

KD
Campus

K D Campus Pvt. Ltd

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 20 (ANSWER KEY)

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

1. (B) The first small hydro power plant, a 130 kilowatt plant, started functioning in 1897 at Darjeeling. Power development in India was first started in 1897 in Darjeeling.
2. (D) According to the official records, radio broadcasting in India began on July 23, 1927, when the (IBC) Indian Broadcasting Company. IBC, inaugurated its first radio station 7BY in Bombay.
3. (D) The largest Muslim country is Indonesia home to 12.7% of the world's Muslims by Pakistan (11.0)%, India (10.9%), and Bangladesh (9.2).
4. (D) "The Big Apple" is a nickname for New York City. It was first popularized in the 1920s by John J. Fitz Gerald, a sports writer for the New York Morning Telegraph.
5. (C) National telecasts were introduced in 1982. In the same year, colour TV was introduced in the Indian market. Indian small screen programming started off in the early 1980s. At that time there was only one national channel Doordarshan, which was government owned.
6. (C) In 1928, the team won its first Olympic gold medal and until 1956, the Indian men's team remained unbeaten in the Olympics, winning six gold medals in a row.
7. (D) Law 6 of the Laws of Cricket, as the rules of the game are known, state that the length of the bat may be no more than 38 inches (965 mm) and the width no more than 4.25 inches (108 mm). Bats typically weigh from 2 lb 7 oz to 3 lb (1.1 to 1.4 kg)
8. (D) The butterfly (colloquially among swimmers known as fly) is a swimming stroke swum on the breast, with both arms moving simultaneously, accompanied by the butterfly kick (also known as the "dolphin kick").
9. (C) Devdas (1917) is a Bengali Romance novel by Start Chandra Chattopadhyay. Essentially, it is a retelling of the Krishna, Radha and Meera myths, the relationships between its three protagonists - Devdas, Parvati, and Chandramukhi Chattopadhyay (15 September 1876-16 January 198) is one of the most popular Bengali novelists and short story writers of early 20th century.
10. (B) The Indian Struggle, 1920-1942 : Subhash Chandra Bose. Subhas Chandra Bose, also known as Netaji, was one of the most prominent Indian nationalist leaders who attempted to gain India's independence from British rule by force during the waning years of World war II with the help of the Axis powers.
11. (C)
12. (A) A floppy disk is a thin magnetic-coated disk contained in a flexible or semi-rigid protective jacket. Data is stored in tracks and sectors. The floppy disks are usually 3.5" in size. However, older floppy disks may be in use; these would be 5.25" in size. Double sided high density 3.5" disks can hold 1.44 Mb of data.
13. (B) A flip-flop is a circuit that has two stable states and can be used to store state information. The circuit can be made to change state by signals applied to one or more control inputs and will have one or two outputs.
14. (D) A computer virus is a computer programme that can replicate itself and spread from one computer to another. The term "virus" is also commonly, but erroneously, used to refer to other types of malware, including but not limited to adware and spyware programs that do not have a reproductive ability.
15. (B) C is high level language. In computing is a general-purpose programming language initially developed by Dennis Ritchie between 1969 and 1973 at Bell Labs. C is one of the most widely used programming languages of all time.
16. (D) Any potato variety can be propagated vegetatively by planting tubers, pieces of tubers, cut to include at least one or two eyes, or also by cuttings, a practice used in greenhouses for the production of healthy seed tubers.
17. (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.
18. (D) Compound eyes are found among the arthropods and are composed of many simple facets which, depending on the details of anatomy, may give either a single pixelated

