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

**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 57 (ANSWER KEY)**

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

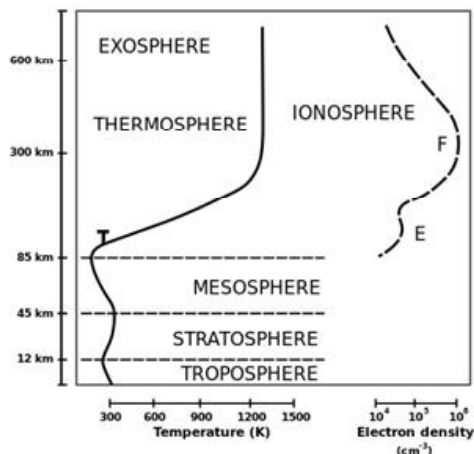
**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST-57 (SOLUTION)**

1. (C) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. Mohandas Gandhi wrote this book in his native language, Gujarati, while traveling from London to South Africa onboard SS Kildonan Castle between November 13 and November 22, 1909. The Gujarati edition was banned by the British on its publication in India. Gandhi then translated it into English. The English edition was not banned by the British, who concluded that the book would have little impact on the English-speaking Indians' subservience to the British and British ideas. It has also been translated to French.
- The Indian Struggle, 1920-1942 is a two-part book by the Indian nationalist leader Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose that covers the 1920-1942 history of the Indian independence movement to end British imperial rule over India.
  - The call to young india is a book written by lajpat rai. In this book Lala Lajpat Rai describes the political situation of the country as it was in 1915 and a history of freedom struggle before 1915. This book is very helpful in understanding true nature and contribution of different freedom fighters of India.
  - Sir Surendranath Banerjea (1848-1925), a foremost political leader of Bengal, dedicated his life to opposing colonialism through moderate but liberal methods. A Nation in Making is book written by Surendranath Banerjea.
2. (D) Imaginary line that runs down the middle of the Pacific Ocean and mostly follows the 180 meridian, Its purpose is to mark the spot on the earth's surface where each new calendar day begins. Thus Japan is one of the countries to reach the new day while the united states is one of the last.
4. (D) The term meiosis was introduced to biology by J.B. Farmer and J.E.S. Moore in 1905. Meiosis is a process where a single cell divides twice to produce four cells containing half the original amount of genetic information. These cells are our sex cells - sperm in males, eggs in females.
5. (D) Microeconomics is a branch of economics that studies the behavior of individuals and firms in making decisions regarding the allocation of scarce resources and the interactions among these individuals and firms. Consumer demand theory relates preferences for the consumption of both goods and services to the consumption expenditures; ultimately, this relationship between preferences and consumption expenditures is used to relate preferences to consumer demand curves. The link between personal preferences, consumption and the demand curve is one of the most closely studied relations in economics. It is a way of analyzing how consumers may achieve equilibrium between preferences and expenditures by maximizing utility subject to consumer budget constraints.
6. (A) The third World Telugu Conference began in Hyderabad amidst fanfare. Vice President of India M. Venkaiah Naidu inaugurated the conference in the presence of Governor of Telangana and AP E.S.L. Narasimhan and Maharashtra Governor Ch. Vidyasagar Rao, Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhar Rao and other dignitaries.
7. (A) Anushilan Samiti was a Bengali Indian organisation that existed in the first quarter of the twentieth century, and propounded revolutionary violence as the means for ending British rule in India. By 1902, Calcutta had three societies working under the umbrella of Anushilan Samity. One was founded by Calcutta student Satish Chandra Basu with the patronage of Calcutta barrister Pramatha Mitra, another was led by Bengali woman Sarala Devi and the third was founded by Jatindranath Bannerjee and Aurobindo Ghosh.
9. (C) The Charter Act of 1833 was passed in the British Parliament which renewed the East India Company's charter for another 20 years. This was also called the Government of India Act 1833 or the Saint Helena Act 1833. It was the first step in the centralisation of India's administration. The ending of the East India Company's commercial activities

and making it into the British Crown's trustee in administering India. Separation of the executive and the legislative functions of the council.

10. (A) Apoptosis is a process of programmed cell death that occurs in multicellular organisms. Biochemical events lead to characteristic cell changes (morphology) and death. These changes include blebbing, cell shrinkage, nuclear fragmentation, chromatin condensation, chromosomal DNA fragmentation, and global mRNA decay.
11. (B) The service sectors of Indian economy that have grown faster than the economy are as follows:
- Information Technology (the most leading service sectors in Indian economy)
  - IT-enabled services (ITeS)
  - Telecommunications
  - Financial Services
  - Community Services
  - Hotels and Restaurants
12. (B) The World Health Organization (WHO) has officially declared Gabon a "polio-free country" because of lack of new reported or suspected cases in the central African country. Gabon officially the Gabonese Republic is a sovereign state on the west coast of Central Africa.

