



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 6

✓ **For Notes Join Telegram :**



Click on the icon.

OR
Scan



✓ **For Lectures Subscribe Our Parmar SSC Youtube Channel**



Click on the icon.

OR
Scan



1.

Identify the odd term with respect to allotropes of carbon.

कार्बन के अपररूप के संबंध में विषम शब्द को पहचानें।

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Buckminsterfullerene | 1. बकमिन्स्टरफुलरीन |
| 2. Graphite | 2. ग्रेफाइट |
| 3. Tungsten | 3. टंगस्टन |
| 4. Diamond | 4. हीरा |

Metal
Symbol: W

Rest others are allotropes of
Carbon

- **Buckminsterfullerene:** Football shaped
- Total carbon atoms: 60 (C-60)

Graphite

- Slippery
- Good conductor of electricity
- 1C-3C

Diamond

- Hardest natural substance known
- Bad conductor of electricity
- 1C-4C

2.

To which of the following dynasties were the Vatapi Chalukyas tributary princes?

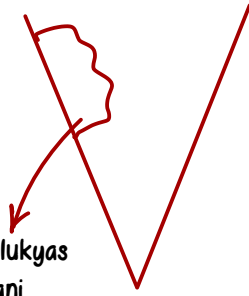
वातापी चालुक्य निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश के सहायक राजकुमार थे?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kalyani Chalukyas | 1. कल्याणी चालुक्य |
| 2. Cholas | 2. चोल |
| 3. Pallavas | 3. पल्लव |
| 4. Kadambas | 4. कदंब |

- **Founder:** Pulakeshin I
- 543 AD
- **Capital:** Vatapi
- Also known as
- Chalukyas of Badami

- Eastern Chalukyas
- **Capital:** Vengi





• Western Chalukyas

• Capital: Kalyani

Known for Architectural style

Chalukyas

• Style: Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida style)

3 distinct dynasties:

- Badami Chalukya
- Western Chalukya
- Eastern Chalukya

- North Indian style: Nagara
- South Indian style: Dravida

Badami Chalukya

- 1st ruler: Jayasimha (founder)
- Capital: Vatapi
- Most powerful ruler: Pulakeshin I (543-566 AD)

Son: Kirtivarman (died)

Mangalesh (brother) → Son: Pulakeshin II

Killed



Pulakeshin II (610-642 AD)

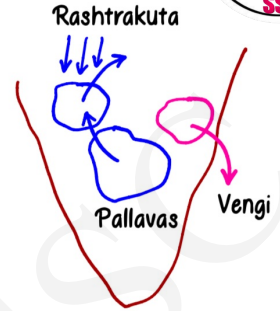
- Greatest of his dynasty
- Defeated Harshavardhana
- Defeated Mahendravarman I (Pallava ruler)

Visited by: Hiuen-Tsang

Son

- Was defeated by Narasimhavarman I

Title taken: Vatapikonda (conqueror of Vatapi)



Vikramaditya I → Kirtivarman II (great grandson) → Defeated by: Rashtrakuta

Aihole Pillar Inscription: description about Pulakeshin II

Composed by: Ravikriti (court poet)

Famous Architecture

- Aihole Pillar
- Pattadakal Temple
- Virupaksha Temple
- Durga Temple

Made on Apsidal plain

- Ravana Phadi Caves, Aihole
- Ladh Khan Temple, Aihole

Pattadakal temple

- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Total: 10 temples seen

4

6

(Nagara style) (Dravida style)

3.

Who succeeded in securing trading concessions for the East India Company from Mughal Emperor Jahangir?

मगल सम्राट जहांगीर से ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के लिए व्यापारिक रियायतें हासिल करने में कौन सफल हुआ?

1. John Mildenhall
 - ✓ 2. Captain Hawkins
 3. Captain Best
 4. Thomas Roe
1. जॉन मिल्डेनहॉल
 2. कैप्टन हॉकिन्स
 3. कैप्टन बेस्ट
 4. थॉमस रो

1600 AD

→ Trading rights taken from Queen Elizabeth I

• 1608: visited by William Hawkins (a representative of East India Company)

↳ Was given Mansab of 400

• Battle of Swally (1612) → Between Britishers and Portuguese

↳ Won

• 1613: 1st factory by Britishers at Surat

• 1615: Sir Thomas Roe (an ambassador of King James I of England) came to his court

4.