- image or multiple images, per eye.
19. (B) The heart has an increasing rhythmic activity. It pumps blood by its contraction and relaxation. The contraction of the heart is called systole and relaxation together constitute the heart beat. The heart beats at the rate of 72 beats per minute. There are 3 main events in the cardiac cycle.
20. (C) 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.
21. (B) A balanced diet means getting the right types and amounts of foods and drinks to supply nutrition and organs, and for supporting normal growth and development. Milk is not considered a balanced diet as it lacks iron and some vitamins like Vitamin C.
22. (C) Motion sickness or kinetosis, also known as travel sickness, is a condition in which a disagreement exists between visually perceived movement and the on vestibular system's sense of movement. Depending on the cause it can also be referred to as seasickness.
23. (D) White blood cells, or leukocytes are cells of the immune system involved in defending the body against both infectious disease and foreign the body against both infectious disease and foreign materials. They are produced and derived from a multipotent cell in the bone marrow know as a hematopoietic stem cell.
24. (A) The ovum is the largest cell in the human body, typically visible to the naked eye without the aid of a microscope or other magnification device. The smallest is the male sperm cell, it is one-tenth of the diameter of a human hair.
25. (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.
26. (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 determine the presence or extent of disease. When cancer is suspected, a variety of biopsy techniques can be applied.
27. (B) Sodium chloride, also known as salt, common salt table salt or halite, is an ionic compound with the formula NaCl, representing equal proportions of sodium and chloride. It is used as a carrier for other ingredients, dehydrating agent, enzyme inhibitor and tenderizer.
28. (A) In organic chemistry, a hydrocarbon is an organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon Hydrocarbons from which one hydrogen atom has been removed are functional groups, called hydrocarblyls.
29. (D) Liquid petroleum gas is a flammable mixture of hydrocarbon gases used as a fuel in heating appliances and vehicles. It is increasingly used as an aerosol propellant and refrigerant, replacing chlorofluorocarbons in an effort to reduce damage to the ozone layer. It has primarily butane (C₄H₁₀).
30. (*)
31. (C) In chemistry, an amphoteric species is a molecule or ion that can react as an acid as well as a base. Many metals (such as zinc, tin, lead, aluminium, and beryllium) and most metalloids form amphoteric oxides.
32. (C) Hamburger shift (also known as the Chloride shift) is a process which occurs in the cardiovascular system and refers to the exchange of bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻) and chloride (Cl⁻) across the membrane of red blood cells.
33. (D) Most of the human body is made up of water, H₂O. With cells consisting of 65-90% water by weight. Therefore, it isn't surprising that most of a human body's mass is oxygen. Carbon, the basic unit for organic molecules, comes in second. 99% of the mass of the human body is made up of just six elements; oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus.
34. (A) The hole size will increase because in expansion the size between two molecules do not increase so when the molecules on the outer edge move outward. Due to expansion, the size of the hole will also increase.
35. (B) Radius of a capillary tube is inversely proportional to the height of the liquid column. So, if radius of the tube is doubled. Rise of level of water will becomes half of the previous rise in capillary tube.
36. (C) According to Archimedes principle and we can note that the amount of water displaced by a needle is lesser than the amount of water moved out by the needle (that is displacement of the needle). So the needle initially stays on the surface of the water and then sinks into the water.

