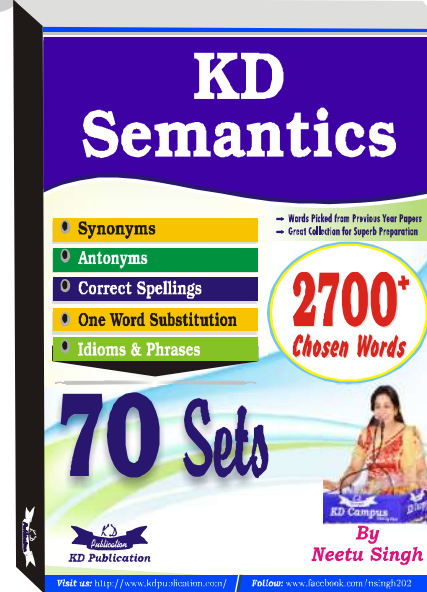
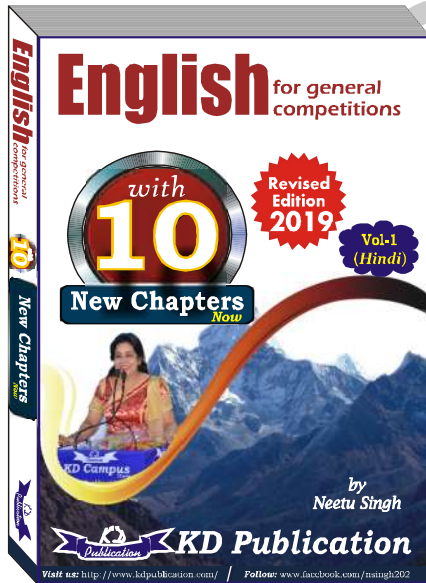


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**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 100 (ANSWER KEY)**

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



**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-100 (SOLUTION)**

1. (A) The Kuroshio current is a north-flowing ocean current on the west side of the North Pacific Ocean.  
The Peru Current is one of the most biologically productive ocean currents of the world (Chavez, 1995). In the oceanographic literature, it is also referred to as the Humboldt Current.  
The Labrador Current is a cold current in the North Atlantic Ocean which flows from the Arctic Ocean south along the coast of Labrador and passes around Newfoundland.  
The Florida Current is a thermal ocean current that flows generally from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean.
2. (B) Article 40:- Organisation of village panchayats. The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.
8. (A) Introduction of indirect elections for the non-official member of the imperial and provincial legislative councils was a significant feature of The Indian Council act 1892.  
(B) Introduction of separate electorate for Muslim was an important provision of Government of India act 1909.  
(C) Introduction of diarchy in provinces is an important feature of Government of India act 1919.  
(D) Introduction of responsible government in provinces and abolition of dyarchy in them (provincial autonomy) was a significant provision of Government of India act 1935.
9. (B) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is an initiative launched by the Government of India to provide sustainable income to poorest of the poor people living in rural & urban areas of the country. The scheme was launched on April 1, 1999  
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a nationwide plan in India to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages. The PMGSY is under the authority of the Ministry of Rural Development and was begun on 25 December 2000.
- The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25 September, 2001 by merging the on-going schemes of EAS (Employment Assurance Scheme) and the JGSY (Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna)  
Indira Awaas Yojana came in 1985-86 as a part of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). It was launched to provide uniformity in the policy for rural housing.
10. (A) Magnetic quantum number represent the number of orbital's present in the sub-shell magnetic quantum number about the orientation of the orbit.
12. (B) The Xylem is one of the conductive tissues in the plant. It is a complex tissues of many type of cell. The main function of the Xylem is to conduct water and minerals from the roots to leaves. The secondary xylem also provides mechanical support due to presence of thick lignified cell wall.
15. (A) Socialism :- An economic system in which the production and distribution of goods are controlled substantially by the government rather than by private enterprise, and in which cooperation rather than competition guides economic activity.
16. (B) TRYSEM:- Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment  
Trysem was launched in 1979 as a separate national scheme for training rural youth for self employment. Both men and women were to be selected in each block and trained in both skill development and entrepreneurship to enable them to become self-employed.
18. (D) Haemophilia is a mostly inherited genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to make blood clots, a process needed to stop bleeding. This results in people bleeding longer after an injury, easy bruising, and an increased risk of bleeding inside joints or the brain.
19. (B) Vector Disease  
3. Tsetse fly : Sleeping sickness  
4. Bed bugs : itching, skin infection
23. (D) In 1944, 'Bombay plan was presented by 8 leading industrialist of Bombay.  
In 1944, 'Gandhian plan was given by S N Agarwal.

