

Q1. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?

1. Charter Act of 1813
2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1823, the Governor-General-in Council appointed a "General Committee of Public Instruction", which had the responsibility to grant the one lakh of rupees for education. That committee consisted of 10(ten) European members of which Lord Macaulay was the president. The committee decided to spend major portions from the grant for the improvement of oriental literature. The British scholars were divided into two groups on the issue of development of education in India. These were orientalist and Anglicists.

Q2. Which one of the following is an artificial lake?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu) | (b) Kolluru (Andhra Pradesh) |
| (c) Nainital (Uttarakhand) | (d) Renuka (Himachal Pradesh) |

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kodaikanal Lake, also known as Kodai Lake is a manmade lake located in the Kodaikanal city in Dindigul district in Tamil Nadu, India

Q3. With reference to Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, consider the following statements:

1. It is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. It, among other things, will also impart training in soft skills, entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy.
3. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skill Qualification Framework.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship scheme for skill training of youth to be implemented by the new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The scheme will cover 24 lakh persons. Skill training would be done based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards.





**IBPS RRB OFFICE ASSISTANT 2018
PRELIMS**

30 TOTAL TESTS

- 20 Full Length Mocks
- 10 Practice sets

BILINGUAL

Q4. In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha" ?

- (a) All India Home Rule League (b) Hindu Mahasabha
(c) South Indian Liberal Federation (d) The Servants of India Society

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements. The movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and B. G. Tilak. In 1920 All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.

Q5. Which among the following events happened earliest ?

- (a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.
(b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan.
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatoopadhyay wrote Anandmath.
(d) Satyendranath Tagore become the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Arya samaj was founded by the Dayananda Saraswati on 7 April 1875.

Nil Darpan is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858–1859.

Anandamath the famous Bengali novel written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1882.

Satyendranath Tagore was selected for Indian civil service in June 1863.

Q6. Which of the following is/are the possible consequence/s of heavy sand mining in riverbeds?

1. Decreased salinity in the river
2. Pollution of groundwater
3. Lowering of the water-table

Select the correct using the code given below :

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

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sand mining transforms the riverbeds into large and deep pits; as a result, the groundwater table drops leaving the drinking water wells on the embankments of these rivers dry. Instream sand mining activities will have an impact upon the river's water quality. Impacts include increased short-term turbidity at the mining site due to resuspension of sediment, sedimentation due to stockpiling and dumping of excess mining materials and organic particulate matter, and oil spills or leakage from excavation machinery and transportation vehicles.

Q7. With reference to agricultural soils, consider the following statements:

1. A high content of organic matter in soil drastically reduces its water holding capacity.
2. Soil does not play any role in the sulphur cycle.
3. Irrigation over a period of time can contribute to the salinization of some agricultural lands.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. A high content of Organic matter in soil increases its water holding capacity. Soil plays an important part in the Sulphur Cycle. Over-irrigation for a period of time increases salinity and alkalinity of the soil.

Q8. The Partnership for Action of Green Economy (PAGE), a UN mechanism to assist countries transition towards greener and more inclusive economies, emerged at

- (a) The Earth Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, Johannesburg
- (b) The United Nations conference on Sustainable Development 2012, Rio de Janeiro
- (c) The United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change 2015, Paris
- (d) The World Sustainable Development Summit 2016, New Delhi

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) seeks to put sustainability at the heart of economic policymaking. The Partnership supports nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies. PAGE is a direct response to the Rio+20 Declaration, The Future We Want, which called upon the United Nations System and the international community to provide assistance to interested countries in developing, adopting and implementing green economy policies and strategies. Bringing together the expertise of five UN agencies – UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP and UNITAR – and working closely with national governments, PAGE offers a comprehensive and coordinated package of technical assistance and capacity building services.

Q9. “3D printing” has applications in which of the following?

- 1. Preparation of confectionery items
- 2. Manufacture of bionic ears
- 3. Automotive industry
- 4. Reconstructive surgeries
- 5. Data processing technologies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. 3D Printing has application in the following fields:

- (i) In preparation of Confectionary items
- (ii) Manufacture of Bionic ears
- (iii) Automotive industry
- (iv) Reconstructive Surgeries
- (v) Data Processing technologies.

Q10. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Barren Island volcano is an active volcano located in the Indian territory.
- 2. Barren Island lies about 140 km east of Great Nicobar.
- 3. The last time the Barren Island Volcano erupted was in 1991 and it has remained inactive since then.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Barren Island is an island located in the Andaman Sea, dominated by Barren Volcano, the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia, and the only active volcano along a chain of volcanoes from Sumatra to Myanmar. Along with the rest of the Andaman Islands, it is a part of the Indian Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A team from the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) spotted the volcano erupting on 23 January 2017. Barren Island lies in the north of Great Nicobar.

Q11. Why is a plant called Prosopis juliflora often mentioned in news ?

- (a) Its extract is widely used in cosmetics.
- (b) It tends to reduce the biodiversity in the area in which it grows.
- (c) Its extract is used in the synthesis of pesticides.
- (d) None of the above

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Prosopis juliflora is a shrub or small tree in the family Fabaceae, a kind of mesquite. It is native to Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. It has become established as an invasive weed in Africa, Asia, Australia and elsewhere. It is a contributing factor to continuing transmission of malaria, especially during dry periods when sugar sources from native plants are largely unavailable to mosquitoes. It tends to reduce biodiversity in the area in which it grows.

Q12. Consider the following statements :

1. Most of the world's coral reefs are in tropical waters.
2. More than one-third of the world's coral reefs are located in the territories of Australia, Indonesia and Philippines.
3. Coral reefs host far more number of animal phyla than those hosted by tropical rainforests.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Coral reefs are large underwater structures composed of the skeletons of coral, which are marine invertebrate animals. The biggest coral reefs are found in the clear, shallow ocean waters of the tropics and subtropics where they grow quickly. The largest of these coral reef systems – the Great Barrier Reef of Australia – is more than 1,500 miles (2,400 km) in length. These are generally found in warm, clear, shallow waters where there's plenty of sunlight to nurture the algae that the coral rely on for food. Often called "rainforests of the sea", shallow coral reefs form some of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. More than one-third of the world's coral reefs are located in the territories of Australia, Indonesia and Phillipines.