37. (A) The mass of a star which is two times the mass of the sun turns into a neutron star. A neutron star is a type of stellar remnant that can result from the gravitational collapse of massive star during a Type II, Type Ib or Type Ic supernova event.
38. (A) Any mass is attracted to the Earth by the pull of gravity. Gravity accelerates all objects towards the ground at specific rate. Without any other forces present, the speed of an object in free fall will increase the farther or longer it falls.
39. (C) All Electrostatic Copiers work under the premise that a charge of electricity is placed on an Image Drum which has the ability to retain the electric charge much like a capacitor holds its charge but with the ability to hold or release the charge depending on how much light and darkness is applied to the Image Drum.
40. (A) The energy 1 kilowatt-hour (kWh) is 3600000 joules or 3.6 mega joule.
41. (D) 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.
42. (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.
43. (D) Bank rate, also referred to as the discount rate, is the rate of interest which a central bank charges on the loans and advances to a commercial bank.
44. (C) Balance of payments (BOP) accounts are an accounting record of all monetary transactions between a country and the rest of the world. These transactions include payments for the country's exports and imports of goods, services, financial capital, and financial transfers.
45. (A) Excise duty is type of tax charged on goods produced within the country. In India, an excise tax is levied on the manufacturer. Formerly called the Central Excise duty, this tax is now known as the Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT).
46. (A) Government debt (also known as public debt. national debt) is the debt owed by a central government. Government debt is one method of financing governments operations, but it is not the only method.
- Governments operations, but it is not the only method, Government can also create money to monetize their debts, thereby removing the need to pay interest.
47. (B) The scheduled primary (urban) cooperative banks are required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India an average daily balance, the amount of which should not be less than 5 per cent of their net demand and time liabilities in India in terms of Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India. Act, 1934. Non-scheduled (urban) cooperative banks, under the provision of Section 18 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies) should maintain a sum equivalent to at least 3 per cent of their total demand and time liabilities in India on day-to-day basis.
48. (A) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in India is a unique setup to carry out surveys on socio-economic, demographic, agricultural and industrial subjects for collecting data from households and from enterprise located in villages and in the towns.
49. (D) In economics, the law of demand is an economic law, which states that consumers buy more of a good higher (*ceteris paribus*). The law of demand states that the quantity demanded and the price of a commodity are inversely related, other things remaining constant.
50. (A) A consumer is in a state of equilibrium when he achieves maximum aggregate satisfaction on the expenditure that he makes depending on the set of conditions relating to his tastes and preferences, income, price and supply of the commodity etc.
51. (C) Garibi Hatao (Meaning "Abolish Poverty" in Hindi) was the theme and slogan of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election bid.
52. (A) Fiscal deficit refers to a situation when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates (excluding money from borrowings). Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. A fiscal deficit is regarded by some as a positive economic event.
53. (A) Indian Railways is an Indian state-owned enterprise, owned and operated by the government of India through the Ministry of Railways.
54. (D) There are two components of expenditure - plan and non-plan. Of these, plan

