platypus

Kangaroo

Bandicoot

Sloth

A

**What are the folds found in the mucous lining of the empty stomach?**

Areolae

Rugae

Villi

Typhlosole

B

**The First Mysore War fought between the British and Hyder Ali in 1767 – 69 A.D. came to an end by the**

Treaty of Madras

Treaty of Mysore

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

Treaty of Pondicherry

A

**. The British Government intervened in the affairs of the Company and passed an Act in 1773 A.D., known as the**

Pitt's India Act

Charter Act

Company Act

Regulating Act

D

**Sher Shah defeated Humayun and captured Gaur in the battle of**

Chausa in 1539 A.D.

Panipat in 1526 A.D.

Khanwa in 1527 A.D.

Ghaghra in 1529 A.D.

A

**Identify the most infertile amongst the following soils.**

Alluvial soil

Laterite soil

Peaty soil

Black cotton soil

B

**Spot the odd item of the following :**

Marble

Limestone

Sandstone

Shale

A

Marble is a metamorphic rock while others are sedimentary rocks.

**Which of the following reasons is responsible for lack of vegetation in the deserts?**

Absence of B-horizon in the soil

High temperature

Lack of rainfall

Heavy volume of sands

C

**The type of kidneys present in frog are**

Metanephros

Archinephros

Pronephros

Mesonephros

D

**A spinning neutron star is known as**

Black hole

Pulsar

Quasar

White dwarf

B

**Light year is a unit of**

Current

Distance

Time

Light

B

**The moderator used in a nuclear reactor is(DOUBT)**

Radium

Ordinary water

Graphite

Uranium

both (b) and (c) are right.

**Solar eclipse occurs when**

the Moon comes between the Sun and the Earth

the Sun comes between the Moon and the Earth

the Earth comes between the Moon and the Sun

the Moon does not lie on the line joining the Sun and the Earth

A

**An aspect of Input /Output controller of data logic is called**

Zero Buffering

Buffering

Data Buffering

General Buffering

B

**What does BIOS stand for?**

Basic Intra Operating System

Basic Internal Organ System

Basic Input Output System

Basic Internal Output System

C

**The device used to convert solar energy into electricity is**

Daniell cell

Electrochemical cell

Galvanic cell

Photovoltaic cell

D

**The apparatus used to test acidity of aqueous solutions is**

Ammeter

Hygrometer

Acidmeter

pH meter

D

**The Hutti Gold mines are located in the State of**

Tamil Nadu

Andhra Pradesh

Maharashtra

Karnataka

D

**The chemical name of "Plaster of Paris" commonly used for setting broken bones is**

Calcium sulphate

Calcium carbonate

Calcium chloride

Calcium nitrate

A

**In our country the 'Van Mahotsav' Day is observed on**

1st July

2nd October

1st December

10th August

A

**Process through which plants reproduce**

Condensation

Eating

Evaporation

Pollination

D

**Which river serves the largest cultivable area?**

Saryu

Godavari

Krishna

Ganga

D

**Important Gk Questions For SSC set -9**

**#EVERYDAYQUIZ #imp #gk #ssc #100Questions**

**In the case of direct taxes, the payment liability and the ultimate burden of the tax lies upon**

the person on whom it has not been imposed

the tax department who collects the taxes

both on whom it has been imposed and on whom it is not imposed

the person on whom it has been imposed

D

**Interest paid to a bank for a crop loan is**

a factor payment



capital formation  
intermediate consumption  
a transfer payment

A

**Economic growth refers to**

continuous growth of national income for at least two years  
continuous growth of per capita real income over a period of time in an economy  
continuous growth of agriculture sector  
prevention of concentration of wealth

B

**Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

Economy faces the problem of utilization of resources.  
Economy faces the problem of growth of resources.  
Economy faces the problem of excess of resources.  
The central problem of an economy is the problem of allocation of resources

C

**Which of the following provides Representative Government?**

Direct Democracy  
Democracy  
Presidential form of Government  
Indirect Democracy

D

**What is the main duty of the Legislature?**

Implementing judicial matters

Implementing laws

Central administration

Enacting laws

D

**Chandragupta Maurya spent his last days at**

Ujjain

Sravanabelgola

Kashi

Pataliputra

B

**If only a part of the labour force employed by a firm can be dismissed at any time and without pay, the total wages and salaries paid by the firm must be considered**

a fixed cost

partly a fixed and partly a variable cost

neither a fixed cost nor a variable cost

a variable cost

D

**Members of the Union Public Service Commission are appointed by the**

Prime Minister

Chief Justice

Law Minister

President

D

**Who said, "A state is known by the rights that it maintains"?**

MacIver

J.S. Mill

Machiavelli

Laski

D

Harold Joseph Laski was a British political theorist, economist, author, and lecturer. He was active in politics and served as the chairman of the British Labour Party during 1945–1946

**. Which of the following systems is based on the principle of surplus value?**

Individualism

Idealism

Communism

Capitalism

C

**The busiest ocean from the point of view of trade is**

Indian Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Arctic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

B

**World's Busiest Airport**

Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International United States

**. Buddha died in the year**

453 BC

468 BC

483 BC

438 BC

BORN IN 563 DIED IN 483 BC

**The new name of Burma is Myanmar and its capital is**

Rangoon

Ava

Naypyidaw

Arakan

C

**. The famous Jain centre in South India is located at**

Madurai

Sravanabelgola

Rameshwaram

Kanchi

B

**The Asokan Inscriptions were engraved in which script?**

Pali

Devanagari script

Magadhi

Brahmi

D

**Which of the following lakes is called 'Honeymoon Lake'?**

Titicaca

Toba

Nyasa

Chad

C

**Harmattan blows in Sahara desert from**

West to East

North to South

South to North

East to West

D

it is a trade wind-also called as easterlies

**(IMP) Euphenics is**

Improvement of race

Study of conditions affecting organisms

Treatment of defective heredity through genetic engineering

Manipulation of genes

A. Euphenics literally means normal appearing. It aims to improve the outcome of a genetic disease by altering the environment. It is not about

improving future generations but about improving the current one. It is a method for improving the biological characteristics of a person without touching their genetic characteristics. Hence, (a) is the closest one

**eu·gen·ics** The science of improving a human population by controlled breeding to increase the occurrence of desirable heritable characteristics. Developed largely by Francis Galton as a method of improving the human race, it fell into disfavor only after the perversion of its doctrines by the Nazis.

