

# 65th BPSC 2019 Test Series Mock 1

1. Which of the following is called Snake Painting?

- A. Thangka Painting
- B. Manjusha Painting
- C. Kalighat Painting
- D. Warli Painting
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

2. 'There is at least one man who would not hesitate to take a sip of poison from my hands.' In these words of Gandhiji, whom is he referring to?

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Jayprakash Narayan
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

3. Who among the following gave the call for 'Total Revolution'?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Jayprakash Narayan
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

4. The manifesto of Kisan Sabha 'kisan' was adopted in which session of Congress (INC)?

- A. Lucknow Session
- B. Haripura Session
- C. Ramgarh Session
- D. Faizpur Session
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

5. For Santhals, the word 'Satyug' meant:



- A. Modern World
- B. Reign of tribal god, Thakoor
- C. Reign of Truth and Justice
- D. Reign of Crime
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

6. Who among the following led a peaceful raid on Dharsana Salt factory during Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha?

- A. K. Kalappa
- B. Sardar Patel
- C. Kasturba Gandhi
- D. C. Rajgopalachari
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

7. Which British official suppressed the revolt at Arrah during 1857 revolt?

- A. William Taylor
- B. Major General Havelock
- C. Sir Collin Campbell
- D. General Neil
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

8. Who was the last ruler of **Karnata Dynasty** of Bihar?

- A. Gangi Singh Deva
- B. Nanya Singh
- C. Ram Singh Deva
- D. Hari Singh Deva
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

9. With reference to the Mughal period 'muqaddams' were:

- A. Head of the artisan community
- B. Judicial officer at province



- C. Worker in Mughal Karkhanas
- D. Village level officer
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

10. Which of the following is a similarity between Jainism and Buddhism?

- A. Both believed in Karma and Rebirth.
- B. Both allowed the Shudras and women to follow the religion
- C. Both opposed the caste system
- D. Both believed in soul.
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

11. Three persons A, B and C are working together. A and C completed  $\frac{11}{18}$  of the whole work and B and C completed  $\frac{13}{18}$  of whole work together. If they all got Rs. 4680 for the work then what is difference between share of A and B?

- A. Rs. 600
- B. Rs. 520
- C. Rs. 764
- D. Rs. 448
- E. Rs. 400

12. Where was joint military exercise AL NAGAH III 2019 held?

- A. Jabel Al Akhdar training camp, Oman
- B. Aundh Military Station and College of Military Engineering, Pune
- C. Babina Military Station, Jhansi
- D. Dubai
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

13. 'Vikram' and 'Pragyaan' recently seen in news, related to which of the following?

- A. Defence System
- B. Mountaineering Mission
- C. Chandrayaan-2



- D. Naval Exercises
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

14. What is India's rank in Global Hunger Index 2018?

- A. 100
- B. 80
- C. 103
- D. 55
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

15. Who are the winners of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2018?

- A. Virat Kohli & P. V. Sindhu
- B. Virat Kohli & Mirabai Chanu
- C. M. S. Dhoni & Mirabai Chanu
- D. Sardar Singh & Devendra
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

16. India claimed which place in recently held Asian Wrestling Championship, 2019 in Xian, China?

- A. 7th
- B. 8th
- C. 9th
- D. 10th
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

17. Who among the following has been appointed as an international judge of the Singapore International Commercial Court (SICC)?

- A. Dalveer Bhandari
- B. R. M. Lodha
- C. A . K. Sikri
- D. T. S. Thakur



E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

18. Where was G20 Summit 2019 held?

- A. Buenos Aires, Argentina
- B. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- C. Osaka, Japan
- D. New Delhi, India
- E. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

19. Which of the following terrorists has been designated as a global terrorist by UNSC recently?

- A. Masood Azhar
- B. Hafiz Mohammad Saeed
- C. Abdul Razzak
- D. Dawood Ibrahim
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

20. India is not a member of which of the following international groupings?

- A. MTCR
- B. Australia Group
- C. Wassenaar Arrangement
- D. NSG
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

21. Where did Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quads) meeting of June, 2019 held?

- A. Buenos Aires
- B. Bangkok
- C. Singapore
- D. Delhi
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above



22. Who has been appointed as the First Lokpal of India?

- A. Pinaki Chandra Ghose
- B. Justice SA Bobde
- C. P.V Ramesh
- D. Dalveer Bhandari
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

23. Which of the following awards has **not** conferred to Prime Minister Narendra Modi?

- A. Zayed Medal
- B. Philip Kotler Presidential Award
- C. Seoul Peace Prize for 'Modinomics'
- D. UN Champions of the Earth Award
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

24. Ayushman Bharat or the National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) will provide free coverage of up to:

- A. Rs 5 lakh per person per year
- B. Rs 5 lakh per family per year
- C. Rs 50 lakh per person per year
- D. Rs 50 lakh per family per year
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

25. Which Indian state announced 'One family one job scheme'?

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Bihar
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Sikkim
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

26. What is the name of newly created ministry by Centre?



- A. Jal Swavalamban
- B. Jal Sinchan
- C. Jal Shakti
- D. Jal Swaraj
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

27. Which of the following is a very severe cyclonic storm that recently hit the eastern coast of India?

- A. Cyclone Ockhi
- B. Cyclone Phailin
- C. Cyclone Fani
- D. Cyclone Gaja
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

28. Which of the following travel portals has been launched that caters to the personal travel of the military and paramilitary forces personnel?

- A. Incredible India Portal
- B. UdChalo Portal
- C. Yatri Portal
- D. Bharat k Veer Portal
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

29. Who is the present Governor of Reserve Bank of India?

- A. Raghuram Rajan
- B. Viral Acharya
- C. Shaktikant Das
- D. Urjit Patel
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

30. The first freight village of India is being developed at-



- A. Haldia
- B. Ennore
- C. Prayagraj
- D. Varanasi
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

31. Which of the following is related to the National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA)?

- A. Fugitive Offender
- B. GST
- C. Adulteration of food products
- D. Financial Frauds
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

32. Which of the following is related to Mission Shakti?

- A. Women empowerment
- B. Digitization of SHGs
- C. Anti-satellite system test
- D. Military exercise
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

33. Which of the following committee drafted National Education Policy, 2019?

- A. T. S. R. Subramanian
- B. Bhagwan Sahai
- C. K. Kasturirangan
- D. D. Kothari
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

34. Pattachitra style of painting is one of the oldest and most popular art forms of:

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. UP



- C. Orissa
- D. Andhra Pradesh
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

35. Before the States Reorganization Act of 1956, states of India were divided into 4 Parts i.e. Part A, B, C and D. Bihar was placed in:

- A. Part A
- B. Part B
- C. Part C
- D. Part D
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

36. He was a lawyer. He was chosen as a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. He was also named the Interim President of the Constituent Assembly of India on 9 December 1946. He was:

- A. Rajgopalchari
- B. Sachchidananda Sinha
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. S N Bannerjee
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

37. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, popularly known as the Sarda Act, had fixed the age of marriage for girls and boys at:

- A. 14 and 18
- B. 14 and 19
- C. 12 and 16
- D. 18 and 21
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

38. National Anthem was publicly first sung in which of the following sessions of INC?



- A. 1910, Allahabad
- B. 1911, Calcutta
- C. 1912, Banikpore
- D. 1913, Karachi
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

39. Dalhousie is credited with:

- A. Introduction of passenger trains
- B. Introduction of electric telegraph
- C. Introduction of Public Works Department in India
- D. Promoting education of girls
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

40. Which of the following was not pursued by Red Shirt Movement:

- A. Spreading education
- B. Elimination of blood feuds
- C. Demanding a separate state for Muslims i.e. Pakistan
- D. Demanding an independent state of Pashtunistan
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

41. After suspension of the non-cooperation movement by Gandhi there was disintegration and demoralisation among nationalists. In that scenario, few leaders advocated entry into legislative councils (Pro Changers) while others refused (No Changers) to do so. Which of the following leader was termed as No Changers?

- A. C. Rajagopalachari
- B. C R Das
- C. Motilal Nehru
- D. Ajmal Khan
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

42. During Indian National Movement (1905-1918), which of the following leaders didn't follow extremist policies?



- A. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
- B. Surendranath Banerjee
- C. V O C Pillai
- D. A K Dutt
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

43. Michael O' Dwyer, the former lieutenant governor of the Punjab, was assassinated by:

- A. Khudiram Bose
- B. Udham Singh
- C. Prafulla Chaki
- D. Chapekar Brothers
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

44. Which of the following were not objectives of Deoband Movement?

- A. To organize Muslims in accordance with original principles of Islam
- B. Propagating pure teachings of the Quran
- C. To do welfare of Muslims through western education and support of the British Government
- D. To support the formation of the Indian National Congress
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

45. The Indian National Association was founded by:

- A. Surendranath Banerjee
- B. Ananda Mohan Bose
- C. Keshub Chandra Sen
- D. Dwarkanath Taigore
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

46. The Bombay Chronicle newspaper was started by:



- A. Pherozshah Mehta
- B. Dwarkanath Tagore
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji
- D. Girishchandra Ghosh
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

47. The 1857 Revolt was called as the "The First War of Independence" by:

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- C. Nehru
- D. Chandrashekhar Azad
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

48. The Tebhaga movement was a peasant agitation, initiated in 1946–47 against the jotedars in state of:

- A. Bengal
- B. Present Telangana
- C. Present Andhra Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

49. Which of the following rebellion was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Anand math:

- A. Rebellion of the Paiks
- B. Revolt of Velu Thampi
- C. Revolt of the Faraizis
- D. Sanyasi Rebellion
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

50. Which of the following colonial power was the last to come to India:

- A. Portuguese
- B. Dutch
- C. French
- D. British
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

51. Choose the correct option:

- A. Ibadat Khana was built by Akbar
- B. Ibadat Khana was built in 1590
- C. Ibadat Khana was built at Jaipur
- D. Akbar was not tolerant towards Jains
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

52. Which of the following option is correct:

- A. Sher Shah Suri was the commander of Babur
- B. Sher Shah Suri had defeated Humayun
- C. Sher Shah Suri had extended GT Road
- D. Sher Shah Suri was killed by Akbar
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