Which of the following is correct match between column-A and column-B?

कॉलम-ए और कॉलम-बी के बीच निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही मिलान है?

Column-A (Type of rock)

Column-B (Method of formation)

- i. Sedimentary-rock
- ii. Metamorphic rock
- iii. Igneous rock

- a. Transformed its chemical qualities from other type of rocks
- b. Derived from magma that was poured out or ejected at the Earth's surface
- c. Formed from fragments of other rocks or the remains of plants or animals

- i. अवसादी चट्टान
- ii. रूपांतरित चट्टान
- iii. आग्नेय चट्टान

- a. अन्य प्रकार की चट्टानों से इसके रासायनिक गुणों को परिवर्तित किया
- b. मैग्मा से व्युत्पन्न जिसे पृथ्वी की सतह पर डाला या बाहर निकाला गया था
- c. अन्य चट्टानों के टुकड़ों या पौधों या जानवरों के अवशेषों से निर्मित

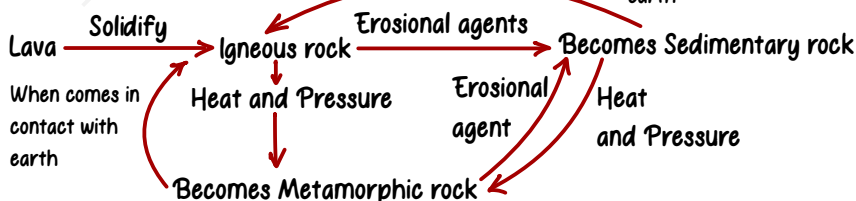
- 1. i-a, ii-b, iii-c
- 2. i-c, ii-a, iii-b

- 2. i-b, ii-a, iii-c
- 4. i-a, ii-c, iii-b

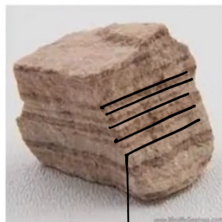


↳ Volcanic mountain

The complete process is called Rock cycle



- Lithification is associated with the term Sedimentary
- Lamination/foliation/banding is associated with metamorphic



Alternate dark and light bands called **banding**



Lines formed called **Lineation**

5. The first Asian Games was held in _____ at _____.

पहला एशियाई खेल _____ में आयोजित किया गया था।

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 1984, Nepal | 1. 1984, नेपाल |
| ✓ 1951, New Delhi | 2. 1951, नई दिल्ली |
| 3. 1983, Bangladesh | 3. 1983, बांग्लादेश |
| 4. 1981, New Delhi | 4. 1981, नई दिल्ली |

2nd: 1982

India has hosted Asian Games two times

2022: Hangzhou, China

2026: Aichi Nagoya, Japan

Access to genetic resources → Nagoya Protocol

6. Which of the following is related to a purificatory ceremony called shuddhi for those Hindus who had been converted to other religions like Islam and Christianity?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उन हिंदुओं के लिए शुद्धि नामक शुद्धिकरण समारोह से संबंधित है जो इस्लाम और ईसाई धर्म जैसे अन्य धर्मों में परिवर्तित हो गए थे?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Veda Samaj | 1. वेद समाज |
| 2. Ramakrishna Mission | 2. रामकृष्ण मिशन |
| 3. Brahmo Samaj | 3. ब्रह्म समाज |
| ✓ 4. Arya Samaj | 4. आर्य समाज |

Arya Samaj: 1875

- **Founder:** Swami Dayanand Saraswati → Original name: Mool Shankar
- 1st unit opened at Bombay and later in Lahore
- **Book written:** Satyarth Prakash
- Advocated for Caste less and Class less society
- Slogans: "Back to Vedas", India for Indians
- He considered Vedas as infallible but criticised Puranas
- He believed in Karma and Reincarnation
- He subscribed (support) the **Chaturvarna System** on the basis of work not by birth

Later division

- DAV College (1886) → Lahore
 - 1893: divided into
 - College party
 - Mahatma party
- } In Arya Samaj

7. Which is a reversible, fluorescent red, acidic dye used to stain cytoplasm, red blood cells, collagen and muscle fibres for histological examination?