**euphenics** Euphenics, which literally means "good appearance" or "normal appearing", is the science of making phenotypic improvements to humans after birth

**What does "Corpus luteum" secrete?**

- a. Estrogen
- b. Haemoglobin
- c. Progesterone
- d. Testosterone

C

**The male sex hormone is**

Testosterone

Insulin

Progesterone

Estrogen

A

**The forest in Silent Valley of Kerala is an example of**

tropical rainforest

alpine coniferous forest

mangrove forest

deciduous forest

A

a tropical woodland with an annual rainfall of at least 100 inches (254 centimeters) and marked by lofty broad-leaved evergreen trees forming a continuous canopy —called also tropical rain forest

**. Annaimudi peak is located in the**

Nilgiri hills

Palni hills

Sahyadri

Eastern Ghats

Answer (b). Annaimudi peak is located at the junction of Palni hills, Cardamom hills and Annamalai hills, hence (b) is the closest answer

annamalai hills-also known as elephant hills

**A seconds pendulum is a pendulum whose time period is**

3 seconds

2 seconds

1 second

4 seconds

B

**A jug is filled to the brim with water at 0°C. A piece of ice floats in it. The moment the ice melts,**

water level decrease

water level is unchanged

water spills out of the jug

water level increases

B

The water level remains the same when the ice cube melts. A floating object displaces an amount of water equal to its own weight. As long as objects are floating (i.e. they don't rest on the bottom) they displace enough water to support their mass. Since by turning from solid to liquid, the mass of water does not change, it will keep displacing the same amount of water. However, note that this may not apply to everything. If you had solid alcohol floating in water, when it melts, the level would drop, because water and alcohol mix at the molecular level; i.e. water filling spaces among alcohol molecules

**Herman Hollerith had perfected his tabulating system and developed a machine called**

Analytical Engine

Census Tabulator

None of the above

Tabulation Engine

B

**DBMS used for building computer applications stands for**

Database Maintenance System

Database Management System

Database Micro System

Database Machine System



B

**The total energy of an electron inside an atom is**

more than zero

less than zero

infinite

zero

Answer (b). The total energy of an electron is negative which is less than zero.

**The velocity of light is**

$3 \times 10^8$  miles/sec

$3 \times 10^8$  cm/sec

$3 \times 10^8$  m/sec

$3 \times 10^8$  km/sec

C

**Acid rain is caused by**

SO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>

NO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>

CO and CO<sub>2</sub>

B

**Iodine test is used to detect**

Protein

Fat  
Cholesterol  
Carbohydrate  
D

**Which of the following is used in pencils?**

Sulphur  
Phosphorus  
Charcoal  
Graphite  
D

**The branch of medicine involving synthetic chemical compounds is**

Allopathy  
Homoeopathy  
Unani  
Ayurveda  
A

**The rusting of metal iron in air needs both**

Carbon dioxide and moisture  
Water and paint  
Oxygen and grease  
Oxygen and moisture  
D

**Arsenic problem in India is primarily due to**

Overexploitation of coal in Bihar and Bengal

Overexploitation of ground water in the affected areas

Overexploitation of surface water in the affected areas

Overexploitation of arsenopyrite in the hinterland

B

**Who was elected as the President of All India Football Federation?**

Subrata Dutta

Shrinivas V. Dempo

Praful Patel

Hardev Jadeja

C RYT,, FOR CURRENT CONTEXT

**Absorption of water from cut ends of stems disproves the**

Cohesion-tension theory

Root pressure theory

Imbibitional pressure theory

Theory of Capillarity

B

**The loss of water in the form of water droplets is called**

Guttation

Evaporation

Bleeding

Transpiration

GIVEN D BUT I THINK ITS A

The main difference between transpiration and guttation lies in their definition. When water is lost from the aerial parts of the plants, in the form of vapours, it is defined as transpiration. On the other hand, when water is

lost in the form of liquid from the uninjured margins of leaves is called guttation.

**Which Mughal Emperor prohibited the use of tobacco?**

Jahangir

Aurangzeb

Muhammad Shah

Babur

A

**Which Mughal Emperor had put a ban on killing of animals in certain days?**

[A]Shah Jahan [B]Akbar [C]Darashikoh [D]Jahangir

B

**aurangzeb banned singing in court**

**A South Rajasthani tribe earning its living by song and dance is**

Khasis

Garasia

Mayas

Moors

B

**Hydrogen was discovered by**

Boyle

Charles

Cavendish

Priestley

C

**The biggest delta in the world is the**

Ganges Delta

Caspian Delta

Nippon Delta

Sicily Delta

A

**Species is group of individuals which can**

(a) successfully live together in a niche

(b) survive even under odd conditions

(c) remain reproductively viable

(d) not inter-breed

C

**The information in 'EEPROM' is erased by using \_\_\_\_\_**

(a) Electrons

(b) UV-rays

(c) Electrical Signals

(d) Digital Signals

C

**The production, marketing, storage and consumption of nicotine-based products is banned in**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Assam
- (d) Mizoram

C

**Who was the grandson of Ashoka?**

- (a) Dasraj
- (b) Dashkumar
- (c) Dashanan
- (d) Dasharath

D

Dasharatha (IAST: Daśaratha) was Mauryan Emperor from 232 to 224 BCE. He was a grandson of Ashoka and is commonly held to have succeeded him as the imperial ruler of India.

**When central bank buys securities, bank reserves**

- (a) expands
- (b) contracts
- (c) remains the same
- (d) has no impact on the reserves

A

**The Boston Tea Party was**

- (a) a celebration of the harvest of tea leaves

- (b) a protest against the tea drinkers of Boston
- (c) a protest against the tea tax
- (d) an annual social affair

C

The Boston Tea Party (initially referred to by John Adams as "the Destruction of the Tea in Boston") was a political protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, on December 16, 1773.

**Krivoy-Rog has rich resources of**

- (a) Coal
- (b) Iron- ore
- (c) Copper
- (d) Manganese

B

**. Where did Mangal Pandey revolt?**

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Barrackpur
- (c) Jhansi
- (d) Nasik

B

**The National Campaign for People's Right to Information (NCPRI) has been lobbying for the passage of the 'Whistle blower's Protection Bill' which is aimed to help**

- (a) Woman Activists
- (b) Street Vendors
- (c) RTI Activists
- (d) None of the above

C

**Why were the Congress leaders disappointed with the Cripps Mission (1942)?**

- (a) They wanted full independence rather than Dominion Status.
- (b) The Mission's proposals had not paid attention to the demands of the Muslim League.
- (c) They did not want to share in the responsibility for the defence of India.
- (d) None of the above

A

**'War and Peace' was written by**

- (a) Leo Tolstoy
- (b) Lenin
- (c) R.N. Tagore
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

A

**Enzymes are**

- (a) Carbohydrates
- (b) Biological Catalysts
- (c) Fats
- (d) None of the above

B

**Statement 1 : Quinine is used in the treatment of Malaria**



**Statement 2 : It is obtained from the root of Cinchona**

- (a) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is incorrect
- (b) Statement 1 is incorrect, but statement 2 is correct
- (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

A

FOR SECOND IT IS FROM BARK

**IRDP was introduced during the**

- (a) Sixth Five Year Plan
- (b) Fifth Five Year Plan
- (c) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (d) Third Five Year Plan

A

**Integrated Rural Development Programme**

**Who wrote 'As You Like it'?**

- (a) Bernard Shaw
- (b) William Shakespeare
- (c) Leo Tolstoy
- (d) Mulk Raj Anand

B

**Collective farming is done in the grasslands of the**

- (a) velds

(b) prairies

(c) pampas

(d) steppes

D

### **pam·pas**

Extensive, treeless plains in South America.

