

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

### GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 25 (ANSWER KEY)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	(D) (D) (B) (D) (B) (B)	21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (A) 26. (B)	41. (C) 42. (C) 43. (C) 44. (A) 45. (A) 46. (A)
7.	(D)	27. (A)	47. (D)
8.	(D)	28. (D)	48. (C)
9.	(A)	29. (D)	49. (B)
10.	(A)	30. (B)	50. (A)
11.	(C)	31. (C)	51. (C)
12.		32. (D)	52. (A)
13.	(B)	33. (C)	53. (C)
14.	(A)	34. (B)	54. (A)
15.	(B)	35. (C)	55. (B)
16.	(C)	36. (C)	56. (B)
17.	(B)	37. (A)	57. (C)
18.	(B)	38. (A)	58. (B)
19.	(B)	39. (D)	59. (D)
20.	(C)	40. (C)	60. (C)

2.	(C) (C) (C) (A) (A)	61. 62. 63. 64. 65.	(B) (A) (B)	81. 82. 83. 84.	(C) (D) (C) (B)
4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	(A) (D) (C) (B) (A) (C) (A) (C) (A) (B) (B) (C)	66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76.	(C) (D) (D)	85. 86. 87. 88. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97.	(B) (A) (C) (C) (D) (B) (C) (B) (C) (B) (A) (C)
	(B)	78.	(B)		(A)
	(D)	79.	(A)	99.	(C)
	(C)	80.	(D)	100.	
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**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-25 (SOLUTION)

- 1. (D) Government in recent times has also increased the MSP for pulses and gave bonuses over and above MSP. Hence, net sown area under pulses increased compared to the past. But it has to be implemented through 'active procurement' as in the absence of the procurement support; the acreage under pulses could not be augmented significantly.
- 2. (D) Aditya- L1 is a spacecraft whose mission is to study the Sun. This will be the first Indian space mission to study the Sun, and also the first Indian mission to be placed at Lagrangian point L1-far away from the Earth from where continuous solar observations are possible. Only NASA and ESA have successfully placed satellites at the L1 point as of date.
- 3. (B) The Gram Nyayalayas have both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the offences and nature of suits specified in the First, Second and Third schedule of the Act
  - Both the Central and the State Government can add or remove items in the Schedule. While the Central Government can amend the list in Schedule I and II, by notifying them and thereafter laying it in the Parliament, the State Government can amend the items in Part III of Schedule I or II, in the areas of law which the state is competent to enact law after due consultation with the respective High Court an notifying it. Such notification has to be laid in the State Legislature.
- 4. (D) L.M. Singhvi Committee studied panchayati raj. The Gram Sabha was considered as the base of a decentralised democracy, and PRIs viewed as institutions of self-governance which would actually facilitate the participation of the people in the process of planning and development. It recommended:
  - local self government should be constitutionally recognised, protected and preserved by the inclusion of new chapter in the Constitution,
  - non-involvement of political parties in Panchayat elections.
- 5. (B) Financial Bill Category A can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President. However once it has been pased by the LokSabha, it is like an ordinary Bill and there is no restriction on the powers of the RajyaSabha on such Bills.

- RajyaSabha has powers to reject it and there is a provision of joint sitting in this case.
- President can give his assent, can reject or return the bill for reconsideration.
- 6. (B) The FPTP system has proved to be simple and familiar to ordinary voters. It has helped larger parties to win clear majorities at the centre and the state level.
  - The system has also discouraged political parties that get all their votes only from one caste or community.
  - Normally, the working of the FPTP system results in a two-party system.
- 7. (D) 1. Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring system (CPGRAMS) is implemented by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance.
  - 2. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance isunder Ministry of Personnel and Training.
- 8. (D) The Hunter Commission was a one man commission which brought out the neglect to the primary and secondary education in the country. The commission recommended that the responsibility for the Primary Education must be given to the Local Boards and Municipal Boards.
- 9. (A) Fundamental Right under art 19 can be restricted on the grounds of protection of interests of STs.
  - President is required to appoint a commission to report on administration of schedule areas and the welfare of STs any time but compulsory after 10 years of the commencement of the Constitution.
  - In 2002, Commission under the Chairmanship of Dilip Singh Bhuria was appointed to report on the welfare of STs.
- 10. (A) 1. Anti-defection law is not applicable on nominated members after six months of his nomination
  - 2. Both merger and split of the political parties are not exempted from the act. Through 91st constitutional the exception related to split was excluded. therefore at present provisions of Anti Defection law will be applicable in case of split in the political party.
- 11. (C) The scientific analysis of the Sangam literature says that this work was composed in 120-150 years and most of



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the literature was composed from 100AD to 250AD. Sangam literature is primarily secular, dealing with everyday theme. Tolkppiyam is a work on the grammar of the Tamil language and the earliest extant work of Tamil literature.

