



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 13

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1. Hari Prasad Chaurasia is a notable exponent of which musical instrument?

हरि प्रसाद चौरसिया किस संगीत वाद्ययंत्र के उल्लेखनीय प्रतिपादक हैं?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Flute | 1. बांसुरी |
| 2. Veena | 2. वीणा |
| 3. Sarod | 3. सरोद |
| 4. Sitar | 4. सितार |

Another exponent: Panna Lal Ghosh

Famous exponent: Asad Ali Khan

Ancient history exponent: Samudragupta

Medieval history exponent: Aurangzeb

Amjad Ali Khan; Rajeev Taranath

Ravi Shankar

2. Muscles are of three types. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

मांसपेशियाँ तीन प्रकार की होती हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उनमें से एक नहीं है?

- ✓ 1. Sesamoids
- 2. Smooth
- 3. Cardiac
- 4. Skeletal

Within our control

Eg: shoulder muscles, abdominal muscles

	Main features	Location	Type of cells	Histology
Skeletal muscle	- Fibers : striated, tubular and multi nucleated - Voluntary - Usually attached to skeleton			
Smooth muscle	- Fibers : non-striated, spindle-shaped, and uninucleated . - Involuntary - Usually covering wall of internal organs.			
Cardiac muscle	- Fibers : striated , branched and uninucleated . - Involuntary - Only covering walls of the heart.			

More than one nucleus

Not within our control

Eg: Uterus, Eye, stomach

Single nucleus

Lines



3. Rama Vaidyanathan is an Akademi Award winner for which Indian classical dance form?

रामा वैद्यनाथन किस भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली के लिए अकादमी पुरस्कार विजेता हैं?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Bharatanatyam | 1. भरतनाट्यम |
| 2. Sattriya | 2. सत्रिया |
| 3. Manipuri | 3. मणिपुरी |
| 4. Kathak | 4. कथक |

Assam

Manipur

Uttar Pradesh

Stages:

Shabdham

• Varnam

• Jatiswaram

• Padam

• Tillana

4. Select the correct alternative on the basis of the given statements on the Great Bath of Harappan civilisation.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता के महान स्नानागार पर दिए गए कथनों के आधार पर सही विकल्प का चयन करें।

Statement I: The Great Bath was found in Mohenjo-Daro site of Harappan civilisation.

Statement II: The Great Bath was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar.

कथन I: विशाल स्नानघर हड़प्पा सभ्यता के मोहनजो-दारो स्थल में पाया गया था।

कथन II: महान स्नानागार को ईंटों से पंकितबद्ध किया गया था, प्लास्टर से लेपित किया गया था और प्राकृतिक तार की परत के साथ जलरोधी बनाया गया था।

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Neither Statement I nor Statement II is true. | 1. न तो कथन I और न ही कथन II सत्य हैं। |
| 2. Both Statement I and Statement II are true. | 2. कथन I और कथन II दोनों सत्य हैं। |
| 3. Only Statement I is true. | 3. केवल कथन I सत्य है। |
| 4. Only Statement II is true. | 4. केवल कथन II सत्य है। |

5. What is the distance between the football goal posts?

फुटबॉल के गोल पोस्ट के बीच की दूरी कितनी होती है?

- 8.34 m
- 7.10 m
- 7.32 m
- 6.32 m

Best footballer (2024)

Male: Lionel Messi (Argentina)

Female: Aitana Bonmati



6. Around which year did Robert Brown publish a paper highlighting the presence of a nucleus in plant cells?

किस वर्ष के आसपास रॉबर्ट ब्राउन ने पादप कोशिकाओं में केन्द्रक की उपस्थिति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए एक पेपर प्रकाशित किया था?

- 1. 1780s
- 2. 1950s
- ✓ 3. 1830s
- 4. 1660s

Brain of cell

Cell discovery

- **Dead cell:** Robert Hooke (1665)
 - **Living cell:** Antonie von Leeuwenhoek (1674)
 - **Cell theory:** Schleiden and Schwann → In pond water
- ↓
- Further improvisation by: Virchow

7.

Who was the first Indian woman to be appointed Chief Justice of a state High Court?

राज्य उच्च न्यायालय की मुख्य न्यायाधीश नियुक्त होने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला कौन थी?

- ✓ 1. Leila Seth → Himachal Pradesh (1991)
- 2. Anna Chandy
- 3. M. Fathima Beevi
- 4. Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

Founder of Biocon

1971 estd its own High Court after the statehood

First female judge of the High Court

1st female judge of Supreme Court

- High court → Part VI
- Strength determined by President
- Total: 25 HC
- Only UT with a HC: Delhi

• 1st female IAS in India: Anna Rajam Malhotra

One of the 13 maharatnas

Later merged with SAIL in 2006

8.

At which of the following places did the Indian Iron and Steel Company set up its first factory?

निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी ने अपना पहला कारखाना स्थापित किया?

- ✓ 1. Damodar
- 2. Hirapur
- 3. Haripur
- 4. Raniganj

West Bengal (now in Burnpur) in 1918

• 1st Iron and Steel company: TISCO (estd in Jamshedpur) in 1907

Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and Sir Dorabji Tata



9. Who was the Governor-General when the first railway line was laid?
 जब पहली रेलवे लाइन बिछाई गई तब गवर्नर-जनरल कौन था?