53. The Khilji dynasty ruled between time period of:

- A. 1260-1290
- B. 1290-1320
- C. 1320-1350
- D. 1350-1380
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

54. Kalidasa and Varahamihira were present in court of:

- A. Gupta ruler
- B. Mauryan ruler
- C. Harsha



- D. Mughal ruler
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

55. Who is known as 'Father of Swaraj':

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. Bipin Chandra Pal
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

56. Which disease is associated with Vitamin C deficiency?

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Vitiligo
- C. Pellagra
- D. Scurvy
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

57. Niacin is the chemical name of which Vitamin?

- A. Vitamin B2
- B. Vitamin K
- C. Vitamin B3
- D. Vitamin C
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

58. Ribosomes were discovered by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. GE Palade
- B. De Duve
- C. T Boveri
- D. Robert Brown
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above



59. The cell was first discovered and named by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Leeuwenhoek
- B. Robert Hooke
- C. Lamarck
- D. Aristotle
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

60. What kind of reaction is it when ice melts?

- A. Endothermic
- B. Exothermic
- C. Endergonic
- D. Both A and B
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

61. Which metal is used for galvanization of iron?

- A. Silver
- B. Zinc
- C. Aluminum
- D. Sodium
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

62. Which is the only atom in which neutrons are not present?

- A. Carbon
- B. Oxygen
- C. Hydrogen
- D. Silver
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

63. According to which law, "the rate of diffusion of gas is inversely proportional to the square root of its density".





- A. Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures
- B. Gay Lussac's Law
- C. Boyle's Law
- D. Graham's Law of Diffusion
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

64. Anode Rays were discovered by which of the following?

- A. Sir Julius Plucker
- B. Goldstein
- C. Carl Wieman
- D. J. J. Thomson
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

65. Which of the following is the smallest particle of matter?

- A. Molecules
- B. Elements
- C. Atoms
- D. Only A and B
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

66. The boiling point of water at normal condition is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 78 °C
- B. 25 °C
- C. 200 °C
- D. 100 °C
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

67. Which of the following is a form of Mechanical energy?

- A. Kinetic Energy
- B. Potential Energy
- C. Heat Energy



- D. Sound Energy
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

68. Who is known as the inventor of the dynamometer?

- A. Michael Faraday
- B. George Atwood
- C. Alfred Nobel
- D. Pierre Vernier
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

69. The shortest path between the final and the initial position of an object is called?

- A. Displacement
- B. Kinetic Energy
- C. Work done
- D. Temperature
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

70. Name the device which is used to measure atmospheric humidity?

- A. Psychrometer
- B. Galvanometer
- C. Cryometer
- D. Electrometer
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

71. Which device is used to measure the flow of charge or the electric current?

- A. Accumulator
- B. Barometer
- C. Galvanometer
- D. Electrometer
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above



72.The waves which require material medium (solid, liquid or gas) for their propagation are called?

- A. Electromagnetic Waves
- B. Mechanical Waves
- C. Cosmic waves
- D. Gravitational waves
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

73.Who among the following shall communicate to the president all the decisions of the council of ministers under article 78?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Governor
- C. Attorney general
- D. Finance minister
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

74.The executive power of the Union is vested in which one of the below?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. Home minister
- C. Vice-president
- D. President
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

75.How long a person should have practised in a High Court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?

- A. 12 Years



- B. 15 Years
- C. 10 Years
- D. 2 Years
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

76. Which one of the following falls under the state list?

- A. Defence of India
- B. Organization of high courts
- C. Law and order(Police)
- D. Forests
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

77. Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

- A. Third
- B. Fourth
- C. Fifth
- D. Seventh
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above



78. Who acts as the chairman of NITI Aayog?

- A. The President
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. The Vice President
- D. Special government servant appointed for this purpose
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

79. The office of Attorney General of India is given in Which article of Indian Constitution?

- A. Article 75
- B. Article 76
- C. Article 77
- D. Article 78
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

80. Which one of the following is incorrect regarding the judges of a high court?

- A. Governor is considered for consultation while appointing the Chief justice of a high court.
- B. Governor administers the oath of the Chief justice of a high court
- C. Governor transfers the judges of a high court.



D. Judge of a high court can resign by writing to the president

E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

81. Who is considered as the father of Local-self-government in India?

A. Lord Cornwallis

B. Lord Curzon

C. Lord Mayo

D. Lord Ripon

E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

82. Which of the following committee recommended Two-tier system of Panchayati Raj?

A. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

B. Ashok Mehta Committee

C. Basel Committee

D. Abid Hussain Committee

E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

83. Which one of the following statements is **correct** about the governor?

- A. He is appointed by the President of India
- B. His oath is administered by Chief Justice of state
- C. He resigns by writing to the President
- D. His salaries and emoluments are determined by the Parliament
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

84. Who administers the oath of Pro-tem speaker?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. Prime Minister of India
- C. Speaker of Last Lok Sabha
- D. President of India
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

85. Which one of the following is a wrong statement?

- A. A person should not be less than 35 years of age to become a member of Rajya Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution.
- C. A person should not be less than 25 years of age to become a member of Lok Sabha
- D. The Lower house can be dissolved by the President.
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

86. Who among the following administers the oath of President of India?



- A. Vice-President of India
- B. Prime Minister of India
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

87. Which one of the following is not related to centre-state relations?

- A. Sarkaria Commission
- B. Rajmanner Commission
- C. Puncchi Commission
- D. Kasturirangan Commission
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

88. Which one of the following is a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Bicameral Legislature
- B. Independent Judiciary
- C. All-India services
- D. Supremacy of the Constitution
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above





89. When was the Right to Information Act passed?

- A. 2005
- B. 2007
- C. 2008
- D. 1999
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

90. The historic "Objective Resolution was moved by-

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Rajendra Prasad
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

91. Which of the following act introduced the system of double government?

- A. Regulating Act of 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act of 1784
- C. Charter Act of 1813
- D. Charter Act of 1833



E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

92. In ancient times which city was known as Uruvela?

- A. Bodhgaya
- B. Patna
- C. Rajgir
- D. Vikramshila
- E. None of the above/More than of the above

93. Who is the present Chief Justice of Patna High Court?

- A. Justice Amreshwar Pratap Sahi
- B. Justice Rajendra Menan
- C. Justice Lalit Mohan
- D. Justice Indu Prabha Singh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

94. Who of the following from Bihar state left his job in 1921 to participate in "Non Co-operation Movement" launched by Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Kunwar Singh
- B. Nibaran Chandra Dasgupta
- C. Amar Singh
- D. Amrita Devi
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

95. Which option is correct regarding Kanti Thermal Power Station

- A. It is also known as George Fernandes Thermal Power Plant Station
- B. It is located in Muzaffar district
- C. It is located in Koshi district
- D. It is managed by the Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (KBUNL)
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above



96. Ganga flows from which district of Bihar?

- A. Ara
- B. Bhojpur
- C. Patna
- D. Begusarai
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

97. Which of the following articles talks about statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State?

- A. Article 202
- B. Article 201
- C. Article 51
- D. Article 370
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

98. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar (at current price) has grown at what percentage during the period 2011-12 to 2016-17?

- A. 5 %
- B. 6 %
- C. 10.9 %
- D. 16 %
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

99. Where is Patnitop tunnel being constructed?

- A. Haryana
- B. Delhi
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Rajasthan
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

100. Western Dedicated Freight Corridor will be funded by whom?



- A. Budgetary allocation
- B. JICA
- C. IMF
- D. ADB
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

101. Which of the following is largest Cement producing country in the world?

- A. India
- B. China
- C. USA
- D. Iran
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

102. What is India's current ranking in steel-producing countries?

- A. 1st
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 4th
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

103. Which of the following energy resources has the highest percentage of installed capacity?

- A. Natural Gas
- B. Coal
- C. Nuclear Energy
- D. Renewable Energy
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

104. Which of the following is gold producing place in India?

- A. Kolar Gold Field
- B. Hutti Gold Field



- C. Ramagiri Mines
- D. Subarnarekha Sands
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

105. Which of the following state has highest Copper reserves?

- A. Gujrat
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Jharkhand
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

106. First coal mine was opened at which place?

- A. Korba, Chhattisgarh
- B. Bokaro, Jharkhand
- C. Raniganj, West Bengal
- D. Talcher, Odisha
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

107. As per census 2011, what is the sex ratio of Bihar?

- A. 918
- B. 925
- C. 935
- D. 942
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

108. In which of the following state there is no spread of Eastern Ghats ?

- A. Odisha
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Chhattisgarh



E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

109. Which of the following rivers do not drain into Arabian Sea?

- A. Narmada
- B. Tapi
- C. Mahi
- D. Sabarmati
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

110. Which of the following forest type in India has highest percentage of total area under it?

- A. Tropical Wet Evergreen
- B. Tropical Moist Deciduous
- C. Tropical Dry Deciduous
- D. Tropical Semi-Evergreen
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

111. Which of the following factors affect the formation of soil?

- A. Climate
- B. Parent Material
- C. Relief
- D. Natural vegetation
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

112. Tropical grasslands in Venezuela are called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Savanna
- B. Campos
- C. Llanos
- D. Pampas
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above



113. Which of the following is called as 'Regur soil'?

- A. Alluvial soil
- B. Black soil
- C. Laterite soil
- D. Red soil
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

114. Which of the following is fold mountain range in India?

- A. Satpura
- B. Vindhya
- C. Himalayas
- D. Aravalis
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

115. Which among the following is the highest and lowest point of Asian continent, respectively?

- A. Mt. Everest and Caspian Sea
- B. Mt. Everest and Dead sea
- C. Kilimanjaro and Death Valley
- D. Kilimanjaro and Dead sea
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

116. Yellow lamps are frequently used as a street light. Which one of the following element is used in the lamps?

- A. Sodium
- B. Platinum
- C. Silver
- D. Hydrogen
- E. None of the above/More than the above

117. Lion, leopard and tiger are all species of which genus?



- A. Solanum
- B. Panthera
- C. Felis
- D. Tigris
- E. None of the above/More than the above

118. Which lens/mirror is used in removing the defect of long-sightedness:

- A. Concave lens
- B. Convex lens
- C. Convex mirror
- D. Concave mirror
- E. None of the above/More than the above

119. Which of the following best describes a mixed economy?

- A. The market decides what to produce, how to produce and how to distribute what is produced.
- B. The government decides what to produce, how to produce and how to distribute what is produced.
- C. The government and market together make decisions on what to produce, how to produce and how to distribute what is produced.
- D. There is no role of government and market in a mixed economy
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

120. Slash and burn type of agriculture is called

- A. Intensive farming
- B. Extensive farming
- C. Shifting farming
- D. Commercial farming
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

121. Which of the following organization has launched the first Masala Bond?





- A. IMF
- B. WEF
- C. IFC
- D. FCI
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

122. Which of the following graphic curve advocates a relationship between inflation and unemployment in an economy?

- A. Phillips Curve
- B. Kuznets curve
- C. Engel curve
- D. Laffer Curve
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

123. What Type of unemployment is found in the agriculture sector of India?

- A. Disguised unemployment
- B. Voluntary unemployment
- C. Seasonal unemployment
- D. Structural unemployment
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

124. The very first national planning (five-year plan) in the world was adopted by the Soviet Union in which of the following year?

