



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 32

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1. What is the metric unit of pressure that is equal to 0.986923 atm?

दबाव की मीट्रिक इकाई क्या है जो 0.986923 एटीएम के बराबर है?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Yard | 1. यार्ड |
| 2. Quart | 2. क्वार्ट |
| ✓ 3. Bar | 3. बार |
| 4. Gallon | 4. गैलन |

Metric Unit of Volume

Atmospheric Pressure

$$1 \text{ atm} = 1013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \approx 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 760 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

• Blood Pressure: 120/80 mm of Hg

Measured with Sphygmomanometer

2. During the year 1991-92, the industrial production recorded a _____ growth of _____.

वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान, औद्योगिक उत्पादन में _____ की _____ वृद्धि दर्ज की गई।

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. negative; 1.1 Percent | 1. नकारात्मक; 1.1 प्रतिशत |
| 2. positive; 1.1 Percent | 2. सकारात्मक; 1.1 प्रतिशत |
| 3. negative; 0.9 Percent | 3. नकारात्मक; 0.9 प्रतिशत |
| ✓ 4. positive; 0.6 Percent | 4. सकारात्मक; 0.6 प्रतिशत |

Year of Economic divide

3. Siddheshwar Mahadev Temple located in Bengal reflects the architecture of which dynasty?

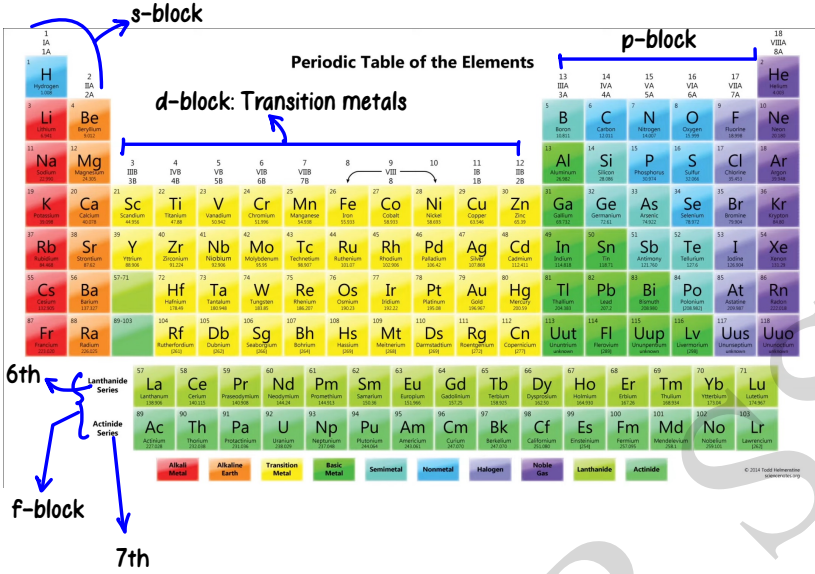
बंगाल में स्थित सिद्धेश्वर महादेव मंदिर किस राजवंश की वास्तुकला को दर्शाता है?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ✓ 1. Pala Dynasty | 1. पाल राजवंश |
| 2. Hussein Shahi Dynasty | 2. हुसैन शाही राजवंश |
| 3. Chalukya Dynasty | 3. चालुक्य राजवंश |
| 4. Shunga Dynasty | 4. शुंग राजवंश |

- Nagara style (North) of architecture by: Guptas
- Dravida style (South) of architecture by: Pallavas
- Vesara style (Central India) of architecture by: Chalukya

4. Which of the following elements is a member of the actinide series?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तत्व एक्टिनाइड श्रेणी का सदस्य है?

- | |
|---------------------------|
| 1. ल्यूटीशियम (Lutetium) |
| ✓ 2. थोरियम (Thorium) |
| 3. मैग्नीशियम (Magnesium) |
| 4. लैन्थेनम (Lanthanum) |



5. Which of the following is considered a capital expense?

निम्नलिखित में से किसे पूंजीगत व्यय माना जाता है?

- ✓ Construction of school buildings
- 2. Payment of salaries
- 3. Subsidies
- 4. Pension

Revenue Expenditure

- 1. विद्यालय भवनों का निर्माण
- 2. वेतन का भुगतान
- 3. सस्सिडी
- 4. पेंशन

Receipt = Expenditure

Balance Budget

Receipt > Expenditure

Surplus Budget

Receipt < Expenditure

Deficit Budget

6. 'The Great Indian Novel' is written by _____, in which he has taken 'Mahabharata' as a framework for his satirical novel.