1. Lord Cornwallis
2. Warren Hastings
3. Lord William Bentinck
4. Lord Dalhousie

1st railway line setup: 1853 from Bombay to Thane

Last Governor of Bengal and 1st Governor General of Bengal: Warren Hastings

1st: Robert Clive

- Doctrine of Lapse (1848) → 1st state occupied: Sattara
- He estd. Public Works Department in all the provinces

Cornwallis

- Father of ICS
- Introduced policing system
- 1793: introduced Permanent settlement/Zamindari system
- Cornwallis code: 1793
- Involved in 3rd Anglo Mysore War (1790-92)

Defeat of Tipu Sultan (capital: Seringapatam)
 ↓
 Heavy fine imposed on him and his two sons were captured as hostages

William Bentinck (1828-1835)

- 1st Governor General of India
- 1829: Abolition of Sati
- Suppression of Thug
- Abolished Circuit Courts or Provincial
- Father of English education in India
- Macaulay's Minute during his time

Governor General of Bengal changed to above through GOI Act of 1833/ St Helena Act

Warren Hastings

1st Anglo Maratha War
 ↓
 Treaty of Salbai (after)

10.

The major component of granite is:

ग्रेनाइट का प्रमुख घटक है:

1. MnO_2 and $PbSO_4$
- ✓ 2. SiO_2 and Al_2O_3
3. TiO_2 and $ZnSO_3$
4. $ZnSO_4$ and Al_2O_3

Igneous rock

Intrusive

Extrusive

Eg: Garbo, Granite, Basalt, Pumice

• Metamorphic rock

Marble, Quartzite, Schist, Gneiss

• Sedimentary rock

Limestone, Sandstone, Coal

11.

Who among the following pioneered the movement in the support of widow remarriage and girls' education in Andhra region?

निम्नलिखित में से किसने आंध्र क्षेत्र में विधवा पुनर्विवाह और लड़कियों की शिक्षा के समर्थन में आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ✓ 1. Kandukuri Veeresalingam | 1. कन्दुकुरी वीरेसलिंगम |
| 2. Chembeti Sridharalu Naidu | 2. चेम्बेती श्रीधरलू नायडू |
| 3. Sree Narayana Guru | 3. श्री नारायण गुरु |
| 4. C Rajagopalachari | 4. सी राजगोपालाचारी |

• Ran SNDP Movement in Kerala in 1993

• Belonged to Ezhava community (depressed class)

• Widow Remarriage Act (1856) during Dalhousie

• Widow Remarriage Association (1853 and 1861)

↓
Main role: Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar

↓
M G Ranade

↓
V S Pandit

• Act of Consent Act (1891)

↓
Main role: B M Malabari



12. Which of the following is NOT true about the circular flow of income in a two-sector economy?
दो-क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में आय के चक्रीय प्रवाह के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य नहीं है?

1. Total production is equal to total consumption.
 2. Factor payment is equal to factor income.
 3. Real flow is more than money flow.
 4. Consumption expenditure is equal to factor income.
1. कुल उत्पादन कुल खपत के बराबर है।
 2. कारक भुगतान कारक आय के बराबर है।
 3. वास्तविक प्रवाह धन प्रवाह से कहीं अधिक है।
 4. उपभोग व्यय साधन आय के बराबर होता है।

No third party involved

13. What is the diameter size range of the virus?

वायरस की व्यास आकार सीमा क्या है?

1. 20-200 nm
2. 10-100 nm
3. 300-500 nm
4. 5-50 nm

Pathogens

Virus

- Non-living entity
- Requires host to replicate
- Genetic material: RNA/DNA

Retrovirus

Antibiotics do not work against viruses as they lack cell wall

- Diseases caused: chickenpox, mumps, herpes, polio, AIDS

- 1st antibiotics discovered: Penicillin by Alexander Flemming

Bacteria

Belongs to Monera kingdom

- Prokaryotic cell
- Size: 0.15-700 mm

Division on the basis of shape:

- Rod: Bacillus
- Spherical: coccus
- Spiral: spirillum
- Comma: vibrium

Eg: TB, tetanus, typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia

Fungus

- Cell wall made of: chitin (Complex sugars)

Eg: ringworm, baldness

Carrier: female

Protozoa

- Plasmodium - Malaria
- Leishmania - Kala Azar
- Trypanosoma - Sleeping sickness

Carrier: Anopheles mosquito

Carrier: Sandfly

Carrier: Tse Tse fly

- Vaccine against TB: BCG



14. Which of the following Gods acquires a new epithet 'Lord of the Plough' in the later Vedic period?

उत्तर वैदिक काल में निम्नलिखित में से किस देवता को 'हल के देवता' की नई उपाधि प्राप्त हुई?