- A. 1930
- B. 1928
- C. 1935
- D. 1925
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

125. When was the Border Roads Development Organization (BRO) set up?

- A. March 1952
- B. May 1960
- C. April 1965
- D. January 1970
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

126. Which of the following is wrongly matched about steel plants and country of collaboration/assistance?

- A. Bhilai – United Kingdom
- B. Bokaro – Russia
- C. Durgapur – United Kingdom
- D. Rourkela – West Germany
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

127. Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreements is administered by –

- A. UNCTAD
- B. UNO
- C. UNESCO
- D. WTO
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

128. Which of the following Stock Exchange is the first Indian exchange to be designated as a 'Designated Offshore Securities Market' (DOSM) by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)?

- A. Bombay Stock Exchange
- B. Calcutta Stock Exchange
- C. Madras Stock Exchange
- D. India International Exchange
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

129. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Anti-Dumping Duties?



- A. If the exporting nation is found to offer export subsidies to their exports, then CVD (Countervailing duty) is imposed by the Importing Nation on imports.
- B. It is a protectionist tariff that a domestic government imposes on foreign imports that it believes are priced below fair market value.
- C. It is an additional import duty imposed on imported products (by the importing country) when such products enjoy benefits like export subsidies and tax concessions in the country of their origin.
- D. It is tariff barrier imposed by government on the commodities to ensure that imports in excessive quantities do not harm the domestic industry.
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

130. With which of the following bank has been set up a dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)?

- A. State Bank of India
- B. Small Industries Development Bank of India
- C. National Housing Bank
- D. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

131. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval for “Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana” in agriculture sector beyond 12th Five Year Plan for the period from –

- A. 2016-17 to 2018-19
- B. 2017-18 to 2019-20
- C. 2018-19 to 2020-21
- D. 2019-20 to 2021-22
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

132. Which of the following Committee on sugarcane pricing had recommended the abolition of state advised price (SAP) and favoured revenue sharing formula (RSF) for cane price payments?



- A. Abhijit Sen Committee
- B. Bhurelal Committee
- C. Rangarajan Committee
- D. Deepak Parekh committee
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

133. Which one of the following is correct regarding **Acute Encephalitis**?

- A. Muzaffarpur, Vaishali and East Champaran are badly affected districts of Bihar by Acute Encephalitis.
- B. Most cases of Encephalitis happen in children, the elderly and people with a weakened immune system
- C. It hampers neurological functions badly
- D. It is also known as Chamki Fever
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

134. What was the code name for Balakot airstrike operation?

- A. Operation All Out
- B. Operation Sankalp
- C. Operation Bandar
- D. Operation Clean
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

135. What was the theme of World Environment Day 2019?

- A. Only One Earth
- B. Innovation for betterment
- C. Air Pollution
- D. Beat Plastic Pollution
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

136. Which among the following has recently been appointed as the Chief of Naval Staff?



- A. R. K. Dhowan
- B. Karambir Singh
- C. B. S. Dhanoa
- D. Sunil Lanbha
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

137. \_\_\_\_\_ is the new commercial arm of the Indian Space Research Organization which is recently inaugurated in Bengaluru.

- A. India Space Private Limited
- B. New India Space Limited
- C. Space India Limited
- D. New Space India Limited
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

138. Who won the Wimbledon 2019 women's singles title?

- A. Serena Williams
- B. Sania Mirza
- C. Simona Halep
- D. Maria Sharapova
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

139. Who is the present speaker of 17<sup>th</sup> Loksabha?

- A. Sumitra Mahajan
- B. Meera Kumar
- C. Om Birla
- D. Rajnath Singh
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

140. WHO launched an online tool to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance. The tool was named as-



- A. AMR- Prohibit
- B. AMR-Clean
- C. AWaRe
- D. LaQshya
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

141. Which among the following railway zones is recently created by the government?

- A. East Coast Railway
- B. South Coast Railway
- C. South Western Railway
- D. East Central Railway
- E. None of the above/ More than one of the Above

142. The length and breadth of a square are increased by 40% and 20% respectively. Find the percentage increase in the area of the rectangle so formed with respect to that of the original square?

- A. 56%
- B. 57.5%
- C. 65%
- D. 68%
- E. None of the above

143.  $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$  then  $x^{545} + \frac{1}{x^{545}}$  is

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. -1
- D. 2
- E. 3



###COMMON###144###144###The table given below shows the marks obtained by

Student	Subject				
	P	Q	R	S	T
A	72	75	80	82	93
B	87	94	78	87	95
C	68	79	55	91	72
D	55	69	74	81	76
E	74	88	83	93	87
F	86	92	95	81	82

Maximum marks for each subject is 100. ###DONE###

144. Marks obtained by student B is how much percent more than the marks obtained by A?

- A. 8.3
- B. 7.4
- C. 9.7
- D. 11.1
- E. 12.5

145.50 trees are standing in a line such that distance between any two consecutive trees is same. A car takes 18 seconds to travel from 13th tree to 34th tree. How much time (in seconds) will it take to reach from 1st tree to 50th tree?

- A. 42
- B. 42.85
- C. 45
- D. 49
- E. 52

146.Rajan Started a business with an investment of Rs.80, 000 and after four months Naman joined him. After two more months later Bittu joined them. Now at the end of the year the ratio of the profits of Rajan, Naman and Bittu was 5 : 4 : 4 . What was the sum of the amounts invested by Naman and Bittu ?



- A. Rs.1, 24,000
- B. Rs.2, 00,000
- C. Rs.2, 24,000
- D. Rs.3, 20,000
- E. Rs. 4,40,000

147. Rajiv and Sumit are car dealers of Maruti Suzuki. The Price of Maruti Suzuki alto car is Rs. 3,75,000. Rajiv gives a discount of 10 % on whole, while Sumit gives a discount of 12% on first Rs.3 lakh and 8% on rest Rs.75000. Find the difference between both the selling prices.

- A. Rs.4000
- B. Rs.5500
- C. Rs.4500
- D. Rs.3500
- E. Rs. 3200

148. Identify the correct response from the given premises stated according to the following symbols. If

'+' stands for subtraction

'÷' stands for multiplication

'×' stands for division

'-' stands for addition

Which one of the equations is correct?

- A.  $6 \times 2 \div 10 + 2 - 5 = 33$
- B.  $3 + 1 - 2 \div 5 \times 1 = 21$
- C.  $45 \times 9 \div 2 + 3 - 5 = 14$
- D.  $13 + 1 - 6 \times 3 = 16$
- E. None of the above





149. How many times 6 appears in the number from 1 to 100.

- A. 20
- B. 21
- C. 24
- D. 10
- E. 7

150. A bag contains 80 blue balls, 50 red balls and 54 black balls. 25% of blue balls and 58% of red balls were taken out. The percentage of black ball in the bag now is:

- A. 35%
- B. 42%
- C. 40%
- D. 38%
- E. None of the above

###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. B.

### About Manjusha Painting-

This art belongs to **Bhagalpur** region of **Bihar**. It is known as *angika* art where 'ang' refers to one of the *Mahajan Pada*. Since snake motifs are always present, it is also called **snake painting**. These paintings are executed on boxes of jute and paper.

2. Ans. A.

Gandhiji said these words about Dr. Rajendra Prasad when he observed Dr. Prasad's simplicity and honesty. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as head of the constituent assembly and subsequently became India's first president. He was greatly influenced by Gandhiji and his views on caste and untouchability. He led a mass non-cooperation movement in Bihar and even got arrested during the Civil Disobedience



movement. He gave up his lawyer profession and joined the Indian Independence movement.

3. Ans. D.

Jayprakash Narayan popularly referred to as JP or Lok Nayak was an Indian freedom fighter and political leader. He was the general secretary of **Congress Socialist Party (CSP)**, a left-wing group within the Congress. After independence, he led a movement against the Indira Gandhi government in the backdrop of high inflation, unemployment and lack of supplies of essential commodities. It was during this movement that JP called for peaceful Total Revolution (Sampoorna Kranti).

4. Ans. D.

Faizpur Session of congress held in the year 1937, presided over by Jawahar Lal Nehru adopted the *kisan* manifesto of Kisan Sabha. The manifesto had many visions such as demands for reduction in land revenue and rent, the abolition of feudal levies, agricultural labourers living wage, and the peasant unions recognition, etc.

5. Ans. C.

*Satyug* for Santhals meant **Reign of Truth** and **Reign of Justice**.

Santhal uprising during the 1850s was the most massive. Santhals who live in the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal, known as **Daman-i-koh**, revolted against exploitation of moneylenders and colonial administrations. After the successive fight against British forces, they were crushed brutally and a separate Paragna (province) was created for them to prevent any future uprising.

