

Phase 1- TEST 9 Q&A

1. Which one of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding the methods of soil conservation?

- a) Mulching is the practice of covering the surface of the soil with a layer of organic matter to help retain soil moisture
- b) Shelter belts are rows of trees planted in coastal or dry regions to check wind movement to protect soil cover
- c) Contour barrier is the practice of ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope
- d) Terrace Farming is the method of farming where broad flat steps are made on the steep slopes to reduce surface run-off and soil erosion

1.) Ans: C

Explanation

Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to soil as a resource. Both human and natural factors can lead to degradation of soils. Factors which lead to soil degradation are **deforestation, overgrazing, overuse of chemical fertilisers** or pesticides, rain washes, landslides and floods. Some methods of soil conservation are listed below

- **Option A is correct: Mulching** -The bare ground between plants **is covered with a layer of organic matter** like straw. It helps to **retain soil moisture**.
- **Option B is correct: Shelter belts** - In the **coastal and dry regions**, rows of trees are planted to **check the wind movement** to protect soil cover.
- A shelterbelt is defined as a **barrier of trees and shrubs that provides protection from wind** and storm and decreases erosion.
- **Option C is incorrect: Contour barriers** - Stones, grass, soil are used to **build barriers along contours**. **Trenches are made** in front of the barriers to collect water.
- **Contour ploughing: Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope** to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope
- **Option D is correct: Terrace farming** - Broad flat **steps or terraces are made on the steep slopes** so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They reduce surface run-off and soil erosion

2. Consider the following statements regarding the biogas

1. Biogas can be produced from both organic and inorganic waste after decomposition of wastes by bacteria in biogas digesters.
2. It is essentially a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

2.) Ans: B

Explanation

- Biogas is produced through the **processing of various types of organic waste**
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Organic waste (Inorganic waste cannot be processed into a biogas) such as **dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called biogas.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The organic waste is **decomposed by bacteria in biogas digesters** to emit biogas which is essentially a **mixture of methane and carbon dioxide.**
- Biogas is an excellent **fuel for cooking and lighting** and produces huge amount of organic manure each year.

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3. **It is a local wind, which moves down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in U.S.A. and Canada. It is a hot wind that blows in winter and therefore raises the temperature within a short time. This increase in temperature results in the melting of snow, making pasture land available for grazing of animals.**

The above description refers to which of the following local wind?

- a) Mistral
- b) Foehn
- c) Harmattan
- d) Chinook

3.) Ans: D

Explanation

- **Chinook:** It is a **hot wind**, which **moves down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in U.S.A. and Canada.** It is a hot wind that **blows in winter** and therefore raises the temperature within a

short time. This increase in temperature **results in the melting of snow, making pasture land available for grazing of animals.**

- **Option A: Mistral** is a **cold and dry wind** which blows in the **Spain and France** from North-west to South-East direction, mostly occur during winter months.
- **Option B: Foehn** is a **dusty, dry and warm local wind**, which develops on the leeward side of the Alps mountain ranges.
- **Option C: Harmattan** is a hot and dry wind that originates from the Sahara Desert and blow towards the Guinea coast of Africa. Due to their journey over the Sahara Desert, **these winds become extremely** dry and as they pass over the Sahara Desert they pick up more sand especially red sand and turn dusty.

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4. Consider the following statements with respect to Natural vegetation

1. As the amount of moisture increases, the size of trees and their density reduces
2. Evergreen forest does not shed their leaves simultaneously in any season of the year

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

4.) Ans: B

Explanation

- The **growth of vegetation depends primarily on temperature and moisture**. The major vegetation types of the world are grouped as forests, grasslands, scrubs and tundra.
 - **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In areas of heavy rainfall, huge trees may thrive. The forests are thus associated with areas having abundant water supply. **As the amount of moisture decreases the size of trees and their density reduces.**
 - Short stunted trees and grasses grow in the regions of moderate rainfall forming the grasslands of the world. **Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in dry areas** of low rainfall. In such areas plants **have deep roots and leaves with thorny and waxy surface reduce loss of moisture through transpiration.** Tundra vegetation of cold Polar Regions comprise of mosses and lichens
 - **Statement 2 is correct :** Forests are broadly classified as evergreen and deciduous **depending on when they shed their leaves**
- ☐ **Evergreen forest does not shed their leaves** simultaneously in any season of the year

- ☐ Deciduous forest shed their leaves in a particular season to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration

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5. Consider the following statements with respect to soil formation

1. Sub soil below the top layer is highly rich in humus content
2. The layer of weathered rock material represents a transition zone between the subsoil and topsoil

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

5.) Ans: D

Explanation

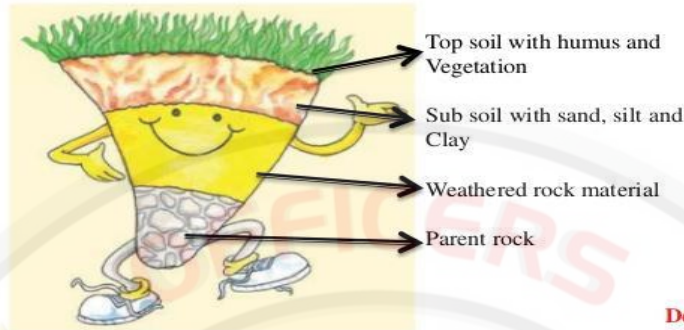
The **thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface** of the earth is **called soil**. It is closely linked to land. **Landforms determine the type of soil**. Soil is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the earth. This happens through the **process of weathering**.

SOIL PROFILE

The soil is **found in layers**, which are arranged during the formation of soil. These layers are called **horizons** and sequence of these layers is the soil profile. The layers of soil can easily be observed by their colour and size of particles. The **main layers of the soil are topsoil, subsoil, weathered rock material and the parent rock**.

Each layer has its own characteristics.

- **Statement 1 is incorrect: Topsoil** - It is also called the **humus layer**, which is **rich in organic material**. This layer consists of decomposed material and organic matter.
- **Subsoil**: Just below the topsoil lies another layer called subsoil. It **consist of sand, silt and clay** (Subsoil is not highly rich in humus content)
- **Statement 2 is incorrect: Weathered rock material**: It contains **no organic matter** and made up of stones and rocks. This layer **represents a transition zone between the parent rock and subsoil**



Do you know?
It takes hundreds of years to make just one centimeter of soil

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6. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to Winter Solstice?

- a) During winter solstice, it is winter in the southern hemisphere with shorter days and longer nights
- b) The places beyond the Arctic Circle experiences continuous daylight for about six months
- c) As the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn, a larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light
- d) None of the above

6.) Ans: C

Explanation

- **Option B is incorrect:** It is **during the Summer Solstice, the places beyond the Arctic Circle experience continuous daylight for about six months** (Not during winter solstice)
- **Option C is correct:** On 22nd December, **the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun** as the South Pole tilts towards it. As the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S), a larger **portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light**.
- **Option A is incorrect:** It is **summer in the Southern Hemisphere with longer days and shorter nights**. The reverse happens in the Northern Hemisphere. This position of the earth is called the **Winter Solstice**

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7. Consider the following statements regarding the subtropical westerly jet stream

1. Over India, these jet streams blow south of the Himalayas, all through the year except in summer
2. The western cyclonic disturbances experienced in the north and north-western parts of India are brought in by this jet stream

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

7.) Ans: C

Explanation

- South west monsoon winds blow over warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India. The **upper air circulation in this region is dominated by a westerly flow**. An important component of this flow is the jet stream. These jet streams are located **approximately over 27°-30° north latitude**, therefore, they are known as **subtropical westerly jet streams**.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Over India, these jet streams **blow south of the Himalayas, all through the year except in summer**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **western cyclonic disturbances** experienced in the north and north-western parts of the country are **brought in by this westerly flow**.
- **In summer**, the subtropical westerly jet stream moves north of the Himalayas with the **apparent movement of the sun**.
- An easterly jet stream, called the **sub-tropical easterly jet stream blows over peninsular India**, approximately over 14°N during the summer months

JET STREAMS

- These are a **narrow belt of high altitude** (above 12,000 m) westerly winds in the troposphere. Their speed varies from about 110 km/h in summer to about 184 km/h in winter. A number of separate jet streams have been identified. The **most constant are the mid-latitude and the sub-tropical jet stream**.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Thermosphere

1. It is the layer of the atmosphere where the temperature decreases rapidly with increasing height
2. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2.

8.) Ans: D

Explanation

LAYERS OF ATMOSPHERE

- **Troposphere:** This layer is the most important layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km. The air we breathe exists here. **Almost all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in this layer.**
- **Stratosphere:** This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon, **making conditions ideal for flying aeroplanes.**
- **Statement 1 is incorrect: Thermosphere** - In thermosphere **temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height.** Ionosphere is a part of this layer. It extends between 80 to 400 km. This layer helps in **radio transmission.** In fact, radio waves transmitted from the earth are **reflected back to the earth by this layer.**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect: Mesosphere** - This is the third layer of the atmosphere. It lies above the stratosphere. It extends up to the height of 80 km. **Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space**

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9. Consider the following pairs

Forests

Predominant species (Tree)

1. Temperate deciduous - Teak

2. Tropical evergreen - Mahogany
3. Tropical deciduous - Oak
4. Coniferous - Pine

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 2 and 4 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1 and 4 only

9.) Ans: A

Explanation

- **Tropical deciduous** are the **monsoon forests** found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in Central America. These regions experience seasonal changes. **Trees shed their leaves in the dry season** to conserve water
- ☐ The hardwood trees found in these forests are **teak, sal, neem and shisham**. **Teak is the most dominant species of this forest**. Hardwood trees are extremely useful for making furniture, transport and constructional materials.
- **Tropical evergreen:** These forests are **restricted to heavy rainfall** areas of the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast.
- ☐ Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a **luxuriant vegetation of all kinds** — trees, shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure.
- ☐ Some of the commercially important trees of this forest are **ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona**
- **Temperate Deciduous Forests:** As we go towards higher latitudes, there are more temperate deciduous forests. These are found in the **north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile** and also found in the coastal regions of Western Europe.
- ☐ They **shed their leaves** in the dry season.
- ☐ The common trees are **oak, ash, beech**, etc

- **Coniferous forests:** In the **higher latitudes (50° – 70°)** of Northern hemisphere the spectacular Coniferous forests are found. These are also called as **Taiga**.
- They have tall, **softwood evergreen** trees. The woods of these trees are very useful for **making pulp**, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint.
- **Chir, pine, cedar** are the **important variety of trees** in these forests.

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7th NCERT (Page no: 40 and 41)

10. Consider the following statements regarding Intensive subsistence farming

1. It is a type of farming where a farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour to cultivate more than one crop annually
2. It is predominantly practised in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

10.) Ans: A

Explanation

- Subsistence farming is **practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family**. Traditionally, **low levels of technology and household labour** are used to produce on small output.
- Subsistence farming can be **further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming**.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** In **intensive subsistence agriculture the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour**. Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of **more than one crop annually on the same plot**.

- ☐ **Rice is the main crop.** Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds.
- ☐ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Intensive subsistence **agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia.**
- Primitive subsistence agriculture includes shifting cultivation and **nomadic herding**
- ☐ **Nomadic herding:** In this type of farming, **herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water**, along defined routes. This type of movement arises in response to **climatic constraints** and terrain.
- ☐ It is predominantly **practised in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India**, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir
- ☐ **Sheep, camel, yak and goats are most commonly reared.** They provide milk, meat, wool, hides and other products to the herders and their families.

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11. Consider the following statements regarding the Peninsular plateau

1. It is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
2. The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the south of the Narmada river is known as the Central Highlands.
3. An extension of this Plateau is also visible in the northeast India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1 and 3 only

11.) Ans: D

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, **igneous and metamorphic rocks.** It was **formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land** and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
- The part of the Peninsular plateau **lying to the north of the Narmada river** (not south of Narmada river) covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is **known as the Central Highlands**
- The **Deccan Plateau** is a triangular landmass that lies to **the south of the river Narmada**.
- **Statement 3 is correct :** An extension of the Peninsular Plateau is **also visible in the northeast**, locally known as the Meghalaya plateau, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills
- It is believed that due to the **force exerted by the north-eastward movement of the Indian plate** at the time of the Himalayan origin, a huge fault was created between the Rajmahal hills and the Meghalaya plateau.
- Later, this depression got filled up by the deposition activity of the numerous rivers. Today, the **Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong plateau stand detached** from the main Peninsular Block.