12. (C) DDU-GKY is implemented by Ministry of Rural Development.

> Features of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushlya of Yojana Enable Poor and Marginalized to Access Benefits.

- Demand ted skill training at no cost to the rural poor Inclusive Program Design
- Mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST 50% Minority 15%, Wome Sandeep Sharma Shaktin 33%)
- Pioneers is providing incentives for job retention, career progression and foreign placements.
- 13. (B) Panchsheel Principles are:
  - 1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
  - Mutual non-aggression.
  - 3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
  - 4. Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit.
  - 5. Peaceful co-existence.
- 14. (A) There is provision for special sessions in the Constitution. In this case, it can be convened by the President on the recommendations of the Council of Ministers on the basis of a 14 days of advance notice to the Chairman or the speaker, as the case may be.
  - In another case, if the LokSabha is not in session, not less than one-tenth of the Members can, on prior notice of 14 days, write to the President for convening a session for the rejection of the National Emergency (under Art. 352). The Council of Ministers does not play any role in this. This does not apply to RajyaSabha.
- 15. (B) Pressure groups are organisations that tempt to influence government policies.
  - But unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.
  - These or ganisations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.
  - Some pressure groups like Youth organizations, trade unions are part of or extended arm of political parties.
- 16. (C) Indian is a member of WIPO, East Asia summit and G4 nations.

- 17. (B) Anti-defection law is placed in the ten schedule of the constitution
  - Anti-defection law not present in the original constitution and was added later in 1985 through the 52nd amendment by the Rajiv Gandhi ministry.
  - If an MP voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party then it is considered as defection.
  - If an MP votes agains his party without obtaining prior permission then it is counted as defection.
- 18. (B) The Act replaces the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000.
  - Under the Bill, a juvenile in conflict with law can be required to spend a maximum of three years in a special home or fit facility. However, juveniles in the age group of 16-18 years may be tried as adults in certain cases and will be given higher punishment.
  - Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) will be constituted in each district to deal with children in conflict with law. They will consist of a Metropolitan or Judicial Magistrate and two social of a Metropolitan or Judicial Magistrate and two social workers, including a women.
  - Whether to treat juvenile as an adult will be decided by Children's court.
  - In case of heinous offences, if a juvenile is apprehended before 21 years of age the JJB will conduct a preliminary inquiry. This will determine his mental/ physical capacity to commit on offence and an under standing of its consequences. The JJB will then pass an order that recommends: (i) interventions like counselling or community service; (ii) staying at an observation home for a temporary or long - term period; or (iii) refer the juvenile to a Children's Court to determine whether to try him as an adult.
- 19. (B) Refer Oxford School Atlas. The Great Basin is the largest area of contiguous endorheic watersheds in North America. It is noted for both its arid climate and the basin and range topography that varies from the North American low point at Badwater Basin to the highest point of the contiguous United States, less than 100 miles (160 km) away at the summit of Mount Whitney.
- 20. (C) The boiling point of a liquid depends on external pressure. In atmospheric pressure (760 mm of Hg). the boiling point of water is 100 degree Celsius. But when pressure decrease, the boiling point of water also decreases. It increases the cooking time. That's why at higher altitudes where



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pressure is lower, cooking of food takes more