6. Ans. C.

Gandhiji launched Salt Satyagraha in April 1930 by breaking the salt law. In May 1930, **Kasturba Gandhi** along with **Abbas Tayyabji** led a peaceful salt raid on Dharsana Salt Factory which was located in Valsad district, Gujarat. After their arrest, **Sarojini Naidu & Abdul Kalam Azad** led the raid but they were also arrested.

7. Ans. A.



During 1857 revolt, Arrah was a major centre of the revolt. The movement was led by **Kunwar Singh**, a local Zamindar who was disgruntled with the British policies that cost him his land. At the age of 80, he actively led a select band of armed soldiers against the British. He led the revolt as the sepoys marched to Arrah from Dinapore. However, the revolt was finally suppressed by William Taylor in August 1857.

8. Ans. D.

### **About Karnata Dynasty:**

Nanya Deva was the founder of this dynasty which was ruled from his capital Simraon, Mithila in 11 century. Hari Singh Deva was the last ruler of this dynasty in Mithila. Due to Islamic Invasion, he fled to Nepal and established a new dynasty.

Kings of Karnata Dynasty -

- i. Nanya Simadeva
- ii. Gang Singh Deva
- iii. Narsimha Deva
- iv. Ram Singh Deva
- v. Shakti Singh Deva
- vi. Hari Singh Deva

9. Ans. D.

Muqaddams were the village level officers or he was headman of the village.

Some other important officers under Mughals-

- Diwan: Incharge of the revenue department
- Bakshi: Incharge of the military department
- Shiqdar: Administrative Head combined in himself the duties of fauzdar and kotwal



- Amin Qanungo: Revenue officials at Pargana/districts
- Patwari: Accountant at village level
- Chowkidar: Watchmen

10. Ans. E.

There are more than one similarities between Jainism and Buddhism.

#### Similarities between Jainism and Buddhism-

- **Both believed in Karma and rebirth.**
- **Both allowed Shudras and women to follow the religion**
- Both preached truth, non-violence, celibacy and detachment.
- Both opposed the caste system but could not eliminate it.
- Both were founded by Kshatriyas in eastern India.

#### Differences between Buddhism and Jainism-

- **While Jainism emphasised on the extreme path of salvation, the Buddhist chose a moderate path.**
- Jainism is more liberal in its treatment of women.
- Jainism was confined to India whereas Buddhism spread rapidly to foreign lands but died in India.

11. Ans. B.

$$\text{Work done by B alone} = 1 - \frac{11}{18} = \frac{7}{18}$$

$$\text{Work done by A alone} = 1 - \frac{13}{18} = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 4680 \times \left( \frac{7}{18} - \frac{5}{18} \right) = 4680 \times \frac{2}{18} = 520$$



12. Ans. A.

The third edition of joint military training exercise between Indian Army and Royal Oman Army, Exercise AL NAGAH 2019 concluded at Jabel Al Akhdar training camp, Oman on 25 March 2019. Exercise AL NAGAH will go a long way in further cementing relationship between the nations and will act as a catalyst in bringing synergy and cooperation while undertaking such operations under the United Nations mandate.

13. Ans. C.

Chandrayaan-2 is India's second mission to the moon which is a totally indigenous mission. It

aims to explore the Moon's south polar region. It comprises of an Orbiter, Lander named

'Vikram' and Rover named 'Pragyaan'. The lander, rover and orbiter will perform mineralogical and elemental studies of the lunar surface. The orbiter will be deployed at an altitude of 100 kilometers above the surface of the Moon. The lander will then separate from the orbiter, and execute a soft landing on the surface of the Moon, unlike the previous mission which crash landed near the lunar south pole. The 640-tonne GSLV Mk-III rocket successfully injected the 3,850-kg Chandrayaan-2 composite module into the Earth's orbit. It would spend 23 days in the Earth's orbit.

14. Ans. C.

India has been ranked at the 103rd position among 119 countries on the Global Hunger Index 2018. According to the report, prepared by Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide, India is among the 45 countries that have "serious levels of hunger".

15. Ans. B.

It is India's highest sporting award given for the spectacular and most outstanding performance in the field of sports by a sportsperson over a period of four years. The winners of Year 2018 are Virat Kohli (Cricket) & Mirabai Chanu (Weightlifting).

16. Ans. B.



India has claimed the 8th spot in the recently held Asian Wrestling Championship 2019 in Xian, China from April 23 to April 28, 2019. The event became glorious for India as they finished with 16 medals.

17. Ans. C.

Justice Sikri assumed charge as an international judge with effect from August 1, 2019. His term will expire on January 4, 2021 Singapore International Commercial Court (SICC) was officially launched on 5 January 2015. SICC is established as a part of Supreme Court of Singapore, and is a division of the Singapore High Court. SICC deals with international commercial disputes and has 16 international judges in its panel.

18. Ans. C.

The G20 is an annual meeting of leaders from the countries with the largest and fastest-growing economies. Its members account for 85% of the world's GDP, and two-thirds of its population. World leaders from 19 countries – and the European Union met in Osaka, Japan for the latest edition of the G20 summit held on 28-29 June 2019.

19. Ans. A.

Jaish-e-Mohammad chief Masood Azhar was listed as a designated terrorist by the UN Security Council 1267 Committee. India put forward a proposal in February 2016 to designate Azhar as a terrorist under the aegis of the UNSC 1267 committee.

20. Ans. D.

**MTCR**-an informal and voluntary partnership among 35 countries that regulates trade in sensitive equipment and technologies to ensure there is no proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology capable of carrying payloads above 500kg for more than 300km. India had joined it in June 2016.

India was admitted as the 43rd member of the **Australia Group**, an informal bloc (group) of countries that keeps a tight control over exports of substances used in making of chemical weapons.



India had joined **Wassenaar Arrangement**, which is also an informal grouping of 42 countries, exercising control over the export of dual-use goods and technologies in December 2017.

It is expected to strengthen India's bid to enter 48-member Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

21. Ans. B.

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue which is also known as Quad, is an informal strategic grouping consisting of India, US, Australia and Japan recently met in Bangkok in Thailand on 2 June, 2019.

22. Ans. A.

Retired Supreme Court judge Pinaki Chandra Ghose has been appointed as the first Lokpal of India by a committee consisting of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chief Justice of India Ranjan Gogoi and Lok Sabha speaker Sumitra Mahajan on 23 March 2019.

23. Ans. E.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) on April 4, 2019 honored PM Narendra Modi with its highest decoration, **Zayed Medal** in recognition of his "pivotal role" in strengthening ties between the two nations.

**Philip Kotler Presidential Award 2019** the Prime Minister has been selected for his outstanding leadership for the nation. It is under his leadership that India is now identified as the Centre for Innovation and Value-Added Manufacturing (through Make in India initiative).

**Seoul Peace Prize, 2018** was given to Modi. The Committee recognized Modi's contributions to the growth of the Indian and global economies, crediting 'Modinomics' for reducing social and economic disparity between the rich and the poor.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi was on September 26, 2018 awarded with the prestigious **UN Champions of the Earth Award 2018**, the highest environmental



honor of the United Nations. Prime Minister Modi was selected in the leadership category for his pioneering work in championing the International Solar Alliance, a global partnership to scale up solar energy. PM Modi was also acknowledged for his unprecedented pledge to eliminate all single use plastic in India by 2022.

24. Ans. B.

The government-sponsored health insurance scheme will provide free coverage of up to Rs 5 lakh per family per year at any government or even empanelled private hospitals all over India for secondary and tertiary medical care facilities.

About the initiative:

**(i) Health and Wellness Centre:** - The National Health Policy, 2017 has envisioned Health and

Wellness Centres as the foundation of India's health system. Under this 1.5 lakh centres will

bring health care system closer to the homes of people. These centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. These centres will also provide free essential drugs and diagnostic services.

The Budget has allocated Rs.1200 crore for this flagship programme. Contribution of private sector through CSR and philanthropic institutions in adopting these centres is also envisaged.

**(ii) National Health Protection Scheme:** - The second flagship programme under Ayushman

Bharat is National Health Protection Scheme, which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees

per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. This will be the world's



largest government funded health care programme. Adequate funds will be provided for smooth implementation of this programme.

25. Ans. D.

To provide employment to the youth of Sikkim, one government job for every family in the state is offered. Only members of those families which do not have a government job at present are eligible for government employment under the scheme.

26. Ans. C.

It has been created by merger of Ministries of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation along with Drinking Water and Sanitation. It has been created by merger of Ministries of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation along with Drinking Water and Sanitation.

27. Ans. C.

Cyclone Fani, is the first severe, cyclonic storm to have formed in April in India's oceanic neighborhood since 1976, according to the records of the India Meteorological Department (IMD). Fani is now categorized as an "extremely severe cyclone".

28. Ans. B.

'UdChalo' is a travel portal that caters for the personal travel of the military and paramilitary forces personnel by aggregating defence fares and gets exclusive discounts. The Army's Paraplegic Rehabilitation Centre has joined hands with UdChalo with an aim to empower the disabled military veterans.

29. Ans. C.

At present, the Governor of Reserve Bank of India is Shashikant Das, who took charge on 12 Dec. 2018.

Governor appointment, qualification and terms of the office:

- \* The RBI Governor is appointed after the proposal made by the Financial Sector Regulatory Appointments Search Committee (FSRASC), headed by the Cabinet Secretary.
- \* The RBI Act doesn't mention any specific qualification for the governor.
- \* The Governor and Deputy Governors hold office for periods not exceeding five years. The term of the governor may be fixed by the government at the time of his appointment.
- \* Governor (and also Deputy Governors) is eligible for reappointment or extension.
- \* Salaries and allowances of the Governor and Deputy Governors may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Central Government.
- \* The governor can be removed by the government.

30. Ans. D.

The Ministry of Shipping has approved the development of Rs. 156 crore freight village in Varanasi adjoining the Inland Waterways Terminal on River Ganga. The Varanasi freight village will be developed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India.

31. Ans. B.

The National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) is the institutional mechanism under GST law to check the unfair profit-making activities by the trading community. It has been constituted under Section 171 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. It is to ensure the reduction in rate of tax or the benefit of input tax credit is passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices. A number of complaints regarding companies not passing on the full benefits of tax cuts to consumers have been received by the National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA).

