

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST-18 (ANSWER KEY)

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

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

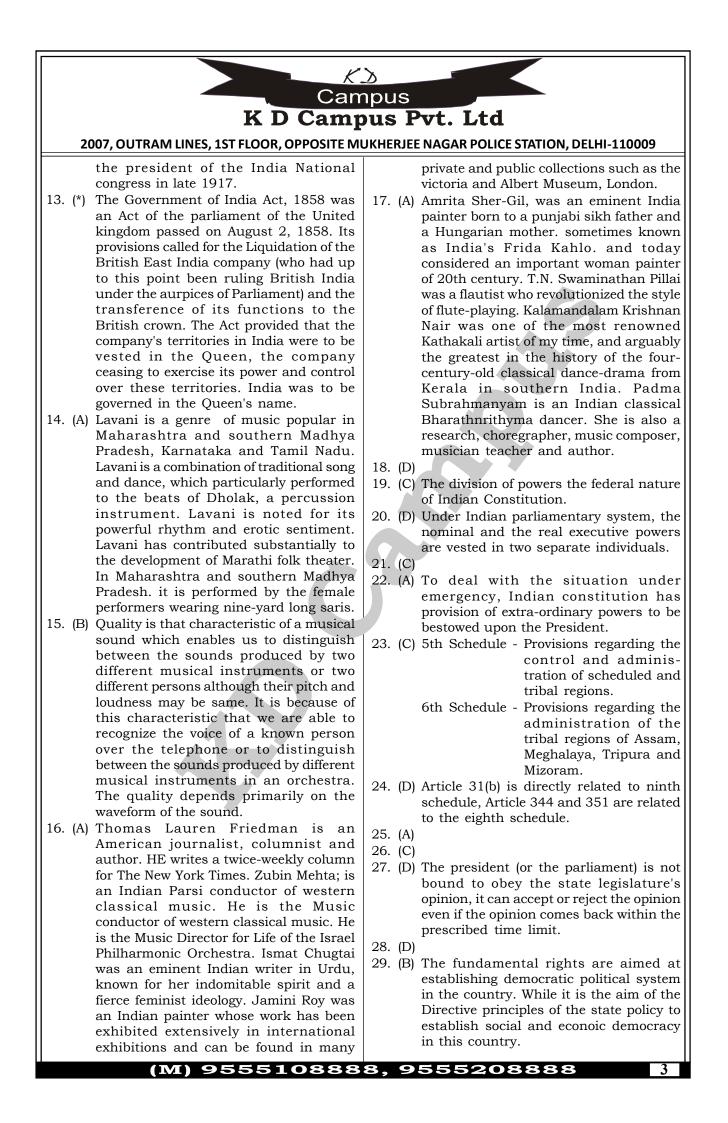
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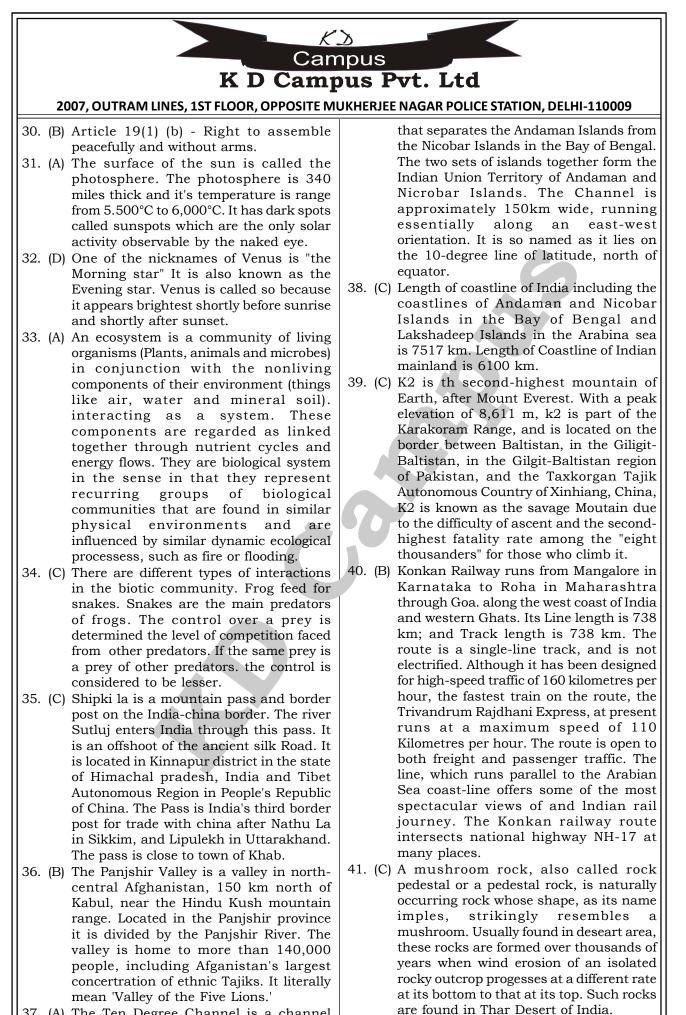


GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 18 (SOLUTION)

- 1. (D) The Aryans success can partly be attributed to the superiority of their technology, particularly weapon technology, over the people they conquered, namely the Dravidian people in South Asia. Te Aryans had advanced bronze weapons, later iron weapons and horse drawn bronze weapons, later iron weapons and horse drawn chariots with light spoked wheels. The native people the conquered at best had oxcarts and often only stone-age weapons.
- 2. (C) Metal currency was minted in India well before the Mauryan empire (322-185 BC). The first India coins were minted around the 6th century BC by the Mahajanpadas of the Indo Gangetic plain. The coins of this period were punch marked Plain. The coins of this period were punch marked coins called Puranas. Karshapanas or Pana. Early coins of India (400 BC - 100 A.D.) were made of silver and copper, and bore animal and plant symbols on them.
- 3. (C) The earliest application to the formal division into four social classes appears in the late Rigvedic Purusha Sukta Which has the Brahman, Rajanya (Kshatriya), Vaishya and Shudra classes emerging from the mouth, arms, thighs and feet of the cosmic being, Purusha, respectively. It can be inferred that the barrier between castes was not impassable during this period for deserving cases, as can be seen from the example of Vishvamitra. The Varna system was, thus, merely based on occupations.
- (C) Diagambara "sky-clad" is one of the two main sects of Jainism, the other being Svetambara. Generally, Digambara monks wear no clothes whereas Svetambara "White-Clad" monks usually wear white clothes.
- 5. (B) The first sermon Buddha gave to the five monks was called the Dhammacakkapavattana Sutta. It is also called the setting in Motion of the Wheel of Dharma.
- (C) Some of the dynasties to have ruled Magadha were: Haryanka Kingdom (684-424 BC); Shishunaga Kingdom (413-345 BC); Nanda Empire (424-321 BC); and Maurya Empire (321-184 BC).

- 7. (D) The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which data from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 A.D. The caves include paintings and seculptures are masterpices of Buddhist religious art, with figures of the Buddha and depictions of the Jataka tales. Most of the paintings belong to the Vakataka-Gupta Period.
- (A) Firoz shah Tughlaq instituted economic policies to increase material welfare of his people. Many rest houses (sarai), gardens and tombs were built. A number of Madrasas were opened to encourage literacy. He set up hospitals for the free treatment of the poor
- (B) Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 but 9 he was shocked to see raclsm. Prejudice and inequality against India citizens in South Africa and he established the natal Indian congress in 1894 and formed an Indian community in South Africa promulgated a new Act compelling registration of the colony's India population. At a mass protest meeting held in jonannesburg on 11 September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of Satyagraha (devotion to the truth), or non-violent protests, for the first time. In June 1907, he organized Satyagraha against compulsory registration of Asiatics (The Black Act). In 1908, Gandhiji had to stand trial for instigating the Satyagraha. He was sentenced to two months in jail (the first time), however after a compromise with General smuts he was released.
- 10. (C) Lord Dufferin was as eighth Viceroy of India in 1884. Among other things, the India National congress was founded during his term in 1885, and he laid the foundations for the modern Indian Army by establishing the Imperial Service Corps, officered by Indians.
- 11. (B) The Government of India Act 1935 made provision for the establishment of a "Federation of India" to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states".
- 12. (A) Annie Besant was a prominent British socialist, Theosophist, women's rights activist, writer and orator and supporter of Irish and India self-rule who became

