

50+ Expected GK Questions for SSC CHSL 2021 Upcoming Shifts



1. What is the tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- A. 4 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- B. 3 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- C. 5 Years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- D. 6 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a term of **six years** or until he attains the age of **65 years**, whichever is earlier. He can **resign** anytime or can also be **removed** before the expiry of his term.
- The Election Commission of India is a **permanent** and **independent** body established by the **Constitution** of India. The Election Commission operates under the authority of Constitution per **Article 324** and subsequently enacted **Representation of the People Act**.

2. The concept of fundamental duties in the Constitution of India was taken from:

- A. USSR
- B. USA
- C. Germany
- D. Australia

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile **USSR**.
- Fundamental duties were added to the Indian Constitution on the

recommendations of **Swaran Singh Committee**.

- The Government accepted the recommendations and enacted the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act** in **1976**. This amendment added a new part, namely, **Part IVA** to the Constitution. This part consists of only **one** Article, that is, Article **51A** which specifies a code of **11 fundamental duties**.

3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Federal System?

- A. Written Constitution
- B. Independent judiciary to settle disputes
- C. Single-tier government
- D. Division of powers between the Centre and the States

Ans. C

Sol.

- India has a **written** constitution. The Constitution provides **executive powers** to the **President**, **legislative powers** to the **Parliament**, and **judicial powers** to the **Judiciary**. Indian Judiciary performs its tasks **independently**. **Part XI** of the Indian Constitution specifies the distribution of **legislative, executive, and Judiciary** powers between the **Central Government** and the **States**.
- The Constitution originally provided for a **two-tier system** of government, the **Union Government** and the **State governments**. Later, a **third tier** of federalism was added in the form of **Panchayats** and **Municipalities**. Hence, **Option C** is **not** a feature of Indian federalism.

4. When was the first Constituent Assembly election held in India?

- A. 1947
- B. 1946
- C. 1949
- D. 1948

Ans. B
Sol.

- Under the **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946**, elections were held for the first time for the Constituent Assembly.
- The total strength of the assembly was **389**, out of these, 296 were elected to represent the British India and 93 seats to the princely states.
- The Constituent Assembly, held its first meeting on **December 9th, 1946**.
- **Dr Sachidanand Sinha** was the first President of the Constituent Assembly.

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6. Who among the following was appointed as the first Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- A. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
- B. G V Mavalankar
- C. Vithalbhaji J Patel
- D. V Narahari Rao
- E. None of the Above/More than one of the above

Ans. A
Sol.

- * **Madabhushi Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** was the first deputy speaker of Lok Sabha. He became deputy speaker on 30 May, 1952.
- * The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the vice-presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. In case of the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha and conducts the business in the house.

7. Which article of the Constitution of India provides for reservations of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of People?

- A. Article 325
- B. Article 321
- C. Article 330
- D. Article 335

Ans. C
Sol.

- **Article 330** provides for the reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- **Similarly, Article 332** provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes in the legislative assemblies of every state.
- **Article 330 to 342** make special provisions for safeguarding the interest

of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Anglo-Indians and Backward Classes.

8.If any Fundamental Right of a citizen is breached, then under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, the citizen can directly go to the _____.

- A. President of India
- B. Prime Minister of India
- C. Supreme Court of India
- D. Governor of state

Ans. C

Sol.

If any Fundamental Right of a citizen is breached, then under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, the citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court of India. Article 32 is also called the right of citizens to protect and defend the constitution as it can be used by the citizens to enforce the constitution through the judiciary. It is mentioned in the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

9.The first session of the first Lok Sabha commenced on _____.

- A. 26th January 1950
- B. 15th August 1947
- C. 15th August 1951
- D. 13th May 1952

Ans. D

Sol.

- The First Session of the first Lok Sabha commenced on **13 May 1952**.
- The First Lok Sabha was constituted on **17 April 1952** after India's first general election.
- The 1st Lok Sabha lasted its full tenure of five years and was dissolved on **4 April 1957**.

10.According to the Constitution of India, how many members from the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated to the Lok Sabha by the President?

- A. Five
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Ans. B

Sol.

• As per the Constitution, Lok Sabha can have a maximum of **552 members out of which 530** are to be elected from the states and **20** from the Union Territories.

• **Two members** are nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community.

