



Campus
KD Campus Pvt. Ltd

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 48(ANSWER KEY)

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

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-48 (SOLUTION)

- 1.(D) The Tamil Nadu government has recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Union Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) for the implementation of the UDAN scheme in the state. In the first phase of regional air connectivity scheme "UDAN", the steps will be taken to start flight services to Hosur, Salem and Neyveli. The purpose of the Ude Deshka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) is to make regional connectivity easy at low cost so that common people could opt for air travel.
- 2.(D) Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a financial mechanism to support countries in efforts to achieve the goals of United Nations Conventions covering climate change, biodiversity, ozone layer depletion and land degradation.
- 5.(B) Adam West (88), the well-known US actor, has passed away in Los Angeles, United States. He was the popular star of 1960s "Batman" TV show.
- 6.(B) According to Regulating Act of 1773, Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal. This provision was changed through the Charter Act of 1833, according to which Lord William Bentinck was made the first Governor-General of India. Thus, the first statement is wrong and the second is correct.
- 8.(D) Gandhi firmly believed that "the means always away the end. So he chose only good means always away the British from India. He never resorted to means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life."
- 9.(A) The national Emblem of India is derived from the time of the Emperor Ashoka. It is a replica of the Lion of Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The Lion Capital was Created in the Emperor Ashoka in 3rd century B.C. to mark the spot where Buddha first proclaimed his gospel of peace and emancipation.
- 11.(C) In 1905, R.Ramashashtri discovered and published the Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft. He transcribed, edited and published the Sanskrit edition in 1909. He proceeded to translate it into English, publishing it in 1915.
- 12.(B) Strategic sale consists of 2 elements- transfer of management to private investor and transfer of block of equity shares to a private investor but not necessarily more than 51%.
- 14.(D) Guwahati oil refinery is the first public sector oil refinery of India, started in January, 1962. It is operated by the Indian Oil Corporation. Barauni refinery lies in the state of Bihar, and was made with the collaboration of the USSR in July, 1975. Mathura oil refinery is also owned by the Indian Oil Corporation. It was started in Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) in October, 1983.
- 15.(D) For wetland to be declared 'Wetland of International importance it should support vulnerable, endangered or threatened ecological communities.
- 16.(D) The economic survey is compiled by Department of economic of affairs, ministry of Finance office of economic advisor publishes whole sale price Index (WPI), while central statistic organization (CSO) publishes IIP and CPI.
- 18.(C) Assistance provided by the centre to five year plan. The Government's support to the Central plan is called the gross. Budgetary support, in the recent year the GBS has been slightly more than 50% of the total central plan. The
- 20.(B) A sample of carbon dioxide that undergoes a undergo a change in density. share of the GBS in central plan has been rising since 2008-09.
- 22.(C) Ilbert Bill of 1883 sought to bring Indians and Europeans on par as far as the criminal Jurisdiction of courts was

<p>concerned and to withdraw the privilege enjoyed by Europeans of being tried by judge of their own race.</p>	<p>32.(B) Three list in the constitution is a feature common to both the India federation and the American federation.</p>
<p>25.(D) The speaker can ask member of the house to stop speaking and let another member speak this phenomenon is known as Yielding the floor.</p>	<p>36.(C) Paraffin wax is a white or colourless soft solid derivable from petroleum, coal or oil shale. Paraffin wax consists of a mixture of hydrocarbon molecules containing between twenty and forty carbon atoms. It is solid at room temperature and begins to melt above approximately 37 °C (99 °F). Melting point of Paraffin Wax is between about 46 and 68 °C. . Paraffin wax contracts on solidification. The melting point of wax will increase with pressure.</p>
<p>27.(C) Rabindranath Tagore was highly patriotic and a nationalist but at the same time he was critical of violent public movement and rise of revolutionary nationalist.</p>	<p>37.(D) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important management tool for ensuring optimal use of natural resources for sustainable development. To facilitate collection of environmental data and preparation of management plans, guidelines have been evolved and circulated to the concerned Central and State Government Departments. EIA has now been made mandatory under the Environmental (Protection Act, 1986 for 29 categories of developmental activities involving investments of Rs. 50 crores and above. Following are the require Environment Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>28.(D) Though Election Commission is an all India body it is not concerned with the elections of the Panchayat and Municipalities in the states. The President of India appoints the. Election Commissioners and Regional Commissioners but they are removed on the basis of resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament with special majority, on the grounds of. proved misbehavior or incapacity. The Constitution, hasn't debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.</p>	<p>1. Mining Projects 2. Industrial Projects 3. Thermal Power Projects 4. River Valley, Multipurpose, Irrigation and H.E. Projects 5. Infrastructure Development and Miscellaneous Projects 6. Nuclear Power Projects</p>
<p>30.(A) Poet Haraprasad Das has been conferred with the 2017 Kalinga Literary Award, the 2017 Kalinga International Literary Award was received by Anand Neelakantan for his contribution towards literature and Karubaki Award was given to Paramita Satpathy for her contribution to Odia poetry.</p>	<p>38.(B) In thermodynamics, an adiabatic process is one that occurs without transfer of heat or matter between a thermodynamic system and its surroundings. In an adiabatic process, energy is transferred to its surroundings only as work. The adiabatic process provides a rigorous conceptual basis for the theory used to expound the first law of thermodynamics, and as such it is a key concept in thermodynamics.</p>
<p>31.(D) Forest fires many be caused by many different types of factors. These factors are mentioned below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural cause-fires caused by lightening, and fires caused by volcanic eruption. 2. Accidental causes-fires caused by spark from wheels of trains or certain locomotives, and other causes. 3. Negligence- This includes many factors like fires caused by recreational and tourist activities etc. 	<p>41.(C) When a group of people or nations form an alliance, it is called a confederation,</p>

