Answer Sheet With Explanation

Date: 09/03/2024

Duration : 2 hr

CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAM

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

C

Test Booklet Code: 822 Test Booklet No: 621566 Total Ques: 100

1 A
Ex.

2 C
Ex.

3 D
Ex.

4 A
Ex. • Asia is the largest continent, accounting for about 30% of the world's land area.
• Africa comes next, covering about 20% of the land area.
• North America follows, with approximately 16.5% of the land area.
• Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent, covering about 9% of the Earth's land area, making it smaller than Asia, Africa, and North America in terms of percentage of the Earth's land area covered.

5 D
Ex. The correct matched order is as follows:
Article 39A - Equal Justice and free legal aid
Article 40 - Organisation of Village Panchayats
Article 44 - Uniform Civil Code
Article 48 - Organisation of Agriculture and Animal husbandry

6 C
Ex.

7 C
Ex.

8 C
Ex. Enzymes can be defined as biological polymers that catalyze biochemical reactions. Thus, they are biocatalysts and accelerate chemical reactions in the human body. Generally, enzymes perform their action on the site where they are produced. Hence, both statements are correct.

9 D
Ex.

10 C
Ex.

11 A
Ex.

12 D
Ex.

13 C
Ex.

14 C
Ex.

15 C
Ex.

16 A
Ex.

17 A
Ex. Project RE-HAB stands for Reducing Elephant-Human Attacks using Bees.

18 A
Ex. The Financial Inclusion Index is constructed by the RBI.

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34 C
Ex. Bio-diversity refers to a variety of organism found in a particular geographical area. Utmost biodiversity is found in tropical rain forests among all ecosystems on the Earth. Tropical rain forest extends near the equator.

35 C
Ex.

36 C
Ex.

37 A
Ex.

38 D
Ex.

39 B
Ex.

40 A
Ex.

41 C
Ex.

42 A
Ex.

43 C
Ex.

44 C
Ex. They are located in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

45 A
Ex. • The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world, stretching about 7,000 kilometers (4,300 miles) along the western coast of South America.
• The Rocky Mountains extend for about 3,000 miles in North America, making them the second longest in this list.
• The Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world, extend for about 2,400 kilometers (1,500 miles) across Asia.
• Located in Australia, the Great Dividing Range is approximately 3,500 kilometers (2,175 miles) long, but it's less continuous than the other ranges listed, and its length is less compared to the Rockies when considering the major continuous sections of mountain ranges.

46 A
Ex.

47 B
Ex. • A. First Round Table Conference saw the participation of representatives from various political organizations, but Mahatma Gandhi did not attend this conference. Leaders like Tej Bahadur Sapru (Liberal Party) were present.
• B. Second Round Table Conference is notable for the participation of Mahatma Gandhi representing the Indian National Congress. It was the only Round Table Conference he attended.
• C. Third Round Table Conference had a much-reduced representation, and B. R. Ambedkar attended, representing the interests of the depressed classes, but by this time, he was associated with the Independent Labour Party.

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48 D
Ex. • Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the eastern coastlines of the United States and across the North Atlantic Ocean.
• Kuroshio Current, also known as the Japan Current, is a warm north-flowing ocean current on the west side of the North Pacific Ocean.
• Agulhas Current is a warm ocean current that flows down the east coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean.
• Humboldt Current, also known as the Peru Current, is a cold water current that flows north along the western coast of South America in the Pacific Ocean.

49 A
Ex. • The Ganga River Drainage System is indeed the largest in India, affecting a vast area and multiple states.
• The Brahmaputra River does flow through Tibet, India, and Bangladesh, significantly influencing Assam with its braided channels.
• The Godavari is known as the "Dakshin Ganga" and is the second longest river system in India, draining into the Bay of Bengal.

50 C
Ex.

51 A
Ex.

52 A
Ex.

53 C
Ex.

54 D
Ex.

55 A
Ex.

56 C
Ex.

57 C
Ex. • (Mariana Trench) is located in the Pacific Ocean.
• (Tonga Trench) is also in the Pacific Ocean.
• (Java Trench), known as the Sunda Trench, is in the Indian Ocean.
• (Puerto Rico Trench) is found in the Atlantic Ocean.

58 C
Ex.

59 A
Ex. • Jahandar Shah ruled from 1712 to 1713, succeeding Bahadur Shah I, marking him as the earliest among the listed emperors.
• Muhammad Shah, his reign followed Jahandar Shah and lasted from 1719 to 1748, making significant contributions to the culture and architecture of the Mughal empire.
• Ahmad Shah Bahadur took the throne after Muhammad Shah and ruled from 1748 to 1754. His reign was marked by the weakening of the Mughal empire and increased invasions.
• Alamgir II ascended the throne after Ahmad Shah Bahadur, ruling from 1754 to 1759. His reign was also a period of decline for the Mughal empire.

60 A
Ex.

61 A
Ex.

62 D
Ex. • All of the above are exercises held between India and France.
• Varuna (navy), Garuda (air force), and Shakti (army).

