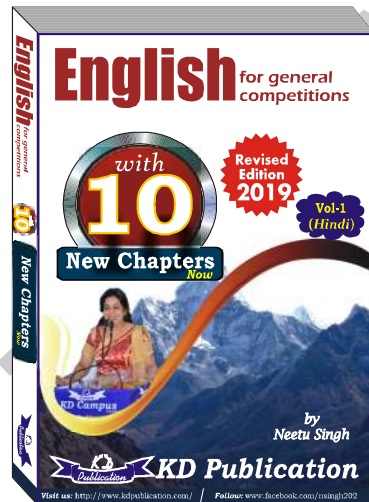


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1997, GROUND FLOOR OPP. MUKHERJEE NAGAR POLICE STATION, OUTRAM LINES, GTB NAGAR, DELHI -9

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 105 (ANSWER KEY)

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (C) | 21. (B) | 41. (A) | 61. (A) | 81. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 22. (C) | 42. (D) | 62. (D) | 82. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 23. (B) | 43. (A) | 63. (C) | 83. (B) |
| 4. (C) | 24. (B) | 44. (A) | 64. (B) | 84. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 25. (C) | 45. (A) | 65. (A) | 85. (A) |
| 6. (B) | 26. (A) | 46. (B) | 66. (B) | 86. (B) |
| 7. (B) | 27. (C) | 47. (B) | 67. (D) | 87. (B) |
| 8. (C) | 28. (D) | 48. (A) | 68. (A) | 88. (B) |
| 9. (B) | 29. (B) | 49. (A) | 69. (C) | 89. (C) |
| 10. (D) | 30. (C) | 50. (A) | 70. (D) | 90. (C) |
| 11. (C) | 31. (A) | 51. (D) | 71. (A) | 91. (C) |
| 12. (C) | 32. (B) | 52. (C) | 72. (C) | 92. (C) |
| 13. (B) | 33. (A) | 53. (C) | 73. (D) | 93. (A) |
| 14. (B) | 34. (B) | 54. (A) | 74. (C) | 94. (C) |
| 15. (B) | 35. (C) | 55. (A) | 75. (C) | 95. (D) |
| 16. (C) | 36. (C) | 56. (B) | 76. (B) | 96. (D) |
| 17. (B) | 37. (B) | 57. (B) | 77. (B) | 97. (C) |
| 18. (B) | 38. (D) | 58. (C) | 78. (B) | 98. (A) |
| 19. (B) | 39. (B) | 59. (D) | 79. (A) | 99. (B) |
| 20. (B) | 40. (C) | 60. (B) | 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-105 (SOLUTION)

2. (B) Main constituents of biogas is methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) and may have small amounts of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), moisture and siloxanes.
4. (C) Tapeworm is flat segmented worms that live in the intestines of some animals. Animals can become infected with these parasites when grazing in pastures or drinking contaminated water. Eating undercooked meat from infected animals is the main cause of tapeworm infection in humans.
6. (B) Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh was nominated for a second five-year term as Regional Director of WHO South-East Asia. WHO South-East Asia Region was established in 1948. It has 11 Member States: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste.
7. (B) Parshva was the twenty-third Tirthankara of the Jains.
9. (B) 371B - Assam
- 11.(C) National Income is defined as the sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country, in a particular period of time. Normally this period consists of one year duration, as a year is neither too short nor long a period.
12. (C) A Japanese team has developed a Space Elevator and will conduct the first trial in September 2018. The test equipment will be launched on an H-2B rocket being launched by Japan's space agency.
14. (B) **Medieval Indian State Present Region**
- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. Champaka | Chamba |
| 2. Durgara | Jammu |
| 3. Kuluta | Kulu |
15. (B) 28.38° North and 77.12° east are the respective latitude and longitude of Delhi places
17. (B) 0.8 second is the approximate time required for heart-beat.
19. (B) Soda Glass It is prepared by fusing soda ash, sand and limestone. It is also called soft glass. It fuses at comparatively low temperature. The major disadvantage of using this glass is that it is brittle and breaks easily. it cracks when subjected to sudden changes in temperature. Soda glass is used for the manufacturing of window glass mirrors and common glassware etc.
20. (B) In the reaction between hydrogen sulphate ion and water $\text{HSO}_4^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$ the water acts as a base.
21. (B) Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi in the Ballari district of Karnataka, India. It is part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple is dedicated to Virupaksha, a form of Shiva. This temple was built by Laxman Dandhesh, a hero under the command of Dev Rai II, ruler of the Vijayanagara empire.
22. (C) Troposphere is the hottest part of the atmosphere because it is heated by the Earth's surface. The troposphere is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere, and is also where nearly all weather conditions take place. It contains approximately 75% of the atmosphere's mass and 99% of the total mass of water vapor and aerosols.
24. (B) Clove is the aromatic dried flower buds of a tree in the family Myrtaceae, *Syzygium aromaticum*. Cloves are native to the Maluku islands in Indonesia and used as a spice in cuisines all over the world.
29. (B) Since the Coriolis force is negligible at equator hence tropical cyclone near the equator are minimal. While high variation of rainfall is not associated tropical cyclone near the equator.
36. (C) Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the largest union territory of India in terms of area. The Andaman Sea lies to the east and the Bay of Bengal to the west. The territory's capital is the city of Port Blair. The total land area of these islands is approximately $8,249 \text{ km}^2$ ($3,185 \text{ sq mi}$).
37. (B) The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 was the third Satyagraha movement inspired by Mohandas Gandhi in the Kheda district of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj. The peasants of Kheda signed a petition calling for the tax for this year to be scrapped in wake of the famine.