कौन सा एक प्रतिवर्ती, फ्लोरोसेंट लाल, अम्लीय ड्राई है जिसका उपयोग हिस्टोलॉजिकल परीक्षण के लिए साइटोप्लाज्म, लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं, कलेजन और मांसपेशी फाइबर को दागने के लिए किया जाता है?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ✓ Eosin | 1. ईओसिन |
| 2. Safranin | 2. सफ्रानिन |
| 3. Crystal violet | 3. क्रिस्टल वायलेट |
| 4. <u>Hematoxylin</u> | 4. एलिज़ारिन |

To stain
nucleoplasm

Study of
tissues

8. Which of the following pairs of locations are famous for Buddhist railings and gateways?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन से स्थान बौद्ध रेलिंगों और प्रवेश द्वारों के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ✓ Bharhut and Amravati | 1. भरहुत और अमरावती |
| 2. Patna and Rajgir | 2. पटना और राजगीर |
| 3. Parasnath and Ajanta | 3. पारसनाथ और अजंता |
| 4. Sarnath and Kushinagar | 4. सारनाथ और कुशीनगर |

- Stupa signifies: death/
- Mahaparinirvan of Buddha



Bharhut Stupa, Madhya Pradesh

STUPA



- **Anda:** hemispherical dome
- **Torana:** gateway
- **Medhi:** pedestrian path

Short period of time

9.

All the changes in climate and weather takes place in _____.

जलवायु और मौसम में सभी परिवर्तन _____ में होते हैं।

1. mesosphere
- ✓ 2. Troposphere
3. Thermosphere
4. stratosphere

1. मध्यमंडल
2. क्षोभमण्डल
3. थर्मोस्फीयर
4. समतापमंडल

Taken on basis of 30 years period

Troposphere

- Weather phenomenon
- Lowest layer of the atmosphere
- Height is variable:

Poles: 8 km

Equator: 18 km } Average: 13 km

Tropopause: a line that separates Troposphere from Stratosphere

Composition of gases:

- N₂: 78%
- O₂: 21%
- Ar: 0.9% (second most abundant gas)
- CO₂: 0.036%
- He

→ reaction is highly exothermic

Stratosphere

- Ozone layer is seen here: protects from harmful UV rays
- Ozone layer seen b/w 30–35 km
- Temperature increases with altitude/moving upwards
- Jet planes fly in this layer

• Ozone day: 16th Sept → 16 Sept 1987

Montreal, Canada → Montreal Protocol

Phase out CFCs (makes ozone layer thin) → Ozone hole

Kigali Amendment made to phase out HFCs

Ozone layer thickness measured by: Dobson unit

• Stratopause: divides stratosphere and mesosphere

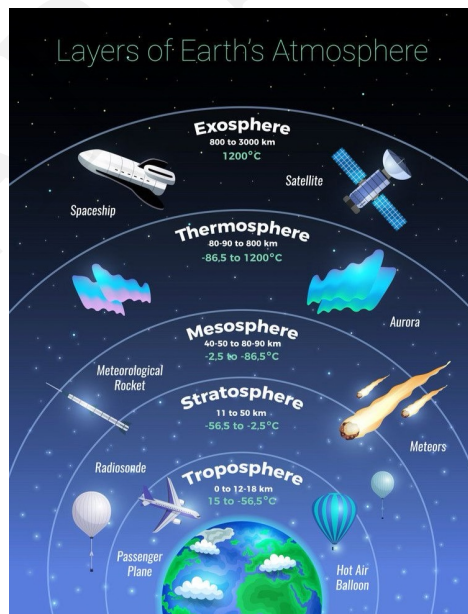
Mesosphere

- Coldest layer atmosphere
- Meteorites end here
- Temperature decrease with altitude

Thermosphere

- Hottest layer
- Temperature increases with altitude
- Ions are seen here hence known as Ionosphere layer

