



# OPEN MOCK TEST

## FOR OCS 2021

**Q 1.** Consider the following statements about Shaheed Udham Singh

1. He was associated with Ghadar Party and Indian Workers Association.
2. As a Hindustan Socialist Republican Association member, he was one of the revolutionists involved in the Central Assembly Bombing Case.
3. He assassinated Brigadier-General Dyer who was responsible for the Amritsar massacre, in 1919.
4. He was the founder of the Azad Party, an offshoot of the Ghadar movement.

Choose the correct statements:

- a) 1 only      b) 1 and 4      c) 1, 2 and 4      d) None

Ans (b) It was during his time in the United States that he got deeply involved in the Ghadar movement and became one of its prominent activists. Singh illegally migrated to the US in 1924 via Mexico, eventually settling in San Francisco, the epicentre of the Ghadar. He arrived in India to accelerate and radicalise the anticolonial struggle, bringing with him arms and Ghadarite propaganda. However, on 30th August 1927, he was arrested in Amritsar under the Arms Act. Udham Singh was sentenced to five years imprisonment. Since he was a difficult prisoner for the authorities to manage, he was transferred from one jail to another. He is known as the "patient assassin" or the "lone assassin" who shot dead Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab under whose administration the infamous Amritsar massacre took place and who later even endorsed Brigadier- In addition to his involvement with the Ghadar Party, Singh also launched his party, the Azad Party, as an offshoot of the Ghadar movement.

**Q2.** Who among the following leaders led the Revolt of 1857 in Sambalpur?

- a) Devi Singh
- b) Surender Sai
- c) Sonaji pant
- d) Kadam Singh

Ans (b) For restoring the self-respect of people, Surender Sai led the Revolt of 1857 in Sambalpur. He sacrificed his life fighting against the British and died in Asirgarh Jail in 1884. The main cause for this revolt was the interference of the British in the internal affairs of Sambalpur.

**Q3.** What was the title of the first newspaper published by James Augustus hickey?

- a) The Bengal Journal
- b) The Bengal Gazette
- c) The Madras courier
- d) The Calcutta Chronicle

Ans (b) Hicky's Bengal Gazette was also known as the Original Calcutta General Advertiser. It was an English language weekly that was started by James Augustus Hicky, a rather eccentric Irishman. The newspaper was published in Calcutta, the centre of colonial India during that time. Hicky acted as the paper's writer, editor and publisher. The paper was largely in the format of a tabloid and Hicky used it to poke fun at various East India Company officials with whom he had personal differences.

**Q4.** Futuhat-e-firozshahi was written by which of the following?

- a) Barani
- b) Khwajja Abdul Malik Islami
- c) Baduani
- d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Ans (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq wrote a small autobiography himself titled Futuhat-e-firozshahi.

**Q5.** In which Congress session was the slogan boycott Simon Commission adopted?

- a) Surat Session (1907)
- b) Nagpur session (1920)
- c) Madras Session (1927)
- d) Calcutta Convention (1928)

Ans (c) At the annual session of the Congress in Madras in December 1927, a resolution was passed which advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission "at every stage and in every form." Congress and most other political parties resolved to oppose the Statutory Commission.

**Q6.** Which of the following started the practice of granting the rights of collecting land revenue to the highest bidder?

- a) Lord Clive
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Warren Hastings

Ans (d) Warren Hastings started the practice of granting the rights of collecting land revenue to the highest bidder. Warren Hastings was the first governor-general of India.

**Q7.** Langoor Mela is associated with which of the following state of India?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Gujarat
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Punjab

Ans (d) The holy city of Amritsar is “world famous” for the annual “Langoorwala Mela” at the Hindu shrine Durgiana Temple, architecturally built as the replica of the revered Sikh shrine – the Golden Temple, in Amritsar.

**Q8.** The famous Ziro Festival of Music is celebrated annually in which Indian State?

- a) Sikkim
- b) West Bengal
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Goa

Ans (c) The Ziro valley in Arunachal Pradesh is a lush green destination which will host a music festival which is an amalgam of vibrant culture, music, and art. Some of India’s top musical talents will grace the Ziro Music Festival and enthrall a wide audience yearning for some original and cool music. The festival has so much to more offer than just music for all travel enthusiasts. Ziro valley is home to the Apatani tribe, and it has some picturesque scenery, majestic mountains, charming villages, rivers, and landscapes.

**Q9.** In 1662, the island of Bombay was given away to King Charles II of England by Which countrymen in India?

- a) Portuguese
- b) Dutch
- c) English
- d) French

Ans (a) Charles II (r. 1660–85) married Catherine of Braganza in May 1662. Part of her large dowry was the Portuguese territory of 'Bom Bahia' (Bombay) on the western coast of India, modern Mumbai. The king agreed to transfer control of Bombay to the East India Company and it soon became their base.

**Q10.** Who started the All-India Untouchability league in 1932?

- a) B.R.Ambedkar
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) M.M. Malviya
- d) Jyotiba Phule

Ans (b) All-India Untouchability league later renamed Harijan Sevak Sangh was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan (Dalit people) and upliftment of the Depressed Class of India.

**Q11.** Which magazine/Newsletter was published by Mahatma Gandhi when he was in South Africa?

- a) Young India
- b) Navjeevan
- c) Indian Opinion
- d) Indian Gazette

Ans (c) The Indian Opinion was a newspaper established by Mahatma Gandhi. He decided in 1903 to launch the newspaper in response to the growing need in South Africa to voice effectively the feelings of Indians against the racial intolerance of the white regime.

**Q12.** Which session of the Indian national congress endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931?

- a) Nagpur
- b) Karachi
- c) Lahore
- d) Mumbai

Ans (b) On 26 January 1931, Mahatma Gandhi was released from Yerwada jail, consequent of the Salt Satyagraha of March-April 1930. Other Congress Working Committee (CWC) members were also released from jail. On 17 February 1931: Gandhi-Irwin talks began. On 5 March 1931, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed off. On 26–31 March 1931, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed in the Karachi Session of the Congress.

**Q13.** The very famous Gowalia Tank Maidan/August Kranti Maidan is associated with which historical movement in India?

- a) Go, Back Simon
- b) British-Maratha war
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Civil disobedience movement

Ans (c) Gowalia Tank Maidan, officially renamed August Kranti Maidan, is a park in Tardeo, in central Mumbai, in which Mahatma Gandhi issued the Quit India speech on 8 August 1942. It decreed that unless the British left India immediately, mass agitations would take place.

**Q14.** Which of the following lake in India is also called Mini Switzerland?

- a) Wular Lake
- b) Loktak Lake
- c) Kolleru Lake
- d) Khajjiar Lake

Ans (d) Khajjiar Lake

Khajjiar is a hill station in Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh, India, located approximately 24 km from Dalhousie. Khajjiar sits on a small plateau with a small stream-fed lake in the middle that has been covered over with weeds. On 7 July 1992, Swiss Envoy Willy P. Blazer, Vice-Counsellor and Head of Chancery of Switzerland in India brought Khajjiar on the world tourism map by calling it "Mini Switzerland".

