



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 45

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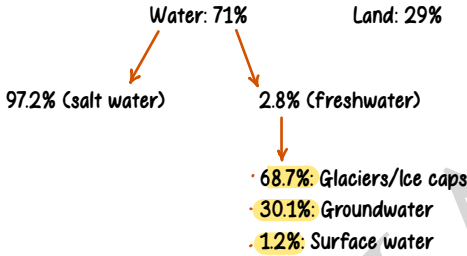
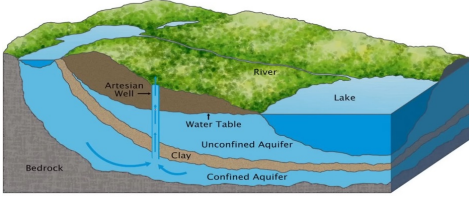


1. _____ are NOT considered surface water.
को सतही जल नहीं माना जाता है।

1. Lakes
2. Aquifers, **groundwater** → Not surface water
3. Rivers
4. Oceans

1. झीलें
2. जलभूतल
3. नदियाँ
4. महासागर

Aquifer → A body of rock and/or sediment that holds groundwater



2. Identify the correct statement about gravity.

- गुरुत्वाकर्षण के बारे में सही कथन पहचानें।
1. The unit of g is the same as that of acceleration.
 2. The unit of g is the same as that of velocity.
 3. The unit of g is the same as that of mass.
 4. The unit of g is the same as that of friction.
1. g की इकाई त्वरण की इकाई के समान है।
 2. g की इकाई वेग की इकाई के समान है।
 3. g की इकाई द्रव्यमान के इकाई के समान है।
 4. g की इकाई घर्षण की इकाई के समान है।

→ 9.8 m/s^2

Numerical of Motion in straight line: The 'UTSAV' Concept

3 equations of motions

1. $v = u + at$

2. $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

3. $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$

→ Horizontal motion

- u = initial velocity
- t = time
- s = distance
- a = acceleration
- v = final velocity

→ $(a = -g)$

Against the gravity

• $v = u - gt$

• $h = ut - \frac{1}{2} gt^2$

• $v^2 - u^2 = -2gh$

Done by Detritivores

3. Which of the following can degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances?

→ Are saprophytes

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अपरद को सरल अकार्बनिक पदार्थों में विघटित कर सकता है?

1. Lichens
 2. Algae
 3. Fungal enzymes
 4. Phytoplankton
1. लाइकेन
 2. शैवाल
 3. फंगल एंजाइम
 4. फाइटोप्लांकटन

→ Rhizopus/Bread mould — Spore formation (Asexual reproduction)

→ Autotrophs

4.

When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called _____.

जब रेत के कण बहुत सूक्ष्म और हल्के होते हैं, तो हवा इसे बहुत लंबी दूरी तक ले जा सकती है। जब ऐसी रेत बड़े क्षेत्रों में जमा हो जाती है, तो इसे _____ कहा जाता है।

1. stacks → **Sea waves**

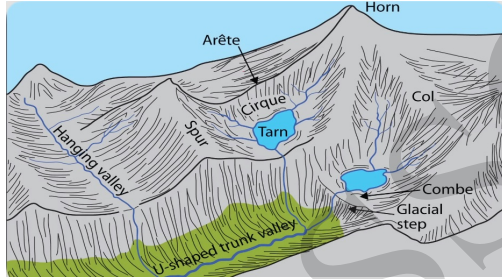
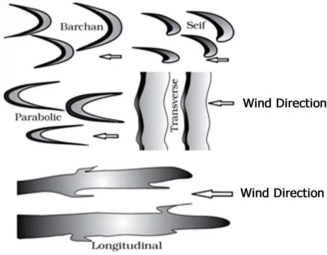
2. loess

3. moraines

4. mushroom

rock, pedestal rock, zeugen, pediplain → **Erosional landforms**

Others: Barchans, seif



Landforms

Erosional

Eg:

• Hanging valley

• Arête

• Horn → **Erosional**

Depositional

Eg:

• Eskar, Drumlin, Moraines

5.

