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Test Booklet Code: 714 Test Booklet No: 587863 Total Ques: 100

1 A

Ex. • The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), known for its cutting edge R&D knowledge base in diverse S&T areas, is a contemporary R&D organization.
• It was established as an autonomous body by the government of India in 1942 to promote scientific knowledge and boost industrialization, economic growth and also to administer research fund. So statement 1 is wrong.
• CSIR is ranked 37th among 1587 government institutions worldwide and is the only Indian organization among the top 100 global government institutions, according to the Scimago Institutions Ranking World Report 2021.
• CSIR holds the 7th rank in Asia and leads the country at the first position.

2 C

Ex. - Subansiri River (gold river), originates in the Tibet Plateau and enters India through Miri hills in Arunachal Pradesh.
- It is the largest tributary of Brahmaputra River.

3 A

Ex. • Commensalism is a relationship between two organisms where one organism is benefited from the other, whereas the other is neither harmed nor benefited. So option a is correct.
• It is a biological interaction that organisms form, in the quest of food and shelter.
• The commensal, which is the species that benefits from the association may obtain nutrients, shelter, support, or locomotion from the host species, which is unaffected.
• The commensal relation is often between a larger host and a smaller commensal.
• The host organism is essentially unchanged by the interaction, whereas the commensal species may show great morphological adaptation.

4 C

Ex.

5 B

Ex.

6 B

Ex.

7 A

Ex.

8 C

Ex.

9 C

Ex.

10 C

Ex. Foreign Exchange reserve of 2022-23 is expected to $ 563 billion, which would be less than forex reserve of 2021-22 ($ 607 billion).

11 D

Ex.

12 C

Ex.

13 D

Ex.

14 D

Ex. Reverse flipping is the method of shifting a company's domicile back to India after an earlier flip.
Companies reverse flip as a result of easier access to private equity and venture capital funding, modifications to the round-tripping rules, and the maturing Indian capital market.

15 A

Ex.

16 D

Ex.

17 D

Ex. - Karakoram range is also known as Krishnagiri which is situated in the northernmost range of the Trans-Himalayan ranges. It forms India's frontiers with Afghanistan and China.
- It extends eastwards from the Pamir for about 800 km. It is a range with lofty peaks [elevation 5,500 m and above].
- Some of the peaks are more than 8,000 metre above sea level. K2 (8,611 m)[Godwin Austen or Qogir] is the second highest peak in the world and the highest peak in the Indian Union.
- The Ladakh Plateau lies to the north-east of the Karakoram Range.

18 B

Ex.

19 C

Ex.

20 C

Ex.

21 B

Ex.

22 D

Ex.

23 A

Ex.

24 A

Ex.

25 B

Ex.

26 C

Ex.

27 D

Ex.

28 B

Ex. According to Economic Survey 2022-23,
India's GDP is expected to be in the range of 6-6.8% in 2023-24.

29 C

Ex.

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30 A
Ex.

31 D
Ex.

32 C
Ex. According to Economic Survey 2022-23, the Indian economy is expected to grow at 7% in real terms for 2022-23.

33 C
Ex.

34 C
Ex. WHAT ARE MANGROVES?
• A mangrove is a shrub or a small tree that grows along the coastlines and has roots in salty sediments, often underwater. They also grow in swamps.
• Mangrove forests can survive extreme weather conditions and require low oxygen levels to survive.
• The mangroves cannot survive freezing temperatures and thus are found mainly in tropical and subtropical latitudes.
• UNESCO celebrates July 26 as the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem to raise awareness about mangrove ecosystems and to promote their conservation.

35 A
Ex.

36 C
Ex. - Saudi Aramco (Saudi Arabian Oil Company) has discovered several new natural gas fields.
- The new gas fields:
- Central region - Shadoon
- Southeastern region - Shehab and Shurfa
- Northern border with Iraq - Umm Khansar
- Eastern region - Samna
- Two of the gas fields, Samna and Umm Khansar, are "non-conventional".
- Non-conventional deposits, also known as shale, are usually trapped in tight pore spaces, requiring special extraction techniques.

37 C
Ex.

38 D
Ex. - An inner Line Permit or ILP is an official travel document required for non-residents of a state to visit or stay there. Simply put, the inner line permit allows non-residents or non-natives to enter a state. Four states in the North-Eastern belt have an inner line permit. They are Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Lakshadweep. In addition, the inner line permit is required to enter the islands of Lakshadweep.
- This inner line permit determines the duration of staying in a particular state and the areas allowed for access.
Learn more about Inner Line Permits in different states of India.

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39 A
Ex. - The Barbara forest is located near Chilika Lake in coastal Odisha touching three districts Khordha, Nayagarh, and Ganjam.
- It is about 5 km away from Banapur, an ancient Buddhist heritage site.
- It is dubbed Asia's largest teak and sal forest.
- It is the only forest in India guarded by the jawans of the Central Reserve Police Force (for protecting forest resources).
- The thick forests of Barbara are inhabited by giant squirrels, making it a major contender to become a sanctuary for giant squirrels.
- One can find other species like sambar, deer, mouse deer, and bison in the forest.

40 C
Ex.

41 D
Ex. - Recently, a blueprint for the 'National Coal Gasification Mission' has been prepared by the Union Coal Ministry.
- Coal gasification is the process of converting coal into synthesis gas which is also called as syngas, which is a mixture of hydrogen (H2), carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO2).
- The syngas technology allows the conversion of non-mineable coal/lignite into combustible gases through in situ gasification of the material.