38. (D) The main function of white blood cells in the body is to protect body against diseases. White blood cells (WBCs), also called leukocytes, are the cells of the immune system that are involved in protecting the body against both infectious disease. Leukocytes are found throughout the body, including blood and lymphatic system.
39. (B) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is initiated under the Ministry of Urban Development and skill India Programme is initiated under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
41. (A) Nerve cells are the primary cells in the nervous system. They are responsible for relaying electrical messages to cells and tissues in other organ systems. This article discusses the functions and structures of nerve cells in the human body.
42. (D) The famous Kohinoor diamond was produced from one of the mines in Golconda.
45. (A) Proteins are large biological molecules consisting of one or more chains of amino acids. are essential nutrients for the human body. They are one of the building blocks of body tissue, and can also serve as a fuel source.
49. (A) The state of Awadh was a part of the British Empire in India through policy of doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. According to the doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence (paramountcy) of the British East India Company (the dominant imperial power in the subcontinent), as a vassal state under the British subsidiary system, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a male heir".
50. (A) Saddle Peak is the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Saddle Peak is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
51. (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.
52. (C) A biopsy is a medical test commonly performed by a surgeon or an interventional radiologist involving sampling of cells or tissues for examination. It is the determining the presence or extent of disease. When cancer is suspected, a variety of biopsy techniques can be applied.
54. (A) The minister for Women & child development has inaugurated the 'Krihna Kutir' in Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh. The 2nd phase of FAME India scheme will be launched on September 7, 2018.
57. (B) Chilka lagoon in Odisha is the largest lagoon in India.
62. (D) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body. UNCTAD is the part of the United Nations Secretariat dealing with trade, investment, and development issues. World Investment report is published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).
63. (C) The Government of India Act, 1919 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was passed to expand participation of Indians in the government of India. The Act provided a dual form of government (a "diarchy") for the major provinces. In each such province, control of some areas of government, the "transferred list", were given to a Government of ministers answerable to the Provincial Council.
65. (A) Xeriscaping is landscaping and gardening that reduces or eliminates the need for supplemental water from irrigation.
68. (A) Arpinder Singh clinched India's first men's Triple jump gold medal at the Asian games 2018. He became the second Indian sportsperson to achieve this landmark. Before him Mohinder Singh Gill won gold medal in triple jump event in 1970 Bangkok Asian games event.
69. (C) The fovea centralis is a small, central pit composed of closely packed cones in the eye. It is located in the centre of the macula lutea of the retina.
70. (D) The first Madarasa was set up by the British in Calcutta, India. Madarsa is the Arabic word for any type of educational institution, whether secular or religious, and the word school, college or university is used differently. The first Madarsa was established by the British in Calcutta, India.

71. (A) Manchester of south India is Coimbatore. Coimbatore is a major city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is located on the banks of the Noyyal River and surrounded by the Western Ghats.
73. (D) One carbon credit is accepted as equivalent to 1000 kg of carbon dioxide
74. (C) Ultrasonic waves are generated by a transducer that includes a piezoelectric crystal that converts electrical energy (electric current) to mechanical energy (sound waves).
76. (B) The paste of a white material in water is used to maintain a fractured bone fixed in place. The white material used is called plaster of paris. Gypsum plaster, or plaster of Paris, is produced by heating gypsum to about 300 °F (150 °C)
 $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{heat} \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (released as steam).
77. (B) Simon Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament of United Kingdom under the chairmanship of Sir John Allsebrook Simon assisted by Clement Attlee. Simon commission was boycotted by the nationalist leaders of India because all the members of the commission were English. The outcome of the Simon Commission was the Government of India Act 1935, which called for "responsible" government at the provincial level in India but not at the national level that is a government responsible to the Indian community rather than London. It is the basis of many parts of the Indian Constitution.
81. (B) Nicholas Kaldor seminal work, titled 'An Expenditure Tax' was brought out in 1955. Kaldor asked to levy a tax on a person's expenditure (consumption), instead of on his income.
84. (A) 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.
86. (B) Commutation - Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form.
88. (B) Subhas Chandra Bose is the author of the autobiography, 'The Indian Struggle'.
89. (C) The ozone layer is a region of Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation. The ozone layer was discovered in 1913 by the French physicists Charles Fabry and Henri Buisson.
91. (C) The Radcliffe Line was announced on 17 August 1947 as a boundary demarcation line between India and Pakistan upon the Partition of India. It was named after its architect, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who as chairman of the Border Commissions was charged with equitably dividing 175,000 square miles of territory with 88 million people.
92. (C) Ranjan Gogoi will take charge as the Chief Justice of India on October 3, 2018. Justice Ranjan Gogoi (born 18 November 1954) is a judge of the Supreme Court of India since April 2012. Prior to his present post, he was the Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court.
95. (D) The PSF scheme is set up by the Department of Commerce. The Corpus Fund for the PSF is deposited in the Public Account of GOI. However the Corpus Fund is not utilized. Only the interest on corpus fund is utilised for the PSF Scheme. In Union Budget 2016-2017, a corpus of Rs. 900 crore has been provided for the PSF to support market interventions.
97. (C) The annual record for all the monetary transactions of a country with other countries of the world is known as Balance of payments. Before 1973 there was no standard way to break down the BoP sheet. The balance of payments is a statement of all transactions made between entities in one country and the rest of the world over a defined period of time. Balance of Payment = Balance of Current Account + Balance of Capital Account.
99. (B) The government of India has cleared Jharkhand government's proposal to rename Nagar Untari town as Bansidhar Nagar after Banshidhar Temple, which is dedicated to Krishna in Garhwa district of state.
100. (D) Bank rate is the rate at which the RBI lends to the commercial banks. So, when the rate is reduced, banks borrow more and lend more to retail loan seekers thus infusing more liquidity, meaning higher off-take of currency supply in the system.