

KD
Campus
KD Campus Pvt. Ltd

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 83 (ANSWER KEY)

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

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-83 (SOLUTION)

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| <p>1. (D) The Parliament of India is bicameral. The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President (Article 108) and is presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha or in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>As of now, 4 times joint session of parliament has been called. However only 3 times bills have been passed.</p> <p>2. (B) Rajya sabha Membership is limited to 250 members, and the present Rajya Sabha has 245 members. 233 members are elected by the Vidhan Sabha members and 12 are nominated by the President for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.</p> <p>Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third Members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year. A member who is elected for a full term serves for a period of six years.</p> <p>3. (B) Mercury is a chemical element with symbol Hg and atomic number 80. It is commonly known as quicksilver and was formerly named hydrargyrum.</p> <p>5. (B) Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years.</p> <p>7. (C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha conducts the business in house; and decides whether a bill is a money bill or not. They maintain discipline and decorum in the house and can punish a member for their unruly behaviour by suspending them.</p> <p>8. (B) Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85 (2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House. Usually, within a few days after the House is adjourned sine die by the presiding officer, the President issues a notification for the prorogation of the session.</p> <p>10. (C) Speaker can vacate his office by addressing a resignation letter to Deputy Speaker. He can also be removed by the members of Lok Sabha by a resolution passed by absolute majority (majority of the total members of the House) of Lok Sabha.</p> | <p>13. (B) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is an authority, established by Article 148 of the Constitution of India, 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.</p> <p>Appointer: President of India
Nominator: Prime Minister of India</p> <p>14. (D) The Preamble to the Constitution of India records the aims and aspirations of the people of India which have been translated into the various provisions of the Constitution. A Preamble means the introduction to the statute. The objectives before the Constituent Assembly were to constitute India into a "sovereign democratic republic" and to secure its citizens "justice liberty, equality and fraternity".</p> <p>20. (D) The basic Vedic texts are the Samhita "Collections" of the four Vedas: Rig-Veda "Knowledge of the Hymns of Praise", for recitation. Sama-Veda "Knowledge of the Melodies", for chanting. Yajur-Veda "Knowledge of the Sacrificial formulas", for liturgy. Atharva Veda, which includes all the incantations, spells and charms once used.</p> <p>24. (B) Raja Dahir was the last Hindu ruler of the Brahmin Dynasty of Sindh. In 711 CE, his kingdom was conquered by the Umayyad Caliphate led by General Muhammad bin Qasim.</p> <p>26. (B) The National Rail and Transportation Institute (NRTI) is India's first railway university located in Vadodara, Gujarat. The National Rail and Transportation Institute (NRTI), a vision of the Honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is India's first university focussed on transport-related education, multidisciplinary research and training.</p> <p>27. (A) Megasthenes served as a Greek ambassador in Chandragupta court for four years. In Greek and Latin accounts, Chandragupta is known as Sandrokottos and Androcottus. Chandragupta Maurya was a pivotal figure in the history of India.</p> |
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29. (A) The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the proposal for entering into an Agreement for Bilateral Swap Arrangement (BSA) between India and Japan and authorizing the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to sign the Agreement for Bilateral Swap Arrangement between the RBI and the Bank of Japan for a maximum amount of USD 75 billion.
31. (D) National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is a comprehensive action plan which outlines measures on climate change related adaptation and mitigation while simultaneously advancing development. The 8 Missions form the core of the Plan, representing multi-pronged, long termed and integrated strategies for achieving goals in the context of climate change. The Eight Missions are-
- National Solar Mission
 - National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
 - National Mission on Sustainable Habitats
 - National Water Mission
 - National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
 - National Mission for a Green India
 - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
 - National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change
33. (C) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an international environmental treaty adopted on 9 May 1992 and opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. It then entered into force on 21 March 1994, after a sufficient number of countries had ratified it.
37. (C) Himalayas are the young fold mountains which acts as a borders to India. They are located mostly in northern part of India and some other countries. The part of Himalayas which is located between Satluj and kali rivers is Kumaon Himalayas.
39. (D) Tropical Evergreen forests of India are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Western Ghats, which fringe the Arabian Sea, the coastline of peninsular India, and the greater Assam region in the north-east. Small remnants of evergreen forest are found in Odisha state.
40. (A) Black soil is also called Regur soil. It is black in colour and ideal for growing cotton. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over North-West Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
44. (B) The Pacific Ocean during El Nino becomes warm; gains heat and pushes eastward. During a La Nina period, the sea surface temperatures across the eastern and central Pacific Ocean tend to be lower than the normal temperatures.
47. (D) Structural unemployment is caused by a mismatch of skills between the unemployed and available jobs. Structural unemployment is caused by changes in the economy, such as deindustrialisation, which leaves some unemployed workers unable to find work in new industries with different skill requirements.
51. (B) monetary policy of India refers to that policy which is concerned with the measures taken to regulate the volume of credit created by the banks. The main objectives of monetary policy are to achieve price stability, financial stability and adequate availability of credit for growth.
Some of the important instrument or tools of monetary policy in India are: Open Market Operations, Cash Reserve Ration and Statutory Liquidity Ratio.
56. (B) Scheduled Banks in India constitute those banks which have been included in the Second Schedule of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934. RBI in turn includes only those banks in this schedule which satisfy the criteria laid down vide section 42 (6)(a) of the Act.
The banks included in this schedule list should fulfil two conditions-
- I. The paid capital and collected funds of bank should not be less than Rs. 5 lac.
 - II. Any activity of the bank will not adversely affect the interests of depositors.
- Every Scheduled bank enjoys the following facilities-
- I. Such bank becomes eligible for debts/ loans on bank rate from the RBI
 - II. Such bank automatically acquire the membership of clearing house.

