

Q1. Election Commission of India is mentioned in Indian Constitution under –
भारतीय संविधान के तहत भारतीय चुनाव आयोग का उल्लेख किस अनुच्छेद में किया गया है?

- (a) Article 320/ अनुच्छेद 320
- (b) Article 324/ अनुच्छेद 324
- (c) Article 224/ अनुच्छेद 224
- (d) Article 124/ अनुच्छेद 124

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

Q2. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners made by-

मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और अन्य चुनाव आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति किस के द्वारा की जाती है?

- (a) Prime Minister / प्रधान मंत्री
- (b) Chief Justice of India/ भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- (c) President of India / भारत के राष्ट्रपति
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners made by the president.

Q3. The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners have equal powers receive equal salary similar to-

मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और दो अन्य चुनाव आयुक्तों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त होते हैं और किस के समान वेतन प्राप्त करते हैं?

- (a) Chief Minister /मुख्य मंत्री
- (b) Judge of the Supreme Court/ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश
- (c) Judge of High Court/ उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश
- (d) Governor/ राज्यपाल

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Q4. The chief election commissioner hold office for a term of-

मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त का कार्यकाल कितने समय तक होता है?

- (a) 8 Years/वर्ष
- (b) 2 years/ वर्ष
- (c) 5 years/ वर्ष
- (d) 6 years/ वर्ष

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Q5. Which of the following are the functions related to the election commission?

चुनाव आयोग के कार्य निम्नलिखित में से कौन से हैं?

- (a) To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters./ समय-समय पर मतदाता सूची तैयार करना और सभी पात्र मतदाताओं का पंजीकरण करना
- (b) To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them./ राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता देने और उन्हें चुनाव चिन्ह आवंटित करने के लिए
- (c) To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers./ चुनाव की तारीखों और समय-सारणी को सूचित करने और नामांकन पत्रों की जांच करने के लिए
- (d) All of the above/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

Q6. Sumitranandan Pant was a noted ____.

सुमित्रानंदन पंत एक प्रसिद्ध ____ थे।

- (a) Boxer/ बॉक्सर
- (b) Swimmer/ तैराक
- (c) Poet/ कवि
- (d) Painter/ चित्रकार

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sumitranandan Pant was an Indian poet.

Q7. Which of the following river is known as Dakshin Ganga?

निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी को दक्षिण गंगा के नाम से जाना जाता है?

- (a) Brahmaputra/ब्रह्मपुत्र
- (b) Ganga/गंगा
- (c) Godavari/गोदावरी
- (d) Krishna/कृष्णा

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Godavari river is known as Dakshin Ganga because it is the longest river of south India



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Q8. Who is considered as the spiritual guru of Gandhiji??

गंधीजी के आध्यात्मिक गुरु के रूप में किसे माना जाता है?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale/गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
- (b) Shrimad Rajchandra/श्रीमद राजचंद्र
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore/रबिन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Shrimad Rajchandra who was a Gujarati poet and philosopher, is considered to be the spiritual guru of Gandhiji.

Q9. Which physical quantity is measured in 'siemens'?

'सीमेंस' में कौन सी भौतिक मात्रा मापी जाती है?

- (a) Electric potential / इलेक्ट्रिक क्षमता
- (b) Electrical conductance / विद्युत चालन
- (c) Magnetic flux / चुंबकीय प्रवाह
- (d) Refractive index / अपवर्तक सूचकांक

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. The siemens is the derived unit of electric conductance, electric susceptance and electric admittance in the International System of Units (SI).

Q10. All of the following are the aims of Lok Adalat, except

निम्नलिखित सभी लोक अदालत के लक्ष्य हैं किसके अतिरिक्त-

- (a) Secure justice to the weaker sections / कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सुरक्षित न्याय
- (b) Mass disposal of the cases / सार्वजनिक मामलों का निपटान
- (c) Give the power to rule in the hands of the common man / आम आदमी के हाथों शासन करने की शक्ति दें
- (d) Minimize cost and delay / लागत और देरी को कम करें

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, it is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Q11. Who coined the name of optical fibre?

ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नाम किसने दिया?

- (a) Samuel Cohen / सैमुअल कोहेन
- (b) Narinder Kapany / नरिंदर कपनी
- (c) Percy L. Spencer/ पर्सी एल स्पेंसर
- (d) T.H. Maimah / टी.एच. मैमाह

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1952, UK based physicist Narinder Singh Kapany invented the first actual fiber optical cable based on John Tyndall's experiments three decades earlier. Thirteen years later in 1965 two British research scientists, Charles Kao and George Hockman working with Standard Telephones and Cables discovered that attenuation of fiber optics was caused by impurities in manufacturing.

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Q12. National Science Day is celebrated every year on

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान दिवस प्रत्येक वर्ष कब मनाया जाता है?

- (a) February 20 / फ़रवरी
- (b) February 25/ फ़रवरी
- (c) April 5/अप्रैल
- (d) February 28 / फ़रवरी

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. National Science Day is celebrated all over India with great enthusiasm on 28th of February every year in order to commemorate the invention of the Raman Effect in India by the Indian physicist, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman on the same day in the year 1928. For his great success in the field of science in India, Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was awarded and honored with the Nobel Prize in the Physics in the year 1930.

Q13. India Army's Operation 'Saiyam' was related to:

भारत सेना का ऑपरेशन 'संयम' किससे संबंधित था:

- (a) Kashmir / कश्मीर
- (b) Indo-China Border in the Central Region/ मध्य क्षेत्र में भारत-चीन सीमा
- (c) North-East / उत्तर पूर्व
- (d) Indo-Pak Border in Punjab and Rajasthan / पंजाब और राजस्थान में भारत-पाक सीमा

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'Operation Saiyam' - a unique Army operation to defuse about 20,000 unexploded bombs weighing about 50 tonnes that had arrived in waste steel scrap at the dry port of Dhandari Kalan (Ludhiana), thereby preventing any possible disaster in the civil areas in and around Ludhiana.


Q14. The adoption of High Yielding Variety Programme in Indian Agriculture started in

भारतीय कृषि में हाई यिल्डिंग वैरायटी प्रोग्राम किस वर्ष में शुरू हुआ?

- (a) 1968
- (b) 1967
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1965

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP) was launched in the Kharif of 1966-67 with an objective to attain self-sufficiency in food by 1970-71. The core philosophy of the programme was to increase the productivity of food grains by adopting latest varieties of inputs of crops. Introduction of new high yielding varieties of improved seeds and enhanced application of the fertilizers and extended use of pesticides were its main features.



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Q15. Who is the author of the internationally acclaimed book "The Mystery of Capital"?

अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रशंसित पुस्तक "द मिस्ट्री ऑफ़ कैपिटल" के लेखक कौन हैं?

- (a) Julian Rathbone/ जूलियन राथबोन
- (b) Divid Aaker/ डेविड एकर
- (c) Hernando de Soto/ हर्नांडो डी सोटो
- (d) Masaaki Sato/ मासाकी सातो

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hernando de Soto Polar is a Peruvian economist known for his work on the informal economy and on the importance of business and property rights. He is the president of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), located in Lima, Peru.

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