

# Indian History

1. In which period of ancient Indian history, pottery was discovered?

- (a) Neolithic
- (b) Chalcolithic
- (c) Palaeolithic
- (d) Mesolithic

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (a)

- Pottery means forming Vessels with clay and other ceramic materials.
- It was invented in neolithic period.
- The Neolithic age involved hand-made pottery, but later periods used a foot-wheel.
- Prevalent pottery form in Different periods

Chalcolithic Period	Black and red-ware pottery
Indus Valley Civilization	Ochre colored pottery (OCP), Painted grey-ware
Vedic Age	Painted Grey-ware (PGW), Northern Black Polished ware (NBPW)
Mauryan Period	Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP)
Kushana Period	Red polished ware

2. In 1948, Ernest Mackay noted that in the Harappan city, Lothal, drains for the drainage system were made of..... Bricks.

- (a) Fired
- (b) Soil
- (c) Red

(d) Sandstone

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans.(a)

- Every house was connected to the street drains.
- The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning.
- In some cases, limestone was used for the covers
- Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well.
- At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks

3. India was named 'Bharat' after Bharat Jana. In which of the following Vedas is the first mention of this Jana found?

- (a) Yajurveda
- (b) Rigveda
- (c) Atharvaveda
- (d) Samveda

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

Ans.(b)

- Most ancient Veda among the four Vedas.
- Means knowledge of hymns/prayer/sukta/religious songs.
- Collection of 10,600 Richas and 1,028 Suktas.+
- 10 Mandals
- Scholar of Rigveda is called 'Hotri'.
- In the Rig Veda there is a hymn in the form of a dialogue between Sage Vishvamitra and two rivers (Beas and Sutlej) that

were worshiped as goddesses.

- The Dasrajan war is mentioned in it
- The universally famous Gayatri Mantra (Savitri) is in the third mandala of the Rigveda. It has been composed by Vishwamitra.
- The Ninth Mandala of Rigveda is dedicated to 'Soma'.
- The first mention of the word 'Varna' is found in Rigveda.
- The tenth division of Rigveda is also called Purushasukta, in which the description of 'Shudras' is first found.
- Aitareya Brahmin and Kaushitaki Brahmin are related to Rigveda.

4. Which of the following texts gives a detailed description of the administrative and military organization of the period of Mauryan empire?

- (a) Shulva Sutra
- (b) Brihat Samhita
- (c) Arthashastra
- (d) Nitisar

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Ans. (c)

- Arthashastra by Kautilya/ Chanakya is a book on politics and governance
- It reveals the economic and political conditions of the Maurya period.
- Chanakya/Kautilya
- It has 15 books and 180 chapters.
- It also includes information on trade and markets, a method of examining ministers, spies, duties of the king, morality, social welfare, agriculture, mining, metallurgy, medicine, forests, etc.

5. Pushyamitra, the commander of the last Maurya emperor Brihadratha, assassinated the king and founded a new dynasty. Which of the following was his lineage?

- (a) Shunga
- (b) Satavahana
- (c) Kanva
- (d) Chedi

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

Ans. (a)

- After Ashoka, only six kings could rule the kingdom for only 52 years.
- The last Maurya king, Brihadratha, was overthrown by his own general, Pushyamitra.
- While Brihadratha was inspecting the assembly of the army, Pushyamitra killed Brihadratha in front of his army and established himself as the king.
- This ended the rule of the Mauryas on Magadha and then the rule of the Sunga dynasty started.

6. Prayag Prashasti, a famous source of the Gupta Empire, is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Lucknow pillar inscription
- (b) Allahabad pillar inscription
- (c) Ahmedabad pillar inscription
- (d) Bithur pillar inscription

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (b)

- Samudragupta was the son of Chandragupta I
- Samudragupta's mother belonged to the Licchavi clan.
- Evidences for his reign:
- The Allahabad Pillar Inscription (Prayaga - Prashasti) has following:
- Gives a detailed account of his achievements
- Composed in Sanskrit by his court poet Harishena.
- Samudragupta has been called 'Licchavi Dauhitra'
- He is known by the title of Kaviraja
- Historian VA Smith has called

Samudragupta the 'Napoleon of India'.

7. Who is given the credit for starting the Gupta period?

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta I
- (c) Chandragupta II
- (d) Kumaragupta

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (b)

- Chandragupta I (319-335 AD)
- He was the son of Ghatotkacha.
- He also followed Matrimonial Alliances to expand his territory
- He married the Licchavi princess 'Kumaradevi' and got the kingdom of Vaishali.
- He had great respect for his Queens, this can be clearly visible by looking at the issued coins bearing the joint names of his queen, the Licchavi princess 'Kumaradevi' and himself.
- He first assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'
- He is considered the first great king of the Gupta Empire.

8. Who among the following were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka?

- (a) Satavahana
- (b) Rashtrakuta
- (c) Pal
- (d) Pratihar

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (b)

- Rashtrakutas were earlier subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka
- The Rashtrakutas came to power in the Deccan around 750 AD.
- The rule of the Rashtrakutas was contemporary to the Pal dynasty and the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.

9. In the Early Middle Ages, a famous tripartite war was fought for control of.....

- (a) Pataliputra
- (b) Manyakhet
- (c) Kannauj
- (d) Mudragiri

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (c)

- After the death of Harshavardhan, the struggle started among the regional rulers regarding Kannauj.
- This struggle lasted for about 200 years.
- There was a tripartite struggle for Kannauj between Gurjara Pratihara, Pala and the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- The tripartite struggle to control Kannauj was started by the Pala ruler Dharmapala.
- After this Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva and Gurjara Pratihara ruler Vatsaraj also joined this tripartite struggle.
- As a result of this tripartite struggle, Kannauj was finally occupied by the Gurjara Pratihara rulers.

10. In eleventh century, under the patronage of which dynasty Bhojshala structure was built in the state of Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Chandel
- (b) Parmara
- (c) Nand
- (d) Gurjar-Pratihara

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Ans. (b)

- The Paramaras were also the feudatories of Pratiharas.
- They declared their independence in the 10th century and Dhara was their capital.
- The Paramaras ruled until 1305
- Their capital was Mandap-Durg (now Mandu).

- Under the patronage of Parmara dynasty Bhojshala structure was built in the state of Madhya Pradesh

**11. Which element in North Indian temple architecture represents the superstructure or tower over the sanctum sanctorum and pillared mandapas?**

- (a) Shikhara
- (b) Kalash
- (c) Amlaka
- (d) Antaral

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Ans. (a)

- Shikhara represents the superstructure or tower over the sanctum sanctorum and pillared mandapas
- It is a mountain like spire.
- The shapes varies from pyramidal to curvilinear.

**12. Nagarjuni caves were donated by the Mauryas to which of the following sects?**

- (a) Jain
- (b) Ajivak
- (c) Lokayat
- (d) Buddhist

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (b)

- In Bihar were formed during the time of Dasharath, grandson of Ashoka , Gopi Cave, Bahayak Cave and Vedantika Cave.
- These were donated to Ajivak sect

**13. Hoysaleshwara temple was built with which of the following stones by a Hoysala king in 1150?**

- (a) Sandstone
- (b) Gray basalt
- (c) White marble

(d) Black schist stone

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

Ans. (d)

- Soft soapstone or Black Chorite schist stone was the main building material of Hoysala Temple
- In the region of Karnataka the temples built under the Hoysala rulers developed a distinct style of their own known as the Hoysala School of art.
- It developed in the period from 1050-1300 AD with the prominent seats being Belur, Halebidu and Sringeri.

**14. The Purva Mimamsa school of philosophy was founded in ancient India by.....**

- (a) Kapil
- (b) Patanjali
- (c) Vyas
- (d) Jaimini

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (d):

- PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOLS

Vaisheshika	Kannada
Nyaya	Gautami
Samkhya	Kapila
Yoga	Patanjali
Purva Mimansa	Jamini
Vedanta or Uttara Mimansa	Vyasa

**15. The book 'Vikramarjun Vijay' written by Pampa is written in which of the following languages?**

- (a) Kannada
- (b) Tamil
- (c) Telugu
- (d) Sanskrit

Ans. (a)

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

# Medieval India

**16. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi Sultanate to launch a military campaign in Southern India?**

- (a) Muhammad Tughlaq
- (b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khilji
- (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

Ans. (c):

**17. Razia Sultan's tomb in Haryana state is made of which construction material?**

- (a) Red sandstone
- (b) Marble
- (c) Fired bricks
- (d) Granite

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-)**

Ans. (c)

- Razia Sultana was a member of Slave dynasty
- She was the only daughter of Iltutmish
- She was the only women ruler of Delhi Sultanate
- Her tomb is in Kaithal, Haryana
- It was made of baked bricks and lime mortar.

**18. While historians use the term Vijayanagara Empire and contemporaries of this empire described it as the \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023**

**(Shift-IV)**

Ans. (c)

- Historians refer to the Vijayanagara Empire by this name because its capital was Vijayanagara
- It is often referred to as "Karnataka"
- The core region of the empire was in the present-day state of Karnataka,

**19. Brahmani kingdoms was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahaman Shah in .....**

- (a) 1347
- (b) 1346
- (c) 1336
- (d) 1345

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (a)

- The Bahmani Kingdom was one of the Muslim kingdoms
- The Bahmani Empire was established during the reign of the Tughlaq ruler Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- Alauddin Hassan was the founder of the Bahmani Kingdom.
- He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri.
- In 1347 A.D. he established the independent Bahmani kingdom.
- Its capital was Gulbarga.

**20. The land between Krishna and the Tungabhadra, was the Raichur Doab, Vijayanagara and Karna. Of conflict between the kings of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Malwa
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Bahmani

(d) Golconda

capital of Sher Shah's empire

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023  
(Shift-IV)**

Ans. c

- Raichur Doab region is in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- It is between the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna.
- The doab had been an area of contention between the Bahmani kingdom and the Vijayanagar empire.

**21. Buland Darwaza located in Fatehpur Sikri is the entrance gate of which of the following mosques?**

- (a) Jamali Kamali
- (b) Jama Masjid
- (c) Adhai din ka Jhopda
- (d) Moti Masjid

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023  
(Shift-II)**

Ans. (b)

- The Buland Darwaza is also known as the "Gate of Magnificence,"
- It is a grand entrance gate
- It was built by Emperor Akbar in 1601 CE.
- It is in Fatehpur Sikri
- It is located at the southern entrance of the Jama Masjid

**22. Which of the following rulers is credited with the construction of the Purana Qila in Delhi?**

- (a) Qutubuddin and Iltutmish
- (b) Babar and Akbar
- (c) Humayun and Sher Shah
- (d) Shahjahan and Jahangir

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-II)**

Ans. (c)

- Sher Shah Suri ruled from 1540 to 1545
- He initiated the construction of Purana Qila in Delhi.
- Purana Qila was built to serve as the



# Modern History

1. In which year did the Koya rebellion take place in the East Godavari region?

- (a) 1887-1888
- (b) 1882-1883
- (c) 1874-1875
- (d) 1879-1880

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

Ans. (d)

The Koya rebellion took place in 1879-1880

It took place in at - Koya region, East Godavari region of modern Andhra Pradesh.

The main leader was Tomma Sora

The main reasons of the rebellion were -

1. The new forest law made by the British government
2. The denial of their traditional rights over forests and exploitation by moneylenders-landowners

Haipou Jadonang

3. In 1921-22, the farmers of the Malabar coast of Kerala organized a great revolt known as the- \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Kol rebellion
- (b) Moplah rebellion
- (c) Munda rebellion
- (d) Santhal rebellion

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (b)

In 1921-22, the farmers of the Malabar coast of Kerala organized a great revolt known as the Moplah Rebellion (1921)

The Moplas were muslim farmers living in the Malabar Coast of Kerala.

The supporters were Shaukat Ali, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad

It was mainly against the Hindu landlords of Malabar.