9th NCERT

Page no: 13

12. Arrange the following sources of water in the decreasing order of their distribution on earth's surface

1. Atmosphere
2. Ice caps and Glaciers
3. Rivers
4. Groundwater

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 4-3-2-1
- b) 2-4-1-3
- c) 3-2-4-1
- d) 4-2-1-3

12.) Ans: B

Explanation

- **Three-fourth of the earth surface** is covered by water. The distribution of water on the Earth's surface is extremely uneven. **Only 3% of water on the surface is fresh**; the remaining 97% resides in the ocean. Freshwater is distributed over glaciers, as groundwater, lakes, rivers etc
- The following table gives the **distribution of water on the earth's surface (in percentage)**

- Oceans : 97.3
- **Ice-caps and glaciers: 02.0**
- **Ground water : 0.68**
- Fresh water lakes : 0.009
- Inland seas and salt lakes : 0.009
- **Atmosphere : 0.0019**
- **Rivers : 0.0001**

Oceans	: 97.3	Saline Water
Ice-caps	: 02.0	Fresh Water
Ground water	: 0.68	
Fresh water lakes	: 0.009	
Inland seas and salt lakes	: 0.009	
Atmosphere	: 0.0019	
Rivers	: 0.0001	
<u>100.00</u>		

7th NCERT

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13. Consider the following statements with respect to arid soil

1. These soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season
2. The Kankar layer (calcium content) formations in the bottom horizons of this soil restrict the infiltration of water

3. Generally these soils are infertile, but after proper irrigation these soils become cultivable

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 and 3 only

13.) Ans: D

Explanation

- Arid soils range from **red to brown in colour**.
- They are generally **sandy in texture and saline in nature**. In some areas the salt content is very high and **common salt is obtained by evaporating** the water.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** These are the soils of **desert and semi-desert regions**. Due to the **dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster** and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
- The **laterite soil** develops under tropical and subtropical climate **with alternate wet and dry season** (It is a **suitable condition for laterite soil, not for arid soil**)
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The lower horizons of the soil are **occupied by Kankar** because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the **bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** These are generally infertile but **after proper irrigation** these soils become **cultivable** as has been in the case of **western Rajasthan**.

10TH NCERT Page no: 10

14. Consider the following statements regarding Tides

1. Tides are the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water once in a day
2. During the full moon and new moon days, the earth experiences spring tides

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

14.) Ans: A

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The **rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice** (not once) **in a day is called a tide**. It is high tide when water covers much of the shore by rising to its highest level. It is low tide when water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore.
- The **strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon** on the earth's surface causes the tides. The water of the earth closer to the moon gets pulled under the influence of the moon's gravitational force and causes high tide.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the **tides are highest**. These tides are **called spring tides**
- But when the moon is in its first and last quarter, the **ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions** by the gravitational pull of sun and moon resulting in low tides. These tides are called **neap tides**

7th NCERT page no: 35

15. Consider the following

1. High temperature and heavy rainfall
2. Black soil
3. 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine

Which of the above is/are favourable conditions for cotton cultivation?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

15.) Ans: B

Explanation

- India is believed to be the **original home of the cotton plant**.
- Cotton is one of the **main raw materials** for **cotton textile industry**. In 2015, India was the second **largest producer of cotton** after China.

- Black soil is ideal for the cultivation of cotton. Cotton grows **well in drier parts of the black cotton soil** of the Deccan plateau.
- It requires **high temperature, light rainfall** (not heavy rainfall) **or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.**
- It is a **kharif crop** and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
- **Major cotton-producing states** are - **Maharashtra**, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

10TH NCERT

Page no: 42

16. Consider the following statements regarding Air pressure

1. Horizontal distribution of air pressure is influenced by the temperature of the air at a given place
2. High pressure area is associated with cloudy skies and wet weather
3. The air always moves from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 1 and 2 only

16.) Ans: B

Explanation

- Air pressure is defined as the pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface. **As we go up the layers of atmosphere, the pressure falls rapidly.** The air pressure is highest at sea level and decreases with height.
- **Statement 1 is correct: Horizontally the distribution of air pressure is influenced by the temperature** of the air at a given place. In areas where the temperature is high the air gets heated and rises. This creates a low-pressure area.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Low pressure is **associated with cloudy skies and wet weather**. In areas having lower temperature, the air is cold. It is therefore heavy. Heavy air sinks and creates a high pressure area. **High pressure is associated with clear and sunny skies.**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The air always **moves from high pressure areas to low pressure areas**. **Wind is generated** when air moves from a high pressure system to a low pressure system. The greater the pressure difference, the stronger the wind.

7th NCERT page no: 24

17. With reference to India's gold imports, consider the following statements.

1. Importing huge amounts of gold might lead to depreciation of Indian Rupee
2. Gold Monetization Scheme and Sovereign Gold Bond scheme helps to reduce the Current Account Deficit.
3. Gold Bond Scheme offers zero coupon bonds to the investors.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

- India is one of the world's largest gold importers. Import of gold increases the country's Current Account Deficit (CAD). Importing huge amounts of gold using foreign exchange reserves also depreciates the value of the rupee. This in turn makes key imports like crude oil more costly. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Investment in gold does not add much value to the productive capacity of the economy. They are either stored in bank lockers or get exchanged for making jewellery.
- The government introduced the Gold Monetization Scheme and Sovereign Gold Bond scheme to **reduce imports of gold** and to increase productive use of gold. Gold imports are the second biggest commodity imports into India after oil. As such, reduction in gold imports will positively affect the larger economy by reducing the Current Account Deficit (CAD). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Gold Monetization Scheme** to bring out the gold lying idle in homes into the Indian Economy which would turn gold into a productive asset. Through this scheme, people can deposit their gold and can earn interest on it.

- **Sovereign Gold Bond scheme** to reduce the demand for physical gold which offers the same benefits as of physical gold. The value of gold bonds increases with the market rate of gold.
- **Gold Bond Scheme does not offer Zero coupon bonds** as the Bonds bear interest at the rate of 2.50 per cent (fixed rate) per annum on the amount of initial investment. Interest will be credited semi-annually to the bank account of the investor and the last interest will be payable on maturity along with the principal. Hence **statement 3 is incorrect**.

18. Which of the following is/are advantages of 5G technology?

- 1) Faster speed
- 2) Ultra Low latency
- 3) Increased connectivity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The fifth generation of mobile communication networks is 5g technology.

5G is projected to bring three main benefits:

Faster speed: Data transfer speeds are projected to be about 10 times higher with 5G than is possible with 4G. That means significantly faster transmission of images and videos. With 4G/LTE, downloading a high-definition movie might take about 10 minutes. With 5G, it should take less than a second.

Shorter delays: Though it's not always noticeable, there is often a brief lag in time from when data is sent to when it's received. 5G should reduce this so-called latency, making it possible, for example, to watch high-speed virtual reality video with no delays or glitches.

Increased connectivity: Cell towers equipped with 5G technology would have greatly increased capacity over 4G/LTE. That means more people — and more devices — should be able to communicate at the same time.

Hence all three are advantages of 5G technology.

19. Consider the following statements about 'State Rooftop Solar Attractiveness Index' (SARAL)

- 1) SARAL is the first of its kind index to provide a comprehensive overview of state-level measures adopted to facilitate rooftop solar deployment.
- 2) SARAL has been designed by the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- 3) The State of Karnataka has been placed at the first rank in the Index .

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

- SARAL has been designed collaboratively by the **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy(not ministry of Science and Technology), Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation (SSEF), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Ernst & Young (EY). Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has set a target of 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, of which 100 GW solar power is to be operational by March 2022, of which 40 GW is expected to come from grid connected solar rooftops.
- State Rooftop Solar Attractiveness Index (SARAL) is the first of its kind index to provide a comprehensive overview of state-level measures adopted to facilitate rooftop solar deployment. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

About SARAL Index:

- The Index evaluates Indian states based on their attractiveness for rooftop development.
- It was launched during the Review Planning and Monitoring (RPM) Meeting with States and State Power Utilities.

SARAL currently captures five key aspects –

- i. robustness of policy framework
 - ii. implementation environment
 - iii. investment climate
 - iv. consumer experience
 - v. business ecosystem
- The State of Karnataka has been placed at the first rank. Hence statement 3 is correct.
 - Telangana, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have got 2nd, 3rd and 4th rank respectively.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192752>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192752>

20. The term cellular agriculture seen in the news refers to

- (a) Production of electrical energy from agricultural fields without use of fossil fuel
- (b) The practice of agriculture that focuses on the production of proteins, fats, and tissues using biotechnology
- (c) Production of hydrogen fuel cells
- (d) Method of zero budget farming technique

Answer: B

EXPLANATION

- **Cellular agriculture refers to** the practice of agriculture that focuses on the production of proteins, fats, and tissues using biotechnology
- **Cultured meat** is meat produced by in vitro cultivation of animal cells, instead of from slaughtered animals.
- It is a form of cellular agriculture.

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/cell-based-meat-may-soon-find-its-way-to-your-plate/article26358170.ece>

21. With reference to Digi yatra which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Its objective is to preserve the character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development.
- b) It aims to connect pilgrims across the country and abroad to pilgrimage destinations of their choice.
- c) It is related to biometric based digital processing of passengers at airports.
- d) It is an awareness campaign to protect elephants from Garo Hills of Meghalaya.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Digi yatra:

- The Ministry of Civil Aviation evolved the concept of “DigiYatra” which envisages a connected ecosystem enhancing the seamless travel experience for the passengers and simultaneously improving the security.
- **It is biometric based digital processing of passengers at airports** to ensure uniform implementation and passenger experience across Indian airports through a connected ecosystem. Hence Option C is correct.
- DigiYatra will provide a pan-India powerful platform for future, adding that Airports will have the possibility of providing innovative services and consent based targeted services in future.
- It will have a centralised registration system for passengers.
- Under the Digi Yatra, passenger can get a Digi Yatra ID by sharing minimum details like Name, e-mail ID, Mobile number and details of one approved Identity proof where Aadhar ID is not mandatory.
- A passenger who has created the Digi Yatra ID has to undergo a onetime verification at the departure airport during his/her first travel.
- In case a passenger opted for Aadhar based verification, the identity will be verified online. On successful verification, facial biometric will be captured and stored in the Digi Yatra ID profile of the passenger. In case the passenger has chosen any other identity for creating Digi Yatra ID, verification will be done manually by Security personal and facial biometric will be captured and stored in the Digi Yatra ID profile.
- A registered passenger can go directly to the entry point E-Gate of the airport and scan the barcode/ QR code of the ticket/ Boarding pass. “A camera will capture the face for comparing with DigiYatraID Photo.

Option A refers to HRIDAY Scheme

Option D refers to Gaj Yatra.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=183958>

22. Consider the following statements

- 1) National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) is a constitutional body.
- 2) Input tax credit is given to the end consumers purchasing a product under GST regime.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) is the **statutory mechanism**
- (Not constitutional body) under GST law to check the unfair profiteering activities by the registered suppliers under GST law. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) has been **constituted under Section 171 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 under Ministry of Finance.**
- The core function is to ensure that the commensurate benefits of the reduction in GST rates on goods and services done by the GST Council and of the Input tax credit are passed on to the recipients by way of commensurate reduction in the prices by the suppliers.
- It aims to ensure that the registered suppliers under GST law are not profiteering by charging higher prices from recipients in the name of GST. The legal mandate of NAA is to examine and check such profiteering activities and recommend punitive actions including cancellation of Registration.

The following steps have been taken by the NAA to ensure that customers get the full benefit of tax cuts:

- i. Holding regular meetings with the Zonal Screening Committees and the Chief Commissioners of Central Tax to stress upon consumer awareness programmes;
- ii. Launching a helpline to resolve the queries of citizens regarding registration of complaints against profiteering.
- iii. Receiving complaints through email and NAA portal.
- iv. Working with consumer welfare organizations in order to facilitate outreach activities.

Input Tax Credit:

- Input Tax Credit means the credit of input tax on the supplies of goods or services or both received by a registered person.
- A person registered under composition scheme in GST cannot claim ITC.
- Input tax credit is not given to the end consumers purchasing a product under GST regime. Hence **statement 2 is incorrect.**

<http://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/financial-inclusion/faqs-on-gst-1/input-tax-credit>

<http://www.naa.gov.in/page.php?id=about-naa>

<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1559128>

23. Global innovation Index is released by

- a) World Intellectual Property Organisation
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) World bank
- d) United Nations Development Programme

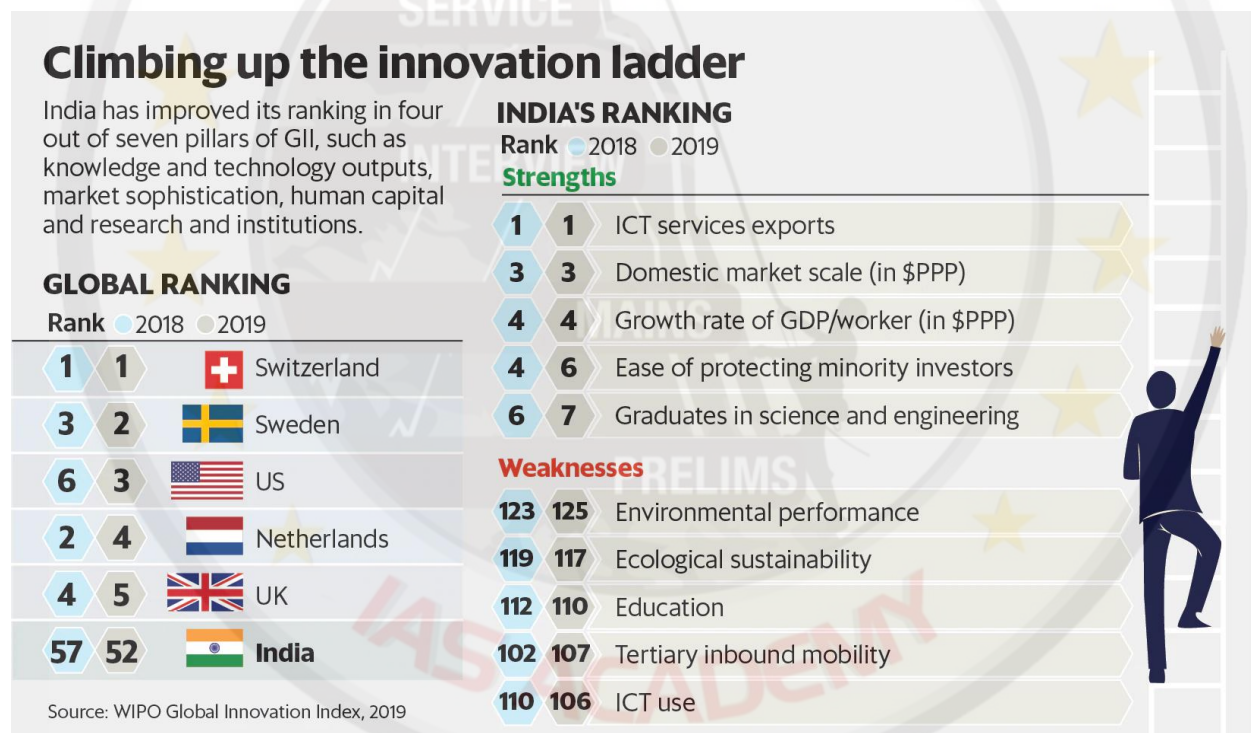
Answer: A

Explanation:

- Global Innovation Index is an annual report co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, a specialized agency of the United Nations).
- It aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation and provide the tools that can assist in tailoring policies to promote long-term output growth, improved productivity, and job growth.
- The core of the GII Report consists of a ranking of world economies' innovation capabilities and results.
- It ranks the innovation performance of some 130 countries and economies around the world, based on 80+ indicators.

GII-2019:-

- The Global Innovation Index 2019, 12th edition
- Theme: Creating Healthy Lives—The Future of Medical Innovation



<https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/about-gii#history>

<https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/series/index.jsp?id=129>

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/india-at-52nd-spot-in-global-innovation-index-up-by-5-notches-1563978783400.html>

24. Chambal river is the best place to visit this animal in its natural habitat. It is a critically endangered animal protected under Schedule 1 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The wild populations of this animal can only be found in Bangladesh, India and Nepal.

The above description refers to which of the following species?

- a) Gharial
- b) Gangetic river dolphin
- c) Golden Langur
- d) Impressed tortoise

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **The Gharial** is one of the three species of crocodilians found in Indian subcontinent.
 - Gharial also known as Long-nosed crocodile is the longest living species of crocodilians in the world.
 - Gharials (*Gavialis gangeticus*) have been identified as the most Critically Endangered crocodilian species in the world.
 - Presently, the wild populations of gharials can only be found in Bangladesh, India and Nepal.
 - It is native to sandy freshwater river banks in the plains of the northern part of the Indian subcontinent.
 - National Chambal Sanctuary is the only place in India where a large wild population of India's special crocodilian Gharial is found.
 - Small populations of Gharials are present in Son River, Girwa River, the Ganges and Mahanadi river.
- About Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:
- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted for protection of plants and animal species.
 - The Act provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected there with or ancillary or incidental thereto.
 - It has six schedules which give varying degrees of protection.
 - Schedule I and part II of Schedule II provide absolute protection - offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties.
 - Species listed in Schedule III and Schedule IV are also protected, but the penalties are much lower.
 - Schedule V includes the animals which may be hunted. The specified endemic plants in Schedule VI are prohibited from cultivation and planting.

<https://www.iucn.org/asia/countries/bangladesh/gharial-conservation>

<http://www.walkthroughindia.com/wildlife/gharial-indias-most-critically-endangered-species-of-reptile/>

25. The term 'Auto trigger mechanism' often seen in news is related to

- a) mechanism that actuates the firing sequence of a firearm
- b) mechanism to check import surges

- c) mechanism that prevent goods being routed through nations with lower duties
- d) self defence mechanism of the human body to control anxiety

Answer: B

Explanation:

India's trade deficit with the 16-member trade grouping is \$105.2 billion, of which \$53.6 billion is with China alone.

India is batting for a special mechanism in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) trade agreement, being negotiated among 16 Asia-Pacific countries, which will help it protect itself from sudden surges in imports from China.

In order to safeguard its domestic industry from cheap imports, India wants 'transitional safeguards measures auto-trigger and snapback' to counter a sudden surge in imports for a period of six months when imports from an RCEP partner exceed a particular threshold.

This threshold would be mutually decided by the members and would be applied only on mutually identified select lines.

The snapback provision would allow India to revert to the original higher tariffs to counter a sudden surge in imports.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/india-for-safeguards-to-counter-import-surge/articleshow/71089419.cms>

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/15-rcep-countries-to-go-ahead-with-pact-indias-final-decision-to-depend-on-satisfactory-resolution-of-issues/articleshow/71899145.cms?from=mdr>

26. Consider the following statements with respect to Remdesivir and choose the most appropriate statement describing it.

- a) It is a second generation gene editing tool after CRISPR-cas9.
- b) It is an antiviral drug that is used as a treatment for filovirus infections such as Ebola virus disease and Marburg virus infections.
- c) It is a space mission planned by NASA to explore the presence of water vapour in asteroid Bennu.
- d) It is the most advanced humanoid robot with artificial intelligence (AI) technology developed by Microsoft.

Answer – b

Explanation:

1. Remdesivir is an antiviral drug that is **used as a treatment for filovirus infections such as Ebola virus disease and Marburg virus.**
2. **Remdesivir was accidentally found to be effective against Nipah virus** also in primates. Since Nipah currently does not have any cure/treatment, it is a welcome discovery.
3. Though Ebola and Nipah belong to different viral families, remdesivir — made by Gilead Sciences and also known as GS-5734 — appears effective against both.
4. In mice or cells cultivated in the laboratory, the drug has also shown some effectiveness against two other threats: endemic Lassa fever and Pandemic MERS coronavirus.

27. It is the only volcano on the island of Hawaii that has evidence of glaciation. As the highest volcano on the island of Hawaii, it is an ideal location to setup astronomical observatories. Recently, US officials have announced that a massive thirty-metre telescope project will be built on this Volcano.

The above description refers to which of the following ?

- a) Mount Elbrus
- b) Stromboli
- c) Kamakou
- d) Mauna Kea

Ans : D

Explanation

- Mauna Kea (“**White Mountain**”) is the only volcano on the island of Hawaii that has evidence of glaciation.
- As the highest volcano on the island of Hawaii (summit elevation 4,205 meters or 13,800 feet above sea level), it is an ideal location for the astronomical observatories set up by several countries and academic consortiums.
- Recently, USA officials have announced that a massive thirty-metre telescope project that allow scientists to peer into the most distant reaches of our early universe will be built on Mauna Kea.

<https://www.space.com/hawaii-mauna-kea-observatories-reopen-amid-protests.html>

<https://Earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/87059/mauna-kea-volcano-hawaii>

28. Recently e-baalnidan is in news regarding?

- a) Online Complaint System for violations and deprivation of child rights
- b) Online trading platform for agricultural commodities in India

- c) Online platform where parents can view updates on their child's progress.
d) The portal will enable in principle approval for MSME loans up to Rs. 1 crore.

Answer: A

EXPLANATION

Why in news? NCPCR is gearing to develop a mechanism with State Commissions to regularly monitor the information on missing/trafficked children, which will be discussed in detail in the meeting.

Option A is correct: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO), Act, 2012 provides for a dedicated '**Online Complaint System** (e-baalnidan)' to ensure timely/speedy redressal of complaints of various violations and deprivation of child right. Through eBaalNidan, any individual or organisation can file a complaint relating to violation of child rights through internet facility. Complainant can view the status of his or her complaint. It does not require the complainant to come to the office of the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) for just filing a complaint

Option B is incorrect: National Agriculture Market (eNAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

Option C is incorrect: Shaala Darpan is an ICT programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, [Government of India](http://www.govt.in) that to provide mobile access to parents of students of Government and Government aided schools. Using Shaala Darpan parents can view updates on their child's progress. They can view records of attendance, assignments and achievements of their child. The [ministry](http://www.mhrd.gov.in) aims to launch the service by 2015 academic session.

Option D is incorrect: PSBloanin 59minutes- The initiative reimagines and simplifies the overall process of fund raising and has been designed to ease access of credit to Individuals and MSMEs. This is a unique platform that ensures seamless In-principle loan approval

<http://www.ebaalnidan.nic.in/>

29. Consider the following pairs.

Conventions	Related to
1. Stockholm Convention	Hazardous chemicals and Pesticides
2. Bonn Convention	Migratory Species
3. Vienna Convention, 1963	Consular Relations

Which of the pairs given above is/are INCORRECTLY matched?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 3

Solution: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is Incorrect

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty, signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004, that aims to **eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs)**.

Statement 2 is Correct

Bonn Convention or Convention on the Conservation of migratory species of Wild animals aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.

Statement 3 is Correct

The **Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963** is an international treaty that defines a framework for consular relations between independent states.

A consul performs two functions: protecting in the host country the interests of their countrymen, and furthering the relations between the two states.

Source:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/pakistan-violated-its-obligations-under-vienna-convention-in-jadhavs-case-icj-president-tells-unga/articleshow/71833789.cms?from=mdr>

30. Samagra Shiksha Jal Suraksha drive is related to?

- (a) Promoting water conservation activities for School Students
- (b) To audit the safety of the dams all over India
- (c) To remove inequality in rural and urban schooling
- (d) School education portal aiming to integrate educational websites.

Answer: A

Explanation:

About Samagra shiksha jal suraksha drive:

- Samagra Shiksha-Jal Suraksha' drive was launched recently by Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD to create awareness about Water Conservation among all school students in the country so that they can become competent, conscientious and committed water citizens of our Nation.

- The department has prepared a detailed outline to implement this programme in all the schools of the country.

Five Major Objectives:

- To educate students learn about conservation of water
- To sensitize Students about the impact of scarcity of water
- To empower Students to learn to protect the natural sources of water
- To help every Student to save at least one litre of water per day
- To encourage Students towards judicious use and minimum wastage of water at home and school level

Option D refers to **Shagun Portal**.

- The Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry recently announced the launch of Shagun portal in a bid to enhance the accessibility of information relating to schools and to ensure a holistic approach to transform the education sector.
- The portal links over 15 lakh schools across the country, to provide all information on school education.
- The schools have been geo-tagged and all the data provided by them can be accessed through this portal.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192542>

31. Which of the following statements is/are correct about AWaRe?

- 1) It is an online tool aimed at guiding policy-makers and health workers to use antibiotics safely and more effectively.
- 2) It is an initiative of Niti Aayog.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The **World Health Organization (WHO)** has launched a global campaign that urges countries to adopt its **new online tool, AWaRe** aimed at guiding policy-makers and health workers to use antibiotics safely and more effectively. (It was not launched by Niti Aayog)

Hence **statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.**

- Its another objective is to limit drugs that are at risk of resistance.
 - The tool, known as '**AWaRe**', classifies antibiotics into three groups:
 - **Access** — antibiotics used to treat the most common and serious infections
 - **Watch** — antibiotics available at all times in the healthcare system
 - **Reserve** — antibiotics to be used sparingly or preserved and used only as a last resort.
 - The campaign aims to achieve a
 - **60 per cent increase in use of antibiotics under the Access group** — cheap, 'narrow-spectrum' drugs (that target a specific microorganism rather than several) and
 - also **lower the risk of resistance**
 - also reduce use of the antibiotics most at risk of resistance from the Watch and Reserve groups.
- <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/health/who-launches-tool-for-safer-use-of-antibiotics-curb-resistance-65161>

32. Which of the following statements about NATGRID is/are correct?

- 1) It is an IT platform to assist the intelligence and law enforcement agencies in ensuring national and internal security, with the ultimate aim to counter terror.
 - 2) The office of NATGRID is attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), a **robust intelligence gathering mechanism** being set up to track terror suspects and incidents.
- It has been created as an **IT platform to assist the intelligence and law enforcement agencies in ensuring national and internal security, with the ultimate aim to counter terror**. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.
- It is attached to the office of the **Ministry of Home Affairs**. Hence **statement 2 is incorrect**.
- It is an ambitious **counter terrorism programme**, which will utilise technologies like Big Data and analytics to study and analyse the huge amounts of data from various **intelligence and enforcement agencies** to help **track suspected terrorists and prevent terrorist attacks**.
- The agencies concerned include the Intelligence Bureau, local police and revenue and customs departments.

- The ambitious National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) project wants to link social media accounts to the huge database of records related to immigration entry and exit, banking and telephone details among others.
- It will connect, in different phases, data providing organisations and users besides developing a legal structure through which information can be accessed by the law enforcement agencies.

https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/all-you-need-to-know-about-natgrid-and-its-new-ceo-ashok-patnaik-116071400134_1.html

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/natgrid-wants-to-link-social-media-accounts-to-central-database/article29402252.ece>

<https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/EOI.pdf>

33. Consider the following statements with respect to the WAVE Summit, 2019

- 1) It will be the largest gathering of young women students to promote entrepreneurship in waste management.
- 2) It is an initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans-A

Explanation:

Waste Management Accelerators for Aspire Women Entrepreneurs(WAVE Summit) is the largest gathering of young women students to promote entrepreneurship in waste management and providing alternatives to single use plastic carry bags. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Indian Institute of Waste Management (IIWM)&All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) will be registering the interested participation and guiding them to connect from “Start Up India to Stand Up India”.

- Theme: Make your own bag – empowering women to take up income generation activity and entrepreneurship in waste management through making a business out of this record creating concept.

- This conclave will be part of a series of activities to encourage entrepreneurship amongst young graduates.

It is an initiative of **Ministry of Human Resource Development(not ministry of women and child development)**. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=193276>

34. Consider the following statements regarding Dudhwa national park:

1. It is the only national park located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
2. This national park is located in sub-Himalayan area called terai belt.
3. Previously, the region was abode of Great One-horned Rhinoceros, but now it is not found in this national park.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: It is the only national park in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct: This region comes under the sub Himalayan area called Terai belt. This Terai region is acknowledged as the most endangered ecosystems throughout the world. The park is also lying nearby the Indo-Nepal boundary having together the two most enchanting sanctuaries of the region called, Katarniaghat and Kishanpur wildlife sanctuaries to embody the beautiful greenery and forest area across the Terai region.

Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh, a mixed landscape of Terai and wet grasslands resemble the landscape of Kaziranga National Park. Hence, in 1984 it was decided to rehabilitate Rhinos in Dudhwa and have them teeming the landscape as before. In 1984, two male and three female rhinos were transported from Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam to Dudhwa National Park. Sadly, two of the rhinos couldn't survive the journey and died. In 1985, four more female rhinos were translocated from Nepal. An enclosure of roughly 27 square kilometres was created in Kakraha, Sonaripur range for the rhinos. The enclosure kept rhinos in the same space thus speeding the mating process and at

the same time acted as a safety barrier. The program was a success and the enclosure has 30 rhinos as of 2018.

Rhinoceros is found in Dudhwa national park. Though original population is extinct, Rhinoceros has been translocated from other national park to Dudhwa national park. **Hence Statement 3 is incorrect**

Source:

<http://dudhwa.co.in>

<http://www.dudhwatigerreserve.com>

<http://wcsindia.org/home/2018/09/22/dudhwa-national-park-bringing-rhinos-back-into-their-old-habitat/>

35. Consider the following statements regarding Gir National Park

1. China and Gir National Park in India are the only places where Asiatic lion is still found in its natural habitat.
2. Indian leopard is also one of the important predators in the ecosystem.

Which of the statements given above is/are **INCORRECT**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gir is the only natural habitat of world popular Asiatic Lions.

Statement 2 is correct: The entire forest area of the Gir National Park is dry and deciduous which provides best habitat for Asiatic Lions. As per the new statics of 2015, the entire Saurashtra Region is inhabited by 523 Lions and more than 300 Leopards.

Source: <http://www.girNationalpark.in>

36. Consider the following countries:

1. Norway
2. Sweden

3. Denmark
4. Finland
5. Russia

Which of the above countries have land within arctic circle?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

The Arctic Circle is the southernmost latitude (66.5 approx) in the Northern Hemisphere at which the centre of the sun can remain continuously above or below the horizon for twenty-four hours; as a result, at least once each year at any location within the Arctic Circle the sun is visible at local midnight, and at least once the centre is not visible at local noon

The land within the Arctic Circle is divided among eight countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, the United States, Canada, Denmark (Greenland), and Iceland

37. North Korea shares its border with which of the following countries?

- a) South Korea only
- b) South Korea and China only
- c) South Korea and Russia only
- d) South Korea, China and Russia only

Ans: (d)

Explanation: [North Korea](#) shares a border with three countries; [China](#) along the Amnok River, Russia along the Tumen River, and South Korea along the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The [Yellow Sea](#) and the Korea Bay are off the west coast and the Sea of Japan (East Sea of Korea) is off the east coast. (river names not needed)



38. Consider the following statements regarding Sundarbans:

1. It is designated as a biosphere reserve by the Indian government but it is yet to be included in 'World Network of Biosphere Reserves' by UNESCO.
2. It is designated as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention.
3. It is the only mangrove forest in the world which is the habitat of tigers.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The park basically forms the core area of Tiger Reserve, which has been recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in the year 1987.

Statement 2 is correct: The Indian side of the Sundarbans has received the prestigious 'Wetlands of International Importance' tag under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands, making it the largest protected wetland in the country. The Indian Sundarban met four of the nine criteria required for the status of 'Wetland of International Importance' — presence of rare species and threatened ecological communities, biological diversity, significant and representative fish and fish spawning ground and migration path.

Statement 3 is correct: It is the only mangrove forest in the world which is the habitat of tigers. And today the park has the highest population of tigers in the world.

Source: <http://www.sundarbansnationalpark.com>

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/ramsar-tag-makes-indian-sunderbans-largest-protected-wetland-in-country/articleshow/67813084.cms>

39. Consider the following statements about African continent

1. It is the largest continent of the world.
2. All three latitudes namely tropic of Cancer, tropic of Capricorn and the equator passes through the continent.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Asia is the largest continent of the world. Africa is the second largest continent.

Statement 2 is correct: It is the only continent where tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn and the equator passes.

Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa>

<https://geology.com/records/largest-desert.shtml>

40. Catalonia a semi-autonomous region, often seen in news is located in which among the following country:

- a) France
- b) Portugal
- c) Spain
- d) Ireland

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Catalonia is a semi-autonomous region in **Iberian Peninsula** in the north-eastern Spain with a distinct history dating back almost 1,000 years. The wealthy region has about 7.5 million people, with their own language, parliament, flag and anthem.

Catalonia also has its own police force and controls some of its public services.

Catalan nationalists have long complained that their region sends too much money to poorer parts of Spain, as taxes are controlled by Madrid and receives much less from Spain. In a referendum on 1 October 2017, declared illegal by Spain's Constitutional Court, about 90% of Catalan voters backed independence. But turnout was only 43%.

The ruling separatists in the Catalan parliament then declared independence on 27 October. Angered by that, Madrid imposed direct rule by invoking Article 155 of the constitution - a first for Spain. The Spanish government sacked the Catalan leaders, dissolved parliament and called a snap regional election on 21 December 2017, which nationalist parties won.

Since then the region has been witnessing numerous protests from the separatists.

Source:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-41584864>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/200-injured-as-protesters-clash-with-police-in-catalonia/article29746451.ece>

41. Consider the following Statements –

- 1) Indian Federal Structure imbibes the Parliament with powers over a States sovereignty and territories.
- 2) The Executive machinery, that is the Governor's role of the state allows for the Union government's control over the State's legislation.
- 3) Rajya sabha has exclusive powers to enable the parliament to legislate on the matters from State list.

Which of the Statements given above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The very existence of a State including its territorial integrity is in the hands of Parliament. The Parliament is empowered to 'form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting

two or more States...'. It can also alter the boundary of any State or even its name. Hence, **Statement 1 holds true.**

The Governor of the state has the power to reserve a bill passed by the State legislature, for the assent of the President. This gives the central government an opportunity to delay the State legislation and also to examine such bills and veto them completely. There may be occasions when the situation may demand that the central government needs to legislate on matters from the State list. This is possible if the move is ratified by the Rajya Sabha. The Constitution clearly states that executive powers of the centre are superior to the executive powers of the States. **Both the Statements 2 and 3 are true.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 7, page 131.

42. Consider the following Statements-

- 1) President's rule with in a state is declared when the state machinery is broken down or cannot be carried according to the principles of the constitution.
- 2) Such a move has to be ratified by the Lok sabha and can be only be extended till 6 months.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

One of the most controversial articles in the Constitution is Article 356, which provides for President's rule in any State. This provision is to be applied, when 'a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.' It results in the takeover of the State government by the Union government. The President's proclamation has to be ratified by Parliament. President's rule can be extended upto one year and beyond that upto 3 years on certain conditions. The Governor has the power to recommend the dismissal of the State government and suspension or dissolution of State assembly. **Statement 1 is true and 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 7, page- 166.

43. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Panchayat Raj Institutions?

- 1) The Panchayati Raj System has a body called Gram Sabha, which is composed of adult voters of the area.
- 2) It's roles and functions are decided by the State Finance Commission.

3) The PRI is composed of the three tiers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

All States now have a uniform three tier Panchayati Raj structure. **Statement 3 is correct.** At the base is the 'Gram Panchayat'. A Gram Panchayat covers a village or group of villages. The intermediary level is the Mandal (also referred to as Block or Taluka). These bodies are called Mandal or Taluka Panchayats. The amendment also made a provision for the mandatory creation of the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha would comprise of all the adult members registered as voters in the Panchayat area. Hence, **Statement 1 is correct.** Its role and functions are decided by State legislation. **Statement 2 is false, as State Finance Commission is not involved in this.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 7, page- 183.

44. Consider the Following Statements –

- 1) The members of Panchayati Raj Institutions are directly elected.
- 2) They hold office for a period of 4 years.
- 3) There is 1/3rd reservation for women in the positions in these institutions.

Which of the Statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above.

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

All the three levels of Panchayati Raj institutions are elected **directly by the people**. The term of each Panchayat body **is five years**. If the State government dissolves the Panchayat before the end of its five year term, fresh elections must be held within six months of such dissolution. This is an important provision that ensures the existence of elected local bodies. **One third of the positions** in all panchayat institutions are reserved for women. Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes are also provided for at all the three levels, in proportion to their population. Hence, **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 7, page- 183 and 184.

45. Consider the following Statements-

- 1) The Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in proportion to their population in a particular region.
- 2) This Reservation of seats is for the Members and not for the Chairpersons and Sarpanch etc.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

One third of the positions in all panchayat institutions are reserved for women. Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also provided for at all the three levels, in proportion to their population. If the States find it necessary, they can also provide for reservations for the other backward classes (OBCs). Hence, **Statement 1 is true.**

It is important to note that these reservations apply not merely to ordinary members in Panchayats but also to the positions of Chairpersons or 'Adhyakshas' at all the three levels. Further, reservation of one-third of the seats for women is not merely in the general category of seats but also within the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward castes. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 7, page – 185.

46. Which of the following is/are correct regarding the State Election Commission?

- 1) The State Election Commission undertakes the elections of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- 2) The Body is part of an integrated system of Election Commission Bodies in the Country.
- 3) The State Government is in charge of appointing the State election commission.

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

The State government is required to appoint a State Election Commissioner who would be responsible for conducting elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Earlier, this task was performed by the State administration which was under the control of the State government. Now, the office of the State Election Commissioner is autonomous like the Election Commissioner of India. However, the State Election Commissioner is an independent officer and is not linked to nor is this officer under the control of the Election Commission of India. Hence, **Statement 2 is incorrect**, as it is not part of an integrated system.

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 7, page – 186.

47. With reference to the Constitutional Amendments, Consider the following Statements-

- 1) The Constitution has specified different ways to amend the constitution for different matters.
- 2) One of the Methods is by a Special majority and the consent of 2/3rd of the states, particularly for issues relating to the federal structure.
- 3) The President has no powers to send a Constitutional amendment bill back.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

For amending the Constitution, provision has been made in Article 368 of the Constitution. In this article, there are two methods of amending the Constitution and they apply to two different sets of articles of the Constitution. One method is that amendment can be made by special majority of the two houses of the Parliament. The other method is more difficult: it requires special majority of the Parliament and consent of half of the State legislatures. When an amendment aims to modify an article related to distribution of powers between the States and the central government, or articles related to representation, it is necessary that the States must be consulted and that they give their consent. The Constitution has ensured this by providing that legislatures of half the States have to pass the amendment bill before the amendment comes into effect Half and not 2/3rd of the states is required. Hence, **Statement 2 is incorrect**.

An amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no powers to send it back for reconsideration. These details show how rigid and complicated the amending process could have been. **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 8, page- 201, 202 and 204.

48. Consider the following Statements –

- 1) The Sovereignty of the elected representatives is an important aspect to the amendment process, as only they are empowered to change it.
- 2) The Special Majority which is required in the Parliament for a Constitutional Amendment is different, that is, it requires 1/2 of the member majority who are present and voting.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

The Amendment process underlines an important principle: only elected representatives of the people are empowered to consider and take final decisions on the question of amendments. Thus, sovereignty of elected representatives (parliamentary sovereignty) is the basis of the amendment procedure. Hence, **Statement 1 is true.**

Amendment to the Constitution requires two different kinds of special majorities: in the first place, those voting in favour of the amendment bill should constitute at least half of the total strength of that House. Secondly, the supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two-thirds of those who actually take part in voting. Both Houses of the Parliament must pass the amendment bill separately in this same manner (there is no provision for a joint session). For every amendment bill, this special majority is required. Hence, it is not 1/2 of the people present and voting, the special majority clause includes two different aspects. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 8, page- 201.

49. Consider the following Statements-

- 1) The Kesvananda Bharati Judgement marks a landmark point because, it has set certain limits on the Parliament's amending power over the Constitution.
- 2) It allows the Parliament to amend any and all of the Articles of the constitution within these limits.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The theory of the basic structure of the Constitution- the Judiciary advanced this theory in the famous case of Kesavananda Bharati. This ruling has contributed to the evolution of the Constitution in the following ways:

- ± It has set specific limits to the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. It says that no amendment can violate the basic structure of the Constitution;
- ± It allows the Parliament to amend any and all parts of the Constitution (within this limitation); and
- ± It places the Judiciary as the final authority in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure and what constitutes the basic structure.

Both the Statements are correct.

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 8, page – 211.

50. Which of the Following Statements is/are correct regarding the core philosophy of the Constitution?

- 1) Secularism in India cannot mean Mutual exclusion, as state has authority and power to intervene or help in the religious affairs.
- 2) Right of minorities and religious communities is to establish group rights and diversity.
- 3) Upholding Social Justice, rather than individual freedom and liberties, because of the collectivistic and caste-based society.

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Religiously sanctioned customs such as untouchability deprived individuals of the most basic dignity and self-respect. Such customs were so deeply rooted and pervasive that without active state intervention, there was no hope of their dissolution. The state simply had to interfere in the affairs of

religion. Such intervention was not always negative. The state could also help religious communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them. Thus, the state may help or hinder religious communities depending on which mode of action promotes values such as freedom and equality. In India separation between religion and state did not mean their mutual exclusion but rather principled distance.

Indian Constitution grants rights to all religious communities such as the right to establish and maintain their educational institutions. Freedom of religion in India means the freedom of religion of both individuals and communities.

Our Constitution upholds the principle of social justice without compromising on individual liberties. The constitutional commitment to caste-based affirmative action programme is one such example. The Individual liberalism and freedoms were not sacrificed, but incorporated to give both the aspects. The Fundamental Rights are example for the liberties and rights given to the people. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 10, page – 231.

51. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the functions of Lok Sabha?

- 1) Ensure accountability of the executive
- 2) Debating and Legislation
- 3) Electoral Functions
- 4) Judicial Functions

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 2 and 4
- c) 2 and 4
- d) All of the Above

Answer- (d)

Explanation-

Functions of the Lok sabha-

Constituent Function: The Parliament has the power of discussing and enacting changes to the Constitution. The constituent powers of both the houses are similar. All constitutional amendments have to be approved by a special majority of both Houses.

± **Electoral functions:** The Parliament also performs some electoral functions. It elects the President and Vice President of India.

± **Judicial functions:** The judicial functions of the Parliament include considering the proposals for removal of President, Vice-President and Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. Representation:

Parliament represents the divergent views of members from different regional, social, economic, religious groups of different parts of the country.

± Debating Function: The Parliament is the highest forum of debate in the country. There is no limitation on its power of discussion. Members are free to speak on any matter without fear.

Control of Executive and ensuring its accountability: Perhaps the most vital function of the Parliament is to ensure that the executive does not overstep its authority and remains responsible to the people who have elected them.

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 5, page – 107

52. Consider the following Statements-

- 1) No- Confidence Motion in the Parliament ensures of a responsible government and the balance between legislature and executive.
- 2) The Comptroller and Auditor general and Public accounts committee help in ensuring the accountability of the executive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

Before granting Funds the Lok Sabha can discuss the reasons for which the government requires money. It can enquire into cases of misuse of funds on the basis of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General and Public Accounts committees. But the legislative control is not only aimed at financial propriety. The legislature is concerned about the policies of the government that are reflected in the budget. Through financial control, the legislature controls the policy of the government.

The most powerful weapon that enables the Parliament to ensure executive accountability is the no-confidence motion. Thus, the Parliament can effectively control the executive and ensure a more responsive government. Hence, **Both the Statements are correct.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 5, page – 117.

53. Consider the following Statements-

1. The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court implies its power to sit over the federal disputes.

2. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is over the decisions/ judgements given by the courts below it.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

.If the Court thinks that the law or the Constitution has a different meaning from what the lower courts understood, then the Supreme Court will change the ruling and along with that also give new interpretation of the provision involved. This is Appellate Jurisdiction. The High Courts too, have appellate jurisdiction over the decisions given by courts below them. The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court establishes it as an umpire in all disputes regarding federal matters. In any federal country, legal disputes are bound to arise between the Union and the States; and among the States themselves. **Both the statements are correct.**

Source – Indian Constitution at work – 11th NCERT – Chapter 6, page – 132.

54. Consider the following pairs-

- 1) Single Citizenship – Characteristic of a Unitary State.
- 2) Integrated Judiciary – Federal Structure
- 3) State and Union Lists – Federal Structure

Which of the above is correctly matched?

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

Each government is autonomous in its own sphere. In some federal countries, there is even a system of dual citizenship. However, India has only a single citizenship. It represents the unitary aspect of the system. To prevent conflicts between the centre and the State, there is an independent judiciary to settle disputes. The judiciary has the powers to resolve disputes between the central government and the States on legal matters about the division of power. Integrated Judiciary too is a feature of Unitary governments and not federal structure. The aspects of Single citizenship and integrated judiciary are,

thus unique features of Indian Quasi-Federal Structure. Hence, **Statement 1 is true and 2 is incorrect.**

There are two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution: one for the entire nation called the union government (central government) and one for each unit or State called the State government. Both of these have a constitutional status and clearly identified area of activity. If there is any dispute about which powers come under the control of the union and which under the States, this can be resolved by the Judiciary on the basis of the constitutional provisions. The Constitution clearly demarcates subjects, which are under the exclusive domain of the Union and those under the States.

Statement 3 is correct.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 154 and 158.

55. Consider the following pairs:

Scheme	Objective
1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	To distribute LPG connections to women of BPL families
2. UDAN scheme	To revive under-served and un-served airports
3. UDAAN initiative	To save energy consumption by distributing LED bulbs

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None of them are correct

Answer: **B**

Explanation:

- Launched in 2016, **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana** is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- It aims to safeguard the health of women & children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel – LPG.
- The scheme provides free LPG connections to economically weaker families. The connections are issued in the name of women of the households. Under the scheme, cash assistance of Rs. 1600 is given to the beneficiaries to get a deposit-free new connection.
- Further, interest free loans are provided to purchase stove and refill by Oil Marketing Companies.
- **UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik)** is the Ministry of Civil Aviation's initiative to make air travel to India's tier II and tier III cities affordable to the common people.
- Under the scheme, the Government offers incentives to airlines to flag off new flights to neglected smaller cities and towns by providing Viability Gap Funding to make these operations profitable.

- Airlines are required to bid for exclusive rights to fly on the regional routes opened up under the scheme. They must sell a specific number of seats on each flight at a fixed fare of Rs 2,500 for one hour of flying.
- **Udaan programme** is a special initiative to address the needs of the educated unemployed in J&K. Udaan program is focused on youth of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) who are graduate, post graduate and three year diploma engineers. The aim is to provide skills and job opportunities to the youth.
- The programme is funded by the Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).
- **There is another initiative in the same name- Udaan**, which is an initiative of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to enable girl students to soar to higher education from schools, and to eventually take various leadership roles in the future.
- The aim is also to enrich and enhance teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level by providing free and online resources to everyone, with a focus on special incentives and support to 1000 selected disadvantaged girls per year.
- Saving energy consumption by distributing LED bulbs is the main objective of the **UJALA scheme**. It aims to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve the environment.

56. Consider the following statements about the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme.

1. Currently, it is being implemented only in selected districts of Haryana where Child Sex Ratio (CSR) is very low
2. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

- There is a deterioration in the Child Sex Ratio(CSR) in India from 927 in 2001 Census to 914 in 2011 Census. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by the Prime Minister in 2015 at Panipat, Haryana. BBBP addresses the declining CSR and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum.

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Since 2018-19, all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country have been covered under the BBBP scheme.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

The objectives of this initiative are:

- Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination
- Ensuring survival & protection of the girl child
- Ensuring education and participation of the girl child

57. Which of the following statements best describes the floating exchange rate system.

- Exchange rates are determined by the government
- Exchange rates are determined by the central bank
- Exchange rates are determined by global supply and demand of the currency
- Exchange rates are linked with hard currencies such as U.S. dollars, pound sterling, etc.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A floating exchange rate is a regime where exchange rates are determined by global supply and demand of currency.
- This is in contrast to a fixed exchange rate, in which the government/central bank entirely or predominantly determines the rate.
- Within the flexible exchange rate, there are two types: *pure floating regimes* and *managed floating regimes*. On the one hand, pure floating regimes exist when, in a flexible exchange rate regime, there are absolutely no official purchases or sales of currency. On the other hand, managed (also called dirty) floating regimes, are those flexible exchange rate regimes where at least some official intervention happens.
- India has been operating on a managed floating exchange rate regime from 1993.

58. With reference to the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, consider the following statements

- The scheme covers only children up to the age of 6 years as beneficiaries
- In addition to providing supplementary nutrition, the scheme also offers Pre-school non-formal education to the beneficiaries

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: **B**

Explanation:

- Launched on 2nd October, 1975, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme represents one of the world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The scheme is targeted at children upto the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and women 16–44 years of age. The scheme is aimed to improve the health, nutrition and education of the target community.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The ICDS Scheme offers a package of six services, viz.
 - Supplementary Nutrition
 - Pre-school non-formal education
 - Nutrition & health education
 - Immunization
 - Health check-up and
 - Referral services

59. Consider the following pairs:

- | Revolution | Related to |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Green Revolution | Food grain Production |
| 2. Silver Revolution | Egg/Poultry Production |
| 3. Yellow Revolution | Horticulture |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **B**

Explanation:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Green Revolution | Food grain Production |
| White Revolution | Milk Production |
| Silver Revolution | Egg/Poultry Production |

<http://agropedia.iitk.ac.in/content/agricultural-revolutions-india>

60. Consider the following statements

1. Rabi Crops are also called as Monsoon crops
2. Wheat is an example of Kharif crops

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: **D**

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The kharif cropping season is from July –October during the south-west monsoon. Rice, maize, bajra, ragi are examples of kharif crops. They are also called as Monsoon crops.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The rabi cropping season is from October-March during the winter season. Wheat, barley, mustard are major rabi crops.
- The zaid cropping season is from March-June, which falls between the rabi & kharif season. Some examples of Zaid crops are watermelon, pumpkin, cucumber.

61. Consider the following pairs:

Practise

Refers to

1. Crop rotation Growing two or more crops one after the other in the same piece of land
2. Mixed farming Agricultural system in which a farmer conducts different agricultural practice together
3. Organic farming Believes in natural growth of crops without adding any fertilizers and pesticides or any other foreign elements

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Growing two or more crops in the same piece of land in the same growing seasons is known as **multiple cropping**.
- Growing two or more crops one after the other in the same piece of land is known as **crop rotation or sequential cropping**.
- Agricultural system in which a farmer conducts different agricultural practice together, such as cash crops and livestock is known as **Mixed farming**.
- **Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)** is the farming practice that believes in natural growth of crops without adding any fertilizers and pesticides or any other foreign elements.

62. With reference to a command economy, consider the following statements

1. It is a system where the free market, determines what goods should be produced, how much should be produced, and the price at which the goods are offered for sale
2. It is a key feature of any capitalist country

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Only those consumer goods will be produced that are in demand is a characteristic feature of a capitalist economy.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** A *command economy* is a system where the government, rather than the free market, determines what goods should be produced, how much should be produced, and the price at which the goods are offered for sale.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The *command economy* is a key feature of any communist society.

63. Consider the following statements

1. Quantitative restrictions impose absolute limits on imports, while tariffs do not

2. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreement provides for the general elimination of quantitative restrictions

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Quantitative restrictions refer to explicit limits, or quotas, on the physical amounts of particular commodities that can be imported or exported during a specified time period. **Quantitative restrictions impose absolute limits on imports, while tariffs do not.**
- Article XI of the GATT 1994 is the main provision regulating quantitative restrictions (QRs). The scope of this provision includes all prohibitions or restrictions other than tariffs or other taxes applied or maintained by a WTO Member on the importation or exportation of goods, which can be made effective through quotas, import or export licensing procedures, or other measures.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Although Article XI of the GATT provides for the general elimination of quantitative restrictions, they are allowed in certain specific circumstances.

64. Consider the following statements

- 1. Legal tender is the money which a creditor is under compulsion to accept in settlement of his claims
- 2. The RBI has the sole right to mint coins and issue banknotes in India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Legal tender is the money which a creditor is under compulsion to accept in settlement of his claims. It is recognised by the law of the land, as valid for payment of debt which must be accepted for discharge of debt.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under RBI Act of 1934, the RBI has the sole authority to issue banknotes in India. However, the Government of India has the sole right to mint coins under the Coinage Act, 1906. The designing and minting of coins in various denominations is also the responsibility of the Government of India. Coins are minted at the four India Government Mints at Mumbai, Alipore(Kolkata), Saifabad(Hyderabad), Cherlapally (Hyderabad) and Noida (UP).

65. Consider the following statements about ecosystem.

1. Estuary is an example of terrestrial ecosystem.
2. It includes both living organisms and non-living entities.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: b

Explanation:

Since ecosystem is too much big and complex to be studied at one time, it is convenient to divide it into two basic categories, namely the **terrestrial and the aquatic**. Forest, grassland and desert are some examples of terrestrial ecosystems; pond, lake, wetland, river and estuary are some examples of aquatic ecosystems. Crop fields and an aquarium may also be considered as man-made ecosystems. An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean. When freshwater and seawater combine, the water becomes brackish, or slightly salty. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the **nonliving components** of their environment, interacting as a system.
- These biotic and abiotic components are linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows.

66. What can cause a decrease in the population density?

1. Natality
2. Mortality
3. Immigration
4. Emigration

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The density of a population in a given habitat during a given period fluctuates due to changes in four basic processes, two of which (natality and immigration) contribute to an increase in population density and two (mortality and emigration) to a decrease.
- **Natality:** (~ birth rate) The ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.
- **Mortality:** Mortality, in demographic usage, the frequency of death in a population.
- **Immigration:** An immigrant is “a person who has moved to another country, usually for permanent residence.” Immigration is “the act of immigrating or the act of moving to another country.”
- **Emigration:** An emigrant, on the other hand, is “someone who leaves a country or region.”
- Source: NCERT

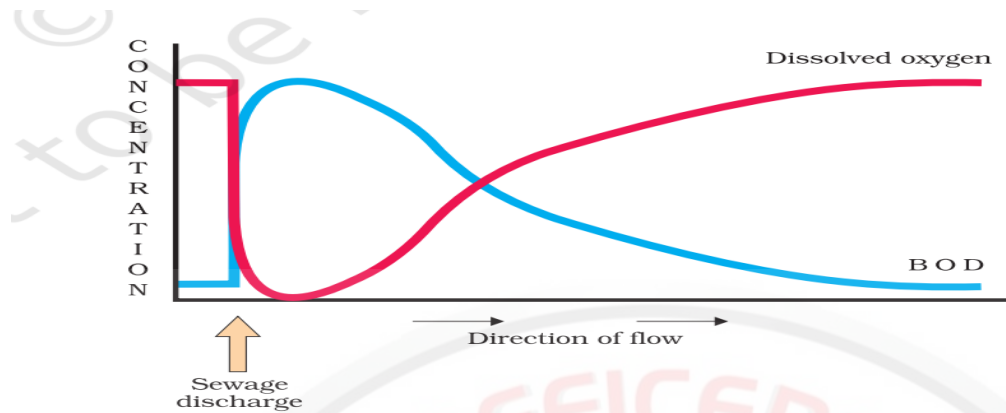
67. Consider the following statements:

- 1) If the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) of a lake increases, the dissolved oxygen decreases.
- 2) The aim of the sewage waste treatment is to increase the BOD of the waste water, so that it can be released into water bodies.
- 3) Greater the Biological Oxygen demand, greater the polluting potential.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: c



Hence statement 1 is correct

- **statement 2 is incorrect:** BOD refers to the amount of oxygen that would be consumed if all the organic matter in one liter of water were oxidized by bacteria.
- The sewage water is treated until the BOD is reduced. The BOD test measures the rate of uptake of oxygen by microorganisms in a sample of water and thus, indirectly, BOD is a measure of the organic matter present in the water.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The greater the BOD of waste water, more is its polluting potential.

68. Consider the following,

1. Zoo
2. Sacred Groves
3. Nursery
4. Biodiversity Hotspots

Which of the above examples are related to in-situ conservation:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c)

In-situ conservation: protecting the species in its own environment. National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries, Sacred grooves, Biodiversity Hotspots, etc., are few ways of protecting this way. They promote endemism (as few species may not survive other habitats apart from their own).

Ex-situ conservation involves maintenance and breeding of endangered plants and animals under partially or wholly controlled conditions in specific areas including **zoo, gardens, nurseries, etc.** That is, the conservation of selected plants and animals in selected areas outside their natural habitat is known as ex-situ conservation.

69. Consider the following statements:

1. Oceans are the largest reservoirs of global carbon.
2. Innate immunity is non-specific immunity in the body.
3. Salmonella typhi bacteria cause Malaria in humans.
4. Some organisms are restricted to a narrow range of salinity and they are called as stenohaline organisms.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, and 4

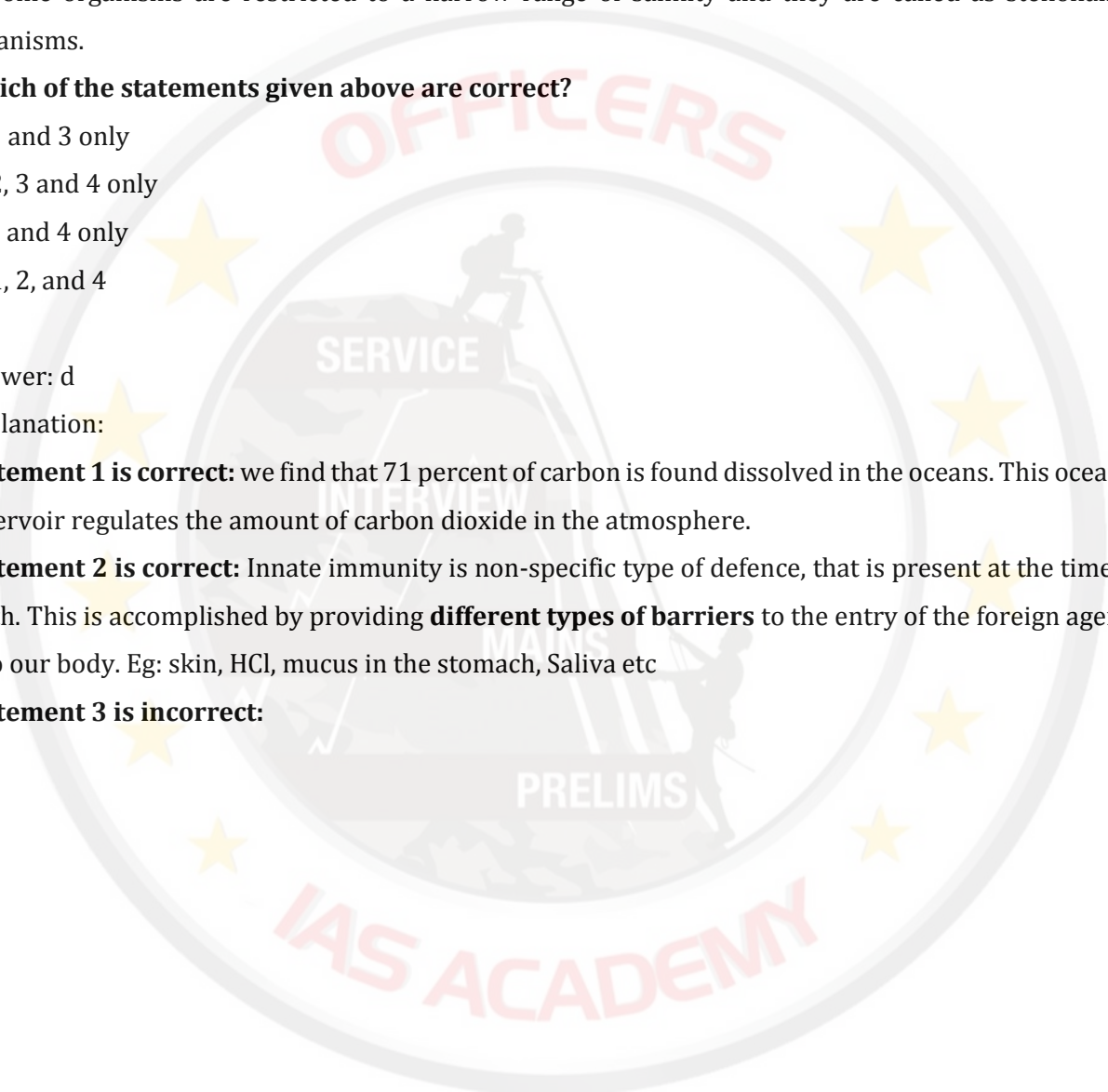
Answer: d

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: we find that 71 percent of carbon is found dissolved in the oceans. This oceanic reservoir regulates the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Statement 2 is correct: Innate immunity is non-specific type of defence, that is present at the time of birth. This is accomplished by providing **different types of barriers** to the entry of the foreign agents into our body. Eg: skin, HCl, mucus in the stomach, Saliva etc

Statement 3 is incorrect:



TYPHOID FEVER

is a disease caused by the *Salmonella typhi* bacteria

SYMPTOMS



COMPLICATIONS



PREVENTION



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- **Statement 4 is correct:** Some organisms are tolerant of a wide range of salinities (euryhaline) but others are restricted to a narrow range (stenohaline). (NCERT)

70. When a body of water becomes overly enriched with minerals and nutrients which induce excessive growth of algae. The above process is called as:

- a) Enrichment
- b) Siltation

- c) Eutrophication
- d) Erosion

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Eutrophication is when a body of water becomes overly enriched with minerals and nutrients which induce excessive growth of algae. Naturally, the streams draining into the lake introduce nutrients and minerals leading to eutrophication.
- However, pollutants from man's activities like effluents from the industries and homes can radically accelerate the aging process. This phenomenon has been called Cultural or **Accelerated Eutrophication**.

71. Consider the following statements:

1. Pioneer community is the last community which is in equilibrium with the environment.
2. Secondary succession is always faster than the primary succession.
3. If lichens grow in a barren area for the first time, it is called a climax community.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c). 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 only

Answer: d

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Pioneer community is made up of all the living organisms (usually just a few species, or even just one) that occupy an area undergoing primary succession in the beginning stages

Statement 2 is correct: is Secondary succession begins in areas where natural biotic communities have been destroyed such as in abandoned farmlands, burned or cut forests, lands that have been flooded. Since some soil or sediment is present, secondary succession is faster than primary succession.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lichen will be part of the pioneer community and not a climax community. An important characteristic of all communities is that their composition and structure constantly change in response to the changing environmental conditions. This change is orderly and sequential,

parallel with the changes in the physical environment. These changes lead finally to a community that is in near equilibrium with the environment and that is called a climax community.

72. Which of the following statements is/are *incorrect* regarding the pyramids of energy?

1. Always 100% of energy passes from lower to higher trophic level.
2. Ecological pyramid of energy is always upright.
3. Pyramid of Biomass cannot be inverted in any ecosystem.

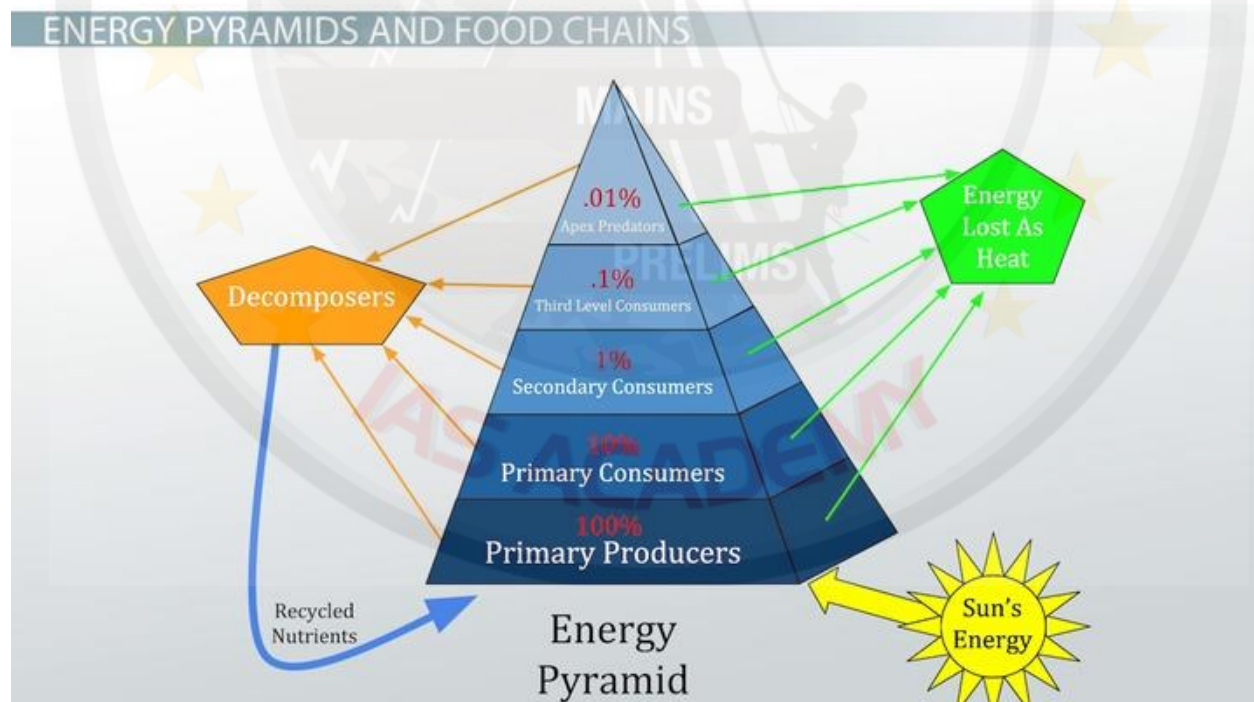
Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: c

QUESTION HAS ASKED INCORRECT STATEMENTS

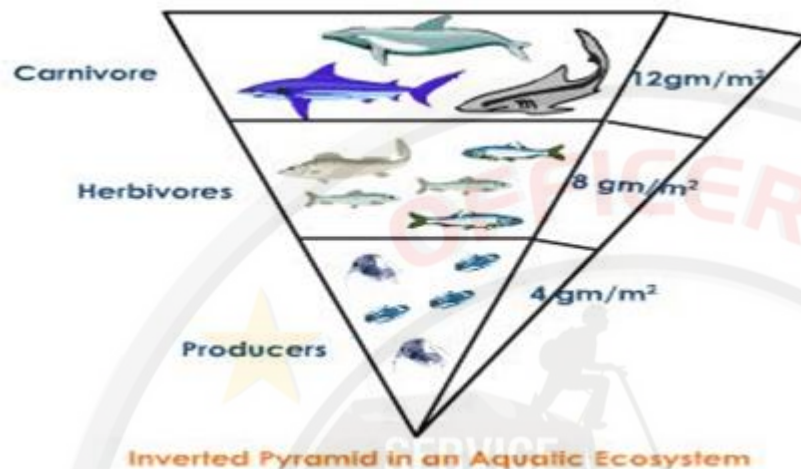
Statement 1 is incorrect:



There is always a loss of energy at each trophic level. When a work is being done (transfer of energy from one trophic level to another) energy will be loosed.

