

**Q1. Which of the following is not a commercial source of energy?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन ऊर्जा का वाणिज्यिक स्रोत नहीं है?

- (a) Coal / कोयला
- (b) Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम
- (c) Natural Gas / प्राकृतिक गैस
- (d) Firewood / जलाऊ लकड़ी

**S1. Ans.(d)**

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

**Q2. The supply-side economics lays greater emphasis on \_\_\_\_.**

आपूर्ति-पक्ष अर्थशास्त्र \_\_\_\_ पर अधिक जोर देता है.

- (a) Producer/ उत्पादक
- (b) Global economy/ वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था
- (c) Consumer/ उपभोक्ता
- (d) Middle Man/ मध्यस्त

**S2. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Supply-side economics is the theory that says increased production drives economic growth. So, the supply-side economics lays greater emphasis on Producer. The factor of production are capital, labour, entrepreneurship, and land.

**Q3. The founding father of "Theory of bureaucracy" was?**

"नौकरशाही की सिद्धांत" के संस्थापक पिता कौन थे?

- (a) F. W. Taylor/ एफ डब्ल्यू टेलर
- (b) Max Weber/ मैक्स वेबर
- (c) Elton Mayo/ एल्टन मेयो
- (d) Herbert Simon/ हरबर्ट साइमन

**S3. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Bureaucratic Theory is related to the structure and administrative process of the organization and is given by Max Weber, who is regarded as the father of bureaucracy.

**Q4. The main effect of Direct Taxes is on**

प्रत्यक्ष कर का मुख्य प्रभाव किस पर होता है?

- (a) Food prices/ खाद्य कीमतें
- (b) Consumer goods/ उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं
- (c) Capital goods/ पूंजीगत वस्तुएं
- (d) Income/ आय

**S4. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Direct tax is a type of tax where the incidence and impact of taxation fall on the same entity income.



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**Q5. If price of an article decreases from P1 to Rs 25, quantity demanded increases from 900 units to 1200 units. If point elasticity of demand is 2 find P1?**

यदि किसी वस्तु की कीमत P1 से 25 रुपये तक कम हो जाती है, मांग 900 इकाइयों से बढ़कर 1200 इकाई हो जाती है. यदि मांग का लचीलापन 2 है P1 ज्ञात करें.

- (a) Rs. 20
- (b) Rs. 30
- (c) Rs. 35
- (d) Rs. 15

**S5. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Elasticity=  $(\Delta Q/\Delta P) \times (P/Q)$  where  $\Delta Q$  is change in Quantity and  $\Delta P$  is change in Price.

**Q6. What was be the maximum interval between two Sessions of Parliament?**

संसद के दो सत्रों के बीच अधिकतम अंतराल क्या हो सकता है?

- (a) Three months / तीन महीने
- (b) Four months / चार महीने
- (c) Six months / छः महीने
- (d) Nine months / नौ महीने

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** A session is the period between the commencement of the house sitting and prorogation, dissolution or end of normal term. The maximum gap between two sittings should not be more than 6 months. That means, The parliament should meet at least twice a year.

**Q7. How are legislative excesses of Parliament and Assemblies checked?**

संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं की अतिरिक्त सम्बेदनशीलता पर रोक कैसे लग सकती है?

- (a) Intervention from President/Governor / राष्ट्रपति / राज्यपाल से हस्तक्षेप
- (b) No-confidence motions / अविश्वास प्रस्ताव
- (c) Judicial review / न्यायिक समीक्षा
- (d) Generalelections/आमचुनाव

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. The power of Judicial Review is incorporated in Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution insofar as the High Courts are concerned. In regard to the Supreme Court Articles 32 and 136 of the Constitution, the judiciary in India has come to control by judicial review every aspect of governmental and public functions.

**Q8. The concept of "Directive Principles of State Policy" adopted in the Indian Constitution from which Nation?**

किस राष्ट्र से, भारतीय संविधान ने "राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों" की अवधारणा को अपनाया है?

- (a) Ireland / आयरलैंड
- (b) U.S.A. / यू.एस.ए
- (c) Canada / कनाडा
- (d) Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया

### S8. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. The makers of the Constitution of India were influenced by the Irish nationalist movement. Hence, the Directive Principles of the Indian constitution have been greatly influenced by the Directive Principles of State Policy.

### Q9. The function of Pro-tem Speaker is to

प्रो-टेम स्पीकर का कार्य है:

- (a) Conduct the proceedings of the house in the absence of the Speaker / अध्यक्ष की अनुपस्थिति में सदन की कार्यवाही का आयोजन करता है
- (b) officiate as Speaker when a Speaker is unlikely to be elected / जब अध्यक्ष चुने जाने की संभावना नहीं है तो अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करना
- (c) Swearing in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected / सदस्यों को शपथ दिलाता है और एक स्थाई स्पीकर के चुने जाने तक प्रभार धारण करता है
- (d) Check if the election certificates of the members are in order / जांच करता है कि सदस्यों के चुनाव प्रमाण पत्र क्रम में हैं.

### S9. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Pro-tem Speaker is a temporary speaker appointed for a limited period of time to conduct the works in Lok Sabha or in state legislatures. After a general election and the formation of a new government, a list of senior Lok Sabha members prepared by the Legislative Section is submitted to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who selects a protem speaker. The appointment has to be approved by the president.

### Q10. The maximum strength of the elected members of Rajya Sabha?

राज्यसभा के निर्वाचित सदस्यों की अधिकतम संख्या कितनी है?

- (a) 245
- (b) 238
- (c) 250
- (d) 248

### S10. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** Article 80 of the Constitution lays down the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha as 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President and 238 are representatives of the States and of the two Union Territories.

### Q11. What happens when one S and one P orbital is hybridized?

जब एक S और एक P का कक्ष संकरित होता है तब क्या होता है?

- (a) We get three orbitals in a plane / हमें एक तल पर तीन कक्षाएं मिलती हैं
- (b) We get two orbitals at 180 degrees / हमें 180 डिग्री पर दो कक्षाएं मिलती है
- (c) We get two mutually perpendicular orbitals / हमें दो परस्पर लंबवत कक्षाएं मिलती है
- (d) We get four orbitals directed tetrahedrally / हमें चार चतुष्फलकीय निर्देशित कक्षाएं मिलती है

### S11. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** One s and one p orbital of Be hybridization to form two sp hybrid orbitals. Each hybrid orbital overlaps with singly filled p-orbital of chlorine. So two sigma bonds are formed. Geometry of molecule is linear and bond angle is 180 degrees.

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**Q12. Konkani is the official language of \_\_\_\_\_.**

कोंकणी \_\_\_\_\_ की आधिकारिक भाषा है

- (a) Chandigarh / चंडीगढ़
- (b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli / दादर और नागर हवेली
- (c) Goa / गोवा
- (d) Delhi / दिल्ली

**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Konkani in Devanagari script is the sole official language of Goa but Marathi is also allowed to be used for any or all official purposes.

**Q13. The primary function of RNA is**

RNA का प्राथमिक कार्य क्या है?

- (a) Photosynthesis / प्रकाश संश्लेषण
- (b) Protein Synthesis / प्रोटीन संश्लेषण
- (c) Replication / प्रतिकृति
- (d) Translation / अनुवाद

**S13. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Ribosomal RNA (rRNA) associates with a set of proteins to form ribosomes. These complex structures, which physically move along an mRNA molecule, catalyze the assembly of amino acids into protein chains. They also bind tRNAs and various accessory molecules necessary for protein synthesis.

**Q14. Study of classification of organisms is known as \_\_\_\_.**

जीवों के वर्गीकरण का अध्ययन \_\_\_\_ के रूप में जाना जाता है

- (a) Serpentology / सर्पटोलोजी
- (b) Virology / वाइरलजी
- (c) Taxonomy / वर्गीकरण
- (d) Physiology / फिजियोलॉजी

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Taxonomy is the science of naming, describing and classifying organisms and includes all plants, animals and microorganisms of the world.

**Q15. The common name of sodium bicarbonate is \_\_\_\_.**

सोडियम बाइकार्बोनेट का सामान्य नाम \_\_\_\_ है.

- (a) baking soda / बेकिंग सोडा
- (b) borax / बोरेक्स
- (c) bleach / ब्लीच
- (d) epsom salt/एप्सोम साल्ट

**S15. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Sodium bicarbonate, commonly known as baking soda, is a chemical compound with the formula  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ .

**Q16. Booker prize is given to the field of:**

बुकर पुरस्कार किस क्षेत्र में दिया जाता है:

- (a) Fiction writing / कथा लेखन
- (b) Poetry/ कविता
- (c) Drama / नाटक
- (d) Essay/ निबंध

**S16. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is a literary prize awarded each year for the best original novel, written in the English language and published in the UK.

**Q17. 'Syadvad' and 'Anchkantvad' belongs to**

'स्याद्वाद' और 'अनच्छंक्त्वाद' किससे संबंधित है

- (a) Jainism/ जैन धर्म
- (b) Buddhism/ बौद्ध धर्म
- (c) Sikhism/ सिख धर्म
- (d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Syadvad is not scepticism nor is it indecision; but it is the philosophy of seeing an individual or an object from various points of view; trying to understand them thus; and acquiring the right knowledge of those things. Anekantavada refers to the principles of pluralism and multiplicity of viewpoints, or vantage points, the notion that reality is perceived differently from diverse points of view, and that no single point of view is the complete truth, yet taken together they comprise the complete truth. It is one of the most important and fundamental doctrines of Jainism.

**Q18. The writer who refused the Nobel Prize for literature was**

साहित्य के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार से इनकार करने वाले लेखक कौन थे-

- (a) Winston Churchill/ विंस्टन चर्चिल
- (b) Jean Pal Sartre/ जीन पाल सार्त्र
- (c) Boris Pasternak/ बोरिस पास्टर्नक
- (d) Prem Chand/ प्रेम चंद

**S18. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The 59-year-old author Jean-Paul Sartre declined the Nobel Prize in Literature, which he was awarded in October 1964. He said he always refused official distinctions and did not want to be "institutionalised".

**Q19. Who among the following is the Vice Chairperson of the United Nations Human Rights Committee?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार समिति के उपाध्यक्ष हैं?

- (a) Mrs. Marry Rohinson/ श्रीमती मर्री रोहिनसन
- (b) Ms. Sadaka Ogata/ सुश्री सदका ओगाटा
- (c) Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagawati/ श्री न्यायमूर्ति पी. एन. भगवती
- (d) Mr. Ahmad Amin FATHALLA/ श्री अहमद अमीन फतहल्ला

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**S19. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The United Nations Human Rights Committee is a United Nations body of 18 experts that meets three times a year for four-week sessions to consider the five-yearly reports submitted by 168 UN member states on their compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ICCPR, and any individual petitions concerning 112 States parties to the Optional Protocol.

**Q20. Who invented the polio vaccine (oral)?**

पोलियो वैक्सिन (मौखिक) का आविष्कार किसने किया था?

- (a) Jonas Salk / जोनास साल्क
- (b) Albert Sabin / अल्बर्ट साबिन
- (c) Burkholder / बर्कहोल्डर
- (d) Robert Koch / रॉबर्ट कोच

**S20. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The first polio vaccine was the inactivated polio vaccine. It was developed by Jonas Salk and came into use in 1955. The oral polio vaccine was developed by Albert Sabin and came into commercial use in 1961.

**Q21. The striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was**

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का आकर्षक गुण क्या था?

- (a) Urban Civilization / शहरी सभ्यता
- (b) Agrarian Civilization/ कृषि सभ्यता
- (c) Mesolithic Civilization/ मेसोलिथिक सभ्यता
- (d) Paleolithic Civilization/ पुरापाषाण सभ्यता

**S21. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Indus Valley Civilisation, or Harappan Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation mainly in the northwestern regions of South Asia, extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India.

**Q22. The great silk-route was remained in use until:**

विशाल रेशम मार्ग का उपयोग कब तक रहा?

- (a) 1450 A.D.
- (b) 1453 A.D.
- (c) 1553 A.D.
- (d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S22. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Silk Road was a network of trade routes connecting China and the Far East with the Middle East and Europe. Established when the Han Dynasty in China officially opened trade with the West in 130 B.C., the Silk Road routes remained in use until 1453 A.D., when the Ottoman Empire boycotted trade with China and closed them.

**Q23. The Great Bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at-**

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का ग्रेट बाथ कहाँ पाया जाता है?

- (a) Harappa / हड़प्पा
- (b) Kalibangan/ कालीबंगा
- (c) Mohenjodaro/ मोहनजोदारो
- (d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S23. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Great Bath is one of the well-known structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, Pakistan.

**Q24. Lord Buddha breathe his last at?**

भगवान बुद्ध ने आखिरी सांस कहाँ ली थी?

- (a) Rajgir/ राजगीर
- (b) Bodh Gaya/ बोध गया
- (c) Sarnath / सारनाथ
- (d) Kushinagar/ कुशीनगर

**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Kushinagar (also known as Kusinagar, Kusinara, Kasia and Kasia Bazar) is a pilgrimage town and a Notified Area Council in the Kushinagar district of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Buddhists believe Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana after his death.

**Q25. Mamallapuram name was given by which ruler?**

ममल्लापुरम नाम किस शासक द्वारा दिया गया था?

- (a) Narashima Varman I/ नरसिंहवर्मन प्रथम
- (b) Simhavishnu/ सिमविष्णु
- (c) Mahendravarman I/ महेंद्रवर्मन प्रथम
- (d) Narasimhavarman II/ नरसिंहवर्मन द्वितीय

**S25. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Mahabalipuram was the earlier name of Mamallapuram because the demon king Mahabali was killed by Lord Vishnu. The name was changed later by the king of Pallava Narashima Varman I who has got the title of Mamalla; the great wrestler.

