

SSC-JE

Staff Selection Commission

Junior Engineer

General Awareness

Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

Previous Years Solved Papers : 2007-2024

*Also useful for various public sector examinations and
other competitive examinations*



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SSC-Junior Engineer : General Awareness

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Preface

Staff Selection Commission-Junior Engineer has always been preferred by Engineers due to job stability. SSC-Junior Engineer examination is conducted every year. MADE EASY team has deeply analyzed the previous exam papers and observed that a good percentage of questions are repetitive in nature, therefore it is advisable to solve previous years papers before a candidate takes the exam.



The SSC JE texam is conducted in two stages as shown in table given below.

Papers	Subject	Maximum Marks	Duration
Stage 1: Paper-I : Objective Type	(i) General Intelligence & Reasoning	50 Marks	2 hours
	(ii) General Awareness	50 Marks	
	(iii) General Engineering : Electrical/Mechanical/Civil	100 Marks	
Stage 2: Paper-II : Objective Type	General Engineering : Electrical/Mechanical/Civil	300 Marks	2 hours

Syllabus Paper-I

- (i) **General Intelligence & Reasoning:** The Syllabus for General Intelligence would include questions of both verbal and non-verbal type. The test may include questions on analogies, similarities, differences, space visualization, problem solving, analysis, judgement, decision making, visual memory, discrimination, observation, relationship concepts, arithmetical reasoning, verbal and figure classification, arithmetical number series etc. The test will also include questions designed to test the candidate's abilities to deal with abstract ideas and symbols and their relationships, arithmetical computations and other analytical functions.
- (ii) **General Awareness:** Questions will be aimed at testing the candidate's general awareness of the environment around him/her and its application to society. Questions will also be designed to test knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observations and experience in their scientific aspect as may be expected of any educated person. The test will also include questions relating to India and its neighbouring countries especially pertaining to History, Culture, Geography, Economic Scene, General Polity and Scientific Research, etc. These questions will be such that they do not require a special study of any discipline.

Note: In Paper-I, every question carry one mark and there is negative marking of $\frac{1}{4}$ marks for every wrong answer. Candidates shortlisted in Stage 1 are called for Stage 2. On the basis of combined score in Stage 1 and Stage 2, final merit list gets prepared.

MADE EASY has taken due care to provide complete solution with accuracy. Apart from Staff Selection Commission-Junior Engineer, this book is also useful for Public Sector Examinations and other competitive examinations for engineering graduates.

I have true desire to serve student community by providing good source of study and quality guidance. Any suggestion from the readers for improvement of this book is most welcome.

B. Singh (Ex. IES)

Chairman and Managing Director
MADE EASY Group

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1

SSC-JE Solved Paper

Exam held on 2007 : CE/ME/EE

1. The best conductor of heat among liquids is
(a) water (b) mercury
(c) ether (d) alcohol
2. The layer of the atmosphere which reflects radio waves back to the earth is called
(a) Stratosphere (b) Tropopause
(c) Ionosphere (d) Troposphere
3. An object weight maximum in
(a) air (b) water
(c) hydrogen (d) vacuum
4. The gravitational force with which the sun attracts the earth
(a) is less than the force with which the earth attracts the sun.
(b) is the same as the force with which earth attracts the sun.
(c) is more than the force with which the earth attracts the sun.
(d) varies throughout the year.
5. The work done in holding a weight of 25 kg at a height of 1 m above the ground is
(a) Zero (b) 25 J
(c) 2500 J (d) None of the above
6. If there were no atmosphere the length of the day would
(a) Decrease (b) Remain unaffected
(c) Increase (d) Be almost half
7. Children specially in western country. Who receive very little sunshine suffer from
(a) Rickets (b) Dermatitis
(c) Scurvy (d) Sterility
8. The substance that is added to make natural rubber strong and more bouncy is
(a) Polythene (b) Sponge
(c) Sulphur (d) Chlorine
9. The human body contains the maximum amount of
(a) proteins (b) water
(c) fats (d) plasma
10. Endoscopy, a technique used to explore the stomach or other inner parts of the body, is based on the phenomenon of
(a) total internal reflection
(b) interference
(c) diffraction
(d) polarisation
11. Registers are high-speed memory elements, situated in the
(a) Memory (b) CPU
(c) I/O-unit (d) ROM or EPROM
12. The adult human skeleton consists of
(a) 204 bones (b) 206 bones
(c) 208 bones (d) 214 bones
13. India 2020 : A vision for the New Millennium has been written by
(a) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(b) Michael Spence
(c) Vikram Seth
(d) V.S.Naipaul
14. The partition of Bengal in 1905 was responsible for the growth of a movement known as
(a) Vande mataram (b) Swadeshi
(c) Poorna Swaraj (d) Quite India
15. The establishment of the Mughal administration on the ideas and principles different from Sultans of Delhi, was mainly the work of
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
16. Which of the following posts is not mentioned in the Constitution of India?
(a) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(b) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(c) The Deputy Speaker of the State Assemblies
(d) The Deputy Prime Minister

