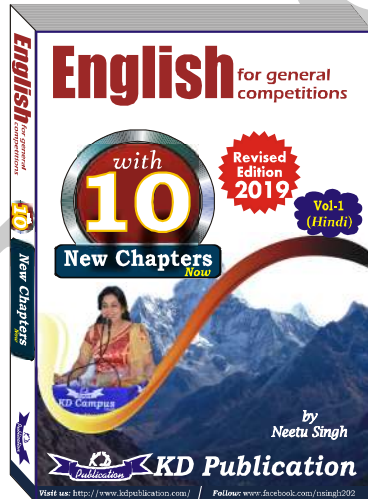


GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 104 (ANSWER KEY)

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



Note:- If your opinion differs 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, also share your suggestions and experience of Sunday Mock

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST-104 (SOLUTION)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. (A) Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama discovered a sea route to India in 1497–1498. Actually, an unnamed India navigator he hired in Kenya directed the journey from the east coast of Africa to what is now Kozhikode, India</p> <p>3. (C) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or more briefly known as Mont-Ford Reforms were reforms introduced by the British colonial government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India. The changes at the provincial level were very significant, as the provincial legislative councils contained a considerable majority of elected members. In a system called "dyarchy," the nation-building departments of government were placed under ministers who were individually responsible to the legislature.</p> <p>4. (B) Protein synthesis is the process whereby biological cells generate new proteins; it is balanced by the loss of cellular proteins via degradation or export. Translation, the assembly of amino acids by ribosomes, is an essential part of the biosynthetic pathway, along with generation of messenger RNA (mRNA), aminoacylation of transfer RNA (tRNA), co-translational transport, and post-translational modification. A preprotein is a form that contains a signal sequence (an N-terminal signal peptide) that specifies its insertion into or through membranes, i.e., targets them for secretion. The signal peptide is cleaved off in the endoplasmic reticulum.</p> <p>5. (A) The sum of a nation's gross domestic product plus net income received from overseas. The Gross National Income (GNI) comprises the total value of currently produced final goods and services produced by the domestic economy of a country, measured within a given period of time, usually a year. (a close value is Gross National Product (GNP).</p> <p>6. (A) Human Rights Day is observed every year on 10 December - the day the United Nations General Assembly adopted, in 1948. The High Commissioner for Human Rights, as the main United Nations rights official, and his Office play a major role in coordinating efforts for the yearly observation of Human Rights Day.</p> | <p>9. (B) The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 444 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 118 amendments, with 146,385 words in its English-language version, while the Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written constitution, containing 10 chapters with 97 articles, and a total of 3,814 words.</p> <p>10. (D) The mitochondrion is a double membrane-bound organelle found in all eukaryotic organisms. Richard Altmann, in 1890, established them as cell organelles and called them "bioblasts". Benjamin F. Kingsbury, in 1912, first related them with cell respiration, but almost exclusively based on morphological observations. The most prominent roles of mitochondria are to produce the energy currency of the cell, ATP (i.e., phosphorylation of ADP), through respiration, and to regulate cellular metabolism.</p> <p>11. (B) The Wage Boards are tripartite in character in which representatives of workers, employers and independent members participate and finalize the recommendations. Except for the Wage Boards for journalists and non-journalists newspaper and news-agency employees, which are statutory Wage Board, all other Wage Boards are non-statutory in nature.</p> <p>13. (A) The electron has a mass that is approximately $1/1836$ that of the proton. A beam of electrons deflected in a circle by a magnetic field. In 1900, Becquerel showed that the beta rays emitted by radium could be deflected by an electric field, and that their mass-to-charge ratio was the same as for cathode rays.</p> <p>14. (B) The first Anglo sikh war was fought in 1845 during the period of Governor General Lord Hardinge (1844 –1848). the English army occupied lahor and dictated the peace terms to the Sikhs via Treaty of Lahore (1846). Governor General Lord Dalhousie (1848 – 1850) fought the second Anglo Sikh war (1848 – 1849) and annexed the whole of Punjab.</p> <p>17. (B) In vertebrates, cervical vertebrae are the vertebrae of the neck, immediately below the skull.</p> |
|---|--|

