

KD
Campus
KD Campus Pvt. Ltd

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 51(ANSWER KEY)

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

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-51 (SOLUTION)

- 2(C) Quartzite is a hard, non-foliated metamorphic rock which was originally pure quartz sandstone. Sandstone is converted into quartzite through heating and pressure usually related to tectonic compression within organic belts. Pure quartzite is usually white to grey, though quartzite's often occur in various shades of pink and red due to varying amounts of iron oxide (Fe_2O_3). Other colors, such as yellow, green, blue and orange, are due to other minerals.
- 3(C) The Government of India Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5 c. 101) was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was passed to expand participation of Indians in the government of India. The Imperial Legislative Council was enlarged and reformed. It became a bicameral legislature for all India.
- 4(B) Chloroplasts are organelles, specialized subunits, in plant and algal cells. The main role of chloroplasts is to conduct photosynthesis, where the photosynthetic pigment chlorophyll captures the energy from sunlight converts it and stores it in the energy-storage molecules ATP and NADPH while freeing oxygen from water.
- 6(A) Bollywood actress Parineeti Chopra has been appointed as the first Indian woman ambassador in 'Friends of Australia' (FOA) advocacy panel by Tourism Australia.
- 7(C) The Tughlaq dynasty started in 1320 in Delhi when Ghazi Malik assumed the throne under the title of Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq. The dynasty ended in 1413. Nasir-ud-din Muhmud was the last ruler of Tughluq dynasty.
- 8(A) Tectonism is a geological term used to describe major structural features and the processes that create them, including compressional of tensional movements on a planetary surface that produce faults, mountains, ridges, or scarps. Tectonic of structural movements are driven by the internal heat of planet, and those movements on Earth produce earthquakes.
- 9(A) From U.S.:-
- Written Constitution.
 - Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.
 - Vice-President as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Supreme Court
 - Provision of States
 - Independence of Judiciary and judicial review.
 - Preamble
 - Removal of Supreme Court and High court Judges
- 11(D) Investment method used in connection with VAT where an immediate credit is granted against tax for that part of expenditure incurred during the year for acquisition of business assets (such as plant and machinery by a manufacturer) which related to the tax element in the price of such assets.
- 12(B) India will host the 2019 edition of the Commonwealth (Youth, Junior and Senior) Weightlifting Championships.
- 16(C) Haryana is a state in India. During the British Raj period it was administered as a part of the Punjab province. It became a separate administrative entity in 1966. Haryana state was formed on the recommendation of the Sardar Hukam Singh Parliamentary Committee. The formation of this committee was announced in the Parliament on 23 September 1965.
- 18(C) The Disguised Unemployment refers to the work area where surplus manpower is employed out of which some individuals have zero or almost zero marginal productivity such that if they are removed the total level of output remains unchanged.

- 21(D) • Khwaja Abdus Samad was a 16th-century painter of Persian miniatures who moved to India and became one of the founding masters of the Mughal miniature tradition, and later the holder of a number of senior administrative roles.
- Mir Sayyid Ali (Tabriz, 1510–1572) was a Persian illustrator and painter of miniatures.
- 23(A) Article 3 - Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
Article 4 - Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.
Dhar Commission - There was a demand from different regions, mainly South India, for reorganization of States on linguistic basis. Consequently, in June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of Justice S.K. Dhar to study the feasibility of organizing states on Linguistic basis.
Fazal Ali Commission:- In 1953, a State Reorganization Commission was constituted by the Indian Government under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali. This commission submitted its report in the year 1955, which suggested the restructuring of states on linguistic basis, which the Indian government accepted, passed the State Recorganizations Act and established new States and Union Territories on linguistic basis in India.
- 24(A) Genes are a unit of heredity and composed of nucleic acids, coated with a variety of proteins (histones, transcription factors etc.)
- 26(B) The book of Former Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran named "How India Sees the World: Kautilya to the 21st Century" launched by former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. The book records the crucial meeting of the CCS (Cabinet Committee on Security) on the eve of india-Pakistan Defence Secretary-level talks in May 2006.
"How India Sees the World: Kautilya to the 21st Century"
- 29(D) The Nordic Council is a geopolitical inter-parliamentary forum for co-operation between the Nordic countries. It was formed after the Second World War in 1952 to promote co-operation between the five Nordic countries. Its first concrete result was the introduction in 1952 of a common labour market and free movement across borders without passports for the countries' citizens. The Council consists of 87 representatives.
- 30(B) In special circumstances when the army takes control of a country's judicial system, then the rules which are effective are called military law or martial law. Sometimes a martial law is put in that area after winning the war or winning any territory. In the absence of a clear constitutional directive in India, it is controversial that who is the official of the declaration of military law. The mention of military law is only in the 34th section, which, after taking military rule in a particular area, provides for the Act of Act of Indemnity.
- 31(B) An earthworm is a tube-shaped, segmented worm found in the phylum Annelida. Earthworms are commonly found living in soil, feeding on live and dead organic matter. An earthworm's digestive system runs through the length of its body. It conducts respiration through its skin. Earthworms are hermaphrodites—each individual carries both male and female sex organs.
- 32(A) Special drawing rights (SDR) refer to an international type of monetary reserve currency created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1969 that operates as a supplement to the existing reserves of member countries.
- 34(B) German silver, name for various alloys of copper, zinc, and nickel, sometimes also containing lead and tin. They were originally named for their silver-white

