PARMAR SSC

1st Edition

ENGLISH MEDIUM

PARMAR SSC LITTLE BOY

GK MCQ BOOK

The Only Book You Need for Practicing GK

WHO IS THIS BOOK FOR ?

FOR THE RESTLESS MINDS PREPARING FOR:

SSC CGL (TIER 1 & 2) | CHSL (TIER 1 & 2) | MTS | STENO | JE | GD | DEFENCE | RAILWAY | PCS | STATE POLICE & ALL OTHER ONE DAY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

WHAT MAKES THIS BOOK DIFFERENT ?

- Includes Questions From SSC, CDS, CAPF and More.
- Questions Divided into 2 Levels for Better Understanding.
- To-The-Point Solution For Quick And Clear Learning.

SSC GK = PARMAR SSC

BY PARMAR SIR

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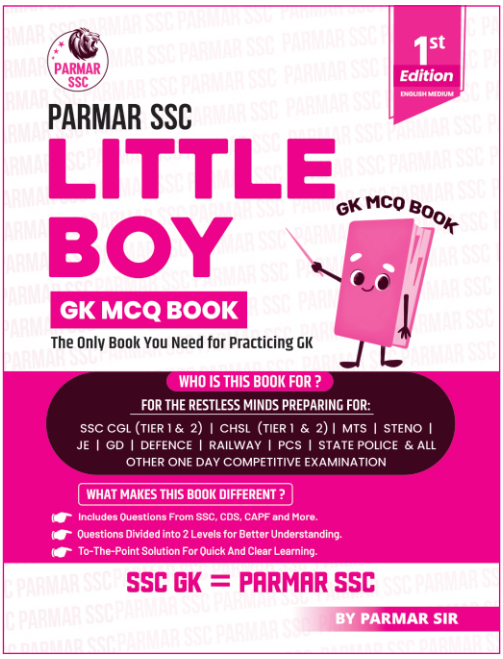

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Preface

In the ever-evolving landscape of competitive exams, precision and practice defines progress. With that vision, I present **LITTLE BOY**—a carefully curated collection of MCQs designed not merely to test, but to train. This book is the result of countless hours of selection, verification, and fine-tuning—guided by purpose and powered by the collective strength of those who believe in consistent excellence. I owe my deepest gratitude to my family and the entire PARMARian community, whose steadfast encouragement turned this project into a mission.

Each question in this book carries a purpose—to test, to teach, and to transform. These are not random MCQs scattered on pages; they are handpicked, battle-tested, and refined to sharpen your instincts. It's not about just choosing an option—it's about choosing confidence.

This isn't a book that promises shortcuts. It's a mirror of reality. It challenges you to show up every day, face your weaknesses, and grow beyond them. And through that grind, **LITTLE BOY** will be your loyal comrade.

So Go Ahead—Flip The Page, Fire Up Your Brain, And Fight Smart.

THANKOO;)

PARMAR SIR

LITTLE STUDENT MANUAL

TURNING PAGES INTO PROGRESS

Let's be honest-GK/GS isn't about reading endless pages. It's about practicing the right questions, understanding concepts quickly, and being exam-ready. That's exactly why LITTLE was created.

HERE'S HOW TO MAKE LITTLE WORK FOR YOU

1. DON'T JUST READ-ATTACK THE MCQs!

- Every topic starts with SSC PYQs (Level 1) - these are your must know questions.
- Ready for a challenge? Boost your level with UPSC MCQs (Level 2) - because extra edge matters.

2. GOT IT WRONG? PERFECT!

- Whether right or wrong, always read the solution.
- Understand why an answer is right, not just what is right.

3. STUCK OR BORED? SCAN & LEARN FAST

- Each topic comes with a QR code-just scan it.
- Watch Parmar Sir's FRB Series-Short, Crisp videos to clear your concepts in minutes. No long lectures, just pure value.

4. MARK. LEARN. REPEAT.

- Circle the tricky ones, star the important ones.
- Before exams, these marked questions and QR videos will be your secret weapon.

5. REMEMBER - IT'S ABOUT SMART WORK, NOT HARD WORK!

- This book isn't to decorate your shelf. It's designed to be used daily, even if just for 15 minutes.

The more you interact with it, the closer your get to clearing that exam.

So, open a Topic, Attempt, Scan, Learn and Keep moving forward. With LITTLE, you're not just practicing-you're preparing the way toppers do.

"Because in competitive exams, it's not about knowing everything-it's about knowing exactly what matters."

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"Let every page that follows bring you a step closer to understanding and action."