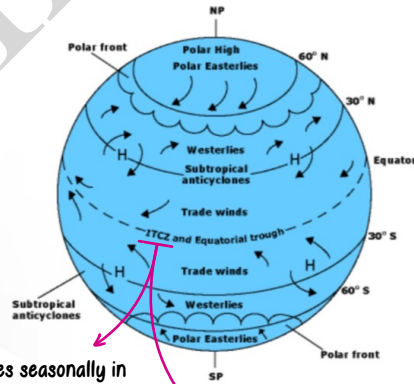
Which of the following sets of statements are correct about Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)?

इंटर ट्रोपिकल कन्वर्जेंस जोन (आईटीसीजेड) के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- a. The ITCZ is a broad trough of low pressure in equatorial latitudes.
- b. This is where the northeast and the southeast trade winds converge.
- c. The ITCZ is the equatorial trough normally positioned about 5°N of the equator and remain there throughout the year.
- d. The ITCZ moves over to the plane of Ganga in Summer.

- a. ITCZ भूमध्यरेखीय अक्षांशों में निम्न दबाव का एक विस्तृत गर्त है।
- b. यहीं पर उत्तर-पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व व्यापारिक हवाएं मिलती हैं।
- c. ITCZ भूमध्यरेखीय ट्रंक है जो सामान्यतः भूमध्य रेखा से लगभग 5°N पर स्थित होता है और पूरे वर्ष वहीं बना रहता है।
- d. आईटीसीजेड गर्मियों में गंगा के तल पर चला जाता है।

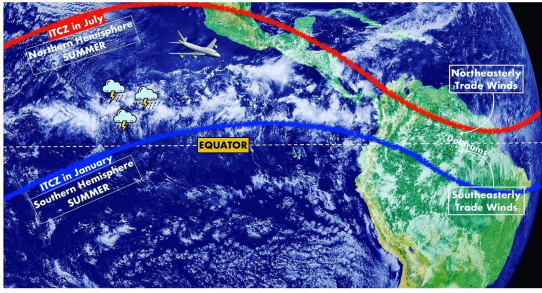
- 1. Only a and c
- 2. a, b and c
- 3. Only b and c
- 4. a, b and d



• The position of ITCZ varies seasonally in response to the Sun's movement; it moves North in the Northern Hemisphere summer and South in Northern Hemisphere winter

• It is responsible for wet and dry seasons in the tropics

It is not a static zone but keeps shifting north and South of the equator. It is a zone where the trade winds of northern and Southern hemisphere come together



6. The drainage system formed when rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, as in the case of Loktak Lake in Manipur, is called _____.

1. radial
2. centripetal
3. dendritic
4. trellis

1. रेडियल
2. केन्द्रप्रियुक्त
3. डेंड्राइटिक
4. जाली

→ Opposite of radial

→ The River flow parallelly and are joined by other small tributaries at 90°

Shown by Amarkantak river

- In Keibul Lamjao National Park
- Famous for state animal → Sanghai deer
- World's only floating NP
- Phumdis is seen here