### **veld**

Open, uncultivated country or grassland in southern Africa. It is conventionally classified by altitude into highveld, middleveld, and lowveld.

### **prai·rie**

A large open area of grassland, especially in the Mississippi River valley.

### **steppe**

A large area of flat unforested grassland in southeastern Europe or Siberia.

**The Words of 'Secular' and 'Socialist' were added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution by the \_\_\_\_\_ amendment.**

(a) 42nd

(b) 44th

(c) 46th

(d) 24th

A

1976

**Acetic acid on decarboxylation gives**

- (a) Methane
- (b) Ethane
- (c) Propane
- (d) Butane

A

The process of removal of – COOH group from an alkanoic acid is called decarboxylation.

The decarboxylation of acetic acid is carried by soda lime which is a mixture of NaOH and quicklime (CaO), gives methane.

**The layer present in between xylem and phloem in Dicot Stem is**

- (a) pith
- (b) stele
- (c) cambium
- (d) starch sheath

C.

**The labour which creates value and gets rewarded for its services is called**

- (a) average labour
- (b) productive labour
- (c) unproductive labour
- (d) both skilled and unskilled labour

B

**One of the following is the constitutional power of the Indian Parliament**

- (a) Supervising the work of state legislatures
- (b) Amending Indian Constitution as and when required
- (c) Settling disputes among various departments
- (d) Reviewing the work of educational institutions

B

**'Sun is a constant source of energy'. Which nuclei get fused in Sun's atmosphere?**

- (a) Hydrogen
- (b) Helium
- (c) Uranium
- (d) Plutonium

A

**'Jai Hind' was the slogan given by**

- (a) Chandra Shekhar Azad
- (b) Lokmanya Tilak
- (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) Gopalkrishna Gokhale

C

**In ferns the xylem is**

- (a) Exarch
- (b) Endarch
- (c) Mesarch
- (d) Polyarch

C

**Which matters come under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court?**

- (a) Civil disputes
- (b) Election disputes
- (c) Criminal disputes
- (d) Constitutional disputes

B

**Taj Mahal was designed by**

- (a) Ustad Isa
- (b) Ustad Mansur
- (c) Ustad Rahim
- (d) Ustad Shamsheer

A

**Which of the following plans had actual growth rate higher than the targeted growth rate?**

- (a) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (b) Fifth Five Year Plan
- (c) Seventh Five Year Plan
- (d) Eighth Five Year Plan

D

**Which one of the following are recorded first by the Seismograph?**

- (a) P-waves
- (b) S-waves
- (c) L-waves
- (d) R-waves

## A PRIMARY WAVES

### **Particles emitted from a radioactive nuclei are**

- (a) hydrogen nuclei
- (b) helium nuclei
- (c) fast moving neutrons
- (d) fast moving electrons

D

### **The Nobel Prize for Arthur Kornberg was given for his work on**

- (a) Mutation theory
- (b) One gene one polypeptide hypothesis
- (c) Cracking triplet code
- (d) Isolation of nucleic acids

D

### **China built the Gwadar Port in**

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Vietnam

D

### **Greenland is a**

- (a) big ice sheet
- (b) high plateau covered with ice
- (c) low plateau

(d) continent totally covered with snow

B

**The UPSC members remain in office**

(a) for a period of five years or until they attain 60 years which ever is earlier

(b) for a period of four years or attain 65 years of age which ever is earlier

(c) for a period of six years or till they attain 65 years of age which ever is earlier

(d) for a period of six years or till they attain 63 years of age which ever is earlier

C

**How many chromosomes pairs are there in a human body?**

(a) 19

(b) 22

(c) 23

(d) 24

C

**Which among the following is not correctly paired?**

(a) Lactic acid-Milk

(b) Citric acid-Lemon

(c) Butyric acid- Rancid butter

(d) Formic acid-Vinegar

D

**A solid cannot change its shape easily compared to liquid because of**

- (a) higher density of solid
- (b) stronger intermolecular force in solid
- (c) larger intermolecular separation in solid
- (d) bigger molecular size of solid

B

**. Private investment is otherwise called as**

- (a) foreign institutional investment
- (b) foreign direct investment
- (c) induced investment
- (d) autonomous investment

C

**Liquidity preference means**

- (a) Refraining from consumption
- (b) Desire of the public to hold cash
- (c) Showing preference to hold capital assets
- (d) Showing preference to hold bonds and securities

B

**The Chairman of LIC is(2016)**

- (a) Meira kumar
- (b) Vinod Rai
- (c) S k Roy
- (d) Laxman Das

C



**Which of the following is not an attribute of font element?**

- (a) Color
- (b) Face
- (c) Size
- (d) Archive

D

**Linnalus is considered as the 'Father of Taxonomy' because he**

- (a) was the First Person to classify plants
- (b) coined the term 'Taxonomy'
- (c) proposed binomial nomenclature
- (d) authored many books on Taxonomy

C

**Which of the following movement was not led by Mahatma Gandhi?**

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
- (b) Bardoli Satyagraha
- (c) Non-cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

B

LED BHAJ SARDAR PATEL

**In nature, trophic levels are found in**

- (a) Root system

- (b) Shoot system
  - (c) Ecosystem
  - (d) Tissue system
- C

**If the earth stops rotating the apparent value of  $g$  on its surface will**

- (a) increase everywhere
  - (b) decrease everywhere
  - (c) remain the same everywhere
  - (d) increase at some places and remain the same at other places
- C

**Dr. B. R Ambedkar was conferred 'Bharat Ratna' during the regime of**

- (a) UPA
  - (b) NDA
  - (c) BJP
  - (d) JD
- D

**Tape recorder records sounds in the form of**

- (a) Electrical energy
  - (b) Magnetic energy
  - (c) Variable resistance
  - (d) Sound Waves
- B

### **Enumerate the Vedangas**

- (a) Six
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Eleven

A

They are as follows: Shiksha (Phonetics) Kalpa (Ritual Canon) Vyakaran (Grammar) Nirukta (explanation) Chhanda (Vedic meter) Jyotisha (Astrology)

### **Probiotic curd (Yogurt) contains health benefiting good**

- (a) source of energy
- (b) transgenic genes
- (c) antibiotics
- (d) bacteria

D

Read more: <http://everydayquiz.blogspot.com/2016/08/important-gk-questions-for-ssc-set-9.html#ixzz4IXZPXXXO>

