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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 82 (ANSWER KEY)

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

1. (C) The Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta (also known as the Brahmaputra Delta, the Sunderbans Delta or the Bengal Delta) is a river delta in the Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent, consisting of Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal. It is the world's largest delta, and gets finished in the Bay of Bengal.
2. (A) Shivasamudram falls is located in Mandya district. Shivasamudram Falls is the second biggest waterfall in India and the sixteenth largest in the world. Shivasamudram Falls was formerly known as the Kaveri Falls.
3. (B) The Bhakra Nangal Project is joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan Governments. The two dams, one at Bhakra and another at Nangal, together is referred to as Bhakra-Nangal Project.
4. (A) **East Flowing Peninsular Rivers -**
Mahanadi River, Godavari River, Krishna River, Kaveri (Cauvery) River, Pennar River, Subarnarekha River, Brahmani River, Sarada River, Ponnaiyar River.
The correct sequence of the eastward flowing rivers of the peninsular India from north to south is - Subarnarekha, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery and Vaigai.
5. (C) Wular Lake (also spelt Wullar) is one of the largest fresh water lakes in Asia. It is sited in Bandipora district in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The lake basin was formed as a result of tectonic activity.
6. (D) The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. Its source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra.
Tributaries-
Left - Banganga, Kadva, Shivana, Purna, Kadam, Pranahita, Indravati, Taliperu, Sabari.
Right - Nasardi, Darna, Pravara, Sindphana, Manjira, Manair, Kinnerasani.
7. (D) The Krishna River is the fourth-biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area in India, after the Ganga, Godavari and Brahmaputra. The river is almost 1,300 kilometres long. The river is also called Krishnaveni. It is a major source of irrigation for Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
8. (C) The Brahmaputra River, also called Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibetan language, originates on the Angsi Glacier located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet.
The Sutlej River is a branches of the Indus River. It is the longest of the five major rivers that flow through the region of Punjab in northern India and Pakistan. It is north of the Vindhya Range, south of the Hindu Kush, and east of the Central Makran range in Pakistan. The source of the river is at Lake Rakshastal in Tibet.
The Indus River originates near the Mansarovar Lake in the Tibetan plateau, on the northern slopes of the Kailash Mountain Range.
9. (C) The five largest river basins (by area), from largest to smallest, are the basins of the Amazon, the Congo, the Nile, the Rio de la Plata, and the Mississippi.
10. (C) Lonar Lake, also known as Lonar crater, is a notified National Geo-heritage Monument saline soda lake located at Lonar in Buldhana district, Maharashtra,
Bhimtal Lake is a lake in the town of Bhimtal, in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. It is the largest lake in Kumaon region, known as the "lake district of India".
Lake Toba is a large natural lake in Indonesia. The lake is about 100 kilometres long, 30 kilometres wide, and up to 505 metres deep.
11. (A) Krishna River -
State - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh.
Source - Near Mahabaleswar, Jor village
Cauvery River -
Source - Talakaveri, Kodagu, Western Ghats, Karnataka.
Length - 805 km
Godavari River -
Its source is in Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra.
The Shipra, also known as the Kshipra, is a river in Madhya Pradesh state of central India.
Length: 195 km
Source: Vindhya Range
The Tapti River is a river in central India between the Godavari and Narmada rivers. It flows westwards over a length of 724 km before draining through the Gulf of Khambhat into the Arabian Sea.
Length: 724 km
Source: Satpura Range

15. (B) The Sambhar Salt Lake, India's largest inland salt lake is located 96 km southwest of the city of Jaipur and 64 km northeast of Ajmer along National Highway 8 in Rajasthan. It surrounds the historical Sambhar Lake Town.
16. (C) Mahavira, also known as Vardhamna, was the twenty-fourth tirthankara who revived Jainism. In the Jain tradition, it is believed that Mahavira was born in the early part of the 6th century BC into a royal kshatriya family in present-day Bihar, India.
Born: Vaishali
Died: Pawapuri
17. (A) In Jainism the three jewels are understood as samyak darshana ("right faith"), samyak gyana ("right knowledge"), and samyak charitra ("right conduct"). One of the three cannot exist exclusive of the others, and all are required for spiritual liberation.
18. (D) Five Great Vows (Maha-vratas) of Jainism
Non-violence
Truth
Non-stealing/ Asteya.
Celibacy/Chastity
Non-attachment / Non-possession / Aparigraha.
19. (A) The spiritual goal in Jainism is to reach moksha for ascetics, but for most Jain laypersons and ascetics it is to accumulate good karma that leads to better rebirth and a step closer to liberation.
20. (B) **Jain Tirthankaras** **Symbols**
22nd Neminatha - Shankha
23rd Parshvanatha - Snake
24th Mahavira - Lion
21. (A) The teaching founded by the Buddha is known, in English, as Buddhism. A Buddha is one who has attained Bodhi; and by Bodhi is meant wisdom, an ideal state of intellectual and ethical perfection which can be achieved by man through purely human means. The term Buddha literally means enlightened one, a knower.
22. (D) Gautama Buddha
Born: Lumbini, Nepal
Attained enlightenment-Bodh Gaya
First sermon-Sarnath
Died: Kushinagar
Full name: Siddhartha Gautama
Spouse: Yasodhara
Parents: Suddhodana, Maya
23. (B) After the death of Buddha, Buddhism was divided into two sects namely Mahayana and Hinayana.
Hinayana follows the original teaching of Buddha. It emphasizes individual salvation through self discipline and meditation.
Mahayana -This sect of Buddhism believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and believes in Idol Worship.
25. (B) The Jataka tales are a voluminous body of literature native to India concerning the previous births of Gautama Buddha in both human and animal form. The future Buddha may appear as a king, an outcast, a god, an elephant-but, in whatever form, he exhibits some virtue that the tale thereby inculcates.
26. (C) The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India.
Objectives: Constitutional Autonomous Body conducts the elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President of India, Parliament, State Legislative assemblies and Legislative councils.
27. (B) 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 embodied the reforms recommended in the report of the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, and the Viceroy, Lord Chemsford.
30. (C) There was a deadlock with the congress since 1939 resignations. On June 14, 1945, Lord Wavell came out with a plan which had the following schemes: A new Executive Council was to be formed at the Centre in which all but the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief will be Indians. This executive council was for the time being till a new permanent constitution could be agreed upon and come to force. All portfolios except the Defense would be held by the Indian Members.
32. (C) Dyarchy, system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India.