17. Who presides over the Joint Sittings of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
 (a) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 (b) The Vice President as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 (c) The President
 (d) A senior MP nominated by the President
18. The centre of an anticyclone is characterised by
 (a) low pressure (b) calm area
 (c) high pressure (d) very low pressure
19. National Institute of Oceanography is located at
 (a) Chennai (b) Manglore
 (c) Panaji (d) Pune
20. The fishing port of Tuticorin is located on
 (a) Konkan coast
 (b) Malabar coast
 (c) North circars coast
 (d) Coromandel coast
21. Which of the following countries is the highest coconut producer in the world?
 (a) India (b) Tanzania
 (c) Indonesia (d) Philippines
22. The 44570 tonne aircraft-carriage admiral garshkav being retrofitted severed Visnok for India under the Rs. 6,900 crore package deal signed between India and Russia stand rechristened as
 (a) INS Ashoka
 (b) INS Akbar
 (c) INS Vikramaditya
 (d) INS Samudra Gupta
23. What annual GDP growth rate is aimed at in the Tenth five year plan?
 (a) 7.5 Percent (b) 8 Percent
 (c) 8.5 Percent (d) 9 Percent
24. Which programme was started by US to contain terrorism after attack on world trade centre?
 (a) Operation Deliverance
 (b) Operation infinite Justice
 (c) Operation Enduring freedom
 (d) Operation Cobra
25. Which of the following countries won the final of the 2006 FIFA(Federation International de football Association) world cup held in Berlin (Germany) July, 2006?
 (a) France (b) Brazil
 (c) Italy (d) Germany



Answer Key SSC-JE Solved Paper-2007

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)
 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (c)

Explanations

1. (b)

The following are the thermal conductivity of the given options in W/mK (Watts per metre Kelvin):
 Water (at 20°C) – 0.6
 Mercury – 8.4
 Alcohol (highest among methyl, ethyl and propyl) – 0.2
 Ether – 0.13

2. (c)

The ionosphere is ionized by solar radiation. The

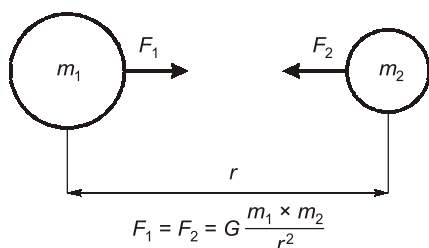
ionization of gas particles in the ionosphere aids in the transmission of radio waves by reflecting waves back to Earth, rather than allowing them to escape the atmosphere.

3. (d)

The net weight of the body in a fluid can be given as the actual weight of the body (unit weight of the material × volume of the body) subtracted by the buoyancy (unit weight of the fluid × volume of the body into the fluid).

4. (b)

Newton's law of universal gravitation states that a particle attracts every other particle in the universe using a force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centres.



5. (a)

Work done = Force \times Distance moved in the direction of force.

Since in this case the body is just been hold (neither lifted nor dropped), hence the distance moved is zero. Therefore, the work done is zero.

6. (b)

The length of the day is dependent on the rotation of the earth and not on the atmosphere.

7. (a)

Known as the sunshine vitamin, vitamin D is produced by the body in response to skin being exposed to sunlight. Vitamin D is essential for strong bones, because it helps the body use calcium from the diet. Traditionally, vitamin D deficiency has been associated with rickets in children, a disease in which the bone tissue doesn't properly mineralize, leading to soft bones and skeletal deformities.

Deficiency of Vitamin D leads to osteomalacia in adults.

8. (c)

The chemical process for converting natural rubber into more durable materials by the addition of sulphur is known as vulcanization of rubber.

