

## General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC CHSL (Solutions)

### S1. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** Teeth and bones both are hard, white and heavy. Teeth are composed of calcium, phosphorous and other minerals. Bones contain calcium, phosphorus, sodium and other minerals, but mostly consist of the protein collagen.

### S2. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** In the process of photosynthesis, solar energy changes into chemical energy. Chlorella is a single-celled green algae belonging to the class of Chlorophyceae. Chlorella is believed to be capable in serving as a potential food and energy source.

### S3. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Tetanus is a bacterial disease caused by the bacteria *Clostridium tetani*. When the tetanus bacteria invade the body through a wound, they produce a toxin or poison, that causes muscles to become tight, which is very painful. Tetanus mainly affects the neck and abdomen. It is also known as “lock jaw” because it often causes a person’s neck and jaw muscles to lock, making it hard to open the mouth or swallow.

### S4. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** Filariasis is a parasitic infection caused by thread-like nematodes (filariae) that belong to the roundworm superfamily Filarioidea. The disease spreads from person to person by female *Culex* mosquito. Edema is one of the most common symptoms of filariasis and can lead to elephantiasis, which is characterized by thickened skin and massive swelling.

### S5. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The term broad-spectrum antibiotic refers to an antibiotic that acts against a wide range of disease-causing bacteria. Broad-spectrum antibiotic acts against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, in contrast to a narrow-spectrum antibiotic, which is effective against specific-chloramphenicol is also known as chloronitromycin. It is a broad-spectrum antibiotic drug used against serious infections such as typhoid fever.

### S6. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Ampicillin is the large spectrum anti-biotic most commonly used. Ampicillin is a beta-lactam antibiotic that is part of the aminopenicillin family and is roughly equivalent to its successor, amoxicillin in terms of spectrum and level of activity.

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**S7. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Our bones and teeth are generally made up of Tricalcium Phosphate. Tricalcium phosphate is a calcium salt of phosphoric acid with the chemical formula  $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ . The skeletons and teeth of vertebrate animals are composed of calcium phosphate.

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A ligament is a tissue that connects two bones to form a joint. It is tough and fibrous which means that when it is formed, a ligament can take quite a while to heal and might even require surgery.

**S9. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Fallopian tube, also called oviduct or uterine tube, either of a pair of long narrow ducts located in the human female abdominal cavity that transport the male sperm cells to the egg, provide a suitable environment for fertilization and transport the egg from the ovary, where it is produced.

**S10. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The action or process of inhaling and exhaling of air is known as respiration. It is a metabolic process, common to all living things. There are five major components of air – Nitrogen 78.09%, Oxygen 20.95%, Argon 0.93%, Carbon dioxide 0.0324% and small amounts of other gases. During the expiration, nitrogen comes out with the same amount as it was entered during the inspiration.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface. It is measured by the amount of solar energy received per square centimetre per minute. Insolation affects temperature. The more the insolation, the higher the temperature.

**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Nuclear Fusion Reaction is the basis on which sun releases light and heat. Inside the Sun, this process begins with protons which is simply a lone hydrogen nucleus and through a series of steps, these protons fuse together and are turned into helium. This fusion process occurs inside the core of the Sun.

**S13. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Cosmology is the branch of physics and astrophysics that deals with the study of the physical origins and evolution of the Universe. It also includes the study of the nature of the Universe on a large scale.

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System. It is a nearly perfect sphere of hot plasma, with internal convective motion that generates a magnetic field via a dynamo process. It's diameter is around 14lakh kms.

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**S15. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Chota Nagpur, plateau in eastern India, in northwestern Chhattisgarh and central Jharkhand states. The Chota Nagpur area has the most valuable concentration of mineral resources in India.

**S16. Ans.(d)**

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

**S17. 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.

**S18. 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.

**S19. 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.

**S20. Ans.(d)**

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

**S21. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was an Indian poet and assistant headmaster of Hindu College, Kolkata, a radical thinker and one of the first Indian educators to disseminate Western learning and science among the young men of Bengal.

**S22. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Keshav Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and an independence activist. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people. He belongs from Maharashtra.

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Wahhabism is an Islamic doctrine and religious movement founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab. It has been variously described as an Islamic "reform movement" to restore "pure monotheistic worship" by devotees.

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**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Ramabai moved to Pune where she founded Arya Mahila Samaj . The purpose of the society was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage.

**S25. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

**S26. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** In 1828, Rajaram mohan roy established the Brahma Sabha. The new faith did not lay down any definite rites and rituals. It was the society of the worshippers of one God. The principles of the Samaj were defined in the Trust Deed and in a pamphlet published about the same time.

**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Swami Vivekananda was an Indian Hindu monk, and founded Ramakrishna mission on on 1 May 1897.

**S28. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Swami Dayanand Saraswati is known as Martin Luther' of India.

**S29. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Ramabai Ranade was a pioneer of the modern women's movement in India and outside. She was the founder and president of the "Seva Sadan", which is the most successful of all Indian women's institution and is attended by thousands of women.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control. The act provided the Crown will govern India directly through a *Secretary of State* for India, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control.

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