32. Ans. C.

India has tested the Anti-Satellite System(A-SAT) from Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Island, formerly known as Wheeler Island, an island off the coast of Odisha. The test was named as Mission Shakti. It has successfully destroyed a live satellite in the Low Earth



Orbit (altitude of 300 km). With this test India is now in the league of three countries after the U.S., Russia, and China to have such technology.

33. Ans. C.

The Committee led by the Chairman Dr. Kasturirangan submitted the Draft National Educational Policy to the Human Resource Development Ministry to replace the extant National Policy on Education, 1986 modified in 1992.

Recommendation include:

- \* A 5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical structure for children of ages 3 to 18.
- \* A new apex body Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog is proposed to enable an integrated implementation of all educational initiatives and to coordinate efforts between the Centre and States.
- \* Renaming of MHRD as Ministry of Education.
- \* The 4-year integrated stage-specific B.Ed. the programme will eventually be the minimum degree qualification for teachers.
- \* The private and public institutions will be treated on par and Education will remain a 'not for profit' activity.
- \* It also said about the continuation of three language formula in school.

34. Ans. C.

Pattachitra style of painting is one of the oldest and most popular art forms of Odisha. These paintings depict temple of Jagannath, Krishna Lila, the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu and depiction of Lord Ganesh as a five-headed deity.

35. Ans. A.

Part A states were the former governors' provinces of British India. Part A states included: Bombay, Madras, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

36. Ans. B.



\* Sachchidananda Sinha started his career as an advocate in 1893 practicing in the Calcutta High Court. He was chosen as a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

\* In 1946, he was chosen as the Interim President of the Constituent Assembly of India on 9 December 1946. He was replaced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad after indirect election on 11 December 1946.

37. Ans. A.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 had fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years which was later amended to 18 for girls and 21 for boys.

38. Ans. B.

National Anthem was originally composed as Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata in Bengali by poet Rabindranath Tagore. It was first publicly sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.

39. Ans. E.

Dalhousie is credited with all of the above mentioned initiatives. He introduced passenger train, electric telegraph and uniform postage in India. He also founded Public Works Department in India. Dalhousie had declared that no single change was likely to produce more important and beneficial consequences than female education.

40. Ans. C.

\* Khudai Khidmatgar (Red Shirts) was a Pashtun non-violent movement against the British Empire in North-West Frontier Province.

\* Red Shirt Movement focused on education and the elimination of blood feuds.

\* The Khudai Khidmatgars strongly opposed the proposal for the partition of India.

\* In June 1947, the Khudai Khidmatgars demanded an independent state of Pashtunistan, composing all Pashtun territories of British India, instead of being made to join Pakistan.

41. Ans. A.



\* C R Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted to fight elections and enter in legislative councils. They were called 'Pro changers'.

\* Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and M.A. Ansari opposed the council entry and they were called 'No-changers'.

42. Ans. E.

\* Dadabhai Naoroji, Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee, G Subramanya Aiyer, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Sir Surendranath Banerjee were some of the prominent moderate leaders.

All the leaders given in the options are moderate leaders so they didn't follow extremist policies. So more than one options are correct, hence option E is the correct answer.

\* Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh, Rajnarayan Bose, **A K Dutt and V O C Pillai** were extremist leaders.

43. Ans. B.

\* Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer was Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab from 1912 until 1919. O'Dwyer had supported Colonel Reginald Dyer's action regarding the Jaliawala Bagh massacre.

\* Udham Singh was an Indian revolutionary who assassinated Michael O' Dwyer in London. Udham Singh was subsequently tried and convicted of murder and hanged in July 1940.

44. Ans. C.

\* Aligarh Movement wanted to do welfare of Muslims through western education and support of the British Government. However, the aim of the Deoband Movement was moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community. The instruction imparted at Deoband was in original Islamic religion.

\* Deoband movement organized muslims in accordance with original principles of Islam and propagated pure teachings of the Quran.

\* Deoband School had welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress.



45. Ans. E.

\* The Indian National Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.

\* The objectives of this Association were to promote the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people of India.

46. Ans. A.

\* The Bombay Chronicle was an English-language newspaper which was started in 1910 by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

\* Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Was a prominent lawyer, who later became the president of the Indian National Congress in 1890.

47. Ans. B.

The term First War of Independence was popularized by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in his 1909 book The History of the War of Indian Independence.

48. Ans. A.

\* The Tebhaga movement was started by the sharecroppers of the Bengal against the oppressive jotedars in 1946-47.

\* The sharecroppers demanded that they would not pay half of the produce but only one-third of the produce.

49. Ans. D.

\* Sanyasi Rebellion (1770-1820) was started by the sanyasis of Bengal against the East India Company rule in the late 18th century. Sanyasi raided government treasuries, killed British officers and caused acute chaos and misery. The rebellion continued for around half a century.

\* Sanyasi Rebellion is mentioned in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Anand math.

50. Ans. C.



The French came to India after Portuguese, Dutch and British. The first French establishment was in Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast in southeast in 1674.

51. Ans. A.

\* In 1575, Akbar built a hall called the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri wherein Akbar invited theologians and mystics for their intellectual discussions.

\* Akbar had prohibited animal slaughter during Paryushan and Mahavir Jayanti. He also removed the Jazia tax from Jain pilgrim places. It suggests Akbar was tolerant towards Jains.

52. Ans. E.

\* Sher Shah Suri served as a commander in the Mughal army under Babur. Later on he became governor of Bihar. Humayun lost Mughal territories to Sher Shah Suri though regained them 15 years later.

\* Sher Shah extended the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong to Kabul.

\* He died in an accident in 1545.

Here more than one options are correct hence, options E is the correct answer.

53. Ans. B.

\* The Khilji dynasty was a Turkic dynasty which ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between 1290 and 1320.

\* It was founded by Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji.

54. Ans. A.

Kalidasa and Varahamihira were included in Navratnas of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II. The Navratnas were:

1. Amarasimha

2. Dhanvantari

3. Ghatakarpara



4. **Kalidasa**

5. Kshapanaka

6. Shanku

7. **Varahamihira**

8. Vararuchi

9. Vetala-Bhatta

55. Ans. B.

\* Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856 – 1920) was an Indian nationalist, teacher, and an independence activist.

\* Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of Swaraj ("self-rule") and became popular as the 'Father of Swaraj'. He is known for his quote: "Swarajya is my birthright and I shall have it!"

\* The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people (as their leader)".

56. Ans. D.

- **Scurvy** happens when there is a lack of **vitamin C**, or ascorbic acid.
- The deficiency leads to symptoms of weakness, anemia, gum disease, and skin problems.
- **Psoriasis** is a chronic autoimmune condition that causes the rapid buildup of **skin cells**.
- Pellagra is a disease characterized by **diarrhoea**, dermatitis and dementia.
- It occurs as a result of **niacin** (vitamin B-3) deficiency.

57. Ans. C.





- The chemical name of Vitamin B3 is **Niacin**.
- It is a **water soluble** vitamin.
- Niacin is also known as **nicotinic acid**.
- It is an organic compound and a form of **vitamin B3**.
- It is an essential human nutrient.
- It belongs to the group of the **pyridine carboxylic acid**.
- Whereas of Vitamin K is **Phyllo Quinone**, Vitamin B2 is **Riboflavin** and Vitamin C is **Ascorbic acid**.

58. Ans. A.

- **Ribosomes** were discovered by **GE Palade**.
- These are minute, non-membranous particles, composed of RNA and Protein.
- **70 S** type of ribosomes are found in prokaryotes, while **80 S** type in eukaryotes.
- These are the site of protein synthesis.
- **Lysosomes** were discovered by **De Duve**.
- **Centrosomes** were discovered by **T Boveri**.
- Nucleus was discovered by **Robert Brown**.

59. Ans. B.

- The **Cell** is the basic structural and functional unit of all known living organisms.
- It is the **smallest unit** of life and is often called the building block of life.
- The branch of biology which deals with the study of cell, is called **Cytology**.
- The cell was first discovered and named by **Robert Hooke** in **1665**.



- The first living cell was discovered by **Leeuwenhoek**.
- The term Biology was introduced by **Lamarck** and **Treviranus**.

60. Ans. A.

- Melting ice is **endothermic reaction**.
- Water is a **higher energy state**, as the liquid can rotate and vibrate while solid ice can only vibrate.
- This means for ice to turn into a higher energy state (water) it has to absorb energy, hence it is an endothermic process with respect to the system.

61. Ans. B.

- **Galvanization** or galvanizing is the process of applying a protective **zinc coating to steel or iron**, to prevent rusting.
- It is the process of zinc-plating other metals to protect them from corrosion.
- Metal sculptures are shown being cleaned in an acid bath then dipped in a bath of molten zinc.
- This forms a zinc coating which protects the metal inside for hundreds of years.

62. Ans. C.

There is only one stable atom that does not have neutrons. It is an **isotope of the element hydrogen called protium**. Protium, which contains a single proton and a single electron, is the simplest atom.

63. Ans. D.

- According to **Graham's Law of Diffusion** "the rate of diffusion of gas is inversely proportional to the square root of its density".
- **Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures** states that the total pressure exerted by a gaseous mixture of two or more non-reacting gases is equal to the sum of the partial pressure of each individual component in the gas mixture.



- According to **Gay lussac's law** "At constant volume, pressure of fixed amount of a gas varies directly with temperature.

64. Ans. B.

- **Anode rays** were discovered by **Eugen Goldstein in 1886**.
- An anode ray is a beam of positive ions that is created by certain types of gas-discharge tubes.
- These rays are also known as **positive ray** or **canal ray**.
- These are positively charged and have velocity less than cathode rays.
- The Cathode rays were discovered by **Sir Julius Plucker**.
- **J.J.Thomson** discovered the existence of electrons.

65. Ans. C.

- **Atoms** is the smallest particle of matter that takes part in chemical reactions.
- According to law of conservation of mass given by **Lavoisier**, It can neither be created nor destroyed .
- It does not exist in free state and has a **fixed atomic mass**.
- Its examples are iron (Fe), gold (Au), silver (Ag) etc.
- Molecules are the smallest part of the matter that exist in **free state**.
- Elements contain only single type of atoms.
- Elements combine to give molecules.
- Examples of elements are Sulphur, Phosphorus, oxygen etc.

