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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 28 (ANSWER KEY)

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

1. (A)
2. (B) Made on solid wood planks. Tanjore paintings are panel paintings (done on solid wood planks) and hence were also referred to as 'palagai padam' in local parlance. Tanore paintings are known for their surface richness. Vivid colours and compact composition essentially serving as devotional icons the themes of most of these paintings are Hindu gods and goddesses and saints as well
3. (C) Primary cell is an electrochemical cell. That can't be charged.
4. (C) Veerappa moily committee to examine merge of budgets.
5. (A) A minister cannot become its member. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members who are drawn from the Lok Sabha only. Thus, the members of the Committee who are from the Rajya Sabha cannot be appointed as the chairman.
6. (D) Chief Justice of India. The speaker is given a very high position in the order of precedence. He is placed at seventh rank, along with the Chief Justice of India. This means, he has a higher rank than all cabinet ministers, except the Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister.
7. (D)
8. (D) Volcano - Country
- Mount Etna - Italy
 - Kilimanjaro - Tanzania
 - Katmai - U.S.A
 - Barren island - India
9. (A)
10. (D) Compiler is a system software.
11. (C) Since 2007-08. The contribution of direct tax has been more than in direct tax, before this, the trend was opposite corporation tax is the Largest Contributor among the taxes.
12. (B)
13. (C) POS is a Disk operating system.
14. (B) Bug is a error for computer programme
15. (D) Theme of 2016 united Nations international Day of peace. The sustainable Development Goal:
16. (D) At the 1929 Lahore session of the Indian National congress. The purna Swaraj declaration or "Declaration of the Independence of India" was promulgated and 26 January was declared as Independence day.
- The congress observed 26th January as the Independence Day between 1930
17. (D) There is the no evidence of use of iron the Indus valley civilization. Copper and bronze were used to make tools weapons ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels.
18. (C) Legislative assembly passes the bill for the second time. The legislative assembly can override the legislative council by passing the bill for the second time and not vice versa. The mechanism of passing the bill for the second time to resolve a deadlock applies to a bill originating in the legislative assembly only. When a bill, which has originated in the legislative council and sent to the legislative assembly, is rejected by the latter, the bill ends and becomes dead. The Constitution does not provide for the mechanism of joint sitting of two Houses of the state legislature to resolve a deadlock between them over the passage of a bill.
19. (D) President takes another to preserve, protect and defend the constitution.
20. (D) Although its true that igneous rocks are formed due to colling and solidification of Magna. This however does not lead to it being called primary rocks ligneous rocks were the first rock to originate during formation of earth S crust all other rocks are subsequently formed from igneous rock.
21. (C)
22. (C) IC is stand for Integrated circuits
23. (B) Arun Goyal has been appointed as the additional secretary in the goods and services tax (GST) council.
24. (A) Bamboo and tendu leaves are Minor forest produce only wood is a Major forest product all other products are Minor forest, Minor products include all products obtainable from the forests other than wood and thus comprise products of vegetable and animal origin some of the important forest product of Minor forest like Tans and Dyes oils, libres.

25. (A) Diseases are water born. Typhoid, Cholera and Hepatitis – A.
26. (B)
27. (A) GDP + NFIA, India's NEIA is negative thus India's GDP is more than its GNP. NFIA = Factor income earned from abroad by residents – Factor income of non-resident in domestic territory.
28. (C) Integrated child Development services (ICDS) scheme aims to provide many services to children that includes.
- Nutrition support
 - Immunization
29. (C)
30. (D) Foreign company POSCO is a company of south Korea. The purpose of this company paper is to conduct an in-depth analysis on the international business.
31. (B)
32. (A)
33. (D) The public safety bill 1928 was passed to curb the activities of socialists and communists.
34. (C) Slavery was there although they were treated nicely. There is no evidence for large scale state sponsored trade grant of villages on religious grounds first started during the time of satavahans.
35. (A) The Maratha Empire or the Maratha confederacy was an Indian power that existed from 1674 to 1818 and ruled over much of the Indian sub-continent the Marathas are credited to a large extent for ending to Mughal rule in India.
36. (A) Indian National Congress
- Founded in 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume (AO Hume) a retired British member of Indian Civil Service, Hume's main purpose was to encourage the foundation of Congress to provide a 'safety valve' or 'safety outlet' to growing discontent among the educated Indians.
 - The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on 28th December, 1885.
 - Dadabhai Naoroji changed the name of the organization to Indian National Congress (INC). Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee a leading lawyer of Calcutta was elected its Banerjee in 1885 (72 delegates attended it).
 - In November 1927, the British Government appointed the Indian Statey commission known as the Simon Commission (after the name of chairman).
 - John Simon, a British politician, was appointed as chairman of the commission to review the situation in India with a view to introduce further reforms and extension of parliamentary democracy.
37. (C) Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828 at Calcutta.
- Roy believed in the modern scientific approach and principle of human dignity and social equality. He put his faith in mono theism.
 - He wrote the Gift to Mon Othesis and translated it into Bengali the Vedas and five Upanishads to prove his conviction to that ancient Hindu text.
 - In 1814 he setup Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta to campaign against idolatry. Caste rigidities meaningless rituals and other social evils.
 - In 1825 he established a Vedanta college where courses in both Indian learning and western social and physical science were offered. Roy was a gifted linguist. He knew more than a dozen languages including.