ASSISTANT MANAGER
(SCALE-I) 2018
5 MOCK TESTS

Q13. "Momentum for Change : Climate Neutral Now" is an initiative launched by

- (a) The intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (b) The UNEP Secretariat
- (c) The UNFCCC Secretariat
- (d) The World Meteorological Organization

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Momentum for Change is an initiative spearheaded by the UN Climate Change(UNFCCC) secretariat to shine a light on the enormous groundswell of activities underway across the globe that are moving the world toward a highly resilient, low-carbon future. Momentum for Change recognizes innovative and transformative solutions that address both climate change and wider economic, social and environmental challenges.

Q14. With reference to educational institutions during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs:

Institution		Founder
1. Sanskrit College at Benaras	–	William Jones
2. Calcutta Madarsa	–	Warren Hastings
3. Fort William College	–	Arthur Wellesley

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct ?

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

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1791, Jonathan Duncan started the Sanskrit College at Benares for the study of Hindu law and Philosophy. In 1781, Warren Hastings founded the Madarasa Aliya or Calcutta Madarasa. Fort William College was an academy and learning centre of Oriental studies established by Lord Richard Wellesley, then Governor-General of British India.

Q15. Consider the following pairs:

Regions sometimes mentioned in news		Country
1. Catalonia	–	Spain
2. Crimea	–	Hungary
3. Mindanao	–	Philippines
4. Oromia	–	Nigeria

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched ?

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

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Catalonia is an autonomous community in Spain on the northeastern extremity of the Iberian Peninsula, designated as a nationality by its Statute of Autonomy. Crimea is a peninsula on the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe that is almost completely surrounded by both the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov to the northeast. Mindanao is the second largest island in the Philippines. Oromia is one of the nine ethnically based regional states of Ethiopia.

Q16. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the meaning of legal tender money?

- (a) The money which is tendered in courts of law to defray the fee of legal cases
- (b) The money which a creditor is under compulsion to accept in settlement of his claims
- (c) The bank money in the form of cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, etc.
- (d) The metallic money in circulation in a country

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Legal tender is any official medium of payment recognized by law that can be used to extinguish a public or private debt, or meet a financial obligation. The national currency is legal tender in practically every country.

Q17. If a commodity is provided free to the public by the Government, then

- (a) The opportunity cost is zero.
- (b) The opportunity cost is ignored.
- (c) The opportunity cost is transferred from the consumers of the product to the tax-paying public.
- (d) The opportunity cost is transferred from the consumers of the product to the Government.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Opportunity cost represents the benefits an individual, investor or business misses out on when choosing one alternative over another. While financial reports do not show opportunity cost, business owners can use it to make educated decisions when they have multiple options before them. As if a commodity is provided free to the public by the Government, then the opportunity cost is zero for consumers and it is transferred from the consumers of the product to the Government.

Q18. Increase in absolute and per capita real GNP do not connote a higher level of economic development, if

- (a) industrial output fails to keep pace with agricultural output.
- (b) agricultural output fails to keep pace with industrial output.
- (c) poverty and unemployment increase.
- (d) imports grow faster than exports.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Economic development means an improvement in the quality of life and living standards, e.g. measures of literacy, life-expectancy and health care. Increase in absolute and per capita real GNP do not connote a higher level of economic development, if poverty and unemployment increase.

Q19. Consider the following statements:

Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of a process which enables

1. individuals of a country to accumulate more capital.
2. increasing the knowledge, skill levels and capacities of the people of the country.
3. accumulation of tangible wealth.
4. accumulation of intangible wealth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of the process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have the skills, education and experience which are critical for the economic and the political development of the country. Human capital formation is thus associated with investment in man and his development as a creative and productive resource. It is a process of accumulation of intangible wealth.



Q20. Despite being high saving economy, capital formation may not result in significant increase in output due to

- (a) weak administrative machinery (b) illiteracy
(c) high population density (d) high capital-output ratio

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Despite being a high saving economy, capital formation may not result in significant increase in output due to high capital-output ratio.

Q21. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?

1. The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.
2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer to a non-Santhal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Santhal Revolt took place in 1855-56. Santhals are a group of tribals concentrated in the state of Jharkhand. This was the first peasant movement which took place in India. The revolt has reference to the establishment of the permanent land settlement of 1793. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, the territories called 'Santhal Parganas' were created after partition of Bhagalpur and Birbhum. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

Q22. Economically, one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19th century was the

- (a) increase in the export of Indian handicrafts
(b) growth in the number of Indian owned factories
(c) commercialization of Indian agriculture
(d) rapid increase in the urban population

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Economically, one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19th century was the commercialization of Indian agriculture.

Q23. If the President of India exercise his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then

- (a) The Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
- (b) the powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.
- (c) Article 19 is suspended in that State.
- (d) The President can make laws relating to that State.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 356 of the Constitution says if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation-

- (a) Assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State.
- (b) Declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.
- (c) Make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to anybody or authority in the State.

Q24. Consider the following pairs:

Craft	Heritage of
1. Puthukkuli shawls	– Tamil Nadu
2. Sujni embroidery	– Maharashtra
3. Uppada Jamdani saris	– Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct ?

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

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Puthukkuli Shawls are woven in Tamil Nadu. Uppada Jamdani Sari is a silk sari style woven in Uppada of East Godavari district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Sujani (also known as Sujini) is a form of embroidery originating from the Bhusura village of Bihar in India.

Q25. In which of the following areas can GPS technology be used?