19. (A) Speed of wave = Wavelength x Frequency
 $d/t = 0.35 \text{ m} \times 2000 \text{ Hz} = 700 \text{ m/s}$
 Time = Distance / Speed = $1400/700 = 2 \text{ s}$
20. (D) Zirconium is a chemical element with symbol Zr and atomic number 40. The name zirconium is taken from the name of the mineral zircon, the most important source of zirconium. Zirconium is a lustrous, greyish-white, soft, ductile and malleable metal that is solid at room temperature, though it is hard and brittle at lesser purities.
21. (B) By the 1780s, the British Industrial Revolution, which had been developing for several decades, began to further accelerate. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the factory system.
23. (D) A money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. A money bill can be a government bill only. No private bill can be a money bill. Once a money bill is passed in Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its consideration. It can make only recommendations and has to return the bill with or without recommendations to Lok Sabha in 14 days. If Rajya Sabha does not even return the bill in 14 days, it is considered passed in both houses. President can withhold assent to money bill but cannot return it for reconsideration of the Lok Sabha. There is no question of joint sitting in case of money bills because opinion of Rajya Sabha is immaterial in their case.
24. (A) Hemophilia, also spelled hemophilia, is a mostly inherited genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to make blood clots, a process needed to stop bleeding.
26. (B) The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, inaugurated the centenary conference of the Indian Economic Association in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh on December 27, 2017. The President said that significant numbers of our fellow citizens still live in poverty or very close to poverty. They have insufficient access to health-care, education, housing and civic amenities. To tackle the inequities in our society, to overcome the social and economic inequalities between different sections and even different regions, requires imaginative policy making.
27. (C) Celsius measurement follows an interval system and not a ratio system. It means that it is a relative scale and not an absolute scale.
28. (C) Lord Canning was Viceroy of India from 1st November 1858 to 21st March 1862. White mutiny occurred in 1859 by European troops of East India company.
30. (D) The constitution of India has fixed the maximum strength of Legislative Council as one-third that of Legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Legislative Council is elected by the council itself from among its members and is not nominated by the Governor.
32. (B) An Act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The act was first proposed in 1991 by P.V. Narasimha Rao. The statute designates the Gram Sabha meetings held to conduct social audit as the 'Social Audit Forums' and spells out three steps to make them effective.
33. (D) The boiling point of a substance is the temperature at which the vapor pressure of the liquid equals the pressure surrounding the liquid and the liquid changes into a vapor. The boiling point of a liquid varies depending upon the surrounding environmental pressure.
35. (D)
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| a. Lord Cornwallis | 1. 1786 |
| b. Lord Dalhousie | 2. 1848 |
| c. Lord Mornington | 3. 1798 |
| (Wellesley) | |
| d. Lord William Bentinck | 4. 1828 |
36. (D) Tropical Savanna Region is a definite dry and wet season. Tropical savanna climates have monthly mean temperatures above 18°C (64°F) in every month of the year and typically a pronounced dry season, with the driest month having precipitation less than 60 mm.