1 SOLAR SYSTEM

LEVEL I

1. In 1905, who concluded with Thomas Chamberlain that the planets of the Solar System originated from an encounter between the Sun and another star? [SSC CPO 27/06/2024]

A) Forest Moulton B) Inge Lehmann
C) Charles Lyell D) James Hutton

2. Which dwarf planet orbits the sun in 310 years at a distance between 38.5 to 53 AU? [SSC CHSL 03/07/2024]

A) Ceres B) Eris
C) Makemake D) Pluto

3. Which of the following statement is correct? [SSC CHSL 04/07/2024]

A) The density of Saturn is similar to that of Earth.
B) The Size of Earth and Venus is almost similar.
C) The size of Jupiter and Mars is similar.
D) Mars is the warmest planet.

4. Which of the following does NOT have rings? [SSC CHSL 11/07/2024]

A) Venus B) Uranus
C) Saturn D) Jupiter

5. _____oblong orbit overlaps the orbit of Neptune. [SSC CHSL 10/07/2024]

A) Venus' B) Mars'
C) Pluto's D) Jupiter's

6. Which of the following rocky planets is the fastest planet in our solar system–travelling through space at 29 miles (47 Kilometers) per second? [SSC CHSL 05/07/2024]

A) Earth B) Mercury
C) Venus D) Mars

7. The length of a day on_____is approximately 16 hours. [SSC CHSL 05/07/2024]

A) Mars B) Mercury
C) Venus D) Neptune

8. Which of the following planets' atmosphere is made up of thick white and yellowish clouds of sulphuric acid? [SSC CHSL 03/10/2020]

A) Jupiter B) Neptune
C) Venus D) Mars

9. Which of the following statements about planet Saturn is true? [SSC CHSL 04/07/2024]

A) Saturn is the fourth planet from the Sun and the largest planet in our Solar system.
B) Satellites like Enceladus and Titan of Saturn are home to internal oceans, could possibly support life.
C) Saturn is a massive ball made up mostly of nitrogen.
D) Saturn's environment is conductive to life.

10. Which planet is the second largest planet in our solar system and also has the biggest and brightest rings around it? [SSC CHSL 10/07/2024]

A) Jupiter B) Earth
C) Uranus D) Saturn

11. Which is the most widely accepted model to explain the formation and evolution of the solar system? [SSC CPO 03/10/2023]

A) Cloud hypothesis B) Gas hypothesis
C) Nebular hypothesis D) Solar hypothesis

12. Terrestrial planets are composed of_____. [SSC CPO 03/10/2023]

A) Metals and air B) Rocks and metals
C) Metals and gas D) Rocks and gas

13. Which trend is found about the distance between the galaxies? [SSC CPO 04/10/2023]

A) Unpredictable B) Decreasing
C) Constant D) Increasing

14. Which scientist thought of the concept of the steady state of the universe? [SSC CGL 14/07/2023]

A) Harold Jeffrey B) Edwin Hubble
C) Fred Hoyle D) Pierre-Laplace

15. Which among the following is another word for universe? [SSC CHSL 10/03/2023]

A) Big Crunch B) Astronomy
C) Cosmos D) Supernova

16. Which of the following is a part of celestial objects? [SSC CPO 09/11/2022]

I. Stars II. Planets
III. Moon
A) Only I and III B) Only I and II
C) I, II and III D) Only II and III

17. The bodies glowing in the night sky are known as_____. [SSC CGL 03/03/2020]

A) Celestial bodies B) Asteroids
C) Planetarium D) Meteorite

18. Cosmic snowballs of frozen gases, rock and dust that orbit the Sun are known as____. [SSC MTS 16/05/2023]

A) Meteors B) Star
C) Meteorites D) Comets

19. Which of the following constellations is also called the hunter? [SSC CHSL 10/03/2023]

A) Cassiopeia B) Leo Major
C) Ursa Major D) Orion

20. Which among the following planets is also known as "Morning Star"? [SSC MTS 10/05/2023]

A) Jupiter B) Neptune
C) Venus D) Earth

21. Which among the following is the coldest planet in the solar system? [SSC MTS 16/05/2023]

A) Mars B) Neptune
C) Saturn D) Uranus

22. The Kuiper Belt is a ring of icy rocks & dust bodies just outside the orbit of_____. [SSC MTS 17/05/2023]

A) Saturn B) Venus
C) Jupiter D) Neptune

23. The asteroid belt lies between which two planets? [SSC CHSL 21/03/2023]

A) Jupiter and Saturn B) Mars and Jupiter
C) Saturn and Uranus D) Mercury and Venus

24. In approximately how much time does Mars complete one spin on its axis? [SSC CHSL 15/03/2023]

A) 16 hours B) 8 hours
C) 1 day 18 hours D) 1 day

25. On which planet has a rotating oval of clouds, twice as wide as Earth, called the 'Great Red Spot' been observed for more than 300 years? [SSC CHSL 08/08/2023]