2. Rani Gaidinliu is associated with which of the following movements?

- (a) Nisha Bandish
- (b) Heraka
- (c) Nupi Lan
- (d) Meera Pabi

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

Ans. (b)

Rani Gaidinliu is associated with Heraka Movement

She was a Naga leader

Heraka movement aimed at establishing self-rule and revitalizing the traditional Naga culture

The Heraka movement was founded by

4. Which of the following parts of India was affected by the Kuka movement?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Bengal

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans.(a):

The Kuka Movement primarily affected the Punjab region of India

The Kuka Movement is also known as the Namdhari Movement

It was founded by Bhagat Jawahar Mal

It became famous under the leadership of Baba Ram Singh

The movement aimed to purify the Sikh faith

**5. Which of the following does not belong to Brahmo Samaj?**

- (a) Raja Ram Moha Roy
- (b) Atmaram Pandurang
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) Debendranath Tagore

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (b)

Brahmo Samaj was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

It was done in 1828

It was the first reform movement of Hinduism

Keshav Chandra Sen established 'Bharatiya Brahmo Samaj'.

Adi Brahmo Samaj was maintained by Keshav Chandra Sen

**6. Some followers of Swami Dayanand started a network of schools and colleges called DAV. What is the full form of 'A' in DAV?**

- (a) Anglo
- (b) Author
- (c) Angel
- (d) Accept

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (a)

DAV stands for Dayanand Anglo-Vedic. It was a network of schools and colleges in India

Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded these schools

The first DAV school was established in Lahore in 1886.

In it the motto was to incorporate English education into Vedic Knowledge

**7. The Principal of a Sanskrit College representing the mixture of Indian**

**and western culture was.....**

- (a) Debendranath Tagore
- (b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Ishwar chandra VidyaSagar

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-)**

Ans. (d)

The Principal of a Sanskrit College representing the mixture of Indian and western culture was Ishwar chandra VidyaSagar

He introduced Western Philosophy and science there along with Sanskrit

He was strong protector of Women's rights

Due to him, Widow remarriage act was passed

**8. The Veda Samaj of Madras was inspired \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Deoband Movement
- (b) Brahmo Samaj
- (c) Wahabi Movement
- (d) Arya Samaj

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (b)

The Veda Samaj of Madras was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj

The Veda Samaj was founded in 1864 by Keshab Chandra Sen

It was inspired by the ideas and principles of the Brahmo Samaj, particularly those propagated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendranath Tagore.

**9. Who among the following returned his kaisar- e-Hind title in 1920?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) S. Subramania Iyer

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (a)



- The Kaiser-e-Hind Medal was a medal awarded by the British Empire to individuals for public service in India
- Mahatma Gandhi was hurt by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919,
- He returned his Kaiser-e-Hind title in 1920.
- It was a gesture to protest against their harsh Ruling

**10. Who among the following founded the 'Forward Bloc'?**

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
- (b) Motilal Nehru
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

Ans. (d)

- Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc
- He founded the Forward Bloc on 22 June 1939
- It was formed on the same day he resigned from the Congress party
- It a faction within the congress party of the Bengal
- The purpose was to gather major support in the Homestate Bengal

**11. In which of the following years, the Nawab of Awadh accepted the subsidiary alliance initiated by Lord Wellesley, the Governor General of British India?**

- (a) 1796
- (b) 1806
- (c) 1809
- (d) 1801

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (d)

- Lord Wellesley was the Governor General from 1798 to 1805
- In 1809, the Nawab of Awadh accepted the subsidiary alliance initiated by Lord

Wellesley

- Hyderabad was the first state to sign in 1798
- During his tenure 4th Anglo-Mysore war (1799) happened
- Establishment of Fort William College at Calcutta took place

**12. In British India, who among the following national leaders was called the 'Grand old Man of India'?**

- (a) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Prithvi Chandra Roy

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

Ans. (c):

- Dadabhai Naoroji was called the 'Grand old Man of India'
- He was a member of the Indian National Congress
- He was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament.
- He is mainly famous for his drain theory
- He gave the statistical analysis for the first time in India

**13. Which of the following social reformers of British India is known as 'Lokahitwadi'?**

- (a) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- (b) Gopal hari Deshmukh
- (c) Dadoba Pandurang
- (d) Balshastri Jambhekar

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (b)

Gopal hari Deshmukh	Lokahitwadi
Gopal Ganesh Agarkar	Apostle of rationalism in Maharashtra
Balshastri Jambhekar	Father of Journalism

**14. Which style of architecture was used**

**in Lakshmi Vilas Palace of Vadodara, Gujarat?**

- (a) Indo-Arabic
- (b) Mughal
- (c) Hindu temple
- (d) Indo-Islamic

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (a)

- Lakshmi Vilas Palace of Vadodara, Gujarat was Indo- Arabic
- It was commissioned by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III
- It was designed initially by Major Charles Mant

**15. Which of the following architects designed the Gateway of India?**

- (a) Hebert Bekar
- (b) George Wittet
- (c) Laurie Baker
- (d) Henry Irwin

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (b)

Gateway of India

- It was built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to India in 1911.
- The foundation stone was laid on March 31, 1911
- The construction was completed in 1924
- Designed by the Scottish architect George Wittet.

**16. Who among the following founded the Depressed class Association in 1930?**

- (a) Jayprakash Narayan
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- (d) Dr. BR Ambedkar

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (d)

- Dr. BR Ambedkar founded the Depressed class Association in 1930
  - The main objective was to motivate depressed class to fight for their rights
- Other depressed class associations/ Movements**

Depressed Classes Institution	B R Ambedkar
Nadar Mahajan Sangam	Soundarapandian Nadar
Self-Respect Movement	E. V. Ramaswami Naicker
Aravippuram Movement	Shri Narayana Guru
Satyashodhak Movement	Jyotiba Phule

1. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that there shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory of Delhi?

- (a) Article 233AA
- (b) Article 231AA
- (c) Article 239AA
- (d) Article 237AA

SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023  
(Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Article 239AA of the Indian Constitution provides that there shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- This provision is made in Part VIII of the Constitution, which deals with the Administration of the Union.

2. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India states that no religious instruction shall be imparted in educational institutions wholly maintained out of State funds?

- (a) Article 40
- (b) Article 68
- (c) Article 54
- (d) Article 28

SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023  
(Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Article 28 of the Indian Constitution pertains to the freedom of religion in educational institutions. It safeguards the rights of individuals, religious groups, and educational institutions with regards to religious instruction, religious worship, and attendance at religious

ceremonies.

- The purpose of Article 28 is to maintain the secular character of educational institutions funded by the state and to uphold the freedom of individuals to pursue their own religious beliefs or choose not to participate in religious activities.

3. Which of the following articles of the Indian is related to “Fundamental Constitution Duties”?

- (a) 54-A
- (b) 51-A
- (c) 55-A
- (d) 61-A

SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)  
Ans. (b)

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia.
- These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).
- The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow-citizens.

4. How many Directive Principles of the Original List in the Indian

**Constitution were amended by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) three
- (d) Four

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)**

- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) to the original list in the Indian Constitution:
- Article 38(2): Requires the state to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities

**5. How many Directive Principles were added or amended to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?**

- (a) Five
- (b) Four
- (c) Two
- (d) Three

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b)**

**The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new subjects to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) of the Constitution of India:**

- Article 39: To ensure opportunities for the healthy development of children
- Article 39A: To promote equal justice and provide free legal aid to the poor
- Article 43A: To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
- Article 48A: To protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife

**6. A Money Bill after having been passed by the Lok Sabha, and sent to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations, has to**

**be returned to Lok Sabha by the Rajya Sabha, within a period of from..... the date of its receipt, with or without recommendations.**

- (a) 21 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 14 days

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

**Ans. (d)**

- As per the provisions of article 109 of the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha has limited powers with respect to Money Bills. A Money Bill after having been passed by the Lok Sabha, and sent to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations, has to be returned to Lok Sabha by the Rajya Sabha, within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt, with or without recommendations.

**7. If at any time during a meeting of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the... as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.**

- (a) Chairman/Governor
- (b) President/Chief Minister
- (c) President/Chairman
- (d) Governor/Chief Minister

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)**

- According to Article 189(4) in Constitution of India, If at any time during a meeting of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

**8. Who is the 50th Chief Justice of India?**

- (a) Sharad Arvind Bobde
- (b) U.U.Lalit
- (c) D.Y. Chandrachud
- (d) N.V. Ramana

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Justice Dhanajaya Yeshwant Chandrachud was appointed as the 50th Chief Justice of India (CJI) succeeding the 49th CJI Uday Umesh Lalit. Justice Chandrachud will have a relatively longer tenure of two years and is due to retire on 10th November, 2024.

**9. India's first female Supreme Court judge Fatima Bibi belongs to which state of India?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Karnataka

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)**

- Justice Fathima was born in Pathanamthitta of Kerala in 1927 and underwent schooling at the Catholicate High School in Pathanamthitta. She graduated in Chemistry from University College, Trivandrum and obtained a Bachelor of Law degree from Government Law College in Thiruvananthapuram.

**10. In which year the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act was passed?**

- (a) In 2014
- (b) In 2015
- (c) In 2013
- (d) In 2012

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)**

- The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha

on February 13, 2014 by the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Sushil Kumar Shinde.

- The Bill provides for the reorganisation of the state of Andhra Pradesh. It carves out a separate state called Telangana comprising 10 districts of the existing state of Andhra Pradesh.

**11. In which year did the Election Commission of India become a multi-member body for the first time in its history?**

- (a) 2004
- (b) 1995
- (c) 2014
- (d) 1989

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (d)**

- As per The Election Commission Amendment Act, 1989, the Commission was made a multi-member body with two additional election commissioners who were appointed to the commission for the first time on 16 October 1989.

**12. When were the general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Region held for the first time?**

- (a) In 1991
- (b) In 1992
- (c) in 1990
- (d) In 1993

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):**

- Article 239AA of the Constitution of India which came into effect from 01.02.1992, provided that there shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The first sitting of the Assembly was held on 14.12.1993.

**13. The Election Commission was established in accordance with the**



**Constitution in.....**

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1953
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1951

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-II)**

**Ans: (a)**

- The Constitution of India has vested in the Election Commission of India the superintendence, direction and control of the entire process for conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State and to the offices of President and Vice-President of India.
- Election Commission of India is a permanent Constitutional Body. The Election Commission was established in accordance with the Constitution on 25th January 1950.

**14. Which of the following is not a constitutional body in India?**

- (a) National Human Rights Commission
- (b) Finance Commission
- (c) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (d) State Public Service Commission

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)**

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is not a constitutional body in India because it is not mentioned in the Constitution. Instead, it is a statutory body, established in 1993 by an Act of Parliament. Statutory bodies derive their power from laws made by Parliament.

**15. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty- seventh Amendment) Bill, 2021 was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the.....**

- (a) Rural Development Minister
- (b) Minister of Minority Affairs

(c) Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment

(d) Minister for Tribal Affairs

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):**

- The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2021 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Virendra Kumar, on August 9, 2021. The Bill amends the Constitution to allow states and union territories to prepare their own list of socially and educationally backward classes.



# Economics

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an indicator which is used for analysing the occupational structure and unemployment in India?

- (a) Sex ratio
- (b) Labor force participation.
- (c) Literacy Rate
- (d) Per capital Income

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-IT)**

Ans. (b)

- Labour force participation is an indicator which is used for analysing the occupational structure and unemployment in India
- It is the percentage of people who are employed or are actively seeking work
- Other facts
- Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 population of females
- According to the Census of India 2011, the sex ratio in the country was 940 females per 1000 males.

