

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 37 (ANSWER KEY)

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

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST-37 (SOLUTION)

2. (C) There are six major schools of orthodox Hindu philosophy Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta, and four major heterodox schools Jain, Buddhist, Ajivika and Charaka.
3. (A) The sequence from the largest to the smallest is Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttarakhand.
4. (B) In India, at present, there are 6 Zonal Council. Originally five councils were created as per the States Reorganization Act 1956 as follows: Northern Zonal Council, Central Zonal Council, Eastern Zonal Council, Southern Zonal Council, Western Zonal Council. The North East Council was set up in 1971.
7. (B) Chloroplasts are photosynthetic tissue that contains chloroplasts and is photosynthetic.
9. (C) Veteran journalist T V Parasuram, a former correspondent of the Press Trust of India (PTI), has recently passed away in United States. He authored two books, 'A Medal for Kashmir and 'India's Jewish Heritage'.
10. (B) Mac OS, operating system (OS) developed by the American computer company Apple Inc. The OS was introduced in 1977 to run the company's Macintosh line of personal computers (PCs).
12. (C) The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) was established on November 10, 2000 at Vientiane at the First MGC Ministerial Meeting. It comprises six member countries, namely India, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.
13. (C) New Zealand was the first country to allow women to vote (in 1893), while the King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia granted women the right to vote in 2011. The United States finally began allowing women to vote in 1920. The India granted women the right to vote in January 26th, 1950.
16. (C) World Trade Organization (WTO) has 164 members since 29 July 2016. India has been a WTO member since 1 January 1995 and a member of GATT since 8 July 1948.
17. (D) The 7th edition of Indian Seed Congress (ISC) was organized by the National Seed Association of India (NSAI) in Kolkata, West Bengal on February 12-14, 2017.
22. (C) The 14th Attorney General is Mukul Rohatgi. The Attorney General is necessary for giving advice to the Government of India in legal matters referred to him. He also performs other legal duties assigned to him by the President. The Attorney General has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, though not to vote.
23. (D) The book "Army and Nation : The Military and Indian Democracy since Independence" has been authored by Steven Wilkinson, a professor of political science and International relations at Yale University.
24. (C) The Program status word (PSW) is an IBM System/360 architecture and successors control register which performs the function of a Status register and Program counter in other architectures.
25. (B) The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded in Baghdad, Iraq, with the signing of an agreement in September 1960 by five countries namely Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. They were to become the Founder Members of the Organization. These countries were later joined by Qatar (1961), Indonesia (1962), Libya (1962), the United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), Gabon (1975) and Angola (2007). Indonesia suspended its membership in January 2009, reactivated it again in January 2016, but decided to suspend its membership once more at the 171st Meeting of the OPEC Conference on 30 November 2016.
27. (D) Tehmina Janjua becomes Pakistan's first woman foreign secretary. ISLAMABAD: Pakistan on Monday appointed its permanent representative to the UN, Tehmina Janjua, as the country's new foreign secretary.
29. (A) saluva dynasty time period 1485 to 1505
Tuluva dynasty time period 1505 to 1570
Sangama dynasty time period 1336 to 1485
Aravidu dynasty time period 1542 to 1652

31. (C) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was constituted on 31 August 2005, as a Commission of Inquiry, under the Chairmanship of Veerappa Moily for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administrative system.
33. (B) The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched a record 104 satellites from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh through PSLV C-37 launch vehicle. With the successful launch, India scripted history by becoming the first country in the world to launch 104 satellites in a single rocket.
34. (C) The United States, Britain, France, Russia (as the Soviet Union) and China are known to have conducted hydrogen weapon tests. All these nations are signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), an agreement that seeks to limit the spread of nuclear weapons.
37. (A) The Instrument of Accession is a legal document executed by Maharaja Hari Singh, ruler of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, on 26 October 1947. By executing this document under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh agreed to accede to the Dominion of India .
38. (D) Bijak is the best known of the compilations of the compositions of Kabir, and as such is the holy scripture for followers of the Kabirpanthi religion.
Pushi marg is a Vaishnav sect of the Hinduism, founded by Vallabhacharya.
42. (B) Longest elevated cycle path in the world opens in China. The longest elevated bike path in the world has been opened in the Chinese city of Xiamen.
43. (C) The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual milestone published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The report was first launched in 1990 by the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and Indian Nobel laureate Amartya Sen.
45. (B) The 6th BRICS Summit that was held in Fortaleza, Brazil. The theme of the Summit was Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions.
49. (B) Bagasse is the fibrous matter that remains after sugarcane or sorghum stalks are crushed to extract their juice. It is dry pulpy residue left after the extraction of juice from sugar cane. The industrial process to convert bagasse into paper was developed in 1937 in a small laboratory in Hacienda Paramonga, a sugar mill in the coast of Peru owned by W.R. Grace Company.
51. (A) The 9th edition of BRICS summit-2017 will be held at Xiamen in the Fujian Province of east China on September 2017 with the theme "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future".
52. (A) Bank Headquarters Tagline
Canara Bank Bengaluru Together We Can
Bank Of India Mumbai Relationship Beyond Banking
Federal bank Kerala Your Perfect Banking Partner
53. (C) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an international organization (group of countries) who do not want to be officially aligned (friends) with or against any major power bloc (group of countries). In 2012, the movement had 120 members and 15 observer countries. The group was started in Belgrade in 1961.
56. (D) First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782)
Second Sikh War (1848 and 1849)
60. (D) The Government of India had announced to establish a National Renewal Fund (NRF) as a part of the slew of measures announced in New Industrial Policy of 1991. The Fund was later established in February, 1992 for a period of 10 years. The main objective of the National Renewal Fund was to provide a social safety net to the workers who are likely to be affected by technological up-gradation and modernization in the Indian industry.
61. (C) A water molecule consists of two hydrogen atoms bonded to an oxygen atom, and its overall structure is bent. This is because the oxygen atom, in addition to forming bonds with the hydrogen atoms, also carries two pairs of unshared electrons.
62. (B) The 2017 UNESCO Natural Heritage Festival was held at Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP) in Sairopa, Himachal Pradesh from February 11th to 12th. The fest was held in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India (WII).