**Q15.** Which among the following matches of nitrogen-fixing agent and the crop are correct?

1. Blue-green algae – Paddy
2. Rhizobium Legumin Sarum – Pea
3. Azotobacter – Wheat
4. Azolla – Maize

Choose the correct option from the codes below: -

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

Ans (b) Blue-green algae – Paddy, Rhizobium Legumin Sarum – Pea, Azotobacter – Wheat, Azolla – Paddy

**Q16.** The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called

- a) the Palghat pass
- b) the Bhorphat pass
- c) the Thalghat pass
- d) the Bolan pass

Ans (a) Palghat Gap, a major break in the Western Ghats Mountain range, in southwestern India. Located between the Nilgiri Hills to the north and the Anaimalai Hills to the south, it is about 20 miles (32 km) wide and straddles the Kerala–Tamil Nadu border, serving as a major communication route between those two states.

**Q17.** What causes coral bleaching?

- a) Change in ocean temperature
- b) Extreme high tides
- c) Low exposure to the sun
- d) None of the above

Ans (a) Coral Bleaching is caused by: changes in ocean temperature; runoff and pollution; overexposure to sunlight and extremely low tides.

Coral Bleaching is a response by overheated corals during heat waves, where they lose their colour and struggle to survive.

As per a new study, eighty per cent of the coral reefs have been bleached severely at least once

since 2016. It also said that if global warming is held to 1.5 degrees, the Earth can still have a vibrant barrier reef.

**Q18.** The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) can be implemented in which form?

- a) economic and market-based instruments
- b) regulations and performance standards
- c) information-based instruments
- d) all of the above

Ans (d) The Government of India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has recently notified guidelines on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic packaging, under the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022. This aims to eliminate single-use plastic. This defines the roles and responsibilities of producers, importers and pollution control units in bringing down plastic waste. EPR can be implemented in various forms, including product take-back requirements, economic and market-based instruments, regulations and performance standards, and information-based instruments.

**Q19.** Consider the following statements regarding Mountains.

1. Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically.
2. The uplifted blocks are termed as graben and the lowered blocks are called horsts.
3. The Aravalli range in India is one of the oldest block mountain systems in the world.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Ans (d) There are three types of mountains- Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and the Volcanic Mountains. The Himalayan Mountains and the Alps are young fold mountains with rugged relief and high conical peaks. The **Aravalli range in India is one of the oldest fold mountain systems in the world**. The range has considerably worn down due to the processes of erosion. The Appalachians in North America and the Ural Mountains in Russia have rounded features and low elevation. They are very old fold mountains.

**Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed horsts and the lowered blocks are called graben.** The Rhine valley and the Vosges Mountain in Europe are examples of such mountain systems.

**Q20.** The landforms that are influenced by several processes namely, weathering, erosion and deposition are known as

- a) polygenetic landforms

- b) structural landforms
- c) polycyclic landforms
- d) None of the above

Ans (a) Landscapes and their landforms resulting from the numerous different endogenetic and exogenic processes are known as “polygenetic.” The development of tectonic–geomorphic studies has led to the realization that complex links, interactions, and feedback exist among tectonics, climate, and landscape development.

**Q21.** Consider the following statements regarding geysers.

1. In a geyser, Steam or water at high pressure, along its path, gets accumulated in small reservoirs, fissures and fractures.
2. Generally, geysers are located near active volcanic areas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans (c) Steam or water at high pressure, along its path, gets accumulated in small reservoirs, fissures and fractures. Once the pressure exceeds the threshold limit, the steam bursts out to the surface disrupting the water at the mouth. Hence the name geyser. Silicate deposits at the mouth give them their distinct colours. Generally, geysers are located near active volcanic areas. Iceland is famous for its geysers.

**Q22.** Consider the following:

1. Bioaccumulation
2. Bio-concentration
3. Bio-magnification

Which among the above take place at the same trophic level of the Food Chain?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Only 2 & 3
- d) Only 1 & 2

Ans (d) Bioaccumulation is defined as the gradual accumulation of substances, like pesticides or other chemicals, in an organism. It occurs when an organism absorbs a substance at a faster rate than that at which the substance is lost by catabolism and excretion. Bio-concentration is the

process through which a chemical concentration in an aquatic organism exceeds that in water due to exposure to a waterborne chemical.

**Q23.** Which of the following pollutants is also known as “pea soupers”?

- a) Smog
- b) Volatile Organic Pollutants
- c) Troposphere Ozone
- d) Stratospheric Ozone

**Ans(a)** Smog

Pea souper is also known as black fog or smog and is a very thick and often yellowish, greenish, or blackish fog caused by air pollution.

**Q24.** Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) is located at:

- a) New York
- b) Geneva
- c) Washington
- d) London

**Ans (d)** London

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) was formed in 1948, following an agreement at a UN conference held in Geneva. They met for the first time in 1959. It is headquartered in London, United Kingdom and currently has a total of 174 member states and 3 associates.

**Q25.** In the UNFCCC convention which of the following Conference of Parties (COP) launched the Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer?

- a) COP 8 New Delhi
- b) COP 14 Poznan
- c) COP 17 Durban
- d) COP 19 Warsaw

**Ans (b)** COP 14, Poznan (Poland) launched the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol and the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer.

**Q26.** Which of the following is the source of chlorofluorocarbons?

- a) Fertilizers
- b) Airconditioning and Refrigeration
- c) Thermal power plants
- d) Automobiles

**Ans (b)** Airconditioning and Refrigeration

Chlorofluorocarbons are used as refrigerants in air conditioning systems and refrigerators.

**Q27.** The Great Victoria Desert is located in

- a) Canada



b) West Africa

c) Australia

d) North America

Ans (c) The Great Victoria Desert (GVD) is the largest of Australia's deserts, stretching from eastern Western Australia across the western half of South Australia. It is an active sand-ridge desert, consisting of many low and frequently jumbled dunes, with playa lakes bordered by lunettes (crescent-shaped dunes). Creeks are few and rocky outcrops are scarce. Gibber plains are also present.

**Q28.** The 'New India' book has been launched on the death anniversary of which leader?

a) Manohar Parrikar

b) Arun Jaitley

c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

d) Sushma Swaraj

Ans (b) Former Vice President, M Venkaiah Naidu has released a book titled "A New India: Selected Writings 2014-19", a compilation of selected articles of former Union Minister and Padma Vibhushan Arun Jaitley on his death anniversary.