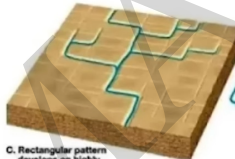
Drainage patterns

Branch of tree

• Mizoram known as: Molassis basin

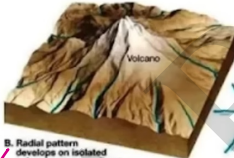


A. Dendritic pattern develops on relatively uniform bedrock

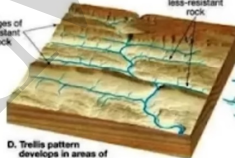


C. Rectangular pattern develops on highly jointed bedrock

Valleys cut in less-resistant rock



B. Radial pattern develops on isolated volcanic cones or domes



D. Trellis pattern develops in areas of alternating weak and resistant bedrock

Central dome/peak

7. The Harshacharita is written in Sanskrit by _____.

हर्षचरित संस्कृत में _____ द्वारा लिखा गया है।

1. Harisena
2. Harshavardhana
3. Banabhata
4. Nagasena

1. हरिसेना
2. हर्षवर्धन
3. बाणभट्ट
4. नागसेन

Other Sanskrit texts

• Ashtadhyayi: by Panini

• Arthashastra: by Chanakya

• Jambavati Kalyanam: by KDR

• Wrote: Prayag Prashasti

• Court poet of Samudragupta

• Also wrote: Kadambari

• Wrote: Ratnavali, Nagananda, Priyadarshika

8. The _____ Five-Year Plan was the first plan to focus on gender issues, women empowerment and the growing inequalities amongst the states and inter-regional disparities.

पंचवर्षीय योजना लैंगिक मुद्दों, महिला सशक्तिकरण और राज्यों के बीच बढ़ती असमानताओं और अंतर-क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाली पहली योजना थी।

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Third | 1. तीसरा |
| ✓ Fifth | 2. पांचवां |
| 3. Sixth | 3. छठा |
| 4. Fourth | 4. चौथा |

5th Five Year Plan → Based on D.P. Dhar Model

Duration: 1974-78

→ During Indira Gandhi

Key focus:

1. Removal of poverty (Garibi Hatao)
 - Target: 4.4%
 - Achieved: 4.8% (a bit successful)
2. Attainment of self reliance
3. Minimum Needs Programme (1974)
 - Basic needs to be provided to all
 - 20 points programme (1975)
4. RRBs were setup (1975)

9. Nauroz is celebrated by which of the following communities in India?

नौरोज भारत में निम्नलिखित में से किस समुदाय द्वारा मनाया जाता है?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| ✓ Parsi | 1. पारसी |
| 2. Jain | 2. जैन |
| 3. Sikh | 3. सिख |
| 4. Buddhist | 4. बौद्ध |

• Started by Balban

• Put to end by Aurangzeb

→ New Year Festival of Parsi community

Also known as Pateti festival

10. After how many days of absence from Parliament without permission will a Member of Parliament be disqualified?

बिना अनुमति के कितने दिनों तक संसद से अनुपस्थित रहने पर कोई संसद सदस्य अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया जाएगा?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ✓ 60 days | 1. 60 दिन |
| 2. 30 days | 2. 30 दिन |
| 3. 50 days | 3. 50 दिन |
| 4. 20 days | 4. 20 दिन |

→ Power given to: Presiding Officer

Days of adjournment and proration not counted

→ 1494: bet Spain and Portugal

Anglo Carnatic Wars

• 1st: 1740-48

• 2nd: 1749-54

• 3rd: 1758-63

→ Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 and won by Britishers

11. French possessions in India were restored after the Battle of Wandiwash by the Treaty of _____ signed in the year 1763 between Britain and France.

ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस के बीच वर्ष 1763 में इस्टाब्लिश की संधि द्वारा वापसी की गई थी।

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Purandar | 1. पुरन्दर |
| ✓ Paris | 2. पेरिस |
| 3. Tordesillas | 3. टोर्डेसिलस |
| 4. Surat | 4. सुरत |