### **Important Questions For Ssc Gk set-10** **#EVERYDAYQUIZ #SSC #GK #100 qUESTIONN**

### **Capital market deals with**

- (a) Short term fund
- (b) Long term fund
- (c) Cash

(d) Both long and short term fund

B

SHORT TERM FUND IS IN MONEY MARKET

**The new Agricultural Strategy in India was introduced in**

(a) 1956

(b) 1966

(c) 1976

(d) 1986

B

**The sale of branded articles is common in a situation of**

(a) excess capacity

(b) monopolistic competition

(c) monopoly

(d) pure competition

B

**Atoms of different elements have**

(a) same atomic number and same electronic configuration

(b) different atomic number and same electronic configuration

(c) different atomic number and different number of valence electrons

(d) same number of electrons and neutrons

C

**Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?**

(a) Vitamin - A : Scurvy

- (b) Vitamin - B : Rickets
- (c) Vitamin - C : Night-blindness
- (d) Vitamin - E: Reproduction

D

**Organic compounds are**

- (a) Covalent compounds
- (b) Ionic compounds
- (c) Co-ordination compounds
- (d) Interstitial compounds

A

**. Major pesticidal properties are present in**

- (a) Jatropha
- (b) Castor
- (c) Pongamia
- (d) Jamun

C

**The 'Greenhouse effect' is mainly due to increase in atmospheric**

- (a) Ozone
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Sulphur dioxide
- (d) Carbon dioxide

D

**Which of the following is not dealt under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?**

- (a) The Biodiversity Authority
- (b) The Coastal Zone Management Authority
- (c) Authority set - up to monitor the State of Notified Ecologically Sensitive Areas
- (d) Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Authority

D

**Which of the following statements is true?**

- (a) Animals worry about raising their family
- (b) Animals make several feeding trips in a day
- (c) Animals often behave sensibly
- (d) Animals do not know the meaning of brotherhood

B

**Green blocks are referred to**

- (a) Green cover
- (b) Green Ministry
- (c) Bio-bricks
- (d) Pro-biotic curd

C

**Which of the following is not correct?**

- (a) CISF - Central Industrial Security Force
- (b) BSF - Border Security Force
- (c) UNDP - United Nation's Development Project
- (d) SIT - Special Investigation Team

C

A book entitled "The Hindus: An Alternative History" is written by

- (a) Shobha De
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Wendy Doniger
- (d) Salman Rushdie

C

**The father of Economics is**

- (a) Marshall
- (b) Adam Smith
- (c) J.M. Keynes
- (d) Karl Marx

B

**. Which country awards Nobel Prize?**

- (a) France
- (b) Sweden
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) U.S.A.

B

**The first nuclear explosion in India was conducted at**

- (a) Pokhran
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Nellie
- (d) Sriharikota

A

**Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was introduced in**

- (a) Fifth Five Year Plan
- (b) Sixth Five Year Plan
- (c) Seventh Five Year Plan
- (d) Eighth Five Year Plan

C

**The sweetmeat is referred to**

- (a) Camel meat
- (b) Goat meat
- (c) Feta cheese
- (d) Petha of Agra

D

**Production refers to**

- (a) destruction of utility
- (b) creation of utilities
- (c) exchange value
- (d) use of a product

B

**The law of diminishing returns applies to**



- (a) All sectors
- (b) Industrial sector
- (c) Agricultural sector
- (d) Service sector

A

**Bureaucracy literally means a system of government by**

- (a) Elected representative
- (b) Nominated representative
- (c) Officials
- (d) Group of landlords

C

**A federal government is in the shape of**

- (a) Command by the Centre
- (b) Appeal from the States
- (c) Agreement between the Centre and the States
- (d) Single Party Rule

C

**Parliamentary or Presidential Government can be distinguished mainly by**

- (a) its federal nature
- (b) the rigidity of the Constitution
- (c) the employer - employee relations
- (d) the legislative - executive relations

D

**The phrase "equality before law" used in Article-14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) U.S.A.
- (b) Germany
- (c) Britain
- (d) Greece

C

**Who said, 'The State exists because crime exists in society, otherwise there would be no need of a State'?**

- (a) Herbert Spencer
- (b) J.S. Mill
- (c) John Locke
- (d) Tocqueville

A

**The Quit India Resolution (1942) proposed the starting of a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale. Who gave the mantra "Do or Die" for this struggle?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

A

**Napoleon got finally overthrown in the Battle of Waterloo in the Year**

- (a) 1814
- (b) 1813

(c) 1815

(d) 1816

C

**Who was the first Woman President of Indian National Congress?**

(a) Sarojini Naidu

(b) Sucheta Kripalani

(c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

(d) Annie Besant

d

**The famous Sun Temple at Konark was built by**

(a) Prataparudra

(b) Anantavarman

(c) Narasimha - I

(d) Narasimha - II

C

**Ashok spread Buddhism all over India and Ceylon by**

(a) Teaching the Triratnas

(b) Sending the Dharma Mahamatras

(c) Waging wars

(d) Becoming a Buddhist Monk

B

**Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India in**

(a) 1972

(b) 1986

(c) 1964

(d) 1956

A

**Which one of the following is a Sedimentary Rock?**

(a) Granite

(b) Charnockite

(c) Basalt

(d) Arkose

D

**Highly specialized form of agriculture in which crops like coffee, tea and rubber are cultivated refer to**

(a) multiple cropping

(b) plantation agriculture

(c) terrace farming

(d) extensive farming

B

**International Ozone Day is celebrated on**

(a) 5th September

(b) 16th September

(c) 11th September

(d) 20th September

B

**In India, there are many coal fields found in**

- (a) Cauvery Valley
- (b) Krishna Valley
- (c) Ganga Valley
- (d) Damodar Valley

D

**The newly hatched tadpole breaths through its**

- (a) Lung
- (b) External gills
- (c) Internal gills
- (d) All of these

B

**Virus in Latin means**

- (a) Sweet
- (b) Small
- (c) Fluid
- (d) Poison

D

**The biological process in which both aerobes and anaerobes degrade organic matter is called**

- (a) Manuring
- (b) Composting
- (c) Digesting
- (d) Nitrifying

B

**Statement 1: Complex tissue is made up of more than one type of cells.**

**Statement 2: Meristems are examples of permanent tissue.**

- (a) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect
- (b) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct
- (c) Both Statements 1 and 2 correct
- (d) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

A

**The cuticle is absent in**

- (a) Leaf
- (b) Stem
- (c) Root
- (d) Fruit

C

**Intercalary meristems are found in**

- (a) Node
- (b) Lateral bud
- (c) Terminal bud
- (d) Inter node

D

**Super conductors are substances that**

- (a) offer minimum resistance to flow of electric current
- (b) conduct electricity at low temperature
- (c) conduct electricity at high temperature