63. (A) •Fort William College was an academy and learning centre of Oriental studies established by Lord Wellesley.
•Ryotwari System was introduced by
•Thomas Munro in 1820. Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorgh provinces of British India.
•In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants.
64. (D) Demographic gap is the difference between birth rate and death rate that develops when a country undergoes demographic transition.
67. (A) The Companies Act 2013 is an Act of the Parliament of India which regulates incorporation of a company, responsibilities of a company, directors, dissolution of a company. The Act has replaced The Companies Act, 1956 (in a partial manner) after receiving the assent of the President of India on 29 August 2013. The Act came into force on 12 September 2013 with few changes like earlier private companies maximum number of member was 50 and now it will be 200.
70. (D) A stem cutting is plant stem including a tip (e.g. shoot, twig, sucker,) or a portion of a stem without the apex that includes one or more nodes removed from a parent plant and capable of rooting; A stem cutting is used to grow a whole new plant, which is also known as cloning
71. (A) National Program of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM) was started in 1995. The Midday Meal Scheme is covered by the National Food Security Act, 2013.
74. (B) The Committee on Estimates consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from among its members.
76. (A) Vinegar is a liquid consisting of about 5–20% acetic acid (CH_3COOH), water, and other trace chemicals, which may include flavorings. The acetic acid is produced by the fermentation of ethanol by acetic acid bacteria. Vinegar is now mainly used as a cooking ingredient, or in pickling.
78. (B) The National Deworming Day is observed on February 10 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and its main objective is to deworm children between the ages of (1-19) at schools and anganwadi centres.
83. (A) The 19th edition of the National Senior Athletic Championships for the Federation Cup will take place at the Mangala Stadium in Mangalore between April 30th and May 4th.
85. (B) The Union Minister of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences Harsh Vardhan released the world's first comprehensive Braille atlas for nearly 50 lakh visually challenged people in India on February 10, 2017 in New Delhi.
87. (B) Naujawan Bharat Sabha was a left-wing Indian association that sought to foment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths. It was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was a more public face of the Hindustan Republican Association.
90. (B) Prime Minister Manmohan Singh Has constituted a ministerial panel, headed by Defence Minister A K Antony, to examine the findings of the Shunglu Committee that probed alleged irregularities in conduct of the 2010 Commonwealth games in New Delhi.
92. (A) •Hicky's Bengal Gazette was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780.
•Sambad Kaumudi was a Bengali weekly newspaper published from Kolkata in the first half of the 19th century by Ram Mohan Roy.
•Dadabhai Naoroji known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. In 1854, he founded a Gujarati fortnightly publication, the Rast Goftar.
•The Hindoo Patriot was an English weekly published from Kolkata in the later half of the nineteenth century.
94. (B)
- | S.No | Name | Time Period |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Mohammad Hidayatullah | 31 Aug 1979 to 30 Aug 1984 |
| 2. | Shankar Dayal Sharma | 3 Sep 1987 to 24 July 1992 |
- 95.(B) In India, the Ombudsman is known as the Lokpal or Lokayukta. An Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was set up on 5 January 1966 under the Chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai. It recommended a two tier machinery: Lokpoal at the Centre (Parliamentary commissioner, as in New Zealand) and one Lokayukta each at the State level.
- 97.(B) The committee will be headed by Meena Hemachandra and will suggest appropriate policy interventions to strengthen cyber security and resilience.