

SSC MTS 2022 100+ GA & GK Expected Questions (English PDF)

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1. Which tissue is responsible for the flexibility in plants?

- A. Meristematic
- B. Sclerenchyma
- C. Parenchyma
- D. Collenchyma

Ans. D

Sol.

- Collenchyma is responsible for the flexibility in plants.
- It supports tissue of living elongated cells with irregular cell walls.
- It is a supporting tissue composed of more or less elongated living cells with unevenly thickened, nonlignified primary walls.
- Parenchyma is a type of tissue that consists of cells that carry out an essential function.
- Sclerenchyma is the tissue that makes the plant hard & stiff and is a type of permanent tissue found in plants.
- Meristematic tissue is growth tissue and the location of most cell division.

2. Cinnabar is the ore of which of the following metals?

- A. Gold
- B. Mercury
- C. Platinum
- D. Gallium

Ans. B

Sol.

- Cinnabar is the principal ore of **mercury**.
- It has a bright red color.
- It usually forms in rocks surrounding geologically recent volcanic activity.
- Mercury is a chemical element with the symbol Hg and atomic number 80.
- It is commonly known as quicksilver.

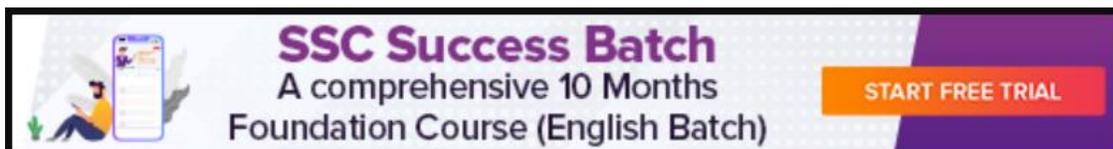
3. In the symbol for the electric cell, the thicker, shorter line represents the:

- A. Positive terminal
- B. Ring terminal
- C. Negative terminal
- D. Neutral terminal

Ans. C

Sol.

* **In the symbol for the electric cell, the thicker, shorter line represents the negative terminal.**



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- * In symbol for cell, positive terminal is long line and negative terminal is short line.
- * Hence, option C is the correct answer.

4. Which acid does vinegar contain?

- A. Tartaric acid
- B. Nitric acid
- C. Acetic acid
- D. Citric acid

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Vinegar contains Acetic acid.**
- It is a **combination of acetic acid and water made by a two-step fermentation process.**
- **Acetic acid** is the **second simplest carboxylic acid** and It is an **important chemical reagent and industrial chemical.**
- **Nitric acid** is **one of the most widely used digestion reagents** and the **most widely used primary oxidant for the decomposition of organic matter.**
- **Citric acid** is a **weak acid that is found naturally in all citrus fruits** and It is the **most widely used acid in the food industry.**
- **Tartaric acid** is widely used as an **acidulant in carbonated drinks, effervescent tablets, gelatin desserts and fruit jellies.**

5. For immunity against which of the following diseases is BCG vaccine given?

- A. Asthma
- B. Chickenpox
- C. Polio
- D. Tuberculosis

Ans. D

Sol.

- **BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin)** is a vaccine for tuberculosis (TB) disease.
- It is named after its inventors Albert Calmette and Camille Guerin.
- The vaccine was developed over a period of 13 years, from 1908 to 1921.
- BCG vaccine provides immunity or protection against tuberculosis (TB).

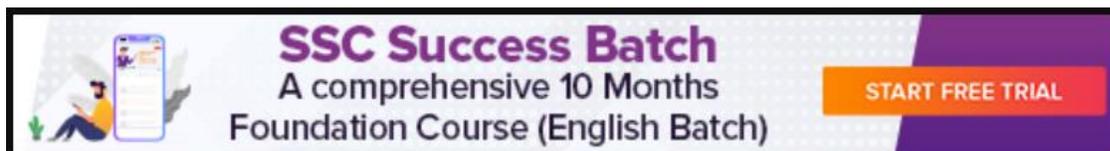
6. Which of the following is NOT a noble gas?

- A. Neon
- B. Krypton
- C. Argon
- D. Oxygen

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Oxygen** is not a noble gas.
- Noble gases are a group of chemical elements with similar properties.



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- They are commonly called Group 18.
- The six naturally occurring noble gases are helium (He), neon (Ne), argon (Ar), krypton (Kr), xenon (Xe), and the radioactive radon (Rn).

7. People who wear bifocal lenses have _____.

- A. Hypermetropia
- B. Myopia
- C. Presbyopia
- D. Cataract

Ans. C

Sol.

- **People who wear bifocal lenses have Presbyopia.**
- It is **an age-related condition where the eye's lens doesn't change shape as easily as it once did.**
- It is the **gradual loss of your eye's ability to focus on nearby objects.**
- **Myopia** is a **common vision condition in which you can see objects near to you clearly, but objects farther away are blurry.**
- **Hypermetropia** is a **common eye condition where nearby objects appear blurred, but your vision is clearer when looking at things further away.**
- **A cataract** is a **clouding of the normally clear lens of the eye.**

8. Herbivores form the _____ trophic level in a food chain.

- A. Third
- B. Second
- C. First
- D. Fourth

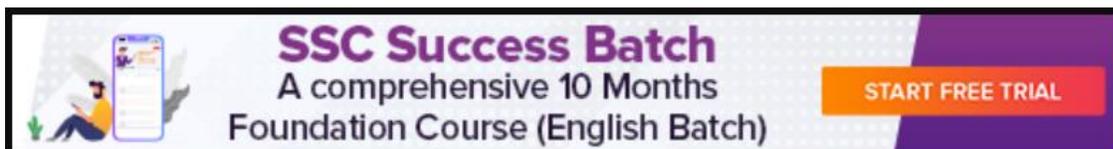
Ans. B

Sol.

- **Herbivores form the second trophic level in a food chain.**
- They are **animals whose primary food source is plant-based** and are a **major part of the food web.**
- **The food chain** is a **linear network of links in a food web starting from producer organisms.**
- They are **often used in ecological modelling** and are very **important for the survival of most species.**
- **Primary Producers** form the **first trophic level in a food chain.**
- **Carnivores** forms the **third trophic level in a food chain.**
- **Apex predators** form the **fourth trophic level in a food chain.**

9. Which of the following body parts is directly affected by the disease called 'trachoma'?

- A. Eyes
- B. Teeth
- C. Lungs



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D. Liver

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The eyes are directly affected by the disease called 'trachoma'.**
- **Trachoma** is caused by **infection with the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis.**
- It is **responsible for the blindness or visual impairment of about 1.9 million people.**
- It is the **world's leading cause of preventable blindness of infectious origin.**
- It is a **preventable disease that results from poor hygiene and sanitation.**
- **The liver is both the heaviest internal organ and the largest gland in the human body.**

10. The colour of the clear sky is blue due to the phenomenon of:

- A. Dispersion of light
- B. Reflection of light
- C. Scattering of light
- D. Refraction of light

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The colour of the clear sky is blue due to the phenomenon of scattering of light.**
- **Scattering of light** is the **phenomenon by which a beam of light is redirected in many different directions when it interacts with a particle of matter.**
- **Dispersion of light** is the **phenomenon of splitting of white light into its constituent colours.**
- **Reflection of Light** occurs when a **ray of light approaches a smooth surface and bounces back.**
- **Refraction** is the **phenomenon that takes place due to the bending of light when it travels from medium to another.**

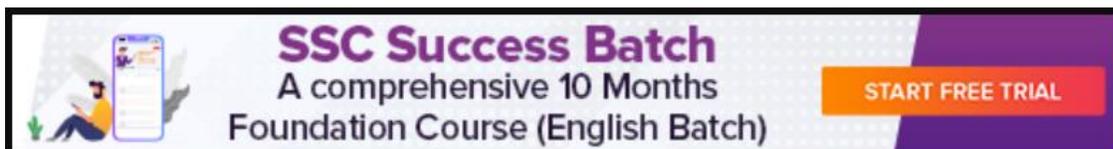
11. Which law explains about the tides due to the moon and the sun?

