



**Campus**  
**KD Campus Pvt. Ltd**

2007, OUTRAM LINES, 1ST FLOOR, OPPOSITE MUKHERJEE NAGAR POLICE STATION, DELHI-110009

**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 54 (ANSWER KEY)**

- |         |         |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (B)  | 21. (A) | 41. (A) | 61. (C) | 81. (D)  |
| 2. (A)  | 22. (A) | 42. (C) | 62. (B) | 82. (A)  |
| 3. (A)  | 23. (D) | 43. (C) | 63. (D) | 83. (B)  |
| 4. (D)  | 24. (A) | 44. (B) | 64. (A) | 84. (B)  |
| 5. (C)  | 25. (C) | 45. (C) | 65. (B) | 85. (D)  |
| 6. (B)  | 26. (A) | 46. (B) | 66. (B) | 86. (B)  |
| 7. (C)  | 27. (D) | 47. (A) | 67. (D) | 87. (C)  |
| 8. (D)  | 28. (D) | 48. (C) | 68. (A) | 88. (A)  |
| 9. (D)  | 29. (A) | 49. (C) | 69. (A) | 89. (A)  |
| 10. (D) | 30. (A) | 50. (B) | 70. (C) | 90. (C)  |
| 11. (C) | 31. (B) | 51. (C) | 71. (A) | 91. (B)  |
| 12. (C) | 32. (B) | 52. (B) | 72. (C) | 92. (D)  |
| 13. (C) | 33. (A) | 53. (A) | 73. (A) | 93. (B)  |
| 14. (C) | 34. (B) | 54. (C) | 74. (A) | 94. (C)  |
| 15. (D) | 35. (B) | 55. (D) | 75. (C) | 95. (D)  |
| 16. (B) | 36. (A) | 56. (A) | 76. (A) | 96. (D)  |
| 17. (B) | 37. (B) | 57. (C) | 77. (A) | 97. (B)  |
| 18. (D) | 38. (*) | 58. (A) | 78. (B) | 98. (D)  |
| 19. (D) | 39. (C) | 59. (A) | 79. (C) | 99. (D)  |
| 20. (D) | 40. (A) | 60. (C) | 80. (C) | 100. (C) |

**Note :** If your opinion differ regarding any answer, please message the mock test and Question number to 8860330003

**Note :** If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact : 9313111777

**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST-54 (SOLUTION)**

1. (B) The Neolithic age started in India around 7000BC. It was the third and last part of the stone age. The Neolithic age is mainly characterised by the development of settled agriculture and the use of tools and weapons made of polished stones. Some of the important Neolithic settlements are Mehargarh (located in Baluchistan, Pakistan), Burzhome (Kashmir), Chirand (Bihar) and Utnur (Andhra Pradesh).
- 2.(A) Tectonics is the process that controls the structure and properties of the Earth's crust. Tectonics also provides a framework for understanding the earthquake and volcanic belts that directly affect much of the global population. Tectonic studies are important as guides for economic geologists searching for fossil fuels and ore deposits of metallic and non metallic resources.
- 4.(D) Chromoplasts are plastids, heterogeneous organelles responsible for pigment synthesis and storage in specific photosynthetic eukaryotes. Chromoplasts are found in fruits, flowers, roots, and stressed and aging leaves, and are responsible for their distinctive colors. Chromoplasts synthesize and store pigments such as orange carotene, yellow xanthophylls, and various other red pigments.
- 6.(B) The World Tsunami Awareness Day was observed across the world on 5 November. The theme for 2017 WTAD is 'Reduce the Number of Affected People'.
- 7.(C) Pandit Madho Sarup Vats (12 April 1896 - 7 December 1955) was an Indian archaeologist and Sanskrit scholar who served as the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from 1950 to 1954. In March 1920, Vats joined the Archaeological Survey of India. Vats began his term by deciphering newly discovered inscriptions at Karle. But soon afterwards, Vats diverted his attention to Mohenjodaro as the excavations there had been left incomplete. In 1925, Vats was promoted to Superintendent of Northern Circle and he supervised the excavations at Harappa till 1934-35
- 8.(D) A nebula is an interstellar cloud of dust, hydrogen, helium and other ionized gases. There are a variety of formation mechanisms for the different types of nebulae. Some nebulae form from gas that is already in the interstellar medium while others are produced by stars.
- 9.(D) Borrowed from US
- Written Constitution
  - Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Supreme Court
  - Provision of States
  - Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
  - Preamble
  - Removal of Supreme court and High court Judges
- 11.(C) The Imperial Bank of India (IBI) was the oldest and the largest commercial bank of the Indian subcontinent, and was subsequently transformed into State Bank of India in 1955.
- 12.(C) Kenneth Juster who has been recently confirmed as the next US Ambassador to India by the US Senate. Juster has played a key role in the landmark Indo-US civil nuclear deal. He will replace Richard Verma as the top American diplomat to India.
- 15.(D) Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface. It is measured by the amount of solar energy received per square centimetre per minute. Factors affect insolation (without the effect of the atmosphere):
- Angle of the sun
  - Distance between the sun and the earth

Duration of daylight

16.(B) Political rights are those rights by which citizens are given share in the political life of the community including that of the management of government. They generally consist of the following rights.