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34. (B) Government of India Act 1919 was passed by British Parliament to further expand the participation of Indians in the Government of India. Since the act embodied reforms as recommended by a report of Edwin Montagu {Secretary of State for India} and Lord Chelmsford {Viceroy and Governor General}, it is also called as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms or simply Mont-Ford Reforms. The most notable feature of the act was "end of benevolent despotism" and introduction of responsible government in India. This act covered 10 years from 1919 to 1929.

35. (C) The features of the Act were -
- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
 - The Act divided the powers between the Centre and Units by three lists-Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items).
 - Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy.
 - But the federation never came into being as the princely states didn't join it.
 - It introduced 'provincial autonomy' instead of dyarchy in the provinces.
 - The provinces were now autonomous units of administration in their own fixed spheres.
 - It introduced responsible governments in provinces, i.e. the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature.
 - This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
 - It provided for dyarchy at the Centre.
 - Thus, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. But, this provision did not come into operation at all.
 - It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces - Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces.
 - There was a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions

were placed on them.

- It also provided separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labor (workers).
- It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.
- It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.
- It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.
- It provided for the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission, Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

37. (D) **Fourth Schedule -**

Allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

Fifth Schedule -

Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

Sixth Schedule -

Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in [the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram].

Seventh Schedule -

List I - Union List

List II - State List

List III - Concurrent List

Eight Schedule -

List of recognised languages.

Ninth Schedule -

Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.

Tenth Schedule -

Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection.

Eleventh Schedule -

Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats

Twelfth Schedule -

Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc.

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42. (A) **8th Schedule -**

List Of Official Languages Of India.

Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Oriya, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri.

43. (B) **Fundamental Duties : Part IVA (Article 51A).** As of now, there are 11 Fundamental duties. Originally, the Constitution of India did not contain these duties. Fundamental duties were added by 42nd and 86th Constitutional Amendment acts. Citizens are morally obligated by the Constitution to perform these duties.

44. (C) **The Union List or List-I** is a list of 100 items (the last item is numbered 97) given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India on which Parliament has exclusive power to legislate.

The Concurrent List or List-III (Seventh Schedule) is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

The State List or List-II is a list of 59 items (Initially there were 66 items in the list) in Schedule Seven to the Constitution of India.

45. (B) Article 5 to 11 under part II discuss the Citizenship. Being a democratic country, it offers only single citizenship to its residents. Constitution divides people into two categories - Citizens and aliens. Further Aliens fall into two categories - Friendly and Enemy. Citizen enjoys all full civil and political rights on other hand aliens are restricted with their rights.

46. (A) **Emergency Provisions: Article 352, 356, 360**

National Emergency (Article 352)

State Emergency (Article 356)

Financial Emergency (Article 360)

47. (A) **National Emergency (352)**

There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation. It can be continued indefinitely with the approval of Parliament for every six months.

48. (C) In the Republic of India, the phrase "President's rule" refers to the imposition of Article 356 of the Constitution of India on a State whose constitutional machinery has failed. The proclamation is issued by the state's Governor after obtaining the consent of the President of India.

54. (D) In radioactive processes, particles or electromagnetic radiation are emitted from the nucleus. The most common forms of radiation emitted have been traditionally classified as alpha (a), beta (b), and gamma (g) radiation.

55. (D) **Oxidation** is chemical reaction that involves the moving of electrons. Specifically, it means the substance that gives away electrons is oxidized. **Electrolysis**, process by which electric current is passed through a substance to effect a chemical change.

Distillation is a process that can be used to separate a pure liquid from a mixture of liquids. It works when the liquids have different boiling points. Distillation is commonly used to separate ethanol from water.

Ozonolysis is an organic reaction where the unsaturated bonds of alkenes, alkynes, or azo compounds are cleaved with ozone.