- Sanskrit, persian, Arabic, English, French Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He opposed Sanskrit system of education because. He thought it would keep the country in darkness.
38. (C)
39. (D) For Mahatma Gandhi Satyagraha is-
- A political Force
 - A philosophy of
 - An ideology of action
40. (D) Salt Satyagraha – Mahatma Gandhi Launched the salt satyagraha on 12th march 1930. Gandhi marched from his sabarmati Ashram (Ahemedabad) with 78 followers. After 24 days long march he symbolically broke the salt law at Dandi on 6th april 1980. The breaking of the salt laws formally inaugurated the civil Disobediance movement. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers and Gandhiji First experimented with salt satyagraha in south Africa.
41. (B)
42. (A) Ryotwari settlement- It was introduced in Bombay, Madras and Asom, Tomus munro and Charles reed recommended it in this system the direct settlement was made between the Government and the ryots. The revenue was based on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop the revenue was fixd for period not excending 30 years it was based on the scientits rent theory of Ricardo. The position of the cultivator become more secure.
43. (A) The implementation of Factory Legislation in India in the 19th century was a result of the trade unionists in India. The pressure on the government of India
44. (A)
45. (A) Dadabhai Naoroji first put forward the theory of drain of wealth.
46. (B)
47. (C)
48. (A)
49. (C)
50. (*)
51. (B) Production of iodine (L2) from seaweeds is a chemical process.
- 52.(C) The 2016 incredible India Tourism Investment summit (IITIS) has started in New Delhi.
53. (A) Equal volumes of all gases under same temperature and pressure contain equal number of molacules is Avogadro's law.
54. (A) Sakshi Malik Brand Ambassador of 'Beti Bachao Beti padhao' appointed by Haryana Government.
55. (C) The nucleus of an atom consists of protons and neutrons.
56. (D)
57. (A)
58. (A) World Health organization declared Sri Lanka Free from malaria on 5 September.
59. (C) A hydrogen ballon floats up because of weight of the balloon are less than the weight of air displaced by it.
60. (D)
61. (C)
62. (D) Two Indians are the winner of Ramen Magsaysay award.
1. T. S Krishna
 2. Bejwada Bilsun.
63. (A)
64. (D)
65. (C) Displacement is -
Low distance covered by a body in fixed direction.
66. (A)
67. (A)
68. (C) In this case, the President neither nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period. This power of the President not to take any action (either positive or negative) one the bill is known as the pocket veto. The President can exercise this veto power as the Constitution does not prescribe any time-limit within which he has to take the decision with respect to a bill presented to him for his assent. It USA, on the other hand, the President has to return the bill for reconsideration within 10 days. Hence, it remarked that the pocket of the Indian President is bigger than that of the American President.
In 1986, President Zail Singh exercised the pocket veto with respect to Indian Post office (Amendment) Bill.
69. (B) Mercury metals forms an amalgam with other metals.
70. (B) Three list in the consitution is a feature common to both the India federation and the American federation.
71. (B)
72. (C) The constituent assembly are true-
- It was not based on adult franchise
 - It worked through several committees.
- Committees is -
1. Union power committee - Jawaharlal

- Nehru
2. Union constitution committee-
Jawaharlal Nehru
 3. Provincial Constitution committee
Sardar Patel
 4. Drafting committee - Dr.B. R.
Ambedkar
 5. Advisory committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel
 6. Rules of Procedure Committee- Dr.
Rajendra Prasad
 7. States committee (Committee for Negotiating with states)
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 8. Steering Committee
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad

73. (B) Different Type of Blood Group of Parents and Possible Blood Group in Their Children