- Right to vote
- Right to be elected
- Right to public offices
- Right to petition
- Right to criticize government
- Right to residence
- Right to protection while staying abroad
- Right to public meeting

17.(B) Spiders (order Araneae) are air-breathing arthropods that have eight legs and chelicerae with fangs that inject venom.

18.(D) RRBs were established under the provision of an Ordinance passed on 26 sep. 1975 and the RRB Act to provide sufficient banking and credit facility for agriculture and other rural sectors. The RRBs were owned by the central Government(60%), State Government(20 %), and Sponsor bank(20 %).

20.(D) The octet rule is a chemical rule of thumb that reflects observation that atoms of main-group elements tend to combine in such a way that each atom has eight electrons in its valence shell, giving it the same electronic configuration as a noble gas. The rule is especially applicable to carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and the halogens, but also to metals such as sodium or magnesium.

21.(A) In Jainism, a tirthankara is a saviour and spiritual teacher of the dharma. The 24th and last tirthankara of present half-cycle was Mahavira (599-527 BC). History records the existence of Mahavira and his predecessor, Parshvanatha, the twenty-third tirthankara.

22.(A) The doldrums is a colloquial expression derived from historical maritime usage, which refers to those parts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean affected by the Intertropical Convergence Zone, a low-pressure area around the equator where

the prevailing winds are calm. it is also called the Intertropical Convergence Zone.

25.(C) Electronic banking is an umbrella term for the process by which a customer may perform banking transactions electronically without visiting an actual bank.

26.(A) Hazaribag Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary in Jharkhand, India It was established in 1955. the reserve is home to animals like the nilgai, kakar, chittal sloth bear, panther, wild boar and sambhar.

28.(D) The Dilwara Temples of India are located at Mount Abu, Rajasthan's. These jain temples were built by Vimal Shah and designed by Vastapul- Tejpal jain laymen, between the 11th and 13th centuries AD.

29.(A) Convectional rainfall occur due to thermal convection due to heating of ground surface. It is typical of warm moist air by heating from the ground surface. When the land warms up, it heats the air above it. This causes the air to expand and rise. As the air rises it cools and condenses. If this process continues then rain will fall.

31.(B) Gastrin is a peptide hormone that stimulates secretion of gastric acid (HCl) by the parietal cells of the stomach It is released by G cells in the pyloric antrum of the stomach, duodenum, and the pancreas. Gastrin is found primarily in three forms:

- gastrin-34 ("big gastrin")
- gastrin-17 ("little gastrin")
- gastrin-14 ("minigastrin")

32.(B) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at the insistence of the Government of India, constituted a Committee to Review the Arrangements For Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFICARD). Under the Chairmanship of Former member of Planning Commission Shri B. Sivaraman Committee was formed on 30 March 1979. NABARD was established 12 July 1982 to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981. It replaced the Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of

Reserve Bank of India, and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). Mission of NABARD is to "Promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institution development and other innovative initiatives.

35.(B) Raja Raja Chola I (or Rajaraja Chola I) was a renowned king who ruled over the Chola kingdom of southern India between 985 and 1014 CE. "Rajaraja began his conquests by attacking the confederation between the rulers of the Pandya and Krala kingdoms and of Ceylon"

38.(D) The Calvin cycle (also known as the Calvin-Benson cycle) is the set of chemical reactions that take place in chloroplasts during photosynthesis. The Calvin cycle is named after Melvin Calvin, who won a Nobel Prize in Chemistry for finding it in 1961.

- Sir Hans Adolf Krebs, German-born British biochemist who received the 1953 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for the discovery in living organisms of the series of chemical reactions known as the tricarboxylic acid cycle (also called the citric acid cycle, or Krebs cycle).
- In humans and mammals, almost 80% of the nitrogen excreted is in the form of urea, which is produced through a series of reactions occurring in the cytosol and mitochondrial matrix of liver cells. These reactions are collectively called the urea cycle or the Krebs-Henseleit cycle.
- The chemiosmotic hypothesis first postulated by Peter Mitchell in 1961 describes the process of ATP generation in the final stage of cellular respiration, namely oxidative phosphorylation in the mitochondria.

39.(C) As money became a commodity, the money market became a component of the financial markets for assets involved in short-term borrowing, lending, buying and

selling with original maturities of one year or less. Trading in money markets is done over the counter and is wholesale.

