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

**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 52 (ANSWER KEY)**

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

1. (B) The 1929 Lahore Session under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru holds a special significance as in this session 'Poorna Swaraj' (complete independence) was declared as the goal of the Indian National Congress.
2. (A) Ghadr (Ghadar) means revolt or rebellion. The Ghadar Party was a revolt against the British rule in India organised overseas by the Indian immigrants to Canada and USA, with its headquarters at San Francisco. The founding President of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was a founder of this party.
3. (A) The Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858) incorporated the transfer of governance from East India and to disclaim any intention to annex Indian states.
4. (B) A Sediton Committee was constituted under Justice Rowlatt in 1918. On its recommendations Rowlatt Act, 1919, was passed, which gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison the suspects without trial.
5. (B) Quit India Movement was launched in August, 1942. It came in response to the Cripps Proposals. The Cripps Mission came to India in March, 1942 and was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps.  
It had come to negotiate a proposal for self-government for India in return for cooperation in the World War II effort.  
The offer made by the mission was not accepted by the Congress and this failure led Quit India Movement. The Simon Commission Report was published in 1930.
6. (B) The Nehru report in August, 1928 was a memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status Constitution for India. It was prepared by a committee of the all parties conference chaired by Motial Nehru with his son Jawaharlal Nehru as secretary. The report allowed for reservation of minority seats in provinces having minorities of atleast 10%. It also included for provisions rights of citizen in the Constitution.
7. (C) Government of India Act, 1935, provided the formula for the distribution of powers between the centre and the states and after independence, this formed the basis for the distribution of powers between the union and the states in the Indian Constitution.
8. (C) The Civil Services was brought into existence by Lord Cornwallis. Cornwallis, who came to India as Governor-General in 1786, was determined to purify the administration, but he realised that the company's servants would not given honest and efficient services as long as they were not given adequate salaries. He, therefore, enforced the rules against private trade and acceptance of presents and bribes by officials with strictness. At the same time, he raised the salaries of the company's servants. e.g. the Collector a district was to be paid Rs. 15000 a month and 1% commission on the revenue collection of his district. Infact, the company's Civil service became the highest paid service in the world. Cornwallis also laid down that promotion in the Civil service would be by seniority so that its members would remain independent of outside influence.
9. (A) The Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the Anti-Partition Movement, which was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal.  
There was no questioning the fact that Bengal with a population of 78 Million (about a quarter of the population of British India) had indeed become administratively unwieldy.
10. (D) Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of England, send Cripps Mission to India. Winston Churchill announced on 11th March, 1942 that the British Cabinet was sending a mission to India under Sir Stafford Cripps. Cripps announced that the aim of the British policy was the earliest possible realisation of self-government of India.  
But the Draft declaration he brought with him repeated the promise of granting Dominion status and a Constitution making body after the war whose members would be elected by the provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in case of the princely states.  
The proposal of Cripps was rejected by all the political leaders. As no party agreed to accept these proposals, so the Cripps Mission ended in a failure.
11. (C) The refusal of the British Government to accept the Congress plan plunged the nation into countrywide Civil Disobedience Movement. As the 1929 deadline expired, the Congress Working Committee met in January, 1930 to implement the Congress resolution of boycott of councils. The movement really began with the 'Dandi March'.

