

SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

armar Sir)

Lecture: - 8



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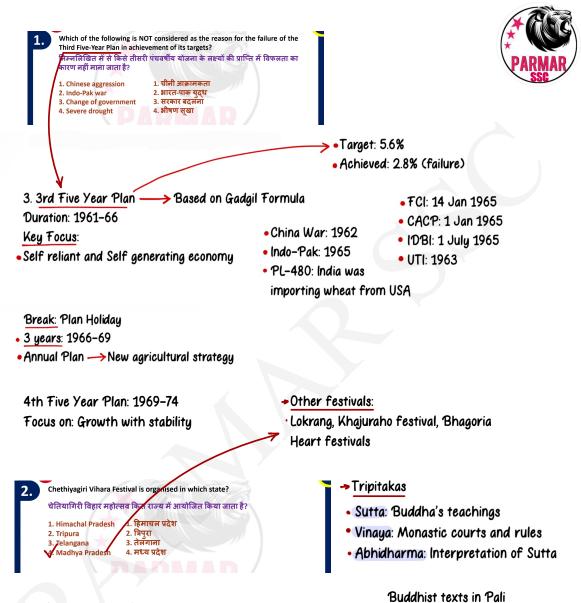
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language

- ·Chaitya: place of worship
- ·Vihara: place of residence (where Buddhist monks reside)
- ·Oldest Stupa at Sanchi: Great Stupa
- ·Dhamma: Oharma
- · Jataka Tales: about Buddha's previous birth





1982: Asian Games organized

·2026: Aichi Nagoya, Japan next Asian Games





Officers:

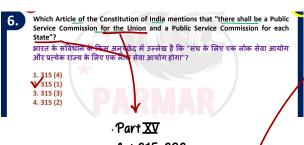
- ·Sannidhata: Cheif Treasury Officer
- · Akshapatal: Accountant General
- · Sitadhyaksha: Agriculture Officer

During Ashoka's reign

- Shulkadhyaksha: Tax or Toll
- Gopa: responsible for Accounts
- · Dhamma mahamatta

→ Replaced Bherighosha with

<u>Ohammaghosha</u> (conquest through hearts)



· Art 315-323

· UPSC: 6/65 urs

SPSC/JPSC: 6/62 yrs

Article-315. Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States.

Article-316. Appointment and term of office of members.

Article-317. Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission.

Article-318. Power to make regulations as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission.

Article-319. Prohibition as to the holding of offices by members of Commission on ceasing to be such members.

Article-320, Functions of Public Service Commissions.

Article-321. Power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions.

Article-322. Expenses of Public Service Commissions.

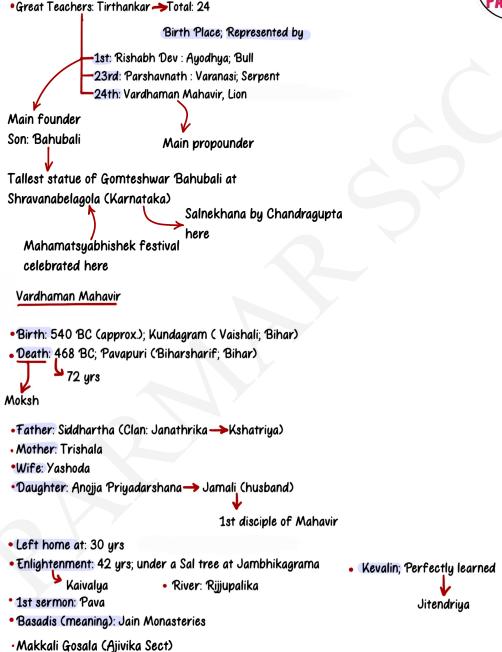
Article-323. Reports of Public Service Commissions.

