

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

**S1. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757.

**S2. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Uprising of 1857 was described as the first Indian war of Independence by V. D. Savakar.

**S3. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Mir Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur was the Nawab of Bengal with support from the British East India Company. He is succeeded by Mir Qasim.

**S4. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. The battle fought at Buxar, a "small fortified town" within the territory of Bengal.

**S5. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Indian Rebellion of 1857. during the First War of Independence, from 1857 to 1858, Begum Hazrat Mahal's band of supporters, led by Raja Jailal Singh, rebelled against the forces of the British East India Company; later, they seized control of Lucknow and she declared her son, Birjis Qadra, as the ruler (Wali) of Oudh.

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Asaf-ud-Daula was the nawab wazir of Oudh ratified by Shah Alam II, from 26 January 1775 to 21 September 1797. He transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow.

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, its main objective is elimination of foreign rule and return of the old order.

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Dadabhai Naoroji president is in 1886, 1893 and 1906.

**S9. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Indian National Congress is a broad-based political party in India founded in 1885. The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885.

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**S10. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Indian National Congress is a broad-based political party in India founded in 1885. The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil service officer, Allan Octavian Hume.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Kidneys remove excess organic molecules from the blood. They serve the body as a natural filter of the blood and remove water-soluble wastes, such as urea and ammonium and they are also responsible for the reabsorption of water, glucose and amino acids.

**S12. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Kidneys are the most important organ in our body. Our kidneys purify around 1500 litre of blood and convert it into approximately 1.5 litre urine per day. 1200 ml of blood flows through both the kidneys per minute and out of it 1 ml of urine is formed per minute.

**S13. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Metabolism refers to all of the body's chemical process, the digestion of food and the elimination of waste. The main nitrogenous wastes are urea and uric acid. Urea is formed from gluconeogenesis of amino acids. Urea is one of the primary components of urine.

**S14. 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.

**S15. 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.

**S16. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.**

Cataract	—	Eye
Jaundice	—	Liver
Typhoid	—	Intestine
Pneumonia	—	Lungs

**S17. 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.

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**S18. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Dental plaque is a biofilm or mass of bacteria that grows on surface within the mouth. It appears as a white/pale yellow "slime layer" commonly found in between the teeth and along the cervical margins. Plaques formed on teeth are made up of food particles, saliva, mouth acids and bacteria in the oral cavity.

**S19. 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.

**S20. 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.

**S21. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** White Dwarf is known as Fossil star.

**S22. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Saturn is surrounded by ring. Saturn has a ring around it because it is believed to be very big and has lots of moons, meaning it has a strong pull of gravity. Another major reason is that the asteroids fling into its orbit and the rings are not solid.

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Tsunamis are mainly produced by submarine earthquakes

**S24. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Bhabar is an example of piedmont plain.

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Gaza strip lies along the coast of mediterranean sea. The Gaza Strip is a self-governing entity on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea that borders Egypt on the southwest and Israel on the east and north.

**S26. Ans.(d)**

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

**S27. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Green Revolution impact is mostly felt on wheat. The Green Revolution in India refers to a period when agriculture in India improved due to the adoption of novel methods and technology in agriculture.

**S28. 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.

**S29. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Panthera Tigris is the scientific name of Tiger.

**S30. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Uttarakhand capital is Dehradun.

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