



CIVIL MENTOR

Weekly Mock Test no. – 4 GS paper – I

Duration: 1 hour

Total Marks: 100

Ques1. According to big bang theory:

- a) In the beginning, all matter forming the universe existed in one place in the form of a “tiny ball” (singular atom) with an unimaginably small volume, infinite temperature and infinite density.
- b) Universe had its origin due to a gaint explosion
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

Answer – C (Both a & b)

Ques2. A light year is a measure of:

- a) Electricity
- b) Distance
- c) Time
- d) Speed

Answer – B (distance)

Ques3. Why the inner planets of our solar system are rocky while others are mostly in gaseous form?

- a) The terrestrial planets were formed in the close vicinity of the parent star where it was too warm for gases to condense to solid particles. Jovian planets were formed at quite a distant location.
- b) The solar wind was most intense nearer the sun. So, it blew off lots of gas and dust from the terrestrial planets. The solar winds were not all that intense to cause similar removal of gases from the Jovian planets.

- c) The terrestrial planets are smaller and their lower gravity could not hold the escaping gases.
- d) All of the above

Answer – D (All of the above)

Ques4. Which one of the following is not related to the formation or modification of the present atmosphere?

- a) Solar winds
- b) Degassing
- c) Differentiation
- d) Photosynthesis

Answer – C (Differentiation)

Explanation – differentiation is the process by which the earth forming material got separated into different layers.

Ques5. Which of the following may not be the effect of earthquake?

- I. Soil liquefaction
 - II. Avalanches
 - III. Floods from dam and levee failures
 - IV. Tsunami
- a) Both I & II
 - b) Both I & III
 - c) Both III & IV
 - d) None of these

Answer – D (None of these)

Ques6. What do you mean by collapse earthquakes?

- a) Earthquakes generated due to sliding of rocks along a fault plane.
- b) Earthquake generated by volcanoes
- c) The earthquakes that occur in the areas of large reservoirs.
- d) The earthquakes that occur in the areas of intense mining activity, causing damage to roofs of underground mines.

Answer – D (In the areas of intense mining activity, sometimes the roofs of underground mines collapse causing minor tremors. These are called collapse earthquakes.)

Ques7. Which type of volcanic eruptions have caused Deccan Trap formations?

- a) Shield
- b) Composite
- c) Flood
- d) Caldera

Answer – C (Flood)

Ques8. In context to Convectional Current Theory proposed by Author homes, which of the following is incorrect?

- a) These currents are generated due to radioactive elements
- b) These current causes thermal differences in the mantle portion.
- c) Convectional Current Theory proposed by Author homes is a universally accepted theory.
- d) None of these

Answer - C

Ques9. Polar fleeing force relates to:

- a) Revolution of the Earth
- b) Rotation of the earth
- c) Gravitation
- d) Tides

Answer – B (Rotation of earth)

Ques10. Which one of the following is the type of plate boundary of the Indian plate along the Himalayan mountains?

- a) Ocean-continent convergence
- b) Divergent boundary
- c) Transform boundary
- d) Continent-continent convergence

Answer – D (Continent-continent convergence)

Ques11. During the medieval era of French:

Which of the following is true?

- I. French priests believed in the concept that people were members of one of the three 'orders'(i.e. the clergy, the nobility and the peasantry), depending on their work.
 - II. Priests placed themselves in the first order, and nobles in the second.
 - III. The nobility had a central role in social processes because they controlled land.
- a) Both I & II
 - b) Both II & III
 - c) Both I & III
 - d) All the above

Answer – D (All the above)

Ques12. Select the incorrect with respect to the monks in England?

- I. Some deeply religious people who chose to live isolated instead of living amongst people in towns and villages were called monks.
- II. Monks used to live in religious communities called abbeys. Most of the abbeys were single-sex communities.
- III. There were separate abbeys for men and women but monks and nuns were allowed to marry.
- IV. Unlike priesthood, this life was open to both men and women, men became monks and women nuns.

Answer – C

Ques13. Which of the following does not comply with the condition of peasants in England during medieval era?

- a) Besides helping in the fields, women and children had to do other tasks. They spun thread, wove cloth, made candles and pressed grapes to prepare wine for the lord's use.
- b) "Taille" was a direct tax which the kings sometimes imposed on peasants while the clergy and nobles were exempted from this.
- c) Peasant families had to set aside certain days of the week, when they would go to the lord's estate and work there.
- d) None of the above

Answer – D (None of the above)

Ques14. Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the constitution is higher than that of the parliament?

- a) The constitution was framed before the parliament came into being.

- b) The constitution makers were more eminent leaders than the members of the parliament.
- c) The constitution specifies how parliament is to be formed and what are its powers.
- d) The constitution cannot be amended by the parliament.

Answer- (c). The authority of the constitution is higher than that of the parliament because the constitution specifies how parliament is to be formed and what are its powers.