- time.
  21. (D) All of the above are indicators of phenomenon of climate change and global warming caused due to anthropogenic factors.
- 22. (C) The estimated agriculture growth rate is 0.2% in 2014-15 Statement 2 & 3 are correct.
- 23. (B)- pH value of a bathing soap should be around 7.5-9.
  - Milk of lime (CaOH) or a saturated solution of lime (limewater) has a pH of 12.3
  - Distilled white vinegar usually measures around pH 2.4.
- 24. (C) The Neon lamp consists of a small glass capsule that contains a mixture of neon and other gases at a low pressure and two electrodes (an anode and a cathode). When sufficient voltage is applied and sufficient current is supplied between the electrodes, the lamp produces an orange glow discharge. Neon lamps are widely used indicator lamps in the displays of electronic instruments and appliances.
- 25. (A) Refer Atlas, Scandinavia refers to the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
- 26. (B) BASEL-III provides three important criteria for ensuring minimum capital requirements.
  - Capital requirements: common equity to risk weighted asset (RWA) ratio.
  - Leverage ratio: his is a non-risk-based leverage ratio and is calculated by dividing Tier I capital by the bank's average total consolidated assets (sum of the exposures of all assets and non-balance sheet items).
  - Liquidity requirements; The "Liquidity Coverage Ratio" was supposed to require a bank to hold sufficient high quality liquid assets to cover its total net cash outflows over 30 days.
- 27. (A) Sea water boils at a higher temperature than pure water. Freezing point of a solution is always less than freezing point of pure solvent. Thus freezing point of sea water is lower than pure water.
- 28. (D) None of the countries listed are G7 members. The organization was called G8 before Russia was suspended.
- 29. (D) The objectives of the mid day meal scheme are:
  - Improving the nutritional status of Children in classes I-VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.

- Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend schoolmore regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought-affected areasduring summer vacation.
- 30.(B) Wealthy investors like to invest their Capital in such businesses with a long-tern growth perspective. This capital is know as venture capital.
  - Such investments are risky as they are illiquid, but are capable of giving impressive returns if invested in the right venture. The returns to the venture capitalists depend upon the growth of the company. Venture capitalists have the power to influence major decisions of the companies they are investing in as it is their money at stake.
- 31. (C)
- 32. (D) In 2011, the U.S Energy Information Administration (EIA) had estimated the U.S. had about 37 year worth of shale gas that was 'technically recoverable'. China leads the world in shale gas reserves, with more than 1,115 TCF. The U.S is fourth, behind China, Argentina, and Algeria, according to the assessment.
- 33. (C) A mediterranean climate is the climate typical of the lands in the Mediterranean Basin. The lands around the Mediterranean Sea form the largest area where this climate type is found, but is also is found in most of California, in parts of Western and South Australia, is southwestern South Africa, sections of Central Asia, and in Central Chile.
- 34. (B)
- 35. (C)
- 36. (C)
- 37. (A)
- 38. (A) Open Market operations is a quantitative monetary tool used by RBI to regulate inflation. It is the sale and purchase of Government securities. It is conducted when there is a necessity to do so.
- 39. (D) Rational Investor Rating Index assesses the risks and rewards of competing destinations, rational investors take into account not just macroeconomic stability (which proxies for risks) but also growth which crucially determines rewards and returns.
- 40. (C) FDI is not allowed in the manufacture of cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes.



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- 41. (C) FDI is not allowed in the manufacture of cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes.
- 42. (C) Lapis Lazuli - NE Afghanistan, Amethyst - Maharashtra Carnelian - Saurashtra, Jade - Central Asia.
- 43. (C) Dara Shikok is the eldest son of Shah Jahan. In Akbar's court there were nine such Navratna Mulla Do Pyaza, Hakin Humam, Abdur Rahim Khan e Khanan, Abul Tayal, Tansen, Raja Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh, Faizi and Birbal.
- 44. (A) Vinaya Pitaka talks about the rules of Buddhist Sangha. Sutta Pitaka is a collection of Buddhas sermons including Jataka stories. Abhidhamma Pitaka is a discussion of metaphysical problems and changing patterns of life.
- 45. (A) The Aravalli hills predate the Himalayas by thousands of years. They are better known as the old fold mountains and possibly formed even before the Indo-Australian plate made contact with the Eurasian plate. The Aravalli Range is the oldest mountain range in India. An antecedent stream is a stream that maintains its original course and pattern despite the changes in underlying rock topography. The Himalayan Rivers are great examples of antecedent origin. The source of the Narmada is a small bowl, known as the Narmada Kund, located at Amarkantak on the Amarkantak hill.
- 46. (A) The Jindhagada Peak is the tallest peak of Eastern Ghats, located in the beautiful Araku Valley of Andhra Pradesh. The highest point of Aravali mountain range is Guru Shikhar with an elevation of 1,350 m (4, 429 ft) in Madhya Pradesh. Anamudi is the tallest summit of Western Ghats also known as Sahyadhri range.
- 47. (D) The geostrophic wind is the theoretical wind that would result from a exact balance between the Coriolis effect and the pressure gradient force. This condition is called geotrophic balance. The geostrophic wind is directed parallel to isobars (lines of constant pressure at a given height).
- 48. (C) Horse latitudes or subtropical highs are subtropical latitudes between 30 and 38 degrees both north and south where Earth's atmosphere is dominated by the subtropical high, an area of high pressure, which suppresses precipitation and cloud formation, and has variable winds mixed with calm. There is air subsidence and there after diverges.