15. (C)



21. (A)
- The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and M. K. Gandhi on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of then British India. It was made on the 24th of September 1932 at Yerwada

Central Jail in Poona, India and was signed by Madan Mohan Malviya, Ambedkar and some other leaders as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking in jail as a protest against the decision by British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald to give separate electorates to Dalits for the election of members of provincial legislative assemblies in British India.

- The Quit India Movement or the India August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India.
  - The United Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting it independence. The Shimla Conference 1945 was a meeting between the Viceroy and the major political leaders of British India at Shimla, India. Convened to agree on and approve the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government, it reached a potential agreement for the self-rule of India that provided separate representation for Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.
23. (B) Judicial independence is the concept that the judiciary needs to be kept away from the other branches of government. That is, courts should not be subject to improper influence from the other branches of government, or from private or partisan interests. Judicial Independence is vital and important to the idea of separation of powers.
24. (A) Arthur Kornberg (March 3, 1918 - October 26, 2007) was an American biochemist who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1959 for his discovery of "the mechanisms in the biological synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)" together with Dr. Severo Ochoa of New York University. He was also awarded the Paul-Lewis Award in Enzyme Chemistry from the American Chemical Society in 1951, L.H.D. degree from Yeshiva University in 1962, as well as National Medal of Science in 1979.