A) Neptune B) Mercury
C) Jupiter D) Venus

26. The distance of the Sun from the Earth is about_____light minutes. [SSC CHSL 20/03/2023]

A) 6 B) 4.3
C) 12 D) 8

27. Who was the first to accurately describe the rings of Saturn as a disc around the planet in 1655? [SSC CGL 06/12/2022]

A) Hideki Yukawa B) Galileo Galilei
C) Christiaan Huygens D) Giovanni Cassini

28. From the given alternatives, identify the dwarf planet. [SSC CHSL 30/06/2023]

A) Pluto B) Mercury
C) Neptune D) Mars

29. The_____radiation belts are giant swaths of magnetically trapped highly energetic charged particles that surround Earth. [SSC CGL 13/04/2022]

A) Van Allen B) Aurora
C) Kuiper D) Chinook

30. Which of the following is the windiest planet in the solar system? [SSC MTS 14/10/2021]

A) Neptune B) Uranus
C) Saturn D) Mars

31. Lucifer is another name for the planet_____. [SSC CGL 03/03/2020]

A) Jupiter B) Mars
C) Venus D) Saturn

32. Minal wrote an essay on the largest moon of Saturn. Which among the following moons is it? [SSC MTS 19/06/2023]

A) Atlas B) Titan
C) Carme D) Europa

33. The moon moves around the earth in about_____days. [SSC MTS 14/06/2023]

A) 21 B) 23
C) 27 D) 25

34. In early 1610, who discovered with his newly invented telescope that Jupiter has four moons? [SSC CGL 06/12/2022]

A) Simon Marius B) Tycho Brahe
C) Galileo Galilei D) Johannes Kepler

35. Which of the following celestial bodies has a natural satellite named 'Charon'? [SSC MTS 05/10/2021]

A) Haumea B) Pluto
C) Mars D) Saturn

36. What is the radius of the moon? [SSC CHSL 19/03/2020]

A) 1.78×10^6 m B) 1.79×10^6 m
C) 1.74×10^5 m D) 1.74×10^6 m

37. Planetary scientists call the gaseous envelope around the Moon as the_____. [SSC CGL 04/03/2020]

A) lunar exosphere B) lunar stratosphere
C) lunar thermosphere D) lunar endosphere

38. In which of the following periods is the meteor shower named Quadrantids generally visible from Earth? [SSC MTS 20/10/2021]

A) August/September B) October/November
C) May/June D) December/January

39. In which of the following months may the meteor shower named Lyrids be seen from Earth? [SSC MTS 20/10/2021]

A) April B) February
C) June D) August

40. Each orbit of the International Space Station (ISS) takes_____ minutes. [SSC CHSL 13/03/2023]

A) 80 - 82 B) 85 - 87
C) 90 - 93 D) 83 - 86

41. The moon completes_____rotation on its axis as it completes one revolution around the Earth [SSC CPO 09/11/2022]

A) 3 B) 2
C) 1 D) 4

42. A distinctive cross-shaped constellation best seen in the northern hemisphere during the summer and fall months around September is [SSC CHSL 02/07/2024]

A) Cygnus B) Pegasus
C) Ursa Major D) Cassiopeia

LEVEL II

1. Which one among the following planets has the largest number of known satellites? [CDS II 2022]

A) Mars B) Neptune
C) Jupiter D) Saturn

2. Which of the following groups of planets is termed as 'gas planets' as they are composed primarily of lighter ices, liquids and gases? [CDS I 2023]

A) Mars, Jupiter, Neptune, Uranus
B) Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, Saturn
C) Saturn, Mars, Jupiter, Neptune
D) Neptune, Saturn, Mars, Uranus

3. Consider the following statements about some planets in the solar system:

1. Mercury has no atmosphere.
2. Venus has two moons.
3. There is no land on Jupiter.
4. Rings of Saturn are composed of lumps of ice and dust.

Which of the statements given above are correct? [CDS II 2023]

A) 1 and 2 only B) 3 and 4 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1, 3 and 4

4. In Sun-earth system, the Sun, the Earth and Lagrange point L4 form: [CDS II 2024]

A) An isosceles triangle B) An equilateral triangle
C) A straight line D) A scalene triangle

5. In Sun-Earth system, the distance between Lagrange points L2 and L3 is about [CAPF 2024]

A) 15 lakh kilometres B) 30 lakh kilometres
C) 16 crore kilometres D) 32 crore kilometres

6. Which one of the following statements about the solstices, an event that occurs when the Sun appears to reach most northerly or southerly, is correct? [CAPF 2024]

SOLUTIONS

LEVEL I

1. (A) Forest Moulton

The given theory is called the Chamberlain-Moulton planetesimal hypothesis.