11.As per the Constitution of India, Panchayats at the intermediate level may NOT be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding:

- A. Thirty lakhs
- B. Forty lakhs
- C. Ten lakhs
- D. Twenty lakhs

Ans. D

Sol.

As per the Constitution of India, Panchayats at the intermediate level may NOT be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakhs.

* The above said clause is mentioned in **Article 243B** of the Indian Constitution.

* The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, made 3 tier system of Panchayati Raj for all states.

* The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, came into effect from **24 April, 1993**.

12. Who decides the admissibility of questions in Lok Sabha?

- A. Speaker
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Deputy Speaker
- D. Vice President

Ans. A

Sol.

- Lok Sabha Speaker decides the admissibility of questions in Lok Sabha.
- If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha feels that the question asked by the member is the misuse of the right to inquire or it affects the procedure of the House or is against the rules of the House, then the speaker can reject such questions.

13. The power to enquire into and decide all doubts and disputes arising out of election of the President is vested in:

- A. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- B. The Prime Minister of India
- C. The Supreme Court
- D. The Election Commission

Ans. C

Sol.

The power to enquire into and decide all doubts and disputes arising out of election of the President is vested in the Supreme Court.

* A dispute application regarding doubts and disputes in Presidential election can be filed by any of Presidential candidates or any 20 or more electors as joint petitioners.

* Petition should be filed within 30 days of declaration of the result.

* If Supreme Court declares election as void, the acts done by President before the SC orders continue to remain in force.

14. Who defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the 1st Battle of Panipat?

- A. Sher Shah
- B. Muhammad Ghori
- C. Babur
- D. Akbar

Ans. C

Sol.

• Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526. The battle took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire and the end of the Delhi Sultanate.

• Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire and the first Emperor of the Mughal dynasty (r. 1526–1530) in the Indian subcontinent. He was a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan through his father and mother, respectively.

15. Who gave the slogans of 'Dilli Chalo' and 'You give me blood and I will give you freedom'?

- A. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- B. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- C. Subhash Chandra Bose
- D. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

Ans. C

Sol.

* Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan 'You give me blood and I will give you freedom'.

* He gave this slogan while addressing members of the Indian National Army in Burma in 1944.

* His other famous slogans are 'Jai Hind', and 'Dilli Chalo'.

16. Which Mauryan ruler became a follower of Buddhism?

- A. Ashoka
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Brihadrath
- D. Chandragupta

Ans. A
Sol.

• According to a contemporary text, the Edicts of Ashoka, **Ashoka** converted to Buddhism after witnessing the mass deaths of the **Kalinga War**, which he had waged out of a desire for conquest and which reportedly directly resulted in more than **100,000 deaths** and **150,000 deportations**.

• As a Buddhist emperor, Ashoka believed that Buddhism is beneficial for all **human beings**, as well as **plants** and **animals**, so he built a number of **stupas**. He also well spread **Buddhism** to neighboring kingdoms.

17. The script 'Gurmukhi' for the Punjabi language was invented by which Sikh guru?

- A. Guru Har Kishan
- B. Guru Ramdas
- C. Guru Har Rai
- D. Guru Angad

Ans. D
Sol.

• **Gurmukhi** (from the mouth of the Guru) script was **invented** in the **mid-16th** century by the **second** Sikh guru

Angad to correct certain inadequacies in the **Lahnda script** so that **sacred literature** might be accurately recorded.

• List of Sikh gurus:-

1 st	Guru Nanak Dev Ji	1469 to
2 nd	Guru Angad Dev Ji	1539 to
3 rd	Guru Amar Das Sahib Ji	1552 to
4 th	Guru Ram Das Sahib Ji	1574 to
5 th	Guru Arjan Dev Ji	1581 to
6 th	Guru Har Gobind Sahib Ji	1606 to
7 th	Guru Har Rai Sahib Ji	1644 to
8 th	Guru Har Krishan Sahib Ji	1661 to
9 th	Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib Ji	1665 to
10 th	Guru Gobind Singh Sahib Ji	1675 to
11 th	Guru Granth Sahib Ji	1708 to

18. Who among the following was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- A. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Hasrat Mohani
- C. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- D. Ashfaqulla Khan

Ans. C
Sol.

• Abdul Ghaffar Khan was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.

• Abdul Ghaffar Khan also known as Badshah Khan and honourably addressed as Fakh-e-Afghan.

