

General Science Mega Quiz for SSC and RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Visible light is that part of electromagnetic radiation which can be seen by human eyes. A normal human eye can see the electromagnetic radiation between 390–780 nm of wavelength.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Longitudinal waves in which the particles of the medium vibrate in a direction parallel to the direction of propagation of the waves.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sound is a sequence of waves of pressure which propagates through compressible media such as air or water. During their propagation, waves can be reflected, refracted, or attenuated by the medium.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Soap bubbles are large because when soap dissolved in water its surface tension is reduced. The pressure inside a soap bubble is more than atmospheric pressure.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Because of surface tension, drops and bubbles have a tendency to contract and compress the fluid inside. Bubble will compress the air inside. Hence inside pressure is greater than the outside one.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Melting point of a solid is the temperature at which it changes state from solid to liquid at atmospheric pressure.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sour taste of 'Coca Cola' is due to the presence of additive E338. Additive E338 contains phosphoric acid. It is used to acidify foods and beverages.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dobereiner's law of triads states that, the atomic mass of the middle element of a triad is the arithmetic mean of the atomic masses of the other two elements. Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Gold did not belong to that group.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Pyrrhotite is an iron sulfide mineral with the formula Fe.



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S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Brass gets discolored because of the presence of Hydrogen Sulphide in air.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The unit of measure of a magnetic field is Tesla. The SI unit of tesla is equivalent to (newton. second)/(coulomb. metre).

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Andre Marie Ampere, French physicist who founded and named the science of electrodynamics, now known as electromagnetism. His name endures in everyday life in the ampere, the unit for measuring electric current.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Galvanization is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to steel or iron, to prevent rusting. The most common method is hot-dip galvanizing, in which the parts are submerged in a bath of molten zinc.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Among the following Calcium is the most reactive metal.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rickets is a bone disorder caused by a deficiency of vitamin D, calcium, or phosphate. Rickets leads to softening and weakening of the bones and is seen most commonly in children 6-24 months of age.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1848, William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin (commonly known as Lord Kelvin) established the concept of absolute zero, the temperature at which all molecular motion ceases. He was honoured for this with the naming of the Kelvin temperature scale.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Night blindness is due to a disorder of the rods in the retina and can result from dietary deficiency of vitamin A.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Pascal's law, The external static pressure applied on a confined liquid is distributed or transmitted evenly throughout the liquid in all directions.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Smallpox vaccine, the first successful vaccine to be developed, was introduced by Edward Jenner in 1796. He followed up his observation that milkmaids who had previously caught cowpox did not later catch smallpox by showing that inoculated cowpox protected against inoculated smallpox.

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S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hibernation is when an organism spends the winter in a state of dormancy, it is long-term multiday torpor. For ectothermic animals, hibernation is primarily a behavioral state with reduced body temperature, hence activity and metabolic rate.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cerium is the second element of the lanthanide series.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vitamin C, also known as ascorbic acid and ascorbate, is a vitamin found in various foods and sold as a dietary supplement. It is used to prevent and treat scurvy.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Combustion reactions occur when oxygen reacts with another substance and gives off heat and light. Burning coal, methane gas, and sparklers are all common examples of combustion reactions.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Structures that have no apparent function and appear to be residual parts from a past ancestor are called vestigial structures. Examples of vestigial structures include the human appendix, the pelvic bone of a snake, and the wings of flightless birds.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vinegar consists of acetic acid (Ethanoic acid), water and trace amounts of other chemicals, which may include flavorings.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Subatomic particles include electrons, the negatively charged, almost massless particles that nevertheless account for most of the size of the atom, and they include the heavier building blocks of the small but very dense nucleus of the atom, the positively charged protons and the electrically neutral neutrons.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Neon gas gives an orange glow when electricity is passed through it. It is generally used in fluorescent lighting.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Plants take nitrogen from the soil by absorption through their roots as amino acids, nitrate ions, nitrite ions, or ammonium ions. Most nitrogen obtained by terrestrial animals can be traced back to the eating of plants at some stage of the food chain.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. The fungal cell wall is composed of chitin, glucans, polysaccharides and mucopolysaccharides, waxes, and pigments.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Plasma membrane allows or permits the entry and exit of some materials in and out of the cell.