Statement 2 is correct: Pyramid of energy is upright because when energy flows from trophic level to the next trophic level, some energy is always lost as heat at each step. Finally it is lost to the atmosphere.

Statement 3 is incorrect:



- A pyramid of biomass is a graphical representation of biomass present in a unit area of various trophic levels. It shows the relationship between biomass and trophic level quantifying the biomass available in each trophic level of an energy community at a given time.
- A biomass pyramid is useful for quantifying the biomass that is available as a result of organisms at each trophic level.
- There are two main types of biomass pyramid – inverted pyramid of biomass and the upright one. A good example of the inverted pyramid is in a pond ecosystem where the mass of phytoplankton, the major producers, will always be lower than the mass of the heterotrophs like fish and insects. As the value of biomass become larger, the pyramid gains an inverted shape with tertiary consumers appearing at the top in biomass.

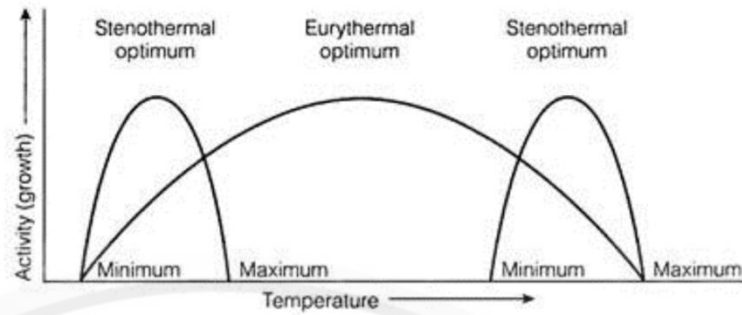
73. Scientists have found bacteria which can live adapted in a wide range of temperatures, We can call this bacteria as:

Answer option

- a) Eurythermal
- b) Stenothermal
- c) Plasmothermal
- d) Vivothermal

Answer: (a)

Figure 5-1. Relative limits of tolerance of stenothermal and eurythermal organisms. For a stenothermal species, minimum, optimum, and maximum lie close together, so that a small difference in temperature, which might have little effect on a eurythermal species, is often critical.



- A few organisms can tolerate and thrive in a wide range of temperatures (they are called eurythermal), but the vast majority of them are restricted to a narrow range of temperatures (such organisms are called stenothermal).

74. With reference to population interaction, which of the following doesn't have a detrimental effect on any of the species involved?

1. Commensalism
2. Mutualism
3. Amensalism
4. Predation
5. Competition

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2, and 5 only

Answer: c

Explanation:

Table 13.1 : Population Interactions

Species A	Species B	Name of Interaction
+	+	<i>Mutualism</i>
-	-	<i>Competition</i>
+	-	<i>Predation</i>
+	-	<i>Parasitism</i>
+	0	<i>Commensalism</i>
-	0	<i>Amensalism</i>

In both Mutualism and Commensalism, there is no harm to any of the species involved.

75. Consider the following statements:

1. Robert Clive led the British East India Company's army against Siraj-ud-daulah at Battle of Buxar.
2. Mir Qasim was defeated in the Battle of Plassey.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: D

Explanation

Both are incorrect statements.

By 1696 East India Company began building a fort around the settlement. Two years later it bribed Mughal officials into **giving the Company zamindari rights over three villages**. One of these was Kalikata, which later grew into the city of Calcutta or Kolkata as it is known today. It also persuaded the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the Company the right to trade duty free. In 1757, Robert Clive led the Company's **army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey**.

The **Battle of Buxar** was fought between the forces under the command of the British East India Company, **led by Hector Munro**

When **Mir Qasim complained, he in turn was defeated in a battle fought at Buxar (1764)**, driven out of Bengal, and Mir Jafar was reinstalled. Finally, in **1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the**

Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 11-14

76. Consider the following statements:

1. The first Anglo- Maratha war ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
2. Third Anglo-Maratha War which crushed Maratha power ended with Treaty of Pune.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: C

Explanation

Both are correct statements.

Mahadji Sindhia and Nana Phadnis were two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen of the late eighteenth century. They were not Peshwas but powerful statesmen. The Marathas were subdued in a series of wars. **In the first Anglo- Maratha war that ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai, there was no clear victor.** The Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-05) was fought on different fronts, Finally, the **Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. The Treaty signed was Treaty of Pune. The Peshwa was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with a pension.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 18.

77. Arrange the following in chronological order-

- 1) Non Co-operation Movement
- 2) Champaran Satyagraha
- 3) Rowlatt Act
- 4) Khilafat Movement

Select the answer from the code given below

- a) 2-3-4-1
- b) 2-3-1-4
- c) 3-2-1-4
- d) 3-2-4-1

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Mahatma Gandhi's earliest interventions were in local movements in Champaran(1917), Kheda and Ahmedabad where he came into contact with Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel. In Ahmedabad he led a successful millworkers' strike in 1918.

In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.

In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. This caused an agitation to raise in revolt. The leaders of the Khilafat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants – supported by the British – from their gurdwaras. This movement got closely identified with the Non-Cooperation Movement, i.e 1921-22.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 148, 149 and 150.

78. With reference to the term Bigha, select the correct answer based on the options given below-

- a) Unit of measurement of land
- b) Bonded labour
- c) Waste land converted to cultivated land
- d) Waterwheel used in the irrigation of land

Answer- (A)

Explanation –

Bigha – **A unit of measurement of land.** Before British rule, the size of this area varied. In Bengal the British standardised it to about one-third of an acre.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1

79. Hazaribagh, in present-day Jharkhand, was an area where these tribes reared cocoons. They were the first tribes to protest against British. Guerilla warfare technique was used by this people to protect themselves. The above description best describes which of the following tribes ?

- a) Santhals
- b) Khonds
- c) Mundas
- d) None of the above

Ans : A

Explanation

Many Tribal groups lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce. They saw forests as essential for survival. The Khonds were such a community living in the forests of Orissa. The Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills and the Labadis of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, the Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds, and the Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats. Hazaribagh, in present-day Jharkhand, was an area where the Santhals reared cocoons. The traders dealing in silk sent in their agents who gave loans to the tribal people and collected the cocoons. They were the first tribes to protest against British. Guerilla warfare technique was used by this people to protect themselves.

80. Consider the following statements regarding 1857 Revolt

1. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed by Company.
2. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests.
3. Many of Sepoys were peasants and they had families living in the villages.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 3 only

Answer- (C)

Explanation

Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, **Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed, which resulted in the rebellion from the Rulers of the annexed territories.**

In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. The careless way in which Awadh was taken, made many resent the British.

Sepoys also reacted to what was happening in the countryside. Many of them were peasants and had families living in the villages. So the anger of the peasants quickly spread among the sepoys.

81. With reference to leaders of 1857 revolt, consider the following statements

1. Birjis Qadr, the son of the deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, was proclaimed the new Nawab in Lucknow.

2. Bakht Khan, a soldier from Bareilly, took charge of a large force of fighters who came to Delhi and became a key military leader of the rebellion.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (C)

Explanation

In Lucknow, Birjis Qadr, the son of the deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, was proclaimed the new Nawab. His mother **Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organising the uprising against the British. Bakht Khan**, a soldier from Bareilly, took charge of a large force of fighters who came to **Delhi**. He became a key military leader of the rebellion. In Bihar, an old zamindar, Kunwar Singh, joined the rebel sepoys and battled with the British for many months.

Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao who lived **near Kanpur, gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city**. He proclaimed himself Peshwa. He declared that he was a governor under Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 57 and 58.

82. Consider the following statements

- 1. The East India Company established the trading posts at Surat, Madras and Calcutta.
- 2. The historic imperial city of Calcutta became a dusty provincial town in the nineteenth century before it was rebuilt as the capital of British India after 1912.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (A)

Explanation

For administrative purposes, the presidencies in **colonial India was divided into three (Bombay, Madras and Bengal), which developed from the East India Company's "factories" (trading posts) at Surat, Madras and Calcutta. Statement 1 is correct.**

In the late eighteenth century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rose in importance as Presidency cities. At the same time, a host of smaller cities declined. Many towns manufacturing specialised goods declined due to a drop in the demand for what they produced. Similarly, earlier centres of regional power collapsed when local rulers were defeated by the British and new centres of administration emerged. This process is often described as de-urbanisation. Cities such as Machilipatnam, Surat and Seringapatam were deurbanised during the nineteenth century. The **historic imperial city of Delhi** became a dusty provincial town in the nineteenth century before it was rebuilt as the capital of British India after 1912. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 64 and 65.

83. Consider the following statements

1. The establishment of the Delhi College in 1792 led to a great intellectual flowering in the sciences as well as the humanities, largely in the Sanskrit language.
2. The period from 1830 to 1857 was called as a period of the Delhi renaissance.

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (B)

Explanation

Before 1857, developments in Delhi were somewhat different from those in other colonial cities. In Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, the living spaces of Indians and the British were sharply separated. Indians lived in the “black” areas, while the British lived in well-laid-out “white” areas. In Delhi, especially in the first half of the nineteenth century, the British lived along with the wealthier Indians in the Walled City. The British learned to enjoy Urdu/Persian culture and poetry and participated in local festivals. The establishment of the Delhi College in 1792 led to a great intellectual flowering in the sciences as well as the humanities, **largely in the Urdu language**. Statement 1 is incorrect. Many refer to the period from 1830 to 1857 as a period of the Delhi renaissance. Statement 2 is correct.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 67 and 68.

84. With reference to the term Khanqah, Choose the correct answer based on the options given below

- a) Tomb of sufi saint
- b) Open place for Id prayers

- c) A sufi lodge
- d) None of the above

Answer- (C)

Explanation

Khanqah – A sufi lodge, often used as a rest house for travellers and a place where people come to discuss spiritual matters, get the blessings of saints, and hear sufi music

Dargah – The tomb of a Sufi saint

Idgah – An open prayer place of Muslims primarily meant for id prayers.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 66.

85. With reference to Shahjahanabad, consider the following statements

1. The city of Shahjahanabad was built during Aurangzeb's era.
2. The prominent features of Shahjahanabad were water storage and drainage systems.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (B)

Explanation

The most splendid capital of all was Shahjahanabad built by Shah Jahan. Shahjahanabad was begun in 1639 and consisted of a fort-palace complex and the city adjoining it. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

By the end of Nineteenth century, due to the growing population, lack of financial resources, Shahjahanabad's prominent features like the water storage and drainage systems, both fell into decay. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 70, 71 and 73.

86. With reference to the term Jamdani, Choose the correct answer based on the options given below

- a) The most important centres of jamdani weaving were Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces
- b) They are the local names for printed cotton cloth.
- c) Fine cotton from Calicut
- d) Both (c) and (b)

Answer- (A)

Explanation

Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Often a mixture of cotton and gold thread was used. **The most important centres of jamdani weaving were Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces.**

87. Arrange the following in Chronological Order-

- 1) Simon Commission
- 2) Bengal Partition
- 3) Lucknow Reunion
- 4) Dandhi March

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 2-3-1-4
- b) 2-4-3-1
- c) 4-2-3-1
- d) 4-2-1-3

Answer – (A)

Explanation –

In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal. At that time Bengal was the biggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa. A group of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca in 1906. The League supported the partition of Bengal.

