

KD
Campus
KD Campus Pvt. Ltd

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 38 (ANSWER KEY)

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

1. (C) M P Veerendra Kumar, the noted Malayalam author and journalist, has recently bestowed with the 30th edition of Moorti devi award 2016 by Bharatiya Jnanpith organization for his Malayalam travelogue "Hymavathabhoovil". Kumar is Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of the Malayalam daily Mathrubhumi and a Rajya Sabha MP.
2. (A) Employees' State Insurance (abbreviated as ESI) is a self-financing social security and health insurance scheme for Indian workers. This fund is managed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) according to rules and regulations stipulated there in the ESI Act 1948.
5. (A) Kalamkari is a type of hand-painted cotton textile, produced in parts of south India and Iran. Kalamkari specifically depicts epics such as the Ramayana or Mahabharata. However, there are recent applications of the kalamkari technique to depict Buddha and Buddhist art forms.
6. (C) Nicolaus Copernicus was a Renaissance mathematician and astronomer who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than the Earth at the center of the universe.
7. (D) In humans, glycogen is made and stored primarily in the cells of the liver and the muscles, hydrated with three or four parts of water. Muscle glycogen is converted into glucose by muscle cells, and liver glycogen converts to glucose for use throughout the body including the central nervous system.
8. (A) Mobile manufacturer OPPO Mobiles India Pvt Ltd has become the new team sponsor for the Indian cricket team for 5 years. The company in association with the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) will start from April 2017 for a period of five years. The team sponsor gets to have its commercial logo on the both the men's and women's kits. Oppo will replace broadcasting giants Star India, whose tenure will expire in March 2017.
9. (B) Due to the 2008 financial crisis, the rate of growth of real GDP decreased. So, statement 1 is false. Statement 2 is true. Even though the rate of growth real GDP decreased, the actual GDP at market prices kept increasing. Please note carefully that statement 1 is about rate of growth (of real GDP), while statement 2 is about actual GDP (at market prices).
10. (A) Article 343 in The Constitution Of India 1949
Official language of the Union:- The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.
12. (D) Congress of Vienna, assembly in 1814-15 that reorganized Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain, the four powers that were chiefly instrumental in the overthrow of Napoleon, had concluded a special alliance among themselves with the Treaty of Chaumont, on March 9, 1814, a month before Napoleon's first abdication.
14. (B) A type of animal tissue made up of densely packed cells that rest on a basement membrane to act as a covering or lining of various bodily surfaces and cavities.
15. (B) HDFC Bank has recently launched India's first Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based banking chatbot "Electronic Virtual Assistant (EVA)" for customer service. EVA can answer millions of customer queries across multiple channels instantly. Eva can assimilate knowledge from thousands of sources and provide answers in simple language in less than 0.4 seconds.
17. (D) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory there of is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he may, by Proclamation, made a declaration to that effect [in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory there of as may be specified in the Proclamation.
19. (C) A spruce is a tree of the genus a genus of about 35 species of coniferous evergreen trees in the family Pinaceae, found in the northern temperate and boreal (taiga) regions of the earth.
21. (D) Prime Minister Narendra Modi has recently inaugurated the India's longest cable-bridge over the Narmada River on the Ahmedabad-Mumbai section of NH-8 (New NH-48) in Bharuch, Guajarat.
27. (C) • C/Rakagpalachari formula was proposal formulated by Chakravarti

- Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between the
- All India Muslim league and Indian National Congress on independence of India from the British. Although the formula was opposed even within the Congress party, Gandhi used it as his proposal in his talks with Jinnah in 1944.
 - The united Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide Indian with independence.
 - Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of state for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A.V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate in every step but was present.
28. (A) The 11th edition of North-East Business Summit (NEBS) has started in New Delhi on March 9, 2017. The two-day summit is an initiative to facilitate investment, highlight strengths of the North-East Region (NER) and business opportunities which North-East has to offer.
29. (D) Quinine was first isolated in 1820 from the bark of a cinchona tree. Bark extracts have been used to treat malaria since at least 1532. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines, the most effective and safe medicines needed in a health system.
30. (D) All three cell walls. Plants and blue-green algae are well known to possess cell walls. Bacteria also have cell walls. Gram-positive bacteria possess a thick cell wall containing many layers of peptidoglycan and teichoic acids. In contrast, Gram-negative bacteria have a relatively thin cell wall consisting of a few layers of peptidoglycan surrounded by a second lipid membrane containing lipopolysaccharides and lipoproteins.
31. (B) Mahalanobis became essentially the key economist of India's Second Five Year Plan, becoming subject to much of India's most dramatic economic debates. The essence of the model is a shift in the pattern of the industrial investment towards building up a domestic consumption goods sector. Thus the strategy suggests in order to reach a high standard in consumption, investment in building a capacity in the production of capital goods is firstly needed. A high enough capacity in the capital goods sector in the long-run expands the capacity in the production of consumer goods.
32. (D) In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashoka Mehta. The committee submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country. As a result of this report, the Indian states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal passed new legislation. However, the flow of politics at the state level did not allow the institutions to develop their own political dynamics.
35. (C) The Bollywood actress Aishwarya Rai Bachchan has won the best actress award at the International Film Festival and Awards of Australia (IFFAA) for her role in 2016 film 'Sarbjit'. The movie was directed by Omung Kumar.
38. (D) 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. In the event that a state government is not able to function as per the constitution, the state comes under the direct control of the central government. In other words, it is "union President rule".
39. (C) Over 25% of European Union's natural gas demands are met by Russia alone, while its own consumption is a whopping 457 bcm per year. With 24% of the world's reserves, the country tops the list of countries with highest natural gas reserves.
40. (D) Harijan Sevak Sangh for the emancipation of lower caste was founded by M.K. Gandhi. Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of Scheduled Castes of India. It is still active.
41. (C) The book "From Inside the Steel Frame: The Memoirs of an Administrator" has been authored by Dr. Ashok Pandey, a retired IAS officer. This is an account of

his journey from a small village in Bihar to the corridors of powers in Delhi.

43. (A) • Antoine Hanri Bacquerel (15 December 1852-25 August 1908) was a French physicist. Nobel laureate, and the first person to discover evidence of radioactivity for work in this field he alone with Maries. Sklodowska-Curie and Plerre Curie received the 1903 Nobel Prize in Phvsics
- Max Karl Mst Ludwing Planck, FRS (23 April 1858 – 4 October 1947) was German theoretical physicist whose discovery of energy quanta won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918. Planck made many contributions of theoretical physics, but his fame as a physicist rests primarily on his role as the originator of quantum theory. Which revolutionized human understanding of atomic processes.
 - Albert Einstein 14 March 1879 - 18 April 1955 was German-born theoretical physicist. He developed the theory or relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechnics). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect”.
 - Henry Gwyn Jeffreys Moseley (23 November 1887 - 10 August 1915) was an English physicist, whose contribution to the science of physics was the justification from physical laws of the previous empirical and chemical concept of the atomic number.
- 44.(A)• Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) is an Indian aluminium company. It was in the public sector until 2001, when it was taken over by Vedanta Resources, a company listed on the London Stock Exchange it was incorporated in 1965 as Public sector Undertaking. It is the first public sector enterprise in India which started producing aluminium in 1974.
- The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited was established in 1958 by the Aditya Birla Group. In 1962 the company began in Renukoot in Uttar Pradesh making 20 thousand metric tons per year of aluminium metal and 40 thousand metric tons per year of alumina. In 1989 the company

was restructured and renamed Hindalco.

- National Aluminium Company Limited, abbreviated as NALCO, (incorporated 1981) has units in Odisha at places like Angul and Damanjodi. It was incorporated as a public sector enterprise of the Ministry of Mines, Government of India in 1981.
 - It is Asia's largest and the sixth largest, integrated aluminium complex, encompassing bauxite mining, alumina refining, aluminium smelting and casting, power generation, real and port operations.
46. (C) The Company was incorporated on 26 September 1963 at New Delhi. The corporation started functioning on 1 October. The main objectives of the company was export of mineral ores and import of essential metals. According to a latest news, MMTC is Asia's biggest gold and silver importer.
47. (C) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. In the expresses his views on Swaraj, modern civilization, mechanisation.
48. (C) Sam Querrey, an American professional tennis player, has won the 2017 ATP Mexico Open hard court tennis tournament by defeating Rafael Nadal in the final by 6-3, 7-6 at Acapulco in Mexico.
- 53.(B)1. Morley-Minot Reforms Act. 1909
2. Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. 1911.
3. First World war. 1914
4. Lucknow Pact. 1916
- 54.(A) Gopal Baglay, the 1992-batch officer of the Indian Foreign Service (IFS), has been appointed as the new spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). Earlier, he headed the division of the MEA dealing with Pakistan. He has also served as the Deputy High Commissioner to Islamabad. Baglay replaced Vikas Swarup, who is headed to Canada as envoy.
- 56 . (D) Zootopia, directed by Byron Howard and Rich Moore, has won the Best Animated Feature Film at the 89th Oscar Academy Awards at the Dolby Theatre in Los Angeles, California. The film details the unlikely partnership between a rabbit police officer and a red fox con artist as they uncover a conspiracy which involves the disappearance of predator inhabitants of a mammalian metropolis.