Ques15. Which article of Indian constitution states “Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State”.

- a. Art 16(4)
- b. Art 15
- c. Art 17 (1)
- d. Art 19 (2)

Answer – A (Art 16(4))

Ques16. What is the function of self help group?

- a) instruments for a variety of goals including empowering women, developing leadership abilities among poor people, increasing school enrollments, and improving nutrition and the use of birth control.
- b) Providing financial aid
- c) Many SHG's are 'linked' to banks for the delivery of micro-credit.
- d) All of the above

Answer - D

Ques17. What was the central idea behind Emergence of Alternate Marketing Channels like Apni Mandi, Rythu Bazars etc.?

- I. To enable farmers directly sell their produce to consumers.
 - II. To help in reducing the price risks of farmers and also expand the markets for farm products.
 - III. To create donations from the general public for the poor farmers.
- a) Both I & II
 - b) Both II & III
 - c) Both I & III

d) All of the above

Answer – A

Ques18. What do you mean by “operation flood”?

- a) It is a system whereby all the farmers can pool their milk produced according to different grading and the same is processed and marketed to urban centres through cooperatives.
- b) In this system the farmers are assured of a fair price and income from the supply of milk to urban markets.
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

Answer - C

Ques19. “India has adopted growing of diverse horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, tuber crops, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants, spices and plantation crops”, which of the following the options is associated with the given statement?

- a) Blue Revolution
- b) Green Revolution
- c) Golden Revolution
- d) None of the above

Answer - C

Ques20. What are the benefits of organic farming?

- I. Organic agriculture offers a means to substitute costlier agricultural inputs such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides etc.
 - II. Generates income through exports as the demand for organically grown crops is on a rise.
 - III. Though organic farming requires more labour input than conventional farming but organically grown food has more nutritional value
- a) Both I & II
 - b) Both II & III
 - c) Both I & III
 - d) All the above

Answer – D

Ques21. What is the role of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 in generating employment?

- I. It promises 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to all rural households who volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
 - II. Serve objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others
 - III. The Act sets a minimum limit to the works executed by the Gram Panchayat as 50 per cent and to the wage-material ratio as 60:40.
 - IV. Act sets a minimum limit to the wages, to be paid with gender equality, either on a time-rate basis or on a piece-rate basis.
- a) Both I & II
 - b) I, II, III
 - c) I & IV
 - d) All of the above

Answer – D

Ques22. What do you mean by “Absorptive capacity”?

- a) Ability of the environment to absorb degradation
- b) The process of absorbing solar heat
- c) The capacity of regeneration of the resource.
- d) All of the above

Answer – D

Ques23. Why Great Leap Forward (GLF) was initiated by the government of china?

- a) For industrialising the country on a massive scale.
- b) Under this scheme students and professionals were sent to work and learn from the countryside.
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of the above

Answer – A

Ques24. What do you mean by ‘First Past the Post’ (FPTP) in terms of election process?

- a) The system whoever has more votes than all other candidates, is declared elected.
- b) In the electoral race, the candidate who is ahead of others, who crosses the winning post first of all, is the winner.
- c) This method is also called the Plurality System which is prescribed by the Indian Constitution.
- d) All the above

Answer – D

Ques25. How does PR (proportional representation) works in Rajya Sabha elections?

- I. The Single Transferable Vote system, is followed for Rajya Sabha elections
 - II. Every State has a specific quota of seats in the Rajya Sabha
 - III. The Members are elected by the respective State legislative assemblies.
 - IV. When the votes are counted it is done on the basis of first preference votes secured by each candidate, of which the candidate has secured the first preference votes.
- a) Both I & II
 - b) Both II & III
 - c) Both III & IV
 - d) All of the above

Answer – D

Ques26. What is the role of Delimitation Commission?

- I. Its objective is of drawing up the boundaries of constituencies all over the country.
 - II. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President of India and works collaboration with the Election Commission of India.
 - III. It picks constituencies that have higher proportion of Scheduled Caste population and spreads these constituencies in different regions of the State.
- a) Both I & II
 - b) Both II & III
 - c) Both I & III
 - d) All the above

Answer – D

Ques27. Which article of Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission for the 'superintendence, direction and control of the electoral roll and the conduct of elections' in India?

- a) Article 349
- b) Article 324
- c) Article 270
- d) Article 159

Answer – B

Ques28. Which of the following is in correct in context with Election Commission of India?

- a) The Election Commission is not responsible for the conduct of local body elections.
- b) The Election Commission of India can either be a single member or a multi-member body.
- c) The State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India and each has its own sphere of operation.
- d) None of the above

Answer - D

Ques29. Which of the following does not comply with the tenure and powers of election commission of India?