42 D
Ex. - Yardangs are parallel troughs cut into softer rock running in the direction of the wind, separated by ridges. The direction of the yardangs can indicate the direction of the prevailing wind.
- A Zeugen is a tabular mass of resistant rock, standing prominently in the desert.
- It is usually composed of alternating layers of hard and soft rocks.
- Mushroom Rocks and Inselbergs are also created by the erosional work of wind.

43 D
Ex.

44 C
Ex.

45 A
Ex. All levels of education-Primary, Upper-Primary, Secondary, and Higher Secondary-saw a growth in enrollment, with the exception of Pre-Primary (reduced from 1.1 crore to 1 crore in FY22).

46 D
Ex.

47 B
Ex.

48 D
Ex.

49 D
Ex.

50 C
Ex.

51 D
Ex.

52 D
Ex.

53 B
Ex.

54 A
Ex.

55 D
Ex.

56 C
Ex. - Shale gas refers to natural gas that is trapped within shale formations.
- Shales are fine-grained sedimentary rocks that can be rich resources of petroleum and natural gas.
- Sedimentary rocks are rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments at the Earth's surface and within bodies of water.
- Common sedimentary rocks include sandstone, limestone, and shale.

57 B
Ex. According to UNDP's report, 16.4% of the population in India are multi-dimensionally poor.
India ranked 132 out of 191 countries in the 2021/2022 HDI report.

58 B
Ex. • The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
• Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. So statement 1 is incorrect.
• It serves as a field formation and also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. So statement is correct.

59 D
Ex.

60 B
Ex. • Smallpox is an acute contagious disease caused by the variola virus, a member of the orthopoxvirus family.
• It was one of the most devastating diseases known to humanity and caused millions of deaths before it was eradicated.
• It is believed to have existed for at least 3000 years.
• The smallpox vaccine, introduced by Edward Jenner in 1796, was the first successful vaccine to be developed.
• He observed that milkmaids who previously had caught cowpox did not catch smallpox and showed that inoculated vaccinia protected against inoculated variola virus.

61 B
Ex.

62 A
Ex.

63 B
Ex.

64 D
Ex.

65 A
Ex.

66 B
Ex.

67 B
Ex.

68 B
Ex.

69 D
Ex.

70 D
Ex.

71 D
Ex. - After entering J&K it flows between the Ladakh and the Zaskar Ranges. It flows through the regions of Ladakh, Baltistan, and Gilgit.
- The river empties into the Arabian Sea south of Karachi after forming a huge delta.

72 A
Ex. India is 7th largest service exporter in the world.
According to World Bank, India was the highest recipient of remittances in the world in 2022.

73 B
Ex.

74 C
Ex.

75 C
Ex.

76 C
Ex.

77 C
Ex.

78 B
Ex.

79 B
Ex.

80 C
Ex.

81 B
Ex.

82 C
Ex. [A] is correctly explained but [R] is not correctly explained. The correct explanation of [R] is - The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over all Central Public Authorities.

83 B
Ex. Point No. 1, 2, 3 are Correct, Point No. 4 is correctly explained but it is not related with Article - 107, there is no relation with this Article. "Article 107 is - Provision as to Introduction & passing of Bills."

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84 C

Ex. - A black hole is formed when stars collapse, leading to a space in the universe with an escape velocity - the speed at which an object must travel to override a planet or an object's gravitational force.
- In simple terms, a black hole is a place in space where gravity pulls so much that even light cannot get out.
- The Milky Way could contain over 100 million black holes, though detecting these gluttonous beasts is very difficult.
- At the heart of the Milky Way lies a supermassive black hole - Sagittarius A*

85 C

Ex. • Organic light emitting diodes (devices) or OLEDs are monolithic, solid-state devices that typically consist of a series of organic thin films sandwiched between two thin-film conductive electrodes.
• Regular OLEDs are usually fabricated on a glass substrate, but by replacing glass with a flexible plastic such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) among others, OLEDs can be made both bendable and lightweight.
• LCDs consume much less power than LED and gas-display displays because they work on the principle of blocking light rather than emitting it.

86 C

Ex.

87 D

Ex. • The Kolar Gold Fields (KGF), located in the Kolar district of the state of Karnataka, India, are a set of defunct gold mines known for the neutrino particle experiments and observations
• The experiments ended with the closing of the mine in 1992.
• Neutrino-related experiments were started in KGF in 1964.
• The main goal was the detection of atmospheric neutrinos, with an understanding that cosmic rays contain high energy pions and muons which decay in the Earth's atmosphere to produce billions of neutrinos.
• The experiments were conducted by groups from TIFR, Durham University and Osaka University using basic trigger with scintillation counters and Neon Flash Tubes (NFT) for tracking detectors.

88 C

Ex.

89 C

Ex.

90 D

Ex.

91 C

Ex. Point No. 2 is Correct. But 1 is not correctly explained. The Correct explanation of Point, No. 1 is - "The President or the Governor of a State shall "Not" be answerable to any court …… .

92 B

Ex.

93 B

Ex.

94 D

Ex.

95 A

Ex. Over 14,500 PM Schools to be built in between FY23 to FY27.
Urban employment nearing pre-pandemic level.

96 A

Ex.

97 B

Ex.

98 D

Ex.

99 B

Ex. • Karl Landsteiner is an Austrian-American immunologis and pathologist
• He received the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his discovery of the major blood groups and the development of the ABO system of blood typing
• This discovery has made blood transfusion a routine medical practice.
• Landsteiner discovered the cause of agglutination to be an immunological reaction that occurs when antibodies are produced by the host against donated blood cells.

100 C

Ex.

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