↓
Reflects radiowaves



10. Who was one of the 20th century's foremost exponents of the Bharatanatyam style of classical dance?

20वीं सदी के शास्त्रीय नृत्य की भरतनाट्यम शैली के सबसे प्रमुख प्रतिपादकों में से एक कौन थे?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nirmala Mehta | 1. निर्मला मेहता |
| 2. T. Balasaraswati | 2. टी. बालासरस्वती |
| 3. Bijayini Satpathy | 3. बिजयिनी सत्यपी |
| 4. Kumudini Lakhia | 4. कुमुदिनी लाखिया |

→ Odissi

→ Associated with Manipuri

→ Kathak

Exponents:

- Jhaveri sister
- Guru Bipin Singh



11. Certain provisions of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act were struck off by the Supreme Court. In which year was this law originally enacted?

बेनामी लेनदेन (निषेध) अधिनियम के कुछ प्रावधानों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया था। यह कानून मूलतः किस वर्ष बनाया गया था?

1. 1998
2. 1980
3. 1999
- ✓ 4. 1988

Type of property, which is transferred from one person and consideration is paid by another person

- SEBI was also set up
- Became a statutory body by SEBI ACT 1992

12. The Kailash temple is located inside _____.

कैलाश मंदिर _____ के अंदर स्थित है।

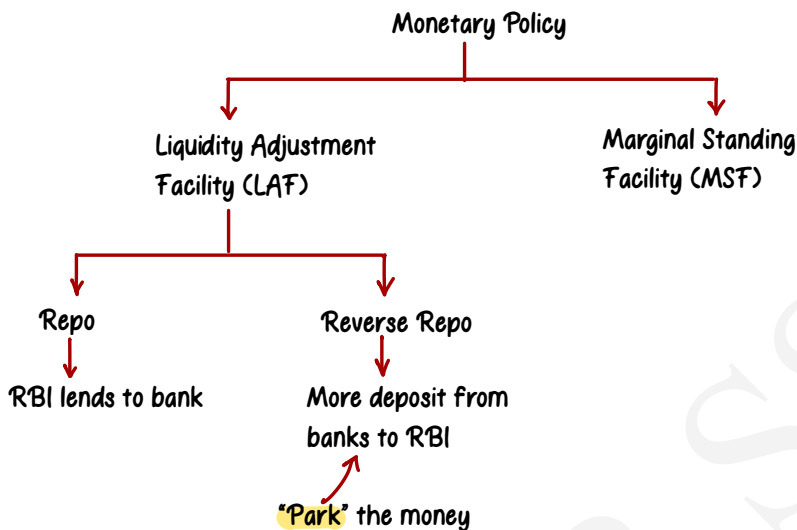
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Khandgiri Caves | 1. खंडगिरि गुफा |
| ✓ 2. Ellora Caves | 2. एलोरा गुफा |
| 3. Ajanta Caves | 3. अजंता की गुफाएँ |
| 4. Elephanta Caves | 4. एलोफंटा गुफाएँ |

- In Maharashtra
- It is a monolithic temple by Rashtrakuta Dynasty → Krishna I
- Founder: Dantidurga

13. _____ is an instrument under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) at which RBI lends to commercial banks.

_____ तरलता समायोजन सुविधा (एलएएफ) के तहत एक उपकरण है जिस पर आरबीआई वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को ऋण देता है।

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ Repo rate | 1. रेपो रेट |
| 2. Reverse repo rate | 2. रिवर्स रेपो रेट |
| 3. Bank rate | 3. बैंक दर |
| 4. Cash reserve ratio | 4. नकद आरक्षित अनुपात |



14.

Which of the following countries is related with high yielding variety seeds that are used as part of Green Revolution policies in India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश भारत में हरित क्रांति नीतियों के हिस्से के रूप में उपयोग किए जाने वाले उच्च उपज वाले किस्मों के बीजों से संबंधित है?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Russia | 1. रूस |
| 2. Mexico | 2. मेक्सिको |
| 3. China | 3. चीन |
| 4. The US | 4. अमेरिका |

Term coined by William S Gaud

Father of Green Revolution in the world: Norman Borlaug

First in India: 1965

Father of Green Revolution in India: MS Swaminathan

White Revolution

- Also known as Operation of flood → Milk production
- Father of White Revolution: Dr Varghese Kurian

Amul Company was formed



15.