66. Ans. D.



- **Boiling point** is a temperature at which **vapor** pressure of a liquid becomes equal to atmospheric pressure and at which a substance converts from its liquid state to gaseous state.
- The boiling point of water depends on the atmospheric pressure, which changes according to elevation.
- It is different at different places.
- The boiling point of water at **normal conditions** is **100° C**.
- Boiling point increases in the presence of impurity.

67. Ans. E.

We can define energy as the strength to do any kind of physical activity. Thus, they say, " Energy is the ability to do work "

- Mechanical energy is in **two** forms; **kinetic energy** and **potential energy**.
- Kinetic energy is the energy possessed by a body by virtue of its motion.
- Potential energy is the energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position.
- **Energy** is defined as capacity of doing work.
- Its unit is **joule** in SI.

Option A and Option B is correct, hence the correct answer is option E(More than one of the above).

68. Ans. E.

- The **Dynamometer** was invented by **Edmund Regnier**.
- It was described by him in **1798**.
- The dynamometer measures force, torque and power.
- Michael Faraday invented **Dynamo** in **1832**.



- He is also known as the inventor of electric motor, transformer, and generator.
- **George Atwood** is the inventor of **Accelerometer**.
- Accelerometer is an electromechanical device used to measure acceleration forces.
- **Calliper** was invented by **Pierre Vernier**.
- Colorimeter was invented by **Jules Duboscq**.
- Colorimeter is an instrument used to compare intensities of colour.

69. Ans. A.

- The shortest path between the final and the initial position of an object is called **displacement**.
- It may be **positive, negative or zero**.
- It is a vector quantity.
- Its unit is the **meter**.

Displacement is a vector quantity, so we need to specify a magnitude and direction in order to fully characterize it. Unlike distance, which can only get larger on any path taken, displacement can be positive, negative, or zero.

70. Ans. A.

A psychrometer is a type of hygrometer, a device that measures relative humidity.

- A **Hygrometer** is a device that is used to measure the **humidity in the air**.
- It also known as a **Psychrometer**.
- A galvanometer is an electro mechanical instrument for detecting and measuring electric current.
- **Cryometer** is used to measure very low temperatures of objects.
- **Electrometer** is used for measuring electrical potential differences.



71. Ans. C.

- A **galvanometer** is an electro mechanical instrument for detecting and **measuring electric current**.
- The most common use of galvanometers was as analog measuring instruments, called **ammeters**.
- It is used to measure the direct current (flow of electric charge) through an electric circuit.
- It was invented by **Johann Schweigger**.
- **Accumulator** is used to store electrical energy.
- **Barometer** is used to measure atmospheric pressure and conditions.
- **Electrometer** is used for measuring electrical potential differences.

72. Ans. B.

- The waves which require material medium (solid, liquid or gas) for their propagation are called **Mechanical Waves**.
- It is also called **elastic waves**.
- The wave which do not require medium for their propagation i.e. which can propagate even though the vacuum is called **Electromagnetic wave**.

73. Ans. A.

Article 78 of Indian Constitution says that-

Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President-

(a) to communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation;



(b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.

(c) if the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

74. Ans. D.

Article 52 of the Indian constitution says that there shall be a president of India. Executive power of the Union is vested in the President, and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

75. Ans. C.

A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and –

(a) Has been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or

(b) Has been for at least **ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession**; or

Hence option C is the correct answer.



76. Ans. C.

Defence of India- concurrent list

Organization of High Courts- Union List

Law and Order- State list

Forests- Concurrent list

77. Ans. C.

Fifth Schedule of the constitution deals with the special provision with regard to the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas. Also, Sixth Schedule deals with the tribal areas of four states: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Schedule Third deals with the Oath and affirmation of various constitutional post and Ministers. The fourth Schedule deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and Union territories.

78. Ans. B.

NITI Aayog is an executive body formed after abolishing Planning Commission. The Prime Minister acts as the ex-officio chairman of the Aayog. A special government servant is appointed to act as Vice-Chairman who sees the day to day work of the institution.

79. Ans. B.

Article 76 of the Indian Constitution has provided for the office of the Attorney general of India. He is the highest Law officer in the country. He is the legal representative of the government in all courts of the country. He is appointed by the President and he works under his pleasure. His term of office is not fixed by the constitution. President may determine the remuneration of this office.

80. Ans. C.

The judges of a high court are transferred only by the President and not the governor. They are appointed on consultation with the Governor of the state. The oath of the judge of a high court is administered by the governor. He can hold office





until he attains the age of 62. The judge of a high court can resign only by writing to the President and not the governor.

81. Ans. D.

Lord Rippon is called as the father of local self-government in India. Ripon's Resolution of 1882 was hailed as the Magna Carta of local self-governance in India. His scheme of local self-government developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British.

82. Ans. B.

Ashok Mehta Committee recommended a two-tier system consisting of Zila Parishad and Mandal Panchayat. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended 3 tier system, Abid Hussain Committee is related to small scale industries and the Basle Committee is related to banking supervision.

83. Ans. E.

All the given statements are correct. A governor is a nominee of President in the state. Generally, a person from outside the state is appointed as the Governor. He needs to attain the age of 35 years to be eligible for the post of governor. Chief Justice of State administers his Oath and he writes to the President while resigning anytime from his office. His term of office is five years however, under the pleasure of President. His allowances and emoluments are determined by the Parliament.

84. Ans. D.

President of India administers the Oath of Pro-tem speaker. President himself appoints the pro-tem speaker. His work is to disclose the functions of the newly-elected Lok Sabha until the new speaker is elected. Generally, the senior-most member of Lok Sabha is chosen as a pro-tem speaker. He administers the oath of newly elected MPs.

85. Ans. A.

Statement A is wrong because a person should not be less than 30 years of age to become a member of Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and can not be dissolved even on the recommendation of President. The term of office of members



is six years. One-third of members are retired every two years. They are eligible for re-election and re-nomination. Unlike Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha can be dissolved on the orders of the president. One needs to attain the minimum age of 25 to become a member of Lok Sabha.

86. Ans. C.

The oath of the office of President of India is administered by the Chief Justice of India and in his absence senior-most judge of the supreme court available. President while resigning from his office write to the Vice-President of India.

87. Ans. D.

Kasturirangan Committee is related to the National Education Policy. Except option C, rest was set up to recommend on centre-state relations.

Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine the central-state relationship on various portfolios and suggest changes within the framework of the Constitution of India.

The Government of India constituted a Commission on Centre-State Relations under the chairmanship of Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of India on 27th April 2007 to look into the new issues of Centre-State relations keeping in view the changes that have taken place in the polity and economy of India since the Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-State relations over two decades ago.

88. Ans. E.

All-India services which enable the centre to appoint and manage certain services in all the states is a non-federal feature. Federalism refers to the separation of powers



between the centre and its units. Bicameral Legislature and Independent judiciary are important features of a federal state.

Federal feature of Indian constitution- **Written constitution, division of powers, Supremacy of constitution, an independent judiciary, bicameralism.**

Options A, B and D are correct hence, the correct answer is option E.

89. Ans. A.

The right to information offers an invaluable tool, which every person in India can use to find out information that can make their lives better.

2005 was a momentous year for the right to information in India because it saw the enactment of a national right to information law. The Central Act was passed by the Indian Parliament on 12 May 2005 and received Presidential assent on 15 June 2005. It came into force on 12 October 2005.

90. Ans. A.

On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic “Objective Resolution in the newly formed constituent assembly. It lays down the fundamentals and philosophy of constitutional structure.

This Resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution-making. On the basis of the Objectives Resolution, India’s Constitution gave institutional expression to the fundamental commitments: equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty and cosmopolitan identity.

91. Ans. B.



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The Pitt's India act of 1784 allowed the court of directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Therefore, it established the dual government- one for commercial affairs and another for political affairs. This system was later ended by the Government of India act of 1858 which abolished the board of control and Court of directors.

92. Ans. A.

It is famous as it is the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have obtained Enlightenment (Pali: bodhi) under what became known as the Bodhi Tree. Bodh Gaya is the most holy place for Buddhists. In ancient times Bodhgaya was also known as Uruvela.

93. Ans. A.

In present Hon. Amreshwar Pratap Sahi is the Chief Justice of Patna High Court.

Patna High Court is the High Court of the state of Bihar. It was established on 3 February 1916 and later affiliated under the Government of India Act 1915. The court is headquartered in Patna, the administrative capital of the state.

94. Ans. B.

Nibaran Chandra Dasgupta born at Bikrampur (Bangladesh), Nibaran Chandra Dasgupta was the Head Master of Purulia Zilla (District) School. He left his job in 1921 to participate in the " Non Co-operation Movement " launched by Mahatma Gandhi, for which he served an imprisonment sentence.

95. Ans. E.

Kanti Thermal Power Station also known as George Fernandes Thermal Power Plant Station(GFTPS). is located in Kanti, Muzaffarpur district,90 km away from Patna, the capital of the Indian state of Bihar. It is managed by the Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (KBUNL), a joint venture between NTPC and BSEB Patna.

More than one options are correct hence, option E is the correct answer.

96. Ans. E.



The 2,525 km (1,569 mi) river rises in the western Himalayas(Gangotri) in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of India and Bangladesh, eventually emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

Ganga flows from these districts of Bihar-Ara, Buxar, Vaishali, Patna, Bugusarai, Saran, Munger, etc.

More than one options are correct hence, option E is the correct answer.

97. Ans. A.

Article 202(Annual financial statement of state)- The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, in this Part referred to as the annual financial statement.

98. Ans. C.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar (at current prices) has grown at a rate of 10.9% during the period 2011-12 to 2016-17. In 2017-18, the sectors of Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Services contributed to 23%, 15%, and 62% of the State Gross Value Added (GSVA). GSVA by a sector denotes the contribution of that sector to the state's economy. In the same year, these sectors grew by 6.1%, 4.1%, and 17.9% respectively.