द ग्रेट इंडियन नॉवेल _____ द्वारा लिखित है, जिसमें उन्होंने अपने व्यंग्य उपन्यास के लिए 'महाभारत' को एक प्रेमचक्र के रूप में लिया है।

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ✓ Sarojini Naidu | 1. सरोजिनी मायडू |
| ✓ Shashi Tharoor | 2. शशि थरूर |
| ✓ Khushwant Singh | 3. खुशवंत सिंह |
| ✓ Kuldeep Nayyar | 4. कुलदीप नैट्यर |

Other books:

- An Era of Darkness
- Why I am a Hindu
- The Paradoxical Prime Minister

Wrote: The Golden Threshold

- 1st Indian women President of Congress
- 1st Indian women Governor of UP
- "Nightangle of India"

Train to Pakistan

• Beyond the lines: An Autobiography

- Without Fear: Life and Trail of Bhagat Singh
- Ek Zindagi Kafi Nahi

7. Who was the first Arjuna Award winner in Kabaddi?

कबड्डी में प्रथम अर्जुन पुरस्कार विजेता कौन थे?

- | |
|---|
| 1. भोलानाथ गुइन (Bholanath Guin) |
| ✓ 2. बीसी रमेश (BC Ramesh) |
| 3. सहानंद महादेव शेट्टी (Sahanand Mahadev Shetty) |
| 4. मंजीत छिल्लर (Manjeet Chhillar) |

- Given to sportsperson
- 2nd major Sports Award
- Started in: 1961

Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award

- Estd: 1991-1992
- 1st: Viswanathan Anand
- 2023: Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty

1st of:

- Archery: Krishna Das
- Cricket: Salim Durani
- Badminton: Meena Shah
- 1st women: Anna Lumsden (Hockey)

Dronacharya Award (given to Coaches)

- Wrestling: Balchandra Bhaskar Bhagwat
- Boxing: Om Prakash Bhardwaj
- Athletics: OM Nambiar

8. In which year did the 44th Amendment remove the right to property from the list of fundamental rights?

In which year did the 44th Amendment remove the right to property from the list of fundamental rights?

- ✓ 1. 1978
2. 1975
3. 1973
4. 1981

Added the term "Cabinet" under Art 352(3)

9. By which Indian Constitutional Amendment Act was the 11th fundamental duty added in the Indian Constitution?

किस भारतीय संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा भारतीय संविधान में 11वां मौलिक कर्तव्य जोड़ा गया?

1. 87th Constitutional Amendment Act
- ✓ 2. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act
3. 85th Constitutional Amendment Act
4. 88th Constitutional Amendment Act

1. 87वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम
- ✓ 2. 86वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम
3. 85वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम
4. 88वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम

86th CA (Changes made) → FR → Art 21A added (Art 21A ← Justiciable ← Art 45)
 → DPSP → Art 45: Early childhood care for 0-6 yrs (State)
 → FD → Art 51A (k): Guardian duty to provide education 6-14 yrs

24th CA added provision: President's assent necessary for any Constitutional Amendment

10. निम्नलिखित नेताओं में से किसने 1940 में कांग्रेस की महिला विंग की स्थापना की थी?

Who among the following leaders founded the women's wing of the Congress in 1940?

1. अरुणा आसफ अली
2. सुचेता कृपलानी
3. सरोजिनी नायडू
4. लक्ष्मी सहगल

1. Aruna Asaf Ali
- ✓ 2. Sucheta Kripalani
3. Sarojini Naidu
4. Lakshmi Sehgal

→ Hoisted Indian National Flag at Gowalika Tank, Bombay

1st Indian women CM of UP

→ Indian National Army

→ Estd by: Mohan Singh/R B Bose

→ Later to: S C Bose

11. When the President of India keeps a bill (except money bill and constitutional amendment bill) pending for an indefinite period, it is called _____.

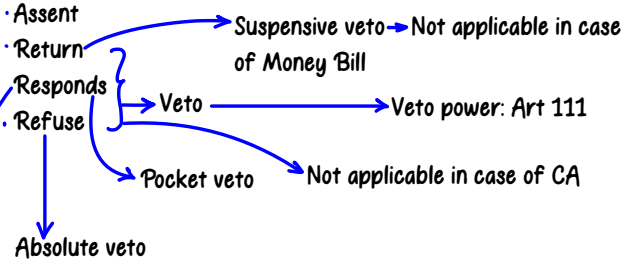
जब भारत के राष्ट्रपति किसी विधेयक (धन विधेयक और संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक को छोड़कर) को अनिश्चित काल के लिए लंबित रखते हैं, तो इसे _____ कहा जाता है।

1. absolute veto of the President
2. amendatory veto of the President
- ✓ 3. pocket veto of the President
4. suspensive veto of the President