**Q29.** Which among the following acts, incorporated the 11th Fundamental duty in Indian Constitution?

a) 42nd Amendment Act

b) 44th Amendment Act

c) 86th Amendment Act

d) 100th Amendment Act

**Ans (c) 86th Amendment Act**

Constitution 86th Amendment Act added a new fundamental duty under Article 51-A which reads "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years".

**Q30.** The Supreme Court of India has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system. Which of the following are the roles and functions of the Supreme Court?

1. It is a federal court

2. It is the highest court of appeal

3. It is the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens

4. It is the guardian of the Constitution.

Choose the correct options from below: -

a)1,2,3

b)1,3,4

c)2,3

d)1,2,3,4

Ans d)

The Supreme Court has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system. It is a **federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and the guardian of the Constitution.**

**Q31.** Consider the following statements regarding State Legislative Council.

1. The constitution leaves the choice of having a Legislative Council to the Parliament.

2. A Council cannot have more than a third of the number of MLAs in the state, and not less than 40 members.

3. The states having Legislative Council are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a)1,2

b)2,3

c)1,3

d)1,2,3

Ans (b)

Article 169(1) of the Constitution allows Parliament to either create or abolish a Council in a state "if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect. The resolution must be by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

**Under Article 171, a Council cannot have more than a third of the number of MLAs in the state, and not less than 40 members.** A third of the MLCs are elected by MLAs, another third by a special electorate comprising sitting members of local government bodies such as municipalities and district boards, 1/12th by an electorate of teachers, and another 1/12th by registered graduates. The remaining members are appointed by the Governor for distinguished services in various fields.

As of 2022, 6 out of 28 states have a State Legislative Council. These are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh.

**Q32.** Match these schedules of the Constitution to what they contain.

1. First Schedule – List of names of All States and Union Territories
2. Second Schedule – Powers of President, Governor and Judges
3. Fourth Schedule – Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha
4. Seventh Schedule – Division of powers between Legislative, Executive and Judiciary

Select the correct answer code:

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

**Ans (d) First Schedule — Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction; Names of the Union Territories and their extent.**

Second Schedule — Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the President, Governor, Judges etc.

Third Schedule — Forms of Oaths or Affirmations for MPs, Ministers, Constitutional functionaries etc.

**Fourth Schedule – Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the union territories.**

Fifth Schedule – Provisions relating to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

Sixth Schedule – Provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Seventh Schedule – Division of powers between the Union and the States in terms of List I (Union List), List II (State List) and List III (Concurrent List).

Eighth Schedule – Languages recognized by the Constitution.

Ninth schedule – Acts & regulations of states dealing with the land reforms & abolition of the zamindari system and the Parliament dealing with other matters. This schedule was added by the 1st Amendment (1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. However, in 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule after April 24, 1973, are now open to judicial review.

Tenth schedule – Anti-defection provisions

Eleventh schedule – powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayat

Twelfth schedule – powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities

**Q33.** Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution is not borrowed from the Canadian Constitution?

- a) Federation with a strong Centre
- b) Residuary powers with the Centre
- c) Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court
- d) Impeachment of the President

Ans (d) Impeachment of the President]

The features of the Canadian Constitution incorporated in the Indian Constitution are- federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, the appointment of State governors by the Centre and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The process of impeachment of the President is borrowed from US Constitution.

**Q34.** What is the meaning of 'judicial restraint'?

- a) Judges should expand their role in social policy making
- b) Judges should overstep to protect the rights of the individual
- c) Judges should not indulge in law-making
- d) Progressive political values should influence judicial opinion

Ans C: Judges should not indulge in law-making.

Judicial restraint means that the judges should play a limited role in saying what the law is, leaving the job of law-making to legislators and executives. Moreover, judges must not allow their political values to influence their judicial opinions.

**Q35.** What does Judicial Activism mean?

- a) It signifies the proactive role of the Judiciary in protecting the rights of citizens.
- b) It is a theory of judicial interpretation that encourages judges to limit the exercise of their power.
- c) it is when the judiciary starts interfering with the proper functioning of the legislative or executive organs of the government.
- d) It is when the judiciary starts interfering with the proper functioning of the legislative or executive organs of the government.

Ans A: Judicial activism signifies the proactive role of the Judiciary in protecting the rights of citizens.

The practice of Judicial Activism first originated and developed in the USA.

In India, the Supreme Court and the High courts are vested with the power to examine the constitutionality of any law, and if such a law is found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, the court can declare the law unconstitutional.

It has to be noted that the subordinate courts do not have the power to review the constitutionality of laws.

**Q36.** Who is the current chairman of the National Commission of Scheduled tribes in India?

- a) Sri Ramsinh Rathwa
- b) Sri Om Prakash
- c) Sri Sibu Soren
- d) Sri Chaudhari Rakesh Eknath

Ans None of the options is correct. Sh. Harsh Chouhan is the current chairman.

**Q37.** Which financial institution has launched the 'MSME Saksham' portal, in association with TransUnion CIBIL?

- a) SIDBI
- b) RBI
- c) NABARD
- d) NHB

Ans(A)[SIDBI]

The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has launched a knowledge portal named 'MSME Saksham', in association with TransUnion CIBIL.

The comprehensive financial education and knowledge platform will provide financial awareness to the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and assist them in getting quick access to formal and affordable credit facilities.

**Q38.** Who is the head of the proposed panel, which is set to review the fiscal consolidation road map of Central and State Governments?

- a) Arvind Subramanian
- b) N. K. Singh
- c) Urjit Patel
- d) Sajjid Chinoy

Ans (b) [N. K. Singh]

The Fifteenth Finance Commission is to set up a panel soon, which will examine the fiscal and debt situation of the Centre and states.

This panel is to be headed by the Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission N.K.Singh. It will present a road map along the lines of the erstwhile Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) panel, which was also headed by N.K.Singh. The panel may include or receive suggestions from former RBI Governor Urjit Patel and former chief economic advisor Arvind Subramanian among others.

**Q39.** As per the recent statement of the NITI Aayog, which country is the biggest gainer after the pandemic economic situation?

- a) India
- b) China

- c) the United States
- d) Russia

**Ans (b) China**

As per the Experts of the NITI Aayog, China is the biggest gainer in the post-pandemic economic situation globally.

The experts also opined that the economic recovery for India is likely to be slow. They told the standing committee of finance that several manufacturing units should move out of China and shift to India in the upcoming years.

**Q40.** The Government of India has recently ratified Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), which of the following will benefit India?

- a) It enables the application of BEPS outcomes through modification of existing tax treaties of India in a swift manner.
- b) It ensures that all its treaty partners adopt the BEPS anti-abuse outcomes.
- c) Both a & b
- d) Neither 1 nor b

**Ans c [Base Erosion and Profit Shifting]**

India joined the global tax deal under the G20-OECD Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS).

It seeks to reform international tax rules and ensure that multinational companies pay their fair share wherever they operate. However, when the global tax regime is implemented, India will have to roll back the equalisation levy that it imposes on MNCs such as Google, Amazon and Facebook.