99. Ans. C.

Chenani-Nashri Tunnel, also known as Patnitop Tunnel, is a road tunnel in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir on NH 44. It was inaugurated on 2 April 2017 by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. It is India's longest road tunnel with a length of 9.28 km (5.8 mi). It is the first tunnel in the India with a fully integrated tunnel control system. The tunnel reduces the distance between Jammu and Srinagar by 30 km and travel time by two hours. The all-weather tunnel bypasses snowfall and avalanche prone areas in winter at places like Patnitop, Kud, and Batote.

100. Ans. B.



Western Dedicated Freight Corridor will be funded by JICA. It is a 190-km railway line between Dadri in Uttar Pradesh and Phulera in Rajasthan. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is being partially funded by World Bank.

101. Ans. B.

Largest Cement producing country in the world is China. India is the second largest producer of cement in the world. Out of 210 large cement plants in India, 77 are located in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

102. Ans. B.

According to the World Steel Association (worldsteel), the ranking of steel-producing countries(2018) in the world is

1. China
2. India
3. Japan
4. USA

So India is the second-largest producer of steel in the world.

103. Ans. B.

Share in installed capacity of coal-based Power plants is highest that is 59%.

Decreasing order of share in installed capacity is:

Coal> Hydroelectricity> Renewable Energy> Natural Gas> Nuclear energy> Oil.

104. Ans. E.

**Gold producing places in India:**

Kolar Gold Field (Karnataka)

Hutti Gold Field (Karnataka)

Ramagiri Mines (Andhra Pradesh)

Subarnarekha Sands (Jharkhand)

More than one options are correct hence option E is the correct answer.



105. Ans. C.

Highest Copper reserves are in Rajasthan constitute 50% of the reserves, after that Madhya Pradesh has 24%, Jharkhand has 19% and the rest 7 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka.

106. Ans. C.

First coal mine was opened in 1774 at Raniganj, West Bengal. Raniganj include Bardhaman district, Purulia district and Bankura district. Coal here is non-coking steam coal. West Bengal has 4% of India's coal and 11% of coal reserves. Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri are chief coal producing districts in West Bengal.

107. Ans. A.

As per census 2011, the sex ratio of Bihar is 918 (As per 2001 census it was 919). Child Sex Ratio is 935 (As per 2001 census it was 942).

108. Ans. D.

The Eastern Ghats are spreaded over Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu , Karnataka. Eastern Ghats are discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast. Eastern Ghats is said to be watershed of many rivers.

109. Ans. E.

All of the above rivers drain into Arabian sea. Over 90% of water drain into Bay of Bengal whereas rest of the water drains into Arabian sea or forms island drainage. Other rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Kaveri etc drains into Bay of Bengal.

110. Ans. B.

Tropical Moist Deciduous forest cover the largest area (37%).

The decreasing order of other forest types is:

Tropical Moist Deciduous (37%) > Tropical Dry Deciduous (28%) > Tropical Wet Evergreen (8%) > Sub-Tropical Moist Hills (6%) > Tropical Semi-Evergreen (4%). Rest below 4%.



111. Ans. E.

Factors that affect the formation of soil- Parent material, time, climate, relief, organisms. So more than one options are correct hence, options E is the correct answer.

112. Ans. C.

Tropical grasslands in Venezuela and Columbia are called as Llanos. Savannas are tropical grasslands in Africa. Campos are tropical grasslands in Brazil. Whereas Pampas are temperate grasslands in Argentina.

113. Ans. B.

Black soil is called as 'Regur soil', 'Cotton soil'. These soils are of volcanic in origin. They are black in colour. They are mostly found in Deccan trap region spread over north-west Deccan plateau. They are self-ploughing in nature.

114. Ans. E.

Himalayas are Young fold mountains in India. Aravalis are old fold mountains in India. Fold mountains are formed because of folds in the rocks due to internal motion of the Earth. Other fold mountains in the world are Ural, Alps, Rockies and Andes. Satpura and Vindhya are example of Block mountains.

115. Ans. B.

Asia's highest point is Mt. Everest and lowest point is Dead sea. Kilimanjaro is highest point of Africa. Death Valley is lowest point of North America. Caspian Sea is lowest point of Europe.

116. Ans. A.

There are two types of street light bulbs. They are sodium vapour and mercury vapour bulbs. The mercury vapour bulbs are usually a white ambient light and sodium on orange/yellow light.

117. Ans. B.





Panthera is a genus within the Felidae family that was named and described by Lorenz Oken in 1816 who placed all the spotted cats in this group. Reginald Innes Pocock revised the classification of this genus in 1916 as comprising the species lion, tiger, jaguar, and leopard on the basis of common cranial features.

118. Ans. B.

Hypermetropia, sometimes called hyperopia, is the term used to define being longsighted. If you are hypermetropic, the image of a nearby object is formed behind the retina. This means that light is focused too far back in the eye, causing things which are close up to appear blurred.

Longsightedness is corrected using a convex (outward facing) lens. This is placed in front of a hypermetropic eye, moving the image forward and focusing it correctly on the retina.

119. Ans. C.

In mixed economies, the government and the market together answer the three questions of what to produce, how to produce and how to distribute what is produced. The market will provide whatever goods and services it can produce well, and the government will provide essential goods and services which the market fails to do.

120. Ans. C.

Slash-and-burn agriculture, also called fire-fallow cultivation, is a farming method that involves the cutting and burning of plants in a forest or woodland to create a field. It is also known as shifting farming. Shifting Cultivation is known as Ladang in Indonesia, Caingin in Philippines, Milpa in central America & Mexico, Ray in Vietnam, Taungya In Myanmar , Tamrai in Thailand, Chena in Sri Lanka, Conuco in Venezuela, Roca in Brazil, Masole in central Africa.

121. Ans. C.

First Masala Bond was issued by International Finance Corporation (IFC) in 2013. So far, no Indian company has released such Bonds.



\* Masala bonds are rupee-denominated overseas bonds. Here are key notable points about Masala Bonds. The analogous bonds of China are called “Dim sum” while those of Japan are called “Samurai” bonds.

\* The Indian companies are allowed to raise a maximum of \$750 million per year through masala bonds with a minimum maturity of five years.

122. Ans. A.

Phillips Curve graphic curve which advocates a relationship between inflation and unemployment in an economy. As per the curve there is a ‘trade-off’ between inflation and unemployment i.e. an inverse relationship between them.

\* The curve suggests that lower the inflation, higher the unemployment and higher the inflation, lower the unemployment.

\* This concept is known after the economists who developed it— Alban William Housego Phillips (1914–75). Bill Phillips (popular name) was an electrical engineer from New Zealand and was an economist at the London School of Economics when propounded the idea.

123. Ans. E.

Disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment are two most common types of unemployment in rural India, especially in the agricultural sector.

Seasonal unemployment occurs primarily in the agriculture sector. It is a kind of unemployment when people are employed only for a few months or a particular season of the year and the individual remains unemployed during the remaining months of the year.

\* Farmers often employ additional workers during the sowing season or the harvesting season and in the remaining time period that person is unemployed.

\* It occurs only during seasonal months of the year. In India, it is very common in agriculture sector.

124. Ans. B.



It was Soviet Union which explored and adopted the national planning for the first time in the world in 1928. Duration of the first national plan was of 5 years.

\* The Soviet Union entered a series of five-year plans which began in 1928 under the rule of Joseph Stalin. Stalin launched what would later be referred to as a "revolution from above" to improve the Soviet Union's domestic policy. The policies were centered on rapid industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture. Stalin desired to remove and replace any policies created under the New Economic Policy

\* The credit of proposing first blueprint of Indian planning is given to the Ex-diwani of Mysore state M. Visvesvaraya.

\* The first attempt to develop a national plan for India came up in 1938. In that year, Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose had set up a National Planning Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as its president.

125. Ans. B.

The Border Roads Development Organization (BRDO) was set up in May 1960 in order to intensify economic development and fortify defence preparedness through rapid and integrated expansion and betterment of road network in the North and north-eastern border areas.

\* The Organization commenced transactions with project Tusker renamed project Vartak in the east and Project Beacon in the west.

126. Ans. A.

Bhilai iron and steel centre was set up in Durg district of Chhattisgarh in 1957 with the technical and financial support of the then **Soviet Union**. It started production in 1959.

\* Its initial capacity was 10 lakh tonnes which have been raised to 52 lakh tones. This plant produced 41.87 lakh tonnes of crude steel, 38.32 lakh tonnes of saleable steel and 2.43 lakh tones of pig iron in 1996- 97.

127. Ans. D.



The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is an international legal agreement between all the member nations of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

- \* The Agreement covers most forms of intellectual property including patents, copyright, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial designs, trade secrets, and exclusionary rights over new plant varieties.
- \* It came into force on 1 January 1995 and is binding on all members of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

128. Ans. A.

Bombay Stock Exchange is the first Indian exchange to be designated as a 'Designated Offshore Securities Market' (DOSM) by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). It is also Asia's oldest stock exchange established in 1875.

- \* Till now, equity and bond securities traded on the BSE and issued in the US could not generally be resold in non-prearranged trades without fulfilling certain requirements. DOSM status allows sale of securities to US investors through the trading venue of BSE without registration of such securities with the US SEC, which eases the trades by US investors in India.
- \* The BSE's new status will provide additional benefits to companies whose securities are traded both in the US and on the BSE for e.g. certain directors and officers of dual-listed companies will be permitted to resell their securities on the BSE, regardless of any restrictions or holding periods that may apply under the US securities laws.

129. Ans. B.

Anti-Dumping Duties are special import duties imposed when a firm, following an enquiry, is assessed as having sold a product in the importing market-

- \* At a price below the one it charges in the home market
- \* Below the cost of production or at less than fair value
- \* It damages the producers in the importing country.



\* Anti-dumping duties are assessed generally in an amount equal to the difference between the importing country's FOB price of the goods and (at the time of their importation) the market value of similar goods in the exporting country or other countries.