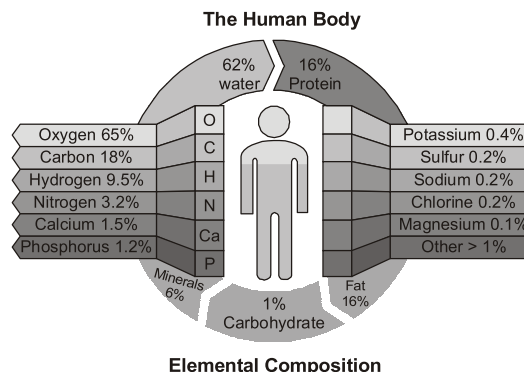
Advantages of Vulcanized rubber:

- It has good tensile strength and extensibility.
- Excellent resilience i.e. it returns to the original shape, when the deforming load is removed.

- Low water absorption tendency.
- Higher resistance to oxidation, wear and tear abrasion.
- Better electrical insulator.
- It is resistant to organic solvents (petro, benzene), fats and oils.
- It has higher useful temperature range unlike uncured rubber which becomes soft at high temperature ($>335\text{K}$) and brittle at low temperatures ($<283\text{K}$)

9. (b)

Plasma, which is 92 percent water, constitutes 55 percent of blood volume. Plasma contains albumin (the chief protein constituent), fibrinogen (responsible, in part, for the clotting of blood), and globulins (including antibodies).



11. (b)

In computer architecture, a register is a quickly accessible location available to a computer's central processing unit (CPU). Registers usually consist of a small amount of fast storage.

14. (b)

The second Swadeshi movement started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon in 1905 and continued up to 1911. It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movement. Its chief architects were Aurobindo Ghosh, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Babu Genu.

From 1850 to 1904: developed by leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale, Ranade, Tilak, G.V. Joshi and Bhaswat.K.Nigoni. This was also known as First Swadeshi Movement.

15. (a)

Although Babur was the first Mughal king, descended from Turks and Mongols, the establishment of the Mughal administration on the ideas and principles different from the Sultans of Delhi, was mainly the work of Akbar.

16. (d)

The Deputy Prime Minister of India is a member of the Union Cabinet in the Government of India. Not technically a constitutional office, it seldom carries any specific powers office. A deputy prime minister usually also holds a key cabinet portfolio such as home minister or finance minister. In the parliamentary system of government, the prime minister is treated as the "first among equals" in the cabinet; the position of deputy prime minister is used to bring political stability and strength within a coalition government or in times of national emergency, when a proper chain of command is necessary.

17. (a)

The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President and is presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha or in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. If any of the above officers are not present then any other member of the Parliament can preside by consensus of both the House.

18. (c)

An anticyclone (that is, opposite to a cyclone) is a weather phenomenon defined by the United States National Weather Service's glossary as "a large-scale circulation of winds around a central region of high atmospheric pressure, clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, counter clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere".

19. (c)

The National Institute of Oceanography, founded on 1 January 1966 is an autonomous research organization in India to undertake scientific research and studies of special oceanographic features of the Northern Indian Ocean. Headquartered in Dona Paula Goa, it has regional centres in Kochi, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam.

20. (d)

Port Tuticorin is located strategically close to the East-West International sea route on South-Eastern coast of India i.e. the Coromandel Coast.

21. (c)

Indonesia is the highest coconut producing country in the world followed by Philippines on 2nd position and India on 3rd.

23. (b)

The main objectives of the Tenth Five-Year Plan were:

- Attain 8% GDP growth per year.
- Reduction of poverty rate by 5% by 2007.
- Providing gainful and high-quality employment at least to the addition to the labor force.
- Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007.
- 20-point program was introduced.
- Target growth: 8.1% - growth achieved: 7.7%
- The tenth plan was expected to follow a regional approach rather than sectoral approach to bring down regional inequalities.
- Expenditure of ₹ 43,825 crore (US\$6.8 billion) for tenth five years.

24. (c)

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) is the official name used by the U.S. government for the Global War on Terrorism between 2001 and 2014. On October 7, 2001, in response to the September 11 attacks, President George W. Bush announced that airstrikes targeting Al Qaeda and the Taliban had begun in Afghanistan. Operation Enduring Freedom primarily refers to the War in Afghanistan, but it is also affiliated with counterterrorism operations in other countries, such as OEF-Philippines and OEF-Trans Sahara.

25. (c)

Italy was the winner of the 2006 FIFA world cup while France was the runners-up. Germany was in the third place.