It enables the application of BEPS outcomes through modification of existing tax treaties of India in a swift manner. It also ensures that all its treaty partners adopt the BEPS anti-abuse outcomes.

**Q41.** Payments Infrastructure Development Fund scheme is the initiative of which institution?

- a) NPCI
- b) RBI
- c) NASSCOM
- d) DSCI

**Ans (b) [RBI]**

The 'Payments Infrastructure Development Fund scheme is the initiative of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

It was launched with a corpus of Rs 345 crore, to create 30 lakh new touch points every year for digital payments in tier-3 to tier-6 centres.

Reserve Bank has recently extended the scheme for encouraging the deployment of Point of Sale (PoS) infrastructure to street vendors covered under the PM SVANidhi programme in tier 1 and 2 centres.

PM Street Vendor's AatmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme is aimed at helping street vendors impacted by the coronavirus pandemic resume their livelihood activities.

**Q42.** Consider the following about the 'Financial Stability Report (FSR):

1. Reading the FSR tells us how robust or vulnerable our financial system is.
2. The State Bank of India (SBI) published FSR twice a year.
3. The FSR asks the experts and market participants to assess the financial system

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

Ans (a)

As part of the FSR, which is published twice each year, the RBI also conducts a Systemic Risk Survey (SRS), wherein it asks experts and market participants to assess the financial system on five different types of risks — global, financial, macroeconomic, institutional and general.

Reading the FSR tells us how robust or vulnerable our financial system — especially our banking system — is to the changes in the economy.

**Q43.** Consider the following statements regarding WTO's Agreement on Agriculture.

1. It entered into force with the establishment of the WTO in 1995.
2. It is aimed to remove trade barriers and promote transparent market access and integration of global markets.
3. The WTO's Agriculture Committee oversees the implementation of the Agreement and provides a forum for members to address related concerns.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans (c) WTO's Agreement on Agriculture:

The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) is an international treaty of the World Trade Organization. It was negotiated during the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and entered into force with the establishment of the WTO on January 1, 1995.

It is aimed to remove trade barriers and promote transparent market access and integration of global markets.

The WTO's Agriculture Committee oversees the implementation of the Agreement and provides a forum for members to address related concerns.

The overall aim is to establish a fairer trading system that will increase market access and improve the livelihoods of farmers around the world.

The agreement will create a level playing field for farmers around the world, particularly those in poor countries who cannot compete with rich countries that artificially boost their exports through subsidies.

The long-term goal of the AoA is to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system and initiate a reform process through negotiations and ensure strengthened and more operationally effective rules and discipline

**Q44.** Which of the following constitutes a Capital Account?

1. External Commercial Borrowings
2. Portfolio investment
3. Bilateral loans
4. Remittances

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

Ans (a)

The capital account shows the net change in the physical or financial asset ownership of a country. It includes Foreign Direct Investment, Portfolio Investment, foreign loans, changes in reserve account etc. Private remittances come under the Current account and not the Capital account.

**Q45.** Which of the following can occur in the economy of India due to deficit financing by the government?

1. A rise in employment rates
2. Inflation
3. Increase in money supply
4. Increased private investments

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

Ans(d) The term '**deficit financing**' is used to denote the direct addition to gross national expenditure through budget deficits, whether the deficits are on revenue or capital account.



Deficit financing in India is said to occur when the Union Government's current budget deficit is covered by the withdrawal of cash balances of the government and by borrowing money from the Reserve Bank of India.

Thus, in both cases, '**new money**' comes into circulation. It is to be remembered here that government borrowing from the public by selling bonds is not to be considered deficit financing.

Deficit financing has certain multiplier effects on the economy. This method encourages the government to utilize unemployed and underemployed resources. This results in more income and employment in the economy.

Deficit financing is an inflationary method of financing. However, the rise in prices must be a short-run phenomenon. Above all, a mild dose of inflation is necessary for economic development. Thus, if inflation is kept within a reasonable level, deficit financing will promote economic development —thereby neutralizing the disadvantages of price rise.

During inflation, private investors go on investing more and more with the hope of earning additional profits. Seeing more profits, producers would be encouraged to reinvest their savings and accumulated profits as well as increase the employment rate. Such investment leads to an increase in income—thereby setting the process of economic development rolling. The pricing of sugarcane is governed by the statutory provisions under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955.

**Q46.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane are fixed by State governments.
2. The pricing of sugarcane is governed by the statutory provisions under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Ans (b)

The pricing of sugarcane is governed by the statutory provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 issued under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955. Before the 2009-10 sugar season, the Central Government was fixing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane and farmers were entitled to share the profits of a sugar mill on a 50:50 basis. As this sharing of profits remained virtually unimplemented, the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 was amended in October 2009 and the concept of SMP was replaced by the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane.

Fair and Remunerative Prices are determined on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and are approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

The State Advised Prices (SAP) are announced by key sugarcane-producing states which are generally higher than FRP.

**Q47.** Consider the following statements regarding the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006.

1. The Act provides the first-ever legal framework for recognition of the concept of enterprise which comprises both manufacturing and service entities.
2. It was notified to address policy issues affecting MSMEs as well as the coverage and investment ceiling of the sector.
3. The primary responsibility for the promotion and development of MSMEs is of the State Governments.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans (d) The Micro; Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act was notified in 2006 to address policy issues affecting MSMEs as well as the coverage and investment ceiling of the sector. The Act seeks to facilitate the development of these enterprises as also enhance their competitiveness. It provides the first-ever legal framework for recognition of the concept of “enterprise” which comprises both manufacturing and service entities. It defines medium enterprises for the first time and seeks to integrate the three tiers of these enterprises, namely, micro, small and medium. The primary responsibility for the promotion and development of MSMEs is of the State Governments. However, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various initiatives.

**Q48.** Which regulatory body has notified a framework introducing a Social Stock Exchange (SSE) in India?

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
- c) Department of Financial Services
- d) Economic Advisory Council

Ans (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) has notified a framework introducing a Social Stock Exchange (SSE) in India. The new category of exchange will provide social enterprises with an additional avenue to raise funds. The SSE lists non-profit organisations (NPO) on stock exchanges and provides them with an alternative fund-raising avenue.

**Q49.** Consider the following taxonomic ranks used in the biological classification:

1. Phylum
2. Class
3. Genus

#### 4. Species

Which among the above exists in nature as a natural unit?

- a) Only 1 & 2
- b) Only 2 & 3
- c) Only 3 & 4
- d) All of the above

Ans (d)

Taxonomy is a branch of Biology that refers to the process of classifying different living species. A taxon is referred to as a group of organisms classified as a unit.

Taxonomic hierarchy is the process of arranging various organisms into successive levels of the biological classification either in a decreasing or an increasing order from kingdom to species and vice versa.