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| <p>25. (B) The Community Development Programme (CDP) commenced on 1 July 2015 and is our remote employment and community development service. The CDP supports job seekers in remote Australia to build skills, address barriers and contribute to their communities through a range of flexible activities. It is designed around the unique social and labour market conditions found in remote Australia and is an essential part of the Australian Government's agenda for increasing employment and breaking the cycle of welfare dependency.</p> <p>26. (A) Forbes has revealed its annual list of the highest-paid musicians, with artists including Coldplay, Beyonce, Diddy and Justin Bieber all among the top earners. Diddy [Sean Combs] was named the highest earner.</p> <p>28. (B) In the midst of the World War II when a new situation developed with the participation of Japan in the War the British government was compelled to open negotiations with the Indian leaders. It was in this background that a Mission was sent under the leadership of Sir Richard Stafford Cripps' to India. This was known as the Cripps' Mission. On August 8, 1942 the Congress adopted the historic 'Quit India Resolution' which declared among other things that the immediate ending of the British rule in India was an urgent necessity.</p> <p>29. (B) A volcanic eruption occurs when hot materials are thrown out of a volcano. Lava, rocks, dust, and gas compounds are some of these "ejecta". It operates in a way similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, in that each interval in value represents a tenfold increasing in magnitude (it is logarithmic). Most volcanic eruptions are of VEIs between 0 and 2.</p> <p>30. (B) Right to work and Right to practice any Profession are not Fundamental Right (s) under the Constitution of India.</p> <p>34. (A) Heavy water is a form of water that contains a larger than normal amount of the hydrogen isotope deuterium, rather than the common hydrogen-1 isotope that makes up most of the hydrogen in normal water. Heavy water is used in certain types of nuclear reactors, where it acts as a neutron moderator to slow down neutrons</p> | <p>so that they are more likely to react with the fissile uranium-235 than with uranium-238, which captures neutrons without fissioning.</p> <p>35. (A) Direct Action Day (16 August 1946), also known as the Great Calcutta Killings, was a day of widespread riot and manslaughter between Hindus and Muslims in the city of Calcutta (now known as Kolkata) in the Bengal province of British India. The day also marked the start of what is known as The Week of the Long Knives.</p> <p>37. (C) The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV, Articles 36-51 of the Indian constitution.</p> <p>40. (B) Hastinapur Sanctuary was founded in 1986, in Meerut, Muzzafarnagar, Ghaziabad, Bijnor, and Amroha districts of Uttar Pradesh, India. Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary lies on the western bank of the Ganges River.</p> <p>41. (C) Mammals are any vertebrates within the class Mammalia a clade of endothermic amniotes distinguished from reptiles by the possession of a neocortex, hair, three middle ear bones, and mammary glands. Females of all mammal species nurse their young with milk, secreted from the mammary glands. The mammalian heart has four chambers, two upper atria, the receiving chambers, and two lower ventricles, the discharging chambers.</p> <p>42. (C)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chittagong armoury raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt on 18 April 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now in Bangladesh) by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen.</li> <li>• The Kakori Conspiracy (or Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case) was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). Photo of German made Mauser pistol. Four Mausers were used by the Indian freedom fighters. The robbery was conceived by Prasad</li> </ul> |
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- Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the HRA, which later became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
- The First Lahore Conspiracy, also known as the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial in the aftermath of the Ghadar conspiracy in 1915. Jatindra Nath Das, also known as Jatin Das, was a revolutionary and Independence activist. He embraced death in Lahore jail after fasting for 63 days on this day, September 13, in the year 1929, aged 24 years.
  - The Ghadar Party was an organisation founded by Punjabi Sikhs, principally Sikhs in the United States and Canada with the aim of securing India's independence from British rule. Projection of Lal Hardyal as 'brain' behind, the Ghadar movement has been disputed by reputed historian Ajmer Singh as 'an implicit attempt to reject and subsume the Sikh identity of the Ghadar leaders into pan-Indian identity'.
45. (A) Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne tropical disease caused by the dengue virus. Symptoms typically begin three to fourteen days after infection. This may include a high fever, headache, vomiting, muscle and joint pains, and a characteristic skin rash. In a small proportion of cases, the disease develops into the life-threatening dengue hemorrhagic fever, resulting in bleeding, low levels of blood platelets and blood plasma leakage, or into dengue shock syndrome, where dangerously low blood pressure occurs.
47. (B) India's triple nutrition burden - under-nutrition, anaemia and over-nutrition - will be among the top priorities for R Hemalatha, the new Director of the country's premier National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad.
49. (C) On June 20th, 1789, the members of the French Estates-General for the Third Estate, who had begun to call themselves the National Assembly, took the Tennis Court Oath vowing "not to separate, and to reassemble wherever circumstances require, until the constitution of the kingdom is established". It was a pivotal event in the early days of the French Revolution.
50. (B) The Palk Strait is a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India and the Mannar district of the Northern Province of the island nation of Sri Lanka. It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with the Palk Bay in the southwest.
51. (A) The President may also be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment for violating the Constitution of India by the Parliament of India. The process may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament. The house initiates the process by levelling the charges against the President. The charges are contained in a notice that has to be signed by at least one quarter of the total members of that house. The notice is sent up to the President and 14 days later, it is taken up for consideration.
52. (B) Kala azar is a fatal infection caused by the parasitic protozoa *Leishmania donovani*. It is transmitted from one person to other by the bite of infected female sand fly.
53. (A) The Green Revolution refers to a set of research and the development of technology transfer initiatives occurring between the 1930s and the late 1960s (with prequels in the work of the agrarian geneticist Nazareno Strampelli in the 1920s and 1930s), that increased agricultural production worldwide, particularly in the developing world, beginning most markedly in the late 1960s. The initiatives resulted in the adoption of new technologies, including: new, high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of cereals, especially dwarf wheats and rices, in association with chemical fertilizers and agro-chemicals, and with controlled water-supply (usually involving irrigation) and new methods of cultivation, including mechanization.
55. (A) A dry cell is a type of battery, commonly used for portable electrical devices. It was developed in 1886 by the German scientist Carl Gassner, after development of wet zinc-carbon batteries by Georges Leclanché in 1866. A dry cell uses a paste electrolyte, with only enough moisture to allow current to flow. Unlike a wet cell, a dry cell can operate in any orientation without spilling, as it contains no free liquid, making it suitable for portable equipment.