(d) offer high resistance to the flow of electric current

A

**A thin oil film on a water surface appears coloured because of**

- (a) reflection
- (b) interference
- (c) diffraction
- (d) polarization

B

**. A tachometer is a device used to measure**

- (a) gravitational pull
- (b) speed of rotation
- (c) surface tension
- (d) dispersive power

B

**When cathode rays strike a target of high atomic weight, they give rise to**

- (a)  $\alpha$  - rays
- (b)  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  rays
- (c) X - rays
- (d) positive rays

C

**The major use of sulphur is in the manufacture of**

- (a)  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

- (b) H<sub>2</sub>S
  - (c) SO<sub>2</sub>
  - (d) Fungicide
- A

**Consumers are likely to get a variety of goods under(DOUBT)**

- (a) Oligopoly
  - (b) Perfect competition
  - (c) Monopoly
  - (d) Imperfect competition
- C

**Under WTO, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Legislation was passed in August**

- (a) 2002
  - (b) 1999
  - (c) 2000
  - (d) 2001
- B

**The level of economic activity of an economy largely depends on**

- (a) Aggregate Savings in the economy
  - (b) Aggregate Demand in the economy
  - (c) Aggregate Supply in the economy
  - (d) Aggregate Investment in the economy
- D



**. Price discrimination is a feature of**

- (a) Monopoly
- (b) Oligopoly
- (c) Monopsony
- (d) Duopoly

A

**If the increase in demand is more than the increase in supply, the price will**

- (a) remain the same
- (b) increase
- (c) decrease
- (d) fluctuation

B

**The first law officer of the Government of India is**

- (a) The Law Minister
- (b) The Attorney-General of India
- (c) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- (d) None of these

B

**Who called the newspapers "the Bible of Democracy"?**

- (a) Lindsay
- (b) Ernest Barker
- (c) Herman Finer

(d) Walter Lippmann

D

**Sovereignty' is derived from 'Superanus' which is**

(a) a Latin word

(b) a French word

(c) a Greek word

(d) None of the above

A

**In which portion of the Constitution, were the goals of the Indian Constitution incorporated?**

(a) Fundamental Rights i.e. Part III

(b) Preamble

(c) Directive Principles i.e. Part IV

(d) None of the above

B

**The Constitution of India was adopted on**

(a) 26th November, 1949

(b) 15th August, 1949

(c) 9th December, 1946

(d) 26th January, 1950

A

CAME IN TO FORCE>D

**Of the following Congress leaders, who was not a "Moderate"?**

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
  - (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - (d) All of the above
- D

**Russian Revolution broke out in the year**

- (a) 1919
  - (b) 1916
  - (c) 1917
  - (d) 1918
- C

**. Mahavira preached in which language?**

- (a) Magadhi
- (b) Ardha-Magadhi
- (c) Suraseni
- (d) Apbhransh

B

ARDH MAGHADI PARKRIT USED BY SHVETAMBER

**. Buddha can best be described as a/ an**

- (a) agnostic
- (b) theist
- (c) materialist
- (d) atheist

D

**Which are the four major languages of the Dravidian family?**

- (a) Bangla - Tamil - Kannada - Malayalam
- (b) Marathi - Kannada - Malayalam - Telugu
- (c) Malayalam - Bangla - Marathi - Tamil
- (d) Tamil - Telugu - Kannada - Malayalam

D

**Lanolin, a fatty substance used in manufacturing of cosmetics, is obtained from**

- (a) Horse
- (b) Sheep
- (c) Cattle
- (d) Pig

C

**Law of Exclusive Economic Zone is related to**

- (a) Dairying
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Industry
- (d) Fishing

D

It stretches from the baseline out to 200 nautical miles (nmi) from its coast

**Which of the following atmospheric layers prevents penetration of great amounts of ultraviolet radiation?**

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Ionosphere

- (c) Ozonosphere
  - (d) Stratosphere
- C

**On which of the following rivers is Bangkok located?**

- (a) Chao Phraya
- (b) Chindwin
- (c) Salween
- (d) Mekong

A

**Which of the following is a most modern surveying technique?**

- (a) Geodetic Survey System
- (b) Aerial Photography
- (c) Geographical Information System (GIS)
- (d) Satellite Remote Sensing

D

**Antibodies combine with antigens**

- (a) at variable regions
- (b) at constant regions
- (c) only if macrophages are absent
- (d) only if macrophages are present

C

**The diseases caused by virus include**

- (a) Measles, Syphilis, Rabies, Cholera
- (b) Polio, Syphilis, Chicken-pox, Mumps

(c) Cholera, Tuberculosis, Meningitis, Syphilis

(d) Measles, Small-pox, Mumps, Rabies

D

**Which one of the following combinations is correct?**

(a) Brassica- Liliaceae

(b) Acacia- Caesalpiniaceae

(c) Pyrethrum- Compositae

(d) Allium cepa- Cruciferae

D

**The antibiotic Penicillin was discovered by**

(a) Alexander Fleming

(b) Boyle

(c) Thomas Alva Edison

(d) George Stevenson

A

**The group of bacteria which reduces the soil fertility is**

(a) ammonifying

(b) denitrifying

(c) nitrifying

(d) detoxifying

A

**Tobacco smoke contains**

(a) CO<sub>2</sub>, CO and Tar

- (b) CO<sub>2</sub> and Tar
- (c) CO, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon and Tar
- (d) CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, Hydrocarbon and Tar

A

**Atomiser works on the principle of**

- (a) Pascal's law
- (b) Avogadro's hypothesis
- (c) Bernoulli's theorem
- (d) Ideal gas equation

C

DEVICE WHICH WE USE AS SPRAYING

**Line spectrum is produced by**

- (a) O<sub>2</sub> - Oxygen molecule
- (b) H - Atomic hydrogen
- (c) N<sub>2</sub> - Nitrogen molecule
- (d) H<sub>2</sub> - Hydrogen molecule

D

**When a body is executing simple harmonic motion and passes through the mean position, it has**

- (a) Both kinetic energy and potential energy minimum
- (b) Both kinetic energy and potential energy maximum
- (c) Maximum kinetic energy and minimum potential energy
- (d) Minimum kinetic energy and maximum potential energy

A

**When forward bias is applied to a junction diode, it**

- (a) increases the potential barrier
- (b) decreases the potential barrier
- (c) reduces the minority-carrier current to zero
- (d) reduces the majority-carrier current to zero

A

**"The Stored Program" concept was introduced by**

- (a) John Miller
- (b) John von Neumann
- (c) Steve John
- (d) Thomas Hook

B

**Which of the following gases has the highest average velocity at a certain temperature?**

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Carbon monoxide
- (c) Neon
- (d) Methane

C

**The universal solvent is**

- (a) Alcohols
- (b) Aqua regia
- (c) Water
- (d) Hydrochloric acid



C

**Dry bleach is done by**

- (a) Ozone
- (b) Hydrogen peroxide
- (c) Sulphur dioxide
- (d) Chlorine

B

**Cryolite is**

- (a)  $3\text{NaF} \cdot \text{AlF}_3$
- (b)  $\text{KAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$
- (c)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- (d)  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$