Taxonomic hierarchy categories: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species.

**Q50.** What do we call the process taking place at constant temperature?

- a) Adiabatic
- b) Isothermal
- c) Isochoric
- d) isobaric

Ans (b) Isothermal

A change in pressure and volume of gas without any change in its temperature is called an isothermal change and the process taking place at constant temperature is called an Isothermal process.

**Q51.** Which of the following is/are correct statements about methane?

1. The largest reservoir of methane on earth is under the permafrost in the Arctic and Antarctic
2. Methane has a tetrahedral structure and is also known as Hydrogen Carbide
3. Methane can be produced by the Serpentinite method

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) Only 1 & 2
- b) Only 1 & 3
- c) Only 2 & 3
- d) 1, 2 & 3

Ans (c) Methane has a tetrahedral structure, which is multiplanar, in which the carbon atom lies at the centre and the four hydrogen atoms lie at the four corners of a regular tetrahedron. The largest reservoir of methane on earth is under the seafloor. The serpentinite method is a method of producing Methane by the inorganic method.

**Q52.** Which of the following represents the mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen?

- a) Water gas
- b) Producer gas
- c) Coal Tar
- d) Bitumen

Ans(a) Water gas

Water gas is a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Semi-water gas is a mixture of water gas and producer gas made by passing a mixture of air and steam through heated coke.

**Q53.** Cream gets separated from milk when it is churned due to which of the following reasons?

- [a] Gravitational pull
- [b] Centripetal force
- [c] Centrifugal force
- [d] Frictional force

Ans: c [Centrifugal force]

When Milk is churned vigorously the cream from it is separated due to Centrifugal Force. Churning physically agitates the cream until it ruptures the fragile membranes surrounding the milk fat.

**Q54.** The blood pressure in the human body is denoted as follows?

- [a] Systolic Pressure / Diastolic Pressure
- [b] Diastolic Pressure / Systolic Pressure
- [c] Venous Pressure / Systolic Pressure
- [d] Systolic Pressure / Pulse Pressure

Ans (a): [Systolic Pressure / Diastolic Pressure]

Blood Pressure is expressed in two numbers. The higher number is known as Systolic Pressure, or the amount of force (as measured in millimetres of mercury) that is exerted against the artery walls during a heartbeat (contraction). The lower number in the Diastolic pressure, which does the force exist while the heart is resting between beats.

**Q55.** Which of the following electromagnetic waves in the EM spectrum has the shortest frequency?

- [a] Radio
- [b] Gamma
- [c] X-rays
- [d] Infrared

Ans (a)[Radio]

The electromagnetic spectrum when arranged from the lowest to the highest frequency includes all radio waves (e.g., commercial radio and television, microwaves, radar), infrared radiation, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, X-rays, and gamma rays.

**Q56.** Which compound of mercury is used as an antiseptic?

- [a] Mercuric sulphide
- [b] Mercuric oxide
- [c] Mercuric chloride
- [d] Mercuric iodide

Ans: (c) [Mercuric chloride]

Mercury chloride ( $\text{HgCl}_2$ ) is a highly toxic compound that volatilizes slightly at ordinary temperatures and appreciably at 100 degrees C. It is corrosive to mucous membranes and used as a topical antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Q57.** Blue-green algae are included in the group \_\_\_\_:

- [a] Protozoa
- [b] Eubacteria
- [c] Fungi
- [d] Cyanobacteria

**Ans (d) [Cyanobacteria]**

Cyanobacteria, also known as blue-green algae, are single-celled and belong to the family of Prokaryotes. That means, they do not have a well-defined cell nucleus. The ability of cyanobacteria to perform oxygenic photosynthesis is thought to have converted the early reducing atmosphere into an oxidizing one, which dramatically changed the composition of life forms on Earth by stimulating biodiversity and leading to the near-extinction of oxygen-intolerant organisms.

**Q58.** Which among the following element is an essential constituent of acids?

- [a] Nitrogen
- [b] Hydrogen
- [c] Helium
- [d] Oxygen

**Ans (b) [Hydrogen]**

An acid is a molecule or ion capable of donating a hydron (proton or hydrogen ion  $\text{H}^+$ ), or capable of forming a covalent bond with an electron pair (a Lewis acid). The first category of acids is the proton donors or Bronsted acids, which have hydrogen as an essential constituent.

**Q59.** Silica gel is used in a transformer: -

1. as a coolant
2. to remove the moisture from the air
3. to decrease the dielectric strength of transformer oil

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- [a] Only 1 & 2
- [b] Only 2 & 3
- [c] Only 2
- [d] 1, 2 & 3

**Ans (c) [ Only 2]**

Silica gel is used in a transformer for the absorption of moisture from the air during breathing out of the transformer. If the relative water moisture content is increased, then this leads to a decrease in the dielectric strength of mineral oil. The result is that the breakdown voltage is drastically reduced in the range of 20-50% of relative water content.

**Q60.** Which of the following is the use of washing soda?

- [a] softening of water
- [b] manufacture of glass
- [c] manufacture of paints
- [d] All of the above

Ans d [All of the above]

It is used for softening of water, laundering, cleaning, and manufacturing glass, soap, borax, paper, paints and textile. It is also extensively used as a laboratory reagent.

**Q61.** Which of the following gases is used to force the ripening of the fruits?

- [a] Ethane
- [b] Ethylene
- [c] Methylene
- [d] Propene

Ans (b) [Ethylene]

Ethylene is a hydrocarbon having the formula  $C_2H_4$ . It is a colourless flammable gas. Ethylene is an important natural plant hormone. It is used in agriculture to force the ripening of fruits.

**Q62.** Which of these chemicals is used to form soaps containing sodium salts?

- a) Sulphuric acid
- b) Sodium hydroxide
- c) Nitric acid
- d) Carbonic acid

Ans (b) Sodium Hydroxide

Soaps containing sodium salts are formed by heating fat with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. This reaction is known as saponification.

**Q63.** Operation Ganga is related to

- a) An evacuation mission to bring back Indian citizens stuck in foreign countries during the time of COVID-19.
- b) An evacuation mission to bring back all the Indian citizens currently stranded in Ukraine.
- c) It was a naval operation to bring home Indian citizens from other countries during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- d) It is the joint relief and rescue operation by the Indian government and the Indian Armed forces in the aftermath of the 2015 Nepal earthquake.

Ans (b) **An evacuation mission to bring back all the Indian citizens currently stranded in Ukraine. Russia and Ukraine are currently at war. Russian military launched a series of attacks in Ukraine recently.**

**Q64.** Which day is celebrated as International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem?

- a) 22 January
- b) 25 March

- c) 10 April
- d) 26 July

Ans (d) 26 July

International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem is observed every year on July 26. The day is observed to raise awareness of the importance of mangrove ecosystems as “a unique, special and vulnerable ecosystem” and to promote solutions for their sustainable management, conservation and uses.