1. राष्ट्रपति का पूर्ण वीटो
2. राष्ट्रपति का संशोधनात्मक वीटो
3. राष्ट्रपति का पॉकेट वीटो
4. राष्ट्रपति का निलम्बित वीटो

• A Bill becomes an Act only after the President has given an assent to it

4 options



• Art 110: Defines Money Bill

• Used once by Gyani Zail Singh
 • He exercised Pocket Veto to prevent → In 1986 the Indian Post Office Amendment bill from becoming a law

12. Which of the following mosques/masjids was built during the reign of Lodi dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मस्जिद/मस्जिद का निर्माण दिल्ली सल्तनत के लोदी वंश के शासनकाल के दौरान किया गया था?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Begumpuri mosque, Delhi | 1. बेगमपुरी मस्जिद, दिल्ली |
| 2. Quwwat al-Islam, Delhi | 2. कुव्वत अल-इस्लाम, दिल्ली |
| 3. Lal Masjid, Delhi | 3. लाल मस्जिद, दिल्ली |
| ✓ 4. Moth ki Masjid, Delhi | 4. मोठ की मस्जिद, दिल्ली |

By Lodhi Dynasty



Double dome

13. निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रक्रिया में पोषक तत्व या संपदक जल द्वारा प्रवाहित हो जाते हैं या मृदा की निचली परत में चले जाते हैं?

In which of the following processes nutrients or contaminants are carried away by water or into the lower layers of the soil?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. बजाई | 1. Sowing |
| 2. निशालन | ✓ 2. leaching |
| 3. विरजन | 3. Bleaching |
| 4. जुताई | 4. Plowing |

Results in formation of laterite soil

• Good for growth of cashews

• Also known as Brick soil

• Seen in places where there is heavy rainfall

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam

1. Alluvial Soil

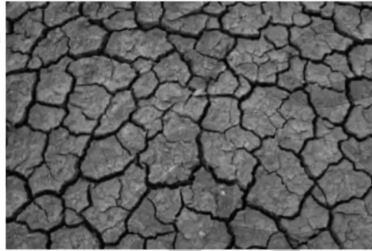
- Covers 40% area of India (In India, most fertile type of soil)
- Found in Northern Plains + Deltas of Peninsular rivers
- Rich in Potash and poor in Phosphorus
- Formed due to sediments deposited by rivers

They are of two types:

1. Khadar: New Alluvium, more fertile
2. Bhargar: Old Alluvium, less fertile

2. Black Soil (15%)

- It is Formed due to eruption of lava
- Found in North Western part of Peninsular Plateau
— Maharashtra, Gujarat
- Also known as Regur
- Clayey in nature
- It is impermeable soil (high water holding capacity)
- It develops cracks when dry and sticky when moist



↓
Self-ploughing characteristics

- Most suitable soil for cotton cultivation

↓
requires 210 frost free days

- They are rich in Iron, lime, Alumina

- Loamy Soil: sand content is more

3. Red Soil (18%)

- Formed by the weathering of the metamorphic rock
- It is red due to presence of Iron Oxide
- Changes colour to yellow on hydration
- It is found in water deficit region: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Piedmont Zone of Western Ghats
- In low rainfall areas

4. Laterite Soil (4.3%)

- It is formed by leaching process (where important minerals such as Silica washes away with the soil)
- Found in regions of high temperature and high rainfall
- It is known as Brick Soil
- Good for Cashew growth and cultivation
- Found in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala

14.

Where are Huka Falls located?

हुका जलप्रपात कहाँ स्थित है?

1. Germany
2. Spain
- ✓ 3. New Zealand
4. Australia

1. जर्मनी
2. स्पेन
3. न्यूजीलैंड
4. ऑस्ट्रेलिया

→ Youth stage

• Erosional landforms

Some Important Waterfalls of India

भारत के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण जलप्रपात :-

Name (नाम)	River (नदी)	State (राज्य)
Kunchikal (Highest waterfall 455 m / १५२५ फीट)	Varahi	Karnataka
Jog / Gersoppa / Mahtma Gandhi / 2nd highest waterfall in India	Sharavati	Karnataka
Shivsamundram	Kaveri	Karnataka
Chulia	Chambal	Rajasthan
• Dhuandhar • Kapildhara	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh
Hundru	Swarnrekha	Jharkhand
Dudh Sagar	Mandvi	Goa

- Highest waterfall in the world: Angel waterfall in Venezuela
- 2nd highest in the world: Niagara Falls (in USA-Canada border)
- Niagara of India: Chitrakote waterfall in Chhattisgarh

15. Gangaur festival, celebrated in central and western India, is associated with which goddess?
गणेश और पश्चिमी भारत में मनाया जाने वाला गणगौर उत्सव, किस देवी से संबंधित है?