12. (C) At Champaran, Mahatma Gandhi first started his Satyagraha in India. Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi from Lucknow. Gandhi appointed 15 volunteers to start village construction work. In this movement, Rajendra Prasad, A N Singh, JB Kripalani also supported him in Champaran. It leads to abolition of Tinkathia system, where earlier peasant had to grow indigo on 3/20 part of their land.
13. (C) During the Indian freedom struggle, the free Indian legion was established by Subhash Chandra Bose. In Singapore, in 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) and gave his famous call 'Delhi Chalo' Rash Behari Bose, who had been living in exile in Japan since 1915 joined him. Subhash Chandra Bose popularly known as 'Netaji' was born on 23rd January, 1897, at Cuttack in Orissa, of respectable middle class Bengali parents.
14. (C) First Round Table Conference was held on 12th November, 1930 to 19th January, 1931. First Round Table Conference was presided by the head of labour party Ramsay MacDonald. First Round Table Conference 89 members, participated, in this there were 16 members from British Political Party. Congress did not participated in the First Round Table Conference. Third Round Table Conference was held on 17th November to 24th December, 1932. Only 46 delegates attended the Third Round Table Conference. Congress boycotted Third Round Table Conference. Samuel Hoare was the secretary of the state. Poona Pact had no provisions for civil services and local bodies reservation.
15. (B)
- (i) **Fort William** Fort William was built under the supervision of Sir Charles Eyre in the year 1700.
- (ii) **Fort St George** It is the fort was a Maratha property. The fort was sold by the Marathas to the English Company in 1690.
- (iii) **Fort St David** Previously, this fort was a Maratha property. The fort was sold by the Marathas to the English Indian Company in 1690.
- (iv) **Fort Angelo** It is also known as Kannur Fort. The St Angelo Fort of Kerala was built by the first Portuguese Viceroy Don Francisco De Alvida. It was constructed in the year 1505.
16. (C) Panchayatan is a style of temple construction. A Panchayatan temple has four subordinate shrines on four corners and the main shrine is in the center of the podium, which comprises their base. Examples of Panchayatan temples are Kandariya Mahadeva temple in Khajuraho, Brahmeshwara temple in Bhubaneswar and pashavatara temple in Deogarh.
17. (A) Lord Dalhousie annexed other states like Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi etc on the pretext of Doctrine of Lapse. But Nawab Wajid Ali Shah has many children. So, Dalhousie just annexed Awadh on the pretext of Misrule in 1856.
18. (C) The Nagara style developed in North India in AD 5th century. It is characterised by beehive shaped tower, e.g., Jagdamba temple at Khajuraho. The Dravid or South Indian style developed from AD 7th century. Here, the tower consisted of progressively smaller storeys of pavilions. e.g., Hoysala temple. Vesara type of architecture is the combination of the other two styles. Gadag is another style of temple architecture.
19. (A) Coral reefs are found most abundantly in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, followed by the Gulf of Mannar and Gulf of Kutch. However, coral reefs are not found in the Sunderbans.
20. (A) The 'Ten Degree Channel' is a channel that separates the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal. The two sets of islands together form the Indian Union Territory (UT) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The channel is approximately 10 km wide, running essentially along an East-West orientation. It is so named as it lies on the 10-degree line of latitude, North of the equator.
21. (C) Laterite soils are rich in iron and aluminium. The presence of iron gives them red colour. They are poor in nitrogen and potash and are not found in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. They are primarily found in the tropical regions, which receive heavy seasonal rainfall which then causes the leaching of soil. Cashew nuts require a well drained soil and the laterite soils provide them with an ideal condition.
22. (A) Cardamom hills are part of the Southern part of the Western Ghats and are situated in Kerala and South-West Tamil Nadu. Coromandel coast however, is along the coast of Tamil Nadu. Kaimur range is located in the Eastern part of the Vindhyas, extending from Madhya Pradesh to Bihar. Kaimur is thus, far away from the Konkan coast. Mahadeo hills are located in Madhya Pradesh in Central India and form a

part of the Satpura range. Mikir hills are part of the Karbi anglong plateau located in North-East India.

23. (B) Ocean current means movement of the large amount of water in definite direction with high velocity. The rotation of Earth causes coriolis force which effects the direction of hte ocean currents.

Air pressure and wind are the main constituents causing ocean current. Density of ocean water influence the movement speed of ocean current (higher density means more mass and hence, comparatively low velocity). Revelution of Earth does not substantially influence the ocean currents.

24. (B) Petroleum and natural gas occurs in the sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Gondwana belts belong to the upper paleozoic periods and the Dharwar rocks belong to the late Archean period.

Both these rocks of much older period and consist of mostly metamporphosed rocks and thus very poor in petroleum and natural gases. Kodarma lies in Jharkhand and is quite famous for its mica. Thus, only statement 2 is correct and the right answer is (b).