**Q65.** Which among the following was the first Odia newspaper?

- a) The Samaya
- b) Prameya
- c) Uthal Samachar
- d) Utkala Deepika

**Ans (d)** Utkala Deepika

The first Odia newspaper was Utkala Deepika. It was a weekly newspaper that was started in 1866 by Gouri Shankar Ray and Babu Bichitrananda Das.

**Q66.** PM Modi inaugurated a 2G Ethanol Plant in which city?

- a) Panipat
- b) Ghaziabad
- c) Bathinda
- d) Hyderabad

Ans (a) On the occasion of World Biofuel Day, Prime Minister Narendra Modi dedicated the 2nd generation (2G) ethanol plant set up at the Indian Oil Corporation's Panipat refinery in Haryana.

**Q67.** What was the significance of Risley Circles?

- a) Restoring the Odiya language as the official language
- b) Making Hindi the state language
- c) Bifurcating the Odisha territory based on language
- d) None of the above

Ans (a)

Risley circular restored the Odiya language as the official language in Sambalpur and transferred adjacent feudatory states to Odisha Division in 1905.

**Q68.** Match the following:

1. Web 1.0 – Message Board
2. Web 2.0 – Community portals
3. Web 3.0 – Semantic Forums

Select the code from below:

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

Ans (d) All are correctly matched

Web 1.0, is the first generation of the global digital communications network. It is often referred to as the “read-only” Internet made of static web pages that only allow for passive engagement.

Web 2.0, The next stage in the evolution of the web was the “read and write” Internet. Users could now communicate with servers and other users leading to the creation of the social web. This is the world wide web that we use today.

Web 3.0, is an evolving term that is used to refer to the next generation of the Internet – a “read-write-execute” web – with decentralization as its bedrock.

**Q69.** Which agency approves the production and sale of vaccines in India?

- a) DCGI
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) Prime Minister’s Office
- d) DPIIT

Ans (a)

The Drug Controller General of India is the head of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) in India.

DGCI is the central licensing authority for medical devices which fall under the Medical Device Rules 2017.

CDSCO headed by the Drug Controller General of India functions under the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

Establishing standards for the manufacturing, sales, import, and distribution of drugs in India.

Regulating medical and pharmaceutical devices.

Acting as an appellate authority in case of any dispute concerning the quality of the drug.

Preparing and maintaining the national reference standard for drugs.



Ensuring uniformity in the implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

**Q70.** Mikhail Gorbachev, who has passed away recently was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) President of Ukraine
- (b) President of erstwhile Soviet Union
- (c) President of Belarus
- (d) Slovakia

Ans (b)

Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev Passes Away: Mikhail Gorbachev, the last president of the erstwhile Soviet Union, passed away at the age of 91. Gorbachev played a crucial role in ending the Cold War but couldn't avoid the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1991.

**Q71.** Damodar Mauzo won the 57<sup>th</sup> Jnanpith Award for writing in which language?

- (a) Malayalam
- (b) English
- (c) Assamese
- (d) Konkani

Ans (d) Jnanpith Award winner 2021: Eminent Assamese Poet **Nilmani Phookan Jr.** has won the 56th Jnanpith Award while the 57th Jnanpith Award has gone to the Konkani novelist Damodar Mauzo. Jnanpith Awards, India's highest literary honour is bestowed on writers for their outstanding contributions to Literature.

**Q72.** Param Pravega, recently seen in the news is a

- a) Radio telescope
- b) Supercomputer
- c) Satellite Launch Vehicle
- d) India's first Quantum computer

Ans (b) The Indian Institute of Science (IISc.) has installed and commissioned Param Pravega, one of the most powerful supercomputers in India, and the largest in an Indian academic institution, under the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM). It has been designed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC).

**Q73.** The big bang theory is associated with the release of which of the following gases?

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) H <sub>2</sub> , He, Li | b) H <sub>2</sub> , Br, si |
| c) Br, cl, I               | d) None of the above       |

Ans (a). The Big Bang theory is the prevailing cosmological model for the birth of the universe. It states that at some moment all of space was contained in a **single point** of **very high-density and high-**

**temperature** state from which the universe has been **expanding in all directions** ever since. Modern measurements place this moment at approximately **13.8 billion years ago**. After the initial expansion (**inflation**), the universe cooled sufficiently to allow the formation of subatomic particles and later simple atoms. The majority of atoms produced by the Big Bang were **hydrogen** and **helium** along with trace amounts of **lithium** and **Beryllium**.

**Q74.** This water body separates two landmasses- America and Eurasia and lies in the north Pacific Ocean and is separated from the Gulf of Alaska by an Alaskan peninsula. Name that waters body: -

- a) the Bering Sea
- b) the Greenland Sea
- c) the Beaufort Sea
- d) the Barents Sea

Ans (a) The Bering is in the Northern Pacific Ocean. It forms, along with the Bering Strait, the divide between the two largest landmasses on Earth: Eurasia and The Americas.

**Q75.** Which of the following statement is/are correct?

- a) These Cyclones developed in the regions lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn.
- b) Tropical Cyclones usually develop in the summer season in the vicinity of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) over the warm ocean surface.
- c) The source of energy in tropical cyclones is the latent heat of condensation.
- d) All the above are correct.

Ans (d) Cyclones developed in the regions lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. They usually develop in the summer season in the vicinity of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone over the warm ocean surface. The source of energy in tropical cyclones is the latent heat of condensation.

**Q76.** Which of the below is not correctly matched?

- a) Pakhui wildlife sanctuary- Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Rajaji national park- Uttarakhand
- c) Mukurthi national park- Kerala
- d) Palamu tiger reserve- Jharkhand

Ans (c) Mukurthi National Park (MNP) is a 78.46 km<sup>2</sup> protected area located in the western corner of the Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu state in the western ghats of South India. The park was created to protect its keystone species, Nilgiri Tahr.

**Q77.** Dr B.R Ambedkar described “these” principles as novel features of the Indian constitution.

What do these stand for?

- a) Directive principles of state policy
- b) Fundamental rights
- c) Rights to constitutional remedies
- d) Fundamental duties

Ans (a) In Part IV of the Constitution, the Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSPs) aim to make India a welfare state. Therefore, Dr B.R. Ambedkar calls the Directive Principles the Indian Constitution's novel feature. The Principles of the Directive are inherently unjustifiable, that is, they are not enforceable for their violation by the courts.

**Q78.** What does the latest 105<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment talk about?

- a) To restore the power of the state governments to identify Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
- b) To extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies
- c) A maximum of 10% Reservation for Economically weaker sections
- d) To extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies

Ans (a) The **One Hundred and Fifth Amendment** (or 105th Constitutional Amendment) **Act, 2021**-restored the power of State governments to recognise socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs). SEBCs, which include the groups commonly known as OBCs, are communities for which the State can provide 'special provisions. In May 2021, the supreme court held that the 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional amendment act has taken away the State governments' powers to recognise SEBCs. This power had been exercised by States for decades, and regional and national parties almost unanimously demanded an amendment to restore the power. In August 2021, over just 3 days, the Bill was introduced and passed by both houses of the parliament. The 105th Constitutional Amendment Act received Presidential Assent on 18 August 2021.