• He was a political and spiritual leader known for his nonviolent opposition and lifelong pacifism.

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- Abdul Gaffar Khan was a devout Muslim and an advocate for Hindu–Muslim unity in the Indian subcontinent.
- He was awarded from “Amnesty International Prisoner of Conscience” in 1962 and “Jawaharlal Nehru Award” in 1967.
- He was also awarded from ‘Bharat Ratna’ in 1987.

19. During India’s struggle for independence, who among the following became the President of the All India States People’s Conference in 1939?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. C Rajagopalachari
- C. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- D. Vinoba Bhave

Ans. A
Sol.

- During India’s struggle for independence, Jawaharlal Nehru became the President of the All India States People’s Conference in 1939.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was invited to become the President of the All-India body in 1935.
- He became the President in 1939 and remained so until 1946.
- He was the Prime Minister of India from 1947 to 1964.
- He was awarded from Bharat Ratna in 1955.
- He wrote the book “The Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History” and his autobiography “Toward Freedom”.

20. Which of the following movements was started in the year 1930 by Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Civil Disobedience Movement

- B. Quit India Movement
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Khilafat Movement

Ans. A
Sol.

- The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji on **12th March, 1930** with his famous Dandi March.
- In **August 1942**, Gandhiji started the 'Quit India Movement'.
- The Non-cooperation movement was launched on **5th September, 1920** by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence (Purna Swaraj).

21. Where is the tomb of Sher Shah Suri located?

- A. Chausa
- B. Sasaram
- C. Delhi
- D. Rohtasgarh

Ans. B
Sol.

- **The tomb of Sher Shah Suri is located in Sasaram.**
- It was **designed by the architect Mir Muhammad Aliwal Khan.**
- It is also known as the **second Taj Mahal of India.**

22. Who among the following was known as 'Devanam Piya'?

- A. Kanishka
- B. Amoghavarsha
- C. Ashoka
- D. Kharavela

Ans. C
Sol.

- Devanam Piya was a Pali honorific epithet used by a few Indian monarchs,

but most particularly the Indian Emperor Ashoka in his inscriptions.

- Devanam Piya means "Beloved of the Gods". It is often used by Ashoka in conjunction with the title *Priyadasi*, which means "He who regards others with kindness".

23. Who among the following designed the famous structure of the Gateway of India?

- A. Edward Lutyens
- B. James Miller
- C. George Wittet
- D. Alexander Thompson

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The Gateway of India** was built in the early twentieth century in the city of Mumbai, Maharashtra.

- It was designed by the British architect, **George Wittet**.

- The foundation stone of the Gateway of India was laid down by the then Governor of Bombay on March 31, 1913.

24. During the reign of which of the following kings did Chinese traveler, Xuan Zang visit India?

- A. Harshvardhan
- B. Prabhakar Vardhan
- C. Chandragupta Maurya
- D. Ashoka

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Hieun Tsang** was the Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the reign of **Harshvardhan** with an aim of securing authentic Buddhist scripts.

- **The Kannauj assembly (643 AD)** was held in the honor of Hieun Tsang.

- He stayed in India for about fifteen years and recorded his experience in his book, '**Si-Yu-Ki**'.

25. Lipulekh Pass is in which state of India ?

- A. Assam
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Lipulekh Pass is in Uttarakhand of India.**

- It was the **first Indian border post** to be **opened for trade with China** in 1992.

- It is also **used by pilgrims to Kailas and Manasarovar.**

26. Dachigam National Park is in which state of India?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. West Bengal
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Dachigam National Park is located in Jammu and Kashmir.**

- It **covers an area of 141 km².**

- It is located in **the Zabarwan Range** of the **western Himalayas.**

27. Which of the following rivers flows into the Bay of Bengal?

- A. Krishna
- B. Sutlej
- C. Ravi
- D. Beas

Ans. A

Sol.

- The **Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna,** and **Kaveri** (Cauvery) on the **west** and the **Ganges** (Ganga) and the **Brahmaputra** on the **north**—flow into the Bay of Bengal.

- **Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas,** and **Sutlej** are tributaries of the Indus River. It flows through **China, India,** and **Pakistan** and merges into the **Arabian Sea** near **Karachi, Pakistan.**

28. Most of the atmospheric Ozone is found in which layer of atmosphere?

- A. Thermosphere
- B. Stratosphere
- C. Mesosphere
- D. Troposphere

Ans. B

Sol.