- 49. (B) Coal is the main source of energy in the country and accounts for 67% of the commercial requirement of the country. India has coal reserves of more than 360 billion tonnes. Over 98 per cent of the total coal reserves of India belong to the Gondwana Period. The Gondwana coal is mainly bituminous or anthracite in which the carbon content varies between 60 to 90 per cent. Peat is the lowest and most inferior quality of coal. Anthracite is the highest quality of coal containing 90 to 90 per cent carbon. It has every little volatile matter and insignificant proportion of moisture. It has short blue flame. It is the most expensive.
- 50. (A)
- 51. (C)
- 52. (A) Temperat cyclones are the result of the dynamic interaction of warm tropical and cold polar air masses at the polar front. This interaction causes the warm air to be cyclonically lifted vertically into the atmosphere air. This process also helps to transport excess energy from the lower latitudes to the higher latitudes. Its direction of movement is generally eastward. Precise movement of this weather system is controlled by the orientation of the polar jet stream in the upper troposphere. Mid-latitude cyclones can produce a wide variety of precipitation types. Precipitation types include: rain, freezing rain, hail, sleet, snow pellets, and snow.
- 53. (C) The Lepcha are among the indigenous peoples of Sikkim and number between 30,000 and 50,000. The Lahaula are a community found in Himachal Pradesh. The Khasi people are an indigenous tribe, the majority of whom live in the state of Meghalaya which is in the north eastern part of India, with a significant population in the border areas of the neighbouring state of Assam. The Angamis are a Nega tribe native to Nagaland state.
- 54. (A) Bhangar is old alluvium. It is nonporous, clayey soil and found higher up in the plains at river terraces away from rivers. Red soil is ideal for dry farming because it does not require much moisture. Black soils needs to be tilled after the first rain. The soil is sticky and difficult to work unless tilled immediately after the first rain. Laterite soil develops due to leaching and is in situ.
- 55. (B) Although the core and mantle are about equal in thickness, the core actually



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forms only 15 percent of the Earth's volume, while the mantle comprises 84 percent. Density increases as we go deeper inside the earth. The boundary between Crust and Mantle is called Mohorovicic Discontinuity. In earth crust their speed is up to 13 kilometers per second, because mantle is denser.

- 56. (B) In the Richter scale, earthquake is measure on log scale. An increase of 1 Richter scale means a 10-fold increase in the size of the wave and also the shaking amplitude. But the energy released scales with 3/2 power of the increase in the shaking amplitude. Thus, the energy released increases by 31.6.
- 57. (C) Bomdi-La connects Arunachal Pradesh with Lhasa in Tibet. Chang La Pass is located in Ladakh at an elevation of 5,360 m. Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh, India.
- 58. (B) Temperate Zone which lies in mid latitude regions have moderate temperature which range from warm to cold. Torrid region refers to the tropical region, which does form the regions of earth with high temperatures. Temperate regions never have the sun overhead in the year. Tropical regions have the sun atleast once overhead.
- 59. (D) Himalayan rivers are perennial as they receive water from glacier and also rainfall. They are antecedent and consequent leading to dendritic pattern in plains. Hamalayan rivers have long course, flowing through the rugged mountains experiencing head ward erosion and river capturing, in plains meandering and shifting of course. They are young and youthful, active and deepening in the valleys.
- 60. (C) All of the states were having small pockets of enclaves divided by the Indo-Bangladesh border. These enclaves were exchanged on both side of border.
- The PAC is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and 7 from Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament. None of the 22 members shall be a minister in the government. It was formed under the provisions of Government of India Act, 1919.
- 62. (B) Normally the speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting. If the speaker is absent, then the deputy speaker is the next in line for presiding over the sitting. It case even the deputy speaker is absent the Deputy Chairman

presides over the sitting. If he is also absent such other person as may be determined by the members present at the sitting, shall preside.

