

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC CHSL (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Starfish popularly called sea stars are related to the phylum Echinodermata while true fishes belong to the phylum Chordata. Starfish do not have gills, scales or fins which are basic characteristics of fishes.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The lungs are the primary organ for respiration in mammals. In mammals, two lungs are located near the backbone on either side of the heart. Its function in the respiratory system is to extract oxygen from the atmosphere and transfer it into the bloodstream and to release carbon dioxide from the bloodstream into the atmosphere, in a process of gas exchange.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. The sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) is the largest of the toothed whales with males growing up to 20 metres in length. The mass of sperm whales ranges between 35000-57000 kg. Females only weight about 1/3 of the males.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Echidnas sometimes known as spiny anteaters belong to the family Tachyglossidae in the monotreme order of egg-laying mammals. The four extinct species, together with the *Platytypus* are the only surviving members of that order and are the only extinct mammals that lay eggs. Their diet consists of ants and termites but they are not closely related with the true anteaters of America. They live in Australia and New Guinea.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The body cannot store Vitamin C. Most vitamins are fat solute, which means they bond with fat molecules and can be stored in the body's organs (particularly the liver and kidneys), tissues or blood for long periods of time. Vitamin C, on the other hand is actually water soluble and bonds instead of water, which is flushed out of the body via the urine rather quickly.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vitamin K is a responsible factor for blood coagulation and also certain proteins that the body uses to central binding of calcium in bone and other tissues. Without vitamin K, blood coagulation is seriously impaired and uncontrolled bleeding occurs. Vitamin K is known as antihæmorrhagic factor.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vitamin B₉ - otherwise known as Folate (naturally occurring in foods) or Folic Acid (a synthetic folate compound used in vitamin supplements because of its increased stability). The name comes from 'folium', which is the Latin word for leaves, because folates were first isolated from spinach.

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S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vitamin B₁₂ and vitamin K both are synthesized by bacteria in human intestine.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. The source of Vitamin D is sun rays. In fact, vitamin D is synthesized in our dermal cell by sun rays which is released in the blood. Besides of sun ray, Vitamin D is obtained from butter, the yolk of egg, liver, and kidney, etc. Rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults occur due to deficiency of Vitamin D. Together with Calcium deficiency of vitamin D causes osteoporosis in older adults.

S10. Ans.(c)

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S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The widest continental shelf in the world extends 1,210 km off the coast of Siberia, Russia, into the Arctic Ocean.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. The godavari river is the largest river of south india, it has length of 1465 Kilometers, it originates from Triambakeshwar in Maharashtra.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Red soil is formed as a result of weathering of metamorphic and igneous rocks. The red colour of the soil comes from the high percentage of iron content. It is found on eastern and southern part of Deccan plateau.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Carbon di oxide is the green house gas having the greatest heat trapping ability.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jharkhand has the largest number of host trees and ranks first in the country for production of Lac.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet at Devaprayag and the joint stream is called Ganga. Devaprayag is situated in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Norway is called the land of the midnight sun because the northern part of the country is located above the arctic circle, where the sun shines 24 hours a day from Mid-May to Mid-July.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Ganga basin covers 10 states viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Firewood is a non-commercial source of energy.

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S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. The exosphere is the uppermost layer, where the atmosphere thins out and merges with interplanetary space. It is located directly above the thermosphere.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. In Harappa numerous figure of women found having plant growing from embryo which represent earth goddess but in vedic text there is no importance of mother goddess.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. There were many archaeological evidences like pottery, bull seal, mother goddess figure.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lothal is excavated by R. Rao in 1953. It is Located in Gujarat and also called as mini-Harappa. The first manmade port and a dockyard, bead maker factory, rice husk, fire alters, chess playing, seals of Persia, evidence of Joint burial are the evidences from this place.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The entire region including Afghanistan, Swat Valley, Punjab and Indo-Gangetic watershed has been referred in Rig-Veda once as the Sapta Sindhava or Sapta Sindhu

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Scientific Society of Aligarh was an organisation founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1864. In 1862 Syed formed a Translation Society which used to translate the scientific works of English and other European languages into Urdu and Hindi.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. The presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to the Presidency of Calcutta. The Governor of Bengal was designated the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William and he was to serve as Governor General of all British Territories in India. This Governor General was to be assisted by an executive council of four members.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. The members of the Board of Control must be paid from indian revenues.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Every charter act renewed company licence for 20 yrs.

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. he Charter Act of 1813 marked an important stage in the later history of East India company of India. This included provisions for the creation of an anglican church establishment in Calcutta, the opening-up of the country to Christian missionaries, and the encouragement of the Indian education.

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