- Most of the **atmospheric ozone** (about **90%**) is found in the **stratosphere,** which begins about **10–16 km** above Earth's surface and extends up to about **50 km** altitude. The stratospheric region with the **highest ozone concentration** is commonly known as the "**ozone layer**".

29. The term 'white revolution' is related with:

- A. crops
- B. fish
- C. milk
- D. egg

Ans. C

Sol.

- The term 'white revolution' is related to **milk.** White Revolution is also known as **Operation Flood.** It was launched

on **13 January 1970.** It was the **world's largest dairy development program.** It transformed India from a **milk-deficient** nation into the world's **largest** milk producer.

- The **Anand Pattern Experiment** at **Amul,** a dairy co-operative, was the engine behind the success of the program. **Verghese Kurien,** the chairman and founder of Amul, was named the **Chairman** of National Dairy Development Board (**NDDB**) by the then Prime Minister of India **Lal Bahadur Shastri.**

30. Slate is a type of _____ rock.

- A. Igneous
- B. Volcanic
- C. Metamorphic
- D. Sedimentary

Ans. C

Sol.

- Slate is a type of Metamorphic rock.
- Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism.
- Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of mineral or organic particles at the Earth's surface.

31. In which of the following states, is the Nizam Sagar Dam situated?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Telangana
- C. West Bengal
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

• Nizam Sagar Dam is situated in **Telangana**, India. It is constructed across the **Manjira River**, a tributary of the **Godavari River**. It is the **oldest** dam in the state of Telangana. It is named after the Nizam of Hyderabad.

32. Velds are grasslands of :

- A. America
- B. Africa
- C. Asia
- D. Australia

Ans. B

Sol.

- Velds are grasslands of Africa.
- They are the flat area covered in grass or low scrub.
- The climate of the veld is highly variable.

33. Which one of the following is a Japanese word that means 'harbor wave'?

- A. Gneiss
- B. Jishin
- C. Tide
- D. Tsunami

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Tsunami means "harbor wave" in Japanese.**

- In the past, tsunamis were sometimes called "tidal waves".
- Tsunamis are giant waves or rapid rises in sea level.
- The main cause of tsunamis are earthquakes that trigger sharp movements of the seafloor.
- In some cases, landslides can also cause tsunamis.

34. Which of the following is commonly used in preparing custard powder?

- A. Raagi
- B. Maize
- C. Wheat
- D. Rice

Ans. B

Sol.

Maize is commonly used in preparing custard powder. Maize is the most widely distributed crops of the world. It is cultivated in tropics, sub-tropics and temperate regions upto 50° and from sea level to 4000 m. Maize is an important cereal in many developed and developing countries of the world. It is widely used for animal feed and industrial raw material in the developed countries where as the developing countries use it in general for feed.

35. What is the national game of Bangladesh?

- A. Cricket
- B. Kabaddi
- C. Football
- D. Hockey

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Kabaddi** is the national sport of Bangladesh.

• **Cricket and Football** are also considered as the most popular sports in **Bangladesh**.

• The sport (Kabaddi) was included in the Asian Games in **1990**.

• The Bangladeshi team also won the **bronze medal** for Kabaddi at the **2006** and **2010 Asian Games**.

36. Which of the following viruses is responsible for causing influenza?

- A. Varicella virus
- B. Rubella virus
- C. Myxovirus
- D. Poliovirus

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Myxovirus** is any group of **medium-sized, RNA-containing viruses** having a **helical** envelope, infectious to **humans** and other **animals**, and a cause of **influenza**.

- **Influenza** is a viral infection that attacks the **respiratory system** — **nose, throat, and lungs**. **Three** of the **four** types of influenza viruses affect humans **Type A, Type B, and Type C**. **Type D** has not been known to infect humans but is believed to have the potential to do so.

37. The inner walls of small intestine have thousands of finger-like outgrowths. These are called:

- A. Benign
- B. Myomas
- C. Lumps
- D. Villi

Ans. D

Sol.

- The inner walls of small intestine have thousands of finger-like outgrowths. These are called Villi.

- Each villus is approximately 0.5–1.6 mm in length in humans.