- A. Law of gravitation
- B. Law of reflection
- C. Law of inertia
- D. Law of refraction

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Law of gravitation (Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation)** explains about the tides due to the moon and the sun.
- Gravity is one major force that creates tides.
- In **1687**, Sir Isaac Newton explained that ocean tides result from the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon on the oceans of the earth.



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12. Which one of the following is the primary component of natural gas?

- A. Helium
- B. Carbon Dioxide
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Methane

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Methane is the primary component of natural gas.**
- It is also a **greenhouse gas** and its **presence in the atmosphere affects the earth's temperature and climate system.**
- **Nitrogen** was **first discovered** and **isolated by Scottish physician Daniel Rutherford in 1772.**
- It is an **essential element for life** and is the **fourth most abundant element in the living biomass.**
- **Carbon dioxide** is a **colourless** and **non-flammable gas at normal temperature and pressure.**
- **Helium** is the **second lightest** and **second most abundant element in the observable universe.**

13. In which of the phylum do the Proboscis gland present for excretion?

- A. Arthropoda
- B. Porifera
- C. Mollusca
- D. Hemichordata

Ans. D

Sol.

- Proboscis gland for excretion is present in the phylum hemichordate.
- Hemichordata is a phylum of marine deuterostome animals, generally considered the sister group of the echinoderms.
- Mollusca is the largest marine phylum and the second-largest phylum of invertebrate animals.
- Porifera are the lowest multicellular animals belonging to the kingdom Animalia.
- Arthropods are invertebrate animals having an exoskeleton, a segmented body and paired jointed appendages.

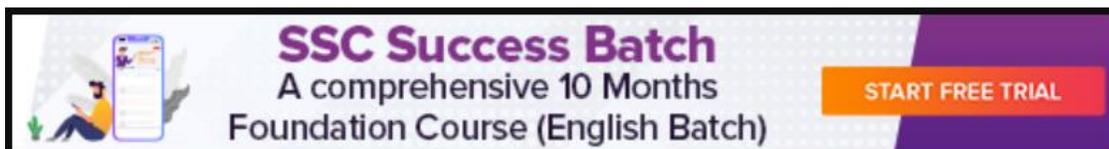
14. The mineral Carnotite is an important source of:

- A. Copper
- B. Zinc
- C. Uranium
- D. Iron

Ans. C

Sol.

- Carnotite is an ore of **uranium.**



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- It is a potassium uranium vanadate radioactive mineral.
- It is a bright greenish-yellow mineral.
- It occurs typically as crusts and flakes in sandstones.
- Carnotite is reported in Congo (Kinshasa), Morocco, Australia (Radium Hill) and Kazakhstan.
- The mineral was first described in 1899 by French scientists M. M. C. Freidel and E. Cumenge.

15. Which of the following vitamins is also called 'cyanocobalamin'?

- A. Vitamin B-1
- B. Vitamin B-6
- C. Vitamin B-12
- D. Vitamin B-3

Ans. C

Sol.

- Cyanocobalamin is a man-made form of **vitamin B12**.
- Vitamin B12 is required for the function and development of many parts of the body, including the brain, nerves, and blood cells.
- It is found in foods such as meat, fish, and dairy.

16. The SI unit for frequency is _____.

- A. ohm
- B. hertz
- C. volt
- D. joule

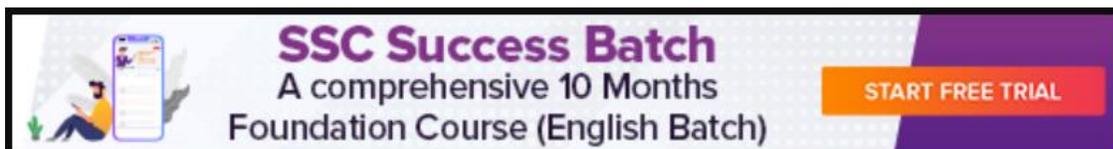
Ans. B

Sol.

- **The SI unit for frequency is hertz.**
- **Frequency** is the **number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time.**
- It describes the **number of waves that pass a fixed place in a given amount of time.**
- **Ohm** is the **SI derived unit used to measure the electrical resistance of a material or an electrical device.**
- The **volt** is the **derived unit for electric potential, electric potential difference and electromotive force.**
- The **joule** is the **SI unit of energy in electronics and general scientific applications.**

17. Which of the following acids is released by the gastric glands present in the stomach?

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Nitric acid
- C. Citric acid



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D. Hydrochloric acid

Ans. D

Sol.

- Hydrochloric acid is released by the gastric glands present in the stomach.
- It is secreted by the gastric glands of human beings that help in the digestion of food.
- It is a colourless solution with a distinctively pungent smell.
- Citric acid is a weak acid that is found naturally in all citrus fruits.
- Nitric acid is a colourless liquid with yellow or red fumes with an acrid odour.
- Acetic acid is the second simplest carboxylic acid with the formula CH_3COOH .

18. In 1818, the Holkar Dynasty signed the Treaty of Mandsaur with the _____.

- A. Danish
- B. Dutch
- C. British
- D. French

Ans. C

Sol.

* **The Treaty of Mandsaur** was signed between **Holkar Dynasty and British on 6 January 1818.**

* The Battle of Mahidpur was fought during the Third Anglo-Maratha War between the Holkar dynasty and the British East India Company at Mahidpur on 21 December 1817.

* The Holkar dynasty was a Maratha clan of Dhangar origin in India.

* The Holkars were generals under Peshwa Baji Rao I.

* The dynasty was founded with Malhar Rao.

19. Who among the following founded the 'Servants of India Society'?

- A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Gopinath Bordoloi
- D. Ramabai Ranade

Ans. A

Sol.

* **The Servants of India Society was formed by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.**

* It was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905.

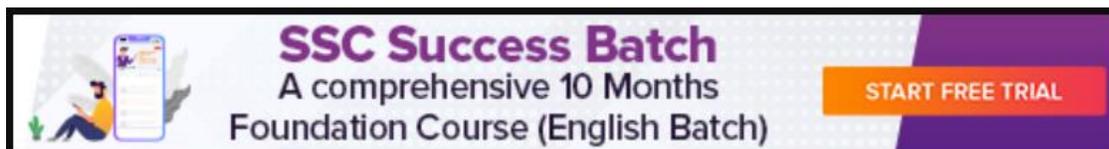
* In 1905, Gopal Krishna Gokhale was elected as the president of the Indian National Congress.

* In 1899, he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council.

* He is considered as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi.

20. Which metal did the Harappans get from the present-day Rajasthan?

- A. Iron



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- B. Aluminium
- C. Copper
- D. Calcium

Ans. C

Sol.

- Copper metal did the Harappans get from the present-day Rajasthan.
- It is a soft, malleable, and ductile metal with very high thermal and electrical conductivity.
- It is an essential trace mineral that occurs in all body tissues.
- Aluminium is the most abundant metal in the Earth's crust but is rarely found uncombined in nature.
- Iron is an essential element for all forms of life and is non-toxic.
- Calcium is one of the most important minerals for the human body & It is a major structural element in bones and teeth.