- allowing each member to govern itself but agreeing to work together for common causes. Perhaps the best-known confederation was the South during the U.S. Civil War.
- 43.(D) Thorium is about four times more abundant than uranium. Thorium can also produce about 8 times more energy per unit mass as compared to uranium. Thorium also produces much lesser radioactive elements because of the nature of its fuel cycle. Thorium cycles exclusively allows thermal breeder reactors as opposed to faster breeder. It means that if the fuel is reprocessed, reactor could be fueled without making any additional U-235 for reactivity boosts. Which means the nuclear fuel can be extended by 2 order of the magnitude without complications of fast reactors.
- 44.(B) As, longitudinal waves also known as L waves, are waves in which the displacement of medium is in the same direction, as or the opposite direction to, the direction of travel of the waves. So, mechanical longitudinal waves are also called compression waves or compressive waves, because they produce compression and rarefaction when travelling through a medium. So, a flute of smaller length produces waves of higher frequency. So, statement (1) is incorrect. Sound travels in rocks in the form of longitudinal elastic waves only, so statement (2) is correct.
- 46.(D) The turtles have been classified as an invasive species and are eating up fish, bird and weed stocks. They are creating a menace for the ecosystem especially of Japan.
- 47.(B) Neyveli is a thermal power plant, hence this pair is not correct.
- 48.(A) James Prinsep and Henry Masser deciphered the Brahmi Script, translated the Asokan inscriptions and many texts of Buddhist literature.
- Jonathan Duncan and other orientalist rekindled interest in the study of ancient Indian literature.
- 52.(D) The funds received through disinvestment are used by the Indian government to decrease its fiscal deficit and to clear off Public Debt. These funds are also used for large scale infrastructure development and for social programs like health and education
- 53.(B) Globalization can affect the labor market by increasing capacity of developing countries to create new opportunities for work and production following the alleviation of price distortions with respect to both labor and capital. Globalization on business management is interconnection of international markets and managing businesses in a global industry. This includes management of resources for foreign investments whereby a company expands its business and invests in foreign countries. Globalization means inter-linkage among the countries infrastructure is in proper shape. A well-developed infrastructure is an indispensable condition for faster globalization.
- 55.(D) Genetic engineering, also called genetic modification, is the direct manipulation of an organism's genome using biotechnology, Genetic engineering has applications in medicine, research, industry and agriculture and can be used on a wide range of plants, animals and micro-organisms
- 56.(D) There are many benefits of using technology in agriculture system, but there are also negative aspects. Technology transfer is most difficult in agriculture because of the differences in natural conditions, such as weather, geographical features, plant ecology, and irrigation, which overlap social and institutional restrictions. When an