A

**. The "coarse particles" denoting air quality for breathing are termed as**

- (a) PM 2.0
- (b) PM 10.0
- (c) PM 1.0
- (d) PM 3.0

A

**The snow leopard population in India is estimated to be**

- (a) 100-200
- (b) 400-500

- (c) 400-700
  - (d) 400-1000
- B

**A group of interacting living organisms sharing a populated environment is**

- (a) Biosphere
- (b) Ecosystem
- (c) Biome
- (d) Community

B

**CETP" stands for**

- (a) Central Environmental Treatment Plant
- (b) Course on Environment Training and Projects
- (c) Common Effluent Treatment Plant
- (d) Continental Energy, Temperature and Precipitation

C

**The designer-creator of AK-47 assault rifle, Mikhail Kalashnikov is native to**

- (a) France
- (b) Russia
- (c) Italy
- (d) Sweden

B

**A book entitled "The Satanic Verses" is written by**

<https://everydayquiz.blogspot.com>

- (a) Kamal Haasan
- (b) Salman Rushdie
- (c) Taslima Nasrin
- (d) Wendy Doniger

B

**How many States were there in India as per the 15th Lok Sabha update during February 2014?**

- (a) 29
- (b) 25
- (c) 27
- (d) 28

D

**Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

- (a) Sher-e- Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Nightingale of India: Pandita Ramabai
- (c) Lokhitwadi: Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (d) Lokmanya: Bal Gangadhar Tilak

B

**Mother Teresa was awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in the year**

- (a) 1995
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1979
- (d) 1989

C

**Consumer Protection Act was enacted in**

- (a) 1989
- (b) 1984
- (c) 1986
- (d) 1988

C

**Identify the film that was based on the work by Munshi Premchand**

- (a) Sadgati
- (b) Paa
- (c) Parineeta
- (d) Pyaasa

A

**Which of the following is not correct?**

- (a) UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- (b) NMA - National Monuments Authority
- (c) MSP - Maximum Support Price
- (d) ASI - Archaeological Survey of India

C

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE

Read more: <http://everydayquiz.blogspot.com/2016/08/important-questions-for-ssc-gk-set-10.html#ixzz4IXZZfiXf>

**Important ssc gk questions set-11**  
**#everydayquiz #ssc #gk #50Question**

**The demand of a factor of production is:**

- (a) direct
- (b) derived
- (c) neutral
- (d) discretion of the producer

b ryt Derived demand occurs when there is a demand for a good or factor of production resulting from demand for an intermediate good or service.

**. If the average revenue is a horizontal straight line, marginal revenue will be:**

- (a) U shaped
- (b) Kinked
- (c) Identical with average revenue
- (d) L shaped

C

**The hypothesis that rapid growth of per capita income will be associated with a reduction in poverty is called:**

- (a) trickle down hypothesis
- (b) trickle up hypothesis
- (c) U shaped hypothesis
- (d) poverty estimation hypothesis

A

The trickle-down effect is an economic phenomenon whereby low-income groups benefit indirectly from the accumulation of wealth of those having higher incomes, i.e., the income is said to "trickle down" from the rich to the poor.

**'According to Keynes, business cycles are due to variation in the rate of investment caused by fluctuations in the:**

- (a) Marginal efficiency of capital
- (b) Marginal propensity to save
- (c) Marginal propensity to consumption
- (d) Marginal efficiency to investment

C

**The main feature of the Federal State is:**

- (a) Decentralisation
- (b) Centralisation
- (c) Theory of separation of powers
- (d) Sovereignty

B

**Public opinion is:**

- (a) The opinion of the majority
- (b) The opinion of the people on political matters
- (c) Opinions of the citizens of the country
- (d) The opinion based on reasoning which is for the welfare of the whole society

C

**In India the largest single item of current government expenditure is:**

- (a) Defence Expenditure
- (b) Interest payment of debt
- (c) Payment of subsidies
- (d) Investment in social overheads

C

**Which one of the following is an item included in the list of Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen in the Constitution?**

- (a) To practice secularism
- (b) To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of enquiry and reform
- (c) To pay all taxes to government regularly and correctly
- (d) Not to assault any public servant in the (during) performance of his duties

B

**The first woman to preside over the UN General Assembly:**

- (a) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- (b) Vijaylakshmi Pandit
- (c) Kamla Nehru
- (d) Indira Gandhi

B

**Panchasiddhantam of Varahamihira deals with:**

- (a) Astrology
- (b) Astronomy
- (c) Medicine

(d) Anatomy

B

**Which one of the following coins was issued in silver during the Gupta period?**

(a) Kakini

(b) Nishka

(c) Rupyaka

(d) Dinar

C

**. Lothal, the dockyard site of the Indus Valley Civilization is situated in:**

(a) Gujarat

(b) Punjab

(c) Pakistan

(d) Haryana

A

**Who among the Delhi Sultans died of a sudden fall from a horse at Lahore while playing Chaugan?**

(a) Qutubuddin Aibak

(b) Iltutmish

(c) Balban

(d) Jalaluddin Khilji

A

**Buddha means:**

(a) Great Conqueror



- (b) Great Saint
- (c) Wise one
- (d) Enlightened one

D

**What is 'Biodiversity'?**

- (a) Many types of flora & fauna in one forest
- (b) Many types of flora & fauna in many forest
- (c) Many population of one species in one forest
- (d) All the above are true

A

**Where is the headquarter of Hindustan Zinc Ltd?**

- (a) Udaipur
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Jaipur

A

**Leaving agricultural land uncultivated for some years known as:**

- (a) Intensive farming
- (b) Fallowing
- (c) Shifting cultivation
- (d) Subsistence farming

C

**The sky appears blue due to:**

- (a) Rayleigh scattering
- (b) Mic scattering
- (c) Back scattering
- (d) None of the above

A

A.. The blue color of the sky is caused by the scattering of sunlight off the molecules of the atmosphere. This scattering, called Rayleigh scattering, is more effective at short wavelengths (the blue end of the visible spectrum). Therefore the light scattered down to the earth at a large angle with respect to the direction of the sun's light is predominantly in the blue end of the spectrum.