**Q79.** Name the authority that under art 39A provides free legal aid to the poor and underprivileged?

- a) NCLAT
- b) NALSA
- c) Lok Adalat
- d) Fast track courts

Ans (b) NALSA. **National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA)** was formed on 9 November 1995 under the authority of the Legal services authority Act, 1987. Its purpose is to provide free legal services to eligible candidates and to organize Lok Adalat for the speedy resolution of cases.

The Chief justice of India is patron-in-chief of NALSA while the second senior-most Judge of the Supreme court of India is the Executive-Chairman. There is a provision for a similar mechanism at the state and district level also headed by the Chief Justice of High Courts and Chief Judges of District courts respectively. The prime objective of NALSA is speedy disposal of cases and reducing the burden on the judiciary. The current Executive-Chairman of NALSA as of June 2021 is Justice U. U. Lalit

**Q80.** Team India wing is a part of which institution?

- a) National development council
- b) NITI Aayog
- c) Department of economic affairs
- d) DPIIT

Ans (b)

(i) Research Wing: It will develop in-house sectoral expertise as a dedicated think tank of top-notch domain experts, specialists and scholars.

(ii) Consultancy Wing: It will provide a marketplace of whetted panels of expertise and funding, for Central and state governments to tap into

(iii) Team India Wing: It will comprise representatives from every state and ministry and will serve as a permanent platform for national collaboration. Each representative in this Wing will

- (a) Ensure every state/ministry has a continuous voice and stake in the Aayog
- (b) Establish a direct communication channel between the state/ministry and the Aayog for all development-related matters, as the dedicated liaison interface.

**Q81.** Recently Port of Odesa has been in news. To which country it belongs?

- a) Poland
- b) Slovenia
- c) Russia
- d) Ukraine

Ans (d) The **Port of Odesa** or **Odesa Sea** is the largest Ukrainian seaport and one of the largest ports in the Black Sea basin, with a total annual traffic capacity of 40 million tonnes. The port has immediate access to railways allowing quick transfer of cargo from sea routes to ground transportation. Barely 12 hours after Moscow signed a deal with Ukraine to allow monitoring of the export of grains from Ukraine's southern ports, Russia targeted Ukraine's main port of Odesa – through which grain shipments would take place – with cruise missile strikes.

**Q82.** Who is the author of the book 'The Republic'?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Socrates
- c) Rousseau
- d) Plato

Ans (d) The Republic is authored by Plato around 375 BC, regarding justice, order and character of the nation-state, and the just man. It is Plato's best-known work, and one of the world's most influential works of philosophy and political theory, both intellectually and historically.

**Q83.** Which of these explains the difference between the Indian and US presidents?

1. The US President is the head of the state as well as the executive of the state while the Indian President is only the head of the state or a titular head.
2. The US President is not a part of the legislature but the Indian President and both houses together make up the Parliament in India.
3. The Indian President has lesser power of veto comparatively than the US President.

Select the correct code from below:

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

Ans (d)

The US President is the head of the state as well as the executive of the state while the Indian President is only the head of the state or a titular head.

The US President is not a part of the legislature but the Indian President and both houses together make up the Parliament in India.

The Indian President has lesser power of veto comparatively than the US President.

**Q84.** What is the name of the initiative launched by India to bring back Indians stranded in different countries in the COVID-19 pandemic-hit world?

- a) Operation Ganga
- b) Operation Kiev
- c) Operation Vande Bharat
- d) Operation Rahat

Ans (c) Operation Vande Bharat was launched on May 7, 2020, when the Indian government brought back Indians stranded in different countries in the Covid-19 pandemic-hit world.

**Q85.** Who is regarded as the mother of the Indian Revolution in Indian national movement history?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Madam Bhikaji Cama
- c) Aruna Asaf Ali
- d) Annie Besant

Ans (b) The date was 22 August 1907; the independence of our country was still 40 years away. The whole world was not fully aware of the immense struggle young Indians were going through for attaining the country's freedom. At a time like this, a frail Indian lady with indomitable fire in her heart and a strong sense of patriotism raised India's first National flag at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany. Bhikaiji Cama was the mother of the Indian revolution. Also known as Madame Cama, she was the first woman who successfully unfurled the first version of the tricolour Indian flag. She remains to be one of the most prominent women personalities to participate in the Indian Nationalist Movement. Born on September 24, 1861, into a well-off Parsi family in Bombay. Bhikaji received her early education there

**Q86.** Gautam Budha's mudra during 1<sup>st</sup> sermon is known as-

- a) Dharmachakra Mudra
- b) Abhaya Mudra
- c) Dhyana Mudra
- d) Bhumisparsha Mudra

Ans (a) *Dharmachakra mudra*, used by Buddha during his first sermon following his enlightenment, represents the continuous flow of energy. *Dharmachakra* is a Sanskrit word which means "the wheel of *dharma*." The *mudra* also symbolizes *Kalachakra*, which refers to the time cycles. Dharmachakra mudra is considered a representation of Buddha's teachings about the cosmic order from the heart. The teaching sets into motion the wheel of dharma.

The cycle formed with the fingers represents the wheel of dharma. The left hand, which faces the heart, represents the inner world while the right represents the surrounding world. In metaphysical terms, the circle represents the union of method and wisdom. The jewels of Buddhism, which are Buddha, dharma and sangha, are represented by the three stretched fingers of the left hand.

The middle finger of the right hand denotes the listeners of Buddha's teachings. The ring finger represents the realizers of Buddha's teachings. The little finger refers to *Mahayana*, "the great vehicle," which is one of the branches of Buddhism.

Practising dharmachakra mudra calms the mind and elevates the state of the mind to a higher plane. The mudra also improves focus and helps to maintain a positive attitude.

**Q87.** Which Ashokan major rock edict tells us about the Sangam kingdom-

- a) I AND X
- B) II AND XIII
- C) II AND XIV
- D) I AND XI

Ans (b)

The Major Rock Edicts of Indian Emperor Ashoka refer to 14 separate major Edicts of Ashoka which are significantly detailed and represent some of the earliest dated rock inscriptions of any Indian monarch. For a full English translation of the Edicts. These edicts are preceded chronologically by the Minor Rock Edicts.

The II and XIII rock edicts mention the southern kingdoms of Chola. Pandya, Satyaputra, Keralaputra and Tambapanni.