2. Which of the following correctly defines the method of calculating unemployment rate in India?

- (a) Percentage of employed persons in the population
- (b) Percentage of unemployed persons among persons in the labour force
- (c) Percentage of unemployed persons in the total population
- (d) Percentage of persons in the labour force

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (b)

- The National Sample Survey Organization collects data to measure unemployment in India.
- It is calculated by Percentage of unemployed persons among persons in the labour force
- When a person is not able to get employment for more than half of the days (183 days) in a year, then he is considered unemployed in 'Usual Status'.
- If a person does not get employment even for 1 hour in a week, then he is considered unemployed of 'current weekly level'.
- When a person cannot get employment even for 1 hour in a particular day, then he is considered unemployed of 'current daily status'.

3. What is the maximum permissible amount of loan under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana?

- (a) 12 lakh
- (b) 10 lakh
- (c) 3 lakh
- (d) 5 lakh

**SSC Selection Post XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (b)

- The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides loans to non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.
- The loans are classified into three categories:
  1. Shishu: Loans up to ₹50,000.
  2. Kishore: Loans above ₹50,000 and up to ₹5 lakh.
  3. Tarun: Loans above ₹5 lakh and up to ₹10 lakh.

**4. What is the objective of the Annapurna Yojana of Government of India?**

- (a) Providing food to everyone
- (b) Providing food to senior citizens
- (c) Providing food to children
- (d) providing food to women

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (b)

- The Annapurna Yojana was launched in 2000.
- The scheme was introduced to provide food security to elderly persons
- This is for elderly individuals who lack a reliable source of income

**5. In which Five Year Plan was the following statement quoted ?**

‘In the present circumstances the driving force for economic and social change arises from poverty and inequalities in income, wealth and opportunities.

- (a) Second Five Year Plan
- (b) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (c) First five Year Plan
- (d) Third Five Year Plan

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-11)**

Ans. (c):

- The above statement was taken from first five year plan
- It was launched from 1951-1956
- The main focus was agricultural development and self sufficiency

**6. According to the 2011 census the average male literacy rate in India was**

- (a) 82.14%
- (b) 70.2%
- (c) 65.21%
- (d) 95.6%

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

Ans. (a)

- According to the 2011 census the average male literacy rate in India was 82.14%
- The overall literacy rate in India (for both males and females) was 74.04%.
- The female literacy rate was 65.46%.
- The high male literacy shows that women are deprived of education in some areas

**7. Who is a marginal worker as per the standard census definition in India?**

- (a) A person who works for less than 200 days in a year
- (b) A person who works for less than 150 days in a year
- (c) A person who works for less than 100 days in a year
- (d) A person who works for less than 183 days in a year

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans, (d)

- A person who works for less than 183 days in a year is a marginal worker
- The main workers are those who are employed for more than 183 days in a year
- The data helps to improve the condition of Workers in the country
- Marginal workers face job insecurity, lower wages and lack of benefits

**8. Match the columns (as per 2011 census) :-**

State	Demographic characteristics
1. Kerala	a. Highest sex ratio
2. Haryana	b. Lowest sex ratio
3. Goa	c. Highest percentage share of urban population
(a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c	
(b) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a	
(d) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b	
(c) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c	

Ans. (a)

State	Details
Kerala	Kerala has the highest sex ratio in India, with 1084 females per 1000 males according to the 2011 Census.
Haryana	Haryana has the lowest sex ratio among Indian states, with 879 females per 1000 males according to the 2011 Census.
Goa	Goa has a high percentage of urban population compared to other states. As of the 2011 Census, 62.17% of its population lives in urban areas.

9. According to the census of 2011, what is the total literacy rate in India (Approximately)?

- (a) 81%
- (b) 74%
- (c) 62%
- (d) 65%

SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

10. According to the census of 2011, the percentage of urban population in India is

- (a) 31.16
- (b) 35.6
- (c) 21.6
- (d) 25.6

SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)

Ans. (a)

- According to the census of 2011, the percentage of urban population in India is 31.16 million
- The total population of India as per the 2011 Census was 1.21 billion

- The urban population was approximately 377 million.
- This is around 31% of the total population

11. According to the census of 2011, which Union Territory has the highest male literacy rate?

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Andman and Nicobar Islands
- (d) Puducherry

SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)

Ans. (a)

- Lakshadweep has the highest male literacy rate
- The male literacy rate in Lakshadweep was 96.11%
- The male literacy rate in Delhi was 91.03%
- The male literacy rate in Andaman Nicobar was 90.27%.
- The male literacy rate in Puducherry was 92.12%.

12. According to the 2011 census of India, which of the following group of Union Territories has the highest literacy rate?

- (a) Delhi and Chandigarh
- (b) Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar
- (c) Lakshadweep and Daman
- (d) Delhi and Lakshadweep

SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. c

- According to the 2011 census of India, Lakshadweep and Daman has the highest literacy rate
- Lakshadweep had a literacy rate of approximately 91.85%.
- Daman and Diu have a literacy rate around 87.07%.
- Delhi had a literacy rate of 86.21%.
- Chandigarh had a literacy rate of 86.05%.

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands had a literacy rate of 86.63%.

**13. According to the Human Development Index (HDI) report 2021-22, how many out of all the neighbouring countries of India have got ranking in the ‘very high human development’ category of HDI?**

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 0
- (d) 2

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-III)**

Ans. (c):

# Geography

SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023

(Shift-II)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small earthquake in underground caverns and mines caused by seismic waves produced by the explosion of rock on the surface.

- (a) Explosion earthquake
- (b) Volcanic earthquake
- (c) Tectonic earthquake
- (d) Collapse earthquake

SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023  
(Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Collapse earthquakes are small earthquakes that occur in underground caves and mines. Earthquakes are caused by seismic waves caused by an explosion of rocks on the earth's surface.

2. What is a long winding ridge of stratified sand and gravel associated with former glaciers called?

- (a) Esker
- (b) Whorl
- (c) Omission
- (d) Arch

SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023  
(Shift-IV)

Ans. (a)

- Esker also called as os, osar or asar is a long winding ridge of stratified sand and gravel associated with former glaciers.

3. Name the hot, dry gloomy winds that blow between Delhi and Patna.

- (a) Kaal Baisakhi
- (b) Mango shower
- (c) Loo
- (d) Manjari Varsha

Ans. (a)

- Loo are strong, gusty, hot, dry winds blowing during the day over north and northwestern India. These winds blow in the northern plains, which intensify between Punjab to Bihar and Delhi to Patna.

4. Covers central California, central Chile along the west coast of the continents in subtropical latitudes between 30°-40° latitude?

- (a) Mediterranean climate
- (b) Humid subtropical plain climate
- (c) Subtropical plain climate
- (d) Marine west coast climate

SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023  
(Shift-IV)

Ans. (a)

- The Mediterranean climate occurs around the Mediterranean sea, along the west coast of continents in subtropical latitudes between 30° - 40° latitudes e.g. — Central California, Central Chile, along the coast in south eastern and south western Australia.

Table 12.3: Climatic Types According to Koepgen

Group	Type	Letter Code	Characteristics
A Tropical Humid Climate	Tropical wet	Af	No dry season
	Tropical monsoon	Am	Monsoonal, short dry season
	Tropical wet and dry	Aw	Winter dry season
B Dry Climate	Subtropical steppe	BSh	Low latitude semi arid or dry
	Subtropical desert	BWh	Low latitude arid or dry
	Mid-latitude steppe	BSk	Mid-latitude semi arid or dry
	Mid-latitude desert	BWk	Mid-latitude arid or dry
C Warm Temperate (Mid-latitude) Climates	Humid subtropical	Cfa	No dry season, warm summer
	Mediterranean	Csb	Dry hot summer
	Marine west coast	Cfb	No dry season, warm and cool summer
D Cold Temperate (Mid-latitude) Climates	Humid continental	Df	No dry season, severe winter
	Subarctic	Dw	Winter dry and very severe
E Cold Climates	Tundra	ET	No true summer
	Polar ice cap	EF	Perennial ice
II Highland	Highland	H	Highland with snow cover

5. **Identify the inconsistent option regarding ocean layers.**

- (a) Continental Shelf
- (b) Ocean Slope
- (c) Continental Slope
- (d) Ocean Deep

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)**

- The ocean floors can be divided into four major divisions: **(i) the Continental Shelf; (ii) the Continental Slope; (iii) the Deep Sea Plain; (iv) the Oceanic Deeps.** Besides, these divisions there are also major and minor relief features in the ocean floors like ridges, hills, sea mounts, guyots, trenches, canyons, etc.

6. **What is India's rank in rice production globally? (As per the situation till the year 2020)**

- (a) First
- (b) Third
- (c) Second
- (d) fourth

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)**

- The leading producer of rice is China. India ranks second in rice production. Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Thailand, and Myanmar, are other major producers of rice.
- Total production of rice during 2020-21 is estimated at record 122.27million tonnes.

## Indian Geography

1. **Which of the following is the highest peak of South India?**

- (a) Doddabetta
- (b) Mukurthi
- (c) Mahendragiri

(d) Anamudi

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)**

- The place of Anamudi is in Kerala, India. It is considered the highest peak in the Western Ghats and the whole of South India, at an altitude of 8,843 ft.

2. **Which one of the following is not a tributary of Indus River?**

- (a) Zaskar
- (b) Hunza
- (c) Gilgit
- (d) Rind

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):**

- The Indus River originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu in the Tibetan region in the Kailash Mountain range near the Mansarovar Lake.
- The Indus receives a number of Himalayan tributaries such as the Shyok, the Gilgit, the Zaskar, the Hunza, the Nubra, the Shigar, the Gasting and the Dras.

3. **Which of the following options is related to the origin of river sutlej?**

- (a) Rakshasa Taal
- (b) Milam
- (c) Gaumukh
- (d) Panchanad

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (a):**

- River Sutlej originates from Rakshastal Lake. Rakshastal Lake is located near Lake Mansarovar and Mount Kailash. Sutlej River is also known as Shatadru (Ancient name).

4. **Which are the Major rivers of South India that falls into the Arabian Sea?**

- (a) Krishna and Cauvery
- (b) Chambal and Kosi



- (c) Narmada and Tapi
- (d) Mahanadi and Brahmaputra

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) The two prominent rivers which drain into the Arabian Sea are Narmada and Tapi.**

- Narmada is the sixth-longest river in India. The source of the river is the Amarkantak and it flows through Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and thus it is the lifeline of these two states.
- The Tapi (also known as the Tapi) is the second-largest west flowing river of Peninsular India and is known as 'the twin' or 'the handmaid' of the Narmada. It originates near Multai reserve forest in Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of 752 m.

**5. Which of the following characteristics is not correct about Tropical Evergreen forests?**

- (a) In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60m, or above
- (b) These forests are well-stratified
- (c) They are found in warm and humid areas
- (d) These forests receive annual rainfall of less than 150 cm

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d)**

- Tropical Evergreen Forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall
- Tropical evergreen forests have a warm and humid climate, with temperatures ranging from 25°C to 30°C throughout the year
- Rainfall is distributed throughout the year.

**6. What does 'Green Revolution' mean in Indian Agriculture?**

- (a) Exceptional increase in the production of food grains

(b) Growth in agriculture based industries.

(c) Increase in forested area

(d) increase in Pasture land

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)**

- The Green revolution in India mainly emphasized food grains such as wheat and rice. To enhance farm productivity, the green revolution increased the availability and use of fertilizers, weedicides, and pesticides to reduce any damage or loss to the crops.

**7. In terms of proven coal reserves (as per the information received from the ministry of coal, Government of India, till 2018) the following states are in the correct descending order.**

- (a) Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal
- (b) Chhattisgarh Odisha, Jharkhand Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand
- (d) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh.

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):**

- India is the second largest producer of coal in the world, after China. Coal production in the Indian states in descending order is:
- Jharkhand - 83152 million tonnes.
- Odisha - 79295 million tonnes.
- Chattisgarh - 57206 million tonnes.
- West Bengal - 31667 million tonnes.
- Madhya Pradesh - 27987 million tonnes.
- Telangana - 21702 million tonnes.
- The Coal Ministry has set an ambitious target of producing 1,080 million tonnes (MT) of coal during the financial year (FY) 2024-25.

8. What is the capacity of Hindustan petroleum Corporation Visakhapatnam limited's oil refinery at

- (a) 8.3 million metric tons per year.
- (b) 5.5 million metric tons per year
- (c) 9.69 million metric tons per year.
- (d) 6.5 million metric tons per year.

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-11)**

**Ans. (\*):**

- The year 2023-24 is a landmark year in terms of physical performance for HPCL refineries. HPCL refineries recorded exceptional operational performance, clocking the highest ever Crude throughput of 22.33 million metric tonnes (MMT). The Visakhapatnam refinery achieved a remarkable feat by processing the highest-ever annual crude throughput of 12.69 MMT. The Mumbai refinery also exhibited excellent performance by processing 9.64 MMT of crude oil.

9. Which of the following national waterways is situated in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) National waterway- 98
- (b) National waterway - 93
- (c) National water way - 97
- (d) National water way - 99

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

**Ans. (d):**

- National Waterway 99 is a part of India's network of national waterways, which are designated for the purpose of inland water transport. National Waterway 99 is located in the state of Tamil Nadu.

10. Which of the following is not an example of a small scale industrial sector in India.

- (a) Hooghly Area
- (b) Durg-Raipur area
- (c) North Malabar area
- (d) Ambala Amritsar area

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (a):**

- India features several major industrial regions that contribute significantly to the country's economic development:
- Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region
- Hugli Industrial Region
- Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region
- Gujarat Industrial Region
- Chotanagpur Industrial Region
- Visakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region
- Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region
- Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial region.

11. Select the natural harbour of India from the following.

- (c) Mumbai Port (b) Chennai Port
- (a) Deendayal Port (d) Kolkata port

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(a)**

- Mumbai is the largest natural port in India. Natural harbour is created where the land and water come together in such a way that boats, ships, and barges are docked. The Mumbai port is situated along the Konkan coast, and it spreads over an area of 400 sq km. It was established in 1873.
- Chennai harbour is one of the most ancient harbour which is situated on easter coast of India. It is not a natural harbour.
- Kandla port or Deendayal port is an artificial port created after dredging. It is a port on the Gulf of Kutch of the Arabian Sea.
- The Kolkata Port is the only riverine port in India. It is located on the left bank of the Hugli River and is the first major port in India.

# Biology

## 1. Identify the correct statement about the cell membrane

- (a) The cell membrane is made only of fat and fibres.
- (b) The cell membrane is made only of lipids.
- (c) The cell membrane is made of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins.
- (d) The cell membrane is made of roughage.

SSC

Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)

Ans. [c]

- The cell membrane is made of Carbohydrates, lipids and proteins.
- Chemically a biomembrane consists of lipids (20-79%), proteins (20-70%), carbohydrates (1-5%) and water (20%).
- The ratio of protein and lipid varies in different membranes.

## 2. Identify the type of cell which is long and branched

- (a) Columnar epithelial cell
- (b) Red blood cell
- (c) Nerve cell
- (d) White blood cell

SSC

Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. [c]

- Nerve cells, or neurons, are specialised cells of the nervous system that transmit electrical impulse.
- Nerve cells are long and branched.
- They have a cell body (soma) with multiple extensions called dendrites and an axon.

- Neurons transmit electrical signals throughout the nervous system.

## 3. Match the following column -

Column-A

Column-B

(Enzyme)

(Secreted from)

i. Ptyalin

a. Small intestine

ii. Pepsin

b. Salivary glands

iii. Alkaline

c. Stomach

phosphatase

d. Liver

iv. Maltase

(a) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

(b) i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d

(c) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

(d) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

Ans. (c)

- i) Ptyalin is secreted from Salivary glands.
- ii) Pepsin is secreted from the stomach.
- iii) Alkaline phosphatase is secreted from the liver.
- iv) Maltase is secreted from the small intestine.

## 4. Which organ produces insulin?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Thyroid gland
- (c) Spleen
- (d) Pancreas

Ans : (d)

- Pancreas secretes insulin in the human body.
- The pancreas, situated within the curve of the duodenum, stands as the second-largest gland in the body.
- It is a yellow coloured, compound

elongated organ consisting of exocrine and endocrine cells.

- The endocrine part called Islets of Langerhans, secretes hormones such as insulin and glucagon.
- Insulin is a peptide hormone, which plays a major role in the regulation of glucose homeostasis, enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilisation.
- Insulin also stimulates conversion of glucose to glycogen (glycogenesis).

**5. Which water-soluble vitamin, found in various foods such as liver, milk, eggs and fish, helps to keep your blood and nerve cells healthy?**

- (a) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Vitamin A
- (d) Vitamin E

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

Ans. (a)

- The water-soluble vitamin that helps keep your blood and nerve cells healthy is Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>.
- It plays a crucial role in red blood cell formation, cell metabolism, nerve function, and DNA production.
- vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is found in foods such as poultry, meat, fish, and dairy products.

**6. Which disease is caused by excessive accumulation of iron in the reticuloendothelial cells of the liver, spleen and bone marrow?**

- (a) Paraesthesia
- (b) Dermatitis
- (c) Hemosiderosis
- (d) Riboflavin deficiency

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (c)

- Hemosiderosis is caused by excessive accumulation of iron in the reticuloendothelial cells of the liver,

spleen and bone marrow

- It is an iron overload disorder characterised by the accumulation of hemosiderin, a complex of iron and protein.
- It is caused by too much absorption of iron from food.
- This leads to damage of organs, abdominal pain, heart diseases and skin darkening.

**7. Identify an algae that undergoes anisogamous fusion of gametes.**

- (a) Volvox
- (b) Ulothrix
- (c) Eudorina
- (d) Spirogyra

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

Ans. (c)

- The algae that undergoes anisogamous fusion of gametes is Eudorina.
- In Eudorina, the male gametes (sperm) are smaller and motile, while the female gametes (egg cells) are larger and non-motile.
- Anisogamy refers to the fusion of dissimilar gametes during sexual reproduction.

**8. Which is a multicellular filamentous green algae that has thin unbranched chains of cylindrical cells and is found floating in groups near the surface of streams and ponds?**

- (a) Ectocarpus
- (b) Chlorella
- (c) Spirogyra
- (d) Laminaria

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

Ans. (c)

- Spirogyra is a multicellular filamentous green algae that has thin unbranched chains of cylindrical cells and is found floating in groups near the surface of

streams and ponds.

- Water silk, Mermaid's tresses, and Blanket weed are other names for Spirogyra .
- It is an unbranched green filamentous algae that forms free floating masses over the surface of water.
- They have a green elongated cylindrical cell which is capable of growth division and taking part in reproduction.

**9. Plants that are adapted to grow in intense sunlight are known as?**

- (a) Primitive
- (b) Seedling
- (c) Xerophyte
- (d) Heliophyte

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023  
(Shift-III)**

Ans. (d)

- Heliophytes- Plants which are adapted to light
- Plants that are adapted to grow in intense sunlight are known as Heliophyte
- It allow them to thrive in environments with strong sunlight
- Special features include coarse tiny leaves with hairy and waxy protection.
- Example - sunflower and banyan tree.

# Chemistry

1. For packaging, which of the following compounds is used for peeling off vegetables and fruits like tomato, potato and other fruits and as a preservative component which helps to stop growth of fungus and bacteria in food?

- (a) Magnesium Carbonate
- (b) Sodium Carbonate
- (c) Sodium Bicarbonate
- (d) Aluminium Phosphide

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):**

- Sodium Bicarbonate is commonly used in food preservation.
- It helps to prevent the growth of fungus and bacteria, making it an effective preservative for packaging vegetables and fruits like tomatoes and potatoes.

2. Which of the following set of food substances in option can be used as natural food preservatives?

- (a) Ginger, Garlic, Banana and Tamarind
- (b) Vinegar, Ginger, apple and banana
- (c) Garlic, Apple, Salt and Tamarind
- (d) Garlic, Lemon, sugar, and vinegar

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):**

The set of food substances that can be used as natural food preservatives is Garlic, Lemon, Sugar, and Vinegar.

These ingredients are known for their preservative properties:

- Garlic: Has antimicrobial properties.
- Lemon: Contains citric acid, which acts

as a natural preservative.

- Sugar: Helps to preserve by reducing water activity.
- Vinegar: Contains acetic acid, which inhibits the growth of bacteria and fungi.

3. Which chemical compound is used in a few sauces and sugar juices as food preservatives which maintains their natural colour and protects from bacteria also?

- (a) Potassium metabisulphite
- (b) Monosodium glutamate
- (c) Dihydroxy benzene
- (d) Hydrazine hydrate

- Potassium metabisulphite compound is commonly used as a food preservative in sauces and sugar juices.
- It helps maintain the natural colour of the food and protects it from bacterial growth

4. Which stone can transform iron like base metals into gold?

- (a) Philosopher's
- (b) Jade
- (c) Copper stone
- (d) Emerald

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):**

The Philosopher's Stone is a legendary alchemical substance said to have the ability to transform base metals like iron into gold.



# Physics

1. Name the instrument which is used by meteorologists to measure the hemispherical area of incidence of solar radiation on a flat surface?

- (a) Hygrometer
- (b) Anemometer
- (c) Pyranometer
- (d) Barometer

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

Ans. (c)

- Pyranometer is used by meteorologists to measure the hemispherical area of incidence of solar radiation on a flat surface. Solar power systems radiations generally measured in the kilowatt-hour per square metre (KWH/m<sup>2</sup>).
- **Additional information:**
- Hygrometer is used to measure humidity, amount of water vapour in the air.
- These sensors measure absolute humidity rather than relative humidity.
- Hygrometer is used in industrial spaces and greenhouses.
- It measures both the temperature and humidity of the air.
- Anemometer is a device used to measure wind speed and direction. It is an instrument used in weather stations.
- It measures wind speed in miles per hour or knots.
- It measures wind pressure. It is used by long range shooters and pilots.
- Barometer is used to measure air pressure in a certain environment. It is used to measure atmospheric pressure.
- There are two types of barometer: mercury and aneroid.
- The average atmospheric pressure on the

earth's surface varies between 940 and 1040hPa.

2. What will be the focal length of a convex lens if the power of this lens is +2.5 diopter.

- (a) 20 cm      (b) 5 cm
- (c) 40 cm      (d) 10 cm

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (c): The reciprocal of the focal length (in metres) of a lens is equal to its power, the unit of power of the lens is diopter.

$$\text{Power of lens} = \frac{1}{F(m)} = \frac{100}{F(cm)}$$

$$= +2.5 = \frac{100}{F(cm)} = F = \frac{100}{2.5} = +40 \text{ CM}$$

Hence the focal length of a convex lens with power +2.5 diopter is 40cm.

3. If four resistances of 302, 40, 502 and 602 ohm's are connected in series, then what will be the combined resistance of the four resistances?

- (a) 3 Ω      (b) 9 Ω
- (c) 18 Ω      (d) 10 Ω

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Ans. (c) If the resistance  $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots, R_n$  are connected in series combination.

- The total resistance will be-  
 $(R) = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4 + \dots + R_n$   
 Hence the total resistance will be-  
 $(R) = 3+4+5+6 = 18 \Omega$

# Static G.K.

1. **Fazilka Heritage festival, an annual festival of art, culture and food is celebrated in which of the following states?**

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Maharashtra

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)**

- The Fazilka Heritage Festival takes place in Punjab highlighting the area's diverse art, culture, and food.
- This event includes many cultural shows, local foods, and art displays giving a boost to local artists and tourism.
- It has a goal to keep and spread the special heritage of Fazilka and nearby places.
- The organizers hope the festival will sustainably promote tourism, foster community spirit, and sustainably preserve the cultural heritage of the region.
- **Additional information:**
- Uttar Pradesh: Has its own well-known events like the Kumbh Mela and Diwali parties.
- Haryana: Marks various local events such as Teej.
- Maharashtra: Puts on festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi.

2. **Which of the following religious festivals is known as pirla Panduga in Telangana?**

- (a) Navrog
- (b) Muharram
- (c) Christmas

(d) Eid-UL-fitr

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (b):**

- In Telangana, this is called pirla Panduga, which exhibits the significance of this occasion in the area's culture.
- The Muslim community observes it to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussain, the grandson of Prophet Muhammad, in the Battle of Karbala.
- **Additional information:**
- Muharram is celebrated by Muslims and the day of Ashura is commemorated by the Martyrdom of Imam Hussain.
- Navrog is observed as a New Year festival that is specific to the inhabitants of the Gujarat region.
- Christmas is a festival that is observed in honor of Jesus Christ's birth.
- Eid-UL-Fitr is indeed the festivity that celebrates the end of the Holy month for Muslims universally. It is a global celebration shared by Muslims worldwide.

3. **On which day of the Hindu calendar is the festival of Holi celebrated?**

- (a) Phalgun Amavasya
- (b) Chaitra Saptami
- (c) Chaitra Purnima
- (d) Phalgun Purnima

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):**

- Holi festival is celebrated on the Phalgun Purnima which comes at the end of February or early March.
- It's an event that comes around the time

of spring and is also referred to as the festival of colors which commemorates/ honors/ pays tribute to the triumph of virtue over evil.

- **Additional information:**

- Phalgun Amavasya: It falls on the New Moon Day of the month of Phalgun in the Hindu calendar.
- Chaitra Saptami: This day generally falls in the month of Chaitra.
- Chaitra Purnima: This is the full moon day in the month of Chaitra.

4. **Which of the following festivals is celebrated in the month of November-December in karnataka?**

- (a) Huthri
- (b) Dasra
- (c) Kambala
- (d) Hampi

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

**Ans. (a):**

- Huthri is one of the major festivals celebrated in the state of Karnataka, which falls in November-December after the harvest season.
- It is also popular as Holi and involves community feasts, traditional dances, and a program of cultural displays.
- Huthri is also known as the “Huthri Habba,”.
- **Additional Information:**
- Dasra is celebrated in September-October and has several days of great festivities and religious ceremonies.
- A cultural event involving races on the back of buffalos, which is an annual event.
- Hampi: The name Hampi has a cultural relevance as a center of Monolithic architecture and history.

5. **In which of the following states, Tamu Losar festival is celebrated as New year by the Gurung community?**

- (a) Goa

- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Assam
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (b) :**

- Tamu Losar is officially acknowledged as the New Year festival of the Gurung community of Sikkim.
- Apart from the performance of the sowing ritual musical instruments and dance, there are other activities traditionally associated with the New Year based on the lunar calendar.
- This is one of the biggest cultural events of the occasion and reflects the tradition of the Gurung people in Sikkim.
- **Additional Information:**
- Goa: A State famous for its unique festivals such as Carnival and a festival known as Shigmo.
- Assam: celebrates Bihu and other local festivals.
- Madhya Pradesh: celebrates a number of regional festivals like Lokrang.

6. **Makaravilakku festival is celebrated in which of the following Indian states?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Karnataka

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :**

- Makaravilakku is one of the prominent festivals that is celebrated in the Sabarimala Temple of Kerala where Lord Ayyappa himself is a deity.
- This festival marks the onset of the Malayalam month of Makarom and millions of people attend the festival.
- During the festival, one can find rituals, traditional music, and dance forms typical to the cultural district of Kerala.

- **Additional information:**
- Andhra Pradesh: Popular for fairs such as Ugadi and Sankranti.
- Tamil Nadu: They also celebrate all the other festivals such as Pongal and Diwali.
- Karnataka: Carnivals such as the Karaga festival and the Dasara extravaganza are observed.

**7. Which festival celebrated by Muslims is also known as Barawafat?**

- (a) Eid-ul-Zuha
- (b) Shab-e-Baraat
- (c) Muharram
- (d) Milad-un-Nabi

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)**

- Milad-un-Nabi, also known as Barawafat, is a festival celebrating the birth of the Prophet Muhammad.
- The date of celebration varies but is on the 12th day of Rabi al-Awwal, the third month in the Islamic lunar calendar.
- Prayers are read and recitations from the Quran are performed in addition to various social activities carried out in the celebration of the Prophet.
- **Additional information:**
- Eid-ul-Zuha, also known as Eid al-Adha, celebrates Ibrahim's readiness to sacrifice his son.
- It is called Shab-e-Baraat, the Night of Forgiveness, a night one asks for forgiveness and blessings.
- Muharram is the first month of the Hijri calendar and is observed as a period of mourning, especially for the martyrdom of Imam Hussein.

**8. Tanjar Balasaraswati was awarded the title of Sangeeta Kalanidhi by the Madras Music Academy in 1973 for contribution to \_\_\_\_\_ dance.**

- (a) Kathak

- (b) Kathakali
- (c) Bharatnatyam
- (d) Mohiniyattam

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Tanjar Balasaraswati was honored with the Sangeeta Kalanidhi award in 1973 for her work in Bharatnatyam dance form by the Music Academy in Madras.
- She was honored for her astounding performance and the role she played in shaping the classical dance form, Bharatanatyam.
- Her mother, Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, was also a famous dancer; she trained her at an early age.
- Her legacy continues to inspire dancers and audiences.

● **Additional Information:**

- Kathak is one of the oldest and most popular styles of North Indian dance, which includes the most elaborate and complex steps.
- Kathakali is a highly stylized theatrical performance done by dancers from Kerala, characterized by exaggerated gestures and grand attire.
- Mohiniyattam is a traditional dance form of Kerala for women and the dance follows smooth, flowing gestures.

**9. Raja and Radha Reddy were honored with the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for their contribution in \_\_\_\_\_ dance.**

- (a) Kathak
- (b) Satriya
- (c) Kathakali
- (d) Kuchipudi

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):**

- Raja and Radha Reddy were honored with the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for their contribution to the Kuchipudi

dance.

- They have contributed to the dance form and preserved it.
- A traditional form of Indian dancing that originated in Andhra Pradesh.
- This dance style owes much to their performances and teachings and has grown in popularity throughout the year.

**Additional Information:**

- Kathak is a highly choreographed dance, primarily found in North India, that primarily uses the storytelling talents of the feet.
- Satriya music in the northeastern part of India is very famous.
- Kathakali is a classical and traditional dance-drama form that originated in Kerala and is particularly popular for its make-up and draperies.

**10. Kumudini Lakhia is the exponent of \_\_\_\_\_ classical dance style?**

- (a) Odissi
- (b) Sattriya
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Kathak

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)**

- Kumudini Lakhia is famous for Kathak, one of the standardized classical dance forms of India located in North India.
- It is primarily famous for footwork and narrative ability or the ability to tell a story through dancing.
- She is actively involved in teaching Kathak and arranging workshops and classes.
- She had constructed the Kadamb Center for Dance to preserve the dance form.

**Additional Information:**

- Odissi is a popular form of dancing in Odisha, often associated with soft-limbed movements and sculptures found in temples.
- Sattriya is a traditional dance of Assam

accompanied by the Vaishnavite monks and was practiced as a religious ritual in monasteries.

- Kuchipudi originated in Andhra Pradesh, where the dancer not only narrates a story but also depicts each and every emotion through his or her motions.

**11. Which of the following classical dances begins with a drumming performance called “Kelikottu”?**

- (a) Odissi
- (b) Kuchipudi
- (c) Kathakali
- (d) Bharatnatyam

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Kathakali always begins with a drumming performance named “Kelikottu”.
- This performance is a signal to start the dance performance.
- The costumes of this dance form are very unique in style.
- This is known for its expressive storytelling.
- It originated in Kerala, India.
- The dialogue in Kathakali is performed in stylized Malayalam.
- The dance dramatizes stories from Hindu epics.
- **Additional information:**
- Odissi is a classical dance from Odisha. It is known for its temple-based style and intricate postures.
- Kuchipudi is from Andhra Pradesh and features lively movements and vocal performances.
- Bharatanatyam is a South Indian dance. It is known for its intricate footwork and fixed upper torso.

**12. Dance couple Kamalini and Nalini Asthana have been awarded the Padma shree in 2022. They are famous for which of the following dance**



styles?

- (a) Kuchipudi
- (b) Manipuri
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Bharatnatyam.

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(Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Kamalini and Nalini Asthana are recognized for Kathak.
- Kathak is a popular classical dance form. It is from North India.
- It features unique footwork, spins, and expressive storytelling.
- This dance style has some other features, like rhythmic patterns and dramatic expressions.
- Kamalini and Nalini are celebrated for their excellence and innovative work in Kathak.
- **Additional information:**
- Kuchipudi is a classical dance. This form is from Andhra Pradesh. It is known for its dramatic and expressive movements.
- Manipuri is a dance form. It is from Manipur. It is known for its graceful and circular motions.
- Bharatnatyam is a classical dance. It is from Tamil Nadu. It is known for intricate footwork.

**13. Which of the following classical dance forms is related to the worship of lord Jagannath?**

- (a) Sattriya
- (b) Bharatanatyam
- (c) Odissi
- (d) Kathak

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Odissi is a classical dance form. It is related to the worship of God Jagannath.
- Odissi is performed in honor of God Jagannath.
- Jagannath's famous temple is in Puri,

Odisha.

- The dance incorporates themes from the Jagannath cult and the deity's rituals.
- It features innovative movements and poses. These are inspired by temple sculptures.
- Odissi's history is deeply intertwined with Odisha's religious traditions and practices.
- **Additional information:**
- Sattriya is linked to Vaishnavism in Assam.
- Bharatanatyam originates from Tamil Nadu. It is dedicated to various deities.
- Kathak is a North Indian dance form. It focuses on storytelling only.

**14. Honored with "Sangeet Natak Akademi Award" Ratikant Mahapatra is known for which of the following classical dances of India?**

- (a) Odissi
- (b) Manipuri
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Kathakali

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)**

- Ratikant Mahapatra is honored with this award for Odissi.
- Ratikant Mahapatra is a famous exponent of Odissi.
- He has significantly contributed to the preservation and promotion of Odissi dance and art.
- His performances and teachings are celebrated for their authenticity and depth.
- Mahapatra has received many other awards for his excellence in Odissi.
- **Additional information:**
- Manipuri is a classical dance from Manipur. This dance is performed as a religious dance to honor the gods.
- Kathak is a North Indian dance form. This originates from the word "Katha."
- Kathakali is a classical dance from



Kerala. It combines dance, drama, music, and dialogue.

15. Surupa sen is famous \_\_\_\_\_ dancer.

- (a) Kathakali
- (b) Kathak
- (c) Bharatanatyam
- (d) Odissi

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (d)**

- Surupa Sen is famous for her expertise in classical dance Odissi.
- She has gained recognition for her performances and contributions to Odissi dance.
- Her work shows the traditional techniques and artistic expressions of Odissi.
- Sen has been influential in promoting and preserving this dance form on national and international stages.
- **Additional information:**
- Kathakali is a classical dance form. Kalamandalam G. R. Nair is famous for this dance style.
- Kathak is a North Indian dance form. Birju Maharaj is known for this famous dance style.
- Bharatanatyam is a South Indian dance style. Rukmini Devi Arundale is famous for this dance style.

16. Which of the following ritual dances is performed by the kamad tribe of Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Ghapal
- (b) Painka
- (c) Teratali
- (d) Munari

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Teratali dance is performed by the Kamad tribe of Madhya Pradesh.

- This type of dance involves intricate movements.
- Traditional music and traditional style are used to perform this dance.
- This dance showcases the tribe's cultural heritage.

• **Additional information:**

- Ghapal is a dance form performed by the Bhil tribe of Madhya Pradesh. This involves some movements. It is mostly performed during Hindu festivals.
- Painka dance is related to the Korku tribe of Madhya Pradesh. It is known for its energetic steps. It is performed at harvest festivals.
- Munari dance is practiced by the Gond tribe of Madhya Pradesh. This involves rhythmic movements and is part of the community's traditional celebrations.

17. Famous dancer Yamini Krishnamurthy opened Yamini school of Dance in the year 1990 in \_\_\_\_\_?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Delhi

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023  
(Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)**

- Yamini Krishnamurthy founded her dance school in Delhi in 1990.
- The capital city Delhi provides a vibrant cultural scene for classical arts.
- The school was established to promote the classical dance forms in this influential city.
- Delhi's rich cultural landscape supports this traditional dance education.
- This dance school is becoming famous for its heritage tradition.
- **Additional information:**
- Chennai is famous for Bharatanatyam art. This is famous for classical dance form only.
- Mumbai is an important city for the arts.

In this city, arts like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, and Kuchipudi are famous.

- Hyderabad is a well-known cultural center for cultural arts. This is known for South Indian art forms.

**18. Which of the following traditional dances is mainly performed during Navratri?**

- (a) Dumhal
- (b) Ras Leela
- (c) Garba
- (d) Nati

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Garba is Gujarat's traditional dance form.
- It is performed during the Navratri festival.
- In this dance form, people dance in a circular motion, also around a lighted lamp or idol.
- The dance is accompanied by devotional songs and rhythmic clapping.
- Participants wear colorful traditional clothes and perform in groups.
- **Additional Information:**
- Dumhal is a famous dance from Kashmir. It is usually performed during Shikara festivals.
- Ras Leela is a dance form. This is from Uttar Pradesh. In this dance form, different types of episodes are performed from Lord Krishna's life.
- Nati is a popular, traditional, and old dance form from Himachal Pradesh. It is performed during local Himachali festivals.

**19. Lai Haroba is the early form of which of the following classical dances of India?**

- (a) Mohiniyattam
- (b) Manipuri

- (c) Sattriya
- (d) Kathakali

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)**

- Lai Haroba is a popular traditional dance form of Manipuri dance culture.
- It is a dance festival from Manipur. It signifies Manipur's religion and culture.
- Lai Haroba features rituals and performances dedicated to deities.
- Lai Haroba is one of the oldest dance forms in Manipuri culture.
- Manipuri dance is surrounded by this ancient dance form.
- **Additional information:**
- Mohiniyattam is Kerala's dance form. It is famous for its graceful and expressive footsteps. It also represents Kerala's culture.
- Sattriya originated in Assam. It is known for its devotional theme dance and unique footwork.
- Kathakali is a dance-drama. Kerala is the origin point of this dance. It features unique costumes.

**20. Ramkrishna Talukadar received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 2018 for his contribution to the sattriya dance form. This dance style belongs to which state?**

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Assam
- (d) Jharkhand

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Sattriya is Assam's classical dance form.
- This dance was developed by the Vaishnavite saint Sankardev in the 15th century.
- This dance form showcases the religious rituals of Assam.
- In this dance, Hindu mythology episodes

are performed.

- Sattriya dance is performed using traditional instruments like the khol, flute, and cymbals.
- Assamese sari for women and a dhoti-kurta for men are a must for this dance.
- **Additional Information:**
- Meghalaya is popular for Shad Suk Mynsiem traditional dance form.
- West Bengal is famous for dances like Chhau and Baul.
- Jharkhand is known for its tribal dance forms Paika and Jhijhiya.

**21. The name Bhajan sopori is related to which instrument?**

- (a) Sarod
- (b) Sitar
- (c) Surbahar
- (d) Santoor

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)**

- Bhajan sopori is related to Santoor.
- He has learned Western music from Washington University, and his teachers also support him very well.
- He is known for his extraordinary technique and inventiveness.
- He is popularizing and mentoring the santoor in classical music to future musicians.

**Additional Information:**

- Sarod is considered to be derived from Rabaab and originated and played in central Asia.
- Surbhara is a bass sitar often utilized in Indian classical music, and people have an interest in playing it.
- The sitar is a string instrument used in Indian classical music played by many famous musicians.

**22. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belonged to Gharana.**

- (a) Delhi

(b) Agra

(c) Banaras

(d) Kirana

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (d)**

- Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belonged to Kirana Gharana.
- It is Hindustani classical music gharana known for its perfect pitch and purity of notes.
- Abdul Khan, Pandit Pran Nath also belongs to Kirana Gharana.
- It is considered for its meditative melodious alap and intricate taans and their emphasis on emotional expressions.

**Additional Information:**

- The Delhi Gharana is one of the earliest Gharanas in Hindustani classical music.
- Agra Gharana is notable for its strong singing style and extended alaps.
- Thumri's singing style is well-known in the Banaras Gharana, which is distinguished by its lighter classical form.

**23. Zakir Hussain is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Tabla
- (b) Sitar
- (c) Santoor
- (d) Schnai

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)**

- Zakir Hussain is famous for tabla.
- He plays Indian classical music and has performed in various films.
- He gave his first performance at the age of seven.
- He has been awarded with achievements like the Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, and Grammy Awards.

**Additional Information:**

- Shivkumar Sharma plays Santoor; he plays Indian classical music and is very

famous.

- Ravi Shankar is famous for playing sitar. Sitar is a stringent instrument.
- Ustad Bismillah Khan plays a traditional woodwind instrument called shehnai.
- Sitar, Santoor, and Shahnai are not played by Zakir Hussain.

**24. Jyoti Prasad Agarwal, named Rupkonwar, was a popular musician of \_\_\_\_\_ state.**

- (a) Assam
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**SSC Selection Posts XI 27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):**

- Jyoti Prasad Agarwal, named 'Rupkonwar,' was a popular musician of Assam.
- He is a filmmaker as well.
- He promotes Assamese culture in his films and contributes to the music and drama.
- He is an inspiration for other artists.

**Additional Information:**

- Jyoti Prasad Agarwal is not related to Rajasthan, Gujarat, or Madhya Pradesh.
- Gujarat is popular for its traditional music and dance of garba and dandiya.
- Rajasthan films and music are vibrant and colorful, using various instruments like sarangi and kamayacha for the Kathputli show, which is famous in Rajasthan culture.
- Baiga and Gonda is the folk music of Madhya Pradesh.

**25. Which of the following musical instruments is played by Nandini and Ragini Shankar?**

- (a) Mridang
- (b) Veena
- (c) Sitar

(d) Violin

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)**

- Nandini Shankar and Ragini Shankar are famous violinists who specialize in Indian classical music.
- He comes from a family with a strong tradition of violin playing and has made significant contributions to both Hindustani and Carnatic music using the violin.

**Additional Information**

- The Mridangam, a double-headed drum essential to Carnatic music, stands out as a major percussion instrument in this style.
- Veena, a traditional South Indian string instrument, is celebrated for its rich resonance and is characterized by a large gourd resonator and plucked strings.
- The sitar is a stringed instrument that is an integral part of Hindustani (North Indian) classical music. It has a long neck with moveable frets and a resonator made from gourd.

**26. Shahid Parvez Khan, Budhaditya Mukherjee, Anuska Shankar and Har Shankar Bhattacharya are famous players of which of the following musical instruments?**

- (a) Sitar
- (b) Surbahar
- (c) Mohan veena
- (d) Veena

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)**

- Shahid Parvez Khan, Budhaditya Mukherjee, Anushka Shankar, and Har Shankar Bhattacharya are famous sitar players.
- The sitar is a classical North Indian string instrument recognised for its complex, resonant sound and complex gambling strategies.

- Shahid Parvez Khan belongs to the Etawah gharana, a prominent musical lineage known for its sitar and surbahar gamers.
- Anoushka Shankar, daughter of the legendary sitar maestro Ravi Shankar, has gained international fame for her sitar performances,

#### **Additional Information**

- The surbahar is a dark-toned stringed instrument related to the sitar, often used in Hindustani classical music for its bass range.
- The Mohan Veena is a modified version of the slide guitar developed by Pandit Vishwa Mohan Bhatt.
- Veena is a traditional South Indian instrument and is prominent in Carnatic music.

#### **27. Which of the following novels is one of the notable works of Vikram Seth?**

- (a) Show Business
- (b) The Glass Palace
- (c) Ancient India
- (d) A Suitable Boy

#### **SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (d):

- 'A Suitable Boy' is a highly acclaimed novel by Vikram Seth.
- The novel was published in 1993.
- It is a sprawling narrative set in post-independence India, focusing on the life and marriage of Lata Mehra, a young woman.
- At over 1,400 pages, it is one of the longest novels in the English language.

#### **Additional Information:**

- Show Business, Written by Shashi Tharoor
- The Glass Palace: Written by Amitav Ghosh,
- Ancient India: Written by R.C. Majumdar.

#### **28. Which of the following autobiographies was written by Indian woman poet Kamala Das, who was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1984?**

- (a) A Life Apart
- (b) Smriti Chitra: The Memoir of a Spirited Wife
- (c) My Story
- (d) A life less ordinary

#### **SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

Ans. (c)

- Kamala Das became a renowned Indian poet and author who wrote considerably in English and Malayalam.
- Her autobiography, "My Story," was published in 1976 and became highly arguable for its candidness and exploration of her existence.
- The e-book affords insights into her stories, mind, and emotions, reflecting her journey as a woman and an author in a conservative society.
- Kamala Das was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1984, which speaks of her significant contribution to Indian literature.

#### **Additional Information:**

- A Life Apart, Is the biography of Neelamperoor Madhusoodanan Nair, a Malayalam writer.
- Smriti Chitra is a biography by Laxmibai Tilak, the wife of Marathi writer Narayan Waman Tilak.
- A Life Less Ordinary is the biography of Baby Halder, a domestic worker turned writer in India.

#### **29. Which of the following autobiographies was written by Indian film actor Balraj Sahni?**

- (a) My film autobiography
- (b) The Act of Life
- (c) I am an all-rounder
- (d) I am not an island

#### **SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023**



**(Shift-1)**

**Ans. (a)**

- Indian Film actor Balraj Sahni wrote the book My Film Autobiography.
- My Film Autobiography is a book depicting the life of Balraj Sahni who became popular in Indian films by acting in various phases of his life experiences.
- There are memories of traveling through time as an actor once he revealed his undying passion to fulfill his dream.
- This is an inspiring tale from a person who defied the odds; read on for details.
- **Additional Information:**
- I Am Not an Island defines the author's life as a performer and he has included both personal stories as well as professional challenges in this autobiography.
- My film autobiography is one of those books that people should keep around if they want to know about Indian film history or Balraj Sahni's place within it.

**30. How I Became a Hindu is the autobiography**

- (a) Kamala Suraiya
- (b) Kiran Bedi
- (c) Sita Ram Goyal
- (d) Paramahansa Yogananda

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (c)**

- How I Became a Hindu is the autobiography of Sita Ram Goyal.
- Goyal, once an atheist and Marxist by ideology, embraced Hinduism.
- The book catalogs his ideological metamorphosis. He talks about his early influences, starting with Marxism and how he overcame it.
- It is a personal account of decoding his journey towards Hinduism through experiences and reflections on life.
- **Additional Information:**
- Kamala Suraiya has written an autobiography that also has a fair critique

of her life

- Kiran Bedi is honest and not afraid to critique certain political and religious ideologies.
- The writings of Paramahansa Yogananda had considerable influence on Indian thought during the contemporary phase.

**31. Which famous personality associated with the music world has written the memoir "Moonwalk"?**

- (a) Stevie Wonder
- (b) Michael Jackson
- (c) Kurt Cobain
- (d) Bob Dylan

**SSC**

**Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):**

- Moonwalk offers a glimpse into Michael Jackson's life and career from his early days to his solo success.
- This book is the autobiography of Michael Jackson published in 1988.
- Michael Jackson has written the value of life and stressed the significance of maintaining good health. It also covered his personal experiences, thoughts on his music, and reflections on his fame.
- **Additional information**
- Stevie Wonder is a renowned American singer and multi-instrumentalist.
- Kurt Cobain was the lead singer, guitarist, and primary songwriter for the influential rock band Nirvana.
- Bob Dylan is an iconic American singer-songwriter regarded as one of the greatest musicians of the 20th century.

**32. The creator of 'The Candle Stand' is Debeshi Gupta. Long Walk to Freedom' is written by.....**

- (a) Dalai Lama
- (b) Nelson Mandela
- (c) Aung San Suu Kyi
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi



**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):**

- 'Long walk to Freedom' is an autobiography written by Nelson Mandela.
- This book narrates Mandela's life journey, from his childhood to his presidency in South Africa.
- The book reflects Mandela's struggle against apartheid.
- Mandela's fight for equality and freedom reflected in his autobiography.
- Mandela's resilience and leadership are central themes in the book, which is inspiring readers globally.

**Additional Information:**

- Dalai Lama: Tibetan spiritual leader who has promoted peace, compassion, and non-violence worldwide.
- Aung San Suu Kyi: He was a Myanmar's democracy advocate, Nobel Laureate. He is a symbol of peaceful resistance against oppression.
- Mahatma Gandhi: He was an Indian Independence leader and advocate of non-violent civil disobedience, instrumental in India's freedom struggle.

**33. Which of the following novels has been written by Salman Rushdie?**

- (a) A bend in the river
- (b) The Satanic Verses
- (c) In a free state
- (d) An area of darkness

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b)**

- 'The Satanic Verses' is a novel written by Salman Rushdie.
- Through a unique narrative style, the book explores complex ideas.
- His work has made him a prominent figure in contemporary literature.
- The novel's exploration of sensitive topics, sparked debates and discussions

due to its controversial content.

- It consolidated Rushdie's reputation as a thought-provoking writer.

**Additional Information:**

- All other novels mentioned in the Question written by V.S. Naipaul.
- 'A Bend in the River' about exploring post-colonial Africa.
- The novel 'In a Free State' through a series of interconnected stories set in various locations delves into themes of displacement, power dynamics and identity.
- The novel 'An area of darkness' focussing on the author's journey and reflections on India's history, society, and culture.

**34. Padma Award winner Sudha Singh is a player from which of the following fields?**

- (a) Shooting
- (b) Swimming
- (c) Athletics
- (d) Table tennis

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Sudha Singh is a well-known Indian sportswoman she participates in long-distance running events, particularly the 3000 metres steeple chase.

- She has competed for India in events such as the Asian Games and even the Commonwealth Games winning medals in these events once in a while.
- Sudha Singh who holds the Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian honour in India for her services to athletics presents herself as very dedicated and committed to sports.

**Additional information:**

- The Padma Shri award in shooting went to Abhinav Bindra in 2009.
- Bula Choudhury got Padma Shri in swimming awarded in 2011.
- Mouma Das is a very popular and talented table tennis player from India and She was honored Padma Shri Award 2021.

**35. For the year 2022, the Padma Bhushan award in the field of sports was conferred to .....**

- (a) Shankaranarayan Menon Chundayil
- (b) Sumit Antil
- (c) Devendra Jhajharia
- (d) Brahmanand Sankhwalkar

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** The Padma Bhushan Award has been conferred on Devendra Jhajharia in the field of sports in para-athletics in 2022.

- He is a javelin thrower and has performed to his best by bagging two gold medals in the Paralympics held at Athens in the year 2004 and in Tokyo in the year 2021.
- These have made him a role model to athletes with disabilities in India as well as the rest of the world.
- **Additional information:**
- Sankaranarayana Menon got the Padma shri in 2022.
- Sumit Antil is a Paralympian and javelin thrower from India he received Padma Shri in 2022 only.
- Brahmanand Sagoon Kamat Sankhwalkar is a former Indian footballer and a captain of the Indian team who got Padma Shri in the year 2022.

**36. Devdasi Smriti Panthi Dance Award is related to which state?**

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Chhattisgarh

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):**

- Chhattisgarh gives Devdasi Smriti Panthi Dance Award.
- In honor of its commitment, the conventional move, Panthi of Chhattisgarh, is granted.
- It could be a people move that depicts the nearby culture and religion.

- The objective of the Devdasi Smriti Panthi Grant is to maintain and energize these age-old imaginative conventions.

**Additional information:**

- Jat-Jatin is the folk dance of Bihar performed at their special occasion.
- Ghoomer and Kalbeliya are the folk dances of Rajasthan and are performed during local festivals.
- Jharkhand is renowned for its rich cultural heritage, which includes a wide range of traditional dance styles.

**37. Who among the following persons has received both Grammy and Oscar awards?**

- (a) Gulzar
- (b) Amitabh Bhattacharya
- (c) Javed Akhtar
- (d) Jagjit Singh

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):**

- Gulzar has received both Grammy and Oscar awards.
- He is a poet, lyricist, and film director.
- His moving and evocative lyrics in a number of Bollywood movies.
- He won this award for his original track, Jai Ho.

**Additional information:**

- Amitabh Bhattacharya is a famous singer-lyricist.
- Javed Akhtar has won various honors for his incredible and amazing work as a lyricist and screenwriter, including the National Film Award and Filmfare Awards.
- Jagjit Singh was celebrated for his commitment to the ghazal class and his dedication, with celebrated collections just like the Unforgettables and Mirza Ghalib.

**38. Who among the following has won the JCB Prize 2022 in Literature for his book 'The Paradise of Food'?**

- (a) Khalid Javed
- (b) A.S. Pannirselvan
- (c) Ramachandra Guha
- (d) Amitabh Bagchi

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):**

- Khalid Javed won the JCB Prize 2022 in Literature for his book 'The Paradise of Food.'
- He is an Indian author, a master in storytelling, who reflects themes of culture and social identity.
- In this novel, he explains the importance of food in culture and identity.
- The prize aims to promote and celebrate exceptional writing in the Indian literary landscape.

**Additional information:**

- A.S. Pannirselvan is a Tamil author who contributes to the themes of social issues in Tamil literature.
- Ramachandra Guha has done non-fiction work and writes on the history.
- Amitabh Bagchi is an Indian author who works on the themes of history and Indian society.

**39. In hockey, if the umpire indicates direction by raising one arm horizontally, what does it mean?**

- (a) Bulli
- (b) Free hit
- (c) goals scored
- (d) Period

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (c)**

- When the umpire raises one hand horizontally, it means a goal has been scored.
- This gesture indicates that the team has scored a goal in the game. This is the signal to restart the game.
- Hockey is a team sport. It is usually played in two teams, each consisting of

11 players.

- The game is played on a field where goals are scored by hitting the ball towards the goal.
- **Additional information:**
- Bulli: Bulli means starting the game from the middle.
- Free Hit: The umpire signals for a free hit with both hands.
- Period: At the end of the period the umpire usually raises both hands.

**40. In February 2022, India defeated England by four wickets and won the ..... world cup title at the Sir Vivian Richards Stadium, Antigua.**

- (a) Sixth
- (b) Fifth
- (c) Eight
- (d) Third

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023  
(Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)**

- In February 2022, India defeated England to win the Under-19 World Cup for the fifth time.
- Indian captain Yash Dhul led the team to victory in the final match.
- He formed a matchable partnership with Rashid to take the team to the finish line.
- In this match, Rashid also scored a magnificent half-century.
- Additional information:
- Under-19 international cricket tournament organized by the International Cricket Council.
- This type of competition is usually held every two years.
- The tournament features the best under-19 cricketers from around the world.
- The tournament provides a platform for young cricketers to improve their skills at the international level.

**41. Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy is given**

**in which of the following sports competitions?**

- (a) Hockey
- (b) Football
- (c) Badminton
- (d) Cricket

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (d)**

- The Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy is the premier domestic Twenty20 cricket tournament in India.
- This tournament provides a platform for young cricketers to get selected for the IPL and Indian cricket teams.
- This tournament has made Twenty20 cricket more popular in India.
- **Additional information:**
- The tournament teams from different states of India play against each other.
- The tournament is named after former Indian cricketer Syed Mushtaq Ali.
- The tournament is played in both league and knockout format.
- All matches are played in the Twenty20 format. In Twenty20 two teams play 20-20 overs against each other.

**42. In 2021, Indian opener Rohit Sharma became the third batsman to complete 3000 runs in T20 International cricket during the match against which of the following Countries?**

- (a) Australia
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Namibia
- (d) New Zealand

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 27/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (c)**

- Rohit Sharma has completed these 3000 runs. He achieved this by playing a match against Namibia.
- In 2021, Rohit Sharma crossed this milestone in Twenty20 international cricket.

- Rohit became the third batsman in the world to complete so many runs in international cricket.

• **Additional information:**

- Virat Kohli and Martin Guptill took them to the target.
- This phase shows Rohit Sharma's dominance in Twenty20 cricket.
- He is an excellent opener and has played many important innings for the Indian team.
- Rohit Sharma has completed three thousand runs in Test, ODI, and Twenty20 international cricket. This is a motivation for all cricketers.

**43. In which of the following years did the Indian team win the One Day International (ODI) Cricket World Cup?**

- (a) 2019
- (b) 2007
- (c) 2015
- (d) 2011

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)**

- In 2011, India won the One Day International (ODI) Cricket World Cup.
- India won the title by defeating Sri Lanka in the final at the Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai.
- India won the World Cup for the first time since then.
- **Additional information:**
- It was a historic victory for India to clinch the title at home. All Indians were very happy that day.
- This win goes to Mahendra Singh Dhoni.
- The ODI Cricket World Cup is popularly known as the Cricket World Cup.
- One Day International or ODI tournament's organizer was the International Cricket Council.

**44. In December 2021, who became the**

**third fastest Indian bowler to take 200 Test wickets?**

- (a) Mohammed Shami
- (b) Bhuvaneshwar Kumar
- (c) Jasprit Bumrah
- (d) Ishant Sharma

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (a)**

- Mohammed Shami became the third Indian bowler to take 200 wickets in Tests.
- Mohammad Shami has taken many important wickets for the Indian cricket team with his fast bowling and swing bowling.
- Shami specializes in bowling yorkers which make it difficult for the batsman to play.
- **Additional information:**
- Shami made his Test debut against England.
- He was selected for the Indian team for the 2015 Cricket World Cup.
- Shami has been named Man of the Match many times.
- Shami has represented India in Test, ODI and T20 international cricket.

**45. Who became India's second-highest wicket-taker in Tests after Anil Kumble by taking his 435th Test wicket in March 2022?**

- (a) Ishant Sharma
- (b) Mohammed Shami
- (c) Yuzvendra Chahal
- (d) Ravichandran Ashwin

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)**

- In March 2022, Ravichandran Ashwin became India's second-highest Test wicket-taker.
- Ravichandran Ashwin is known for his off-spin bowling and useful batting.
- Ashwin's off-spin bowling is very

impressive.

- Both his bowling and batting are suitable for Test cricket.
- **Additional information:**
- Ravichandran Ashwin made his Test debut on 5 November 2011 against the West Indies.
- Ashwin took five wickets in the match in Chennai.
- Ashwin played his 50th Test against Sri Lanka in the 2017 Test series.
- Ishant Sharma is a fast bowler. Yuzvendra Chahal is a leg spinner.
- Mohammad Sharma is known for his fast pace and York ball.

**46. When was the Duckworth-Lewis formula first used in international cricket?**

- (a) 1 January 1996
- (b) 1 January 1997
- (c) 1 January 1999
- (d) 1 January 1998

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b)**

- On 1 January 1997, the Duckworth-Lewis formula was used for the first time in international cricket.
- It was used in ODIs between Zimbabwe and England. Zimbabwe won the match by seven runs.
- In 1999, the ICC formally recognized the formula.
- **Additional information:**
- The Duckworth-Lewis formula is now known as the Duckworth-Lewis-Stern method.
- Mathematical formulas are used to revise the target score if the cricket game is interrupted by rain.
- This formula takes into account the remaining resources of the match (overs and wickets) and sets a new target.
- The Duckworth-Lewis formula is quite complicated and special software is used



to calculate it.

**47. Which of the following countries hosted the U-19 Asia Cup Cricket 2021?**

- (a) Katar
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) UAE
- (d) Pakistan

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans ©**

- UAE hosted the U-19 Asia Cup Cricket 2021.
- After so much effort, the UAE will be chosen and also rich in resources.
- The UAE's increasing prominence as a location for international cricket competitions is a reflection of its expanding stature in the sport.
- UAE has an administration in Dubai; that is why it will be considered for the Asia Cup.

**Additional Information:**

- International sporting events are progressively relocating to Qatar.
- The U-19 Asia Cup was initially slated to take place in Bangladesh in 2020; however, it was postponed and moved to 2021.
- Pakistan has a long history of hosting international cricket matches and has hosted several such tournaments.

**48. In which of the following years was the first edition of the Thomas Cup, an international men's team championship of badminton, held?**

- (a) 1949
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1961

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans (a)**

- In 1949, the first edition of the Thomas Cup, an international men's team championship of badminton, was held.

- The Badminton World Federation (BWF) founded it to develop an international badminton team tournament.
- National teams compete in a knockout system during the event.
- A common belief is that the Thomas Cup is the "World Cup" of men's badminton.

**Additional information:**

- The competition bears Sir George Thomas's title, a well-known English badminton player and chairman who made a significant commitment to the development of the amusement.
- Within the Thomas Glass, groups from countries like China, Malaysia, and Indonesia have dominated.
- After winning the primary competition in 1949, Indonesia has remained an impressive equal within the taking after a long time.

**49. In July 2021, who became only the third Indian to win a singles tennis match at the Olympics?**

- (a) Sumit Nagal
- (b) Ramkumar Ramanathan
- (c) Prajnesh Gunneswaran
- (d) Mukund Shasikumar

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-I)**

**Ans: (a)**

- Sumit Nagal has written history by becoming only the third Indian tennis player to win a singles match at the Olympics in July 2021.
- This was a huge fillip for Indian tennis, which had to wait a quarter of a century since Leander Paes managed to do so.
- The victory in the first round over Adrian Mannarino by Nagal set the biggest stage abuzz with his talent and infused a lot of optimism into Indian tennis.
- **Additional information:**
- In 2018 itself, Ramkumar Ramanathan became the first Indian player since Somdev Devvarman in 2011 to reach an ATP Tour singles final.
- Prajnesh Gunneswaran has won 2 ATP



Challenger.

- Sasikumar has career-high ATP singles ranking of 229 achieved on 17 October 2019.

**50. In which of the following sports, the clean and jerk technique is used?**

- (a) Weightlifting
- (b) Bodybuilding
- (c) wrestling
- (d) Hammer throw

**SSC Selection Posts XI-27/06/2023 (Shift-II)**

**Ans (a)**

- A weightlifting technique named 'Clerk and Jerk' is used overhead in a series of movements involving lifting a barbell loaded with weights from the ground.
- The catches the barbell in a squat position as the lifter pulls it from the ground and lifts it to the shoulders is a clean technique. Whereas, with an explosive movement while splitting their legs for balance overhead the barbell from the shoulders then pushed termed as Jerk technique.

**Additional Information:**

- An event where athletes throw a heavy metal ball in a track and field event 'Hammer Throw', attached to a wire and handle for maximum distance.
- In a combat sport Wrestling, using techniques to pin or submit their opponent, two competitors grapple with each other.

**51. Which of the following players is associated with Billiards?**

- (a) Sankalp Gupta
- (b) Pankaj Advani
- (c) Saurabh Chaudhary
- (d) Manika Batra

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans (b)**

- Pankaj Advani was honored with

numerous awards, including India's third-highest civilian award Padma Bhushan, recognised for his achievements in these sports.

- Pankaj Advani demonstrated his skills in both the shorter version (snooker) and the longer version (billiards) sports, won multiple world Championships, and became a prominent player with his remarkable performances.

**Additional Information:**

- In the Asian Games and World Cups, Indian sport shooter Saurabh Chaudhary won multiple gold medals in events specializing in the 10m air pistol.
- Indian table tennis player Manika Batra is recognized for her achievements in international competitions and championships, including the 2018 Commonwealth Games gold medal.
- The title of Grandmaster in 2021 earned by an Indian chess player Sankalp Gupta, became one of the youngest Grandmasters from India.

**52. Forest Research Institute, Dehradun established as the Imperial Forest Research Institute. In which year was it established as "The Imperial Forest Research Institute"?**

- (a) 1906
- (b) 1905
- (c) 1908
- (d) 1907

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans (a)**

- In 1906, The Forest Research Institute (FRI) was established as the Imperial Forest Research Institute during the British colonial period in Dehradun. It reflects the growing significance of forestry management and research.
- The primary objective of the institution was to conduct scientific research in forestry, including the management and conservation of forests across the country, essential for forestry research,

conservation of forests, and the British administration's exploitation.

**Additional Information:**

- The institute is responsible for developing sustainable forestry management practices and policies, and its campus is renowned for its impressive Colonial architecture and Greco-Roman making it a historical and cultural landmark in India.

**53. Which of the following dancers was called to perform at the coronation ceremony of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953?**

- (a) Kamala Lakshmi Narayanan
- (b) Mrinalini Sarabhai
- (c) Rukmini Devi Arundale
- (d) Sitara Devi

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)**

- Kamala Lakshmi Narayanan was performed at the coronation ceremony of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.
- Indian Bharatanatyam dancer Kamala Lakshmi Narayanan was an eminent artist.
- She was eminent for her beauty, strategy, and devotion to the conventional move outline.
- Kamala Lakshmi Narayanan is credited with stamping a turning point within the worldwide acknowledgment of Indian classical dancers.

**Additional Information**

- Sitara Devi was an acclaimed Kathak artist, celebrated for her exhibitions and commitments to the Kathak convention.
- Rukmini Devi Arundale played a vital part in the restoration and popularization of Bharatanatyam and was famous for her commitment to the expressions.
- Mrinalini Sarabhai was a conspicuous Indian classical artist and choreographer known for her mastery of Bharatanatyam and Kathakali.

**54. Who became the first Indian to win a silver medal in the individual category of the Para Archery World Championships in February 2022?**

- (a) Jyoti Surekha Vennam
- (b) Harvinder Singh
- (c) Rakesh Kumar
- (d) Pooja Jatayan

**SSC Selection Posts XI- 28/06/2023 (Shift-1)**

**Ans. (d):**

- Pooja Jatayan became the first Indian to win a silver medal in the individual category of the Para Archery World Championships in February 2022.
- Pooja Jatayan could be an outstanding paraarch from India. She has been recognized for her exhibitions in universal competitions and has spoken to India on different para-archery occasions.
- In any case, she did not win the silver decoration within the person category at the Para Arrow-based Weaponry World Championships in February 2022.
- Her commitments to the sport are noteworthy, but the accomplishment of winning the silver award within the person category at that specific championship has a place for Harvinder Singh.

**Additional information**

- Jyoti Surekha Vennam may be a noticeable Indian toxophilite, known for her accomplishments in both able-bodied and para bows and arrows.
- Harvinder Singh won the silver medal in the individual category at the Para Archery World Championships held in February 2022.
- Rakesh Kumar is also a skilled archer; he did not win the silver medal in the individual category at the Para Archery World Championships in February 2022.

**55. Which of the following is the official**

**language of Afghanistan?**

- (a) Dari
- (b) Burmese
- (c) Dzongkha
- (d) Sinhala

**SSC Selection Posts XI-28/06/2023  
(Shift-IV)**

**Ans. (a):**

- Dari is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan; the other is Pashto.
- It's a dialect of the Persian language, also called Farsi.
- It is highly spoken in the central and northern parts of Afghanistan.
- That is the language used in administration, education, and the media in Afghanistan.
- Dari helps bridge the communication gap between different ethnic groups in this country.
- It is the mother tongue of a large part of the population and thus one of the crucial languages in Afghan society.

**Additional Information:**

- Burmese is the official language of Myanmar.
- Dzongkha is the official language of Bhutan.
- Sinhala is one of the official languages of Sri Lanka.

**56. President Smt. Draupadi Murmu launched 'Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyan' in September 2022 to eliminate TB from India by which year?**

- (a) By 2026
- (b) By 2027
- (c) By 2025
- (d) By 2024

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**Ans. (c):**

- The campaign aims at our work to eradicate tuberculosis from India.

- The endeavor extra had been launched by the President, Smt. Draupadi Murmu, in September 2022.
- Target set extra to eliminate TB by the year 2025.
- This is part extra of the commitment India has towards the WHO's End TB Strategy.
- This program's vigor is laid on the early diagnosis, correct treatment, and prevention of TB.

**Additional Information:**

- It has opportunities for more budgets and extraneous resource allocation.
- It has a goal of increasing public awareness and educating on prevention of TB.
- It is integrated into existing health services for effectiveness and reach.

**57. What was the theme of Independence Day in India in the year 2015?**

- (a) This is India's time
- (b) Towards to Freedom
- (c) Yaad Kro Kurbin
- (d) One Country, One People

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**Ans. (b)**

- In 2015, The theme 'Yaad Karo Kurban' of Independence Day of India, ensured that their contributions are not forgotten by future generations.
- Various events were organized under the themes such as exhibitions that highlighted the contributions of freedom fighters and the historical struggle for independence.

**Additional Information:**

- The theme reflected the tribute to the martyrs for their contribution and sacrifices to India's struggle for independence.
- The theme is chosen to remember and honor the sacrifices made by freedom fighters, emphasizing the significance of acknowledging and remembering the

legacy of freedom fighters.

**58. For which discovery Hideki Yukawa was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1949?**

- (a) Cascade process of cosmic radiation.
- (b) Thermal ionization
- (c) Measurement of electronic charge
- (d) Theory of nuclear forces

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**Ans. (d)**

- In 1947, Yukawa's theory was published validating his theoretical predictions, and Pion's existence was confirmed experimentally.
- A mathematical model is the base of his theory, helping to explain why nuclei are stable and involve force-carrier particles.

**Additional Information:**

- The strong nuclear force developed by Yukawa, a theoretical model that holds neutrons and protons together in the atomic nucleus, proposed the existence of a new type of particle, Pion, that mediates the strong force.
- The foundation for the development of quantum field theory significantly advances the field of nuclear and particle physics, despite the repulsive electromagnetic forces between positively charged protons.

**59. According to the Indian calendar, in which months does Hemant Ritu fall?**

- (a) Jyeshtha-Ashadha
- (b) Shravan-Bhadra
- (c) Chaitra-Vaishakh
- (d) Margashirsha-plush

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**Ans (d)**

- The Hemant Ritu falls in the Margashirsha-Paush month of the Indian Calendar, just before the winter season, and is characterized by cooler temperatures and less rainfall.

- The Indian lunar calendar traditionally divides the year into six seasons or Ritus lasting for two months each, these are Vasant (spring), Grishma (summer), Varsha (Monsoon), Sharad (autumn), Hemant (pre-winter) and Shishir (winter).

**Additional Information:**

- The month generally falling in November- December, which is the ninth month of the lunar year is Margashirsha. whereas, Paush is the month that falls in December-January.
- The pleasant time of the year is considered a Hemant Ritu, a crucial period for harvesting crops and preparing the soil for winter crops, ideal for various cultural and religious festivals associated with the preparation for the upcoming winter season.