- color, but use of the term silver is now prohibited for alloys not containing that metal.
- 35(A) Portuguese were the first European who discovered the sea route directly to India. On May 20, 1498, the Portuguese navigator Vasco-de-Gama reached Calicut, an important sea port located in south-west India.
- 36(C) The Kangchenjunga is the highest mountain peak in India and ranked 3rd highest summit in the world with an elevation of 8,586 m (28,169 ft). The highest mountain Kangchenjunga is located at the border of India and Nepal in the great Himalayas range, Sikkim.
- 40(B) Viveck Goenka, Chairman and Managing Director of the Express Group, and N. Ravi, former Editor-in-Chief of The Hindu, were elected Chairman and Vice Chairman of Press Trust of India, the country's largest news agency.
- 47(C) The FSSAI CEO Pawan Kumar Agarwal inaugurated the Nestle Food Safety Institute that will provide guidance and training on food safety. "This partnership is very well thought strategy. Nestle Food Safety Institute will conduct training programmes, on food safety management systems, testing methods and regulatory standards.
- 51(C) The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a committee of selected members of Parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the auditing of the revenue and the expenditure of the Government of India. Its chief function is to examine the audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) after it is laid in the Parliament. CAG assists the committee during the course of investigation. None of the 22 members shall be a minister in the government.
- 54(A) September 8 was declared International Literacy Day by UNESCO on November 17, 1965. Its aim is to highlight the importance of literacy to individuals, communities and societies.
- 55(B) Lac is the scarlet resinous secretion of a number of species of lac insects, of which the most commonly cultivated species is *Kerria lacca*. Cultivation begins when a farmer gets a stick (broodlac) that contains eggs ready to hatch and ties it to the tree to be infested.
- 57(B) The Green Revolution refers to a set of research and development of technology transfer initiatives occurring between the 1930s and the late 1960s, that increased agricultural production worldwide, particularly in the developing world, beginning most markedly in the late 1960s. The novel technological development of the Green Revolution was the production of novel wheat cultivars. Agronomists bred cultivars of maize, wheat, and rice that are generally referred to as HYVs or "high-yielding varieties".
- 58(C) Types of Writs
There are five types of Writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo warranto.
- 59(A) Photosynthesis is a process used by plants and other organisms to convert light energy into chemical energy that can later be released to fuel the organisms' activities. In most cases, oxygen is also released as a waste product. Most plants, most algae, and cyanobacteria perform photosynthesis; such organisms are called photoautotrophs. Photosynthesis is largely responsible for producing and maintaining the oxygen content of the Earth's atmosphere, and supplies all of the organic compounds and most of the energy necessary for life on Earth.
- 61(D) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), under Ministry of Power, Government of India has launched UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable Lighting for All) Scheme in the State of Melaka, Malaysia. The Scheme was launched by Chief Minister of Melaka Datuk Seri Utama Ir. Hj. Idris Bin Hj. Haron.