59. (A) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is an apex development financial institution in India, headquartered at Mumbai with regional offices all over India.

Founded: 12 July 1982

Headquarters: Mumbai

Agency executive: Harsh Kumar Bhanwala

70. (D) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations based in Paris.

Headquarters: Paris, France

Head: Audrey Azoulay

Founded: 16 November 1945

75. (B) Ionization energy is the energy required to remove an electron from a gaseous atom or ion. The first or initial ionization energy of an atom or molecule is the energy required to remove one mole of electrons from one mole of isolated gaseous atoms or ions.

84. (C) Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies the bill as a money bill before sending it to the upper house, and the decision of the Speaker is binding on both the Houses. A money bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, or the bill is deemed to have passed both houses in the form it was originally passed by the Lok Sabha.

89. (C) There is a verse in Nadistuti sukta of Rigveda, hymn of praise of rivers which mentions the following 10 rivers: Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati, Sutudri, Parusni, Asikni, Marudvrdha, Vitasta, Arjikiya, Susoma. The Shutudri was Sutlej, Parushni was Ravi, Asikni was Chenab and Vitasta was Jhelum.

91. (B) The Amarakosha is the popular name for Namalinganushasanam a thesaurus in Sanskrit written by the ancient Indian scholar Amarasimha. It is the oldest extant kosha. The author himself mentions 18 prior works, but they have all been lost. There have been more than 40 commentaries on the Amarakosha.

94. (B) Many greenhouse gases occur naturally in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor, and nitrous oxide, while others are synthetic. Those that are man-made include the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), as well as sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

96. (A) **Alluvial soil -**

- Widespread in northern plains and river valleys.
- Humus, lime and organic matters are present.
- Highly fertile.
- Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputhra plain, Narmada-Tapi plain etc are examples.
- They are depositional soil - transported and deposited by rivers, streams etc.

New alluvium is termed as Khadar and old alluvium is termed as Bhangar.

- Rich in potash.
- Poor in phosphorous.

Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseed etc. are cultivated mainly.

Red soil -

Seen mainly in low rainfall area.

Colour - Red because of Ferric oxide.

Wheat, cotton, pulses, tobacco, oilseeds, potato etc. are cultivated.

Black soil/regur soil -

Regur means cotton - best soil for cotton cultivation.

Most of the Deccan is occupied by Black soil.

High water retaining capacity.

Rich in: Iron, lime, calcium, potassium, aluminum and magnesium.

Deficient in - Nitrogen, Phosphorous and organic matter.

Colour - Deep black to light black.

Laterite soil -

Name from Latin word 'Later' which means Brick.

Become so soft when wet and so hard when dried.

In the areas of high temperature and high rainfall.

Organic matters of the soil will be removed fast by the bacteria as it is high temperature and humus will be taken

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quickly by the trees and other plants.
Thus, humus content is low.

Rich in - Iron and Aluminum

Deficient in - Nitrogen, Potash, Potassium,
Lime, Humus

Colour - Red colour due to iron oxide.

Rice, Ragi, Sugarcane and Cashew nuts
are cultivated mainly.

Desert/arid soil -

- Seen under Arid and Semi-Arid conditions.
- Deposited mainly by wind activities.
- High salt content.
- Lack of moisture and Humus.
- Kankar or Impure Calcium carbonate content is high which restricts the infiltration of water.
- Nitrogen is insufficient and Phosphate is normal.

Peaty/marshy soil -

- Areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity.

- Growth of vegetation is very less.

- A large quantity of dead organic matter/humus which makes the soil alkaline.

- Heavy soil with black colour.

- Humus content is less and thus the soil is acidic.

Mountain soil -

- In the mountain regions of the country.

- Immature soil with low humus and acidic.

99. (B) The World Economic Forum, based in Cologny-Geneva, Switzerland, was founded in 1971 as a not-for-profit organization. It gained formal status in January 2015 under the Swiss Host-State Act, confirming the role of the Forum as an International Institution for Public-Private Cooperation.

Headquarters: Cologny, Switzerland

Founder: Klaus Schwab

Founded: January 17, 1971.