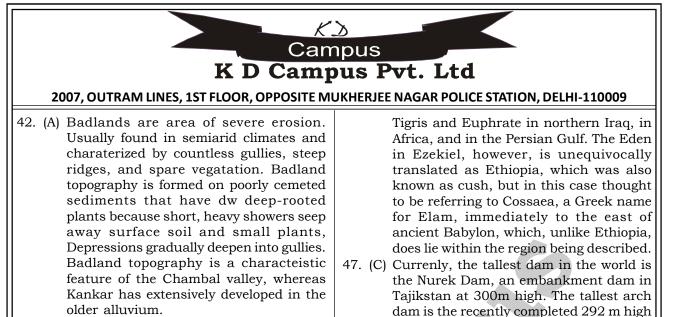




37. (A) The Ten Degree Channel is a channel

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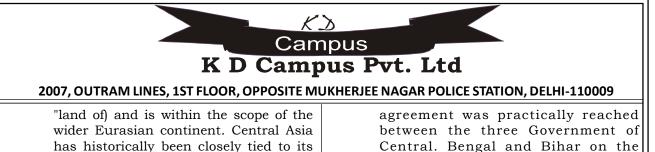
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- 43. (C) The Tethys Ocean was an ocean that existed between the continents of Godwana and Laurasia during much of the Mesozoic era, before the opening of the Indian and Atlantic oceans during the Cretaceous period. Today, India, pakistan, Indonesia, and the Indian Ocean cover the area once occupied by the Tethys Ocean, and Turkey, Iraq, and Tibet sit on Cimmeria. What was once the Tethys Sea has become the Mediterranean Sea. Geologists have found fossils of ocean cretures in rocks in the Himalayas, Indicating that those rocks were once underwater, before the India continental shelf began pushing upward as it smashed into Cimmeria.
- 44. (D) The Channel Tunnel is a 50.5-Kilometre (undersea rail tunnel linking Folkestone, Kent, in the United Kingdom with Coquelles, Pas-de-calais, near calais in northern France beneath the English Channel at the strait of Dover. At its lowest point, it is 75 m (250 ft) deep. At 37.9 Kilometres, the Channel Tunnel posesses the longest undersea portion of any tunnel in the world, although the seikan Tunnel in Japan is both longer overall at 53.85 kilometres.
- 45. (A) Belgium is usually called as th cockpit of Europe. Belgium, officially the kingdom of Beguim, is a state in Western Europe. Belgium is so called because it has been the site of more European battles than any other country: for example, Oudenarde, Ramilies, Fontenoy, Fleurus, Jemmapes, Ligny, Quartre Bras, waterloo.
- 46. (B) The Garden of Eden is the biblical "garden of God", described most notably in the Book of Genesis (Genesis 2-3), but also mentioned, directly or indirectly, in Ezekiel, Isaiah and elsewhere in the Old testament, The Eden of Genesis has been variously located at the headwaters of the

Xiaowan Dam in China. For gravity dams, the tallest is the 285 m high Grande Dixence Dam in Switzerland. When completed, a 335 m tall Rogun Dam also in Tajikistan could be the tallest, depending on the choose design. Next in line is the 312 m shuangjiangkon Dam currently under construction in china. Natural landslide dams are also quite competitive in height but not listed here. In particular, the highest existing manmade one. The Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam across the sutlej River, and