- 1. Mobile phone operations
- 2. Banking operations
- 3. Controlling the power grids

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q28. The terms 'WannaCry, Petya and EternalBlue' sometimes mentioned in the news recently are related to

- (a) Exoplanets (b) Cryptocurrency
(c) Cyber attacks (d) Mini satellites

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Wannacry, Petya and Eternal Blue all are cyberattacks which are in news recently. Ransom.Wannacry is a worm that delivers a ransomware payload. It has two primary components. A worm module used for self-propagation and a ransom module used for handling the ransom extortion activities. Petya is a family of encrypting ransomware that was first discovered in 2016. The malware targets Microsoft Windows-based systems, infecting the master boot record to execute a payload that encrypts a hard drive's file system table and prevents Windows from booting. Eternal Blue is the name given to a software vulnerability in Microsoft's Windows operating system. The tech giant has called it Eternal Blue MS17-010 and issued a security update for the flaw on March 14.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS
2011-2016

 **SSC CGL MAINS**
COMBO

6 MOCKS : ENGLISH
6 MOCKS : MATHS Bilingual

Q29. With reference to the circumstances in Indian agriculture, the concept of "Conservation Agriculture" assumes significance. Which of the following fall under the Conservation Agriculture ?

1. Avoiding the monoculture practices
2. Adopting minimum tillage
3. Avoiding the cultivation of plantation
4. Using spatial and temporal crop sequencing/crop rotations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Conservation Agriculture is a set of soil management practices that minimize the disruption of the soil's structure, composition and natural biodiversity. Despite high variability in the types of crops grown and specific management regimes, all forms of conservation agriculture share three core principles. These include:

- (i) Maintenance of permanent or semi-permanent soil cover (using either a previous crop residue or specifically growing a cover crop for this purpose);
- (ii) Minimum soil disturbance through tillage (just enough to get the seed into the ground) ;
- (iii) Regular crop rotations to help combat the various biotic constraints;

Conservation Agriculture also uses or promotes where possible or needed various management practices listed below:

- (i) Utilization of green manures/cover crops (GMCC's) to produce the residue cover;
- (ii) No burning of crop residues;
- (iii) Integrated disease and pest management;
- (iv) Controlled/limited human and mechanical traffic over agricultural soils.

Q30. The term “sixth mass extinction/sixth extinction” is often mentioned in the news in the context of the discussion of

- (a) Widespread monoculture practices in agriculture and large-scale commercial farming with indiscriminate use of chemicals in many parts of the world that may result in a loss of good native ecosystems.
- (b) Fears of a possible collision of a meteorite with the Earth in the near future in the manner it happened 65 million years ago that caused the mass extinction of many species including those of dinosaurs.
- (c) Large scale cultivation of genetically modified crops in many parts of the world and promoting their cultivation in other parts of the world which may cause the disappearance of good native crop plants and the loss of food biodiversity.
- (d) Mankind’s over-exploitation/misuse of natural resources, fragmentation/loss of ecosystems, pollution and global climate change.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Many scientists say it's abundantly clear that Earth is entering its sixth mass-extinction event, meaning three-quarters of all species could disappear in the coming centuries. The expanding human population not only outright destroys habitats, it also alters them to the detriment of wildlife (and often people themselves). The more people there are, the more greenhouse gases flow into the atmosphere, and the greater the impacts on wildlife that require specific temperature ranges. It also result in loss of natural habitats, destruction of ecosystems and climate change. This is one of important cause of Sixth Mass extinction.

Q31. Consider the following events:

- 1. The first democratically elected communist party government formed in a State in India.
- 2. India’s then largest bank, ‘Imperial Bank of India’, was renamed ‘State Bank of India’.
- 3. Air India was nationalised and became the national carrier.
- 4. Goa become a part of independent India.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events ?

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

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. Air India was nationalized and became national carrier in 1953. The Imperial Bank of India was renamed on 30 April 1955 to the State Bank of India. The first democratically elected communist party government formed in a state in India in 1957. On December 19, 1961, Goa officially became part of India and two years later, held its first general election.

Q32. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the constitution.
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- (c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III
- (d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the constitution

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. A nine-judge Constitution bench headed by Chief Justice JS Khehar ruled that "right to privacy is an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 and entire Part III of the Constitution".

Q33. Consider the following:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Areca nut | 2. Barley | 3. Coffee |
| 4. Finger millet | 5. Groundnut | 6. Sesamum |
| 7. Turmeric | | |

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has announced the Minimum Support Price for which of the above?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 7 only | (b) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only |
| (c) 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 |

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has announced that 26 commodities are currently covered under MSP. They are as follows:

- (i) Cereals (7) - paddy, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi
- (ii) Pulses (5) - gram, arhar/tur, moong, urad and lentil
- (iii) Oilseeds (8) - groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, toria, soyabean, sunflower seed, sesamum, safflower seed and nigerseed.
- (iv) Copra
- (v) De-husked coconut
- (vi) Raw cotton
- (vii) Raw jute
- (viii) Sugarcane (Fair and remunerative price)
- (ix) Virginia flu cured (VFC) tobacco.

Q34. In which one of the following States is Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary located ?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) Arunachal Pradesh | (b) Manipur |
| (c) Meghalaya | (d) Nagaland |

S34. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the foothills of eastern Himalaya in the East kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Q35. With reference to India's satellite launch vehicles, consider the following statements:

- 1. PSLVs launch the satellites useful for Earth resources monitoring whereas GSLVs are designed mainly to launch communication satellites.
- 2. Satellites launched by PSLV appear to remain permanently fixed in the same position in the sky, as viewed from a particular location on Earth.
- 3. GSLV Mk III is a four-staged launch vehicle with the first and third stages using solid rocket motors; and the second and fourth stages using liquid rocket engines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

- (iii) Products of Animal Origin, Not Elsewhere Included or Specified.
- (iv) Edible Vegetables, Roots and Tubers.
- (v) Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel of Citrus Fruit or Melons, Fresh fruits other than in frozen state or preserved.
- (vi) Coffee, tea, mate and spices.
- (vii) All goods, other than those put up in unit container and bearing a registered brand name.
- (viii) Products of Milling Industry; Starches; Wheat Gluten; Malt; Inulin.
- (ix) Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruits, Fruits and Seeds; Straw and Fodder; Medicinal or Industrial Plants; Miscellaneous Grains.
- (x) Printed Books, Newspapers, Pictures and Other Products of the Printing Industry, Typescripts, Manuscripts and Plans.

Q38. Consider the following statements:

1. The definition of "Critical Wildlife Habitat" is incorporated in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.
2. For the first time in India, Baigas have been given Habitat Rights.
3. Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change officially decides and declares Habitat Rights for Primitive and Vulnerable Tribal Groups in any part of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Critical Wildlife Habitats have been envisaged in Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006(Forest Right Act,2006). In a bid to undo historical injustice meted out to primitive tribal communities living in central India, the government of Madhya Pradesh has for the first time recognised the habitat rights of seven villages in Dindori district, mostly inhabited by the Baigas. Gram Panchayat officially decides and declares Habitat rights for Primitive and Vulnerable Tribal groups in any part of India.

Q39. Consider the following:

- 1. Birds
- 2. Dust blowing
- 3. Rain
- 4. Wind blowing

Which of the above spread plant diseases?

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

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol. The main types of plant diseases are as follows:

- (i) Soil borne
- (ii) Seed borne, including diseases carried with planting material
- (iii) Wind borne
- (iv) Insect borne
- (v) Water borne through rain etc.

Q40. With reference to organic farming in India, consider the following statements:

1. 'The National Programme for Organic Production' (NPOP) is operated under the guidelines and directions of the Union Ministry of Rural Development.
2. 'The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority' (APEDA) functions as the Secretariat for implementation of NPOP.
3. Sikkim become India's first fully organic State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ministry of Commerce has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) since 2001. APEDA shall function as the Secretariat to service the NAB for the implementation of accreditation of the Certification Bodies under NPOP. Sikkim has become India's first fully organic state by implementing organic practices on around 75000 hectares of agricultural land.

Q41. Consider the following statements:

1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
2. In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.
3. In the Lok Sabha, If a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognized as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1952 elections, the CPI was the only other party in the Lok Sabha. The CPI held 16 seats out in a House of 489. First time Lok Sabha got recognized "Leader of Opposition" was in 1969, Ram Subhag Singh from INC(O). As per rules, any party needs to bag at least 10% i.e. 25 in Rajya Sabha and 55 in Lok Sabha, of the total seats for its leader to claim the status of the leader of the opposition.

Q42. Which of the following leaf modifications occur(s) in the desert areas to inhibit water loss ?

1. Hard and waxy leaves
2. Tiny leaves
3. Thorns instead of leaves

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. The plants in desert areas i.e. Xerophytic plants modified their leaf to inhibit water loss and survive in desert conditions. Some leaf modifications which occurs in Xerophytic plants are:

- (i) Hard and Waxy leaves
- (ii) Tiny leaves
- (iii) Thorns instead of leaves.

Q43. As per the NSSO 70th Round "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households", consider the following statements:

1. Rajasthan has the highest percentage share of agricultural households among its rural households.
2. Out of the total agricultural households in the country, a little over 60 percent belong to OBCs.
3. In Kerala, a little over 60 percent of agricultural households reported to have received maximum income from sources other than agricultural activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, conducted Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households in its 70th round (January – December, 2013). Rajasthan had highest percentage of agricultural households (78.4 percent) among its rural households and Kerala had the least percentage share of agricultural households (27.3 percent) in its rural households. Out of the total estimated agricultural households in the country, about 45 percent belonged to Other Backward Classes. In Kerala about 61 percent of the agricultural households reported to have received maximum income from sources other than agricultural activities.

Q44. How is the National Green Tribunal (NGTQ) different from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)?

1. The NGT has been established by an Act whereas the CPCB has been created by an executive order of the Government.
2. The NGT provides environmental justice and helps reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts whereas the CPCB promotes cleanliness of streams and wells, and aims to improve the quality of air in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 is an Act of the Parliament of India which enables creation of a special tribunal to handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India is a statutory organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). It was established in 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Functions of CPCB comes under both national level and as State Boards for the Union Territories. CPCB, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, aims to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

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Q45. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
2. The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India. In a landmark ruling on 11 January 2007, the Supreme Court of India ruled that all laws (including those in the Ninth Schedule) would be open to Judicial Review if they violated the basic structure of the constitution. The Supreme Court judgment laid that the laws placed under Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973 shall be open to challenge in court if they violated fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 14, 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution.

Q46. Which one of the following best describes the term “Merchant Discount Rate” sometimes seen in news?

- (a) The incentive given by a bank to a merchant for accepting payments through debit cards pertaining to that bank.
(b) The amount paid bank by banks to their customers when they use debit cards for financial transactions for purchasing goods or services.
(c) The charge of a merchant by a bank for accepting payments from his customers through the bank’s debit cards.
(d) The incentive given by the Government to merchants for promoting digital payments by their customers through Point of Sale (PoS) Machines and debit cards.

S46. Ans.(c)

Sol. The merchant discount rate is the rate charged to a merchant for payment processing services on debit and credit card transactions. The merchant must setup this service and agree to the rate prior to accepting debit and credit cards as payment. The merchant discount rate is a fee merchants must consider when managing the overall costs of their business.

Q47. What is/are the consequence/consequences of a country becoming the member of the ‘Nuclear Suppliers Group’?

1. It will have access to the latest and most efficient nuclear technologies.
2. It automatically becomes a member of “The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)”.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S47. Ans.(a)

Sol. Membership of the NSG means:

1. Access to technology for a range of uses from medicine to building nuclear power plants.
2. With India committed to reducing dependence on fossil fuels and ensuring that 40% of its energy is sourced from renewable and clean sources, there is a pressing need to scale up nuclear power production. This can only happen if India gains access to the NSG.
3. With access to latest technology, India can commercialize the production of nuclear power equipment.

By becoming a member of NSG, a country does not become a member of 'The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon (NPT)'.

Q48. With reference to India's decision to levy an equalization tax of 6% on online advertisement services offered by non-resident entities, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. It is introduced as a part of the Income Tax Act.
2. Non-resident entities that offer advertisement services in India can claim a tax credit in their home country under the "Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements".

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S48. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Equalisation Levy (Chapter VIII of the Finance Act 2016) has many unique features. It is not part of the Income-tax Act. The levy (6% of the consideration) is to be discharged by the Indian business by way of a withholding from the payment it makes to the non-resident. The specified service is currently restricted to online advertising. Under this tax, the Non-resident entities that offer advertisement services in India cannot claim a tax credit in their home country under the "Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement".

Q49. Consider the following statements:

1. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Review Committee Report has recommended a debt to GDP ratio of 60% for the general (combined) government by 2023, comprising 40% for the Central Government and 20% for the State Governments.
2. The Central Government has domestic liabilities 21% of GDP as compared to that of 49% of GDP of the State Governments.
3. As per the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State to take the Central Government's consent for raising any loan if the former owes any outstanding liabilities to the latter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. The FRBM Review Committee headed by former Revenue Secretary, NK Singh was appointed by the government to review the implementation of FRBM. In its report submitted in January 2017, titled, 'The Committee in its Responsible Growth: A Debt and Fiscal Framework for 21st Century India', the Committee suggested that a rule based fiscal policy by limiting government debt, fiscal deficit and revenue deficits to certain targets is good for fiscal consolidation in India. The combined

debt-to-GDP ratio of the centre and states should be brought down to 60 per cent by 2023 (comprising of 40 per cent for the Centre and 20% for states) as against the existing 49.4 per cent, and 21per cent respectively. Hence statement 2 is incorrect. As per Article 293 A State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government, or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government.



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Q50. Consider the following statements:

1. The quantity of imported edible oils is more than the domestic production of edible oils in the last five years.
2. The Government does not impose any customs duty on all the imported edible oils as a special case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. The demand of edible oils (extracted from oilseeds in addition to palm oil) is significantly higher than the domestic production, leading to dependence on imports (60% of requirement). The Central Government impose custom duty on crude sunflower seed oil and crude canola/rapeseed/mustard. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Q51. He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Motilal Nehru

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lala Lajpat Rai wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna and stay in America for some time and also elected to the central assembly.

Q52. Consider the following statements:

1. Aadhaar card can be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.
2. Once issued, Aadhaar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the Issuing Authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S52. Ans.(d)

Sol. Calcutta, High court ruled that Aadhaar Card is not a proof of citizenship and stated that "Aadhaar card by itself shall not confer any right of or be proof of citizenship or domicile.

Q53. Which of the following has/have shrunk immensely/dried up in the recent past due to human activities?

1. Aral Sea
2. Black Sea
3. Lake Baikal

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. Aral sea and Lake Baikal have Shrunk immensely/dried up in the recent past due to human activities.

Q54. "Rule of Law Index" is released by which of the following?

- (a) Amnesty International (b) International Court of Justice
(c) The Office of UN Commissioner for Human Rights (d) World Justice Project

S54. Ans.(d)

Sol. The World Justice Project (WJP) is an American independent, multidisciplinary organization with the stated mission of "working to advance the rule of law around the world". The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index is an quantitative assessment tool designed to offer a detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice. The Index provides data on eight dimensions of the rule of law: limited government powers; absence of corruption; order and security; fundamental rights; open government; regulatory enforcement; civil justice; and criminal justice. It was founded by William H. Neukom in 2006 as a presidential initiative of the American Bar Association and with the support of 21 partners. Its offices are located in Washington, D.C., and Seattle, Washington, USA.

Q55. Which one of the following links all the ATMs in India?

- (a) Indian Banks' Association (b) National Securities Depository Limited
(c) National Payments Corporation of India (d) Reserve Bank of India

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. National Financial Switch (NFS) is the largest network of shared automated teller machines (ATMs) in India. It was designed, developed and deployed by the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT) in 2004, with the goal of inter-connecting the ATMs in the country and facilitating convenience banking. It is run by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

Q56. Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) A bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions relating to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
(b) A Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India.
(c) A Money Bill is concerned with the appropriation of moneys out of the Contingency Fund of India.
(d) A Money Bill deals with the regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Government of India.

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. Under Article 110(1) of the Constitution of India a money bill is defined as follows- a Bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely:

- the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
- the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;
- the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State.
- the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
- the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;
- the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such fund.

Q57. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
2. The Value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. Value of a vote and securing parity

- Art. 55 provides for uniformity in the scale of representation of different states at the election of the President.
- Besides, there should also be parity between the states as a whole and the union.
- For this purpose the value of votes of an MLA and MP is counted under the following formula:
The number of MPs in Lok Sabha are higher so value of vote is larger than Rajya Sabha. Question has asked MPs not MP.

Q58. In the Indian context, what is the implication of ratifying the 'Additional Protocol' with the 'International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'?

- (a) The civilian nuclear reactors come under IAEA safeguards.
- (b) The military nuclear installations come under the inspection of IAEA.
- (c) The country will have the privilege to buy uranium from the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).
- (d) The country automatically becomes a member of the NSG.

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Additional Protocol is not a stand-alone agreement, but rather a protocol to a safeguards agreement that provides additional tools for verification. In particular, it significantly increases the IAEA's ability to verify the peaceful use of all nuclear material in States with comprehensive safeguards agreements.

Q59. Consider the following countries:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Australia | 2. Canada |
| 3. China | 4. India |
| 5. Japan | 6. USA |

Which of the above are among the 'free-trade partners' of ASEAN?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 | (b) 3, 4, 5 and 6 |
| (c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 | (d) 2, 3, 4 and 6 |

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. ASEAN has existing free trade agreement with Australia, china, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand.

Q60. With reference to the 'Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. GACSA is an outcome of the Climate Summit held in Paris in 2015.
2. Membership of GACSA does not create any binding obligations.
3. India was instrumental in the creation of GACSA.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA), was launched on 23 September 2014 at the UN Climate Summit. GACSA is an independent alliance, governed by its members through a Strategic Committee and its co-Chairs. Since the 1 January FAO is hosting the Facilitation Unit of GACSA with is supported through a multi donor trust fund. GACSA is a voluntary alliance of partners, dedicated to addressing the challenges facing food security and agriculture under a changing climate. In particular the alliance has the objective of up scaling the climate smart agriculture approach, a concept which was originally developed by FAO.

Q61. Which of the following is/are the aim/aims of "Digital India" Plan of the Government of India?

1. Formation of India's own Internet companies like China did.
2. Establish a policy framework to encourage overseas multinational corporations that collect Big Data to build their large data centres within our national geographical boundaries.
3. Connect many of our villages to the Internet and bring Wi-Fi to many of our schools, public places and major tourist centres.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India consists of three core components, (a) development of secure and stable digital infrastructure, (b) delivering government services digitally, and (c) universal digital literacy.

Q62. Consider the following pairs:

Towns sometimes Mentioned in news	Country
1. Aleppo	— Syria
2. Kirkuk	— Yemen
3. Mosul	— Palestine
4. Mazar-i-sharif	— Afghanistan

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

S62. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sol. Aleppo is a city in Syria and Mazar-i-Sharif often called just Mazar, is the fourth-largest city of Afghanistan.

Q63. In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the

- (a) Federal Legislature (b) Governor General
(c) Provincial Legislature (d) Provincial Governors

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. Under section 105 of the government of India, 1935, reserved to be allocated by the Governor-General in his discretion to the federation or to the provinces.

Q64. Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall vacate his/her office if he/she ceases to be a member of the Assembly.
2. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/her office immediately.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. Speaker of Assembly vacates his office earlier on any of the following three cases

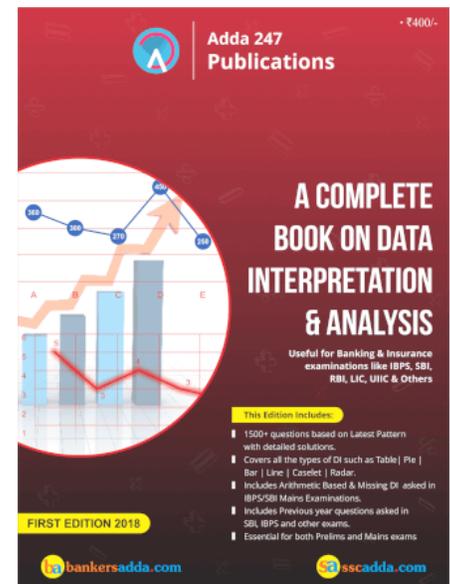
- If he resigns by writing to the deputy speaker.
- If he ceases to be a members of the assembly.
- If he removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the assembly.

Q65. Which one of the following reflects the most appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

- (a) If there are more laws, there is less liberty.
(b) If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
(c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
(d) If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. If there are no laws, there is no liberty.



Q66. Consider the following statements:

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S66. Ans.(c)

Sol. Like the president, the governor is also entitled to a number of privilege and immunities. He enjoys personal immunity from legal liability for his official acts.

The president may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the union.

Q67. The well-known painting “Bani Thani” belongs to the

- (a) Bundi school (b) Jaipur school
(c) Kangra school (d) Kishangarh school

S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bani Thani is an Indian miniature painting painted by Nihâl Chand from the Marwar school of Kishangarh. It portrays a woman who is elegant and graceful.

Q68. What is “Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)”, sometimes seen in the news?

- (a) An Israeli radar system
(b) India’s indigenous anti-missile programme
(c) An American anti-missile system
(d) A defence collaboration between Japan and South Korea

S68. Ans.(c)

Sol. Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) is an American antiballistic missile defense system designed to shoot down short medium and intermediate range ballistic missiles in their terminal phase by intercepting with a hit-to-kill approach.

Q69. With reference to cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Most of the Tyagaraja Kritis are devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishna.
2. Tyagaraja created several new ragas.
3. Annamacharya and Tyagaraja are contemporaries.
4. Annamacharya kirtanas are devotional songs in praise of Lord Venkateshwara.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tyagaraja composed thousands of devotional compositions, most in Telugu and in praise of Lord Rama. Annamayya was a 15th century Hindu saint and is the earliest known Indian musician to compose songs called Sankirtanas in praise of the good venkateswara, a form of Vishnu.

Q70. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the “Rule of Law”?

1. Limitation of powers
2. Equality before law
3. People’s responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. The rule of law identified eight principles to define it.

- The law should apply equally to all, except where objective differences justify differentiation. Questions of legal rights should be resolved by the law and not the exercise of discretion.
- The law must afford adequate protection of fundamental human rights.
- Ministers must act within their powers and not exceed their limits.

Q71. With reference to the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS), consider the following statements:

1. IRNSS has three satellites in geostationary and four satellites in geosynchronous orbits.
2. IRNSS covers entire India and about 5500 sq. km beyond its borders.
3. India will have its own satellite navigation system with full global coverage by the middle of 2019.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) None

S71. Ans.(a)

Sol. ISRO opted for seven satellites three in geostationary and four in geosynchronous orbits-to provide the best navigation services.

India has an independent regional navigation satellite capability that covers the entire country and an area extending about 1,500 sq. km beyond its border with a position accuracy better than 20m in all weather conditions.

Q72. Consider the following phenomena:

1. Light is affected by gravity.
2. The Universe is constantly expanding.
3. Matter warps its surrounding space-time.

Which of the above is/are the prediction/predictions of Albert Einstein’s General Theory of Relativity, often discussed in media?