- agricultural technology is stable as a result of the limitations imposed by the existing national conditions and social system, the limits of production are empirically foreseeable.
- 57.(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh, India. Sandi Bird Sanctuary was created in the year 1990 in order to protect the natural habitats and aquatic vegetation.
- 58.(D) Holography is a technique which enables three-dimensional images to be made. It involves the use of a laser, interference, diffraction, light intensity recording and suitable illumination of the recording. The image changes as the position and orientation of the viewing system changes in exactly the same way as if the object were still present, thus making the image appear three-dimensional. The holographic recording itself is not an image; it consists of an apparently random structure of varying intensity, density or profile. Holography is a technique that enables a light field, which is generally the product of a light source scattered off objects, to be recorded and later reconstructed when the original light field is no longer present, due to the absence of the original objects.
- 59.(D) Price Stabilization Fund in India was established for tea, coffee, tobacco and natural rubber in 2003. The Rs. 500 crore Fund was re-launched in 2014 because of a fall in tea production and a rise in its prices.
- 60.(D) Vaccines containing antigens are introduced into the body, stimulating the immune system response by instructing B cells, with assistance from T cells, fight assistance from cells, to produce antibodies. Antibodies are produced to fight the weakened or dead viruses in the vaccine. The immune system prepares to destroy real and stronger viruses in the future. When new antigens enter the body, white blood cells called macrophages engulf them; process the information contained in the antigens, and send it to the T cells so that an immune system response can be mobilized.
- 63.(B) Boron increases the absorption of water and calcium in plants. It helps in the metabolic activities in plants. Boron is necessary in order for sugar to move through protoplasmic membranes. That an immune system response can be mobilized.
- 66.(A) Our bones and teeth are generally made up of Tricalcium Phosphate. Tricalcium phosphate is a calcium salt of phosphoric acid with the chemical formula $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. It is also known as tribasic calcium phosphate and bone phosphate of lime, BPL. Calcium phosphate is one of the main combustion products of bone. The skeletons and teeth of vertebrate animals are composed of calcium phosphate.
- 68.(C) CIE standard Illuminant D65 is a commonly used standard illuminant defined by the International Commission on Illumination (CIE). It is intended to represent average daylight and has a correlated colour temperature of 6500 K which is used in fluorescent tube light.
- 69.(C) The mean normal blood glucose level in humans is about 4 mM however, this level fluctuates throughout the day. Glucose levels are usually lowest in the morning, before the first meal of the day (termed "the fasting level"), and rise after meals for an hour or two by a few millimolar. Normal Human Glucose Blood Test results should be 70 – 100 (mg/dL) before meals, and less than 180 mg/dL after meals.
- 70.(D) India has been ranked 60th out of 130 nations on the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2017. The 2017 index highlighted the continual improvement of India in terms of investment, tertiary education, quality of its publications and

- universities, its ICT services exports and innovation clusters. The list is topped by Switzerland, followed by Sweden and the Netherlands. The theme of the 2017 Index is "Innovation Feeding the World" that focuses on innovation in agriculture and food systems.
- 73.(D) Cone cells, or cones, are photoreceptor cells in the retina of the eye that are responsible for color vision, they function best in relatively bright light, as opposed to rod cells that work better in dim light. Cone cells are densely packed in the fovea, but quickly reduce in number towards the periphery of the retina. It allow the perception of colour
- 74.(A) The Montague-Chelmsford Report which was announced in August, 1917 formed the basis of the Government of India Act, 1919.
The Government of India Act was passed to expand participation of Indians in the Government of India. This act embodied the reform recommended in the Montague Chelmsford Report.
- 76.(D) Shivraj Singh Chouhan (the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh) and Rajeev Pratap Rudy (the Union Minister of State for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) has laid the foundation stone of the India's biggest Global Skill Park in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on July 3, 2017. Training will be imparted to 1000 students every year by trainers of international standard. Trained students will be given placement in India and outside India at international level. The park will function on the spirit of 'With Industry - For Industry'.
78. (C) The National Gandhi Museum (NGM) is located in New Delhi i.e. showcasing the life and principles of Mahatma Gandhi. The museum first opened in Mumbai, shortly after Gandhi was assassinated in 1948. The museum relocated several times before moving to Rajghat, New Delhi in 1961, next to the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.
- 79.(C) Garba, a Sanskrit word for womb, represents the popular folk dance of Gujarat. It is a circular form of dance performed by ladies on the Navratri days, Sharad Purnima, Vasant Panchami, Holi etc. Mohiniattam is a classical dance form Kerala, it is believed to have originated in 16th century CE. It is one of the eight Indian classical dance forms recognised by Sangeet Natak Academy. Yakshagana means the songs of demi-Gods, it is believed to have originated in the coastal districts of Karnataka. It is a theatre form combining dance, music, dialogues etc.
- 80.(C) It has been promoted jointly by MCX (Multi-Commodity Exchange) and Financial Technologies. It is the third important exchange after BSE and NSE.
- 82.(B) The United National Monetary and Finance Conference, commonly known as Bretton Woods Con-ference. It was a gathering of 730 delegates from all 43 Allied Nations at the Mount Washington Hotel, situated in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire to regulate the interna-tional monetary and financial order after the conclusion of World War II. The conference was held from 1 st July, 1944 to 22nd July, 1944.
- 84.(D) Light is an electromagnetic radiation that has a wavelength in about the range of 380-780 nm and that may be perceived by the normal unaided human eyes.
It is a form of energy, which travels in straight lines and causes the sensation of vision. If we interpose a small obstacle between the object and our eyes, we are unable to see it.
In 1666, Newton it passed a beam of light through a prism and found i.e., it has seven colours viz. (i) violet (ii) Red. The band of colours so formed is called a spectrum in which violet and red bands form the extremes. Violet and blue lights have short wavelength, while the red light with long wavelength. So choice (D) is correct.
- 85.(A) According to latest report by the UN and OECD, India will become the world's