- is near the border between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam at (226 m), is one of the highest gravity dams in the world (compared to USA's largest Hoover Dam at 743 ft).
- 48. (A) The Sahara is the world's hottest desert, the third largest desert after Antarctica and the Arctic. At over 9,400,000 square kilometres, it covers most of North Africa, making it almost as large as China or the United states. The Sahara stretches from the Red Sea, including parts of the Maditeranean coasts, to the outskirts of the Atlantic Ocean. To the south, it is delimited by the sahel, a belt of semi-arid tropical savanna that composes the northern region of central and western sub-saharan Africa.
- 49. (B) This Statement is about the Central Asian Steppes. Central Asia is the core region of the Asian continent and stretches from the caspian Sea in the west to China in the east and from Afghanistan in the west to China in the east and from Afghanistan in the south to Russia in the north. It is also sometimes referred to as Middle Asia, and, colloquially, "the stans" (as the five countries generally considered to be within the region all have names ending with the persian suffix "stan", meaning



- wider Eurasian continent. Central Asia has historically been closely tied to its normadic peoples and the silk Road. Central Asia has the following geographic extremes: world's northermost desert (sand dunes), at Buurug Deliin Els. Mongolia; the Northern Hemisphere's southernmost permafrost: 770 km; and the Eurasion pole of inaccessibility. A majority of the people earn a living by herding livestock, Industrial activity centers in the region's cities.
- 50. (A) The main cause of total clearance are agriculture and in drier areas, fuelwood collection. The main cause of forest degradation is logging. Mining, industrial development and large dams also have a serious impact. tourism is becoming a larger threat to the forest. The United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation estimates that '1.5 billion of the 2 billion people worldwide who rely on fuelwood for cooking and heating are overcutting forest'. This problem is worst in drier regions of the tropics.
- 51. (B) In terms of Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the RBI has been given the statutory function of note issue on a monopoly basis. The note issue in India was originally based upon "Proportional Reserve System". The Government of India issue rupee coins in teh denomination of Rs. 1, 2 and 5 to public. These coins are required to be circulated to public only through Reserve Bank under Section 38 of the RBI Act.
- 52. (C) Open Market Operations (OMO) is the buying and selling of government securities in the open market in order to expand or contract the amount of money in the banking system. Purchases inject money into the banking system and stimulate growth while sales of securities do the opposite. OMOs are the market operations conducted by the Reserve Bank of India by way of sale/purchase of Government securities to/from the market with an objective to adjust the rupees liquidity conditions in the market on a durable basis.
- 53. (D) Damodar Valley Corporation is a thermal and hydro power generating public organization of India. It emerged as a culmunation of attempts made over a whole century to control the wild and erratic Damodar River, By April 1947, full

agreement was practically reached between the three Government of Central. Bengal and Bihar on the implementation of the scheme and in March 1948, the Damodar Valley Corporation Act (Act No. XIV of 1948) was passed by the Central Legislature, requiring the three government - the Central Government and the state Government of West Bengal and Bihar (now Jharkhand) to participate jointly for th purpose of building the Damodar Valley Corporation. The Corporation came into existence on 7July, 1948 as the first multipurpose river valley project and the first Public Sector Corporation of independent India.

- 54. (C) Navratna was the title given originally to nine Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) identified by the Government of India in 1997 as "Public sector companies that have comparative advantages". giving them greater autonomy to complete in the global market so as to "support (them) in their drive to become global giants". The number of PSEs having Navratna status has been raised to 16, the most recent addition being Oil India Limited. The list of such companies is: Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited; Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited: National Aluminium Company Limited; Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited; Power Grid Corporation of India Limited; Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited: Rural Electrification Limited; Corporation Shipping Corporation of India Limited; GAIL (India) Limited.
- 55. (C) A country devalues its currency in order to promote exportts. A key effect of devaluation is that it makes the domestic currency cheaper relative to other currencies. There are two implications of devaluation. First. devaluation makes the country's exports relatively less expensive for foreigners. second, the devaluation makes foreigners. Second, the devaluation makes foreign products relatively more expensive for domiestic consumers, thus discouraging imports. This may help to increase the country's exports and decrease imports, and may therfore help to reduce the current account deficit. One typical example is Thailand in 1998 Asian financial Crisis. The baht was pegged at 25 to the US doller