1. Varuna → God of water
 2. Brahma
 3. Vishnu
 4. Indra
- Cows were considered sacred: Aghanya
War for cattle: Gavishti

Rice: Vrihi

Early Vedic Age

- 1500-1000 BC
- Gods being prayed: Indra, Sun, Varuna
- **Sabha**: Brahmins assembly
- **Samiti**: Assembly of common people
- **Vitatha**: religious gathering (disappeared appeared in later Vedic age)

• Vedas were written

• **Female goddess**: Savitri

Mother: Aditi

Later Vedic Age

- 1000-500 BC
- Gods being prayed: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva

Continued

• Chaturvarna system prevalent

- Brahman
- Kshatriya
- Vaishya
- Shudra

• Women not allowed in Sabha and Samiti

15. Which ecological law states that body form or shape is linear in warm climates and more rounded and compact in cold climates?

कौन सा पारिस्थितिक नियम कहता है कि गर्म जलवायु में शरीर का आकार या आकृति रेखिक होती है और ठंडी जलवायु में अधिक गोलाकार और सघन होती है?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ Allen's rule | 1. एलन का नियम |
| 2. Yoda's rule | 2. योदा का नियम |
| 3. Jordan's rule | 3. जॉर्डन का नियम |
| 4. Gloger's rule | 4. ग्लोगर का नियम |

16. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the government securities in the economy?

अर्थव्यवस्था में सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

I. It is a tradeable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments.

II. They are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments.

- I. यह केंद्र सरकार या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी एक व्यापार योग्य साधन है।
- II. इन्हें जोखिम-मुक्त गिल्ड-एज उपकरण कहा जाता है।

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

When Govt. requires money

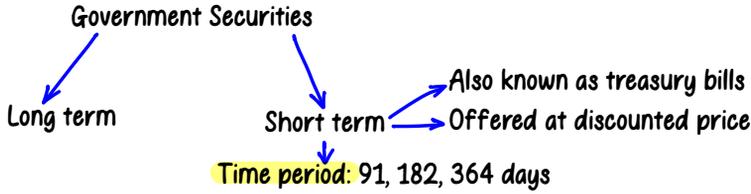
Monetary Policy

Open Market Operations: selling/
buying of Govt. securities

RBI

Fiscal Policy

Inflation



17. The vocal performance Kathakali has traditionally been performed in _____.
 गायन प्रदर्शन कथकली पारंपरिक रूप से _____ में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Marathi | 1. मराठी |
| 2. Sanskritised Malayalam | 2. संस्कृतनिष्ठ मलयालम |
| 3. Hindi | 3. हिन्दी |
| 4. Sanskritised Tamil | 4. संस्कृतनिष्ठ तमिल |

Kerala

Kathakali

- Performed in temples after Sevakali session

- Classical Dance of Kerala
- Performed by a Male
- It is based on the epics of Ramayan and Mahabharata

Forms

1. Natyam
 2. Nritham
 3. Nrithyam
 4. Sangeetam
 5. Vadya
- Order: Kalasam
 - Used of facial expressions and colours



Exponents of Kathakali

- Milena Salvini
- P.V. Balkrishna
- Kunchu Kurup
- Gopi Nath
- Kottakal Nandakumaran Nair
- Mrinali Sarabhai

TRICK

Bal Milena na mile Kuch Gopi ki Kali mil jaye



18. Match the wildlife sanctuaries in column A with their corresponding states in column B.

कॉलम ए में वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों को कॉलम बी में उनके संबंधित राज्यों के साथ मिलाएं।

Column A (Wildlife Sanctuaries)

1. Tansa
2. Guindy
3. Orchha
4. Kaziranga

Column B (States)

- a. Tamil Nadu
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. Assam

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

→ Famous for one-horned rhino

- Periyar WS: Kerala
- Chinnar WS: Kerala
- Bharatpur WS: Gujarat
- Bhadra WS: Karnataka

19. Which of the following is a function performed by commercial banks in India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कार्य भारत में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा किया जाता है?

1. Credit creation
2. Issue of currency
3. Banking facilities to the government
4. Credit control

→ By RBI to common people

1. साख निर्माण
2. मुद्रा जारी करना
3. सरकार को बैंकिंग सुविधाएं
4. ऋण नियंत्रण

→ RBI/GOI

Coins by
GOI

Notes by RBI

RBI

20. Salt Satyagraha was associated with the:

नमक सत्याग्रह किससे सम्बंधित था?

1. Civil Disobedience Movement
2. Quit India Movement
3. Champaran Satyagraha
4. Kheda Movement

→ Launched in: Lahore
Session (1929) of
Congress

In regards to Cripps
Mission in 1942

- NWFP region led by: Khan Abdul
- Ghaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi)
- Started "red shirt movement"
- Started Khudai Khidmatgar



In Different States (leaders)

- Tamil Nadu: C Rajagopalachari
- Malabar: K Kelappan (Vaikom Satyagraha)
- Orissa: Gopalbandhu Choudhary
- Bihar: Ambika Kant Sinha (Nakhas Pond → chosen as site to violate salt law)
- Dharsana: Sarojini Naidu
- Manipur and Nagaland: Rani Gaidinliu

- Gandhi returns India → 9 Jan 1915

↓
Celebrated as **Pravasiya Diwas** for Non-resident Indians

- Political guru: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

3 movements:

