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

**GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 39 (ANSWER KEY)**

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

1. (D) The Satavahanas were an ancient Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region. Most modern scholars believe that the Satavahana rule began in first century BCE and lasted until the second century CE, although some assign the beginning of their rule to as early as the 3rd century BCE.
3. (D) • A lithosphere is the rigid, outermost shell of a terrestrial-type planet or natural satellite that is defined by its rigid mechanical properties.
- The hydrosphere is the combined mass of water found on, under, and above the surface of a planet, minor planet or natural satellite. Reservoirs include atmospheric moisture, streams, oceans, rivers, lakes, groundwater, subterranean aquifers, polar icecaps and saturated soil.
  - An atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding a planet or other material body, that is held in place by the gravity of that body. An atmosphere is more likely to be retained if the gravity it is subject to is high and the temperature of the atmosphere is low.
  - The biosphere also known as the ecosphere is the worldwide sum of all ecosystems. The two joined words are "bio" and "sphere". It can also be termed as the zone of life on Earth, a closed system, and largely self-regulating.
4. (C) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. John Morley, the Liberal Secretary of State for India, and the Conservative Viceroy of India.
6. (C) • Monera was a kingdom that contained unicellular organisms with a prokaryotic cell organization (having no nuclear membrane), such as bacteria. The taxon Monera was first proposed as a phylum by Ernst Haeckel in 1866.
- Protist is an informal term for any eukaryotic organism that is not an animal, plant or fungus. The protists do not form a natural group, or clade, but are often grouped together for convenience, like algae or invertebrates.
  - Plants are mainly multicellular, predominantly photosynthetic eukaryotes of the kingdom Plantae. Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa).
  - The animal kingdom emerged as a clade within Apoikozoa as the sister group to the choanoflagellates.
8. (A) An shumali Shrivastava, an Indian-American Computer Scientist, has won the National Science Foundation (NSF)'s prestigious 2017 CAREER award for his research on redesigning current machine-learning processes. Currently, he is an Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science at William Marsh Rice University, in Houston, Texas.
9. (B) Inflation is a condition, when cost of services coupled with goods rise and the entire economy seems to go haywire. Inflation has never done good to the economy. Inflation and economic growth are parallel lines and can never meet. Inflation reduces the value of money and makes it difficult for the common people.
12. (C) There are three main measurements of humidity: absolute, relative and specific.
- Absolute humidity is the water content of air expressed in gram per cubic meter.
  - Relative humidity, expressed as a percent, measures the current absolute humidity Relative to the maximum (highest point) for that temperature.
  - Specific humidity is the ratio of the mass of water vapor to the total mass of the moist air parcel.
13. (C) Vishakhadatta was an Indian Sanskrit poet and playwright. Varahmihira also called Varaha or Mihir, was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain. Charaka was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. Brahmagupta was an Indian mathematician and astronomer.
16. (C) A liquid asset is an asset that can be converted into cash quickly, with minimal

- impact to the price received in the open market. Liquid assets include money market instruments and government bonds.
17. (C) Roger Federer has won the 2017 ATP Indian Wells Masters title by defeating Stan Wawrinka. With this win, Federer joined Novak Djokovic as the only man to win five Indian Wells titles. Earlier, he won this title consecutively three times between 2004 and 2006 and in 2012. At 35, Federer is the oldest ATP player to win one of the elite Masters titles, supplanting Andre Agassi who was 34 when he won in Cincinnati in 2004.
18. (B) Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, passed on 28 September 1929 in the British India Legislature of India, fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years which was later amended to 18 for girls and 21 for boys. It is popularly known as the Sarda Act, after its sponsor Harbilas Sarda.
20. (B) A eukaryote is any organism whose cells contain a nucleus and other organelles enclosed within membranes. Eukaryotes belong to the taxon Eukarya or Eukaryota.
21. (B) • Allahabad Bank is a nationalised bank with its headquarters in Kolkata, India. It is the oldest joint stock bank in India. On 24 April 2014, the bank entered into its 150th year of establishment. It was founded in Allahabad in 1865.
- Central Bank of India, a government-owned bank, is one of the oldest and largest commercial banks in India. It is based in Mumbai which is the financial capital of India and capital city of state of Maharashtra.
  - Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) is a major public sector bank based in Chennai (Madras).
  - Punjab National Bank is an Indian multinational banking and financial services company. It is a state-owned corporation based in New Delhi, India. Founded in 1894.
22. (A) The Bhakti movement refers to the theistic devotional trend that emerged in medieval Hinduism and later revolutionised in Sikhism. It originated in the seventh-century Tamil south India (now parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala), and spread northwards.
- 26.(D) Italy has been ranked first in the latest 2017 Bloomberg Global Health Index of 163 countries. Iceland stood at 2nd position followed by Switzerland, Singapore and Australia.
28. (A) Electronic delay storage automatic calculator (EDSAC) was an early British computer. Inspired by John von Neumann's seminal First Draft of a Report on the EDVAC, the machine was constructed by Maurice Wilkes and his team at the University of Cambridge Mathematical Laboratory in England. EDSAC was the second electronic digital stored-program computer to go into regular service.
29. (B) It has been customary for RBI to announce a set of measures of both short-term and structural nature in the two bi-annual statements on monetary and credit policy normally released in April and October of each year.
30. (D) The Tropic of Capricorn passes through 10 countries :
1. Namibia
  2. Botswana
  3. South Africa
  4. Mozambique
  5. Madagascar
  6. Australia
  7. Chile
  8. Argentina
  9. Paraguay
  10. Brazil
39. (D) Indian Standard Time is calculated on the basis of 82.30' E longitude, in Shankargarh Fort, Mirzapur (25.15°N 82.58°E) (in Mirzapur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh) which is nearly on the corresponding longitude reference line.
40. (B) India has been ranked at 122nd out of 155 countries in the 2017 United Nations's World Happiness Index (WHI), as per recently released World Happiness Report (WHR) 2017. Among the 8 SAARC nations, Pakistan is at 80th position, Nepal stood at 99, Bhutan at 97, Bangladesh at 110 while Sri Lanka is at 120.
41. (A) In a given state of technology when the units of variable factors are increased with the units of other fixed factors, the marginal productivity increases, it is called law of increasing returns.
44. (A) In the history of Panchayati Raj, in India, on 24 April 1993, the Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. This act was extended to Panchayats in the tribal areas of eight states, namely : Andhra Pradesh,

- Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan beginning on 24 December 1996. Currently, the Panchayati Raj system exists in all states except Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram, and in all Union Territories except Delhi.
45. (C) Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary is a Wildlife Sanctuary in Tripura, India.
47. (A) • National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex development bank in India, headquartered at Mumbai with branches all over India. The Bank has been entrusted with “matters concerning policy, planning and operations in the field of credit for agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas in India”.
- National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1963 as a statutory Corporation under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
  - State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDB) is a Central Sector Scheme of India which aims at raising resources of SLDBs(State Land Development Banks)
  - National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) is an apex organization of marketing cooperatives for agricultural produce in India, under Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.
48. (C) Yogi Adityanath has been sworn-in as the 21st Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (UP). Prior to this appointment, he has been a Member of Parliament (MP) from the Gorakhpur Constituency, Uttar Pradesh. Apart from this, BJP's state unit chief Keshav Prasad Maurya and party's national vice president Dinesh Sharma also took charge as deputy chief ministers of UP.
49. (A) A photon is an elementary particle, the quantum of the electromagnetic field including electromagnetic radiation such as light, and the force carrier for the electromagnetic force. The photon has zero rest mass and is always moving at the speed of light.
51. (B) Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, also known as IFFCO, is the world's largest fertiliser cooperative federation based in India which is registered as a Multistate Cooperative Society. IFFCO has been ranked 37 in top companies in India in 2011 by Fortune India 500 list.
52. (B) Shahid Afridi, the former Pakistan captain, has become the new brand ambassador for the 5th edition of the ODI Blind Cricket World Cup, which is scheduled to be held in January 2018. The world cup will be played in one day international (ODI) format and will be hosted by Pakistan Blind Cricket Council (PBCC) in the United Arab Emirates (UAE)
- 55.(A) The Permanent Settlement, also known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal was an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land, with far-reaching consequences for both agricultural methods and productivity in the entire Empire and the political realities of the Indian countryside. It was concluded in 1793 by the Company administration headed by Charles, Earl Cornwallis, also known as Lord Cornwallis.
- 56.(D) The salient feature of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and the modalities worked out to grant rights to tribal communities in the country are:
- (i) Every Gram Sabha to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.
  - (ii) The Gram Sabhas have roles and responsibilities in approving all development works in the village, identify beneficiaries, issue certificates of utilization of funds; powers to control institutions and functionaries in all social sectors and local plans.
  - (iii) Gram Sabhas or Panchayats at appropriate level shall also have powers to manage minor water bodies; power of mandatory consultation in matters of land acquisition; resettlement and rehabilitation and prospecting licenses/mining leases for minor minerals; power to prevent alienation of land and restore alienated land; regulate and restrict sale/ consumption of liquor ; manage village markets, control money lending to STs; and ownership of minor forest produce.
57. (C) The National University of Singapore (NUS) has topped the full list of the top 300 institutions in the Times Higher Education (THE)'s Asia University ranking 2017. From India, Indian Institute of

- Science (IISc) Bangalore ranked at 27th while IIT Bombay secured 42nd rank.
58. (A) Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AIC) offers yield-based and weather-based crop insurance programs in almost 500 districts of India. It is A Public Sector Insurance Company. Varsha Bima /RainFall Insurance Covers anticipated shortfall in crop yield on account of deficit and excess rainfall, consecutive dry and wet days, etc. It is voluntary for all classes of cultivators who stand to lose financially upon adverse incidence of rainfall and they can take insurance under the scheme. It is available for many of the seasonal field crops
59. (C) Chlorophyll (also chlorophyl) is any of several closely related green pigments found in cyanobacteria and the chloroplasts of algae and plants.
60. (D) The noble gases make a group of chemical elements with similar properties; under standard conditions, they are all odorless, colorless, monatomic gases with very low chemical reactivity. The six noble gases that occur naturally are helium (He), neon (Ne), argon (Ar), krypton (Kr), xenon (Xe), and the radioactive radon (Rn).
61. (C) The Government of India Act, 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 and is said to be the longest Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time. It had 321 sections and 10 schedules. Because of its length, the Act was retroactively split by the Government of India Act, 1935 (Re-printed) into two separate Acts:
1. The Government of India Act, 1935
  2. The Government of Burma Act, 1935
62. (D) The Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant is an \$864 million dam which is part of a run-of-the-river hydroelectric scheme that is designed to divert water from the Kishanganga River to a power plant in the Jhelum River basin. It is located 5 km (3 mi) north of Bandipore in Jammu and Kashmir, India and will have an installed capacity of 330 MW.
63. (D) George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston KG, GCSI, GCIE, PC (11 January 1859 – 20 March 1925), known as The Lord Curzon of Kedleston between 1898 and 1911 and as The Earl Curzon of Kedleston between 1911 and 1921, was a British Conservative statesman.
64. (B) The first-ever Haryana Sahitya Sangam has started at Indradhanush Auditorium in Panchkula in which more than 2,000 scholars, writers and thinkers from across the country are participating. The aim of the festival is to highlight the contribution of the State in the field of literature and culture and to provide a platform for young and budding writers to get wide-ranging and genuine guidance.
65. (A) While "Project Golden Rays", introduced first during the 2009 Kharif season under the National Agriculture Development Programme, was meant to help the farmers, it has turned out to be yet another seed project to help proprietary seed corporations and multinationals like Monsanto, say the groups. Only recently the State Government was forced to scrap the Memorandums of Understanding signed with seven seed companies following civil society pressure.
70. (D) Sesamum is mainly a rain fed crop and is grown on marginal, dry and sloppy lands. Nearly 80% of the area sown to groundnuts in India is rain fed and relies entirely on summer monsoon rainfall. Among cereals, the main rain fed cereals grown in India are sorghum, pearl millet (Bajra), Finger Millet (Ragi).
71. (B) Eighth Plan (1992–1997) :- 1989–91 was a period of economic instability in India and hence no five-year plan was implemented. Between 1990 and 1992, there were only Annual Plans. In 1991, India faced a crisis in foreign exchange reserves, left with reserves of only about US\$1 billion. Thus, under pressure, the country took the risk of reforming the socialist economy. P.V. Narasimha Rao was the tenth Prime Minister of the Republic of India and head of Congress Party, and led one of the most important administrations in India's modern history, overseeing a major economic transformation and several incidents affecting national security.
72. (B) The Government of India (GoI) has recently signed a Social Security Agreement (SSA) with Brazil to protect rights of detached workers. As per the agreement, detached workers of the two countries are exempted from making social security contributions in either countries if they are contributing in their respective countries.

74. (D) • The Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders, widely referred to as the Butler Committee after its chairman Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, was set up in 1972 by the Government of the United Kingdom. The Committee submitted an Interim Report in 1974 and published a Final Report in October 1975, proposing major reforms to the law and to psychiatric services.
- In 1929, the Hartog Committee submitted its report. This Committee was appointed to survey the growth of education in British India. It “devoted far more attention to mass education than Secondary and University Education”.
  - The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919 when a crowd of nonviolent protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer.
  - To meet the demand of the Indian Leaders and in view of the resolution adopted by Swaraj Party in early 1920s, the British Government had set up a committee under Sir Alexander Muddiman (Muddiman Committee), along with 4 Indian members, to go into the provisions of the Government of India Act 1919 and pinpoint the defects.
75. (A) NHPC Limited is an Indian Hydropower generation company that was incorporated in the year 1975 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2000 million and with an objective to plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of hydroelectric power in all aspects. Later on NHPC expanded its objects to include other sources of energy like Solar, Geothermal, Tidal, Wind etc.
77. (C) The book “Indica: A Deep Natural History of the Indian Subcontinent” has been authored by Pranay Lal. This is a book about the Indian subcontinent, its origins and how the land masses around it were formed. It provides clues from author’s passionate and microscopic research over 20 years across the Indian subcontinent.
80. (B) Emergency Provisions are contained in Part Eighteen of the Constitution of India. The President of India has the power to impose emergency rule in any or all the Indian states if the security of part or all of India is threatened by “war or external aggression or armed rebellion”.
81. (B) The Shompen are the indigenous people of the interior of Great Nicobar Island, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Shompen are a designated Scheduled Tribe
82. (C) The ryotwari system, instituted in some parts of India, was one of the main systems used to collect revenues from the cultivators of agricultural land. These revenues included undifferentiated land taxes and rents, collected simultaneously.
83. (A) The SRCC Global Millennium Summit 2017 has started in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) from March 18 and will continue till March 19. It is a first-of-its-kind initiative, which is organized by the students of Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC), University of Delhi in association with the students of IIM Ahmedabad and IIT Kharagpur.
- 87.(C) A lichen is a composite organism that arises from algae or cyanobacteria living among filaments of multiple fungi in a symbiotic relationship.
91. (D) A conjugated protein is a protein that functions in interaction with other (non-polypeptide) chemical groups attached by covalent bonding or weak interactions. Some examples of conjugated proteins are lipoproteins, opsins and chromoproteins. Hemoglobin contains the prosthetic group known as heme. Each heme group contains an iron ion ( $Fe^{2+}$ ) which forms a co-ordinate bond with an oxygen molecule ( $O_2$ ), allowing hemoglobin to transport oxygen through the bloodstream.
94. (A) In Islam, Ziyarah is a form of pilgrimage to sites associated with Muhammad, his family members and descendants, his companions and other venerated figures in Islam such as the prophets, Sufi Saints and Islamic scholars. Sites of pilgrimage include mosques, graves, battlefields, mountains, and caves
96. (A) In consumer theory, substitute goods or substitutes are products that a consumer perceives as similar or comparable, so that having more of one product makes them desire less of the other product. Formally X and Y rises.