21. Who among the following was a freedom fighter, based on whose design the present Indian National Flag is designed?

- A. Tanguturi Prakasam
- B. Pingali Venkaiah
- C. Badal Gupta
- D. Tirot Sing

Ans. B

Sol.

- * The Indian Flag (tricolor) was designed by **Pingali Venkayya**.
- * It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947.
- * It became the official flag of the Dominion of India on 15 August 1947.

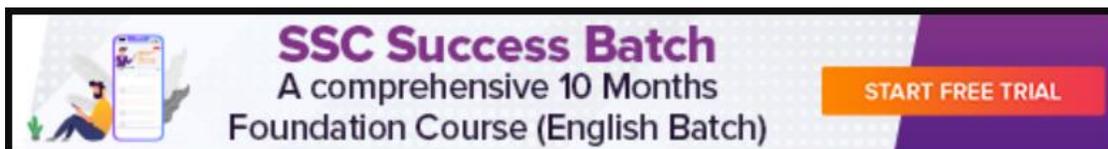
22. Who was the first Governor-General of British India from 1773 to 1785?

- A. Sir John Shore
- B. Warren Hastings
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. Lord Wellesley
- E. Villiam Bantik

Ans. B

Sol.

- * **Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of British India from 1773 to 1785.**
- * He became the Governor of Bengal in 1772 and first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773, through the Regulating Act of 1773.
- * He established India's first Supreme Court in Calcutta.
- * He founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784.



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23. Who spearheaded the Revolt of 1857 rebellion in Bihar?

- A. Taty Tope
- B. Nana Sahib
- C. Kunwar Singh
- D. Bakht Khan

Ans. C

Sol.

- * **Kunwar Singh** led the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar.
- * The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company.
- * Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt in Lucknow
- * The revolt was led by Nana Saheb in Kanpur.

24. In honour of which saint did Akbar build Fatehpur Sikri?

- A. Sheikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
- B. Sheikh Nizam Ullah
- C. Khwaja Pir Mohammad
- D. Sheikh Salim Chisti
- E. None of the above

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Akbar builds Fatehpur Sikri in honour of Sheikh Salim Chisti.**
- **Shaikh Salim Chishti is one of the most revered Sufi saints of the Mughal period in India.**
- **Fatehpur Sikri was the short-lived capital of the Mughal empire from 1571 to 1585.**
- It was **awarded the status of UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.**
- **Sheikh Nizam Ullah** is considered the **most well-known Marathi Muslim poet.**
- **Akbar was one of the greatest emperors in the Mughal empire.**

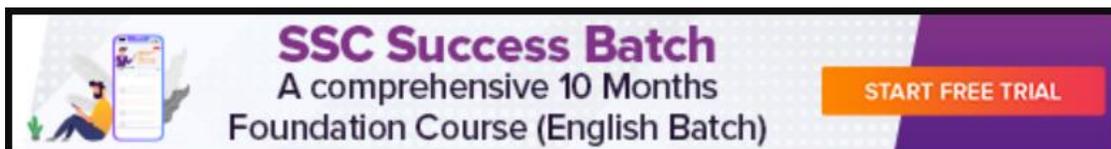
25. At which of the following places did C. Rajagopalachari break the salt law in the year 1930?

- A. Vedaranyam
- B. Tiruchi
- C. Tirupati
- D. Madurai

Ans. A

Sol.

- C. Rajagopalachari break the salt law at **Vedaranyam** in the year **1930**.
- C. Rajagopalachari began his march from Tiruchi on April 13 and reached Vedaranyam on April 28, 1930.



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- Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India (first Indian-born governor-general).
- Vedaranyam is a town in Nagapattinam district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

26. Who among the following Sikh spiritual gurus is said to have assisted Khusro, the rebellious son of Jahangir?

- A. Guru Angad Dev
- B. Guru Ramdas
- C. Guru Amar Das
- D. Guru Arjun Dev

Ans. D

Sol.

- It is said that **Guru Arjun Dev** (the fifth Guru of the Sikhs) assisted the rebellious prince Khusrau with wealth and blessings.
- He was arrested under the orders of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir and executed in 1606 CE.
- He is credited with compiling the Adi Granth.
- He completed the construction of Amritsar and founded the cities of Taran and Kartarpur.

27. Which of the following regions was annexed by the British East India Company through the Treaty of Yandabo (1826)?

- A. Assam
- B. Kashmir
- C. Odisha
- D. Ladakh

Ans. A

Sol.

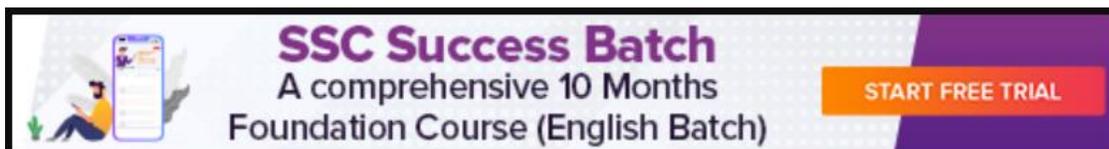
- **Assam** was annexed with British ruled India after the **Treaty of Yandabo**.
- It was the peace treaty that resulted at the end of the First Anglo Burmese War.
- The Treaty was signed on **24 February 1826 after two years of the war between British and Burmese**.
- According to this treaty, **Assam, Manipur, Arakan, Taninthai were ceded to British**.

28. Which Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- A. 86th Amendment Act, 2002
- B. 71st Amendment Act, 1992
- C. 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
- D. 92nd Amendment Act, 2003

Ans. C

Sol.



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* **The 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 gave the constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

* The 73rd Amendment envisages the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayat Raj System to perform functions and powers entrusted to it by the State Legislatures.

* The amendment provides for a three tier Panchayat Raj System at the village, intermediate and district levels.

* This amendment inserted a new part IX into the Constitution.

29. What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution of India for appointment as Governor of a State?

- A. 35 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 30 years
- E. 40 years

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The minimum age prescribed by the Constitution of India for appointment as Governor of a State is 35 years.**

• **The governors of the states of India have similar powers and functions at the state level as those of the president of India at the central level.**

• **He acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies with the chief ministers of the states.**

• **The governor of a state is appointed by the president of India.**

• **The primary function of the governor is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law.**

30. Which of the following posts is a constitutional post under Article 76 of the Constitution of India?

- A. Additional Solicitor General
- B. Solicitor General of India
- C. Additional Standing Counsels
- D. Attorney-General for India

Ans. D

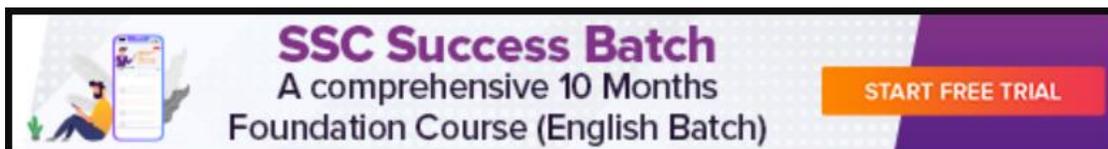
Sol.

• **Attorney-General for India is a constitutional post under Article 76 of the Constitution of India.**

• **He is the Indian government's chief legal advisor and is its principal Advocate before the Supreme Court of India.**

• **He is appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Union Cabinet under Article 76(1) of the Constitution.**

• **The Solicitor General of India is subordinate to the Attorney General for India.**



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- They are the **second law officer in the country** and are **assisted by Additional Solicitors General for India**.
- The **standing counsel** is a **lawyer who is appointed for representing a client**.