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

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. Einstein’s general theory of relativity is based on how we think gravity governs the behaviour of the Universe. We know that matter in the Universe warps the surrounding fabric of spacetime, and this warping effect is what we refer to as gravity.

According to Einstein’s theory, light, just like any other form of matter, is affected by gravity. That is, light also “falls” in a gravitational field. Just as a comet’s trajectory is deflected by the sun when it passes nearby, a ray of starlight grazing the sun would also be deflected or bent. When we (or our

camera) look at the star, we presume that the path taken by the light is straight. The effect of the bending of the light, then, is to make the star appear to be located in a slightly different position in the sky.

Q73. With reference to the Genetically Modified mustard (GM mustard) developed in India, consider the following statements:

1. GM mustard has the genes of a soil bacterium that give the plant the property of pest-resistance to a wide variety of pests.
2. GM mustard has the genes that allow the plant cross-pollination and hybridization.
3. GM mustard has been developed jointly by IARI and Punjab Agricultural University.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. DMH-11 is a Genetically Modified (GM) mustard hybrid. Hybrids are normally obtained by crossing 2 genetically diverse plants from the same species. The 1st-generation offspring resulting from it has higher yields than what either of the parents is individually capable of giving. But there is no natural hybridization system in mustard, unlike in, say, cotton, maize or tomato. This is because its flowers contain both the female (pistil) and male (stamen) reproductive organs, making the plant naturally self-pollinating.

Q74. Consider the following pairs:

Terms sometimes Seen in news

Context/Topic

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Belle II Experiment | – Artificial Intelligence |
| 2. Blockchain Technology | – Digital/Cryptocurrency |
| 3. CRISPR – Cas9 | – Particle Physics |

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

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

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Belle II experiment is a particle physics experiment designed to study the properties of B mesons (heavy particles containing a bottom quark).

CRISPR – Cas9 is related to biotechnology.

Q75. Which of the following statements best describes “carbon fertilization”?

- (a) Increased plant growth due to increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- (b) Increased temperature of Earth due to increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- (c) Increased acidity of oceans as a result of increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- (d) Adaptation of all living beings on Earth to the climate change brought about by the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol. Carbon Fertilization effect the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

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Q76. When the alarm of your smartphone rings in the morning, you wake up and tap it to stop the alarm which causes your geyser to be switched on automatically. The smart mirror in your bathroom shows the day's weather and also indicates the level of water in your overhead tank. After you take some groceries from your refrigerator for making breakfast, it recognizes the shortage of stock in it and places an order for the supply of fresh grocery items. When you step out of your house and lock the door, all lights, fans, geysers and AC machines get switched off automatically. On your way to office, your car warns you about traffic congestion ahead and suggests an alternative route, and if you are late for a meeting, it sends a message to your office accordingly.

In the context of emerging communication technologies, which one of the following terms best applies to the above scenario?

- (a) Border Gateway Protocol (b) Internet of Things
(c) Internet Protocol (d) Virtual Private Network

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. Internet of things (IOI) is the network of physical devices, home appliances and other items embedded with electronics, software, Sensors. Which enables these things to connect and exchange data.

Q77. With reference to solar power production in India, consider the following statements:

1. India is the third largest in the world in the manufacture of silicon wafers used in photovoltaic units.
2. The solar power tariffs are determined by the Solar Energy Corporation of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S77. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Q78. The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were

- (a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium (b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
(c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea (d) Cotton, silk, saltpeter and opium

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. British-Indian territory was developed as a source of food stuff and raw material for Britain, which fueled rapid growth in its manufacturing sector, crucial to the emergence of a powerful capitalist economy. (Indian exports consisted of raw cotton, jute, silk, oilseeds, wheat, indigo and tea.)

Q79. Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?

- (a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
(b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
(c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
(d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops

S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. The peasantry on the indigo plantations in the district was excessively oppressed by the European planters. This system was known as 'Tin-Kathia system'. Several peasants of champaran invited Gandhi to come and help them.

Q80. Who among the following were the founders of the “Hind Mazdoor Sabha” established in 1948?

- (a) B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan, Deen Dayal Upadhyay and M.N. Roy
- (c) C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu
- (d) Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta

S80. Ans.(d)

Sol. The HMS was founded in Howrah in west bengal on 29 December 1948, by socialists, Forward Bloc followers and independent unionists. Its founders included Basawon Singh (Sinha), Ashok Mehta, R.S. Ruikar, Maniben Kara, Shibnath Banerjee, R.A. Khedgikar, T.S. Ramanujam, V.S. Mathur, G.G. Mehta. R.S. Ruikar was elected president and Ashok Mehta general secretary.

Q81. With reference to the religious practices in India, the “Sthanakvasi” sect belongs to

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Vaishnavism
- (d) Shaivism

S81. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jainism split into Digambara and Svetambara. The Svetambar sect divided into three sub-sects known as Svetambar Murtipujak, Sthanakvasi and Terapanthi .

Q82. With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri.
2. Red sandstone and marble were used in making Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri incorporates of red sandstone, stone carvings, white marble.

→ Imambara and Rumi Darwaza was incorporates of brick and line were used.

Q83. Which one of the following foreign travelers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India?

- (a) Francois Bernier
- (b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- (c) Jean de Thevenot
- (d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605 – 1689) was a 17th-century French gem merchant and traveler. Tavernier, a private individual and merchant traveling at his own expense, covered, by his own account, 60,000 leagues (120,000 miles in making six voyages to Persia and India between the years 1630 and 1668.

Q84. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- (a) Avalokiteshvara (b) Lokeshvara
(c) Maitreya (d) Padmapani

S84. Ans.(c)

Sol. Maitreya (Sanskrit), Metteyya (Pali), is regarded as a future Buddha of this world in Buddhist eschatology.

Q85. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?