Nebular theory of formation of solar system (4.8 bn years ago) – by **Immanuel Kant** (1755), modified by **Laplace** (1796) {Nebula is a giant cloud of dust and gases}

Origin of Universe - Big Bang theory (13.8 bn years ago) – George Lemaitre & Edwin Hubble (1931)

2. (C) Makemake

Three characteristics of dwarf planets - orbits the Sun, have a nearly spherical body and shouldn't be able to clear their orbit of debris. Eg. of the dwarf planets are Ceres, Eris, Makemake, Pluto, Haumea.

Recall the characteristics of each dwarf planet.

Do you know that Pluto is the largest and the brightest dwarf planet?

3. (B) The size of Earth and Venus is almost similar.

Saturn is the **least dense** planet while **Earth** is the **densest** planet **(5.51 g/cm^3)**.

Size of planets - Jupiter > Saturn > Uranus > Neptune > Earth > Venus > Mars > Mercury.

Venus (Lucifer) is the **warmest** planet not the Mars.

4. (A) Venus

Rings are the characteristics of **Jovian planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune)** while Venus is a **terrestrial planet (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars)**.

Recall the difference between Terrestrial and Jovian planets.

Do you know Terrestrial and **Jovian** planets are **separated** by **Asteroid belt**?

5. (C) Pluto's

Pluto is a dwarf planet in **Kuiper belt** (belt outside the orbit of Neptune containing asteroids, rocks, comets). It was **removed** from the list of planets in **2006** International Astronomical Union (HQ - Paris, France).

Pluto's largest satellite - **Charon**, revolution - **248 Earth years**

6. (B) Mercury

Mercury is the **fastest** planet (revolution - **88 days**). It is also the **smallest** and the **closest** planet to the Sun. It has **no satellite**, water, and gases (O_2, N_2, H_2, CO_2).

Recall the characteristics of Venus, Earth and Mars.

7. (D) Neptune

Neptune (ice giant) – discovery - **Johann Galle** and **Urbain Le Verrier (1846)** - only planet to be discovered by mathematical predictions. **14 satellites** (famous - **Triton**). **Windiest** planet. Colour - **Bluish** (due to Methane). Atmoshphere - **Hydrogen** and **Helium**. **Farthest** planet. Rotation - **16 hours**. Revolution - **165 days (slowest)**

8. (C) Venus

Venus (Lucifer, **brightest, evening star, morning star, Earth's twin**) is the hottest planet as clouds of H_2SO_4 and CO_2 absorb radiations. Slowest **rotation** - **243 years**. Highest albedo (fraction of light that a surface reflects)

Do you know that **Venus** and **Uranus** are the only two planets in the solar system that rotate in an anticlockwise direction?

9. (B) Satellites like Enceladus and Titan of Saturn are home to internal oceans, could possibly support life.

Saturn - second largest (Jupiter largest), least dense, 146 moons (max) – largest - Titan, has the biggest and brightest rings {Rings discovered by - Huygens (1655), Cassini (1675) - discovered gaps between rings}

Sequence of planets according to their distance from the Sun - Mercury Venus Earth Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune

10. (D) Saturn

See solution of question 9 (level 1)

11. (C) Nebular hypothesis

See solution of question 1 (level 1)

12. (B) Rocks and metals

Terrestrial planets - Rocky surface, solid, don't have rings, very few moons, small in size

Jovian planets - composed of gas and ice, have rings, large no. of moons, big in size

Do you know that **Jupiter** and **Saturn** are called **Gas Giants** while **Uranus** and **Neptune** are called **Ice Giants?**

13. (D) Increasing

Galaxies are **moving away** from each other at a constant rate. It is called **Hubble's law.**

Nearest galaxy - **Andromeda**

Study of Universe - **Cosmology**

14. (C) Fred Hoyle

Steady state theory - universe is eternal with **no beginning or end** and new matter is continuously formed to maintain its density.

See solution of question 1 (level 1)

15. (C) Cosmos

Universe is also called Cosmos and its study is called Cosmology.

Big crunch (opposite of Big Bang) - **contraction** of Universe to a state of infinite density and temperature

Astronomy is the study of everything in the universe beyond Earth's atmosphere.

Supernova - explosion of stars

Pulsar - a neutron star

Black hole - a place in space with infinite density

16. (C) I, II and III

Celestial object is the naturally occurring body in the Universe. They are of 2 types - **Luminous** (stars) and **Non-luminous** (planets, satellites, meteors, asteroids, comets).

Asteroid - small, rocky objects orbiting the Sun

Meteor - enters Earth's atmosphere and burn in Mesosphere

Comet - made up of ice, orbits the Sun and burn upon reaching it