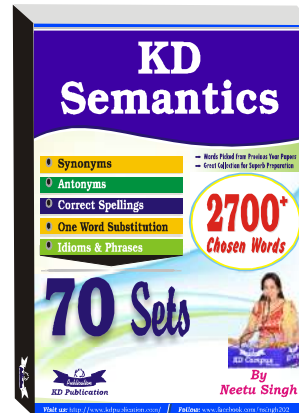
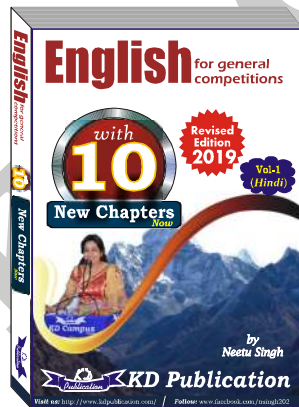


GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 108 (ANSWER KEY)

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (A) | 21. (D) | 41. (D) | 61. (A) | 81. (A) |
| 2. (C) | 22. (D) | 42. (A) | 62. (C) | 82. (B) |
| 3. (D) | 23. (A) | 43. (D) | 63. (A) | 83. (B) |
| 4. (C) | 24. (C) | 44. (C) | 64. (D) | 84. (A) |
| 5. (D) | 25. (B) | 45. (A) | 65. (D) | 85. (A) |
| 6. (C) | 26. (D) | 46. (C) | 66. (C) | 86. (B) |
| 7. (B) | 27. (A) | 47. (A) | 67. (C) | 87. (A) |
| 8. (A) | 28. (D) | 48. (A) | 68. (D) | 88. (C) |
| 9. (C) | 29. (B) | 49. (A) | 69. (C) | 89. (A) |
| 10. (D) | 30. (B) | 50. (B) | 70. (A) | 90. (A) |
| 11. (A) | 31. (D) | 51. (C) | 71. (B) | 91. (C) |
| 12. (A) | 32. (D) | 52. (D) | 72. (C) | 92. (C) |
| 13. (A) | 33. (C) | 53. (C) | 73. (D) | 93. (A) |
| 14. (C) | 34. (D) | 54. (B) | 74. (D) | 94. (B) |
| 15. (C) | 35. (B) | 55. (C) | 75. (A) | 95. (C) |
| 16. (B) | 36. (D) | 56. (A) | 76. (C) | 96. (B) |
| 17. (B) | 37. (D) | 57. (D) | 77. (C) | 97. (B) |
| 18. (C) | 38. (B) | 58. (C) | 78. (D) | 98. (D) |
| 19. (B) | 39. (D) | 59. (B) | 79. (C) | 99. (D) |
| 20. (C) | 40. (B) | 60. (C) | 80. (D) | 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-108 (SOLUTION)