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| <p>62(D) Sir Osborne Arkell Smith, KCSI, KCIE (26 December 1876 – 30 August 1952) was the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, a post he held from 1 April 1935 to 30 June 1937.</p> <p>65(C) The Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral legislature. As of 2017, seven (7) (out of twenty-nine) states have a Legislative Council. They are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>68(C) Hyderabad International Airport Ltd has bagged the National Award for 'Excellence' in Energy Management at a conference hosted by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).</p> <p>69(A) The Hyper Text Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, is the most widely used Application layer protocol in the world today. It forms the basis of what most people understand the Internet to be- the World Wide Web. Its purpose is to provide a lightweight protocol for the retrieval of Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) and Other documents from Web sites throughout the Internet. Each time you open a Web browser to surf the Internet, you are using HTTP over TCP/IP.</p> <p>70(A) Central Hindu School is a school located in Varanasi which is one of the largest schools in India. It is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). It was founded by Annie Besant.</p> <p>72(C) The first general election was held in India during 1951 - 1952. Under Sec 14 of Representation of People Act 1951, the President of India by a notification will call upon the constituencies to elect their members to the House of People.</p> <p>73(D) The mitochondrion (plural mitochondria) is a double membrane-bound organelle found in all eukaryotic organisms. In 1939, experiments using minced muscle cells demonstrated that cellular respiration using one oxygen atom can form</p> | <p>two adenosine triphosphate (ATP) molecules, and, in 1941, the concept of the phosphate bonds of ATP being a form of energy in cellular metabolism was developed by Fritz Albert Lipmann. This type of cellular respiration known as aerobic respiration, is dependent on the presence of oxygen.</p> <p>74(A) A time deposit is an interest-bearing bank deposit account that has a specified date of maturity, such as a savings account or certificate of deposit (CD).</p> <p>75(A) The birthday of the ex-President of India Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (September 5th) is celebrated in India as Teacher's Day.</p> <p>76(C) Router functions in the network layer.</p> <p>77(B) In 1917, he gave freedom to the farmers of Champaran to the British atrocities. In the year 1918, he started the fast to compromise between the mill owners and laborers of Ahmedabad, in which they got success. Gandhiji's non-cooperation was the most prominent reason behind starting the movement - the unpredictable policies of the English government. At this time, in 1919 the English Government presented the Rowlett Act, which was a black law in the eyes of Indians. To protest against the suppression of the government, organized in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. General Dyer did not take any measures to stop the gathering, but as soon as it started, he reached there and took with him a detachment of troops and vehicles. Hundreds of men, women and children were frozen. In September 1920, in Gandhi's Congress session (Congress Session, Calcutta), Gandhiji proposed to non-cooperation with the government in protest of the atrocities committed in Punjab. Gandhiji's proposal was passed by majority. Non-Cooperation Movement started in the whole country.</p> <p>78(B) Hydrophytes are those plants which live in water and adjust with their surroundings. They either remain fully submerged in the water like Hydrilla,</p> |
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Valisineria, etc. or most of their body parts remain under the water like trapa, lotus, etc. water lilies, sedges, crow foots are other important water plants. A plant that is adapted to living either in waterlogged soil or partly or wholly submerged in water. Many hydrophytes absorb water and gases over the whole surface and have no stomata like the spiked water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicata*), which is completely submerged in water.

82(A)

Award Category	Winner	Award Received by
Best Bank Award for Use of Technology for Financial Inclusion Among Large Banks.	State Bank of India	Shri D. A Tambe, Chief General Manager - IT
Best Bank Award for Use of Technology for Financial Inclusion Among Small Banks.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	Shri M. S. Mahabaleshwara, Managing Director & CEO

83(D) MIDI and JPEG are presentation layer specific protocols.

85(C) Global warming is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases . 72% of the totally emitted greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide (CO₂), 18% Methane and 9% Nitrous oxide (NO_x). Carbon dioxide emissions therefore are the most important cause of global warming. CO₂ is inevitably created by burning fuels like e.g. oil, natural gas, diesel, organic-diesel, petrol, organic-petrol, ethanol.

88(B) The Committee on Capital Account Convertibility (CAC) or Tarapore Committee was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India for suggesting a roadmap on full convertibility of Rupee on Capital Account. The committee submitted its report in May 1997.

89(C) 1 Zebibyte is equivalent to 270 bytes.

91(D) The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, 18 June 1815, near Waterloo in present-day Belgium, then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

93(C) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now under National Health Mission is an initiative

undertaken by the government of India to address the health needs of under-served rural areas. Launched on 12th April 2005 by Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The Union Cabinet headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh vide its decision dated 1 May 2013, has approved the launch of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as a Sub-mission of an overarching National Health Mission (NHM), with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being the other Sub-mission of National Health Mission.

97(C) The amount of memory (RAM or ROM) is measured in gigabytes (GB).