31. The Speaker of the House of the People may submit his resignation to the:

- A. Deputy Speaker of the House of the People
- B. President
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Vice-President

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The Speaker of the House of the People may submit his resignation to the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.**
- He is the **presiding officer and the highest authority of the Lok Sabha**.
- The **Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha** is the **second-highest-ranking legislative officer of the Lok Sabha**.
- The **Lower house of the People** was **duly constituted for the first time on 17 April 1952**.
- The **president** is the **nominal head of the executive** and the **commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces**.
- The **Vice President of the Republic of India** is the **deputy head of the state of India**.

32. The Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 at:

- A. Calcutta
- B. Bombay
- C. Delhi
- D. Lucknow

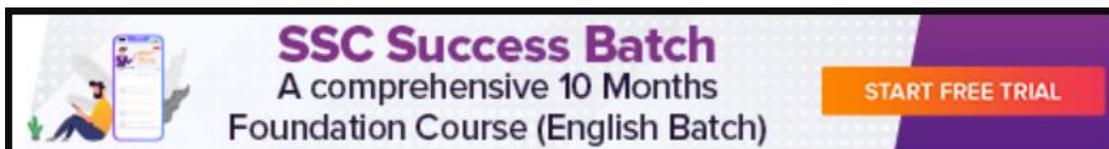
Ans. B

Sol.

- **The Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 in Bombay.**
- It was the **first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire in Asia and Africa**.
- It conducted its **first session in Bombay from 28 to 31 December 1885**.
- It is **one of the two major political parties in India** and It is **one of the world's largest and oldest political parties of its kind**.
- **Mumbai** is the **financial, commercial and entertainment capital of India**.

33. A Panchayat continues for _____ from the date appointed for its first meeting.

- A. 14 years
- B. 11 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 9 years



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Ans. C

Sol.

- **A Panchayat continues for 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting.**
- **Gram Panchayat** is a **basic village-governing institute in Indian villages.**
- It is a **democratic structure at the grassroots level in India.**
- They are at the **lowest level of Panchayat Raj institutions.**
- The **main functions of the Gram Panchayat** are the **Maintenance and construction of water resources, roads, drainage, School buildings and CPR.**
- It is a **formal and democratic structure at grass root level in the country.**

34. Which Article of the Constitution of India states that there shall be a President of India?

- A. Article 54
- B. Article 52
- C. Article 58
- D. Article 55
- E. Article 57

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Article 52** of the Constitution of India states that there shall be a President of India.
- Article 58 deals with the qualification of President.
- Article 54 stipulates about the election of the President.
- The President is the head of the Indian state.
- He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.

35. Who is the chairperson of the Rajya Sabha?

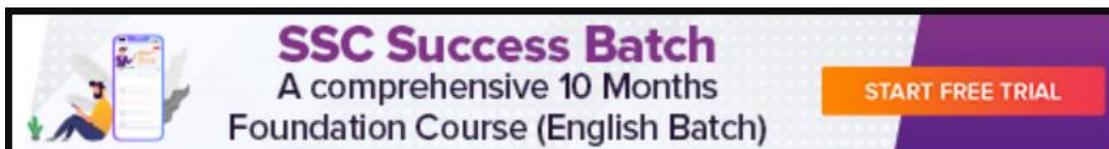
- A. The President of India
- B. The Governor of India
- C. The Vice-President of India
- D. The Chief Justice of India
- E. None of these

Ans. C

Sol.

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the **upper house** of the bicameral Parliament of India.

- As of 2021 it has a maximum membership of **245**.
- The Rajya Sabha is not subjected to dissolution
- **The Vice President of India** is the **ex-officio Chairman** of the Rajya Sabha.
- Uttar Pradesh (31) has the maximum members in the Rajya Sabha.
- **M. Venkaiah Naidu** is the current and 13th vice president of India.



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36. What does Article 61 of the Indian Constitution deal with?

- A. Fundamental Duties
- B. Impeachment of the President
- C. Financial Emergency
- D. National Emergency

Ans. B

Sol.

- Article 61 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Impeachment of the President.
- The impeachment charges are signed by one-fourth of the members of the Lok Sabha.
- The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India.
- Article 360 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to invoke a financial emergency.
- Article 352 of the Indian Constitution talks about the national emergency.
- A national emergency can be declared on the basis of war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

37. Under Article 280 of the Constitution, the Finance Commission of India is constituted by _____.

- A. Vice-President
- B. High Court
- C. Supreme Court
- D. President
- E. Prime Minister

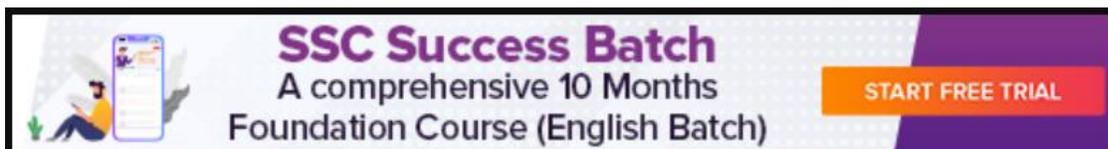
Ans. D

Sol.

- **The Finance Commission of India is constituted by President under Article 280 of the Constitution.**
- It is **constituted to define the financial relations between the central government of India and the individual state governments.**
- It is constituted mainly to **give its recommendations on the distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States.**
- The **president** is the **nominal head of the executive as well as the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.**
- The **Vice President of India** is the **deputy to the head of state of India and second-highest constitutional office.**

38. In which of the following states is Pichola Lake located?

- A. Sikkim
- B. Manipur
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Maharashtra



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Ans. C

Sol.

- Pichola lake is situated in **Udaipur city in Rajasthan.**
- It is an artificial fresh water lake.
- It was created in the year **1362 AD.**
- It was named after the Picholi village.

39. Bhojtal, formerly known as Upper Lake, is situated in which of the following states?

- A. Odisha
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Bhojtal, formerly known as Upper Lake, is situated in Madhya Pradesh.**
- It is a **large lake that lies on the western side of the capital city of Madhya Pradesh.**
- It is a **major source of drinking water for the residents of the city, serving around 40% of the residents.**
- It is **said to have been built by the Paramara Raja Bhoj during his tenure as the king of Malwa.**
- The lake was **created by constructing an earthen dam across the Kolans River.**
- It has an **area of 31 km² and drains a catchment or watershed of 361 km².**

40. Which of the following mountain ranges is home to the second highest peak of the world, K2?

- A. Karakoram Range
- B. Ladakh Range
- C. Pir Panjal Range
- D. Zaskar Range

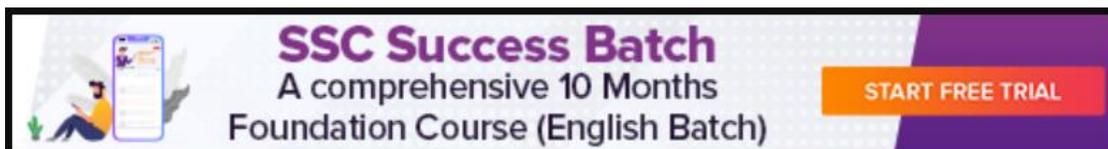
Ans. A

Sol.

- * K2 is the second-highest mountain on Earth, after Mount Everest.
- * Its elevation is 8,611 metres (28,251 ft).
- * (at 8,849 metres (29,032 ft)).
- * It lies in the **Karakoram range.**
- * The Karakoram is a mountain range in Kashmir spanning the borders of Pakistan, China, and India.