63 D
Ex. All the above are benefits of Nano Urea.

64 A
Ex.

65 A
Ex.

66 C
Ex.

67 A
Ex. Kawal Tiger Reserve and wildlife sanctuary is a nature preserve located at Jannaram mandal of Mancherial District (Old Adilabad district) in the Telangana state of India.

68 B
Ex. Estimates committee has 30 members.

69 C
Ex.

70 C
Ex.

71 C
Ex.

72 B
Ex. 'Satiety' and 'thirst' centres in humans are located in the hypothalamus of the brain. This area of the brain governs body temperature, thirst, hunger, sleep, circadian rhythm, moods, sex drive and the release of various hormones in the body.

73 A
Ex.

74 A
Ex. • P-waves are indeed the fastest seismic waves and can travel through both solids and liquids.
• Surface waves travel along the Earth's surface and are responsible for the most damage during earthquakes due to their amplitude and energy.
• The "Ring of Fire" is known for its frequent earthquakes and volcanic activity around the Pacific Ocean's edges.
• Tsunamis are usually triggered by undersea earthquakes, which displace large amounts of water, and they can indeed travel across ocean basins, causing widespread damage.

75 B
Ex.

76 A
Ex. • Savannah is typically associated with countries in Africa, including Kenya, which is known for its expansive savannah grasslands.
• Pampas are found in South America, particularly in Argentina.
• Prairie grasslands are characteristic of North America, especially the United States.
• Steppes cover large areas in Eurasia, including Russia.

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77 D
Ex. • Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793), known as the 'Father of Civil Service in India,' introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793, which was a revenue agreement directly with the landlords (Zamindars).
• Lord Wellesley (1798-1805), aiming to strengthen the administrative capabilities, established the Fort William College in Calcutta in 1800 to train British civilians in Indian languages and laws.
• Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856) implemented several reforms and is particularly known for the Doctrine of Lapse, whereby he annexed states to the British East India Company if the ruler died without a biological male heir.
• Lord Canning (1856-1862) served as the last Governor-General of the East India Company and the first Viceroy of India after the 1857 Revolt. He oversaw the transfer of control from the Company to the British Crown, enacted through the Government of India Act 1858.

78 B
Ex.

79 D
Ex.

80 D
Ex.

81 C
Ex. Hip arthroplasty or hip-joint replacement surgery involves replacing components of the hip-joint with a synthetic implant, to repair the damaged part that is causing pain.

82 A
Ex.

83 A
Ex.

84 C
Ex.

85 C
Ex.

86 D
Ex. The amount of water in the human body generally ranges from 55-70%. The average adult human body have about 55-65% water. The percentage of water in infants is much higher typically around 75-78%, dropping to 65-70% by one year of age. Water is the best solvent in nature.

87 A
Ex.

88 C
Ex.

89 D
Ex. There are mainly two kinds of ecosystems- Aquatic and Terrestrial. Marine ecosystems are the biggest ecosystems, which cover around 71% of Earth's surface and contain 97% of our planet's water. Thus option (d) is the correct answer.

90 C
Ex. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh share the border with China.

91 C
Ex.

92 B
Ex.

93 C
Ex.

94 C
Ex.

95 A
Ex.

96 C
Ex.

97 A
Ex.

98 B
Ex.

99 A
Ex.

100 C
Ex.

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1 A
Ex.

2 C
Ex.

3 D
Ex.

4 A
Ex. • एशिया सबसे बड़ा महाद्वीप है, जो विश्व की भूमि के लगभग 30 प्रतिशत को आच्छादित करता है।
• अफ्रीका इसके बाद आता है, जो लगभग 20 प्रतिशत भूमि क्षेत्र को आच्छादित करता है।
• उत्तर अमेरिका इसके बाद आता है, जो लगभग 16.5 प्रतिशत भूमि क्षेत्र को आच्छादित करता है।
• अंटार्कटिका पांचवां सबसे बड़ा महाद्वीप है, जो लगभग 9 प्रतिशत पृथ्वी की भूमि क्षेत्र को आच्छादित करता है, जिससे यह एशिया, अफ्रीका, और उत्तर अमेरिका की तुलना में पृथ्वी की भूमि क्षेत्र के प्रतिशत के अनुसार छोटा है।

5 D
Ex.

6 C
Ex.

7 C
Ex.

8 C
Ex.

9 D
Ex.

10 C
Ex.

11 A
Ex.

12 D
Ex.

13 C
Ex.

14 C
Ex.

15 C
Ex.

16 A
Ex.

17 A
Ex. प्रोजेक्ट री–हैब का अर्थ मधुमक्खियों का उपयोग करके हाथी–मानव हमलों को कम करना है।

18 A
Ex. वित्तीय समावेशन सूचकांक का निर्माण आरबीआई द्वारा किया जाता है।

19 C
Ex.

20 C
Ex.

21 C
Ex. समान नागरिक संहिता भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 44 के अंतर्गत आती है जो डीपीएसपी के अंतर्गत आती है।