Meanwhile, the Congress split in 1907. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. The two groups reunited in December 1915. Next year the Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact and decided to work together for representative government in the country.

In 1927 the British government in England decided to send a commission headed by Lord Simon to decide India's political future. The Commission had no Indian representative. The decision created an outrage in India. All political groups decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived it was met with demonstrations with banners saying "Simon Go Back".

In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law. According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 145, 146, 151, 152 and 153.

88. With reference to Pathshalas, consider the following statements

1. There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building in Local Schools or Pathshalas.
2. After 1854 the Company appointed a number of government pandits to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (C)

Explanation

Both statements are correct.

They were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar. These were small institutions with no more than 20 students each. These institutions were set up by wealthy people, or the local community. At times they were started by a teacher (guru). The system of education was flexible. Few things that you associate with schools today were present in the pathshalas at the time. There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building. this flexible system was suited to local needs. For instance, classes were not held during harvest time when rural children often worked in the fields. This meant that even children of peasant families could study.

Up to the mid-nineteenth century, the Company was concerned primarily with higher education. So it allowed the local pathshalas to function without much interference. After 1854 the Company decided to improve the system of vernacular education. It appointed a number of government pandits, each in charge of looking after four to five schools. The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching. Pathshalas which accepted the new rules were supported through government grants.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 101 and 102.

89. Consider the following statements

- 1) Rammohun Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women.
- 2) In the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar formed an association for widow remarriage.
- 3) Veerasalingam Pantulu, used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 2 and 3 only

- b) 1 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer – (b)

Explanation

Raja Rammohun Roy (1772-1833). He founded a reform association known as the Brahmo Sabha (later known as the Brahmo Samaj) in Calcutta. **Rammohun Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women.** Rammohun Roy was particularly moved by the problems widows faced in their lives. He began a campaign against the practice of sati. Rammohun Roy was well versed in Sanskrit, Persian and several other Indian and European languages including French. He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts. statement 1 is correct. **Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry.** His suggestion was adopted by British officials, and a law was passed in 1856 permitting widow remarriage. Those who were against the remarriage of widows opposed Vidyasagar, and even boycotted him. In the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency, **Veerasalingam Pantulu formed an association for widow remarriage. Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 109 and 110 and 111.

90. With reference to women reformers, consider the following statements

1. Tarabai Shinde wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women.
2. Pandita Ramabai, a woman published a book named Stripurushtulna criticising the social differences between men and women.

Select the incorrect answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (c)

Explanation

Both statements are incorrect.

Many women began to write and publish their critical views on the place of women in society.

Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, Stripurushtulna, (A Comparison between Women and Men), criticising the social differences between men and women.

Pandita Ramabai, a great scholar of Sanskrit, felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women, and wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 112 and 113.

91. Consider the following statements regarding Rajaji

1. C. Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, served as a member of the Interim Government of 1946.
2. He was a veteran nationalist and leader of the Salt Satyagraha in the south.
3. He was given the title of the ‘ambassador of Hindu- Muslim unity’.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer – (c)

Explanation

A veteran nationalist and **leader of the Salt Satyagraha in the south**, C. Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, served as a member of the **Interim Government of 1946** and as free India’s first Indian Governor-General. Rajagopalachari led the Salt Satyagraha in the South. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

An ambassador of Hindu- Muslim unity until 1920, **Jinnah** played an important role in the making of the Lucknow Pact. He reorganised the Muslim League after 1934, and became the major spokesperson for the demand for Pakistan. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 156.

92. What is/are the characteristic features of Kalighat Painting?

- 1) Mythological themes
- 2) Images were 3-Dimensional
- 3) Bold, deliberately non-realistic style

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (d)

Explanation- All are the characteristic features.

In Bengal, around the pilgrimage centre of the temple of Kalighat, local village scroll painters (called patuas) and potters (called kumors in eastern India and kumhars in north India) began developing a new style of art. Before the nineteenth century, the village patuas and kumors had worked on mythological themes and produced images of gods and goddesses. On shifting to **Kalighat**, they continued to **paint these religious images**. Kalighat painters began to use **shading to give them a rounded form, to make the images look three-dimensional**. Yet the images were not realistic and lifelike. In fact, what is especially to be noted in these early **Kalighat paintings is the use of a bold, deliberately non-realistic style**, where the figures emerge large and powerful, with a minimum of lines, detail and colours.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 132.

93. Arrange the following in Chronological Order

1. Partition of Bengal
2. Illbert Bill Controversy
3. Arms Act
4. Establishment of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 2-3-1-4
(b) 2-4-3-1
(c) 4-3-2-1
(d) 3-2-4-1

Answer – (C)

Explanation –

There was increasing awareness that the British were exercising control over the resources of India and the lives of its people, and until this control was ended India could not be for Indians. This consciousness began to be clearly stated by the political associations formed after 1850. Most of these were led by English-educated professionals such as lawyers. The more important ones were the **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha(1870), the Indian Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association.**

The dissatisfaction with British rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s. The **Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms. In the same year the Vernacular Press Act was also enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government.**

In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the **Ilbert Bill**. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India. The **Bengal Partition happened in 1905**.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 142.

94. With reference to First World war, consider the following statements

1. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India.
2. The business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war.
3. It caused a decline of imports from other countries into India

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer- (D)

Explanation

All statements are correct.

Explanation –

The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India. **It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India.** The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people. **On the other hand, business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war. The war created a demand for industrial goods** (jute bags, cloth, rails) **and caused a decline of imports from other countries into India. So Indian industries expanded during the war,** and Indian business groups began to demand greater opportunities for development.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 146 and 147.

95. Consider the following statements

1. All India Muslim League was founded at Dacca in 1906.
2. The Muslim League condemned the partition of Bengal.
3. Two- Third seats in the councils were reserved for Muslims after the introduction of Separate Electorate.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

A group of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca in 1906.

Hence, statement 1 is correct. The League supported the partition of Bengal. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.** It desired separate electorates for Muslims, a demand conceded by the government in 1909. Hence, the 1909 Government of India Act introduced the Separate Electorates. Some seats in the councils were now reserved for Muslims who would be elected by Muslim voters. This tempted politicians to gather a following by distributing favours to their own religious groups. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 146.

96. With reference to the ancient India, the term *kammakaras* refers to

- (a) Ministers in Akbar's court
- (b) Landless agricultural labourers
- (c) Military Officers
- (d) Center of education attached to a religious establishment

Ans : B

Explanation

Generally, slave men and women, (*dasas* and *dasis*) and **landless agricultural labourers (*kammakaras*)** had to do the work, like transplanting paddy.

97. With reference to Upanishads, consider the following statements –

1. There is mention of women thinkers, such as Gargi, who was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts.
2. Satyakama Jabala, was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (C)

Explanation –

Both are correct statements.

Most of the Upanishadic Thinkers were men, mostly *Brahmins* and *rajas*. Occasionally, **there is mention of women thinkers, such as Gargi**, who was famous for her learning, and **participated in debates held in royal courts**. Poor people rarely took part in these discussions. One famous exception was Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali. He had a deep desire to learn about reality, was accepted as a student by a *brahmin teacher* named Gautama, and became one of the best-known thinkers of the time.

Source - Social (history)-Our past 1(6th NCERT) – 67 and 68.

98. With reference to Ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. Many craftsmen and merchants grouped into Shrenis, which also sometimes served as Banks.
2. These shrenis of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation

Both are correct statements.

Many **crafts persons and merchants now formed associations known as shrenis**. These *shrenis* of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product. Then **shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money**. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

Source - Social (history)-Our past 1(6th NCERT) – 89, 92 and 94.

99. Consider the following statements regarding the idea of bhakti

1. The idea of Bhakti is present in the Bhagavad Gita, a sacred book of the Hindus, which is included in the Mahabharata.
2. There were a two-way relationship between the deity and the devotee.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (C)

Explanation –

Statement 1 is correct:-The **idea of Bhakti** is present in the **Bhagavad Gita**, a sacred book of the Hindus, which is included in the Mahabharata. In this Krishna the god, asks Arjuna, his devotee and friend, to abandon all *dharma*s and take refuge in him, as only he can set Arjuna free from every evil. This form of worship gradually spread to different parts of the country. Those who followed the system of Bhakthi emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess, rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices. Once this idea gained acceptance, artists made beautiful images of these deities.

Statement 2 is correct: -Bhakti Comes from the Sanskrit term *bhaj* meaning 'to divide or share.' This suggests an intimate, two-way relationship between the deity and the devotee. Bhakti is directed towards Bhagavat, which is often translated to god, but also means one who possesses and shares *bhaga*, literally good fortune or bliss. The devotee, known as the *bhakta* or the *bhagavata*, shares his or her chosen deity's *bhaga*.

Source - Social (history)-Our past 1(6th NCERT) – 107 and 108.

100. Consider the following statements:

1. Aihole was the capital of the Chalukyas of Badami which developed as a religious centre, with a number of temples.
2. Ravikirthi was a court poet of Chalukya ruler Pulakesin 2.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (C)

Explanation –

Aihole, the capital of the Chalukyas of Badami, was an important trading centre. It developed as a religious centre, with a number of temples. Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. We know about him from a prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti. **Hence both statements are correct.**

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		PHASE II		
TEST NUMBER	DATE	SYLLABUS	CURRENT AFFAIRS	MISCELLANEOUS
Test 01	09/02/2020	Polity 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Historical background•Making of the constitution•Salient features•Preamble•Union and its territories•Citizenship•Fundamental Rights•DPSP•Fundamental Duties	June month Current Affairs	India year book-Scientific and technological development

Test 02	16/02/2020	Ancient History & Medieval History	July month Current Affairs	India Year book-Education
Test 03	23/02/2020	Economy 1 •Public finance •Inflation	August month Current Affairs	India Year book-Energy
Test 04	01/03/2020	Environment 1 Environmental ecology -Basics of ecology, Biomes, adaptation, Habitat/niche, biotic interaction, food chain/web, Nutrient cycle and impact of man, bioaccumulation/bio	September month Current Affairs	India Year Book-Environment

		<p>magnification, Human modified ecosystems</p> <p>Biodiversity- Various types of diversity</p> <p>-Genetic, species, ecosystem. Bio-diversity depletion, Conservation (In situ and ex situ). Details of in situ and ex situ (Biosphere reserves, Species oriented projects like project tiger, Sacred grooves. Similarly zoos, cryopreservation, gene banks), Bio-diversity related legislations</p> <p>-National and international.</p> <p>Agriculture Crop and its classification, Tillage, Cropping system and pattern, Farming system, Sustainable agriculture, Organic farming, Integrated farming system + Current Affairs related to above</p>		
Test 05	08/03/2020	<p>Geography 1</p> <p>Fundamentals of physical geography and Human geography</p>	<p>October</p> <p>1st-15th Current Affairs</p>	<p>India year book- Transport</p>

Test 06	15/03/2020	Modern India-1707 to 1857 & Art and culture	October 16th-31st Current Affairs	India Year book- Rural and Urban Development
Test 07	22/03/2020	Polity 2 President, Vice president, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Governor,	November 1st-15th Current Affairs	India Year book- Labour skill development



		Chief Minister, State Council of Ministers, Parliament, State legislature		and employment
Test 08	29/03/2020	Environment 2 Pollution- All types of pollution- air, water, plastic, e wastes, etc. Legislations, Govt. Initiatives, Global warming and Climate change -Basics of global warming, International Collaboration on Climate Change Agriculture Agriculture Schemes, Government initiatives related to Agriculture, Technologies involved in Agriculture, Organizations related to Agriculture, Climate Change and Agriculture, Zero Budget Natural Farming Irrigation, Related Soil science + Current Affairs related to above	November 16th-30th Current Affairs	India year book- Agriculture
Test 09	05/04/2020	Geography 2 India- Physical environment, Human geography	December 1st–15th Current Affairs	India year book- Health and Family welfare

Test 10	12/04/2020	Modern History 1885-1947, Art and culture- Part 2	December 16th-31st Current Affairs	India year book- Industry
Test 11	19/04/2020	Polity 3 1. Emergency Provisions 2. Amendment to the	January 1st-15th Current	India year book- Defence

		Constitutions 3. Centre State Relations 4. Inter State Relations 5. Federal Features	Affairs	
Test 12	26/04/2020	Economy 2 RBI & Banking, Capital market, Money market, External trade	January 16th-31st Current Affairs	
Test 13	03/05/2020	Science & Technology and Environment full syllabus + current affairs related to Science and Environment	February 1st-15th Current Affairs	

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		PHASE III		
Test 14	10/05/2020	Full Mock 1	Current Affairs till date	
Test 15	17/05/2020	Full Mock 2	Current Affairs till date	
Test 16	17/05/2020	CSAT Mock 1		
Test 17	24/05/2020	Full Mock 3	Current Affairs till date	
Test 18	24/05/2020	CSAT Mock 2		
Test 19	26/05/2020	Full Mock 4	Current Affairs till date	
Test 20	26/05/2020	CSAT Mock 3		
FINAL	31/05/2020	ACTUAL PRELIMS EXAM		