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| <p>expenditure are estimated after discussions between each of the ministries concerned the Planning Commission, Non - plan revenue expenditure is accounted for by interest payments, subsidies (mainly on food and fertilisers), wage and salary payments to government employees, grants to States and Union Territories governments, pensions , police, economic services such as tax collection, social services, and grants to foreign governments.</p> <p>55. (C) The Hindu rate of growth refers to the low annual growth rate of the socialist economy of India before 1991. Which stagnated around 3.5% from 1950s to 1980s, while per capita income growth averaged 1.3%. The term was coined by Indian economist Raj Krishnaa.</p> <p>56. (*) The State Bank of India, is September 2007, became the first public sector bank to touch a market capitalisation of ₹1,00,000 crore following a surge of over three per cent in its share price.</p> <p>57. (B) The commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the government's nodal agency to recommend the minimum price for farm commodities.</p> <p>58. (D) Fourth Five-Year Plan was from 1969 to 1974. At this time Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. The Indira Gandhi government nationalised 14 major Indian banks and the Green Revolution in India advanced agriculture.</p> <p>59. (D) Vijay Kelkar, former finance secretary and advisor to the finance minister almost a decade ago, was mandated by the finance minister to give a report outlining a roadmap for fiscal consolidation, was told to present a fiscal road map for the medium term</p> <p>60. (C) Since 1951 public distribution of food grains has been retained as deliberate social policy by India with the objectives of: Providing food grains and other essential items to vulnerable sections of the society at reasonable (subsidized) prices; put an indirect check on the market prices of various items and to attempt socialization in the matter of distribution of essential commodities.</p> <p>61. (A) Though, President does not enjoy constitutional discretion but he enjoys situational discretion.</p> <p>62. (B) • Commutation - Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form.
• Remission - It implies reducing the</p> | <p>period of sentence without changing its character.</p> <p>63. (D)</p> <p>64. (A)</p> <p>65. (B) State representatives to Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of State Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>64(A) Constitution did not decide the term of office for the members of Rajya Sabha, it was left to the Parliament. On the basis of People Representation Act, 1951 the term of office of members of Rajya Sabha was decided to be 6 years.</p> <p>67. (C) When resolution for removal of speaker is under consideration, he can cast his vote. But in case of a tie, his vote will not be valid.</p> <p>68. (C) • Prorogation does not affect any bill but for the pending notices, new notices have to be issued in next session.
• Bills and other pending works are considered lapsed due to prorogation in Britain.</p> <p>69. (C)</p> <p>70. (D) Money bill can be accepted or rejected by the President but can't be sent back for President's reconsideration.</p> <p>71. (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament and in his absence Deputy-Speaker fulfil this responsibility.</p> <p>72. (D) • Article 110 - The appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated fund of India.</p> <p>73. (C)</p> <p>74. (B) Maharashtra (19) > Karnataka (12) > Madhya Pradesh (11) > Odisha (10)</p> <p>75. (C)</p> <p>76. (D) The NGT has the power to hear all civil cases relating to environmental issues and questions that are linked to the implementation of laws listed in Schedule I of the NGT Act. These include the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. 2. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cass Act, 1977 3. The forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. 4. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1980. 5. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 6. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 |
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| <p>7. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.</p> <p>77. (C)</p> <p>78. (C) The Hoolock gibbons are native to eastern Bangladesh, Northeast India and Southwest China. Hoolocks are the second - largest of the gibbons, after the siamang.</p> <p>79. (C) Tadoba National Park is in Maharashtra.</p> <p>80. (A) Pin Valley National Park is located in Lahul Spiti (Himachal Pradesh)</p> <p>81. (B) It was enlisted in 1984 in Natural World Heritage list.</p> <p>82. (D) All these elements are included in the illeffects of acidic rains due to which quantities of heavy metals and the quantities of Aluminum, Manganese, Zinc, Cadmium etc have exceeded the safe levels. The affected areas have witnessed heavy downfall in the number of fish.</p> <p>83. (C) Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) Ozone (O₃), Paraoxy Acetyl Nitrate (PAN) and Vaporized Organic Chemicals (VOC's) are the main constituents of Photochemical smong.</p> <p>84. (C) Since the land resources belong to state Governments/UT administration, they are responsible for management of Wetlands and implementation of NWCP.</p> <p>85. (C) Krishnapatnam port has adopted the green initiatives in the field of environment and has been awarded by Golden Peacock environment management award for it.</p> <p>86. (B) Kannur - Kerala
Coondapur - Karnataka
Malvan - Maharashtra
Pulicat - Tamil Nadu</p> <p>87. (D) Statement I refers to the secondary carbon footprint. Statement II refers to the primary carbon footprint.</p> <p>88. (C) Carbon from the atmosphere moves to the green plants and then to the animals.</p> <p>89. (D) Right to healthy environment has been declared to be fundamental right under article 21 by the courts. Article 48A gives directives to the state for the protection and the improvement of environment and safeguarding of forest and wildlife. Under clause (g) of Article 51A, it has been made a fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures.</p> <p>90. (B) Temperate grasslands have shorter grass than the tropical grasslands.</p> | <p>91. (A)</p> <p>92. (D) Both factors were responsible for defeat of French Company. French Company did not get adequate assistance from its country. It was badly trapped in conspiracies of south Indian politics. Struggle between both Companies in India was part of struggle between both Companies in Europe and America.</p> <p>93. (A)</p> <p>94. (D) All are correctly matched.</p> <p>95. (C) Buddhist religion believes in atheism, objectivism, Karma and transiency. Though it believes in objectivism yet believes in rebirth. Hence theory of Karmafal also becomes logical. Milind panha states that as wave of water after rising up creates another one and disappears itself, like that karmfal in form of consciousness is the cause of rebirth. According to Buddhist religion the ultimate goal of life is obtaining Nirvana. Nirvana refers to blowing out of lamp i.e. getting freedom from the cycle of life and death.</p> <p>96. (D) All given activities occurred during Bang Bhang Movement. All these encouraged spread of Swadeshi and Boycott (of British goods) during the movement.</p> <p>97. (A) Sawai Jai Singh of Amer was a great astronomer. He built advanced observatories in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi.</p> <p>98. (C)</p> <p>99. (B)</p> <p>100. (C) Panchayatan is a style of temple construction. A Panchayatan temple has four subordinate shrines on four corners and the main shrine is in the center of the podium, which comprises their base. Examples of Panchayatan temples are Kandariya Mahadeva temple in Khajuraho, Brahmeshwara temple in Bhubaneshwar and pashavatara temple in Deogarh.</p> |
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