4

SSC-JE Solved Paper

Exam held on 2010 : CE/ME/EE

- Which one of the following is the leading producer of natural rubber ?
(a) South America (b) South East Asia
(c) South Africa (d) South Australia
- The famous rock cut temples at Elephanta are ascribed to the
(a) Pallavas (b) Cholas
(c) Rashtrakutas (d) Chalukyas
- Which oilseed occupies the dominant position in total oilseed production in India?
(a) Ground nut (b) Mustard
(c) Linseed (d) Soyabean
- Which of the mixed doubles tennis matches was won by Sania Mirza along with Mahesh Bhupati?
(a) Australian Open 2009
(b) U.S. Open 2009
(c) South Africa Tennis Open 2009
(d) None of the above
- What is the correct sequence of following events?
(i) Cripps Mission (ii) Wavell plan
(iii) Cabinet Mission (iv) Quit India Movement
(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (b) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
(c) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) (d) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
- The biggest island in Indian Ocean is
(a) Madagascar (b) Maldives
(c) Sumatra (d) Lakshadweep
- Chand Bibi belonged to the Kingdom of
(a) Ahmadnagar (b) Bijapur
(c) Berar (d) Golconda
- Beyond a certain point, deficit golconda financing will certainly lead to
(a) inflation (b) deflation
(c) recession (d) economic stagnation
- The aim of Environment Protection Act 1986 is
(a) to protect and grow forests
(b) to grow and protect wild and rare animals
(c) to control environmental pollution
(d) all the above
- Where was the 40th 'International Film Festival 2009' held?
(a) Mumbai (b) Panaji
(c) Hyderabad (d) Delhi
- We can declare that a person is clinically dead when there is
(a) no heart beat
(b) no life in brain
(c) no movement in pupil to the light
(d) no pulse in person
- Man and the Biosphere programme (MAB) was formally launched by UNESCO in the year
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1974
- The trading instrument called the dollar index has a bag of world currencies against which the value of dollar is calculated for trading. The number of such world currencies is
(a) Five (b) Six
(c) Eight (d) Twenty
- At which temperature will water be the heaviest?
(a) 0°C (b) 4°C
(c) 37°C (d) 100°C
- Who invented the telephone?
(a) Alexander Graham Bell
(b) Thomas Alva Edison
(c) Gugileime Marconi
(d) Henry Cavendish
- What is BCC in E-Mail?
(a) Back carbon copy
(b) Back correct copy
(c) Blind copy to copy
(d) Blind carbon copy

17. How many chambers does a cow's stomach have?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
18. The percentage of silver present in the alloy German Silver is
(a) 25 (b) 10
(c) 5 (d) zero
19. Which country is the world's largest emitter of carbondioxide?
(a) U.S.A. (b) China
(c) India (d) Canada
20. Two conducting parallel wires carrying current in opposite directions will
(a) Repel each other
(b) Attract each other
(c) Experience no force between them
(d) Rotate perpendicular to each other
21. Which one of the following plants has the largest flower ?
(a) Rafflesia (b) Sunflower
(c) Zinnia (d) Chrysanthemum
22. North South length of India is
(a) 2800 kms. (b) 3100 kms.
(c) 3200 kms. (d) 3500 kms.
23. What is the maximum possible strength of the legislative assembly of a state ?
(a) 400 members (b) 500 members
(c) 425 members (d) 545 members
24. Effect of an indirect tax is to
(a) increase the prices
(b) reduce the prices
(c) decrease the incomes
(d) keep the prices constant
25. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been considered as:
(a) Friend, Philosopher and Guide of all parliamentary Committees
(b) Friend, philosopher and Guide of Public Account Committees
(c) Friend, Philosopher and Guide of the Council of Ministers
(d) Friend, Philosopher and Guide of Bureaucracy
26. A multipurpose project named after a Buddhist Monk is
(a) Tungabhadra (b) Chambal
(c) Nagarjunasagar (d) Hirakud
27. The organisational change to turn the Congress Party into a real mass political party was made for the first time in :
(a) 1911 (b) 1918
(c) 1920 (d) 1930
28. The book 'Sahibs Who Loved India' has been written by:
(a) Khushwant Singh (b) Pankaj Mishra
(c) Usha Bhagat (d) Mulk Raj Anand
29. What is the number of players in each team in Base ball?
(a) 11 (b) 9
(c) 6 (d) 5
30. The hard substance in the human body is:
(a) Dentine (b) Compact bone tissue
(c) Periosteum (d) Tooth enamel
31. What is the new lease year for 'Whole sale Price Index' on the recommendation of Abijit Sen Committee?
(a) 2000-01 (b) 2001-02
(c) 2003-04 (d) 2004-05
32. In an atomic explosion, enormous energy is released due to
(a) Conversion of light energy into heat energy
(b) Conversion of heat energy into light energy
(c) Conversion of mechanical energy into nuclear energy
(d) Conversion of mass into energy
33. King "Chandra" of Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription has been identified by the historians with
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Chandragupta I
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Chandragupta II Vikramaditya
34. The 'Minimum Support Price' (MSP) for wheat is fixed on the recommendation of
(a) Planning Commission
(b) Ministry of Finance
(c) Ministry of Agriculture
(d) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.
35. Which is not an input device of a computer ?
(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Scanner (d) Monitor
36. The famous Woman ruler of the Gupta period was
(a) Kuberanga (b) Kumardevi
(c) Prabhavati (d) Rajyashree