37. (B) One of the main recommendations of the committee was the 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj should be replaced by the 2-tier system: Zilla Parishad at the district level, and below it, the Mandal Panchayat consisting of a group of villages covering a population of 15000 to 20000.
40. (A) Union Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Minister, Shri Radha Mohan Singh launched Livestock Disease Forewarning -Mobile Application (LDF-Mobile App), developed by ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (ICAR-NIVEDI), Bengaluru, in New Delhi. Union Agriculture Minister said that ICAR-NIVEDI has identified 13 priority diseases based on their past incidence patterns and has built a strong database of these diseases and has been providing monthly livestock disease alerts to the state and central animal husbandry departments.
41. (C) A bone mineral density (BMD) test measures how much calcium and other types of minerals are in an area of your bone. This test helps your health care provider detect osteoporosis and predict your risk of bone fractures. The most common and accurate way uses a dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan. DEXA uses low-dose x-rays.
42. (B) The wood dispatch of 1854 laid the foundation of education system in India. The Dispatch first throws light on the aims and objectives of educational policy of the Company in India. It gave highest priority to the responsibility of Indian Education overall other responsibilities of the Company. The Dispatch had the following objectives in view to impart Western knowledge, information about the western culture to the Indians.
43. (A) The southwest monsoon brings rains towards the end of summer as the high pressure built in the Indian Ocean pushes the wind masses towards the low pressure formed on land. The southwest monsoon arrives in two branches: the Bay of Bengal branch and the Arabian Sea branch. The latter extends toward a low-pressure area over the Thar Desert and is roughly three times stronger than the Bay of Bengal branch.
45. (A) Amniocentesis (also referred to as amniotic fluid test or AFT) is a medical procedure used in prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities and fetal infections, and also for sex determination, in which a small amount of amniotic fluid, which contains fetal tissues, is sampled from the amniotic sac surrounding a developing fetus, and then the fetal DNA is examined for genetic abnormalities.
46. (A) The Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008 was published in the official Gazette of India on 9 January 2009 and has been notified with effect from 31 March 2009. However, the Act, has been notified with limited sections only. The rules have been notified in the official gazette on 1 April 2009. The first LLP was incorporated on 2 April 2009. Indian Partnership Act, 1932 shall not be applicable to LLPs and there shall not be any upper limit on number of partners in an LLP unlike an ordinary partnership firm where the maximum number of partners can not exceed 20, LLP Act makes a mandatory statement where one of the partners to the LLP should be an Indian.
50. (B) The North Atlantic Current (NAC), also known as North Atlantic Drift is a powerful warm western boundary current that extends the Gulf Stream north-eastward. As the warmer branch turns southward most of the subtropical component of the Gulf Stream has been diverted southward and, as a consequence, the North Atlantic is mostly supplied by subpolar waters, including a contribution from the Labrador Current re-circulated into the NAC at 45°N.
51. (C) Consolidated Fund of India is the most important of all government accounts. This fund was constituted under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India. All revenues received by the government, money borrowed and receipts from loans given by the government flow into the Consolidated Fund of India.
52. (B) The common bile duct is a duct in the gastrointestinal tract of organisms that have a gall bladder. It is formed by the union of the common hepatic duct and the cystic duct (from the gall bladder).