Sohrai, Karam and Jawa festivals are celebrated in which state of India?

सोहराई, करम और जावा त्यौहार भारत के किस राज्य में मनाये जाते हैं?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rajasthan | 1. राजस्थान |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | 2. आंध्र प्रदेश |
| 3. Haryana | 3. हरियाणा |
| ✓ 4. Jharkhand | 4. झारखण्ड |

U married girls carry the seeds and plant them

Harvest festival

Rajasthan

- Gangaur festival dedicated to: Goddess Parvati
- Camel festival

Andhra Pradesh

- Ugadi: New Year festival

Kerala

- Vishu: New Year festival

Tamil Nadu

- Puthandu: New Year festival

16.

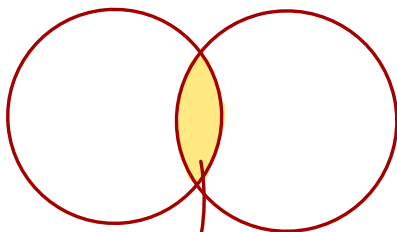
Which concept was proposed by Hutchinson in 1957 to express the relationship of an individual or population to all aspects of its environment?

किसी व्यक्ति या जनसंख्या का उसके पर्यावरण के सभी पहलुओं से संबंध व्यक्त करने के लिए हचिसन ने 1957 में कौन सी अवधारणा प्रस्तावित की थी?

1. Ecological stratification
2. Ecological pyramid
3. Ecological succession
- ✓ 4. Ecological niche

Habitat + Functions

- Community formed in an habitat
- Final community that survives: Climax community



Ecotone

- Transition from one ecosystem to another
- Also max biodiversity is seen here

17. 'Paro Tsechu' is one of the most popular festivals in _____.

'पारो त्सेचू' _____ में सबसे लोकप्रिय त्योहारों में से एक है।

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Maldives | 1. मालदीव |
| ✓ 2. Bhutan | 2. भूटान |
| 3. Myanmar | 3. म्यांमार |
| 4. China | 4. चीन |

→ Language: Dzongkha

• King: Namgyel Wangchuck

National sports: Archery

18. From which state of India does Indira PP Bora, internationally acclaimed exponent of Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi and Sattriya dances conferred with Padma Shri belong?

पद्मश्री से सम्मानित भरतनाट्यम, कुचिपुडी और सत्रिया नृत्य की अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रशंसित प्रतिपादक इंदिरा पीपी बोरा भारत के किस राज्य से हैं?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kerala | 1. केरल |
| 2. West Bengal | 2. पश्चिम बंगाल |
| ✓ 3. Tamil Nadu | 3. तमिलनाडु |
| ✓ 4. Assam | 4. असम |

19. Which of the following has NOT been a positive impact of the Green Revolution in India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत में हरित क्रांति का सकारात्मक प्रभाव नहीं रहा है?

1. Benefits to farmers
- ✓ 2. Industrial growth
3. Reduced import of food grains
4. Non-food grains excluded

1. किसानों को लाभ
2. औद्योगिक विकास
3. खाद्यान्न का आयात कम होना
4. गैर-खाद्यान्नों को बाहर रखा गया

→ High Yield Variety seeds

- High fertilisers used
- High pesticides used

20.

Which essential micronutrient plays a clear role in the synthesis, storage and secretion of insulin in the hexameric form as well as in the conformational integrity of insulin?

कौन सा आवश्यक सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व हेक्सामेरिक रूप में इंसुलिन के संश्लेषण, भंडारण और स्राव के साथ-साथ इंसुलिन की गठनात्मक अखंडता में स्पष्ट भूमिका निभाता है?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ✓ Zinc | 1. जिंक |
| 2. Fluoride | 2. फ्लोराइड |
| 3. Selenium | 3. सेलेनियम |
| 4. Phosphorus | 4. फास्फोरस |

Hormone

Secreted by the 2nd largest gland of our body: Pancreas

Released by β cells of Islets of Langer

Also releases glucagon \rightarrow To control blood sugar levels

Gland

Exocrine

Secrete enzymes through ducts
ex: liver, pancreas

Endocrine

Secrete hormone directly into blood
ex: thyroid gland, pineal gland

Ductless gland