

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

PLOT NO. 2 SSI, OPP METRO PILLAR 150, GT KARNAL ROAD, JAHANGIRPURI DELHI: 110033

**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 85 (ANSWER KEY)**

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

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

**Note : Whatsapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 7053606571 for any of the doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggestions and experience of Sunday Mock test.**

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

**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST – 85 (SOLUTION)**

1. (D) The International Gita Festival, 2018, will be organised in Kurukshetra in Haryana from December 7-23, in which Mauritius will be the partner country and Gujarat the partner state. The objective behind this event is to spread the message of Gita to the world.
4. (A) Ministry of Defence has launched 'Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti (RGS)', an initiative to boost the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) culture in indigenous defence industry.
9. (B) • The Reserve Bank of India is India's central banking institution, which controls the issuance and supply of the Indian rupee.
- Bank rate: 6.50%
  - Headquarters: Mumbai
  - Governor: Shaktikanta Das
  - The Securities and Exchange Board of India is the regulator for the securities market in India. It was established in 1988 and given statutory powers on 30 January 1992 through the SEBI Act, 1992
  - Headquarters: Mumbai
  - Chairperson: Ajay Tyagi
  - The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is an association of business organisations in India. Established in 1927, on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi by GD Birla and Purushottam Das Thakurdas, it is the largest, oldest and the apex business organisation in India.
  - Type of business: Non-Governmental Organisation, Trade Association
  - The NITI Aayog, also National Institution for Transforming India, is a policy think tank of the Government of India,
  - Formed: 1 January 2015
  - Headquarters: New Delhi
16. (A) National Board for Wild Life is a "Statutory Organization" constituted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Theoretically, the board is "advisory" in nature and advises the Central Government on framing policies and measures for conservation of wildlife in the country.
24. (A) Article 19 of the constitution now provides six freedoms namely :
- Right to freedom of speech and expression,
  - Right to assemble peaceably and without arms,
  - Right to form associations or unions,
  - Right to move freely throughout the territory of India,
  - Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India,
  - Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation trade or business.
25. (C) (Article 15): Non-discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
26. (A) • A bill can be decided as money bill or not by Lok sabha speaker and it cannot be challenged in court or even by president.
- Only a minister can pass a money bill
  - It has to be introduced only in Lok sabha.
  - Rajya sabha cannot amend or change withdraw money bills. It has to pass it within 14 days and it can make only recommendations. If RS doesn't pass money bill it automatically gets passed. It means entire power rests with Lok sabha.
  - Also president can give only assent or withhold the bill. He doesn't have any other options.
30. (C) Part IV of Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of our State Policy (DPSP). The provisions contained in this Part cannot be enforced by any court, but these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
31. (C) Types of Writs
- There are five types of Writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo warranto.
1. Habeas Corpus
- "Habeas Corpus" is a Latin term which literally means "you may have the body." The writ is issued to produce a person who has been detained, whether in prison or in private custody, before a court and to release him if such detention is found illegal.

## 2. Mandamus

Mandamus is a Latin word, which means "We Command". Mandamus is an order from the Supreme Court or High Court to a lower court or tribunal or public authority to perform a public or statutory duty.

## 3. Certiorari

Literally, Certiorari means to be certified. The writ of certiorari can be issued by the Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal or quasi-judicial authority.

## 4. Prohibition

The Writ of prohibition means to forbid or to stop and it is popularly known as 'Stay Order'. This writ is issued when a lower court or a body tries to transgress the limits or powers vested in it. The writ of prohibition is issued by any High Court or the Supreme Court to any inferior court, or quasi-judicial body prohibiting the latter from continuing the proceedings in a particular case, where it has no jurisdiction to try. After the issue of this writ, proceedings in the lower court etc. come to a stop.

## 5. The Writ of Quo-Warranto

The word Quo-Warranto literally means "by what warrants?" or "what is your authority?" It is a writ issued with a view to restrain a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled. The writ requires the concerned person to explain to the Court by what authority he holds the office.

33. (C) The Public Accounts Committee is a committee of selected members of parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the purpose of auditing the revenue and the expenditure of the Government of India.

Tenure: 1 Year

Appointer: Speaker of the Lok Sabha

36. (D) The Key Functions of the Election Commission Of India are as under :-  
The Election Commission Of India is considered the guardian of free and reasonable elections.

It issues the Model Code Of Conduct in every election for political parties and candidates, so that the decorum of democracy is maintained.

It regulates political parties and registers them for being eligible to contest elections. It publishes the allowed limits of campaign

expenditure per candidate to all the political parties and also monitors the same.

The political parties must submit their actual reports to the ECI for getting tax benefits on contributions.

It guarantees that all the political parties regularly submit their audited financial reports.

46. (B) Ramakrishna Mission is a Hindu religious and spiritual organisation which forms the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the Ramakrishna Movement or the Vedanta Movement.

Founder: Swami Vivekananda

Founded: 1897

Headquarters: Belur Math, West Bengal, India

49. (B) The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed in 1913 in the United States under the leadership of Har Dayal, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh, Santokh Singh and Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president

50. (D) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was a revolutionary organisation, also known as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and others.

51. (C) The Kakori Conspiracy 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 Hindustan Republican Association.

57. (B) The August Offer was a proposal made by the British government in 1940 promising the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution (after the end of the war). In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's efforts in World War II. However this proposal was rejected by the Congress as the minorities, especially the Muslim League, were assured that no constitutional scheme was acceptable to the government without their agreement, i.e. providing a veto power to the Muslim League.

KD  
Campus  
**KD Campus Pvt. Ltd**

PLOT NO. 2 SSI, OPP METRO PILLAR 150, GT KARNAL ROAD, JAHANGIRPURI DELHI: 110033

69. (B) list of waterfalls of the world by height.
- |                     |            |               |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|
| Angel Falls         | 979 metres | Venezuela     |
| Tugela Falls        | 948 metres | South Africa  |
| Tres Hermanas Falls | 914 metres | Peru          |
| Olo'upena Falls     | 900 metres | United States |
| Yumbilla Falls      | 896 metres | Peru          |
| Vinnufossen         | 860 metres | Norway        |
80. (C) Capitalism is an economic, social and political system where private individuals control a country's trade and business. The government has little or no control over the market.
82. (A) Open market operations is the sale and purchase of government securities and treasury bills by RBI or the central bank of the country. The objective of OMO is to regulate the money supply in the economy.
92. (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 the term 'silver' is now prohibited for alloys not containing that metal.

95. (A) The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization that was tasked to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international co-operation and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.  
Headquarters: New York City, New York, United States  
Secretary general: António Guterres  
Founded: 24 October 1945,
96. (B) The United Nations Environment Programme, an agency of the United Nations, coordinates the organization's environmental activities and assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.  
Head: Joyce Msuya  
Founded: 5 June 1972, Nairobi, Kenya  
Director: Erik Solheim