57. (A) The Nikkei 225 is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSX). It has been calculated daily by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei) newspaper since 1950.
58. (B) Money bills, as defined in the Constitution of India Art. 110, can only be introduced in Lok Sabha. When Lok Sabha passes a money bill, and transmits it to Rajya Sabha. If Rajya Sabha fails to return the bill (with or without amendments) to Lok Sabha. If Rajya Sabha fails to return the bill in fourteen days, that bill is deemed to have passed by both the Houses. Also, if Lok Sabha rejects any of the amendments proposed by Rajya Sabha finally passes it. Hence, Rajya Sabha cannot stall, or and, a money bill without bill without Lok Sabha's concurrence on the same.
59. (B) • The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations global development network. Headquartered of UNDP in New York City, UNDP advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is an agency of United Nations and coordinates its environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. It was founded by Maurice Strong, its implementing environmental sound policies and practices. It was founded by Maurice Strong, its first director, as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference) in June 1972 and has its headquarters in the Gigiri neighborhood of Nairobi, Kenya.
 - The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), French/Spanish acronym ONUDI, is a specialized agency in the United Nations system, headquartered in Vienna Austria.
The UPU's headquarters are located in Bern, Switzerland
60. (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale CIE pronunciation was one of the social and political leaders during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Empire in India. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and founder of the Servants of the India Society.
62. (C) Mumbai has been named as the richest Indian city with a total wealth of \$820 billion, according to recently released New World Wealth report. It is home to 46,000 millionaires and 28 billionaires.
63. (C) Antoine Henri Becquerel was a French physicist, Nobel laureate, and the first person to discover evidence of radioactivity.
64. (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.
68. (B) The mega cultural festival 'India by the Nile' has started at the foot of the Pyramids in Cairo, Egypt from March 8 and will continue till March 14, 2017. The event is a special moment as this year India celebrates 70 years of independence and also 70 years of its diplomatic relations with Egypt.
70. (A) Largest Indian petrochemical company Reliance Industries Limited – Reliance Petroleum Established Year : Company was founded in year 2008 and the Mukesh Ambani is the chairman of the company. Now it is amalgamated with Reliance Industries Revenue : \$600 Million to \$800 Million Core Business : Petroleum and Gas Operations: Its Jamnagar refinery complex with refining capacity of 1,240,000 barrels per day which is 65 million tons per year
MTNL - Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
NYSE - New York Stock Exchange
BSNL - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.
73. (D) The Royal Commission on Public Services in India, also known as the Islington Commission was carried out under the Chairmanship of Lord Islington.
74. (B) M Chandrakasu the Former Puducherry Minister, has recently passed away in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. He was Agriculture Minister in the All India N R Congress (AINRC) government formed by N Rangasamy in 2011.
79. (A) Environment Protection Act, 1986 is an Act of the Parliament of India. In the wake of the Bhopal Tragedy, the Government of India enacted the Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article 253 of the

- Constitution. Passed in March 1986, it came into force on 19 November 1986.
80. (B) The Battle of Wandiwash was a decisive battle in India during the Seven Years' War. This was the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and the British.
84. (D) Article 51 in The Constitution Of India 1949:- Promotion of international peace and security The State shall endeavour to
- promote international peace and security
 - maintain just and honourable relations between nations
85. (A) • Loktak Lake is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India, and is famous for the phumdis floating over it. Keibul Lamjao is the only floating national park in the world. It is located near Moirang in Manipur state, India.
- Namdapha National Park is the largest protected area in the Eastern Himalaya biodiversity hotspot and is located in Arunachal Pradesh in Northeast India.
87. (D) To boot a computer is to load an operating system into the computer's main memory or random access memory (RAM). Once the operating system is loaded, it's ready for users to run applications.
- 88.(D) Gastrin is a peptide hormone that stimulates secretion of gastric acid (HCl) by the parietal cells of the stomach and aids in gastric motility.
- 89.(D) The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) is an agreement reached on 6 January 2004 at the 12th SAARC summit in Islamabad, Pakistan. It created a free trade area of 1.6 billion people in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The SAFTA agreement came into force on 1 January 2006 and is operational following the ratification of the agreement by the seven governments.
90. (A) Right to Information (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens and replaces the erstwhile Freedom of information Act, 2002. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen of India may request information from a "public authority" which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days.