

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Srilanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. That is, it is in direct orbit of a star, and is massive enough for its gravity to crush it into a hydrostatically equilibrated shape (usually a spheroid), but has not cleared the neighborhood of other material around its orbit. Eris is a dwarf planet.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Coal is the most important raw material for generation of power in India.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Crops that are sown during the southwest monsoon season are called kharif or monsoon crops. These crops are sown at the beginning of the season around end May to early June and are harvested post the monsoon rains beginning September-October.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty on Substances that Deplete the Ozone. Montreal protocol gradually eliminate the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances to limit their damage to the earth's ozone layer. Chlorofluoro carbon is one of the Ozone depleting substance.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. The magnetic meridian is an equivalent imaginary line connecting the magnetic south and north poles. A compass needle will be parallel to the magnetic meridian.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Taungya forestry is a form of agroforestry system in which short term crops are grown in the early years of the plantation of a woody perennials species in order to utilize the land, control weeds, reduce establishment costs, generate early income and stimulate the development of the woody perennials species.

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S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Eutrophication is one of the most widespread environmental problems of inland waters, and is their unnatural enrichment with two plant nutrients, phosphorus and nitrogen. One important result of lake and reservoir enrichment is increased growth of microscopic floating plants, algae, and the formation of dense mats of larger floating plants such as water hyacinths and Nile cabbage.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests in India are an integral part of the Deccan Plateau that is a large triangular plateau, situated in southern India and sandalwood is a special feature of the Deccan Plateau.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Optical fibre works on the principle of Total Internal Reflection of Light. In optical fibre, when light traveling in an optically dense medium hits a boundary at a steep angle (larger than the critical angle for the boundary), the light is completely reflected. This is called total internal reflection.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Water Tank appears shallower when viewed from the top due to refraction of light. This virtual depth is known as Apparent depth.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Yellow colour is formed when Red and Green are mixed.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. The phenomenon of raising outer edge of the curved road above the inner edge is to provide necessary centripetal force to the vehicles to take a safer turn and the curved road is called Banking of Roads.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. A convex mirror provides for a larger field of view than a plane mirror. They are used whenever a mirror with a large field of view is needed. For example, the passenger-side rear view mirror on a car is convex.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is difficult to fix a nail on a freely suspended wooden frame because when the wooden frame is not resting against a support, the frame and nails both move forward on being hit with a hammer. However, when the frame is held firmly against a support, and the nail is hit, an equal reaction of the support drives the nail into the frame. Thus based on Newton's Third Law of Motion.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Zacharias Janssen was a Dutch spectacle-maker from Middelburg associated with the invention of the first Optical telescope. He is also credited for inventing the first truly compound microscope.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. A H Taylor and Leo C Young are inventor of first true radar.

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S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. James Dewar was inventor of the thermos flask.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. The laws which govern the motion of planets are called Kepler's law of planetary motion.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. Metformin is an oral antidiabetic drug for the treatment of diabetes.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Photosynthesis is the process used by plants, algae and certain bacteria to harness energy from sunlight and turn it into chemical energy. Photosynthesis takes place inside plant cells in Chloroplasts.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mitochondria is a membrane bound cellular structure. They are described as power house of the cells. These organelles generate most of the energy of the cell in the form of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and it is used a source of chemical energy. In other words, it is the cell organelle, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The yellow colour of human urine is due to Urochrome.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bovidae Ovis is the scientific name of Sheep.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ferns belong to Pteridophyta division of Plants.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. Antibiotics also called antibacterials, are a type of antimicrobial drug used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections. Alexander Fleming invented Antibiotic.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Plant morphology or phytomorphology is the study of the physical form and external structure of plants. This is usually considered distinct from plant anatomy, which is the study of the internal structure of plants, especially at the microscopic level. Plant morphology is useful in the visual identification of plants.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. A nephron is the structural and functional unit of the kidney. A nephron is used separate to water, ions and small molecules from the blood, filter out wastes and toxins, and return needed molecules to the blood.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The cerebrum or cortex is the largest part of the human brain, associated with higher brain function such as thought and action. The cerebral cortex is divided into four sections, called "lobes": the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, and temporal lobe.

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