57. (C) Before 1957, Ghana was called Gold Coast.
58. (B) The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) is the nodal agency of the Union Government to formulate and monitor country's economic policies and programmes having a bearing on domestic and international aspects of economic management. A principal responsibility of this Department is the preparation and presentation of the Union Budget (including Railway Budget) to the parliament and budget for the state Governments under President's Rule and union territory administrations.
60. (B) National Seed Policy 2002, the Government of India had adopted a "New Policy on Seed Development" in 1988 to remove the roadblocks in import of horticultural seeds and to allow import of limited quantity of seeds of course cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Thus, the National Seed Policy 2002 was launched to - provide intellectual property protection to new varieties; usher this sector into planned development; protect the interest of farmers and encourage conservation of agro-biodiversity.
61. (D) The 11th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC11) was held from 10th -13th December, 2017 at Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was attended by approximately 4000 participants from 164 WTO Members, international Trade Organizations such as the United Nation Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Centre (ITC), the World Bank, international civil society and media houses. The Conference is held at least once every two years. The last conference (MC10) was held in Nairobi in December, 2015.
64. (B) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system composed of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for over 2,300 kilometres (1,400 mi) over an area of approximately 344,400 square kilometres (133,000 sq mi). The reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia.
65. (B) In India, a Motion of No Confidence can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Parliament of India). The motion is admitted for discussion when a minimum of 50 members of the house support the motion. If the motion carries, the House debates and votes on the motion. If a majority of the members of the house vote in favour of the motion, the motion is passed and the Government is bound to vacate the office. Acharya Kripalani moved the first-ever No confidence motion on the floor of the Lok Sabha in August 1963, immediately after the disastrous India-China War.
66. (B) Gastrin is a hormone, which stimulate secretion of digestive enzyme in stomach. Trypsin, Pepsin and ptyline are the digestive enzyme of human system.
68. (D) Meghalaya became the first state in India to operationalise a law that makes social audit of government programmes and schemes a part of government practice. Chief Minister Mukul Sangma launched 'The Meghalaya Community Participation and Public Services Social Audit Act, 2017', at a national convention in Shillong.
69. (A) Sukharanjan Sengupta (85), the veteran journalist, has passed away in Kolkata, West Bengal on December 9, 2017. He had worked for Bengali dailies 'Jugantar' and 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' in his long career spanning over six decades. Sengupta extensively covered the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1970-71.
70. (C) Mohiniyattam, also spelled Mohiniattam is one of two classical dances of India that developed and remain popular in the state of Kerala.
73. (D) The Cowper's glands (or bulbourethral glands) are a pair of exocrine glands in the male reproductive system. Roughly the size of peas, they are located inferior to the prostate gland and lateral to the urethra in the urogenital diaphragm.
75. (B) A binary code represents text, computer processor instructions, or other data using any two-symbol system, but often the binary number system's 0 and 1.
76. (A) A JAR (Java ARchive) is a package file format typically used to aggregate many Java class files and associated metadata and resources (text, images, etc.) into one file for distribution.
77. (C) Nako is located in Kinnaur district in Himachal Pradesh. Nako Monastery is located in the village as well as several

- other Buddhist temples are located high on a hillside (about 3600m above sea level). Zanskar valley lies to the south west of Leh, surrounded by the Himalayan and Zanskar ranges.
79. (D) Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments in the country and suggest changes within the framework of Constitution of India.
80. (B) Plasmodium is a genus of parasitic alveolates, many of which cause malaria in their hosts. The parasite always has two hosts in its life cycle: a Dipteran insect host and a vertebrate host. Sexual reproduction always occurs in the insect, making it the definitive host. Plasmodium was first identified when Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran described parasites in the blood of malaria patients in 1880.
83. (C) The computer mouse as we know it today was invented and developed by Douglas Engelbart, with the assistance of Bill English, during the 1960's and was patented on November 17, 1970.
84. (C) The Kailash nath temple is one of the largest rock-cut ancient Hindu temples located in Ellora, Maharashtra, India. The Kailasanatha temple (Cave 16) is one of the 32 cave temples and monasteries known collectively as the Ellora Caves. Its construction is generally attributed to the 8th century Rashtrakuta king Krishna I in 756-773 CE. The temple architecture shows traces of Pallava and Chalukya styles.
93. (C) Article-317. Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission.
94. (A) Pashmina is a fine type of Kashmiri wool. The textiles made from it were first woven in Indian Kashmir. Woven shawls in India have been worn as early as Indus Valley Civilisation. The most famous example is a statue of priest or priest king who is draped in a shawl coming under the right arm and covering the left shoulder. His shawl is decorated with trefoil patterns.
95. (B) The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank that aims to support the building of infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region. The bank started operation after the agreement entered into force on 25 December 2015. Major economies that are not members include Japan and the United States. President of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is Jin Liqun.
97. (C) Vijay Diwas is commemorated every 16 December in India,[1] as it marks its military victory over Pakistan in 1971 during the war for the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan.
98. (B) The hill Meghalaya plateau lies in the south of the Brahmaputra valley. It, in fact, covers the entire Meghalaya State. The Meghalaya plateau is a part of the Deccan Plateau.
99. (C) A geographical indication (GI) is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical location or origin (e.g. a town, region, or country). India, as a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 which has come into force with effect from 15 September 2003.
100. (C) Three types of emergencies are envisaged by the constitution
- National Emergency
  - Financial Emergency
  - President Emergency