- It has many microvillus projecting from the **entrecotes** of its epithelium which collectively form the striated or brush border.

- Intestinal villi are small, finger-like projections that extend into the lumen of the small intestine.

- The tiny projections on the inner surface of the small intestine which help in absorbing the digested food are called villi.

- Functions of Villi :-

- 1) Increase the surface area of the small intestinal wall for absorption of the digested food.

- 2) These projections absorb the protein molecules and help in the transfer of the proteins to all cells and tissues.

- 3) Many blood vessels are present within these villi that help in the absorption of digested food and carry it to the bloodstream.

38. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin K

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Vitamin C is a water-soluble vitamin.**

- **Vitamin B** is also a **water-soluble vitamin.**

- **Water-soluble vitamins** are carried to the body's tissues but are not stored in the body.

39. Animals of which phylum have jointed legs?

- A. Echinodermata
- B. Mollusca
- C. Nematoda
- D. Arthropoda

Ans. D

Sol.

- Arthropoda phylum has jointed legs.
- Some common characteristics of Arthropods are:
 1. Exoskeleton
 2. Segmented bodies
 3. Jointed appendages

40. Which of the following hormones is known to be helpful in coping with stress?

- A. Serotonin
- B. Testosterone
- C. Calcitonin
- D. Melatonin

Ans. A

Sol.

- Serotonin is the key hormone that stabilizes our mood, feelings of well-being, and happiness.
- Serotonin enables brain cells and other nervous system cells to communicate with each other.
- Serotonin also helps with sleeping, eating, and digestion. It also helps reduce depression, regulate anxiety, and maintain bone health.

41. BCG vaccination should be given up to the age of _____.

- A. 2-3 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 1 months

Ans. C

Sol.

- Neonates should receive the BCG vaccine before they leave the hospital, or as soon as possible following discharge from hospital.
- If the baby or child missed vaccination at birth, they can be vaccinated

anytime **up to five years of age**. If older than six months of age, a pre-vaccine Mantoux test is required to detect if the baby or child is already infected with TB.

42. Which of the following gases is referred to as 'laughing gas'?

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Carbon monoxide
- C. Nitrous Oxide
- D. Sulfur dioxide

Ans. C

Sol.

- Nitrous Oxide is referred to as 'laughing gas'.
- Nitrous oxide is a chemical compound, an oxide of nitrogen with the formula N_2O .
- At room temperature, it is a colourless non-flammable gas.
- Joseph Priestley was the first to identify nitrous oxide in the year 1772.
- Uses of Nitrous Oxide :-
 - 1) It is used rocket motor as an oxidizer.
 - 2) It is used as a food additive as an aerosol spray propellant.
 - 3) It is used as a flavouring ingredient.
 - 4) It is used in car racing as a fuel additive.
 - 5) It is used in dentistry It is used to manufacture chemicals

43. What is the formula for butane gas?

- A. C_5H_{10}
- B. C_4H_{10}
- C. C_4H_6
- D. C_4H_8

Ans. B

Sol.

- C_4H_{10} is the formula of butane gas.

- It is a highly flammable, colorless and easily liquefied gas.
- It is also called n-butane or regular butane.

44.If the equilibrium constants for the systems $H_2 + I_2 \rightleftharpoons 2HI$ and $2HI \rightleftharpoons H_2 + I_2$ are K_1 and K_2 respectively, the relationship between K_1 and K_2 is :

- A. $K_1=K_2$
B. $K_1= 2K_2$
C. $K_1=\frac{K_2}{2}$
D. $K_1=\frac{1}{K_2}$

Ans. D

Sol. Chemical equilibrium is the state in which both reactants and products are present in concentrations which have no further tendency to change with time. Usually, this state results when the forward reaction proceeds at the same rate as the reverse reaction.

45.The function of skimming tank in sewage treatment is to remove-

- A. oil and fatty substances
B. suspended solids
C. gritty substances
D. inorganic substances

Ans. A

Sol. The skimming zone is found at the surface of the tank. Solids and greases that have a specific gravity of less than 1.0 will float to the surface of the clarifier.

46.Which of the following characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz)?

- A. Loudness of the sound
B. Intensity of the sound
C. Wavelength of the sound
D. Frequency of the sound

Ans. D

Sol.