25. (D) The following pairs are correctly matched

<b>Irrigation Project</b>	<b>State</b>
Daman Ganga	Gujarat (Situaded in South Gujarat)
Girna	Maharashtra (Jalgaon District of Maharashtra)
Pamba	Kerala (Pathanamthitta District of Kerala)

26. (C) Mixed farming is an agrarian system that mixes arable farming with the raising of live stock.

When on a farm along with crop production, some other agriculture based practices like poultry, dairy farming or bee-keeping etc is adopted, then this system of farming is known as mixed farming.

27. (B) The Omkareshwar Project is one of 30 large dams to be build in the Narmada valley, which are being contested by one of India's strongest grassroot movement. In spring 2004 MIGA, the World Bank's Investment Guarantee Agency, turned down an application for Omkareshwar because of environmental and social concerns.

Construction of the dam was taken up in November 2003 inspite of the fact that no environment impact assessment and no

resettlement plan has been prepared for the project

28. (C) Lower Gangetic plain provides humid climatic conditions with high temperature which is suitable for production of the paddy crop. In fact, West Bengal is the largest producer of paddy, overtaking Andhra Pradesh, Jute too requires similar climatic conditions and here too West Bengal tops in jute production.

29. (C) According to Census of India 2001, Arunachal Pradesh has lowest density of population in India. It is 13 personas per sq km.

However, it is 17 persons per sq km according to Census 2011. Density of some states according to 2001 Census are as follows:

<b>States/Union</b>	<b>Territories Density (Per sq km)</b>
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(i) Himachal Pradesh	109
(ii) Meghalaya	103
(iii) Arunachal Pradesh	13
(iv) Sikkim	76
(v) Delhi	9294
(vi) Chandigarh	7903
(vii) West Bengal	904
(viii) Bihar	880
(ix) Kerala	819
(x) Uttar Pradesh	689
(xi) Mizoram	42
(xii) Manipur	107

30. (A) La Nina technically operates over Pacific ocean but since it is found hovering over Port Darwin and South-East Asian region which is adjacent to Indian ocean, it remains to be seen how the UPSC considers this point.

31. (C) Correct pairs are as follows

<b>List I (National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary)</b>	<b>ListII (Nearly Town)</b>
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A. Chandra Prabha	1. Varanasi
B. Karera	2. Jhansi
C. Jaisamand	3. Udaipur
D. Nahargarh	4. Jaipur

32. (B) Eravikulam National Park is known for Nilgiri, Tahr, Hoolak Gibbon are found in the Manas National Park, Namdapha National Park and Kaziranga National Park in the North-Eastern India.