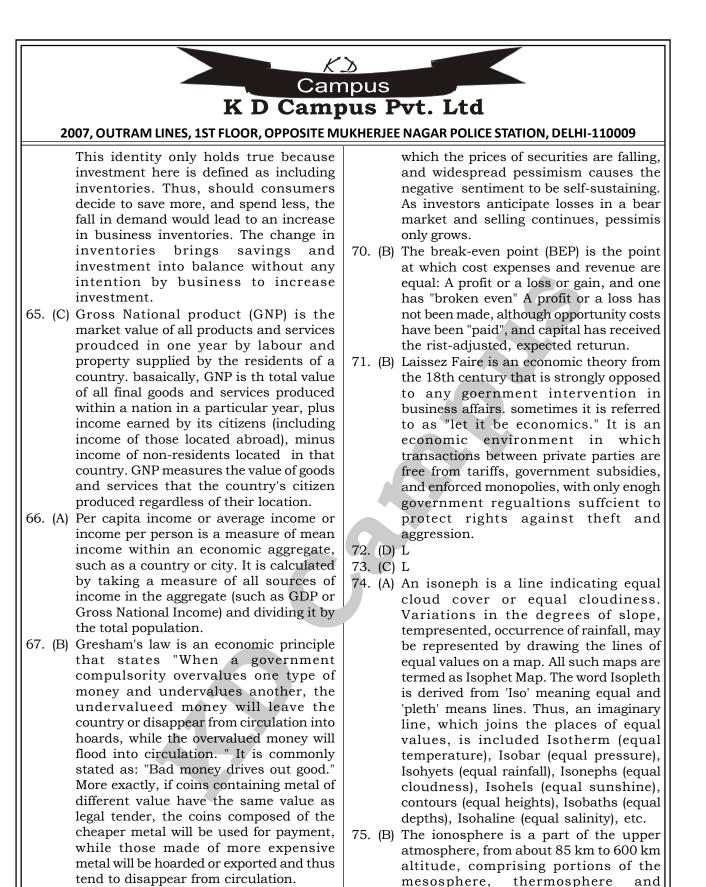


before the crisis. During the crisis, the slowdown in export growth caused Thiland to abandon the dollar peg and devalue its currency in order in order to promote exports.

- 56. (B) The Central Statistics Organization, established in 1951, is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards. Its activities include National Income Accounting; conduct of Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Censuses and its follow up surveys, compilation of Index of Industrial production, as well as consumer price indices for Urban Non-Manual Employees, Human Development Statistics, Gender statistics, imparting training in Official statistics, Five year plan work relating to Development of Statistics in the states and Union Terriories; dissemination of statistical information, work relating to trade, energy, construction, and environment statistics, revision of National Industrial Classification, etc.
- 57. (D) Planning and control are two basic and interrelated managerial functions. They are so interrelated that they can be and often are considered as being one function. Planing is the preparation activity while control is the post-operation function. Both of them are so closely related that they are treated as Siamese twins. Planning sets the objectives, goals, targets, on the basis of available resources with their given constraints. control is the integral part of effective planning. Similary control involves assessment of the performance only when some standard of are set in advance.
- 58. (A) National Income is defined as the sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country, in a particular period of time. Normally this period consists of one year duration, as a year is neither too short nor long a period. National product is usually used synonymous with National income. 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."
- 59. (B) Some of the taxes of the central government are: Taxes on income than agricultural income; Duties of Customs including export duties; Duties of excise

on tobacco and other good manufactured or produced in India except (i) alcoholic liquor for human consumption, and (ii) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance; Corporation Tax; Taxes on capital value of assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies, taxes on capital of companies; Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land; etc. Central tax means taxes that are levied and collected by the cetral government.