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| <p>3. (D) Election Commissioners of India are members of Election Commission of India, a body constitutionally empowered to conduct free and fair elections to the national and state legislatures. <i>Chief Election Commissioner</i> of India is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service and mostly from the Indian Administrative Service. In India, the Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. By the "Election Commission Act, 1991", the salary of the chief election commissioner is the same as salary of a Judge of Supreme Court of India.</p> <p>4. (C) Insulin is a peptide hormone, produced by beta cells of the pancreas, and is central to regulating carbohydrate and fat metabolism in the body. Insulin causes cells in the liver, skeletal muscles, and fat tissue to take up glucose from the blood.</p> <p>5. (D) The Reserve Bank of India is the main monetary authority of the country and besides that, the central bank acts as the bank of the national and state governments. It formulates, implements and monitors the monetary policy as well as it has to ensure an adequate flow of credit to productive sectors.</p> <p>6. (C) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has constituted a 10 Members Injeti Srinivas Committee to review Companies Act 2013. The basic aim of the committee is to examine de-criminalisation of certain offences and to suggest ways to replace it with the in-house mechanism, where a penalty could be levied in instances of default.</p> <p>8. (A) Xerophytes are plants which are adapted to dry/desert areas. They are a type of succulent plant. To survive these harsh conditions they have special features.</p> <p>9. (C) Fundamental Duties in Indian Constitution are non-justiciable in nature and Parliament is free to legislate and make them binding.</p> | <p>10. (D) The theory of evolution by natural selection is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioral traits. It was first formulated in Charles Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859.</p> <p>11. (A) SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) SLR stands for Statutory Liquidity Ratio. This term is used by bankers and indicates the minimum percentage of deposits that the bank has to maintain in form of gold, cash or other approved securities. Thus, we can say that it is ratio of cash and some other approved securities to liabilities (deposits). It regulates the credit growth in India.</p> <p>15. (C) Venkateswara Temple is situated in the Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, India.</p> <p>16. (B) In the Legislative Council of the State, 5/6 of the total members are elected & 1/6 are nominated by Governor.</p> <p>17. (B) The largest bone in the body is the femur or thigh-bone, and the smallest is the stapes in the middle ear.</p> <p>19. (B) The general theory of relativity is the geometric theory of gravitation published by Albert Einstein. The mass-energy relation is the outcome of general theory of relativity.</p> <p>23. (A) Chhattisgarh State government has launched an online portal 'Aabhar Apki Sewa ka' for pensioners. The state govt. aims to implement the concept of e-governance Responsibility and Transparency among the officials at each level.</p> <p>24. (C) Morphine is a pain medication of the opiate variety which is found naturally in a number of plants and animals. It acts directly on the central nervous system (CNS) to decrease the feeling of pain.</p> <p>25. (B) National Income is defined as the sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country, in a particular period of time. The Central statistic Organization defines National income as "National Income is the sum of factor income earned by the normal resident of a country in the form of wages, rent, interest and profit in an accounting year."</p> |
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30. (B) The post of Leader of Opposition has got official and statutory status. The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2013, provides for the leader of the largest opposition party to be inducted as a member of the selection committee in a scenario where the lower house of parliament does not have a recognized leader of the opposition.
- 33.(C) A rectifier is an electrical device that converts alternating current (AC), which periodically reverses direction, to direct current (DC), which flows in only one direction. The process is known as rectification.
35. (B) The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took effect in October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas. Bengal was reunited in 1911.
36. (D) The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) is a multilateral fund, supported by donor governments and managed by the World Bank.
38. (B) Dehydration is the condition where there is an acute shortage of water in our body. This occurs when the amount of water leaving our body is greater than the amount consumed.
41. (D) Glaucoma is an eye disease in which the optic nerve is damaged in a characteristic pattern. This can permanently damage vision in the affected eye(s) and lead to blindness if left untreated.
44. (C) The Public Accounts Committee is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and 7 from Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
48. (A) The knot is a unit of speed equal approximately 1.151 mph. There is no standard abbreviation but km is commonly used.
53. (C) The interest rate at which a nation's central bank lends money to domestic banks. Often these loans are very short in duration. Managing the bank rate is a preferred method by which central banks can regulate the level of economic activity.
60. (C) Evaluating all the options to find out most suitable solution to business problems is inter-disciplinary activities. It is called Operational research.
62. (C) Devaluation of the currency promotes the exports. Price of a country's product in the international market falls due to devaluation.
67. (C) A creditor is a party that has a claim to the services of a second party. It is a person or institution to who money is owed. The second party frequently called a debtor or borrower. An incorporated entity is a separate legal entity that has been incorporated through a legislative or registration process established through legislation.
74. (D) When oil floats on water, the surface tension of water decreases considerably because water has polarity, which means that it has a charge. Polarity is influenced by the number of electrons and types of atoms in a molecule. Oil does not have polarity. When the oil is added to water, it disrupts surface tension because hydrogen bonds cannot form with the oil.
81. (A) In Market cleaning price, the price of a good or services at which quantity supplied is equal to quality demanded. It is also known as equilibrium price. This is efficient because there is neither excess of supply nor a shortage.
93. (A) 24th Amendment to the Constitution of India was the essence of the Judgment of Golaknath case and enabled Parliament to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights under Article 368.
94. (B) Konkan Railway runs from Mangalore in Karnataka to Roha in Maharashtra through Goa. The Konkan railway route intersects national highway NH-17 at many places.

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95. (C) The Bohr model is a relatively primitive model of the hydrogen atom, compared to the valence shell atom.
96. (B) A straight downward-sloping indifference curve means MRS is constant. In economics, the marginal rate of substitution (MRS) is the rate at which a consumer can give up some amount of one good in exchange for another good while maintaining the same level of utility. At equilibrium consumption levels (assuming no externalities), marginal rates of substitution are identical.
97. (B) The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) was set up in the cabinet secretariat on 2 May 1951. The Headquarters of Central Statistical Organisation is in Kolkata.
98. (D) The prime victim Shah Alam II, signed the Treaty of Allahabad that secured Diwani Rights for the Company to collect and manage the revenues of almost 100,000,000 acres of real estate which form parts of the modern states of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh, as well as areas in the neighbouring country of Bangladesh.
100. (C) Marginal Utility is the rate of change of Total Utility. When the Marginal Utility decreases, Total Utility increases at decreasing rate. When Marginal Utility becomes zero, Total Utility is maximum. It is a saturation point. When Marginal Utility becomes negative, Total Utility declines.