56. (A) Fractional distillation is the separation of a mixture into its component parts, or fractions. Chemical compounds are separated by heating them to a temperature at which one or more fractions of the mixture will vaporize. Fractional crystallisation is a method of separating a mixture of soluble solids by dissolving them in a suitable hot solvent and then lowering the temperature slowly. Sublimation is the transition of a substance directly from the solid to the gas phase, without passing through the intermediate liquid phase.
57. (B) The most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are:
Water vapor, Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Ozone, Chlorofluorocarbons, Hydrofluorocarbons.
58. (B) An alloy is a metal made by combining two or more metallic elements. Some familiar examples of alloys include brass, bronze, and wrought iron, steel, coin metals, and solder.
Methyl Isocyanate is an organic compound with the molecular formula C_2H_3NO . Methyl isocyanate is an intermediate chemical in the production of carbamate pesticides. It has also been used in the production of rubbers and adhesives. As a highly toxic and irritating material, it is extremely hazardous to human health.
61. (D) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) is a small deposit scheme for the girl child launched as a part of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign.
Launch year: 2015
Ministry: Ministry of Women and Child Development
62. (D) The United Nations Development Programme is the United Nations' global development network.
Headquarters: New York City, United States of America.
Founded: 22 November 1965
Head: Achim Steiner
Parent organization: United Nations Economic and Social Council.
65. (B) The Asian Development Bank is a regional development bank established on 19 December 1966,
Headquarters: Mandaluyong, Philippines
President: Takehiko Nakao
Membership: 67 countries
66. (C) The Narasimham Committee was established under former RBI Governor M. Narasimham in August 1991 to look into all aspects of the financial system in India.
67. (C) The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care.
68. (C) GST – Goods & Service Tax, was introduced by the Constitution Amendment Bill 122, and when successfully passed it was named as 101 Act. GST was implemented after it was introduced in the Lok Sabha and then passed in both the Houses of the Parliament by means of "The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014".
71. (C) The International Monetary Fund is an international organization headquartered in Washington, D.C.
CEO: Christine Lagarde
Membership: 190 countries
Founded: 27 December 1945.
72. (B) The Government appointed a Tax Reforms Committee under Prof Raja Chelliah to lay out agenda for reforming India's tax system.
The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel, also known as the Gadgil Commission after its chairman Madhav Gadgil, was an environmental research commission appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India.
Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine the central-state relationship on various portfolios and suggest changes within the framework of Constitution of India.
74. (C) As per 2011 census, the state of Kerala has the highest literacy rate at 94.00%. Male literacy rate in Kerala is 96.11%
Mizoram comes at the second place with 91.33% of the population being literate as per 2011 census.
Among the Union Territories, Lakshadweep has the highest literacy rate of 91.85%.
Bihar has the lowest literacy rate which is only 61.80%.
Among the Union Territories, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has the lowest literacy rate at 76.24%.

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75. (A) Nhava Sheva- Maharashtra. Nhava Sheva now known as Jawaharlal Nehru Port is the largest container port in India, situated at the mainland of Konkan area across the Navi Mumbai Maharashtra.
Panambur Port- Karnataka
Cochin Port- Kerala
Port Blair- Andaman
Tuticorin Port- Tamil Nadu
Chennai Port.
79. (C) An arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is a digital circuit used to perform arithmetic and logic operations.
81. (A) The Reserve Bank of India is India's central banking institution, which controls the issuance and supply of the Indian rupee.
President: Shaktikanta Das
Headquarters: Mumbai
Founded: 1 April 1935,
82. (B) The Ministry of External Affairs of India, also known as the Foreign Ministry, is the government agency responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India.
Headquarters: New Delhi
Founded: 2 September 1946
Officeholders: Sushma Swaraj (Minister), M J Akbar (Minister of State)
86. (A) Eklavya schools will be established for scheduled caste (SC) and schedule tribe students by 2022 on the lines of Navodaya schools. They will be model residential schools set up in each Block. It will in areas with more than 50% tribal areas and 20,000 tribal people. These schools will be part of Navodaya Vidyalayas. It will

- provide training in sports and skill development. It has special facilities for preserving local art and culture.
87. (A) The Ministry of Tourism, a branch of the Government of India, is the apex body for formulation and administration of the rules, regulations and laws relating to the development and promotion of tourism in India.
Officeholder: Alphons Kannanthanam
Founded: 1967
Headquarters: New Delhi.
97. (C) **Name of National Parks in Rajasthan -**
Mukundra Hills (Darrah) National Park
Desert National Park
Keoladeo Ghana National Park
Ranthambhore National Park
Sariska National Park
98. (C) **Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttarakhand -**
Jim Corbett National Park
Nanda Devi National Park
Valley Of Flowers
Gangotri National Park
Nelong Valley
Pangot and Kilbury Bird Sanctuary
Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary
Benog Wildlife Sanctuary
Rajaji National Park
100. (C) The International Labour Organization is a United Nations agency that sets international labour standards and promotes social protection and work opportunities for all.
Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
Formation: 29 October 1919.