largest milk producer by 2026 and will account for the biggest increase in wheat production globally. As per report title "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2017-2026", the world's population will increase from 7.3 to 8.2 billion over the course of the next decade with India and Sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 56% of total population growth. India will overtake China and is projected to be the most populous country in the world by 2026.

86.(A) Indian rebellion of 1857 urged the British Government to pass the Government of India Act, 1858.

88.(C) The white trails in the sky are formed when the water in jet exhaust mixes with we cold air, and condenses and freezes into ice crystals. It is this crystal that is seen as white trail from the naked sky.

89.(B) Cane-sugar is carbohydrate and as this name implies, is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It is a source of extracting sugar. There are various types of sugar derived from different source. Simple sugars are called monosaccharides and include glucose, fructose and galactose. The table or granulated sugar most customarily used as food is sucrose, a disaccharide. Other disaccharides include maltose and lactose.

90.(C) Salary and allowances of Prime Minister is determined by the Parliament, Which is same as that payable to a member of parliament.

91.(B) Article 24 of India's constitution prohibits child labour. Sumangali is a form of child labour which, although forbidden, is practised in India, particularly the textile industry in Tamil Nadu.

93.(B) Harmattan blows from West Africa. Mistral is a cold wind flowing northerly from central France and the Alps to Mediterranean. Siroccos blows in North Africa and Southern Europe while Minuano flow from Southern Brazil.

94.(D) The most profound influence was exercised by the government of India Act

of 1935. Such features as the federal scheme, office of governor, power of federal judiciary, emergency powers etc were drawn from this Act. The British practice influenced the lawmaking procedures, rule of law, system of single citizenship, besides, of course, the model of a parliamentary government. The US Constitution inspired details on the independence of judiciary, judicial review, fundamental rights, and the removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges. The Irish Constitution was the source of the Directive Principles method of Presidential elections and the nomination of members of Rajya Sabha by the President.

95.(C) NTPC has commissioned a 150 KW India's first canal top solar PV System on Cooling Water (CW) channel at its 2318 MW Mouda Thermal Power Project, near Nagpur in Maharashtra. This novel Solar PV system makes use of side walls of CW channels as load bearing structure thereby significantly decreasing cost of civil and mounting structure. The system also has several other unique advantages such as land conservation and water conservation due to reduced evaporation. It also increases PV generation due to cooling from the water and a reduction in dirt.

96.(D) The 31st Session of the Congress was held at Lucknow in 1916. It was presided over by the Ambica Charan Majumdar Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal and the moderates were led by gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendranath Benerjee.

97.(C) Radiocarbon dating (usually referred to as simply carbon dating) is a radiometric dating method that uses the naturally occurring radioisotope carbon 14 (¹⁴C) to estimate the age of carbon bearing materials up to about 58,000 to 62,000 years.

98.(A) This Battle took place near river Ravi known as Parusni.

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100.(C) Indian skipper Mithali Raj has become the first player in the history of women's ODI cricket to have crossed 6000 career runs. She reached the milestone in India's ICC Women's World Cup 2017 match against Australia on July 12, 2017. So far, Mithali has scored 6028 runs with the help of five centuries and 49 half-centuries. Now, she is the all-time highest run-scorer in women's cricket, surpassing the record previously held by England's Charlotte Edwards (5992).

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