→ 7 years war/War of succession

→ 1665: bet Shivaji and Jai Singh I

→ 1776: bet Britishers and Marathas

→ 1775: bet Raghunath Rao and Britishers

• 1782: Treaty of Salbai after 1st Anglo Maratha War

12. Match the columns.
कॉलम के मूल मिलाए।

Seaport

State

बंदरगाह

राज्य

1. Tuticorin Port
2. Haldia Port
3. Mangalore Port

- a. West Bengal
- b. Tamil Nadu
- c. Karnataka

1. तूतीकोरिन बंदरगाह
2. हल्दिया बंदरगाह
3. मंगलूर बंदरगाह

- a. पश्चिम बंगाल
- b. तमिलनाडु
- c. कर्नाटक

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



Tidal port
Also known as Deendayal Port Trust

- Also, Nhava Sheva Port
- Largest container port

In Zuari river's estuary

Queen of Arabian Sea

Only state to have max. major ports

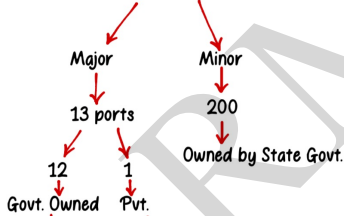
oldest port developed by British in 1870s

Haldia Port (West Bengal)

- Riverine port
- Also known as Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Port

India's deepest landlocked port

Ports of India



Ownership and management by Central Govt.

Ennore (Kamaraj Port)

1st PM of Pakistan

13. In the Interim Government formed on 2 September 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was given the charge of:

2 सितंबर 1946 को गठित अंतरिम सरकार में लियाकत अली खान को प्रभार दिया गया:

1. the External Affairs Ministry
2. the Finance Ministry
3. the Defence Ministry
4. the Home Ministry

Aim: to facilitate this smooth transfer of power from Britishers to India

Head: J L Nehru

1. विदेश मंत्रालय
2. वित्त मंत्रालय
3. रक्षा मंत्रालय
4. गृह मंत्रालय

Sardar Patel

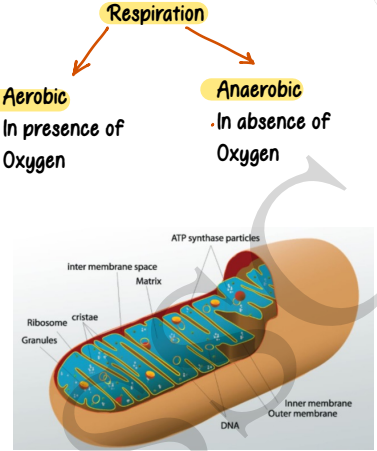
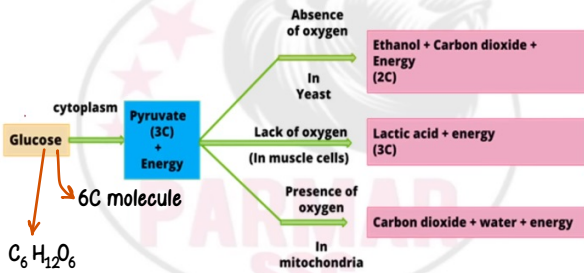
• Food and Agriculture: Rajendra Prasad

14.

Breakdown of pyruvate into lactic acid and energy in lack of oxygen takes place in which of the following?

पाइरूवेट का लैक्टिक एसिड में टूटना और ऑक्सीजन की कमी में ऊर्जा निम्नलिखित में से किसमें होती है?

1. Bacteria
2. Mitochondria
3. Yeast
- ✓ 4. Human muscle cells



15.

If the price elasticity of demand is less than one, then the demand for the goods is said to be _____.

यदि मांग की कीमत लोच एक से कम है, तो वस्तु की मांग _____ कहलाती है।

1. Perfectly inelastic
- ✓ 2. Inelastic
3. Perfectly elastic
4. Unitary-elastic

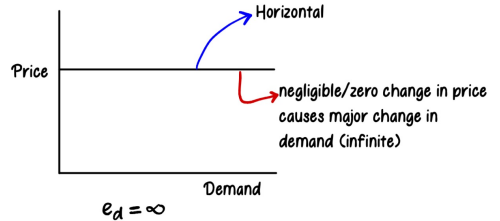
Price Elasticity

Changes in price affect the changes in demand

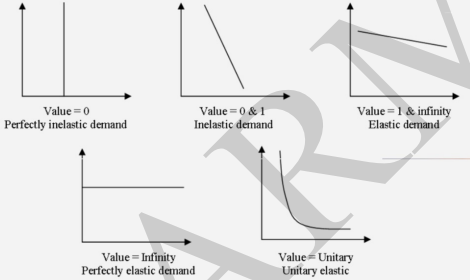
Usually -ve

$$e_d = \frac{\% \text{ change in demand}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$$