37. Milk is an example of
(a) emulsion (b) suspension
(c) foam (d) solution
38. The Grand canyon is located on the river _____
(a) Congo (b) Huang Ho
(c) Nile (d) Colorado
39. Food Corporation of India was set up for:
(a) Procurement of foodgrains
(b) Storage of Foodgrains
(c) Import of foodgrains
(d) All of the above
40. If a paper wrapped tightly around the joint of a brass tube and its wooden handle is put in a flame, then the paper will
(a) Catch fire immediately
(b) Not burn at any place
(c) Burn around the brass tube
(d) Burn around the wooden handle
41. 'Made in India' exhibition was organised by CII in August 2009 at :
(a) London (b) Paris
(c) Tokyo (d) Jakarta
42. Which of the following works on the Bernoulli's Principle?
(a) Gas stove (b) Gas lighter
(c) Cycle pump (d) Bunsen burner
43. Which Hindi Film won the award for the 'Best Film on Family Welfare' in the 55th National Film Awards for 2007 announced in September 7, 2009?
(a) Dharm (b) Taare Zamin Par
(c) Chak De India (d) Jab We Met
44. Which was the first all India Movement launched by Gandhiji?
(a) Civil disobedience movement
(b) Non-co-operation movement
(c) Rowlatt Satyagraha
(d) Bardoli Satyagraha
45. 'Clove' is a :
(a) Piece of stem (b) Flower bud
(c) Fruit (d) Anther
46. Jet aircrafts fly through the :
(a) Upper troposphere
(b) Lower stratosphere
(c) Upper stratosphere
(d) Lower mesosphere
47. Which is the only bird that can fly backwards:
(a) Peacock (b) Humming Bird
(c) Parrot (d) Pigeon
48. Which of the following State is not having bicameral legislature?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh
49. 'Dyarchy' was introduced at the centre by the Govt. of India Act of :
(a) 1858 (b) 1935
(c) 1919 (d) 1909
50. The weight of a body at the centre of earth will be:
(a) The same as that on the surface of the earth
(b) More than that on the surface of the earth
(c) About half of that on the surface of the earth
(d) Zero



Answer Key SSC-JE Solved Paper-2010

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (b)
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (a)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (d)
31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (d)

Explanations

1. (b)

Thailand is the topmost Rubber producing country in the world followed by Indonesia and

China at the second and third place respectively. India is at fourth position in Rubber production. All these nations are located in South East Asia.

3. (a)

Groundnut is the highest produced oilseed of India and accounts for a little less than half of the other oilseeds produced in the country.

5. (b)

- (i) Cripps mission – March, 1942
- (ii) Wavell plan – June, 1945
- (iii) Cabinet Mission – 1946
- (iv) Quit India movement – August, 1942

6. (a)

Madagascar is the largest island nations within the Indian Ocean and the world's fourth largest ocean island.

7. (a)

Chand Bibi was an Indian Muslim regent and warrior. She acted as the Regent of Ahmadnagar (in current day Maharashtra).

8. (a)

Deficit golconda financing is the budgetary situation where expenditure is higher than the revenue. Beyond a certain point this will certainly lead to an inflation in the economy.

9. (d)

The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) is an act of Parliament of India established in 1986 for the protection and improvement of the human environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property.