33. (C) The correct sequence from North to South is as follws

- (1) nallamala hills (2) Javadi hills  
(3) Nilgiri hills (4) Anaimalai hills
34. (B) The Dul Hasti Power Station is based on Chenab river in Jammu and Kashmir State. The Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh inaugurated this project on 20th April, 2008.
35. (A) Article 77 of the Indian Constitution interlinks the executive power of the President with the conduct of business of the Government of India. According to Article 77
1. All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the (President).
  2. Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President and the validity of an order or instrument, which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.
  3. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India and for the allocation among ministers of the said business.
36. (B) Dahej is a fast developing port town situated on the Gulf of Khambhat in Bharuch district of Gujarat. It is the site of Dahej port and IPCL Petrochemical Complex. It is a minor port.  
India has eleven major ports Kandla, Mumbai, Nhava Sheva, Marmago, New Mangalore and Kochi (Formerly known as Cochin) on the West coast and Kolkata-Haldia, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Tuticorin on the East coast.
37. (B) The procedure to pass Money Bill is mentioned in Article 109 of the Constitution. Such a bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and on the recommendations of the President.  
After being passed in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha then has three options. It can either pass the bill, in which case it goes to the President for his assent. It can keep the bill with itself, in which case after 14 days the bill is deemed to be passed by both houses in the form, in which it was passed by Lok Sabha
38. (D) In Chhattisgarh Bauxite is found in Raipur, Sarguja, Bilaspur, Korba, Raigarh, Bastar, Rajnandgaon and Kawardha. Dolomite is found at Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Raigarh and Jahangir-Chamba.  
Iron ore is found in Sarguja, Kanker, Bastar, Dantwada and Durg. While, Tin is found in Raipur. All the Tin ore produced in India is in Chhattisgarh.
39. (A) The primary object of an adjournment motion is to draw the attention of the house to a recent matter of urgent public importance having serious consequences and in regard to which a motion or a resolution with proper notice will be too late.
40. (D) Shevaroy hills are located in the North Central Tamil Nadu. It is situated at Salem district in Tamil Nadu. The height of Shevaroy hills is about 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level. Its total area is about 50 sq km. The famous 'Yarkod' hill station is situated in these hills.
41. (A) Under the Constitution of India, to vote in public elections is not a fundamental duty.
42. (A) Pair 1 is correctly matched since, the Nokrek Biosphere Reserve is located in the Garo Hills. Pair 2 is incorrectly matched because Loktak Lake is located in the Laimatol Range and not in the Barail Range.  
Pair 3 is also incorrectly matched since, the Namdapha National Park is located far away from the Dafla Hills. While, Dafla Hills are located in the Western part of Arunachal Pradesh, Namdapha is located in the extreme East.
43. (C) Each state has a High Court, which is the highest judicial organ of the states. Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh have a common High Court.  
At present there are 24 High Courts in India, Jurisdiction and seats of High Courts is given below.
44. (D) Carbon credits are not yet traded at fixed prices under the aegis of the United Nations (UN) Environment Programme.
45. (D) The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha only [Article 75 (3)]. So, Assertion (A) is false. A minister can be a member of either House of the Parliament, but he is liable to vote only in the House to which he belongs.
46. (B)
1. Simlipal Bio sphere - Odisha reserve
  2. Nokrek Bio sphere - Meghalaya reserve
  3. Panchmadhi Bio sphere - Madhya Pradesh reserve

4. Achanakmaar Bio sphere reserve – Madhya Pradesh & Chhatishgarh
5. Nicobar Bio sphere reserve – Anadman Nicobar
47. (D) PN Bhagawati was the Chief Justice of India when Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian Judicial System. PN Bhagwati was the Chief Justice of India during the period of 1985-86.
48. (B) The Parliament is given the power to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges, according to the needs and circumstances. The original Constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne Judges-leaving it to Parliament to increase this number.  
In the early years, all the Judges of the Supreme Court sat together to hear the cases presented before them. As the work of the court increased and arrears of cases began to cumulate, Parliament increased the number of judges from 8 in 1950 to 11 in 1956, 14 in 1960, 18 in 1978, 26 in 1986 and 31 in 2008. As the number of the Judges has increased, they sit in smaller Benches of 2 and 3 - coming together in larger Benches of 5 and more only when required to do so or to settle a difference of opinion or controversy.
49. (B) The Indian Constitution does not recognise property rights as a Fundamental Right The  
44th Constitutional Amendment Act. 1978 eliminated the Right to Property as Fundamental Right. It is inserted in Constitution as legal right and it comes under Article of Constitution 2004.
50. (D) The Tenth Schedule to the Indian Constitution, that is popularly referred to as the 'Anti-Defection Law' was inserted by the 52nd Amendment of the Constitution in 1985. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India provides that a member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or Legislative Assembly of Legislative Council is disqualified for being a member of the house, if he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party that gave him the ticket (original political) to contest the election.  
Second Schedule deals with provision regarding remuneration and allowances of various constitutional bodies. Fifth Schedule deals with provision as to the administration and control of schedule areas and tribes. While Eighth Schedule deals with language in the Constitution.
51. (C) Foreign assets come under the category of capital account, while the SDRs are a type of foreign only. Thus, these two options are not a part of the current account. Balance of trade, on the other hand, it the net record of total imports and exports of the country, for the period under consideration. Similarly, balance of invisibles is that part of the balance of trade that refers to services and other products that do not result in the transfer of physical objects. Examples include consulting services, shipping services, tourism and patent license revenues.
52. (D) Statement 1 is incorrect. A Constitutional Amendment can be initiated in any House of Parliament. Statement 2 is also incorrect. If certain federal features of the Consitution are to amended then apart from Parliamentary approval they require to be ratified by the legislatures of half the states. Also remember that Constitutional Amendment Bills do not require prior approval of the President and they cannot be passed by a joint Sitting of both House of Parliament.
53. (B) Financing of deficits for developing countries like India is an essential requirement as it provides an additional flow of currency which gives the economy a boost. In the year 1997, new notes were used to finance losses in India. But due to its intense inflammable effect it was closed.
54. (D) Article 253 of the Constitution of India provides that the Union Parliament can make any law to implement international treaties and obligations.  
In such as case, the Parliament is not bounded by the usual division of legislative subjects between the union and the states and does not need the consent of any of the states concernred.
55. (D) All the three are essential for inclusive growth as the inclusive growth concept itself is based both economic and social empowerment of ordinary and underprivileged individuals.  
The approach paper of 12th Five Year Plan defines inclusive growth as the growth, which results in lower incidence of poverty, broad based and significant improvement in health outcomes, universal access for children to school, increased access to higher education and improved standards of education, including skill development.
56. (A) Article 124 of Constitution provides that President has to consult the Chief Justice of India in the appointment to Supreme Court judges. The same Article talks about removal of judges and it says that judges can be removed only by an order of the President after an address for such removal is passed in both Houses of Parliament with special majority.  
Article 146 provides that salaries of judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and