Perfectly Elastic Demand

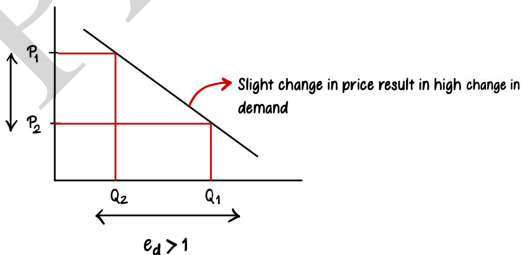


Price Elasticity of Demand

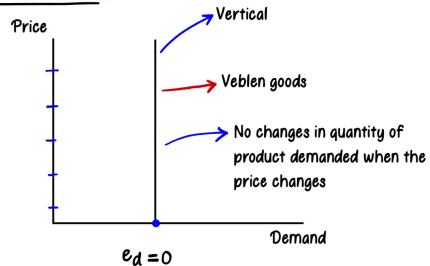


Relatively Elastic Demand

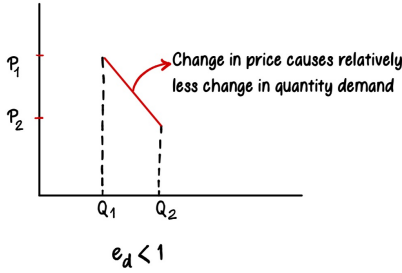
eg. gold



Perfectly Inelastic Demand



• Relatively Inelastic Demand



16.

What is the length of a bacterial cell?

जीवाणु कोशिका की लंबाई कितनी होती है?

- ✓ 1. 3 to 5 μm
2. 0 to 3 μm
3. 1 to 40 μm
4. 30 to 50 μm

→ **Bacterial infections:** TB, UTI, Whooping cough, Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and other STIs

→ Prokaryotic cell

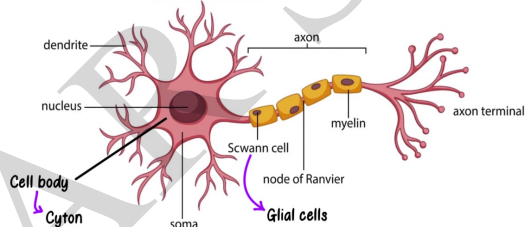
- Virus: 20–200 nm
- Human Cell: 10–30 μm } Size

- **largest cell:** Ostrich egg
- **smallest cell:** Mycoplasma
- **Longest cell in human:** Neurons
- **Smallest cell in humans:** Sperm cell
- **Largest cell in humans:** Ovum

basic unit of nervous system

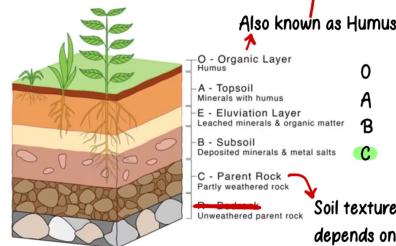
Longest cell in our body

Neuron Anatomy



mostly missing in Indian soil

Soil Horizons



Also known as Humus

O
A
B
C

Soil texture depends on Parent Rock

Weathering is an in situ process

17.

Which of the following factors of soil formation determines the accumulation of the soil?

मृदा निर्माण के निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक मृदा के संचयन को निर्धारित करता है?

