SSC GD Constable Exam: Science and Technology Practice Set (General Knowledge & General Awareness)

Instructions:
- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Science and Technology.
- Questions cover physics, chemistry, biology, environmental science, and India's advancements in science and technology, per the SSC GD syllabus.
- Answers are provided with concise explanations (2–3 lines) for clarity.

Section 1: Physics (Questions 1–25)

1. What is the SI unit of force?
   A) Newton
   B) Joule
   C) Watt
   D) Pascal
   Answer: A
   Explanation: The SI unit of force is the Newton (N), named after Sir Isaac Newton. It measures the push or pull on an object.

2. Which law states that every action has an equal and opposite reaction?
   A) Newton's First Law
   B) Newton's Second Law
   C) Newton's Third Law
   D) Law of Gravitation
   Answer: C
   Explanation: Newton's Third Law states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This explains interactions like rocket propulsion.

3. The speed of light in a vacuum is approximately:
   A) 3 × 10^8 m/s
   B) 3 × 10^6 m/s
   C) 3 × 10^10 m/s
   D) 3 × 10^4 m/s
   Answer: A
   Explanation: The speed of light in a vacuum is about 3 × 10^8 meters per second. This is a fundamental constant in physics.

4. What is the primary source of energy for Earth's climate system?

A) Moon
B) Sun
C) Earth’s core
D) Fossil fuels
Answer: B
Explanation: The Sun is the primary energy source for Earth’s climate system. It drives weather patterns and sustains life through photosynthesis.

5. Which instrument measures atmospheric pressure?
A) Thermometer
B) Barometer
C) Hydrometer
D) Anemometer
Answer: B
Explanation: A barometer measures atmospheric pressure, which helps predict weather changes. It uses mercury or aneroid mechanisms.

6. The unit of electrical resistance is:
A) Ampere
B) Volt
C) Ohm
D) Watt
Answer: C
Explanation: The Ohm (Ω) is the SI unit of electrical resistance. It measures opposition to the flow of electric current.

7. What is the main function of a convex lens?
A) Diverges light rays
B) Converges light rays
C) Reflects light rays
D) Absorbs light rays
Answer: B
Explanation: A convex lens converges light rays to a focal point. It is used in devices like microscopes and cameras.

8. Sound travels fastest in which medium?
A) Vacuum
B) Air
C) Water
D) Solid

Answer: D

Explanation: Sound travels fastest in solids due to closely packed particles. The speed decreases in liquids and is slowest in gases.

9. The law of conservation of energy states that:

A) Energy can be created

B) Energy can be destroyed

C) Energy is neither created nor destroyed

D) Energy is always lost

Answer: C

Explanation: The law of conservation of energy states that energy cannot be created or destroyed. It only transforms from one form to another.

10. What is the SI unit of power?

A) Joule

B) Watt

C) Newton

D) Pascal

Answer: B

Explanation: The Watt (W) is the SI unit of power, measuring the rate of energy transfer. It is named after James Watt.

11. Which type of energy is stored in a stretched spring?

A) Kinetic energy

B) Potential energy

C) Thermal energy

D) Nuclear energy

Answer: B

Explanation: A stretched spring stores potential energy due to its position. This energy is released when the spring returns to its original shape.

12. The phenomenon of splitting light into colors is called:

A) Reflection

B) Refraction

C) Dispersion

D) Diffraction

Answer: C

Explanation: Dispersion occurs when light splits into its constituent colors, as seen in a prism. It happens due to varying wavelengths.

13. Which device converts electrical energy into mechanical energy?
A) Generator
B) Motor
C) Transformer
D) Battery
Answer: B
Explanation: An electric motor converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. It is used in fans, vehicles, and machines.

14. The unit of frequency is:
A) Hertz
B) Joule
C) Volt
D) Ampere
Answer: A
Explanation: The Hertz (Hz) measures frequency, the number of cycles per second. It is used for waves like sound and light.

15. What causes the twinkling of stars?
A) Reflection
B) Refraction
C) Scattering
D) Absorption
Answer: B
Explanation: Twinkling of stars is caused by atmospheric refraction. Light bends as it passes through varying air densities layers.