- appointment of all staff is also done by the Chief Justice of India only.
57. (D) All options are seemingly correct. Devaluation of currency helps to overcome large current account deficits as they helps in boosting exports. Reduction in export subsidy may not necessarily mean that exports are not performing well and may also means by withdrawing the subsidies fiscal deficit is being reined and consequently improving the economic outlook.
58. (B) The House of the People as soon as may be after its first meeting chooses the Speaker from among the member of the house. (Article 93) He holds the office during the life of the house but his office may terminate earlier in the following ways
- By his/her ceasing to be the member of the house.
  - By resignation in writing, addressed to the Deputy Speaker.
  - By removal from office by a resolution, passed by a majority of all the then members of the house.
59. (C) With reference to the institution of Banking Ombudsman in India, if one is not satisfied with the decision passed by the Banking Ombudsman, one can approach the appellate authority against the banking decision. Hence, option (C) is correct answer. The Banking Ombudsman is appointed by the RBI and appellate authority is vested with a Deputy Governor of the RBI. One can also explore any other resource and remedies available to him as per the law. The Bank also has the option to file an appeal before the appellate authority under the scheme. The Banking Ombudsman can consider complaints from non-resident Indians having accounts in India and the service provided by the Banking Ombudsman is free of any fee.
60. (C) The interim budget is not the same as a 'vote-on account'. While a vote on account delas only with the expenditure side of the government and interim budget is a complete set of accounts inducing both, expenditure and receipts. An interim budget gives the complete financial statement, very similar to a full budge.
61. (C) It has been promoted jointly by MCX (Multi-Commodity Exchange) and Financial Technologies. It is the third important exchange after BSE and NSE.
62. (A) The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken there on to be laid before each House of Parliament.
63. (D) 'Energy Statistics' is collected by the Ministry of Statistics and programme implemented and released by Central Statistical Organisation. The Headquarters of Central Statistical Organisation is in Kolkata.
64. (A) The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh. The Constitution provides in Article 239 that saves as otherwise provided by Parliament by law, every Union Territory shall be administered by the President acting through an Administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. The Administrators are variously designated Lieutenant Governor in Punducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Administrators in Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. The President may appoint a Governor of State as the Administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.
65. (D) Swawlamban scheme is being implemented by the department of women and child development with partial assistance from Norway since 1982. Its basic objective is to provide training and skill to women to facilitate them obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. The target group under the scheme are the poor and needy women, women from weaker section of the society, such as Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes etc. Financial assistance is provided to undertake training programme for women in both traditional as well as non-traditional trades.
66. (A) In India, Prime Minister is the Chairman of the National Water Resources Council. In March, 1983, National Water Resources Council was founded. Its Deputy Chairman is Minister of Water Resources.
67. (C) The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was established in Shanghai in 2001, comprises " 1. China, 2. Kazakhstan, 3. Kyrgyzstan, 4. Russia, 5. Tajikistan 6. Uzbekistan. Mongolia, Iran, Pakistan and India were granted Shanghai. In 2011-12 September, 2014 its summits was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
68. (C) A decreased interest rate would lead to cheaper loans, which would further help in increasing the investment expenditure by private players, as the loans would be cheaper. Thus, decreasing the interest rate in an economy would lead to an upward shift in the investment expenditure of the economy.