\* Anti-dumping duties are calculated at a company-specific level, where the actual duty amount makes up for the gap between foreign manufacturer pricing and fair market value.

130. Ans. D.

With National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been set up a dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

\* Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) intends to provide states financial assistance on concessional rate of interest to encourage Micro-Irrigation. The lending rate under the MIF has been proposed at 3% lower than the cost of raising the fund by NABARD.

\* MIF would supplement the efforts of Per Drop More Crop Component (PDMC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in an effective and timely manner and ensures water use efficiency as much as 50-90%. Fund will help to bring more area under micro-irrigation over 5 years, i.e. almost about 10 million hectares.

\* It will also help states mobilise resources for their own initiatives, including additional subsidy, to bring about 2 million hectares under micro irrigation each year during the remaining period of the 14th Finance Commission.

131. Ans. B.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has given its approval for “Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana” in agriculture sector beyond 12th Five Year Plan for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

\* “Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana” has been continued as part of its objective to double farmers' income by 2022. It is an umbrella of 11 schemes / missions under the Ministry of Agriculture – MIDH, NFSM, NMSA, SAME, SMSP, SMAM, SMPPQ, ISACES, ISAC, ISAM, NeGP-A.



132. Ans. C.

Rangarajan Committee (November 2012) on sugarcane pricing had recommended the abolition of SAP and favoured revenue sharing formula (RSF) for cane price payments, 75 per cent of sugar value or 70 per cent of the value of sugar and its byproducts should be disbursed to farmers towards sugarcane price.

\* The Committee constituted to study the regulations in the sugar sector and suggest a way forward in its final report has recommended that the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) as determined by the Central Government should be paid upfront to sugarcane farmers every year.

\* According to the report, the actual payment of cane dues to farmers will happen in two stages, first upfront when FRP is paid and second after six months when the ratio is calculated.

\* The panel also suggested abolishing the levy mechanism, under which all mills have to mandatorily sell 10 per cent of their annual produce to the Central government, which is then distributed to the poor families through the Public Distribution System (PDS).

133. Ans. E.

Indian Encephalitis is also known as Chamki fever, acute viral encephalitis or aseptic encephalitis. It is defined as inflammation in the brain which can be swelling or irritation in the brain. Due to encephalitis, more than 100 children died in Muzaffarpur and adjoining districts of Bihar. Badly affected districts of Bihar- Muzaffarpur, Vaishali and East Champaran. More than one of the following options are correct hence, option E is the correct answer.

134. Ans. C.

The airstrike by the Indian Air Force (IAF) on a terrorist training camp in Balakot, Pakistan, was code-named as 'Operation Bandar'. As a response to the Pulwama terror attack which claimed the lives of 40 security personnel, 12 IAF Mirage-2000 fighter jets struck on Jaish-e-Mohammed training camp in Balakot inside Pakistan in the early hours on February 26 with precision-guided munitions.

135. Ans. C.



World Environment Day 2019, this year, was hosted by China on June 5, 2019, with a theme of "Air Pollution". We can't stop breathing, but we can do something about the quality of air that we breathe.

Last year, it was hosted by India with the theme, 'beat Plastic Pollution'.

136. Ans. B.

Admiral Karambir Singh took charge as the 24th Chief of the Naval Staff (CNS) on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019. from Adm. Sunil Lanba, who stepped down upon retirement. Adm. Singh was the Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief (FOC-in-C) of the Eastern Naval Command, headquartered in Visakhapatnam.

137. Ans. D.

Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) new commercial arm called "NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)" was officially inaugurated in Bengaluru. The Company will spearhead commercialisation of various space products including the production of launch vehicles, transfer to technologies and marketing of space products.

138. Ans. C.

Simona Halep is the Romanian tennis player. Simona Halep beat Serena Williams 6-2, 6-2 to win her first Wimbledon title. With this, Simone Halep became the first Romanian player to win a senior Wimbledon singles titles.

139. Ans. C.

Om Birla of the Bharatiya Janata Party is the current Speaker who presides over the 17th Lok Sabha. Om Birla is an Indian politician who is the 17th and current Speaker of the Lok Sabha. He serves a Member of Parliament for the Kota-Bundi constituency in Rajasthan.

140. Ans. C.

The WHO has launched a global campaign that urges countries to adopt its new online tool called "AWaRe".

The tool aimed at guiding policy-makers and health workers to use antibiotics safely and more effectively.



The tool, known as 'AWaRe', classifies antibiotics into three groups:

- (a) Access — antibiotics used to treat the most common and serious infections
- (b) Watch — antibiotics available at all times in the healthcare system
- (c) Reserve — antibiotics to be used sparingly or preserved and used only as a last resort

141. Ans. B.

Ministry of Railways has approved the creation of a new railway zone known as **South Coast Railway (SCoR)**, with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam and a new railway division at Rayagada in Odisha.

With the new SCoR zone and a new division, the country shall now have 18 railway zones and 74 railway divisions.

142. Ans. D.

Let length = 100 m and breadth = 100 m

$$\text{Area of square} = (100)^2 = 10000 \text{ m}^2$$

New length = 140 m, New breadth = 120 m

$$\text{New area} = (140 \times 120) \text{ m}^2 = 16800 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Increase in area} = 16800 - 10000 = 6800 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Increase percentage} = \left( \frac{6800}{10000} \times 100 \right) \% = 68\%$$

143. Ans. C.

$$\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$$

$$\text{Then } x + \frac{1}{x} = 1 - 2 = -1 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2)$$

$$\text{If } x + \frac{1}{x} = -1 \text{ then } x^3 - 1$$





$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = -1$$

Hence

$$x^{545} + \frac{1}{x^{545}} = x^2 \cdot x^{543} + \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot x^{543}}$$

$$\therefore x^2 \cdot (x^{181})^3 + \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot (x^{181})^3} \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = -1$$

144. Ans. C.

Marks obtained by B= 87+94+78+87+95=441

Marks obtained by A =402

$$\text{So required percentage} = \frac{441-402}{402} \times 100 = \frac{39}{402} \times 100 = 9.7$$

145. Ans. A.

Let the distance between any 2 trees is x meters, then

Distance travelled from 13<sup>th</sup> to 34<sup>th</sup> tree = (34 – 13 ) × x  
= 21x meters

This distance was travelled by the car in 18 seconds

Thus. Speed of the car = 21x/18

∴time taken by the car to travel from 1<sup>st</sup> tree to 50<sup>th</sup> tree = distance/speed

$$\frac{(50 - 1) x}{\frac{21x}{18}}$$

= 42 seconds

146. Ans. C.

Given that,

Ratio of shares of Rajan, Naman and Bittu in the profit is

$$\Rightarrow 5 : 4 : 4 \text{ -----(i)}$$

Let the shares of Naman and Bittu be x and y respectively

According to the Question,

Rajan : Naman : Bittu

$$\Rightarrow 80000 \times 12 \times x \times 8 \times y \times 6 \text{ ----- (ii)}$$

Comparing eq i and ii

$$80000 \times 12 = 5k$$



$$\Rightarrow 16000 \times 12 = k$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 192000$$

Amount invested by Naman

$$\Rightarrow 4k = x \times 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times 192000 = x \times 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs.}96,000$$

Amount invested by Bittu

$$\Rightarrow 4k = y \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times 192000 = y \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{Rs.}1,28,000$$

$$\therefore \text{required sum} = 128000 + 96000 = \text{Rs.}2,24,000$$

147. Ans. C.

When Rajiv gives 10% discount on the whole price then

$$\text{S.P. of Car} = 3,75,000 \times 90/100 = \text{Rs. } 3,37,500$$

Sumit offers 12% discount of the first 3,00,000 and 8% on rest 75,000

Hence, the S.P. of the car

$$= 300000 \times 88/100 + 75000 \times 92/100 = \text{Rs. } 3,33,000$$

Required difference between the selling price

$$= 3,37,500 - 3,33,000 = \text{Rs. } 45000$$

148. Ans. A.

In this question, we show that,

Symbol	+	÷	×	-
Meaning	-	×	÷	+

By checking Option A,



$$6 \times 2 \div 10 + 2 - 5 = 33$$

After changing the symbols,

$$6 \div 2 \times 10 - 2 + 5 = 33$$

Applying BODMAS we get,

$$30 - 2 + 5 = 33$$

$$35 - 2 = 33$$

$$33 = 33$$

Therefore,  $6 \times 2 \div 10 + 2 - 5 = 33$  is the correct equation.

By checking Option B,

$$3 + 1 - 2 \div 5 \times 1 = 21$$

After changing the symbols,

$$3 - 1 + 2 \times 5 \div 1 = 21$$

Applying BODMAS we get,

$$3 - 1 + 10 = 21$$

$$13 - 1 = 21$$

$$12 = 21$$

Therefore,  $3 + 1 - 2 \div 5 \times 1 = 21$  is not the correct equation.

By checking Option C,

$$45 \times 9 \div 2 + 3 - 5 = 14$$

After changing the symbols,

$$45 \div 9 \times 2 - 3 + 5 = 14$$



Applying BODMAS we get,

$$10 - 3 + 5 = 14$$

$$15 - 3 = 14$$

$$12 = 21$$

Therefore,  $45 \times 9 \div 2 + 3 - 5 = 14$  is not the correct equation.

By checking Option D,

$$13 + 1 - 6 \times 3 = 16$$

After changing the symbols,

$$13 - 1 + 6 \div 3 = 16$$

Applying BODMAS we get,

$$13 - 1 + 2 = 16$$

$$15 - 1 = 16$$

$$14 = 16$$

Therefore,  $13 + 1 - 6 \times 3 = 16$  is not the correct equation.

So the correct answer is option A.

149. Ans. A.

10 times in tens place from 60 to 69

10 times in unit's place 6, 16...66...86, 96

Total 20 times.

150. Ans. C.

25% of blue ball  $= 80 \times \frac{25}{100} = 20$  taken out,

blue balls left = 60



50% of red ball =  $50 \times \frac{58}{100} = 29$  taken out

red balls left = 21

Balls in bag now =  $60 + 21 + 54 = 135$

Black % =  $54 \times \frac{100}{135} = 40\%$

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