- 60. (D) The fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receiptes (excluding borrowing). The elements of the fiscal deficit are (a) the revenue deficit, which is the difference between the government's current for revenue) expenditure and total current receipts (that is, excluding borrowing) and (b) capital expenditure. The fiscal deficit can be financed by borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India (which is also called deficit financing or money creation) and market borrowing (from the money market that is mainly from banks).
- 61. (D) In the Fifth Five-year Plan (1974-1979), stress was by laid on employment, Poverty alleviation, and justice. The plan also focused on self-reliance in agricultural production and defence. For achieving economic self relaince, the Plan aimed at elimination of special forms of external assistance, particulary food and fertilizer imports.
- 62. (B)
- 63. (A) A commercial bank is a profit-seeking business ferm, dealing in money and cedit. It is a financial insitution dealing in money in the sense that it accepts deposits of money from the public to keep them in its curtody for safety. So also, it deals in credit, i.e., it creates credit by making advances out of the funds received as the deposits to needy people. So it creates credit from the cash deposits with it.
- 64. (A) Desired savings are kept equal to desired investment by responses to interest rate changes. Saving identity or the savings investment identity is a concept in National Income Accounting stating that the amount saved (S) in an economy will be amount invested (I)...



68. (D) Both the terms are related to stock market. Investors who take a bull approach purchase securities under the assumption that they can be sold later at a higher price. A "bear" is considered to be the opposite of a bull. Bear investors believe that the value of a specific security or an industry is likely to decline in the future.

69. (C) A bear market is a market condition in

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exosphere, distinguished because it is

ionized by solor radiation. It plays an

important part in atmospheric electricity

and forms the inner edge of the

magnetophere. It has practical

importance because, among other

functions, it influences radio propagation

to distant places on the Earth. The

ionosphere is a shell of electrons and

electrically charged atoms and moelcules

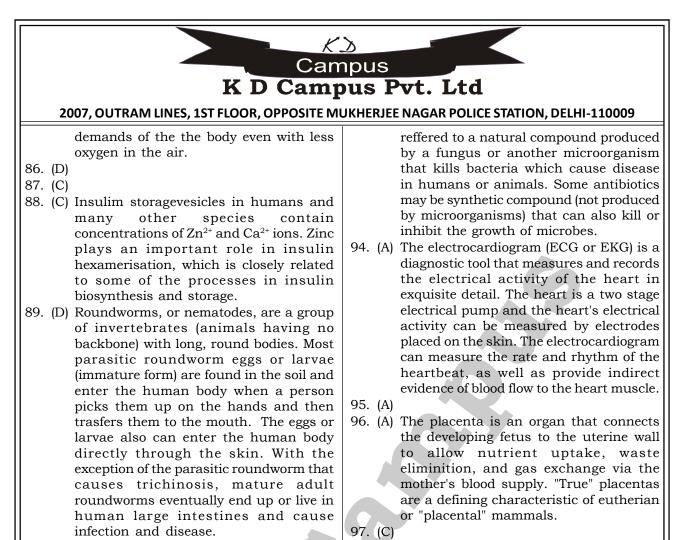


that surrounds the Earth, stretching from a height of about 50 km to more than 1000 km. It owes its existence primarily to ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

- 76. (B) Cryogenics is the study of how to get to low temperatures and of how materials behave when they get there. Besides the familiar temperature scales of Fahrenheit and Celsius (centigrade), Cryogenicsts use other temperature scales, the Kelvin and Rankine temperature scales. One of the more modern processes being used to treat metals (as well as other materials) is cryogenic tempering. While the science of heat treatment is well known and widely understood, the principles of cryogenic tempering remain a mystery to most people in industry.
- 77. (D) Special theory of relativity postulates that the speed of lights is a universal constant. We cannot reach speeds greater than the speed of light by the relativistic addition of velocities. The equation is how to reconcile with this result of special relativity with Newton's second Law, F=ma. It would be seen that any constant force, no matter how small, applied for a considerably very long time, should continously accelarate any mass 'm' at a rate a=f/m until the speed was arbitrarily very large. Einstein, concluded that energy has inertia i.e. the more energy a body possess, the more inertia that body will display, Since, inertia is a property of matter, which is associated with mass. Thus from Einstein's argument mass is simply a property attributed to the total energy of the body and only the total energy is required, to know the total mass of the body.
- 78. (A)
- 79. (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. Physically, rectifiers take a number of forms, including vaccum tube diodes, mercury-arc valves, solidcontrolled rectifiers and other siliconbased semiconductor switches. Rectifiers have many uses. but are often found serving as components of DC power supplies and high-voltage direct current power transmission systems. Rectifications may serve in roles other

than to generate direct current for use as a source of power. As noted, detectors of ratio signals serve as rectifiers.