69. (C) Corporation Bank, Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank were Scheduled Commercial Banks in Indian, which were nationalised in 1969, as part of bank Nationalisation drive.  
However, Federal Bank is not a nationalised bank. It is a private bank, based in the state of Kerala. It is, however, the fourth largest bank in India in terms of capital base.
70. (D) The main goal of the 12th Plan would be faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The Government of India had initiated a structured process for preparing its approach paper for 12th Five Year Plan by involving the civil society and NGO's, seeking their inputs, suggestions and experiences in identifying challenges and areas that require special focus.
71. (C) Tiruppur is a city in the state of Tamil Nadu, 47 km from Coimbatore. Tiruppur is located in a region that was a part of the ancient Chera empire as well as the Kongu Nadu region.
72. (C) The open market operations of RBI refer to the sale and purchase of government securities by the RBI in the open market.  
Most Central Banks use this as their primary tool of monetary policy. Sale of Government securities by the RBI leads to an increase in interest rates and contraction in liquidity, while the purchase of government securities by the RBI leads to a fall in interest rates and an expansion of liquidity.
73. (C) Sand desert (20-30%), Prairie grassland (25%), Land covered with fresh snow (85%) and Paddy crop land (20-25%).
74. (C) Under the Lead Bank Scheme each district is allotted to a particular bank which acts as a lead bank. The lead bank acts a consortium leader of a group of banks to undertake intensive development in district including branch expansion and credit planning.
74. (C) Under the Lead Bank Scheme each district is allotted to a particular bank which acts as a lead bank.  
The lead bank acts a consortium leader of a group of banks to undertake intensive development in district including branch expansion and credit planning.
75. (C) Night vision is the ability to see in a dark environment whether by biological or technological means night vision is made possible by a combination of two approaches, sufficient spectral range and sufficient intensity range.  
A Night Vision Device (NVD) is a device comprising an infrared image intensifier tube in a rigid casing, commonly used by military forces. Lately, night vision technology has become more widely available for civilian use
- for example night vision filming and photography, night life observation, marine navigation and security. Some car manufacturers install portable night vision cameras in their vehicles.
76. (D) Option (a) may seem correct as VAT is value based and not destination based. But one has to carefully read the statement. It says VAT is multi-point destination based system of taxation, which is understood as multiple chains of consumers paying their respective tax portions according to value addition.  
VAT is a subject of legislation for the states and the state sales tax is actually a VAT which is major source of revenue for the State Governments.
77. (C) Sir William Henry Bragg and his son, Sir William Lawrence Bragg, both received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1915. The Braggs are the first and only father/son team to have jointly received the Nobel Prize. William Lawrence Bragg was awarded the Nobel Prize at the age of 25 and as of yet he is still the youngest ever laureate.
78. (C) SDR (Special Drawing Rights) was created in 1969 by IMF, Which operates as a supplement to the existing reserves of member countries. It is designed to augment international liquidity by supplementing the standard reserve currencies. It is also called artificial currency whereas ADR/GDR are financial instrument.
79. (B) As we know, One barrel oil = 42 American gallon onelitre=0.22gallon,  
Thus, one barrel = 159 litre (approx).
80. (D) All of the above can be considered as steps taken to achieve the 'financial inclusion' in India. Nationalisation targeted expansion of bank branches in rural area and also a control on concentration of economic powers in the hands of few. RRBs were planned to cater to the needs of the rural areas.
82. (C) The appearance of a rainbow involves all of the above factors i.e., reflection, refraction and dispersion. When sunlight hits a rain drop, then depending on the angle some of the light is reflected from the surface of drop and some enters the drop through the process known as refraction.
84. (B) A cooling system i.e., radiator is responsible for transferring the heat absorbed by the coolant into the atmosphere. In the car, the radiator is not really a radiator because it does not really radiate but rather uses forced convection on two sides. In one circuit, the coolant water takes heat from the engine and delivers it to the radiator (really heat exchanger), where the heat is transferred to forced air.
86. (B) Crystallisation of sodium chloride is physical change and no chemical transformation takes place.