16. Which mirror is used in vehicle headlights?
A) Plane mirror
B) Concave mirror
C) Convex mirror
D) Spherical mirror
Answer: B
Explanation: Concave mirrors are used in vehicle headlights to focus light into a beam. They converge light rays effectively.

17. The SI unit of work is:
A) Newton
B) Joule
C) Watt

D) Pascal
Answer: B
Explanation: The Joule (J) is the SI unit of work, measuring energy transfer. It equals force times distance.

18. What is the formula for density?
A) Mass × Volume
B) Mass ÷ Volume
C) Volume ÷ Mass
D) Mass + Volume
Answer: B
Explanation: Density is calculated as mass divided by volume ($\rho = m/V$). It measures how compact a substance is.

19. Which type of wave is sound?
A) Transverse
B) Longitudinal
C) Electromagnetic
D) Stationary
Answer: B
Explanation: Sound is a longitudinal wave, where particles vibrate parallel to the wave's direction. It requires a medium to travel.

20. What is the boiling point of water at standard pressure?
A) 0°C
B) 100°C
C) 50°C
D) 200°C
Answer: B
Explanation: Water boils at 100°C at standard atmospheric pressure. This is the temperature at which it changes to vapor.

21. The force of gravity on Earth is approximately:
A) 9.8 m/s^2
B) 7.8 m/s^2
C) 11.8 m/s^2
D) 5.8 m/s^2
Answer: A
Explanation: The acceleration due to gravity on Earth is about 9.8 m/s^2. It causes objects to fall toward the ground.

22. Which device measures electric current?
A) Voltmeter
B) Ammeter
C) Galvanometer
D) Ohmmeter
Answer: B
Explanation: An ammeter measures electric current in a circuit, in amperes. It is connected in series.

23. The ability of a material to conduct heat is called:
A) Convection
B) Radiation
C) Thermal conductivity
D) Insulation
Answer: C
Explanation: Thermal conductivity measures a material's ability to conduct heat. Metals like copper have high thermal conductivity.

24. Which type of energy is associated with moving objects?
A) Potential energy
B) Kinetic energy
C) Chemical energy
D) Nuclear energy
Answer: B
Explanation: Kinetic energy is the energy of moving objects. It depends on mass and velocity ($KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$).

25. The phenomenon of total internal reflection is used in:
A) Optical fibers
B) Telescopes
C) Microscopes
D) Cameras
Answer: A
Explanation: Total internal reflection allows light to travel through optical fibers. It is used in telecommunications.

Section 2: Chemistry (Questions 26–50)

26. What is the chemical symbol for gold?

A) Au
B) Ag
C) Fe
D) Cu
Answer: A
Explanation: The chemical symbol for gold is Au, derived from its Latin name, Aurum. It is a precious metal.

27. The pH scale measures:
A) Temperature
B) Acidity or alkalinity
C) Density
D) Pressure
Answer: B
Explanation: The pH scale measures how acidic or alkaline a substance is. It ranges from 0 (acidic) to 14 (alkaline).

28. Which gas is most abundant in Earth's atmosphere?
A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Carbon dioxide
D) Hydrogen
Answer: B
Explanation: Nitrogen constitutes about 78% of Earth's atmosphere. It is essential for life and relatively inert.

29. The chemical formula for water is:
A) H_2O
B) CO_2
C) O_2
D) H_2SO_4
Answer: A
Explanation: Water's chemical formula is H_2O, indicating two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. It is a vital compound.

30. Which element is essential for combustion?
A) Nitrogen
B) Oxygen
C) Carbon
D) Hydrogen

Answer: B

Explanation: Oxygen is necessary for combustion, acting as an oxidizer. It supports burning processes.

31. What is the atomic number of carbon?

A) 6

B) 8

C) 12

D) 14

Answer: A

Explanation: Carbon’s atomic number is 6, representing its protons. It is fundamental to organic chemistry.

32. Rusting of iron is an example of:

A) Physical change

B) Chemical change

C) Reversible change

D) Endothermic reaction

Answer: B

Explanation: Rusting is a chemical change where iron reacts with oxygen and moisture. It forms iron oxide (rust).

33. Which gas is used in balloons to make them float?

A) Hydrogen

B) Helium

C) Nitrogen

D) Oxygen

Answer: B

Explanation: Helium, being lighter than air, is used in balloons to make them float. It is a safe, inert gas.