12. (b)

Launched in 1971, UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme that aims to establish a scientific basis for the improvement of relationships between people and their environments.

13. (b)

The dollar index is calculated by factoring in the exchange rates of six major world currencies the euro, Japanese yen, Canadian dollar, British pound, Swedish krona and Swiss franc. The euro holds the most weight versus the dollar in the index, constituting about 58% of the weighting followed by the yen with about 14%. The index started in 1973 with a base of 100, and values since then are relative to this base.

14. (b)

Density of water is maximum at 4°C and thus heaviest at this temperature.

16. (d)

BCC Stands for "Blind Carbon Copy." When one send a message through email to more than one person, one have the option to enter addresses in the "Cc:" and "Bcc:" fields. "Cc" stands for "Carbon Copy," while "Bcc" stands for "Blind Carbon Copy."

17. (d)

Cattle have ruminant stomachs i.e. stomach with four separate compartments. The compartments are called the rumen, the reticulum, the omasum and the abomasum. Each compartment performs its own specialized duty in the digestive process.

18. (d)

German Silver is an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel, sometimes also containing lead and tin. It was originally named for its silver-white colour but has no silver in it.

19. (b)

China is the world's largest emitter of CO₂ followed by USA and European Union.

22. (c)

India measures approximately about 3200 km from north to south and 2,900 km from east to west. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km (9,445 mi) and a coastline of about 7500 km.

23. (b)

The maximum size of Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) as outlined in the Constitution of India is not more than 500 members and not fewer than 60 members.

26. (c)

Nagarjuna Sagar, located at a distance of 150 km from Hyderabad, is one of the most prominent Buddhist centers and attractive tourist spots in Andhra Pradesh. Known in ancient days as Vijayapuri, Nagarjunasagar takes its present name from Nagarjuna, one of the most revered Buddhist monks, who governed the sangha for nearly 60 years around the turn of the 2nd century AD. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is a masonry dam built across Krishna River in Nagarjuna Sagar.

30. (d)

Tooth enamel is a hard substance found in the shell of each of human teeth and is the part of the tooth that's visible when one look in the mouth. Enamel is considered the hardest substance in the human body.

31. (d)

In determining the base year for Whole sale price Index, the Working Group set up by Abhijit Sen Committee followed the well-established criteria that the base year chosen should have the desired properties of being a normal year and a year for which reliable price and other required data available. The Working Group also considered that the base year should be as recent a year as possible. Keeping these criteria in view, the Working Group proposed 2004-05 as the base year for the new series of Wholesale Price Index.

34. (d)

The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for wheat, paddy and coarse grains is fixed by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation on the recommendations of the CACP.

35. (d)

Monitor is an output device.

37. (a)

Emulsions are an example of colloids composed of tiny particles suspended in another immiscible material. An emulsion is a suspension of two liquids that usually do not mix together.

38. (d)

The Grand Canyon is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in Arizona, United States.

40. (c)

The paper will burn around the brass tube as it is flammable and wrapped tightly around the joint of that brass tube.

44. (c)

Rowlatt Acts, (February 1919), is a legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India. The acts allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted internment of suspects without

trial. Mahatma Gandhi organized a all India protest movement that led directly to the Massacre of Amritsar (April 1919) and subsequently to his non-cooperation movement (1920-22)

45. (b)

Cloves are the aromatic flower buds of a tree in the family Myrtaceae, *Syzygium aromaticum*. They are native to the Maluku Islands in Indonesia, and are commonly used as a spice.

46. (b)

Commercial jet aircraft fly in the lower stratosphere to avoid the turbulence which is common in the troposphere below. The stratosphere is very dry; air there contains little water vapour. Because of this, few clouds are found in this layer; almost all clouds occur in the lower, more humid troposphere.

48. (b)

The Constitution of India had the provision of establishing bicameral legislatures in more populous states of the country. Bicameral legislatures replicate the model followed in Indian Parliament. The lower house wields greater legislative power as compared to the upper house. In a bicameral set up, a motion of no confidence against the state government can only be introduced in the Vidhan Sabha.

49. (c)

Dyarchy, also spelled diarchy, system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act 1919 for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India. The various fields, or subjects of administration were divided between the councilors and the ministers, being named reserved and transferred subjects, respectively. The system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935.

50. (d)

At the centre of the earth the gravity is zero. Hence a body will have mass but zero weight.