41. Which layer of atmosphere can experience burning up of meteorites?

- A. Mesosphere
- B. Exosphere



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- C. Thermosphere
- D. Stratosphere

Ans. A

Sol.

- * Most meteors burn up in the **Mesosphere layer** of the atmosphere.
- * The mesosphere is the third and coldest layer of Earth's atmosphere.
- * It extends above the stratopause up to a height of about 80 km.

42. Which type of mountains in the northwest, north and northeast bind India?

- A. Block mountains
- B. Dome mountains
- C. Plateau mountains
- D. Young fold mountains

Ans. D

Sol.

- Young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast bind India.
- They are 10 to 25 million years of age and are formed because of the folding of the earth's crust due to tectonic activity.
- They are the most common type of mountain in the world.
- Dome mountains don't usually get as high as folded mountains because the force of the magma underneath doesn't push hard enough.
- They occur when liquid rock inside the Earth forces the ground above it upward.
- Block Mountains are formed when two tectonic plates move away from each other causing cracks on the surface of the Earth.

43. In which Indian state is the 'Bhushi Lake' located?

- A. Punjab
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Gujarat
- D. Maharashtra

Ans. D

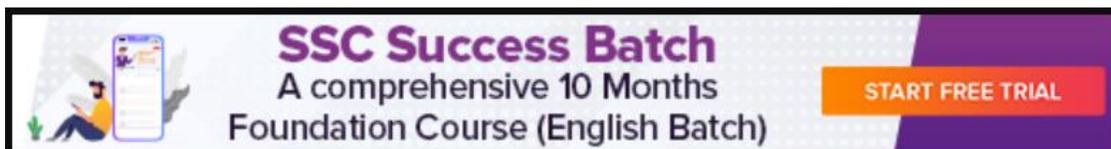
Sol.

- * Bhushi Lake is a placid water body
- * It is formed by the watercourse of Bhushi Dam.
- * It is located in **Lonavala, Maharashtra.**

44. Which of the following is a hill pass located between India and China?

- A. Khyber Pass
- B. Pangsau Pass
- C. Karakoram Pass
- D. Zojila Pass

Ans. C



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Sol.

- * **The Karakoram Pass** (5,540 m or 18,176 ft) is a mountain pass between India and China in the Karakoram Range.
- * 'Karakoram' literally means 'Black Gravel' in Mongolic.
- * Zoji La is a high mountain pass in the Himalayas in the Indian union territory of Ladakh.
- * The Khyber Pass is a mountain pass in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.

45. Which of the following is the smallest Union Territory of India in terms of area?

- A. Lakshadweep
- B. Puducherry
- C. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- D. Chandigarh
- E. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India in terms of area.**
- It has a **total surface area is just 32 km²** and It is an **archipelago of 36 islands in the Arabian sea.**
- It is **one of the world's most spectacular tropical island systems.**
- The **Union Territory of Puducherry** lies in the **southern part of the Indian Peninsula.**
- **Chandigarh is one of the early planned cities in post-independence India.**
- It is **internationally known for its architecture and urban design.**

46. According to the 2011 Census of India, the decadal growth rate of India was around:

- A. 19.3%
- B. 15.6%
- C. 17.7%
- D. 20.5%
- E. None of the above

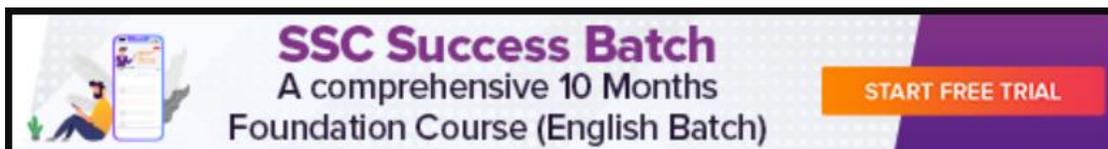
Ans. C

Sol.

- According to the 2011 Census of India, the Indian population increased to 1.21 billion with a decadal growth of **17.70%**.
- According to the census 2011, Kerala is the highest literate state in the country with 93.91% of literacy rate.
- Bihar is the least literate state with a literacy rate of 63.82%.
- Census 2011 was the 15th National Census of the India.

47. With which country does India share the longest border?

- A. Myanmar



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- B. Bangladesh
- C. Bhutan
- D. China
- E. Pakistan

Ans. B

Sol.

- **India shares the longest border with Bangladesh.**
- **Bangladesh** shares a **4,096-kilometre-long international border with India.**
- It is the **eighth-most populous country in the world** and **one of the most densely populated countries in the world.**
- The **India–Myanmar border** is **1,643 km in length** and **runs from the tripoint with China in the north to the tripoint with Bangladesh in the south.**
- **India** shares **3488 km of border with China that runs along with the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh.**

48. In which of the following years was the Reserve Bank of India nationalised?

- A. 1935
- B. 1949
- C. 1927
- D. 1965

Ans. B

Sol.

- The Reserve Bank of India was established through the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- It was nationalized in **1949.**
- It is under the ownership of Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- Currently, Shaktikanta Das is serving as the 25th governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

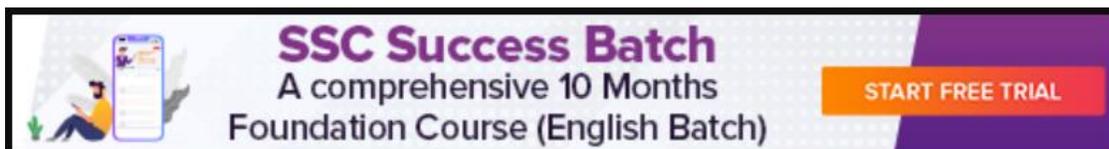
49. Which department of the Government of India declares the minimum support prices?

- A. Department of Economic Affairs
- B. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
- C. Department of Disinvestment
- D. Department of Expenditure

Ans. B

Sol.

- Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the rate at which the government buys crops from farmers.
- **The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation** declares the Minimum Support Prices (MSP).



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- MSP is fixed on the recommendations of the **Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)**.
- Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) is an apex advisory body for pricing policy under the Ministry of Agriculture.
- The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is the constituent department of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- The Department is headed by Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

50. To which of the following sectors of the economy do Basel III norms belong?

- A. Banking
- B. Capital market
- C. Automobile
- D. Aviation

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Basel III norms belong Banking sector of the economy.**
- It is a **global, voluntary regulatory framework on bank capital adequacy, stress testing and market liquidity risk.**
- It is a **set of international banking regulations developed by the Bank for International Settlements.**
- It **promotes stability in the international financial system.**
- It is **designed to decrease damage done to the economy by banks that take on too much risk.**
- **Banking** is defined as the **business activity of accepting and safeguarding money owned by other individuals and entities.**

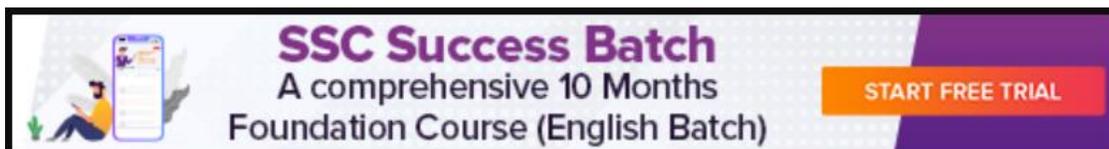
51. Which of the following statements about the Reserve Bank of India is INCORRECT?