- 63. (A) Question related to wild life, their population and conservation are being frequently asked. They remain in news quiet frequently.
  - The new tiger cencus, released by Union environment minister Prakash Javadekar, las year shows that India which has 70% of the world tiger population - has registered an increase of 30 per cent in country's tiger population in the past three years. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in the country carries out tiger census after a gap of every three years.
- 64. (B) The Bharat Stage norms were adopted by the then government, based on the European emission norms.

Each stage specifies a certain limit on the pollutants released, which is controlled by the type of fuel made by the oil companies and the upgradations and modifications made by the auto firm

Currently, BS-IV petrol and diesel are being supplied in whole of Northern India converging Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and parts of Rajasthan and western UP. The rest of the country has BS-III grade fuel.

- 65. (D) There are several distinguishing features of an ecotone. First, an ecotone can have a sharp vegetation transition, with a distinct line between two communities. For example, a change in colours of grasses or plant life can indicate an ecotone, Second, a change in physiognomy (physical appearance of a plant species) can be key indicator. Scientists look at colour variations and changes in plant height. Third, a change of species can signal an ecotone. There will be specific organisms on one side of an ecotone or the other.
- 66. (A) Biossay (commonly used shorthand for biological assay or assessment), or biological standardisation is a type of scientific experiment. A biological standardisation is a type of scientific experiment. A bioassay involves the use of live animal or plant or tissue or cell to determine the biological activity of a substance, such as a hormone or drug. Bioassays are typically conducted to measure the effects of a substance on a living organism and are essential in the development of new drug and in monitoring environmental pollutants.

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Both are procedures by which the potency or the nature of a substance is estimated by studying its effects on living matter. A bioassay can also be used to determine the concentration of a particular constitution of a mixture that may cause harmful effects on organisms or the environment.

- 67. (D) Critically Endangered Mammals
  - 1. Pygmy Hog (Porcula salvania)
  - 2. Andaman White-toothed Shrew (Crocidura andamanensis)
  - 3. Jenkin's Andaman Spiny Shrew (Crocidura jenkinsi)
  - 4. Nicobar White-tailed Shrew (Crocidura Jenkisi)
  - 5. Kondana Rat (Millardia kondana)
  - 6. Large Rock Rat or Elvira Rat (Cremnomys elvira)
  - 7. Namdapha Flying Squirrel (Biswamnomys biswasi)
  - 8. Malabar Civet (Viverra civettina)
  - 9. Sumatran Rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis)
  - 10. Javan Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sodaicus)
- 68. (D) Three main communities were Muslims, Sikhs and general.
- 69. (B) He can exercise suspensive veto only once. If the parliamentary executive presents it to him again, he is bound to sign.
- 70. (A) Before the 91st Amendment Act (2003), the size of the Council of Ministers was determined according to exigencies of time and requirements of the situation. But this led to very large size of the Council of Ministers. Besides, when no party had a clear majority, there was a temptation to win over the support of the members of the Parliament by giving them ministerial positions as there was no restriction on the number of the members of the Council of Ministers. This was happening in many States also. Therefore, an amendment was made that the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of total number of members of the House of people (or Assembly, in the case of the states).
- 71. (B) They can be relected for any number of times Constitution doesn't specify any limits.
- 72. (C) The Global 200 is the list of ecoregions identified by WWF, the global conservation organization, as priorities for conservation. According to WWF, an ecoregion is defined as relatively large unit of land or water containing a characteristic set of natural communities that share a large majority of their chut dynamics, and