- In 1945, 'People's plan was given by M N Roy.  
In 1950, ' Sarvodaya plan was give by J P Narayan.
24. (A) Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a severe type of muscular dystrophy. The disorder is X-linked inheritance. About two thirds of cases are inherited from a person's parents, while one third of cases are due to a new mutation. The mode of inheritance is compatible with the hypothesis that the character is Y-linked.
25. (A) The NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.
31. (B) The second plan was to set India on the path of industrialisation. P.C. Mahalanobis was the moving spirit behind the second five year plan. He gave the highest priority to strengthening the industrial base of the economy.
40. (A) Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts refer to 14 separate major Edicts of Ashoka which are significantly detailed and represent the earliest dated rock inscriptions of any Indian monarch.
41. (A) (i) Bagelkhand or Baghelkhand is a region and also a mountain range in central India that covers the north-eastern regions of Madhya Pradesh.  
(ii) Kuttanadu is a region covering the Alappuzha and Kottayam Districts, in the state of Kerala, India, well known for its vast paddy fields and geographical peculiarities.  
(iii) Saurashtra is a peninsular region of western India, located on the Arabian Sea coast.  
(iv) Rarh region is a toponym for an area in the Indian subcontinent that lies between the Chota Nagpur Plateau on the West and the Ganges Delta on the East.
42. (C) Sardar Swaran Singh committee was constituted by Indira Gandhi soon after emergency was imposed in the country. The objective of this committee was to study the question of amending the constitution in the light of past experiences and recommend the amendments. The 10 fundamental duties were also added as per the recommendations of Sardar Swaran Singh committee.
43. (D) The Central Rice Research Institute is located in Cuttack. Its is the Asia's largest Rice Research Institute.
46. (C) The river Luni is the only natural water source that drains inside a lake in the desert. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, after travelling a distance of 530 km.
48. (D) The BIFR was established under The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). The board was set up in January 1987 and became functional as of 15 May 1987.
50. (D) Oxytocin (Oxt) is a human peptide hormone and neuropeptide that is used as a medication to facilitate childbirth
53. (A) the department of atomic energy" (DAE) directly under the prime minister of india with the headquartered in Mumbai. The department is responsible for nuclear technology, including nuclear power and research.
54. (D) Bank rate :- The interest rate at which a nation's central bank lends money to domestic banks. Often these loans are very short in duration.  
Repo rate is the rate at which the central bank of a country (Reserve Bank of India in case of India) lends money to commercial banks in the event of any shortfall of funds.
56. (A) The Battle of Talikota was fought between Vijaynagar Kingdom and Sultanates of Deccan. The Vijaynagar Kingdom was defeated in the Battle. The war took place on 26th January, 1565.
58. (C) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), set up on April 2, 1990 under small industries development bank of India act, is the Principal Financial Institution for the Promotion, Financing and Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector and for Co-ordination of the functions of the institutions engaged in similar activities.
60. (C) The tallest trees in the world are redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens), which tower above the ground in California.
63. (A) Part-xx of the Constitution of India, Article 368 (1) In addition to formal revision and amendment of the constitution was changed.

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69. (D) The United East Indian Company referred to by the British as the Dutch East India Company, was originally established as a chartered company in 1602. When the Dutch government granted it a 21-year monopoly on the Dutch spice trade.
75. (D) The Union Minister of Railway, Suresh Prabhu has recently launched "Mission 41K" to save Rs. 41,000 crore on the Indian Railways' expenditure on energy consumption over the next 10 years.
77. (A) On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay, with 72 delegates in attendance. AO Hume assumed office as the General Secretary. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee of Calcutta was elected President. The additional British Members were William Wedderburn and Justice John Jardine. Wedderburn had entered the parliament as a liberal member in 1893.
79. (A) The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was a committee appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. The Chairman of this committee was Balwantrai G Mehta. The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation' which finally came to be known as Panchayati Raj.
81. (C) Chloramphenicol is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections. This includes meningitis, plague, cholera, and typhoid fever. Its use is only recommended when safer antibiotics cannot be used.
83. (B) Farrukh Amonatov of Tajikistan has won the 15th edition of Delhi International Open chess tournament-2017 and received Rs. 4 lakh in prize money. He is the only chess grandmaster of Tajikistan.
86. (D) Charter Act of 1835:- The act provided that the Indian territories will remain under the Governance of the company, until the parliament otherwise directed. The Charter act of 1853 provided for appointment of a separate Governor for the Presidency of Bengal, distinct from the Governor General.
87. (D) National Cities Connected Highway
- |         |   |                          |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. NH4  | : | Thane and Chennai        |
| 2. NH6  | : | Surat and Kolkata        |
| 3. NH15 | : | Pathankot and Samakhiali |
91. (C) India has officially become an associate member of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) after the Indian government completed internal approval procedures on the agreement it signed in November 2016.
94. (A) Stock Exchange belongs to union list.
97. (B) The novel "The Book Thief" has been authored by Australian author Markus Zusak.
98. (D) The World Bank was created at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, along with three other institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The president of the World Bank is, traditionally, an American. The World Bank and the IMF are both based in Washington, D.C., and work closely with each other.
99. (B) Dayananda Saraswati was born on 12 February 1824 in a Hindu family in Tankara, near Morbi in the Kathiawad region (now Rajkot district of Gujarat). His original name was Mul Shankar because he was born in Dhanu Rashi and Mul Nakshatra.
100. (B) Second Schedule :- Salary of President, Governors, Chief Judges, Judges of High Court and Supreme court, Comptroller and Auditor General.