Blood type of Parents	Possible blood of Children	Blood type of Parents	Possible Blood of Children
O × O	O	A × B	O, A, B and AB
O × A	O and A	A × AB	A, B and AB
O × B	O and B	B × B	B and O
O × AB	A and B	B × AB	A, B and AB
A × A	A and O	AB × AB	A, B and AB

74. (D) Blood Elastin does not contain and these all include.
75. (D) 'Enzymes' Living organisms are known as.
76. (C) Gram Sabha :- The act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system. It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat. It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state determines.
Three-Tier System :- The act provides for a three-tier system of panchayati raj in every state, that is, panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels³. Thus, the act brings about uniformity in the structure of panchayati raj throughout the country. However, a state having a population not exceeding 20 lakh may not constitute panchayats at the inter-mediate level.
77. (B) Liver breaks fat to produce cholestrol
78. (D) The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system. Because India has. The system of judicial review.

79. (B) Shark is a fish. This is not a mammal.
80. (A) Golgibodies involved in photosynthesis.
81. (D) Tropical cyclone does not form over the equator because the coriolis force is zero at the equator, Even though equator is a zone of wind convergence it has nothing to do with tropical cyclone as such. Temperature is highest north and south of equator and not exactly at equator. Fronts are required for formation of temperate cyclone and not tropical ones
82. (C) Laterite Soil is primarily found in the tropical regions which receive heavy seasonal rainfall high rainfall encourages the leaching of soil where lime and silica are leached away and a soil rich in oxide of aluminium predominate and abundance. Laterite is called bauxite. Due to the presence of iron oxides the colour of Laterite soil is basically red. This soil is poor in organic matter and lime content.
83. (D)
84. (B)
85. (A) An amendment to the constitution of India can be initiated by the Lok Sabha.
Bill introduced in the parliament are of two kinds public bill and private bill the bill introduced in the parliament can also be classified into four categories.
1. Ordinary bills, which are concerned with any matter other than financial subjects.
 2. Money bills, which are concerned with the financial matters like taxation, public expenditure, etc.
 3. Financial bill, which are also concerned with financial matters (but are different from money bills).
 4. Constitution amendment bills, which are concerned with amendment of the provisions of the Constitution.
86. (C)
87. (D) Milk is a poor source of vitamin-C.
88. (C) Their correct sequence in the order of precedence is.
(1) Chief Justice of India
(2) Union Cabinet ministers
(3) Chief election commissioner
(4) Cabinet secretary
89. (C) The southern oscillation index (SOI) is an index that is based on the difference in air pressure between Tahiti and Darwin, the SOI is closely related to the EL Nino/La Nima climate phenomenon.

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| <p>A consistently negative SOI often indicated the presence of an El Niño. A consistently positive SOI often indicates the presence of a La Niña. This also indicates a good Indian monsoon.</p> <p>90. (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>91. (D)</p> <p>92. (D) Rate of evaporation is very high in these regions. The water gets evaporated thus increasing the salt concentration in the remaining water. Crustaceans help in decreasing salinity.</p> <p>93. (A) Loan recoveries are the money which the government had lent out in the past. Their capital comes back to the government when the borrowers repay them as capital receipts. Long-term capital accruals to the government through Provident Fund (PF), Postal Deposit, various small saving schemes (SSS) and the government bonds sold to the public (as Indira Vikas Patra, Kisan Vikas Patra, Market Stabilization Bond, etc) are also capital receipts. Grants are revenue receipts.</p> <p>94. (C) Apart from Narmada, Damodar and Tapi also flow through a rift valley.</p> <p>95. (D) Gross capital formation in simple terms is equivalent to investment made. It was earlier called gross domestic investment. The part of GDP that is used is called gross domestic savings (GDS). Same part of this GDS will be reinvested back, and that is called gross capital formation. Now, an increase in capital formation, because how much is invested back will depend on many other factors.</p> | <p>96. (C)</p> <p>97. (D) The economic survey is compiled by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The office of the Economic Advisor publishes the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), while the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) publishes IIP and CPI.</p> <p>98. (C) Assistance provided by the Centre to the 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 share of the GBS in the central plan has been rising since 2008-09.</p> <p>99. (D) Mountains of elevation are just another name for mountains. All the four mountains above are fold mountains and hence mountains of elevation.</p> <p>100. (B) P waves travel with the fastest speed. They are not the most destructive. L waves are the most violent and destructive. It is the S waves that are analogous to light waves because S waves are transverse in nature and the particle moves at right angles to the direction of propagation.</p> |
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