22 A
Ex.

23 A
Ex.

24 C
Ex.

25 C
Ex.

26 C
Ex. लेक्स लोकी रिपोर्ट देश में नागरिक कानूनों में एकरूपता की बात करती है। यह हिंदुओं और मुसलमानों के धार्मिक मामलों में हस्त क्षेप न करने का भी आश्वासन देता है।

27 C
Ex.

28 C
Ex.

29 B
Ex. आर्थिक विकास में सकल घरेलू उतपाद (GDP), सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (GNP) व प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद में वृद्धि का ध्यान रखा जाता है।

30 C
Ex.

31 C
Ex.

32 C
Ex. वे भारतीय संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची में समवर्ती सूची के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

33 A
Ex.

34 C
Ex.

35 C
Ex.

36 C
Ex.

37 A
Ex.

38 D
Ex.

39 B
Ex.

40 A
Ex.

41 C
Ex.

42 A
Ex.

43 C
Ex.

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44 C
Ex. वे अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं।

45 A
Ex. • एंडीज पर्वत शृंखला दुनिया की सबसे लंबी पर्वत शृंखला है, जो दक्षिण अमेरिका के पश्चिमी तट के साथ लगभग 7,000 किलोमीटर (4,300 मील) तक फैली हुई है।
• रॉकी पर्वत उत्तरी अमेरिका में लगभग 3,000 मील तक फैले हुए हैं, जो इस सूची में दूसरे स्थान पर हैं।
• हिमालय, दुनिया की सबसे ऊँची पर्वत शृंखला, एशिया में लगभग 2,400 किलोमीटर (1,500 मील) तक फैली हुई है।
• ऑस्ट्रेलिया में स्थित महान विभाजक शृंखला लगभग 3,500 किलोमीटर (2,175 मील) लंबी है, लेकिन यह अन्य सूचीबद्ध शृंखलाओं की तुलना में कम निरंतर है, और मुख्य निरंतर पर्वत शृंखलाओं के खंडों की लंबाई के मामले में रॉकीज की तुलना में इसकी लंबाई कम है।

46 A
Ex.

47 B
Ex. • प्रथम गोलमेज सम्मेलन में विभिन्न राजनीतिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी इस सम्मेलन में उपस्थित नहीं थे। तेज बहादुर सप्रू (लिबरल पार्टी) जैसे नेता मौजूद थे।
• द्वितीय गोलमेज सम्मेलन महात्मा गांधी की उपस्थिति के लिए उल्लेखनीय है, जिन्होंने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का प्रतिनिधित्व किया था। यह एकमात्र गोलमेज सम्मेलन था जिसमें उन्होंने भाग लिया था।
• तृतीय गोलमेज सम्मेलन में प्रतिनिधित्व काफी कम था, इसमें डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर ने भाग लिया था, जो दलित वर्गों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे थे, लेकिन इस समय वे स्वतंत्र श्रमिक पार्टी से जुड़े हुए थे।

48 D
Ex.

49 A
Ex.

50 C
Ex.

51 A
Ex.

52 A
Ex.

53 C
Ex.

54 D
Ex.

55 A
Ex.

56 C
Ex.

57 C
Ex. • (मारियाना खाई) प्रशांत महासागर में स्थित है।
• (टोंगा खाई) भी प्रशांत महासागर में है।
• (जावा खाई), जिसे सुंडा खाई भी कहा जाता है, हिन्द महासागर में है।
• (प्यूर्टो रिको खाई) अटलांटिक महासागर में पाई जाती है।

58 C
Ex.

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76 A
Ex. • सवाना आमतौर पर अफ्रीका के देशों, जैसे केन्या के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, जो अपने विशाल सवाना घास के मैदानों के लिए जाना जाता है।
• पम्पास दक्षिण अमेरिका में, विशेष रूप से अर्जेंटीना में पाए जाते हैं।
• प्रेरी घास के मैदान उत्तरी अमेरिका में, विशेष रूप से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में विशिष्ट हैं।
• स्टेप्स यूरेशिया में बड़े क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं, जिसमें रूस भी शामिल है।

77 D
Ex.

78 B
Ex.

79 D
Ex.

80 D
Ex.

81 C
Ex.

82 A
Ex.

83 A
Ex.

84 C
Ex.

85 C
Ex.

86 D
Ex.

87 A
Ex.

88 C
Ex.

89 D
Ex. पृथ्वी के लगभग 71 प्रतिशत भाग पर जलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र का विस्तार है अतः यह तंत्र विश्व के सर्वाधिक क्षेत्र पर फैला है। सामुद्रिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र एक स्थायी पारितंत्र का उदाहरण है।

90 C
Ex. जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश की सीमा चीन के साथ लगती है।

91 C
Ex.

92 B
Ex.

93 C
Ex.

94 C
Ex.

95 A
Ex.

96 C
Ex.

97 A
Ex.

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98 B
Ex. सुमेलित क्रम इस प्रकार है–
विटामिन – कैरोटिन
एंजाइम – पेप्सिन
हॉर्मोन – टेस्टोस्टेरोन/प्रोजेस्टेरोन
प्रोटीन – केरेटिन

99 A
Ex.

100 C
Ex.