

General Awareness Sunday Quiz for SSC CGL (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Proteins are made up of smaller building blocks called amino acids, joined together in chains.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Liver is the largest gland in human body. It is also the largest (internal) organ in our body and can weigh up to 1.5 kg for a human adult. That is, about 1/50th of the body weight is because of liver.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Insulin is a hormone made by the pancreas that allows your body to use sugar (glucose) from carbohydrates in the food that you eat for energy or to store glucose for future use. Insulin helps keeps your blood sugar level from getting too high or too low.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Adrenaline is a hormone secreted by adrenal medulla during stress. This is called as emergency hormone because it initiates quick reation which makes the individual to think and respond quickly to the stress.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Webbed neck is a characteristic of Turner's syndrome.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Nitrogen fixation is the process by which atmospheric nitrogen is converted either by a natural or an industrial means to a form of nitrogen such as ammonia.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. A genetically engineered form of brinjal known as the BT-brinjal has been developed. The objective of this is to make it pest resistant. It is created by inserting a crystal protein gene from the soil bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis into the genome of various brinjal cultivars.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Origin of Species published on 24 November 1859, is a work of scientific literature by Charles Darwin which is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology.



S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Penicillin is a secondary metabolite of certain species of Penicillium and is produced when growth of the fungus is inhibited by stress.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. DTP vaccine is a combination of vaccine that confers immunity to diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dyarchy system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919).

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Morley-Minto Reforms Act -1909 Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi-1911 First World War-1914 Lucknow Pact-1916

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919 when a crowd of non-violent protesters along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sarojini Naidu was a freedom fighter and poet of modern India. She became the President of Indian National Congress and later she was appointed the Governor of the United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh. Known as the 'Nightingale of India', she was also a noted poet.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mehrangarh (Mehran Fort) or Jodhpur Fort is located in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is one of the largest forts in India. It is built around 1460 by Rao Jodha.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Brihadeshwara is the title referring Lord Shiva enshrined in the Tanjore Big Temple built by Raja Raja Chola I and consecrated more than a thousand years back in 1010 AD. It is located in Tanjavur.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kamarupa (or Kamrupa, or even Kamrup) was an ancient Indian region in south-eastern Bengal and Assam. It was known as Pragjyotisha in mythology.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mausoleum (Dargah) of Salim Chishti is situated in Fatehpur Sikri. The Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is famed as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture in India, built during the years 1580 and 1581 by Mughal emperor Akbar.



S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Qutub Minar is a minaret that forms a part of the Qutab complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, India.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. Vande Mataram is a poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first political occasion when it was sung in 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bushmen tribes are found in Kalahari desert. The Kalahari Desert is a large semi-arid sandy savannah in southern Africa.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nilgiri Hills are a range of mountains with at least 24 peaks above 2,000 metres (6,600 ft) in the Westernmost part of Tamil Nadu state at the junction of Karnataka and Kerala states in Southern India. They are part of the larger Western Ghats mountain chain making up the southwestern edge of the Deccan Plateau.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Western Ghats or the Sahyadri constitute a mountain range along the western side of India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity in the world.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Project Tiger was launched by Kailash Sankhala in India in 1973. The project aims at ensuring a viable population of Bengal Tigers in their natural habitats and also to protect them from extinction.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. Earth's orbit is not a perfect circle. It is elliptical, or slightly oval-shaped. This means there is one

point in the orbit where Earth is closest to the Sun, and another where Earth is farthest from the Sun.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Naga, Khasi and Garo hills are located in purvanchal range of North eastern states of India.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. The river Luni is the only natural water source that drains inside a lake in the desert. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.



S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Indus River originates in Tibet in northern slopes of Mount Kailash near lake Mansarovar. Running via Ladakh, it enters into Pakistan through Gilgit-Baltistan and ends in Arabian Sea near Karachi.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Joint river venture of India and Nepal is Kosi Project.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Watermelon grows best in fertile, well-draining, sandy loam soils. Most soils benefit from incorporating a few inches of organic compost before planting, and perhaps some fertilizer as well.