- A. In 1931, the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee revived the issue of the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank for India.
- B. The Reserve Bank of India commenced operations in 1935
- C. In 1929, the Hilton Young Commission recommended the establishment of a central bank to be called the 'Reserve Bank of India'.
- D. The Reserve Bank of India Act was enacted in 1934

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The Hilton Young Commission recommended the establishment of a central bank to be called the 'Reserve Bank of India' in 1929 the Reserve Bank of India is incorrect.**
- The **Reserve Bank of India** is **India's central bank and regulatory body.**
- It manages the **country's main payment systems and works to promote its economic development.**
- It is **responsible for the issue and supply of the Indian rupee & the regulation of the Indian banking system.**



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- It is also **active in promoting financial inclusion policy** and is a **leading member of the Alliance for Financial Inclusion**.

52. The situation in the economy where unemployment is prevailing is known as _____.

- A. Galloping Inflation
- B. Stagflation
- C. Hyper-inflation
- D. Individual Debt

Ans. B

Sol.

- The situation in the economy where unemployment is prevailing is known as the **stagflation**. It is a combination of **stagnant economic growth, high unemployment, and high inflation**.
- The term "**stagflation**" was first used during a time of economic stress in the **United Kingdom** by politician **Iain Macleod** in the **1960s** while he was speaking in the House of Commons.

53. Who is the founder of Indian Overseas Bank?

- A. M. Chidambaram Chettyar
- B. V. G. Kale
- C. Devkaran Nanjee
- D. Rana Kapoor

Ans. A

Sol.

- On 10th February 1937, Muttaiya Chidambaram Chettiar founded the Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) to encourage overseas banking and foreign exchange operations.
- IOB started up simultaneously at three branches, one each in Karaikudi, Madras, and Rangoon (Yangon).
- It is headquartered in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

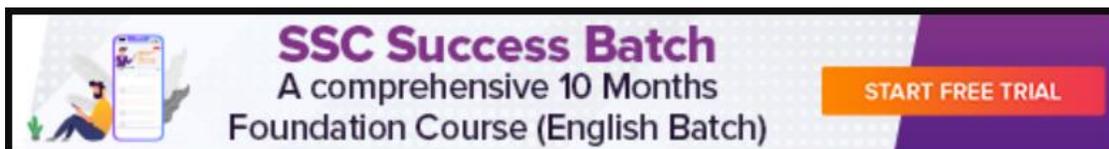
54. Anil Prakash Joshi received the Padma Bhushan Award 2020 in the field of _____.

- A. social work
- B. arts
- C. public affairs
- D. medicine

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Dr. Anil Prakash Joshi** is an environmentalist and a social activist.
- He is the founder of Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO), a Dehradun-based voluntary organization.



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- He was also awarded Padma Bhushan, third highest civilian award in 2020 for environmental conservation in Uttarakhand.
- He was selected as the man of the year by Week Magazine in 2003.
- He is a recipient of the Jamnalal Bajaj Award.
- In 2016, he was awarded Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian honour of India for his contributions to Indian society.

55. Pritzker Prize is commonly known as the Nobel Prize given for the field of _____.

- A. Science
- B. Economics
- C. Architecture
- D. Arts

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Pritzker Prize is commonly known as the Nobel Prize given for the field of Architecture.**
- It is said to be **awarded irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology.**
- It is **an award presented annually to honour a living architect or architects whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment.**
- It is **funded by the Pritzker family and sponsored by the Hyatt Foundation.**
- It was **awarded for excellence in architecture, given annually since 1979.**

56. Who is known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'?

- A. Balbir Singh
- B. Dhanraj Pillay
- C. Mohammed Shahid
- D. Major Dhyhan Chand

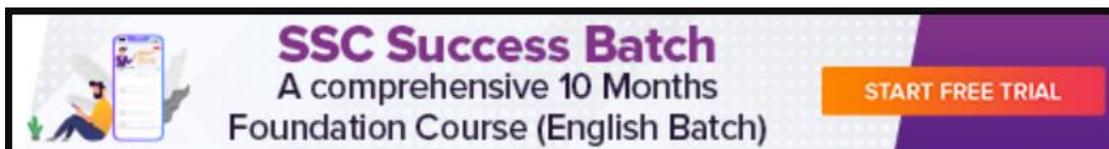
Ans. D

Sol.

- **Major Dhyhan Chand is known as the 'Wizard of Hockey.**
- He was **widely regarded as one of the greatest field hockey players in history.**
- He was **known for his extraordinary ball control and goal-scoring feats.**
- **Mohammed Shahid** is considered **one of India's best to have played the game and was known for his dribbling skills.**
- **Balbir Singh** is regarded as **one of the greatest hockey players of all time, a modern-day Dhyhan Chand.**
- He is **widely regarded as the sport's greatest ever centre-forward.**

57. When is World Nature Conservation Day observed?

- A. 12th July
- B. 5th Aug
- C. 28th July



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D. 30th May

Ans. C

Sol.

- **World Nature Conservation Day is observed on 28th July.**
- It aims **to create awareness about the need to preserve the environment and natural resources in order to keep the world healthy.**
- It acknowledges that **a healthy environment is a foundation for a stable and healthy society.**
- **International Traffic Light Day is celebrated on 5th August.**
- **World Malala day is observed on 12 July.**
- **National Creativity Day and National Mint Julep Day are observed on 30th may.**

58. In which state is the Madai Festival celebrated?

- A. Odisha
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Chhattisgarh

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Madai festival is a popular festival of **Chhattisgarh.**
- * The festival reflects the rich culture and tradition of the state.
- * This festival is mainly celebrated by the Gond tribe.
- * It is celebrated from the month of December to March.

59. With which of the following sports is Fouaad Mirza associated?

- A. Swimming
- B. Rugby
- C. Judo
- D. Equestrian

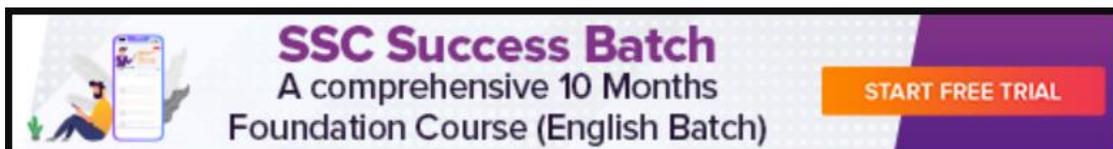
Ans. D

Sol.

- * **Fouaad Mirza** is an Indian **equestrian.**
- * He won two silver medals at the Equestrian Jumping Final at the Asian Games 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- * He is the first Indian since 1982 to win a medal at an individual equestrian event at the Asian Games.

60. Who is the author of the book 'Why I am an Atheist'?

- A. Jyotiba Phule
- B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. BR Ambedkar



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Ans. C

Sol.

* Why I Am an Atheist is an essay written by **Bhagat Singh in 1930 in Lahore Central Jail.**

* The essay was published on 27 September 1931 in Lala Lajpat Rai's English weekly "The People".

* He was a member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

* Bhagat Singh was executed on 23 March 1931 in Lahore Conspiracy in Lahore Central Jail.

61. 'My Experiments With Truth' is an autobiography of:

A. Bipin Chandra Pal

B. Subhash Chandra Bose

C. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. C

Sol.

• 'My Experiments With Truth' is an autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi.

• It covers his life from early childhood through to 1921.

• It was written in weekly instalments and published in his journal Navjivan from 1925 to 1929.

• Mahatma Gandhi was the father of the Indian independence movement and was regarded as the Father of the Nation.

• Jawaharlal Nehru was a central figure in India during the middle of the 20th century.

• Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the most eminent freedom fighters of India.

62. In which of the following states is the 'Mathuri' folk dance practiced?

A. Telangana

B. Haryana

C. Uttarakhand

D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Mathuri** is a famous tribal dance of **Telangana.**

* This is performed by both male & female dancers during the festivals.

* K. Chandrashekar Rao is the current chief minister of Telangana.

* T. Soundararajan is the current governor of Telangana.

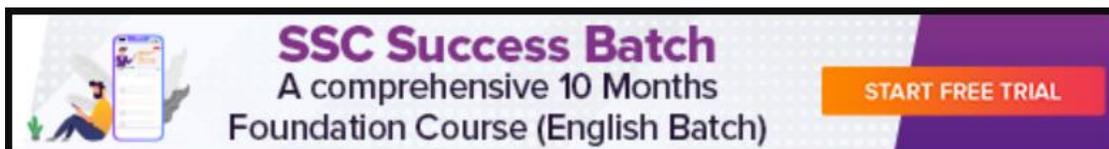
63. The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through which of the following Indian states?

A. Chhattisgarh

B. Assam

C. Tripura

D. Jharkhand



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Ans. B

Sol.

- The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through Assam.
- It is the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.
- It is a parallel latitude on the Earth, 23.5 degrees north of the equator.
- It passes through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
- The Tropic of Cancer is a Northerly circle of latitude passing through the Bhopal Vidisha Highway.

64.The book 'Gitanjali' is authored by:

- A. Ganga Das
- B. Harivansh Rai Bachchan
- C. Rabindranath Tagore
- D. Devaki Nandan Khatri

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Gitanjali** is a collection of poems by the **Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore**.
- He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for Gitanjali.
- Gitanjali (Song Offerings) was published in London in 1912.

65.'Akbar Nama' is a _____-volume history of Akbar's reign, written by Abul Fazl.

- A. five
- B. three
- C. four
- D. Two

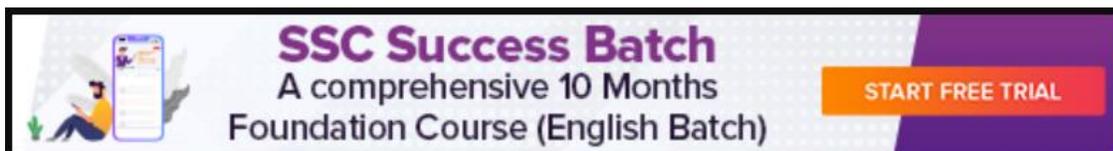
Ans. B

Sol.

- **'Akbar Nama' is a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, written by Abul Fazl.**
- It was **written in Persian** and was **produced in the form of lavishly illustrated manuscripts.**
- The **first volume of Akbarnama** deals with the **birth of Akbar, the history of Timur's family, the reigns of Babur & Humayun and the Suri sultans of Delhi.**
- The **second volume** describes the **detailed history of the reign of Akbar till 1602 and records the events during Akbar's reign.**
- The **third volume** describes the **administrative system of the Empire and contains the famous Account of the Hindu Sciences.**

66.Who among the following is the author of the book 'Waiting for the Mahatma'?

- A. Anita Desai
- B. Srilal Shukla



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- C. Gopinath Bordoli
D. RK Narayan

Ans. D

Sol.

- RK Narayan is the author of the book 'Waiting for the Mahatma'.
- He is regarded as one of the three leading English language Indian fiction writers.
- Waiting for the Mahatma is written in Narayan's gentle comic style.
- It is one of Narayan's most successful novels where much happens behind the facade of low key storytelling.
- Gopinath Bordoloi served as the first Chief Minister of Assam.
- Srilal Shukla has highlighted the falling moral values in Indian society in the post-independence era through his novels.

67. 'Ace against Odds' is an autobiography by _____.

- A. Hima Das
B. Sania Mirza
C. Dutee Chand
D. Mary Kom

Ans. B

Sol.

- **'Ace against Odds' is an autobiography by Sania Mirza.**
- It is her **official biography chronicling her journey to becoming one of India and the world's top female tennis players.**
- It was **released at the hands of Shah Rukh Khan at a function in Hyderabad in July 2016.**
- **Hima Das** is the **first Indian athlete to win a gold medal in a track event at the IAAF World U20 Championships.**
- **Dutee Chand** is the **first Indian to win a gold medal in a 100m race in a global competition.**
- **Mary Kom** is the **only woman to win the World Amateur Boxing Championship six times.**

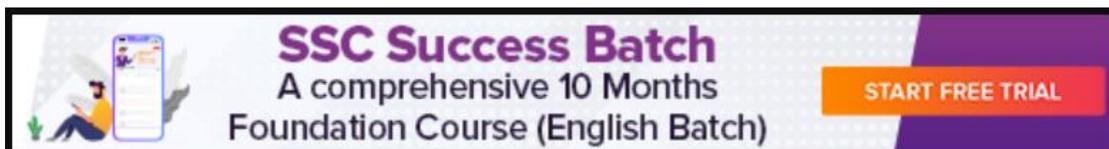
68. To which state does the 'Gheriya Nritya' belong?

- A. Gujarat
B. Maharashtra
C. Punjab
D. Haryana

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Gheriya Nritya belongs to Gujarat.**
- It is **performed by all the males wrapping saree as dhoti and dupatta.**
- **Gujarat** is the **fifth-largest Indian state by area** and the **ninth-largest state by population.**



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- It is **renowned for its beaches, temple towns and historic capitals, wildlife sanctuaries, hill resorts and natural grandeur.**
- **Maharashtra is the second-most populous state in India and the second-most populous country subdivision globally.**
- It is **one of the most industrialised in India** and It is **among the most developed Indian states.**

69. Which of the following is the state dance of Rajasthan?

- A. Kachhi Ghodi
- B. Kalbelia
- C. Kathputli
- D. Ghoomar

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Ghoomar is the state dance of Rajasthan.**
- It was the **Bhil tribe who performed it to worship Goddess Sarasvati.**
- It is **chiefly performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses.**
- It typically **involves performers pirouetting while moving in and out of a wide circle.**
- **Kathputli is a string puppet theatre, native to Rajasthan, India and is the most popular form of Indian puppetry.**
- **Kachhi Ghodi is an Indian folk dance that originated in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan.**
- It includes a **combined performance by dancers, singers and musicians.**

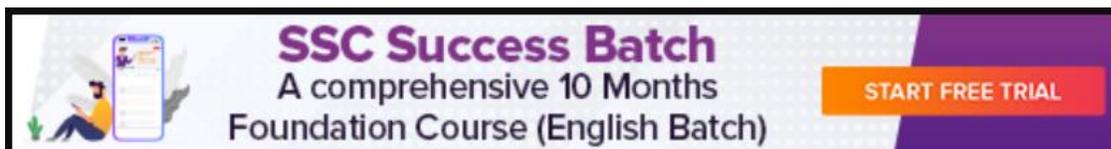
70. 'Kolkali' is one of the traditional folk dances of which state?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Nagaland
- C. Kerala
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. C

Sol.

- **'Kolkali' is one of the traditional folk dances of Kerala.**
- It is a **folk art performed in the Malabar region of Kerala, India.**
- The **dance performers move in a circle, striking small sticks and keeping rhythm with special steps.**
- There are two styles of Kolkali:
 - a) **Actual Kolkali**
 - b) **Thekkan Kolali**
- It has **become one of the attractions of Lakshadweep among tourists.**
- It is a **group dance** and is **believed to be in existence for more than a millennium.**



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71. With which of the following states is the folk dance named 'TerahTaali' traditionally associated?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Assam
- D. Telangana

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The folk dance named 'TerahTaali' traditionally is associated with Rajasthan.**
- It is **performed by Kamar tribes** and **well-skilled artists.**
- It is **generally performed by two or three women who sit on the ground.**
- Some other **folk dances** are **Kathputli, Bhopa, Chang, Ghindr, Kachchhighori, Tejaji** etc.
- **Rajasthan** is the **largest Indian state by area** and the **seventh-largest by population.**
- It is **one of the most popular tourist destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists.**

72. Cheraw Dance is a traditional dance form of which state?

- A. Assam
- B. Mizoram
- C. Sikkim
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. B

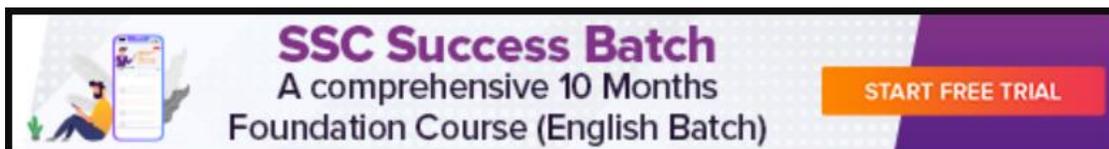
Sol.

- **Cheraw Dance is a traditional dance form of Mizoram.**
- It consists of **six to eight people holding pairs of bamboo staves on another horizontally placed bamboo on the ground.**
- It is the **most famous and beautiful dance in Mizoram** & is the **centre of attraction during festive occasions.**
- **Mizoram** is also called the **Land of the Blue Mountains** and It lies in the **southernmost tip of northeast India.**
- It is **known for its evergreen hills** and **dense bamboo jungles.**
- **Arunachal Pradesh** is the **largest of the Seven Sister States of Northeast India by area.**

73. Which of the following is NOT matched correctly?

- A. Mohiniattam - Odisha
- B. Garba - Gujarat
- C. Yakshagana - Karnataka
- D. Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh

Ans. A



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Sol.

- **Mohiniattam - Odisha is not correctly matched.**
- It is a **semiclassical dance form** of the state of **Kerala**.
- This dance is **performed by women in honour of the Hindu god Vishnu**.
- **Kathakali is also a classical dance form of Kerala.**

74. Natyanjali Dance Festival pays tribute to which deity?

- A. Lord Brahma
- B. Lord Vishnu
- C. Lord Ganesh
- D. Lord Shiva

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Natyanjali Dance Festival pays tribute to Lord Shiva.**
- Natyanjali Festival is **held every year at Chidambaram, near Chennai**.
- It is **held every year** during the **months of Feb-March** and it is a **five-day festival**.

75. Maand folk music related to which state?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Manipur

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Maand folk music is related to the state of Rajasthan.**
- **The most famous Rajasthani Maand singer is Allah Jilai Bai.**
- **Pabuji Ki Phach, Panihari** are also **important folk music** of Rajasthan.

76. Derby Trophy is associated with which sports?

Ans: Horse Racing

77. 'My Life, My Mission' is the work of Ramdev and _____ ?

Ans: Uday Mahurkar

78. 'Mrichhakatika' is an ancient text written by?

Ans: Sudraka

79. Which is the national Language of Bhutan?

Ans: Dzongkha

80. Which city in Pakistan is called 'Garden of the Mughals' or City of Gardens?

Ans: Lahore

81. Which article states that a money bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha?

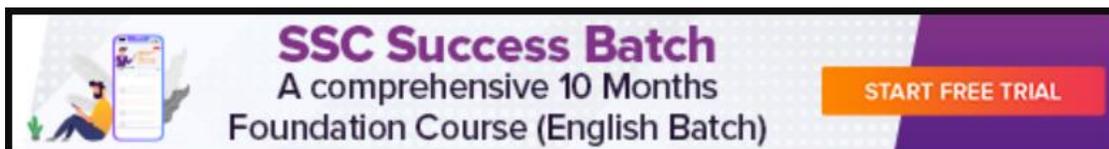
Ans: Article 109 (1)

82. Phagu Chauhan is the recently appointed governor of which state?

Ans: Bihar

83. Who is recently appointed as PM of the United Kingdom?

Ans: Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson



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84. What is the other name of the hormone '**Adrenaline**'?

Ans: Epinephrine

85. **Kargil Vijay Diwas** is celebrated on which date?

Ans: 26th July

86. Social Harmony is written by?

Ans: Narendra Modi

87. Which is the Longest River of Srilanka?

Ans: Mahaweli

88. Godavari, Kaveri, Tapi, Krishna and _____ form the Peninsular river system?

Ans: Mahanadi

89. The tissue which connects bones to the muscle is called?

Ans: Tendon

90. Name the longest river in Asia?

Ans: Yangtze River

91. Who was the viceroy of India at the time of the Quit India movement?

Ans: Lord Linlithgow

92. Arrange the following events/movements in the correct order of their chronology:

1. Rowlatt Act
2. Quit India Movement
3. Simon Commission
4. Kheda Satyagraha

Ans: 4-1-3-2 (Kheda Satyagraha (**1918**), Rowlatt Act (**1919**), Simon Commission-1927, Quit India Movement- (**194**

93. Where is Anamalai Tiger Reserve?

Ans: Pollachi, Tamil Nadu

94. Chandrayaan-2 is India's second mission to the moon. It comprises a fully indigenous Orbiter, Lander and Rover named?

Ans: Vikram & Pragyan

95. is a type of fullerene with the formula C₆₀. Does it have a cage-like fused-ring structure that resembles a soccer ball?

Ans: Buckminsterfullerene

96. Name the property of Metals by which they can be easily bent or shaped?

Ans: Malleability

97. _____ is the edible part of Apple?

Ans: Thalamus

98. What is the chemical name for the growth hormone Auxin?

Ans: Indole Acetic Acid (IAA) Indole 3 Acetic Acid Responsible for root formation and bud growth

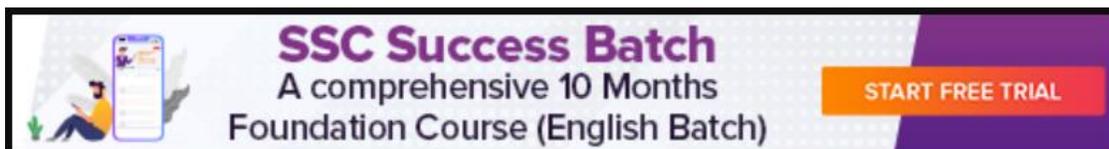
99. Which sports personality is famously known as Dhing Express?

Ans: Hima Das (Assam)

100. Sirmour Nati Dance is related to which dance?

Ans: Himachal Pradesh

101. Name the boundary line between North and South Korea?



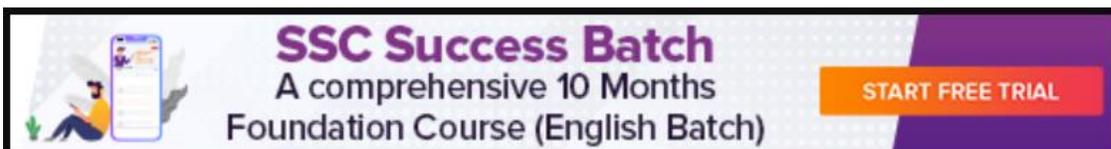
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Ans: The Military Demarcation Line (MDL), 38th Parallel, sometimes referred to as the Armistice Line, is the land border or demarcation line between North Korea and South Korea.

102. Who is the longest-serving female chief minister of any Indian state?

Ans: Sheila Dixit (served for a period of 15 years from 1998 to 2013).



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