

KD
Campus
KD Campus Pvt. Ltd

PLOT NO. 2 SSI, OPP METRO PILLAR 150, GT KARNAL ROAD, JAHANGIRPURI DELHI: 110033

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 86 (ANSWER KEY)

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

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| <p>1. (C) • The Amazon River is 3,980 miles (6,400 kilometers) long, according to the U.S. National Park Service. It is, however, the world's largest river by volume and contains 20 percent of the Earth's fresh water, according to the National Science Foundation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nile is a major north-flowing river in northeastern Africa, and is the longest river in the world, • Length: 6,650 km • Mouth: Mediterranean Sea • Sources: Blue Nile, White Nile • Countries: Egypt, Sudan • The Brahmaputra is one of the major rivers of Asia, a trans-boundary river which flows through China, India and Bangladesh • Length: 2,900 km • Source: Himalayas • The Yangtze River, which is 6,380 km long, is the longest river in Asia and the third-longest in the world. The river is the longest in the world to flow entirely within one country. • Source: Qinghai • Mouth: East China Sea • Length: 6,357 km <p>4. (C) The cattle in general and cow in particular was the main medium of exchange during the Rigvedic period. The economy was based upon agriculture.</p> <p>6. (C) Residuary Powers of Parliament of India. Article 248 (2) of the Constitution of India says that the Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in list II and III. Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those lists.</p> <p>8. (D) The Fundamental Rights are defined as the basic human rights of all citizens. These rights, defined in Part III of the Constitution, applied irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed, or gender. They are enforceable by the courts, subject to specific restrictions.</p> | <p>11. (B) The First Finance Commission was established by the President of India in 1951 under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution. It was formed to define the financial relations between the central government of India and the individual state governments.</p> <p>The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions. In his first Independence Day speech in 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced his intention to dissolve the Planning Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union Public Service Commission is India's premier recruiting agency. It is responsible for appointments to and examinations for All India services and group A & group B of Central services. While Department of Personnel and Training is the central personnel agency in India. <p>16. (B) The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, and it was implemented under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946.</p> <p>17. (C) Joint Session of Indian Parliament. The Parliament of India is bicameral. The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President (Article 108) and is presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha or in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>18. (D) Key functions of the Election Commission of India are as under:
The Election Commission of India is considered the guardian of free and reasonable elections.
It issues the Model Code of Conduct in every election for political parties and candidates so that the decorum of democracy is maintained.
It regulates political parties and registers them for being eligible to contest elections. It publishes the allowed limits of campaign expenditure per candidate to all the political parties, and also monitors the same.</p> |
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- The political parties must submit their annual reports to the ECI for getting tax benefit on contributions.
It guarantees that all the political parties regularly submit their audited financial reports.
25. (D) Kanishka the Great, an emperor of the Kushan dynasty in the second century, is famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements.
Born: Peshawar, Pakistan
Died: 144 AD, Peshawar, Pakistan
Successor: Huvishka
Parents: Vima, Kadphises
28. (C) The Fertile Crescent is a crescent-shaped region in the Middle East where agriculture and early human civilizations such as Sumer flourished. Technological advances in the region include the development of writing, glass, the wheel, agriculture, and the use of irrigation.
29. (D) The Mano River Union (MRU) was established as an instrument of regional cooperation consisting of Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast). It was founded in 1973 with two countries, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Guinea joined in 1980. It is a subregional and bilingual organization with English and French as official languages.
31. (A) Vulcanization of rubber is a process of improvement of the rubber elasticity and strength by heating it in the presence of sulfur, which results in three-dimensional cross-linking of the chain rubber molecules (polyisoprene) bonded to each other by sulfur atoms.
32. (B) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is one of the world's largest and tallest dams built across the Krishna river at Nagarjuna Sagar which is in Nalgonda District, Telangana State, India.
35. (B) Biogas comprises primarily methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) and may have small amounts of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), moisture and siloxanes.
41. (C) Aspirin, also known as acetylsalicylic acid, is a medication used to treat pain, fever, or inflammation.
46. (A) GSAT-31 is a high-throughput communication satellite developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
48. (D) The Lok Sabha is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha.
The current speaker is Sumitra Mahajan of the Bharatiya Janata Party, who presides over the 16th Lok Sabha. She is the second woman to hold the office, after her immediate predecessor Meira Kumar.
Deputy Speaker: M. Thambidurai, AIADMK
Leader: Narendra Modi
51. (A) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of nations in South Asia. Its member states include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
Founded: 8 December 1985, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Headquarters: Kathmandu, Nepal
59. (B) The Rig Vedic gods, Varun, Indra, Agni, Surya, Usha etc. lost their charm. In postvedic period the people worshipped them with less zeal. New gods like Siva, Rupa, Vishnu, Brahma etc. appeared in the religious firmament of the Later Vedic Period.
65. (D) The constitution says that once a high court judge has retired, he cannot practice law in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other High Courts. This means that a retired High Court judge cannot practice in lower courts and same high court from which he has retired.
69. (C) The Human Development Index is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the GNI per capita is higher.
74. (D) • Reserve Bank of India Act and the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 set the legal provisions for governing the foreign exchange reserves. Reserve Bank of India accumulates foreign currency reserves by purchasing from authorized

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dealers in open market operations. Foreign exchange reserves of India act as a cushion against rupee volatility once global interest rates start rising.

- The Foreign exchange reserves of India consists of below four categories
- Foreign Currency Assets
- Gold
- Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)
- Reserve Tranche Position

82. (B) Monsoon rains begin to recede from North India at the beginning of October. South India typically receives more rainfall. In the northwest of India, October and November are usually cloudless. Tamil Nadu receives most of its annual precipitation in the northeast monsoon season.

83. (A) In order, the most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are:

- Water vapour
- Carbon dioxide
- Methane
- Nitrous oxide
- Ozone
- Chlorofluorocarbons
- Hydrofluorocarbons

85. (B) Telnet is a user command and an underlying TCP/IP protocol for accessing remote computers. Through Telnet, an administrator or another user can access someone else's computer remotely.

89. (A) The International Court of Justice, abbreviated as ICJ, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between member states and gives advisory opinions to authorized UN organs and specialized agencies.

Location: The Hague, Netherlands

Founded: 26 June 1945, San Francisco, California, United States

93. (D) In economics, fixed costs, indirect costs or overheads are business expenses that are not dependent on the level of goods or services produced by the business. They tend to be time-related, such as interest or rents being paid per month, and are often referred to as overhead costs.

95. (A) Central Information Commission includes 1 Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 10 Information Commissioners who are appointed by the President of India. The first Chief Information Commissioner of India was Wajahat Habibullah. First woman Chief Information Commissioner was Deepak Sandhu.

96. (B) HIV is a virus spread through certain body fluids that attacks the body's immune system, specifically the CD4 cells, often called T cells. Over time, HIV can destroy so many of these cells that the body can't fight off infections and disease.