- a) It can postpone or cancel the election in the entire country or a specific State or constituency on the grounds that the atmosphere is vitiated

- b) It conducts the elections with the help of the administrative machinery.
- c) The EC can transfer the officers, or stop their transfers; it can take action against them for failing to act in a non-partisan manner
- d) None of the above

Answer - D

Ques30. Which of the following resembles most a direct democracy?

- a) Discussions in a family meeting
- b) Election of the class monitor
- c) Choice of a candidate by a political party
- d) Decisions taken by the Gram Sabha
- e) Opinion polls conducted by the media

Answer – Both B & D are correct

Ques31. Which of the following tasks are not performed by the Election Commission?

- a. Preparing the Electoral Rolls
- b. Nominating the candidates
- c. Setting up polling booths
- d. Implementing the model code of conduct
- e. Supervising the Panchayat elections

Answer – Both e & b

Ques32. Which of the following is common to the method of election of the members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?

- a. Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter
- b. Voter can give preference order for different candidates
- c. Every vote has equal value
- d. The winner must get more than half the votes

Answer – C

Ques33. In the First Past the Post system, that candidate is declared winner who:

- a. Secures the largest number of postal ballots
- b. Belongs to the party that has highest number of votes in the country
- c. Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency
- d. Attains first position by securing more than 50% votes

Answer - C. Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency

Ques34. A parliamentary executive means:

- a) Executive where there is a parliament
- b) Executive elected by the parliament
- c) Where the parliament functions as the Executive
- d) Executive that is dependent on support of the majority in the parliament

Answer - D

Ques35. While appointing the Prime Minister, the President selects

- a) Leader of the largest party in the Lok Sabha
- b) Leader of the largest party in the alliance which secures a majority in the Lok Sabha
- c) The leader of the largest party in the Rajya Sabha
- d) Leader of the alliance or party that has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha

Answer - D

Ques36. A constitution needs to be amended from time to time because,

- a) Circumstances change and require suitable changes in the constitution.
- b) A document written at one point of time becomes outdated after some time.
- c) Every generation should have a constitution of its own liking.
- d) It must reflect the philosophy of the existing government.

Answer - A

Ques37. A solution of chlorophyll pigment looks red in reflected light because of:

- a) Diffraction
- b) Fluorescence
- c) Reflection
- d) Refraction

Answer - B

Ques38. The digestive and breathing passage is:

- a) Pharynx
- b) Larynx
- c) Oesophagus
- d) Trachea

Answer- A

Ques39. Agar, commonly used as a synthetic growth medium and in bakery, is obtained from:

- a) Algae
- b) Mosses
- c) Cycas

d) Pine

Answer - A

Ques40. Source of vitamin B12 are:

- a) Mushrooms, grains, nuts
- b) Dairy products and yeast extracts
- c) Bread, rice and beans
- d) All of these

Answer - B

Ques41. Which of the following is not a nitrogenous excretory waste?

- a) Ammonia
- b) Creatine
- c) Urea
- d) Creatinine

Answer - B

Ques42. The colour of cow's milk is slightly yellowish due to the presence of:

- a) Xanthophyll
- b) Riboflavin
- c) Ribulose
- d) Carotin

Answer - B

Ques43. Peristaltic movements are characteristic of:

- a) Oesophagus only
- b) Stomach only
- c) Intestine only
- d) All of these

Answer - D

Ques44. In termites, the cellulose of wood is digested by:

- a) Protozoans
- b) Bacteria
- c) Both a & b

d) Cellulose breaking enzyme B-amylase

Answer - A

Ques45. Which of the following is micro-element?

- a) Chlorine
- b) Hydrogen
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Oxygen

Answer - A

Ques46. What is the role of nuclear liability law?

- a) Aims to provide a civil liability for nuclear damage and prompt compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident
- b) The act does not address the risk to the environment.
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of the above

Answer – C

Ques47. The objectives of Emigration Act, 1983 are:

- I. Consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of Indian citizens
 - II. It defines the terms human smuggling and travel agent; it provides for a licensing regime for travel agents and debars persons from operating without a licence
 - III. Provides registration certificate or a valid permit, without which no recruiting agent or employer can legally send any person abroad.
- a) Both I & II
 - b) Both II & III
 - c) Both I & III
 - d) All the above

Answer – C

Ques48. Describe the powers and mandate of human right institutions in india.

- a) Human right institutions in India works independently
- b) They aim at evaluation of existing safeguards for human rights protection and making recommendations for strengthening them.
- c) Both a & b

d) None of these

Answer – C

Ques49. India is outside the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty due to:

- a) Its weapon program
- b) Lack of infrastructure
- c) Inadequate funds
- d) Inefficient administrative system

Answer – A (Its weapon program)

Ques50. Which of the following crops is/are affected by the “early blight” disease?

- a) Potato
- b) Rice
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Wheat

Answer - A