40.(A) The 2017 World Youth Forum has started at Sharam El Shiekh in Egypt on November 4, 2017. From India, Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports Col Rajyavardhan Rathore is participating in the forum. The Forum aims to provide a platform to the youth from all over the globe to engage with the key global policy makers. The Summit segment is expected to be attended by the Heads of State/ Government, Ministers of youth from 14 countries and representatives of UN, Arab League and the African Union.

41.(A) Endosulfan is an off-patent organochlorine insecticide and acaricide that is being phased out globally. Endosulfan became a highly controversial agricultural chemical due to its acute toxicity, potential for bioaccumulation, and role as an endocrine disruptor.

45.(C) The tendu tree (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) is found widely across central India. Leaves plucked from its shrubs are used to wrap bidi, the poor man's cigarette.

46.(B) A progressive tax takes a larger percentage of income from high-income groups than from low-income groups and is based on the concept of ability to pay.

47.(A) The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has built the world's highest motorable road at a height of over 19,300 feet. The road has been constructed in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. The 86-kilometre long strategic road has been constructed under 'Project Himank' of the BRO.

50.(B) A landlocked state or landlocked country is a sovereign state entirely enclosed by land, or whose only coastlines lie on closed seas. There are currently 49 such countries, including five partially recognised states.

54.(C) Walmart India launched its first fulfillment centre in Mumbai. Krish Iyer is the President and CEO of Walmart India.

56.(A) The Government of India Act was passed

by the British Parliament in August 1935. It was the longest act enacted by the British Parliament at that time. So, it was divided into two separate acts namely, the Government of India Act 1935 and the Government of Burma Act 1935. The provinces in British India would have to join the federation but this was not compulsory for the princely states.

- 57.(C) Nicaragua officially the Republic of Nicaragua is the largest country in the Central American isthmus. Nicaragua's capital, Managua, is the country's largest city and the third-largest city in Central America.
- 58.(A) Government of India (GOI) has been promoting sanitation coverage in a campaign mode to ensure better health and quality of life for people in rural India. To add vigour to its implementation, GOI launched an award based Incentive Scheme for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Districts and States called "Nirmal Gram Puraskar" (NGP) in October 2003.
- 60.(C) Bharat Nirman is an Indian business plan for creating and augmenting basic rural infrastructure. It comprises projects on irrigation, roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), water supply (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) and telecommunication connectivity.
- 61.(C) The Ratapani Tiger Reserve, located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, in Vindhya Range in central India, is one of the finest teak forests in the state and is less than 50 km. away from the capital Bhopal.
- 65.(B) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), set up on April 2, 1990 under an Act of Indian Parliament, acts as the Principal Financial Institution for the Promotion, Financing and Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector and for Co-ordination of the

functions of the institutions engaged in similar activities.

- 67.(D) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. Created in 1945, the IMF is governed by and accountable to the 189 countries that make up its near-global membership.
- 68.(A) The ASEAN Defence Ministers at their 11th Meeting in the Philippines reviewed the progress of ADMM initiatives and discussed issues related to terrorism and violent extremism, maritime interactions and engagements with their Plus Partners India will be represented by Union Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman. It is her first foreign visit as Defence Minister.
- 69.(A) The first electronic digital computer contained electronic valves
- 74.(A) The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. Its five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development.
- 76.(A) An ink cartridge or inkjet cartridge is a component of an inkjet printer that contains the ink that is deposited onto paper during printing.
- 78.(B) The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. The Godavari originates in the Western Ghats of central India near Nasik in Maharashtra from the Arabian Sea.
- 81.(D) The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) comprises 5 member states, which are party to the founding treaties of the EEU and thereby subject to the privileges and obligations of membership.

#### Members

- Armenia (2 Jan 2015)
- Belarus (1 Jan 2015)
- Kazakhstan (1 Jan 2015)

- Kyrgyzstan (12 Aug 2015)
- Russia (1 Jan 2015)

**Observer members**

- Moldova On April 14, 2017, Moldova became the first Observer member of the Eurasian Union.

82.(A) Roy Dotrice, (26 May 1923 - 16 October 2017) was a British actor known for his Tony Award-winning Broadway performance in the revival of A Moon for the Misbegotten.

85.(D) Kharif crops or monsoon crops are domesticated plants that are cultivated and harvested in South Asia during the rainy season, which lasts from April to October depending on the area.

88.(A) The World Economic Outlook (WEO) is a survey conducted and published by the International Monetary Fund. It is published biannually and partly updated two times a year. The October 2017 WEO database includes revisions to net and gross debt series for a number of countries.

98.(D) The Bhopal disaster occurred on 2-3 December 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The UCIL factory was built in 1969 to produce the pesticide Sevin (UCC's brand name for carbaryl) using methyl isocyanate (MIC) as an intermediate. A MIC production plant was added in 1979.

100.(C) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was launched on April 1, 1989 by merging National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).