55. (A) Natural gas is a colourless, tasteless, odourless, and non-toxic gas. Because it is odourless, mercaptan is added to the natural gas, in very small amounts to give the gas a distinctive smell of rotten eggs. This strong smell can alert you of a potential gas leak. Natural gas is primarily composed of methane, but also contains ethane, propane and heavier hydrocarbons. It also contains small amounts of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and trace amounts of water.
57. (D) According to the Constitution of Singapore, the four official languages of Singapore are English, Mandarin, Malay and Tamil while the symbolic national language is Malay.
59. (C) Waterborne diseases are conditions caused by pathogenic micro-organisms that are transmitted in water. Disease can be spread while bathing, washing or drinking water, or by eating food exposed to infected water. The term waterborne disease is reserved largely for infections that predominantly are transmitted through contact with or consumption of infected water.
60. (A) In the parlance, of financial investments, the term bear denotes an investor who feels that the price of a particular security is going to fall.
62. (C) Lead Bank Scheme (LBS) was introduced in 1969, based on the recommendations of the Gadgil Study Group. The basic idea was to have an "area approach" for targeted and focused banking.
63. (C) In May and June 1875, peasants of Maharashtra in some parts of Pune, Satara and Nagar districts revolted against increasing agrarian distress. The Deccan Riots of 1875 targeted conditions of debt peonage (kamiuti) to moneylenders. As Indian agriculture was drawn into the world economy, credit, commerce, inequality and growth were interrelated.
64. (B) The European Union was founded on November 1, 1993 in Maastricht, Netherlands. European countries started to cooperate economically since 1951, when only states such as Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Germany, The Netherlands and Italy participated. Gradually, more countries decided to join. The last to join is Croatia - in 2013.
66. (A) Vitamin E deficiency or hypovitaminosis E is a deficiency of vitamin E. It causes nerve problems due to poor conduction of electrical impulses along nerves due to changes in nerve membrane structure and function. Vitamin E Deficiency Diseases are Anemia, Poor Balance, Hair Loss, Dry Skin, Cancer, Muscle Weakness, Leg Cramps, Atherosclerosis, Blindness, Fertility Problems and Immunity.
68. (C) The Uttar Pradesh government signed a memorandum of understanding with South Korea to enhance cooperation in the field of tourism, skill development, culture and farming.
69. (B) The Anshi National Park is an evergreen tropical rainforest situated in the North Kannada district in Karnataka. Anshi lies on the Karwar-Londa highway and is part of the Dandeli wildlife sanctuary.
70. (A) The Tebhaga movement was significant peasant agitation, initiated in Bengal by the Kisan Sabha (peasant front of the Communist Party of India) in 1946-47.
72. (A) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution under Constitution of India/Part V - Chapter V/Sub-part 7B/Article 148, which audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. The CAG is ranked 9th and enjoys the same status as a judge of Supreme Court of India in Indian order of precedence.
73. (A) A central figure in the "green revolution", Norman Ernest Borlaug (born March 25, 1914) was born on a farm near Cresco, Iowa, to Henry and Clara Borlaug. In addition to the Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. Borlaug has received extensive recognition from universities and organizations in six countries: Canada, India, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, the United States.
74. (B) In a country like India, Payment of DA becomes even more significant owing to the subdivision of various Indian states into cities, towns and villages. The DA component takes care of the change in the cost of living depending upon the location of the employee.

76. (D) PARAM is a series of supercomputers designed and assembled by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Pune, India.
78. (B)
- | List I
(State/Province/
Overseas/ Territory) | List II
(Country) |
|--|----------------------|
| a. British Colombia | 1. Canada |
| b. Bavaria | 2. Germany |
| c. Gibraltar | 3. UK |
| d. Rhode Island | 4. USA |
84. (B) Ram Mohan Roy was given the title of 'Raja' by Akbar Shah II. In 1830, he had gone to England as an envoy of the Mughal Emperor, Akbar Shah II, who invested him with the title of Raja to the court of King William IV.
85. (A) The latitudes that pass through Sikkim also pass through Rajasthan.
87. (A) The photosynthetic action spectrum depends on the type of accessory pigments present. For example, in green plants, the action spectrum resembles the absorption spectrum for chlorophylls and carotenoids with absorption peaks in violet-blue and red light. Robert Emerson discovered two light reactions by testing plant productivity using different wavelengths of light. With the red alone, the light reactions were suppressed. When blue and red were combined, the output was much more substantial. Thus, there were two photosystems, one absorbing up to 600 nm wavelengths, the other up to 700 nm. The former is known as PSII.
88. (B) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., 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." In addition, the IMF negotiates conditions on lending and loans under their policy of conditionality, which was established in the 1950s.
89. (C) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) is an eight-bit character encoding used mainly on IBM mainframe and IBM midrange computer operating systems.
90. (B) Eugenol is a phenylpropene, an allyl chain-substituted guaiacol. Eugenol is a member of the phenylpropanoids class of chemical compounds. It is a colourless to pale yellow, aromatic oily liquid extracted from certain essential oils especially from clove oil, nutmeg, cinnamon, basil and bay leaf.
91. (B)
1. Indian national Congress Bombay Session - 1885
 2. Establishment of All India Muslim League.- 1906
 3. Partition of Bengal - 1905
 4. Indian National Congress Surat Session- 1907
94. (B)
- The pulmonary veins are the veins that transfer oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.
 - The common hepatic artery is a short blood vessel that supplies oxygenated blood to the liver, pylorus of the stomach, duodenum and pancreas.
 - The renal veins are veins that drain the kidney. They carry the blood filtered by the kidney.

Now

English

by

Neetu Singh

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