<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/atmos/blusky.html>

**The mountain formed on the earth crust due to tension is called:**

- (a) Young folded mountain
- (b) Old folded mountain
- (c) Laccolith mountain
- (d) Block mountain

D

COMPRESSION FOLD MOUNTAIN

**. Movement of hairs in Drosera is referred to as:**

- (a) Heliotropism
- (b) Thigmotropism
- (c) Photonastic
- (d) Seismonastic

B

**Which of the following is an example of parasitic algae?**

- (a) Ulothrix
- (b) Cephaleuros
- (c) Oedogonium
- (d) Sargassum

B

**Solitary cymose inflorescence is observed in:**

- (a) Rose
- (b) Chinarose
- (c) Tuberose
- (d) Gardenia

C

**The excretory aperture in Paramoecium is known as:**

- (a) Cytopharynx
- (b) Cytostome
- (c) Cytopyge
- (d) Cryptospere

C

**IVF (In Vitro Fertilization) technique was first devised by:**

- (a) Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards
- (b) Dr. Henry Dixon
- (c) Robertson

(d) Dr. Martin Cooper

A

**Just born baby has the respiratory rate as:**

(a) 32 times/minute

(b) 26 times/minute

(c) 18 times/minute

(d) 15 times/minute

A

**Which of the following devices can be used to detect radiant heat?**

(a) Liquid thermometer

(b) Six's maximum and minimum thermometer

(c) Constant volume air thermometer

(d) Thermopile

D

**In which one of the following the phenomenon of total internal reflection of light is used?**

(a) Formation of mirage

(b) Working of binoculars

(c) Formation of rainbow

(d) Twinkling of stars

C

**The most advanced form of Read Only Memory is:**

(a) PROM

(b) RAM

(c) Cache Memory

(d) EEPROM

D

EEPROM stands for Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory and is a type of non-volatile memory used in computers and other electronic devices to store small amounts of data that must be saved when power is removed, e.g., calibration tables or device configuration.

**A computer program that translates one program instruction one at a time into machine language is called a/an:**

(a) Interpreter

(b) Compiler

(c) Simulator

(d) Commande

B

A compiler is a computer program that transforms human readable source code of another computer program into the machine readable code that a CPU can execute.

**Which of the following is very reactive and kept in kerosene?**

(a) Sodium

(b) Potassium

(c) Iodine

(d) Bromine

A

**Q34. Which of the following is a metallic ore?**

(a) Mica

(b) Quartz

(c) Feldspar

(d) Galena

D

**In the periodic table of elements, on moving from left to right across a period, the atomic radius:**

(a) decreases

(b) increases

(c) remain unchanged

(d) does not follow a definite pattern

A

**Vulcanized rubber contains sulphur:**

(a) 2%

(b) 3-5%

(c) 7-9%

(d) 10-15%

B

**. Uric acid is the chief nitrogenous wastes in:**

(a) Frogs

(b) Birds

(c) Fishes

(d) Mankind

B

**To conserve coral reefs, the Government of India declared one of the following as Marine Park:**

- (a) Gulf of Kutch
- (b) Lakshadweep Islands
- (c) Gulf of Mannar
- (d) Andaman Island

A. Gulf Of Kutch exclusively consist of fringing Reefs. The Reefs are relatively less developed due to large range of temperature and high salinity . The entire Gulf of Kutch is also known as Marine national park.

**The special modified epidermal cells surrounding stomatal pore are called:**

- (a) Epithelial cells
- (b) Guard cells
- (c) Subsidiary cells
- (d) Accessory cells

B

**Transpiration through leaves is called as:**

- (a) Cauline transpiration
- (b) Foliar transpiration
- (c) Cuticular transpiration
- (d) Lenticular transpiration

B

**Where is the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee located?**

- (a) Italy
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Belgium

(d) France

B

**'Canterbury' - the premium Indian brand of woollen cardigans and pullovers is from the house of:**

(a) Monte-Carlo

(b) Woodland

(c) Digjam

(d) OCM

A

**Which Indian State is the leading cotton producer?**

(a) Gujarat

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Andhra Pradesh

(d) Madhya Pradesh

A

**. Who among the following was responsible for the revival of Hinduism in 19th century?**

(a) Swami Dayanand

(b) Swami Vivekanand

(c) Guru Shankaracharya

(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

B RYT

**The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in which city?**

(a) Brussels



(b) Geneva

(c) Oslo

(d) Stockholm

C RYT,, BAKI K SARE NOBEL PRIZE STOCKHOLM ME DIYE JATE HIA

Read more: <http://everydayquiz.blogspot.com/2016/08/important-ssc-gk-questions-set-10.html#ixzz4IXZiKs3D>

### **Important Ssc Gk Questions set -12**

**#evreydayquiz #ssccgl #2014 # 50Questions**

**The best milch breed in the world is:**

A) Sindhi

B) Chittagong

C) Deoni

D) Holstein - Friesian

d

Best way to conserve our water resources:

A) Rain water harvesting

B) Sustainable water utilization

C) Encouragement of natural regeneration of vegetation

D) All above

d

**Constitutional Monarchy means:**

A) The king is elected by the people

B) The king exercises his power as granted by the constitution

- C) The king interprets the constitution
  - D) The king writes the constitution
- b

**An enzyme produced by HIV that allows the integration of HIV DNA into the host cell's DNA is:**

**A) Integrase**

- B) Ligase
- C) Helicase
- D) DNA gyrase

a

**Granite, quartzite areas have upstanding look because:**

- A) mechanically weathered faster
- B) these rocks are not easily eroded
- C) these rocks are resistant to all kinds of erosion
- D) not easily worn down

b

Who was the first Indian women president of the United Nations General Assembly?

- A) Margaret Thatcher
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) Golda Mayer
- D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

d

SIDBI stands for:

- A) Small Industries Development Bank of India
- B) Small Industries Developmental Banker Institute
- C) Small Innovations Development Banker's Institution
- D) Small Industries Designed Bank of India

a

First Nobel Prize to India was given for:

- A) Chemistry
- B) Physics
- C) Literature
- D) Medicine

c

**Muddy water is treated with alum in purification process, it is termed as:**

- A) absorption
- B) adsorption
- C) coagulation
- D) emulsification

c

Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- A) Dr S P Mukherjee
- B) B R Ambedkar
- C) G V Mavalankar
- D) N Sanjeev Reddy

c

Reserve Bank of India was nationalised in:

- A) 1949
- B) 1947
- C) 1935
- D) 1951

a

**Which among the following is the sweetest sugar?**

- A) fructose
- B) lactose
- C) maltose
- D) glucose

a.

fructose sweetest   lactose least sweet

Who initiated the movement to form the Indian National Congress?

- A) Gandhiji
- B) A O Hume
- C) W C Banerjee
- D) Annie Besant

b

**Day and night are equal at the:**

- A) Antartic
- B) Equator

- C) Poles
  - D) Prime Meridian
- b

**Burns caused by steam are much more severe than those caused by boiling water because:**

- A) Steam has latent heat
- B) Steam pierces through the pores of body quickly
- C) Temperature of steam is higher
- D) Steam is gas and engulfs the body quickly

a

**The metal ion present in vitamin B12 is:**

- A) iron
- B) nickel
- C) cobalt
- D) zinc

c

**Choose the correct option which represents the arrangement of atmospheric layers.**

- A) Exosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere
- B) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere
- C) Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere, Troposphere, Stratosphere
- D) Ionosphere, Exosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere

b

तुम से मिलने थी आई!!!