- (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
(b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
(c) To secure a fixed income for the Company
(d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States

S85. Ans.(c)

Sol. To Secure a fixed income for the company does not apply to the system of subsidiary Alliance introduced by lord Wellesley?

Q86. Consider the following statements:

1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the amount that banks have to maintain in the form of their own funds to offset any loss that banks incur if the account-holders fail to repay dues.
2. CAR is decided by each individual bank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Capital Adequacy ratio (CAR) is the amount that bank have to maintain in the form of their own funds to offset any loss that banks incur if the account-holders fail to repay dues. CAR is not decided by each individual bank.

Q87. The identity platform 'Aadhaar' provides open "Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)". What does it imply?

1. It can be integrated into any electronic device.
2. Online authentication using iris is possible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. Aadhaar provides open 'Application programming Interfaces (APIC)' → It can be integrated into any electronic device.

- online authentication using iris is possible.

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Q88. Very recently, in which of the following countries have lakhs of people either suffered from severe famine/acute malnutrition or died due to starvation caused by war/ethnic conflicts?

- (a) Angola and Zambia (b) Morocco and Tunisia
(c) Venezuela and Colombia (d) Yemen and South Sudan

S88. Ans.(d)

Sol. Yemen and south sudan countries have lakhs of people either suffered from severe famine/acute malnutrition or died due to starvation caused by war/ethnic conflicts

Q89. Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?

1. Grants-in-Aid system was introduced.
2. Establishment of universities was recommended.
3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Major Re commendations of wood's Dispatch.

- Affiliated private schools should be given grant-in-aid.
- An education department was to be established in every province.
- Education Departments were established in every province and universities were opened at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 A.D and in Punjab in 1882 A.D and Allahabad in 1887 A.D.
- The medium of instruction at the primary level was to be vernacular while at the higher level it would be English.

Q90. With reference to the Parilament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation?

- (a) Committee on Government Assurances (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(c) Rules Committee (d) Business Advisory Committee

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. Committee on subordinate legislation whose main function is to examine the rules and regulations enacted by the executive to fill the gaps in the lows enacted by the parliament and report how far these rules are within limits prescribe in the mains low. This committee has 15 members each in Rajya sabha and Lok Sabha.

Q91. Consider the following statements:

1. As per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in a State, a person would be required to possess the minimum qualification laid down by the concerned State Council of Teacher Education.
2. As per the RTE Act, for teaching primary classes, a candidate is required to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test conducted in accordance with the National Council of Teacher Education guidelines.
3. In India, more than 90% of teacher education institutions are directly under the State Governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol. Eligibility conditions of teachers are determined by the National council for Teacher Education.

Q92. Consider the following pairs:

Tradition

1. Chapchar Kut festival
2. Khongiom Parba ballad
3. Thang-Ta dance

State

- Mizoram
- Manipur
- Sikkim

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

S92. Ans.(b)

Sol. Chapchar kut festival – Mizoram

Khongjom parba ballad – Manipur

Thang-Ta dance – Manipur

Q93. Consider the following statements:

1. The Food Safety Standards Act, 2006 replaced the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
2. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is under the charge of Director General of Health Services in the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S93. Ans.(a)

Sol. Food safety and standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an autonomous body. Established under the ministry of health, family welfare, Government of India. The FSSAI has been established under the food safety and standards act, 2006 which is a consolidating statute related to food safety and regulation in India. FSSAI is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety.

Q94. The term “two-state solution” is sometimes mentioned in the news in the context of the affairs of

- (a) China (b) Israel
(c) Iraq (d) Yemen

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. Two state solution is the preferred adopted for the Arab-Israel conflict by creation of states of Israel and Palestine.



Adda
247



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Q95. With reference to the provisions made under the National Food Security Act. 2013, consider the following statements:

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidized food grains.
2. The eldest woman in a household, of age 18 years or above, shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuance of a ration card.
3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a 'take-home ration' of 1600 calories per day during pregnancy and for six months thereafter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S95. Ans.(b)

Sol. Women Empowerment : Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.

Q96. India enacted The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 in order to comply with the obligations to

- (a) ILO (b) IMF
(c) UNCTAD (d) WTO

S96. Ans.(d)

Sol. Under the Uruguay and Singapore round agreement, the creation of TRIPS agreement and its expansion has brought the following under WTO rulings.

- Layout-Designs (Topographies) of Integrated Circuits
- Protection of Undisclosed Information
- Control of Anti-Competitive Practices in Contractual Licences
- Geographical Indications
- Industrial Designs
- Patents
- Copyright and Related Rights
- Trademarks

Thus the 1999 act for protection of GI was formed.

Q97. Consider the following statements:

1. In India, State Governments do not have the power to auction non-coal mines.
2. Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand do not have gold mines.
3. Rajasthan has iron ore mines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol. State government have the power to auction non-coal mines. Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh have two of the three active gold mines. Bhilwara in Rajasthan has an iron ore mine.

Q98. With reference to digital payments, consider the following statements:

1. BHIM app allows the user to transfer money to anyone with a UPI-enabled bank account.
2. While a chip-pin debit card has four factors of authentication, BHIM app has only two factors of authentication.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

S98. Ans.(a)

Sol. The BHIM app has three levels of authentication.

Q99. Among the following cities, which one lies on a longitude closest to that of Delhi?

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Hyderabad
(c) Nagpur (d) Pune

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both Delhi and Bengaluru fall on same longitude.

Q100. International Labour Organization's Conventions 138 and 182 are related to

- (a) Child labour
(b) Adaptation of agricultural practices to global climate change
(c) Regulation of food prices and food security
(d) Gender parity at the workplace

S100. Ans.(a)

Sol. The union cabinet has given its approval for ratification of the two fundamental conventions of the International labour organization namely, minimum age convention (No 138) concerning minimum age for admission to employment and the worst forms of child labour convention (140) concerning the prohibition and immediate action for elimination of the worst forms of child labour.



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247



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