34. The process of converting a solid directly to a gas is called:

A) Evaporation

B) Sublimation

C) Condensation

D) Melting

Answer: B

Explanation: Sublimation is the direct transition of a solid to a gas, like dry ice. It skips the liquid phase.

35. Which acid is found in the stomach?
A) Nitric acid
B) Sulphuric acid
C) Hydrochloric acid
D) Acetic acid
Answer: C
Explanation: Hydrochloric acid is present in the stomach to aid digestion. It breaks down food and kills bacteria.

36. The main component of natural gas is:
A) Ethane
B) Methane
C) Propane
D) Butane
Answer: B
Explanation: Methane is the primary component of natural gas, used as a fuel. It has the formula CH_4.

37. Which metal is liquid at room temperature?
A) Iron
B) Mercury
C) Aluminum
D) Copper
Answer: B
Explanation: Mercury is the only metal liquid at room temperature. It is used in thermometers and barometers.

38. Baking soda is chemically known as:
A) Sodium chloride
B) Sodium bicarbonate
C) Calcium carbonate
D) Sodium hydroxide
Answer: B
Explanation: Baking soda is sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$), used in cooking and as a base. It releases CO_2 when heated.

39. The process of separating a liquid from a solid is called:
A) Filtration
B) Distillation
C) Evaporation

D) Sublimation
Answer: A
Explanation: Filtration separates solids from liquids using a porous medium. It is common in water purification.

40. Which gas is responsible for the greenhouse effect?
A) Nitrogen
B) Oxygen
C) Carbon dioxide
D) Helium
Answer: C
Explanation: Carbon dioxide traps heat in the atmosphere, contributing to the greenhouse effect. It leads to global warming.

41. The chemical name of common salt is:
A) Sodium chloride
B) Sodium bicarbonate
C) Calcium chloride
D) Potassium chloride
Answer: A
Explanation: Common salt is sodium chloride (NaCl), used in food and industry. It is an ionic compound.

42. Which element is used in nuclear reactors as fuel?
A) Uranium
B) Iron
C) Carbon
D) Aluminum
Answer: A
Explanation: Uranium is used as fuel in nuclear reactors due to its fissionable properties. It generates energy through nuclear fission.

43. The process of coating iron with zinc to prevent rusting is called:
A) Galvanization
B) Electroplating
C) Alloying
D) Annealing
Answer: A
Explanation: Galvanization coats iron with zinc to protect it from rusting. Zinc acts as a sacrificial anode.

44. Which gas is used in electric bulbs to prevent filament burning?
A) Oxygen
B) Argon
C) Nitrogen
D) Hydrogen
Answer: B
Explanation: Argon, an inert gas, is used in electric bulbs to prevent filament oxidation. It extends bulb life.

45. The chemical formula for ozone is:
A) O_2
B) O_3
C) O_4
D) O
Answer: B
Explanation: Ozone's chemical formula is O_3, a triatomic form of oxygen. It protects Earth from UV radiation.

46. Which substance is used as a bleaching agent?
A) Sodium chloride
B) Chlorine
C) Hydrogen peroxide
D) Sulphuric acid
Answer: C
Explanation: Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is used as a bleaching agent in textiles and paper. It releases oxygen to whiten materials.

47. The hardest naturally occurring substance is:
A) Graphite
B) Diamond
C) Iron
D) Quartz
Answer: B
Explanation: Diamond, a form of carbon, is the hardest naturally occurring substance. It is used in cutting tools.

48. Which gas is produced during photosynthesis?
A) Carbon dioxide
B) Oxygen

C) Nitrogen
D) Hydrogen
Answer: B
Explanation: Photosynthesis produces oxygen as a byproduct. Plants use CO_2 and sunlight to create glucose.

49. The pH of a neutral substance is:
A) 0
B) 7
C) 14
D) 10
Answer: B
Explanation: A neutral substance, like pure water, has a pH of 7. It is neither acidic nor alkaline.

50. Which element is used in making solar panels?
A) Silicon
B) Iron
C) Aluminum
D) Copper
Answer: A
Explanation: Silicon is used in solar panels due to its semiconductor properties. It converts sunlight into electricity.

Section 3: Biology and Environmental Science (Questions 51–75)

51. The powerhouse of the cell is:
A) Nucleus
B) Mitochondria
C) Ribosome
D) Chloroplast
Answer: B
Explanation: Mitochondria produce energy (ATP) through cellular respiration. They are called the powerhouse of the cell.

52. Which vitamin is essential for blood clotting?
A) Vitamin A
B) Vitamin C
C) Vitamin D
D) Vitamin K

Answer: D

Explanation: Vitamin K is crucial for blood clotting, aiding in wound healing. Its deficiency causes bleeding disorders.

53. The process by which plants make food is:

A) Respiration

B) Photosynthesis

C) Transpiration

D) Digestion

Answer: B

Explanation: Photosynthesis is the process where plants use sunlight to convert CO_2 and water into glucose. It occurs in chloroplasts.

54. The human heart has how many chambers?

A) Two

B) Three

C) Four

D) Five

Answer: C

Explanation: The human heart has four chambers: two atria and two ventricles. They pump blood efficiently.

55. Which gas is essential for human respiration?

A) Nitrogen

B) Oxygen

C) Carbon dioxide

D) Helium

Answer: B

Explanation: Oxygen is essential for human respiration, used in cellular processes. It is inhaled from the air.

56. The largest organ in the human body is:

A) Liver

B) Skin

C) Heart

D) Brain

Answer: B

Explanation: The skin is the largest human organ, covering the body. It protects against pathogens and regulates temperature.

57. Which disease is caused by a deficiency of Vitamin C?
A) Scurvy
B) Rickets
C) Beriberi
D) Anemia
Answer: A
Explanation: Scurvy is caused by Vitamin C deficiency, leading to bleeding gums and weakness. It is treated with citrus fruits.

58. The basic unit of life is:
A) Atom
B) Cell
C) Molecule
D) Tissue
Answer: B
Explanation: The cell is the basic structural and functional unit of life. All organisms are made of cells.

59. Which organ filters blood in the human body?
A) Liver
B) Kidney
C) Heart
D) Lungs
Answer: B
Explanation: Kidneys filter blood to remove waste, forming urine. They maintain fluid and electrolyte balance.

60. The process of cell division in body cells is called:
A) Mitosis
B) Meiosis
C) Fission
D) Fusion
Answer: A
Explanation: Mitosis is the process of cell division for growth and repair. It produces two identical daughter cells.

61. Which gas contributes to global warming?
A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Carbon dioxide

D) Helium
Answer: C
Explanation: Carbon dioxide traps heat in the atmosphere, causing global warming. It is released from burning fossil fuels.

62. The brain and spinal cord form the:
A) Digestive system
B) Nervous system
C) Circulatory system
D) Respiratory system
Answer: B
Explanation: The brain and spinal cord form the central nervous system. They control body functions and responses.

63. Which vitamin is produced in the skin upon sunlight exposure?
A) Vitamin A
B) Vitamin B
C) Vitamin C
D) Vitamin D
Answer: D
Explanation: Vitamin D is synthesized in the skin when exposed to sunlight. It aids calcium absorption for bones.

64. The ozone layer protects Earth from:
A) Infrared rays
B) Ultraviolet rays
C) X-rays
D) Gamma rays
Answer: B
Explanation: The ozone layer absorbs harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun. It protects life from UV damage.

65. Which blood cells fight infections?
A) Red blood cells
B) White blood cells
C) Platelets
D) Plasma
Answer: B
Explanation: White blood cells (leukocytes) fight infections and pathogens. They are part of the immune system.

66. The main source of energy for the human body is:
A) Proteins
B) Carbohydrates
C) Fats
D) Vitamins
Answer: B
Explanation: Carbohydrates are the primary energy source for the body. They are broken down into glucose for energy.

67. Which part of the plant conducts water and minerals?
A) Leaves
B) Roots
C) Stem
D) Flowers
Answer: C
Explanation: The stem conducts water and minerals from roots to leaves. It contains xylem tissue for transport.

68. Deforestation primarily leads to:
A) Soil fertility
B) Increased rainfall
C) Loss of biodiversity
D) Increased oxygen
Answer: C
Explanation: Deforestation causes loss of biodiversity by destroying habitats. It also contributes to climate change.

69. The disease caused by iodine deficiency is:
A) Scurvy
B) Goitre
C) Rickets
D) Anemia
Answer: B
Explanation: Iodine deficiency causes goitre, an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It affects hormone production.

70. Which organ produces insulin in the human body?
A) Liver
B) Pancreas

C) Kidney
D) Heart
Answer: B
Explanation: The pancreas produces insulin, a hormone regulating blood sugar. Its deficiency causes diabetes.

71. The process of converting sugar into alcohol is called:
A) Fermentation
B) Photosynthesis
C) Respiration
D) Digestion
Answer: A
Explanation: Fermentation converts sugars into alcohol using yeast or bacteria. It is used in brewing and baking.

72. Which is the smallest unit of classification in biology?
A) Kingdom
B) Phylum
C) Genus
D) Species
Answer: D
Explanation: Species is the smallest unit of biological classification. It groups organisms capable of interbreeding.

73. The main pollutant causing acid rain is:
A) Carbon monoxide
B) Sulphur dioxide
C) Nitrogen
D) Oxygen
Answer: B
Explanation: Sulphur dioxide, released from industries, causes acid rain. It lowers the pH of rainwater, harming ecosystems.

74. Which gas is used by plants during photosynthesis?
A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Carbon dioxide
D) Helium
Answer: C

Explanation: Plants use carbon dioxide during photosynthesis to produce glucose. Oxygen is released as a byproduct.

75. The human body's normal temperature is approximately:
A) 32°C
B) 37°C
C) 42°C
D) 28°C
Answer: B
Explanation: The normal human body temperature is about 37°C (98.6°F). It is maintained by homeostasis.

Section 4: Indian Science and Technology Advancements (Questions 76–100)

76. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established in:
A) 1969
B) 1975
C) 1980
D) 1990
Answer: A
Explanation: ISRO was established in 1969 to advance space research. It is headquartered in Bengaluru.

77. India's first satellite, launched in 1975, was:
A) Aryabhata
B) Chandrayaan
C) INSAT
D) RISAT
Answer: A
Explanation: Aryabhata, India's first satellite, was launched in 1975. It was built for scientific experiments.

78. The Chandrayaan-1 mission confirmed the presence of water on:
A) Mars
B) Moon
C) Jupiter
D) Venus
Answer: B
Explanation: Chandrayaan-1, launched in 2008, confirmed water molecules on the Moon. It was a landmark ISRO mission.

79. The “Mangalyaan” mission was India’s first mission to:
A) Moon
B) Mars
C) Venus
D) Jupiter
Answer: B
Explanation: Mangalyaan, launched in 2013, was India’s first Mars orbiter. It made India the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit.

80. The “Digital India” initiative was launched in:
A) 2014
B) 2015
C) 2016
D) 2017
Answer: B
Explanation: Digital India, launched in 2015, promotes digital infrastructure and literacy. It aims to connect rural areas.

81. India’s first nuclear test, “Smiling Buddha,” was conducted in:
A) 1964
B) 1974
C) 1984
D) 1998
Answer: B
Explanation: The “Smiling Buddha” nuclear test was conducted in 1974 at Pokhran. It marked India’s nuclear capability.

82. The “Aadhaar” system is based on:
A) Biometric identification
B) Financial transactions
C) Satellite navigation
D) Agricultural data
Answer: A
Explanation: Aadhaar uses biometric data like fingerprints and iris scans for identification. It is managed by UIDAI.

83. The “GSLV” stands for:
A) Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
B) Global Satellite Launch Vehicle

C) General Space Launch Vehicle
D) Geo Space Launch Vehicle
Answer: A
Explanation: GSLV is used by ISRO to launch satellites into geosynchronous orbits. It supports communication satellites.

84. India’s first supercomputer, developed in 1991, was:
A) PARAM 8000
B) SAGA
C) EKA
D) Pratyush
Answer: A
Explanation: PARAM 8000, developed by C-DAC, was India’s first supercomputer. It marked a milestone in computing.

85. The “BharatNet” project aims to provide:
A) Road connectivity
B) Broadband connectivity
C) Power supply
D) Water supply
Answer: B
Explanation: BharatNet provides broadband connectivity to rural areas. It supports Digital India’s goals.

86. The “NavIC” system is India’s:
A) Missile system
B) Navigation system
C) Weather forecasting system
D) Defense system
Answer: B
Explanation: NavIC is India’s regional satellite navigation system, developed by ISRO. It provides accurate positioning.

87. The “INSAT” series of satellites is used for:
A) Military surveillance
B) Communication and weather
C) Space exploration
D) Agricultural monitoring
Answer: B

Explanation: INSAT satellites support communication, broadcasting, and weather forecasting. They are critical for meteorology.

88. The “Pokhran-II” nuclear tests were conducted in:
A) 1974
B) 1988
C) 1998
D) 2008
Answer: C
Explanation: Pokhran-II, conducted in 1998, confirmed India’s nuclear capabilities. It included multiple nuclear tests.

89. The “Prithvi” is a type of:
A) Satellite
B) Missile
C) Supercomputer
D) Spacecraft
Answer: B
Explanation: Prithvi is a surface-to-surface missile developed by DRDO. It enhances India’s defense capabilities.

90. The “Chandrayaan-2” mission was launched in:
A) 2016
B) 2017
C) 2018
D) 2019
Answer: D
Explanation: Chandrayaan-2, launched in 2019, aimed to explore the Moon’s south pole. It included an orbiter, lander, and rover.

91. The “National Science Day” in India is celebrated on:
A) February 28
B) March 15
C) April 22
D) May 11
Answer: A
Explanation: National Science Day is celebrated on February 28, marking the discovery of the Raman Effect. It promotes scientific awareness.

92. The “Agni-V” missile is:

A) Short-range
B) Medium-range
C) Intercontinental
D) Anti-tank
Answer: C
Explanation: Agni-V is an intercontinental ballistic missile with a range over 5,000 km. It strengthens India's defense.

93. The "5G" technology refers to:
A) Fifth-generation mobile network
B) Fifth-grade satellite system
C) Fifth-level encryption
D) Fifth-stage rocket
Answer: A
Explanation: 5G is the fifth-generation mobile network, offering high-speed data transfer. It supports advanced communication.

94. The "LIGO-India" project is related to:
A) Space exploration
B) Gravitational wave detection
C) Nuclear energy
D) Biotechnology
Answer: B
Explanation: LIGO-India aims to detect gravitational waves, advancing astrophysics research. It is part of a global network.

95. The "CSIR" stands for:
A) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
B) Centre for Space and Industrial Research
C) Committee for Scientific Innovation and Research
D) Central Science and Industry Research
Answer: A
Explanation: CSIR promotes scientific and industrial research in India. It oversees numerous research labs.

96. The "Gaganyaan" mission aims to:
A) Explore Mars
B) Send humans to space
C) Launch communication satellites
D) Study the Moon

Answer: B

Explanation: Gaganyaan is India’s first manned space mission, planned by ISRO. It aims to send astronauts to orbit.

97. The “Astra” is a type of:

A) Satellite

B) Missile

C) Supercomputer

D) Telescope

Answer: B

Explanation: Astra is an air-to-air missile developed by DRDO. It enhances India’s air defense capabilities.

98. The “National Supercomputing Mission” aims to:

A) Develop supercomputers

B) Launch satellites

C) Promote renewable energy

D) Improve agriculture

Answer: A

Explanation: The National Supercomputing Mission develops high-performance computers. It supports research and innovation.

99. The “BrahMos” missile is a joint venture between India and:

A) USA

B) Russia

C) Japan

D) France

Answer: B

Explanation: BrahMos is a supersonic cruise missile developed by India and Russia. It is named after the Brahmaputra and Moskva rivers.

100. The “Mission Shakti” was related to:

A) Anti-satellite weapon test

B) Nuclear test

C) Space exploration

D) Renewable energy

Answer: A

Explanation: Mission Shakti, conducted in 2019, was India’s anti-satellite weapon test. It demonstrated space defense capabilities.

Disclaimer

This SSC GD Constable Exam Science and Technology Practice Set is for educational purposes only and is not affiliated with or endorsed by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC). The content is based on the SSC GD syllabus and previous year question patterns. It is a supplementary resource and does not guarantee inclusion in the actual exam. Users should refer to official SSC materials for comprehensive preparation. The creator is not liable for errors or exam outcomes.