88. What is the frequency of infrasound?

- a) Below 20Hz
- b) Between 20Hz-20000Hz
- c) Above 20KHz
- d) Below 20KHz

Ans (a) **Infrasound**, sometimes referred to as **low-status sound**, describes sound waves with a frequency below the lower limit of human audibility generally 20 Hz. Hearing becomes gradually less sensitive as frequency decreases, so for humans to perceive infrasound, the sound pressure must be sufficiently high. The ear is the primary organ for sensing low sound, but at higher intensities, it is possible to feel infrasound vibrations in various parts of the body.

**Q89.** Which type of lens is used for the Hypermetropia problem?

- a) Concave Lens
- b) convex lens
- c) Bifocal convex lens
- d) cylindrical lens

Ans (b) A defect of vision in which a person can't see the nearby object clearly (appears blurred), though can see the distant objects is called hypermetropia. In this defect, light focuses beyond the retina, instead of directly on the retina.

Hypermetropia is corrected by using convex lenses of suitable focal length (or power) so that it can produce an additional convergence in the light rays and the final image is formed on the retina.

**Q90.** Which of the following is/are the type of sleep apnoea syndrome?

- a) Obstructive sleep apnea
- b) Central sleep apnea
- c) Complex sleep apnea syndrome
- d) All of the above

Ans (b) Sleep apnea is a potentially serious sleep disorder in which breathing repeatedly stops and starts. If you snore loudly and feel tired even after a full night's sleep, you might have sleep apnea.

The main types of sleep apnea are:

- **Obstructive sleep apnea**, the more common form that occurs when throat muscles relax
- **Central sleep apnea**, which occurs when your brain doesn't send proper signals to the muscles that control breathing
- **Complex sleep apnea syndrome**, also known as treatment-emergent central sleep apnea, occurs when someone has both obstructive sleep apnea and central sleep apnea

**Q91.** Inactivated viruses have been used in which vaccine recently for COVID-19?

- a) Covishield
- b) Covaxin
- c) Pfizer
- d) Sputnik

Ans (b)

COVAXIN® is an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 whole virion vaccine licensed in India and 13 other countries. The vaccine has shown immunogenicity and protective efficacy against SARS-CoV-2 B.1 variant possessing the D614G mutation in laboratory animal studies. After the successful completion of Phase I to III human clinical trials, the vaccine has received WHO emergency authorization approval. The vaccine efficacy reported was 77.8% for symptomatic COVID-19.

**Q92.** Which country is going to host the conference of parties (COP) of UNFCCC for the year 2022?

- a) Scotland



- b) India
- c) UAE
- d) Egypt

Ans (d)

In November 2022, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt will host the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27), to build on previous successes and pave the way for future ambition to effectively tackle the global challenge of climate change.

**Q93.** The transitional zone between two distinct communities is known as

- (A) Ecotone
- (B) Ecotype
- (C) Ecology
- (D) Ecosphere

Ans (a) An ecotone is an area that acts as a boundary or a transition between two ecosystems. A common example could be an area of marshland between a river and its riverbank. Ecotones are of great environmental importance. Because the area is a transition between two ecosystems or biomes, it is natural that it contains a large variety of species of fauna and flora as the area is influenced by both the bordering ecosystems.

**Q94.** What is carbon footprint known as-

- a) A state of **net-zero carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.**
- b) Carbon footprint measures the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> of a country, industry, individual or emitted from products.
- c) A system of purchasing and trading carbon emissions to mitigate the growth in concentrations of global atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels.
- d) Restoring or increasing forest cover or through technologies such as **carbon capture.**

Ans (b) A carbon footprint is the total GHG Emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, service, place or product, expressed as Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). Greenhouse gases, including the carbon-containing gases CO<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub> (METHANE), can be emitted through the burning of fossil fuels for land clearance and the production and consumption of food, manufactured goods, materials, wood, roads, buildings, transportation and other services

**Q95.** What is the name of India's first biometrics-based digital processing system in Airports?

- a) Tech Yatra
- b) Digi Yatra
- c) Techno Boarding
- d) Digi Boarding

Ans (b)

The Digi Yatra initiative seeks to promote paperless air travel. It is a biometrics-based digital processing system for passenger entry and related requirements.

**Q96.** Who became the first Indian women cricketer to score 10,000 runs across all formats?

- a) Smriti Mandana
- b) Mithali Raj
- c) Deepthi Sharma
- d) Harampreeth Kaur

Ans (b)

Veteran batter Mithali Raj became the first Indian woman cricketer and second internationally to complete 10,000 runs across all formats, drawing praise from some iconic names of the game and the BCCI.

**Q97.** Artemis III mission is associated with which space agency?

- a) NASA
- B) ISRO
- C) ESA
- D) DRDO

Ans (a)

The Artemis programme is a series of ongoing space missions run by NASA. Three Artemis missions are currently in progress; Artemis 1, an uncrewed test flight around and beyond the Moon, planning to launch no sooner than mid-October 2022 (postponed from 29 August and 3 September).

Artemis III is planned as the first crewed moon landing mission of the Artemis Programme and the first crewed flight of the Starship HS lander. Scheduled for launch in 2025, Artemis 3 is planned to be the second crewed Artemis mission and the first crewed lunar landing since Apollo 17 in 1972.

**Q98.** The Chief Minister of which Indian state has been conferred with the 'Hero to Animals Award', by the animal rights body PETA India?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Kerala
- d) Odisha

Ans (d) Chief Minister of Odisha, Naveen Patnaik has been honoured with the 'Hero to Animals Award' by PETA India. He was awarded for his compassionate act of allocating Rs 54 lakhs from a relief fund to efforts to feed community animals in five municipal corporations and all 48 municipalities of Odisha during the COVID-19 lockdown.

**Q99.** Which of the following is part of Five Nectar Elements (Panchamrit)?

1. 500 GW Non-fossil energy capacity by 2030
2. Target of net-zero emission by 2070.
3. Reduction of the carbon intensity of the economy by 45% by 2030

Select the correct code from below:

- [a] 1 and 2 only
- [b] 2 and 3 only
- [c] 1 and 3 only
- [d] 1, 2 and 3

Ans (**d**) India at UNFCCC CoP-26 announced its enhanced climate commitments — the "Panchamrit". It includes:

India will get its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 gigawatts by 2030

India will meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements till 2030 with renewable energy

India will reduce its projected carbon emission by one billion tonnes by 2030

India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45 per cent by 2030

India will achieve net zero by 2070

**Q100.** The dispute of Kuril Islands involves which two countries of the world?

- a) Japan and USA
- b) Japan and China
- c) Japan and Australia
- d) Japan and Russia

Ans (d) Japan has said that four islands near the Kamchatka Peninsula have been illegally occupied by Russia. The Japanese call these islands 'the Northern Territories' while Russia calls them 'Kurils.' Overview: The islands stretch north across the Pacific Ocean from Japan's Hokkaido to Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula's southernmost tip.

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