- "**Frequency of the sound**" is a characteristic of sound is measured in **hertz**.
- **Sound wave** can be described by five characteristics:
 - o **Wavelength, Amplitude, Time-Period, Frequency and Velocity or Speed.**
 - Wavelength is measure in **metre** in S.I. Unit.
 - **Amplitude** is measure in **meter**, sometimes it also measure in centimeters.
 - The SI unit of **Time-period** is **second**.
 - The SI unit of **Frequency** is **hertz** and velocity or Speed is measure in **metres per second**.
 - **Anemometers** is an instrument to measure wind speed and wind pressure.

47.1 Micron is equal to _____.

- A. 10^{-9} m
B. 10^{-12} m
C. 10^{-6} m
D. 10^{-15} m

Ans. C

Sol.

- The micrometre is an SI derived unit of length equal to **1×10^{-6} of a meter**.
- A "micron" is an abbreviated term for "micrometre".
- On average, the human eye cannot see particles that are smaller than 50 to 60 microns.

48. What is the SI unit of pressure?

- A. Ohm
- B. Pascal
- C. Volt
- D. Ampere

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Pascal is the SI unit of pressure.**
- The unit is named after **Blaise Pascal**.
- It is defined as one newton per square metre.

49. Binomial Nomenclature was founded by _____.

- A. Charles Darwin
- B. Robert Brown
- C. Linnaeus
- D. Lamarck

Ans. C

Sol.

- Binomial nomenclature, introduced by Linnaeus, is the method of naming an organism with the genus name first and species name later.

50. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) is located in _____.

- A. Bengaluru
- B. Puducherry
- C. Kolkata
- D. Indore

Ans. A

Sol.

The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) is located in **Bengaluru**. The institute operates autonomously under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

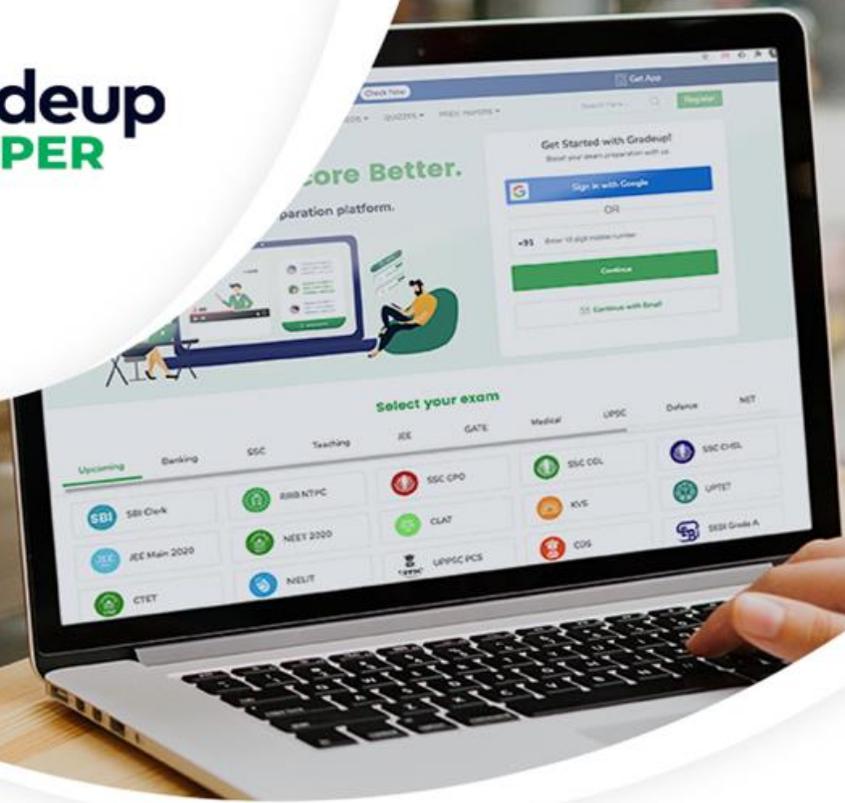
51. Who discovered benzene?

- A. Hal Anger
- B. Michael Faraday
- C. Bruce Ames
- D. Nicolas Appert

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Benzene** is an organic chemical compound with the chemical formula C_6H_6 .
- It is a natural constituent of crude oil and is one of the elementary petrochemicals.
- Benzene was first **discovered by the English scientist Michael Faraday** in 1825 in illuminating gas.



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