1. Fauna
2. Flora
- ✓ 3. Relief
4. Parent rock

Factors for the formation of soil:

1. Parent Rock
2. Climate
3. Time

→ Study of Soil: Pedology

Categories:

1. Alluvial soil: 40%
2. Red soil: 18%
3. Black soil: 15%
4. Laterite soil: 4.3%
5. Desert soil
6. Montane soil
7. Marshy/Peaty soil
8. Alkaline soil

more imp **

18.

Which of the following pair of country – name of grassland is correct?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश-घास के मैदान का नाम सही है?

- I. Argentina – Pampas
- II. Brazil – Steppe

- 1. Neither I nor II
- 2. Only II
- 3. Only I
- 4. Both I and II

Near Ural mountains



19.

By which of the following process can we separate two miscible liquids?

निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रक्रिया द्वारा हम दो मिश्रणीय द्रवों को पृथक कर सकते हैं?

- 1. Crystallisation → To remove impurities from alum
- 2. Sublimation
- 3. Distillation → Used when the difference of boiling point bet the two miscible liquid is >25 K
- 4. Chromatography

Two immiscible liquid → Separating funnel

oil in water

Fractional Distillation

- BP < 25 K
- Eg: Acetone and water

Separation of Components of a Mixture

- Dye from ink → Evaporation
- Different colours from dye → Chromatography → Drug from blood
 Colour → Pigment from natural colour
- Cream from milk → Centrifugation → sublime
- Mixture of salt and ammonium chloride/naphthalene/anthracene → Sublimation (solid to gas)

Which of the following statements is INCORRECT with regard to the Green Revolution?

हरित क्रांति के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन गलत है?

1. It was introduced in areas that were rain-fed.
 2. It was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.
 3. It was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice-growing areas.
 4. It was funded by international agencies.
1. इसे उन क्षेत्रों में पेश किया गया था जो वर्षा आधारित थे।
 2. यह कृषि आधुनिकीकरण का एक सरकारी कार्यक्रम था।
 3. इसका लक्ष्य मुख्य रूप से गेहूँ और चावल उगाते वाले क्षेत्र थे।
 4. इसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया गया था।

PL-480 variety

Negatives

- Ground water level decreased
- Alkalinity of soil increased



42. Match the following Schedules of the Indian Constitution (List-I) with their subject matters (List-II) :

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a. Fourth Schedule | 1. Forms of Oath or Affirmations |
| b. Eleventh Schedule | 2. Languages |
| c. Eighth Schedule | 3. Powers of Panchayats |
| d. Third Schedule | 4. Allocation of Seats in the Council of States |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) a b c d
1 3 2 4
- (B) a b c d
4 3 2 1
- (C) a b c d
2 3 4 1
- (D) a b c d
1 2 4 3

52. Consider the following pairs of scientists and discoveries :

Scientists	Discoveries
(i) Copernicus	: Law of gravitation
(ii) Kepler	: Laws of planetary motion
(iii) Galileo	: Moons of Jupiter
(iv) Newton	: Heliocentric theory

Select the correctly matched pairs using the codes given below.

- (A) (i) and (ii) only
- (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- (C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (D) (ii) and (iii) only

55. Which of the following elements does sugar contain? :

- (i) Carbon
- (ii) Nitrogen
- (iii) Hydrogen
- (iv) Oxygen

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
- (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- (C) (i) and (iii) only
- (D) (i) and (iv) only

SCHEDULES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION	
SCHEDULE	DETAIL
FIRST	The list of states and union territories with territorial demarcations
SECOND	Provisions of the President, Governors of States, Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
THIRD	The Forms of Oaths or Affirmations.
FOURTH	Provisions as to the allocation of seats in the Council of States.
FIFTH	Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
SIXTH	Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
SEVENTH	The Union list, State list and the concurrent list.
EIGHTH	The list of recognized languages.
NINTH	Provisions as to validation of certain Acts & Regulations.
TENTH	Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection.
ELEVENTH	The powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.
TWELTH	The powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities