

GA Mock For SSC Exams

Q1. Which team emerged victorious in the Khelo India Winter Games 2024?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Indian Army
- (d) ITBP

Q2. What is the name of the festival inaugurated by President Murmu for people with disabilities?

- (a) Ayush Utsav
- (b) Purple Fest
- (c) National Ability Day
- (d) International Day of Persons with Disabilities

Q3. Where has the Adani Group inaugurated the Ammunition & Missiles Complex, a significant development for India's defense sector?

- (a) Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Mumbai, Maharashtra
- (c) Bengaluru, Karnataka
- (d) New Delhi, Delhi

Q4. Where is the foundation stone for Sikkim's first railway station laid?

- (a) Gangtok
- (b) Rangpo
- (c) Siliguri
- (d) Darjeeling

Q5. What is the theme for National Science Day 2024 in India?

- (a) Make a Right Start – Become Financially Smart
- (b) Indigenous Technologies for Viksit Bharat
- (c) Financial Literacy Week
- (d) Cyber and Space Operations in Modern Warfare

Q6. Which of the following is not a feature of the Model Code of Conduct?

- (a) It comes into force immediately after the election dates are announced.
- (b) It is legally binding on all political parties.
- (c) It is a set of guidelines to ensure elections are conducted fairly.
- (d) It applies to both political parties and candidates.

Q7. Which of the following directs the State to provide 'Equal justice and free legal aid'?

- (a) Part VI of the Indian Constitution
- (b) Part V of the Indian Constitution
- (c) Part VII of the Indian Constitution
- (d) Part IV of the Indian Constitution

Q8. Which of the following Articles establishes the provision of the Right to Education?

- (a) Article 22 (3)
- (b) Article 21A
- (c) Article 20 (1)
- (d) Article 23

Q9. Which of following Articles of the Constitution, gives the right to consult a legal practitioner of one's choice?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 22
- (d) Article 20

Q10. Which of the following statements is correct about Bahadur Shah I?

1. Bahadur Shah I was the fifth Mughal emperor of India.
2. Bahadur Shah I ascended to the throne in the year 1707.

- (a) Only Statement 1 is correct.
- (b) Only Statement 2 is correct.
- (c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct.
- (d) Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2 is correct.

Q11. Which of the Following Statements is Correct?

1. The Cheras were primarily known for their contributions to literature and trade.
2. The Chola Kingdom was a landlocked kingdom with no access to the sea.
3. The Pandyas were known for their gemstones and pearls.

- (a) Only 1 Correct
- (b) 2 and 3 Correct
- (c) 1 and 3 Correct
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 Correct

Q12. Consider the following statements related to Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

1. He advocated widow remarriage
2. He strongly advocated for the abolition of the Sati system
3. He advocated for the promotion of English Education

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q13. Which session of the Indian National Congress witnessed the adoption of the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact"?

- (a) Karachi Session (1931)
- (b) Lahore Session (1929)
- (c) Tripuri Session (1939)
- (d) Haripura Session (1938)

Q14. The Barak River Valley is primarily found in which north-eastern state of India?

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Assam
- (d) Mizoram

Q15. What type of rock would be formed from the cooling and crystallization of molten rock material, often forming crystals?

- (a) A rock formed from compressed layers of sediment
- (b) A rock altered by heat and pressure
- (c) A rock formed from the cooling of magma or lava
- (d) A rock formed by the erosion of other rocks

Q16. Which of the following mountain ranges is known as "The Roof of the World"?

- (a) Rocky Mountains
- (b) Andes
- (c) Alps
- (d) Pamir Mountains

Q17. What does the Laffer curve illustrate?

- (a) Relationship between inflation and unemployment
- (b) Relationship between money supply and interest rates
- (c) Relationship between tax rates and tax revenue
- (d) Relationship between GDP and national debt

Q18. What is the aim of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)?

- (a) Financial literacy among children
- (b) Providing mid-day meals in schools
- (c) Early childhood care and development
- (d) Providing scholarships for education

Q19. _____ is the currency in the hands of the public plus commercial bank reserves, also called 'high-powered money'.

- (a) Desired reserve ratio
- (b) Excess reserves
- (c) Monetary base
- (d) Money multiplier

Q20. Who presented that all plants and animals are composed of cells and that the cell is the basic unit of life?

- (a) M. Schleiden and T. Schwann
- (b) Virchow
- (c) J. E. Purkinje
- (d) Leeuwenhoek

Q21. What is the significance of the atomic number in determining the position of an element in the periodic table?

- (a) It determines the number of valence electrons in the element
- (b) It determines the number of protons in the nucleus of the element
- (c) It determines the number of neutrons in the nucleus of the element
- (d) It determines the number of electrons in the outermost shell of the element

Q22. What structure develops into a corpus luteum after ovulation?

- (a) Primary follicle
- (b) Secondary follicle
- (c) Graafian follicle
- (d) Endometrium

Q23. What is the difference between a permanent magnet and an electromagnet?

- (a) A permanent magnet is always magnetic, while an electromagnet can be turned on and off.
- (b) A permanent magnet is made of iron, while an electromagnet is made of copper.
- (c) A permanent magnet is stronger than an electromagnet.

(d) A permanent magnet is used to generate electricity, while an electromagnet is used to attract ferromagnetic materials.

Q24. Who is the first woman to swim across the English Channel?

- (a) Shikha Tandon
- (b) Arti Shah
- (c) Bhakti Sharma
- (d) Bula Choudhary

Q25. With which of the following institutions is the name of Madan Mohan Malaviya associated?

- (a) Banaras Hindu University
- (b) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College
- (c) Fort William College
- (d) Hindu College

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c)

The Indian Army team emerged victorious in the Khelo India Winter Games 2024. This achievement was underscored by the performance of alpine skier Bobby Pandey, who clinched a gold medal in the parallel slalom event at the Kangdoori slopes in Gulmarg.

The Khelo India Games, officially known as the Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG), represent a significant initiative by the Government of India aimed at reviving the sports culture at the grassroots level by building a strong framework for all sports played in our country and establishing India as a great sporting nation. Launched in 2018, the Khelo India program is a national endeavor for the development of sports across the country.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Purple Fest.

President Murmu inaugurated the "Purple Fest: Celebrating Diversity, Ensuring Inclusivity" for people with disabilities. This festival is a significant initiative aimed at promoting inclusivity and celebrating the diversity of abilities among people. It is designed to ensure that individuals with disabilities can participate fully in society, enjoying access to the same opportunities and experiences as everyone else. The inauguration of the Purple

Fest by President Murmu highlights the government's commitment to the empowerment and inclusion of people with disabilities in all aspects of life.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a)

- The Adani Group has inaugurated the Ammunition & Missiles Complex in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. This development is a significant step forward for India's defense sector, reflecting the country's push towards self-reliance in defense manufacturing, known as the "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiative.
- This initiative is part of the broader efforts by the Indian government and private sector to enhance the country's defense technological base, improve the defense manufacturing ecosystem, and contribute to the global defense market.
- The Ammunition & Missiles Complex will likely focus on the production of various types of ammunition and missile systems, addressing the needs of the Indian armed forces and potentially opening avenues for exports in the future. The move is expected to create job opportunities, foster skill development, and promote technological advancements in the region and the country at large.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b)

The foundation stone for Sikkim's first railway station was laid in Rangpo. This initiative is part of the broader Sivok-Rangpo rail line project, aimed at connecting the northeastern state of Sikkim with the rest of India's railway network. Rangpo, a town located near the border between Sikkim and West Bengal, was chosen for its strategic location, facilitating easier access to the state's capital, Gangtok, and serving as a gateway for travelers and goods entering Sikkim.

This rail line is significant for several reasons. Firstly, it marks Sikkim's integration into the national railway network, enhancing the state's connectivity with major Indian cities. Secondly, it is expected to boost tourism in Sikkim, a state renowned for its pristine natural beauty, monasteries, and cultural heritage. Thirdly, the railway project is anticipated to stimulate economic growth by improving trade links, making it easier to transport goods in and out of the state.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b)

The theme for National Science Day 2024 in India is "**Indigenous Technologies for Viksit Bharat**". This theme aims to highlight the importance of leveraging traditional knowledge and indigenous technologies for scientific advancement and development. National Science Day is celebrated every year on February 28 to honor the discovery of the 'Raman Effect' by Indian physicist Sir C.V. Raman

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b)

The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission to regulate political parties and candidates prior to elections, to ensure free and fair elections. However, it is not legally enforceable. Its power lies in the moral and ethical weight it carries.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

Article 39A of the Indian Constitution directs the State to provide 'Equal justice and free legal aid'. It is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy, which are guidelines for the government to follow in order to create a just and equitable society.

The other options Details:

- Part VI of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights.
- Part V of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union Government.
- Part VII of the Indian Constitution deals with the States and Union Territories.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer (b) Article 21A. The Article that establishes the provision of the Right to Education in India is Article 21A.

Article 21A of the Indian Constitution explicitly states that "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine." It was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002 to guarantee the Right to Education as a fundamental right.

Article 22 (3) - This Article deals with protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. It does not concern the Right to Education.

Article 20 (1) - This Article deals with the protection in respect to conviction for offenses. It provides safeguards for an accused person and is not related to education.

Article 23 - Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labor. It does not deal with the Right to Education.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c), Article 22.

Article 22 of the Indian Constitution guarantees certain rights to persons arrested and detained, including the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of their choice. This right is essential for ensuring that all persons have a fair trial, regardless of their social or economic status.

The other options Details:

- Article 19 guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, the right to form associations or unions, the right to move freely throughout the territory of India, the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, and the right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty.
- Article 20 guarantees the right to protection in respect of conviction for offences, right of protection against double jeopardy, and right against self-incrimination

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is option (b)

- Bahadur Shah I was the eighth Mughal emperor of India, not the fifth, So Statement 1 is incorrect
- Bahadur Shah I ascended to the throne in the year 1707 is correct.

About Bahadur Shah I:

- Bahadur Shah, I was the eighth Mughal emperor of India.
- He ruled from 1707 until his death in 1712.
- His birth name was Muazzam, and he was born on 14 October 1643.
- He was the eldest son of Emperor Aurangzeb.
- Before becoming emperor, he served as a governor of various provinces and gained military experience.
- Bahadur Shah, I emerged victorious in a succession struggle after Aurangzeb's death.
- He faced challenges during his reign, including regional revolts and the declining power of the Mughal Empire.
- The Maratha Empire in western India and the British East India Company posed significant threats.
- He died in Lahore in 1712 and was succeeded by his son, Jahandar Shah.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c) 1 and 3 Correct

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Cheras were a prominent kingdom in southern India that was known for its contributions to literature and trade. They were especially known for their production of high-quality pepper, which was in great demand in the Roman Empire.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Chola Kingdom was a maritime power that controlled the Coromandel Coast of India. They were known for their conquests in Southeast Asia, as well as their patronage of art and architecture.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Pandyas were another prominent kingdom in southern India that was known for its gemstones and pearls. They were also known for their military prowess, and they often fought with the Cholas for control of the Coromandel Coast.

Therefore, the statement that is correct is statement 1 and statement 3. Statements 2 is incorrect.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Raja Ram Mohan was the founder of the Brahmo Sabha movement in 1828, which engendered the Brahmo Samaj, an influential socio-religious reform movement. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration and education as well as religion. He was known for his efforts to establish the abolishment of the practice of Sati.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Karachi Session (1931). The Gandhi-Irwin Pact, also known as the Delhi Pact, was adopted during the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1931. The pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India, aimed at resolving the civil disobedience movement and securing the release of political prisoners. The pact marked an important step towards negotiations between the Indian National Congress and the British government.

- **Lahore Session (1929):** The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, held in 1929, is known for the historic resolution of "Purna Swaraj" or complete independence. During this session, the Indian National Congress declared its goal of attaining complete self-rule for India, and it marked a turning point in the demand for independence.
- **Tripuri Session (1939):** The Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress, held in 1939, was an important session during which Subhas Chandra Bose was elected as the President of the Congress. This session witnessed debates and discussions on various issues, including the approach towards achieving independence and the role of the Congress in the political landscape.
- **Haripura Session (1938):** The Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress, held in 1938, is known for its focus on social and economic issues. During this session, various committees were formed to address matters related to agriculture, industrialization, labor, education, and more. The session aimed to bring attention to the needs and aspirations of the Indian people.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c)

The Barak River Valley is primarily located in the state of Assam, especially in the southern part of the state. The Barak River, originating in the hills of Manipur, flows west through Mizoram, Assam, and Bangladesh. In Assam, it splits into the Surma and Kushiara rivers before flowing into Bangladesh.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) A rock formed from the cooling of magma or lava

The type of rock that would be formed from the cooling and crystallization of molten rock material is known as an igneous rock. Igneous rocks are formed from the solidification of magma (molten rock material beneath the Earth's surface) or lava (molten rock material on the Earth's surface). As the magma or lava cools and solidifies, mineral

crystals have time to form, giving igneous rocks their characteristic texture. Examples of igneous rocks include granite (formed from slow cooling of magma) and basalt (formed from rapid cooling of lava).

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Pamir Mountains.

The Pamir Mountains, also known as the "Roof of the World," are a range of mountains located in Central Asia, at the junction of several major mountain ranges including the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush, the Tian Shan, and the Karakoram Range. The term "The Roof of the World" is used to describe the high elevation and vast expanses of glaciers and rugged terrain found in the Pamirs.

The Pamir Mountains are known for their breathtaking landscapes and extreme altitudes, making them one of the highest mountain ranges in the world. The region is characterized by its remote and challenging environment, with towering peaks, deep valleys, and icy glaciers.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Relationship between tax rates and tax revenue.

The Laffer curve is an economic concept that illustrates the relationship between tax rates and tax revenue. It suggests that there is an optimal tax rate that maximizes government revenue. Initially, as tax rates increase, tax revenue also increases because the government collects more from each taxpayer. However, beyond a certain point, increasing tax rates further can have a negative effect on economic activity, leading to a decrease in taxable income and overall tax revenue.

The Laffer curve implies that both very low and very high tax rates can result in lower tax revenue than an intermediate tax rate. The curve does not provide a fixed tax rate at which revenue is maximized, as it varies based on economic conditions and other factors. The concept gained prominence during debates about tax policy and the trade-off between revenue generation and economic growth.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. The aim of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is (c) Early childhood care and development

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a government-sponsored program in India that focuses on providing early childhood care and development services to children under the age of six. The program aims to improve the health, nutrition, and overall development of young children and also provides support to pregnant and lactating mothers. Through various services such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, and early education, ICDS aims to give children a strong foundation for their physical, cognitive, and social development.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c).

- The monetary base is the total amount of money created by the central bank. It is composed of two parts: currency in circulation and bank reserves. Currency in circulation refers to banknotes and coins held by the public. Bank reserves are cash deposits that financial institutions hold in their accounts at the central bank.
- The monetary base is also called high-powered money because it is the money that the central bank has direct control over. The central bank can increase or decrease the monetary base by buying or selling government bonds, or by lending to or borrowing from banks.
- The desired reserve ratio is the percentage of deposits that banks want to hold as reserves. Excess reserves are the amount of reserves that banks hold above their desired reserve ratio. The money multiplier is the ratio of the money supply to the monetary base.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. M. Schleiden and T. Schwann presented that all the plants and animals are composed of cells and that the cell is the basic unit of life in the 1830s.

- Matthias Schleiden was a German botanist, and Theodor Schwann was a German physiologist.
- Their work formed the basis for the cell theory, which is one of the fundamental principles of biology.

- **Rudolf Virchow** later added the third component to the cell theory, stating that all cells arise from pre-existing cells.
- **J. E. Purkinje** coined the term "protoplasm" for the fluid substance of a cell in 1839.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. The atomic number of an element is equal to the number of protons in the nucleus of the atom, which is the basis for the organization of elements in the periodic table.

- The atomic number of an element represents the number of protons present in its nucleus, which also determines the number of electrons in a neutral atom. The position of an element in the periodic table is based on its atomic number.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. The structure that develops into a corpus luteum after ovulation is (c) Graafian follicle

After ovulation, the Graafian follicle, which is a mature follicle in the ovary, undergoes a transformation. It becomes the corpus luteum, which is a temporary endocrine structure that secretes hormones like progesterone to support a potential pregnancy. If fertilization does not occur, the corpus luteum will regress, leading to the start of a new menstrual cycle.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. A permanent magnet is always magnetic, while an electromagnet can be turned on and off.

A permanent magnet is made of ferromagnetic material and always has a magnetic field. An electromagnet is made by wrapping a wire around a ferromagnetic core and passing a current through the wire. The magnetic field is created by the current flow and can be turned on and off by controlling the current flow.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Arti Shah is the first woman to swim across the English Channel.

- Bula Choudhary is the first Asian woman to swim across the English Channel. She accomplished this remarkable feat in 1989,

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a), Banaras Hindu University.

Madan Mohan Malaviya was a prominent Indian scholar, educational reformer, and leader of the Indian nationalist movement. He is best known as the founder of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

in 1916. BHU is a central university located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. It is one of the largest and most prestigious universities in India, and it offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs in a variety of disciplines. BHU was formally inaugurated in 1916 and Malaviya served as its vice-chancellor until 1938.