Athletics Federation of India was formed in भारतीय एथलेटिक्स महासंघ का गठन में किया गया था। 1 1946 2. 1950 3. 1936 4. 1948

Which of the following companies had constructed Asia's first cross-country pipeline as a mode of transport for liquids and gases over long distances? निम्नलिखित में से किस कंपनी ने लंबी दरी पर तरल पदार्थ और गैसों के परिवहन के साधन के रूप में एशिया की पहली क्रॉस-कंटी पाइपलाइन का निर्माण किया था? Oil and Natural Gas Corpoation 2. Indian Oil Corporation 3. Bharat Petroleum 4. Oil India Limited 1. तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम 2. इंडियन ऑयल कॉपॉरेशन 3. भारत पेट्रोलियम 4. ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड

In which month, as per the Hindu calendar, is the birth anniversary of Lord Mahavir Swami celebrated? हिंदू कैलेंडर के अनुसार भगवान महावीर स्वामी की जयंती किस महीने में मनाई जाती है? 1 Chaitra 1. ਦੀਕ 2. कार्तिक 2. Kartik 3 साध 3. Magha 4. Vaisakha





HINDU	GREGORIAN
Chaitra	March - April
Vaishaka	April – May
Jyeshta	May – June
Ashada	June – July
Shravan	July – August
Bhadrapada	August – Sep
Ashvina	Sep – October
Kartik	Oct – Nov
Margashirasha	November – Dec
Pausha	December – Jan
Magha	January – Feb
Phalgun	February - March



10. Which of the following performance categories belongs to Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra and Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra Yuva Prativa Sunman?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी प्रदर्शन श्रेणी गुरु केल्चरण महापात्र और गुरु केल्चरण महापात्र युवा प्रतिवा सुनमन से संबंधित है?

- Manipuri dance and music Odissi dance and music
- 1. मणिपुरी नृत्य और संगीत
- 3. Maharashtra dance and music
- 2. ओडिसी नृत्य एवं संगीत 3. महाराष्ट्र नृत्य एवं संगीत
- 4. Karnataka dance and music
- 4. कर्नाटक नृत्य और संगीत
- .Dedicated to Lord Krishna
- Exponents
- · Jhaveri Sisters
- Bimbavati Devi
- 'Nirmala Mehta

Exists in three forms:

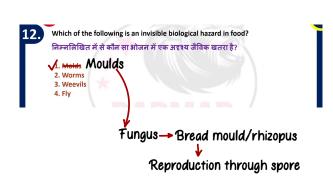
- ·Chemically
- Mechanically
- · Organically

Which of the following are common sedimentary rocks?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी सामान्य तलछटी चट्टानें हैं?

- 1. Sandstone, bauxite and foliated rocks
- 2 Non-foliated rocks, granite and shale
- 4. Limestone, limestone, and shale COA 4. Limestone, bauxite and Non-foliated rocks
- 1. बलुआ पत्थर, बॉक्साइट और पत्तेदार चट्टानें
- 2. बिना पत्ते वाली चट्टानें, ग्रेनाइट और शेल
- 3. बलुआ पत्थर, चूना पत्थर और शेल 4. चूना पत्थर, बॉक्साइट और बिना पत्ते वाली चट्टानें

- Study of rocks: Petrology
- Igneous rocks example: Granite, gabro, pumice, basalt
- · Metamorphic rock: marble, quartzite, schist







- → Greeks introduce the gold coins in India and were the first to depict pictures of kings on the gold coins
- → Largest form of gold coin started during Gupta Dynasty

introduced by this
dynasty

Satvahana Dynasty

Capital: Paithan

We're matrilineal

Rudradaman I

∀ Prabhayatigupta

Chandragupta II

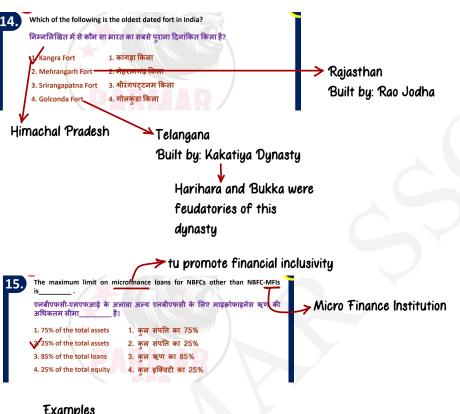
We're strategically married to Rudradaman I to defeat Shakas (Scythians)

Dies later and the kingdom is ruled by his wife

Prabhavatigupta along with her father defeat the Shakas

Narasimhavarman of Pallava Dynasty defeated Pulakeshin II of Chalukya Dynasty

> Title taken: Vatapikonda





·Self Help Groups: 10-20

· Joint Liability Groups: 4-10

First MFI: SEWA



Father of Carnatic music: Purandar Das Queen of Carnatic music: M S Subhalakshmi

> First musician to get Ramon Magsaysay Award Bharat Ratna: 1998



A concave spherical mirror has radius of curvature of 30 cm. An object was placed 15 cm away of the pole in front of the mirror on the principal axis. Choose the correct option for the position, size and nature of the image formed, respectively, एक अवतल गोलाकार दूर्पण की वक्रता त्रिज्या 30 सेमी है। एक वस्तु को मुख्य अक्ष पर दर्पण के सामने धून से 15 सेमी दूर रखा गया था। क्रमशः बनी छवि की स्थिति, आकार और प्रकृति के लिए सही विकल्प चुनें।

1. Behind the mirror, enlarged, virtual and erect At infinity, highly enlarged, real and inverted

- 3. Between Focus and Centre, diminished, real and inverted
- 4. At the focus, highly diminished point-sized, real and inverted

- दुर्चण के पीछे, बड़ा, आआसी और सीधा
 अनंत पर, अत्यधिक विस्तारित, वास्तविक और उलटा
 फोकस और केंद्र के बीच, छोटा, वास्तविक और उल्टा
 फोकस पर, अत्यधिक छोटा बिंदु आकार, वास्तविक और उलटा

R = 2ff = 15 cm

Location, size and nature of image formed by Spherical Mirrors

Concave Mirror

Position of object	Figure	Position of image	Nature of image
1. At infinity	F	At the principal focus or in the focal plane	Real, inverted, extremely diminished in size
Beyond the centre of curvature	C	Between the principal focus and centre of curvature	Real, inverted and diminished
At the centre of curvature	C	At the centre of curvature	Real, inverted and equal to object
Between focus and centre of curvature	c	Beyond centre of curvature	Real, inverted and bigger than object.
5. At the principal focus	F	At infinity	Extremely magnified
6 Between the pole and principal focus	C. F	Behind the mirror	Virtual, erect and magnified

· C: centre of curvature

Real image: the one that is formed on a screen

Inverted image: an image which is upside down

· Focal length of concave lens/mirror: -ve

· Focal length of convex

lens/mirror: +ve

→Concave mirror = Convex lens

Exception

Table 3.1 mage formed by a convex mirror

Position of the Object	Position of the Image	Image Size	Nature of the Image	
At infinity	At F	Highly diminished, point sized	Virtual and erect	
Between infinity and the pole (P)	Between P and F	Diminished	Virtual and erect	

Table 3.2 Image formed by a concave mirror

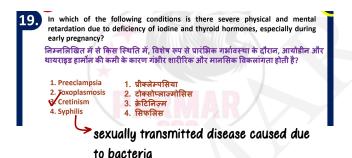
Position of the Object	Position of the Image	Image Size	Nature of the Image	
At infinity	At F	Highly diminished	Real and inverted	
Beyond C	Between C and F	Diminished	Real and inverted	
At C	At C	Same size as the object	Real and inverted	
Between C and F	Beyond C	Magnified	Real and inverted	
At F	At infinity	Highly magnified	Real and inverted	
Between F and P	Behind the mirror	Magnified	Virtual and erect	

Convex mirror = Concave lens









·Thyroid gland releases thyroxine hormone