- environmental conditions. The WWE assigns a conservation status to each ecoregion in the Global 200: critical or endangered; vulnerable; and relatively stable or intact. Over half of the ecoregions in the Global 200 are rated endangered.
- 73. (C) The littoral zone is the near shore area where sunlight penetrates all the way to the sediment and allows aquatic plants (macrophytes) to grow. Light levels of about 1% or less of surface values usually define this depth. The limmetic zone is the well-lit, open surface waters in a lake, away from the shore. The vegetation of the littoral zone surrounds this expanse of open water and it is above the profundal zone. This is the main photosynthetic body of the lake.
- 74. (C) 61st amendment to the Constitution in 1989, reduced the eligibility age to 18.
- 75. (C)
- 76. (D)
- 77. (D) No rent No revenue compaign happened in United Provinces. In Assam, a powerful agitation led by students was launched against the infamous Cunningham circular which forced students and their guardians to furnish assurances of good behaviour.
- 78. (B) In Bombay, SA Dange published the pamphlet Gandhi and Lenin and started the first socialist weekly, the Socialist, In Bengal.
- 79. (A)
- 80. (D) The Lalit Kala Akademi or National Academy of Art is India's National Academy of Fine Arts. It was an autonomous organization, established at New Delhi in 1954 by Government of India to promote and propagate understanding of India art, both within and outside the country.
- 81. (C)
- 82. (D) Lord Wavell put for, the plan before Indians on June 14, 1945. As per the scheme of the plan, both Viceroy and Commander in chief would be non Indians. All portfolios except defence will be held by Indians.
- 83. (C) The largest living bird is the ostrich (Struthio camelus), from the plains of Arica and Arabia. A large male ostrich can reach a height at 2.8 m (9.2 it), weighting over 156 kg (345 lb).
- 84. (B) Earthworms travel underground by the means of waves of muscular contractions which alternately anchored to the surrounding soil by tiny claw-like bristles (setae) set along its segmented length. In all the body segments except

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89. (C)

the first, last and clitellum, there is a ring of S-shaped setae embedded in the epidermal pit of each segment (perichaetine). The whole burrowing process is aided by the secretion of lubricating mucus. Worms can make gurgling noises underground when disturbed as a result of the worm moving through its tubricated tunnels. They also work as bilogical "pistons" forcing air through the tunnels as they move. Thus earthworm activity aerates and mixes the soil, and is constructive to mineralization and utrient uptake by vegetation. Certain species earthworm come to the surface and graze on the higher concentrations of organic matter present there mixing it with the mineral soil, Because a high level of organic matter mixing is associated with soil fertility, an abundance of earthworms is beneficial to the organic gardener.

85. (B) Wilhelm Johannsen was Danish botanist, plant physiologist and geneticist. His most well-known research concerned so-called pure lines of the self-fertile common bean. He was able to show that even in populations homozygous for all traits, i.e. without genetic variation, seed size followed a normal distribution. This attributable to resource provision to the mother plant and to the position of seeds in pods and of pods on the plant. This led him coin the terms phenotype and genotype and first used in his paper Om arveligheds learns Elementer. This book was rewritten, enlarged and translated to German as Elemente der exakten Eribichkeitslere. It was in this book Johannsen introduced the term gene. This term was coined in opposition to the then common pangene that stemmed from Darwin's theory of pangenesis.

86. (B) Snakes have the maximum number of ribs. On an average they have 200 to 400 bones (Vertibrae) and each have a pair of ribs on either side.

87. (A) Protein is a vital part of a healthy diet for children. This substance, though important for all people, is especially necessary for developing and growing bodies. Protein is used as a source of energy, especially when carbohydrates and fats are at insufficient levels in the diet. In addition, a child needs adequate protein to support the body's production of its own proteins. The manufactured proteins are used in strength

and connective tissues, transportation of oxygen to all areas of the body and antibody production to fight infections.

88. (C) Neonatology is subspecialty of pediatrics that consists of the medical care of newborn infant. It is a hospital-based specialty, and is usually practiced in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). The principal patients of neonatologists are newborn infants who are ill or requiring special medical care due to

maintenance, development of muscles

prematurity, low birth weight, intrauterine growth sepsis, pulmonary hyperplasia or birth asphyxias.

Digestive enzymes are enzymes that

break down polymeric macromolecules into their smaller building body. Digestive enzymes are found in the digestive tracts of animals (including humans) and in the traps of carnivorous plants, were they aid in the digestion of food, as well as inside cells, especially in their survival. Digestive enzymes are diverse and are found in the Saliva secreted by the salivary glands, in the pancreatic juice secreted by pancreatic exocrine cells, and in the intestinal (small and large) secretions, or as part of the lining of the gastrointestinal tract. 90. (D) Silviculture is the practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values. The name comes from the Latin silvi-(forest) + culture (as in growing). The study of forests and woods is termed silvology.