Melting of ice is also physical change. It changes into other physical form i.e. water.

Souring of milk is a chemical change as bacteria activates the formation of lactic acid which turns milk sour.

- 88.** (B) Origin of life started with the formation of simple organic molecules like nucleoside. The building blocks of nucleoside are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and phosphorus. Carbon is the most important of these because of its capacity to form a wide variety of compounds.

- 90.** (C) Helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon and radon are noble gases. Since, these gases are present in air in very small amounts, these are also called rare gases. Radon is not present in air.

These gases do not enter into chemical reactions, so these are called inert gases. These are useful in different ways. Helium is used in filling meteorological balloons and is also used by sea divers. Neon is used extensively in making advertising signs.

Argon is used to create an inert atmosphere in chemical reactions. Krypton and xenon are used in electrical valves and TV tubes and also in lighthouses and miner lamps. Xenon is becoming less and less of a stranger for anesthesiologist.

- 92.** (B) Smallpox, the only disease thus far eradicated from India. The last known indigenous smallpox case (an 8 year old boy) was reported from Pachera Village, Katihar District, Bihar on 17th May, 1975. An imported case from the Sylhet District of Bangladesh was detected with fever and rash at Karimganj railway station in Cachar District, Assam on 24th May, 1975. Since then, no smallpox case has been reported in India.

The elimination of a disease from a nation as vast as India, having a population of 600 million in the 1970s and diverse and plentiful social, religious and geographic obstacles, was a historic achievement in public health.

Diphtheria (whooping cough) is caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* and chickenpox is a viral disease caused by varicella zoster virus. Both these diseases are still occur in India frequently.

- 94.** (B) While sea cow and sea lion are examples of mammals, sea horse (*Hippocampus*) is a fish.

Mammals are a class of animals, which are differentiated from other classes of Chordata animals such as reptiles, birds, fish, etc by the presence of hair, three middle ear bones, mammary glands in females among others

- 96.** (A) If the blood groups of couple is AB and O, they produce the offspring with blood group 'A' and 'B' but not 'O'.

If the blood groups of three sons is 'A', 'B' and 'O', it means the adopted child have blood group 'O' positive.

- 98.** (A) Bats of the genus *Pteropus* belonging to the Megachiroptera sub-order are the largest bats in the world. They are commonly known as the fruit bats or flying foxes among other numerous colloquial names.

They live in the tropics and subtropics of Asia, Australia, Indonesia, Islands of East Africa, (but not the mainland Africa) and a number of remote oceanic islands in both the Indian and Pacific oceans.

In India these are present in North-Eastern parts or in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 100.** (C) The liver, situated on the right side of stomach is the largest gland in the human body. It is dark brown in colour and divided into two lobes varying in weight from 1.359 g to 1.812 g. The gall bladder is attached to the liver and stores bile produced by it.

The liver secretes bile, forms and stores glycogen and plays an important role in metabolism of protein and fats. The bile produced by the liver is an important agent to digestion, especially fats. It contains water, bile salts and bile pigments. It does not contain digestive enzymes and as such does not take part directly in digestion.



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