T S M The I E (Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Ionosphere Exosphere)

OR

Our Inner-consciousness says...

**TruSt Me In The Exam**

Tr – Troposphere

St – Stratosphere

Me – Mesosphere

In – Ionosphere

The -Thermosphere

Ex -Exosphere

**Ultra purification of a metal is done by:**

- A) slagging
- B) smelting
- C) leaching
- D) zone melting

d

**In which year the Indian National Congress formed?**

- A) 1875
- B) 1835
- C) 1885
- D) 1901

c

**. Which one among the following industries is the maximum consumer of water in India?**

- A) Thermal power
- B) Engineering
- C) Paper and pulp
- D) Textile

a

**Surplus budget is recommended during:**

- A) Depression
- B) War
- C) Famines
- D) Boom

d

**Which of the following is called the Light House of the Mediterranean?**

- A) Paracutin of Mexico
- B) Vesuvius of Italy
- C) Stramboliy of Sicily
- D) Mount Pelee of West Indies

c

**The layer of atmosphere close to the earth's surface is called:**

- A) Troposphere
- B) Exosphere
- C) Ionosphere

D) Stratosphere

a

**A computer executes programs in the sequence of:**

A) Store, Fetch, Execute

B) Decode, Fetch, Execute

C) Execute, Fetch, Decode

D) Fetch, Decode, Execute

d

**Microbial degradation of nitrates into atmospheric nitrogen is known as:**

A) Putrefaction

B) Nitrification

C) Denitrification

D) Ammonification

c

**Radioactivity was discovered by:**

A) Soddy

B) Curie

C) BecQueral

D) Rutherford

c

**Gandhiji's famous Quit India Movement call to the British was given in:**



- A) 1943
- B) 1940
- C) 1942
- D) 1941

c

**NABARD stands for:**

- A) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
- B) National Business for Accounting and Reviewing
- C) National Bureau for Air and Road Transport
- D) National Bank for Aeronautics and Radar Development

a

**The One Rupee Note bears the signature of:**

- A) Secretary, Ministry of Finance
- B) Governor, Reserve Bank of India
- C) Finance Minister
- D) None of these

a

**The two specific heats of gases are related by:**

- A)  $C_p - C_v = RJ$
- B)  $C_p + C_v = RJ$
- C)  $C_p - C_v = R/J$
- D)  $C_p/C_v = R$

a

**What is plural voting system?**

- A) Candidates themselves cast more than one vote.
- B) Eligible voter exercises one vote and some voters with specific qualifications cast more than one vote.
- C) All the citizens cast three votes each
- D) Only the higher officials cast more than one vote.

a

Plural voting is the practice whereby one person might be able to vote multiple times in an election. It is not to be confused with a plurality voting system which does not necessarily involve plural voting. Weighted voting is a generalisation of plural voting.

**Evergreen type forests are found in:**

- A) Mediterranean region
- B) Equatorial region
- C) Monsoon climatic area
- D) Desert region

b

**Pulses are obtained from the family:**

- A) Leguminosae
- B) Fungi
- C) Liliaceae
- D) Cycadaceae

a

**What is the currency of Saudi Arabia?**

- A) Lira

- B) Pound
  - C) Dinar
  - D) Riyal
- d

**Bangladesh was created in:**

- A) 1973
  - B) 1970
  - C) 1971
  - D) 1972
- c

**Which of the following particles has the dual nature of particle-wave?**

- A) Electron
  - B) Proton
  - C) Meson
  - D) Neutron
- a given

**What is popular sovereignty?**

- A) sovereignty of the legal head
  - B) sovereignty of the head of state
  - C) sovereignty of the people
  - D) sovereignty of people's representative
- c

**Who of the following has given the term rhizosphere?**

- A) Hiltner
- B) Garret
- C) Alexopolus
- D) None of the above

a

**What is 'Reformation'?**

- A) Rise of absolute monarchy
- B) Change in attitude of man
- C) Revival of classical learning
- D) The revolt against authority of pope

d

**Which of the following options correctly explains the term 'heat budget'?**

- A) It is the balance between incoming and outgoing radiation.
- B) It is the amount of heat which the surface of earth receives from the sun.
- C) It is the radiation from the earth in the form of long waves.
- D) It is a mode of transfer of heat through matter by molecular activity.

a

A heat budget is the perfect balance between incoming heat absorbed by earth and outgoing heat escaping it in the form of radiation. If the balance is

disturbed, then earth would get progressively warmer or cooler with each passing year

**The ash-grey soils of high altitude coniferous forests are known as:**

- A) Podsoles
- B) Grey-Brown soils
- C) Red and Yellow soils
- D) Tundra soils

a

a..an infertile acidic soil having an ash-like subsurface layer (from which minerals have been leached) and a lower dark stratum, occurring typically under temperate coniferous woodland.

**The gene which exhibits multiple effects is known as:**

- A) Polygene
- B) Complementary
- C) Pseudogene
- D) Pleiotropic

d

Pleiotropy occurs when one gene influences two or more seemingly unrelated phenotypic traits. Consequently, a mutation in a pleiotropic gene may have an effect on some or all traits simultaneously. An example is phenylketonuria, a human disease that affects multiple systems but is caused by one gene defect.

**Economic profit or normal profit is the same as:**

- A) maximum profit
- B) net profit
- C) accounting profit
- D) optimum profit

b

**Reverse transcription was discovered by:**

- A) Har Govind Khurana
- B) Beadle and Tatum
- C) Watson and Crick
- D) Temin and Baltimore

d

**Which of the following is in the ascending order of Data hierarchy?**

- A) bit-byte-Field-record-File-Database
- B) bit-byte-record-Field-Database-File
- C) byte-bit-File-record--Database-Field
- D) Field-byte-bit-record-File-Database

a

**Which of the following plant shows chloroplast dimorphism?**

- A) Sugar beet
- B) Wheat
- C) Rice
- D) Sugarcane

d

**Which among the following is a folk dance of India?**

- A) Mohiniattam
- B) Manipuri
- C) Garba
- D) Kathakali

c

**Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it. This was advocated by:**

- A) Sardar Patel
- B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- C) Lokmanya Tilak
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

c

**Raja Rammohan Roy was the founder of:**

- A) Prarthna Samaj
- B) Arya Samaj
- C) Brahmo Samaj
- D) Ram Krishna Mission

c

**Voting is:**

- A) Universal adult franchise.
- B) The process by which voters exercise their right to vote.

<https://everydayquiz.blogspot.com>

- C) The process of selecting representatives.
  - D) The unit of area who constitute a unit for electing representative.
- b

Read more: <http://everydayquiz.blogspot.com/2016/08/important-ssc-gk-questions-set-12.html#ixzz4IXZqrEcV>

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<sup>i</sup> Thank you for reading this GK capsule . we hope you will get good marks in SSC CGL . All the Best .  
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