Forest regeneration is the act of

renewing tree cover by establishing

young trees naturally or artificially,

generally promptly after the previous

stand or forest has been removed. 91. (B) Genetically, modified food (GM foods) are foods derived from genetically modified organisms (GMOs), such as genetically modified crops or genetically modified fish. GMOs have had specific changes introduced into their DNA by genetic engineering techniques. These techniques are much more precise than mutagenesis (mutation breeding) where an organism is exposed to radiation or chemicals to create a nonspecific but stable change. Other techniques by which humans modify food organisms include selective breeding: plant breeding, and animal breeding, and animal breeding, and

92. (C) The spiny dogfish shark (Squalus acanthias) is the most common shark

somaclonal variation.



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

and travels in schools. They are called dogfish because they travel and hunt in packs. They also migrate in schools, following cool waters. The spiny dogfish shark is found worldwide in temperate and subarctic waters, in the temperate and subarctic latitudes of the North Atlantic and North pacific oceans. these sharks have even been found in the Black sea and Mediterranean sea.

- 93. (B) Kamal Haasan, the well-known film actor, has been chosen for the coveted French honour of Chevalier de L'Ordre Arts et Lettres (or The Knight of the Order of Arts and Letters). The Order is part of France's premier award. He will be the 2nd Tamil actor after thespian Sivaji Ganesan to be honoured with the French award.
- 94. (C) The well-known scientist P D Gupta has been appointed as the new Vice Chancellor of Mumbai-based Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI) for 5 years. The HBNI is an aided institution of the Department of Atomic Energy and is a deemed to be university under the UGC Act. The institute is dedicated to encourage pursuit of excellence in sciences (including engineering sciences) and mathematics in a manner that has major significance for the progress of indigenous nuclear technological capability.
- 95. (B) Urjit Patel, the well-known economist and banker, has been appointed as the new Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). He will succeed Dr. Raghuram Rajan on September 4, 2016. Currently, he is the deputy Governor of
- 96. (A) Subrata Banerjee (71), the former international umpire, has recently passed away in Kolkata, West Bengal. His international career lasted for 15 years, with the match between India and Kenya in Gwalior in May 1998 marking his final international appearance. He also worked as an umpire coach for the BCCI in addition to serving as an umpire's educator.
- 97. (C) The World Mosquito Day is observed every year on August 20 to raise awareness about the causes of malaria and how it can be prevented and also to fundraise for research into the cure of malaria. The day also marks the historic discovery by British doctor Sir

Ronald Ross in 1897 that female Anopheles mosquitoes transmit malaria between humans and that laid foundations for scientists across the world to better understand the deadly role of mosquitoes in disease transmission and come up with effective innovative interventions.

- 98. (A) Carolina Marin, a badminton player from Spain, has won women's badminton singles gold medal at the 2016 Rio Olympics by defeating P V Sindhu in final by 19-21, 21-12 and 21-15. Though, P V Sindhu has created history by becoming first Indian female shuttler to grab Olympic silver in Women's Singles Badminton in 2016 Olympics. With this, Sindhu has also became the 2nd Indian female shuttler to win an Olympic medal after Saina Nehwal's Bronze medal at 2012 London Olympics.
- 99. (C) The 2016 Youth Voters' Festival will be held in Nagaland from September 5 to 9, 2016. The 5-day festival will be held under the directives of the Election Commission of India (ECI). The purpose of the festival is to increase the electoral participation through voter registration and turnout to increase the qualitative participation in terms of ethical and informed voting and to provide a continuous electoral and democracy education to the people.
- 100. (B) The World Humanitarian Day (WHD) is observed every year on August 19 to recognize the aid workers who risk their lives in humanitarian service and mobilizes people to advocate for humanitarian action. The 2016 theme is "One Humanity" to stress on the worth of shared human experiences that bind people together across divides and create a common responsibility to demand action for the most vulnerable at risk of being left behind. Beside this, the 2016 WHD digital campaign "The World You'd Rather" has also launched to bring into light the very real scenarios faced by people in crisis.