- 80. (A) The knot (pronounced not) is a unit of speed equal approximately 1.151 mph. There is no standard abbreviation but km is commonly used. The knot is a non-SI unit accepted for use with the International System of Unit (SI). Worldwide, the knot is used in meteorology, and in maritime and air navigation-for example, a vessel travelling at 1 knot along a maridian travels one minute of geographic latitude in one hour. The speeds of vessels relative to the fluids in which they travel (boat speeds and air speeds) are measured in knot.
- 81. (C)
- 82. (C) According to Bohr, when an electron from its intial stationary orbit jumps to another (lower) stationary orbit, it emits energy equal to the different between the energy of the two stationary orbits in the form of small packets of light known as photons. For every transition of the electron, there is a line in the spectrum and there are different types of spectral series formed. He gave the spectrum of Hydrogen ion which has one electron only, so this spectrum cannot be applied for atom with more than one electron.
- 83. (D)
- 84. (D)
- 85. (A) Red Blood cells contain haemoglobin which is what the oxygen binds with to form oxyhaemoglobin which is then transported to the different cells around the body. Oxygen bonds with the haemoglobin when it is al high patial pressure and then is released when it is at high partial pressure and then is released when there is a lower partial pressure of oxygen. At high altitudes there is lower atmospheric pressure of oxygen. This means that the current number of red blood cells in the body cannot meet the cells demands for oxygen. Due to the lower partial pressure of oxygen a process called polycythemia occurs. which is an increase in th bodies red blood cell count. The body increases its red blood cell count because this mean there is more haemoglobin available to bond with oxygen molecules meaning more oxygen can be transported to the cells in the body, therefore helping to meet the oxygen



- 90. (B) Vitamin B_{12} also called cobalamin, is a water soluble vitamin with a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the formation of blood. Vitamin B_{12} is found in foods that come from animals, including fish and shellfish, meat (especially liver), popultry, eggs, milk, and milk products. while lacto-ovo vegetarians usually get enough B_{12} through consuming dairy products, vegans will lack B_{12} unless they consume B_{12} containing dietary supplements of B_{12} fortified foods.
- 91. (A) Xerophthalmia is a medical condition in which the eye fail to produce tears. It may be cause by a deficiency in vitamin A and is sometimes used to describe that lack, although there may be other causes. Xerophthalmia caused by a severe vitamin A deficiency and cornea. The conjunctiva becomes dry, thick and wrinkled. If unteadted, it an lead to corneal ulceration and ultimately to blindness as a result of corneal damage.
- 92. (C)
- 93. (D) Antibiotics, also known as antimicrobial drugs, are drugs that fight infections caused by bacteria. Alexander Fleming discovered the first antibiotic, penicillin, in 1927. The term "antibiotic" originally

- 98. (C)
 99. (A) Chlorophyll is a green pigment found in cyanobacteria and the choloroplasts of algae and plants. Chlorophyll is an extremely important biomolecule, critical in photosythesis, which allows plants to absorbs energy from light. Cholorophyll absorbs light most strongly in the blue portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, followed by the red portion. However, it is a poor absorber of green and near-green portions of the spectrum, hence the green color of clorophyll-containing tissues.
- 100. (C) Ginger is a modified stem. A rhizome to be exact. A rhizome is a thick horizontally growing stem which usually stores food material. It has nodes and internodes, scale leaves, bud, Scale leaves enclosing the axillary buds are seen arising from the nodal points of the stem. Some of the axillary buds develop into branches which grow upwards into the air and then produce normal green foliage leaves. Usually the growing points of the rhizome continue to remain, underground causing an elongation of the rhizome. Roots develop from the lower surface of the rhizome Eg. Ginger, Turmeric.

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