1. Goddess Kali
- ✓ 2. Goddess Parvati
3. Goddess Lakshmi
4. Goddess Saraswati

1. देवी काली
- ✓ 2. देवी पार्वती
3. देवी लक्ष्मी
4. देवी सरस्वती

Celebrated in Rajasthan

Other festivals:

- Bundi
- Pushkar Camel Fair
- Baneshwar
- Gogaji

16. In which year was the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) set up?

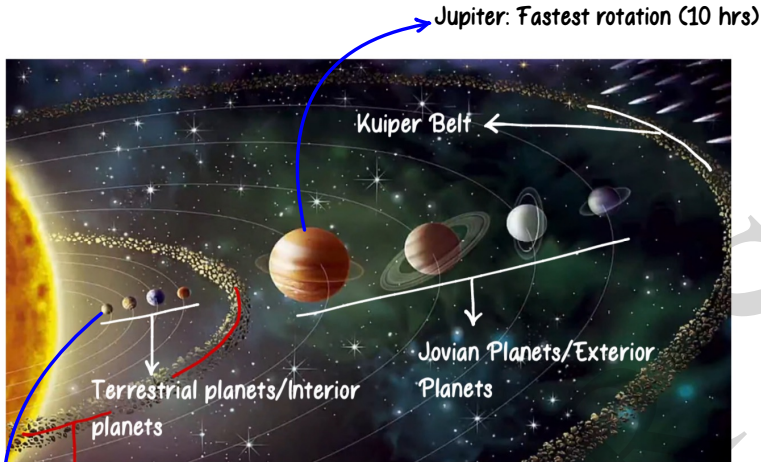
भारतीय सघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (SIDBI) की स्थापना किस वर्ष की गई थी?

1. 1987
2. 1988
3. 1989
- ✓ 4. 1990

17. Terrestrial planets are composed of _____ .

स्थलीय ग्रह _____ से बने होते हैं।

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. metals and air | 1. धातुएं और वायु |
| 2. rocks and metals | 2. चट्टानें और धातुएं |
| 3. metals and gas | 3. धातु एवं गैस |
| 4. rocks and gas | 4. चट्टानें और गैस |



Asteroid Belt: b/w Mars and Jupiter

Mercury: takes 88 days to complete revolution around the sun

Revolution and Rotation periods of the planets:

Planet	P of rotation	P of revolution
Mercury	59 days	88 days
Venus	243 days	255 days
Earth	24 hours	365 days
Mars	24 hours	687 days
Jupiter	10 hours	11.9 years
Saturn	11 hours	29.5 years
Uranus	17 hours	84 years
Neptune	16 hours	165 years

18. Which of the following union territories has the lowest literacy rate according to the 2011 census?

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से किस केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की साक्षरता दर सबसे कम है?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1. दादरा और नगर हवेली |
| 2. Daman and Diu | 2. दमन और दीव |
| 3. Delhi | 3. दिल्ली |
| 4. Lakshadweep | 4. लक्षद्वीप |

19. Which of the following Acts, enacted by the British Parliament, provided for the establishment of a Law Commission for the consolidation and codification of Indian Laws?

ब्रिटिश संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिनियम भारतीय कानूनों के समेकन और संहिताकरण के लिए एक विधि आयोग की स्थापना का प्रावधान करता है?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ✓ Charter Act, 1833 | 1. चार्टर अधिनियम, 1833 |
| 2. Indian Council Act, 1909 | 2. भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1909 |
| 3. Government of India Act, 1919 | 3. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 |
| 4. Charter Act, 1813 | 4. चार्टर अधिनियम, 1813 |

1st chairman (Pre-Independence): T'B Macaulay

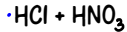
• 1955 (Post Independence Law Commission): M. C. Setalvad

• 22nd Law Commission chairman: Rituraj Awasthi

20. Which of the following is NOT a food preservative?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा खाद्य परिरक्षक नहीं है?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| ✓ 1. Aqua regia | 1. एक्वा रेजिया |
| 2. Sodium nitrite | 2. सोडियम नाइट्राइट |
| 3. Vinegar | 3. सिरका |
| 4. Sodium chloride | 4. सोडियम क्लोराइड |



• 3:1 ratio

Used to dissolve gold

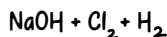
Purity measured in Karat

Malleable

Ductile

• Vinegar (5-8% Acetic Acid) → CH_3COOH

• Chlor Alkali Process



Bases that dissolve in water

NaCl

• Common salt

• Rock salt

• Aqueous form: Brine solution

When electricity is passed through an aqueous solution of Brine, it decomposes to form NaOH