

GA Recent Pattern PYQs Test-2

Question No. 1

In which of the following states of India is "MANAS" biosphere Reserve located?

Tripura

Manipur

Meghalaya

Assam

Your first attempt

87% answered correctly

Question No. 2

Key Points

- MANAS Biosphere Reserve is located in the state of **Assam** in India.
- Biosphere reserves are areas of land, coastal or marine ecosystems recognized by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as having important ecological, biological and cultural value. They are designed to promote the conservation of biodiversity, support sustainable development, and foster scientific research and education.
- Biosphere reserves are typically composed of **three zones**:
 - The core area, which is strictly protected and serves as a reference for the natural ecosystems and biodiversity of the region.
 - The buffer zone, which surrounds the core area and is designated for activities that are compatible with conservation, such as sustainable agriculture, forestry, and ecotourism.
 - The transition zone, which is the area outside of the buffer zone where human activities are more intense and where the emphasis is on sustainable development, community involvement, and cultural preservation.
- Biosphere reserves aim to balance conservation and development by promoting sustainable use of natural resources, fostering local economic development, and promoting cultural diversity. They also serve as important sites for scientific research, monitoring and education, and help to raise awareness about the importance of protecting our natural environment.

Question No. 3

Additional Information

- Tripura is a state located in the **northeastern region of India**. It is bordered by Bangladesh to the north, south, and west, and by the Indian states of Assam and Mizoram to the east. The capital of Tripura is Agartala, and the state covers an area of 10,491.69 square kilometers. As of 2021, the population of Tripura is estimated to be around 4 million people.
- Manipur is a state located in **northeastern India**, bordered by Nagaland to the north, Mizoram to the south, Assam to the west, and Myanmar to the east. The capital city of Manipur is Imphal. The state has a diverse population, with various ethnic groups and languages, and is known for its rich culture and traditions.
- Meghalaya is a state located in the **northeastern region of India**. It is bordered by Assam to the north and east, Bangladesh to the south and southwest, and the state of West Bengal to the south and southeast. The capital of Meghalaya is Shillong, which is also its largest city.

Question No. 4

National Dairy Research Institute is located at _____ .

Karnal

Anand

Lucknow

Palampur

Question No. 5

Key Points

- ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) at Karnal, Haryana is one of the premier institutes in the dairy sector
- It has contributed a lot to the growth of the dairy industry
- NDRI played a crucial role in India's development of milk production with its continuous research.
- National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal was originally started as the **Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in 1923 in Bangalore**.
- It was expanded and **renamed Imperial Dairy Institute in 1936**
- It was known as **National Dairy Research Institute after India's independence in 1947**.
- In **1970**, NDRI was brought under the **Indian Council of Agricultural Research**.
- The institute has the distinction of being a **Deemed University for implementing its academic programs since 1989**.

Question No. 6

Additional Information

- **Anand:**
 - Amul Dairy (Headquarters of Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd.)
 - Anand Agricultural University.
 - Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA).
- **Lucknow:**
 - Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University
 - Indian Institute of Management Lucknow
 - King George's Medical University
 - National Botanical Research Institute
 - National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research
 - Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences
- **Palampur:**
 - CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University
 - Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Cluster University, Mandi

Question No. 7

Choose the correct pair from the following options.

Sixth Five-Year Plan - Rajiv Gandhi

Fifth Five-Year Plan - Indira Gandhi

Fourth Five-Year Plan - Jawaharlal Nehru

Seventh Five-Year Plan - PV Narasimha Rao

Question No. 8

Key Points

Fifth Five-Year Plan:

- The period of the fifth five-year plan was from **1974 to 1979**.
- The Draft of the fifth plan was prepared and launched by **D.P. Dhar** in the backdrop of an economic crisis arising out of run-away inflation fuelled by a hike in oil prices and the failure of the Government takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat.
- The targeted growth rate was **4.4%** but the actual growth achieved was **4.8%**
- **The main Objectives** of the fifth five-year plan are:
 - **The removal of poverty**
 - **Economic Independence**
- It was also launched under the leadership of Indira Gandhi.

Question No. 9

Additional Information

List of the Five-Year Plans of India:

Plans	Duration	Targeted Growth	Achieved Growth
First Five Year Plan	1951- 56	2.1%	3.6%
Second Five-Year Plan	1956-61	4.5%	4.27%
Third Five-Year Plan	1961-66	5.6%	2.4%
Plan Holidays	1966-69		

Question No. 10

Fourth Five Year Plan	1969-74	5.6%	3.3%
Fifth Five Year Plan	1974-78	4.4%	4.8%
Rolling Plan	1978-80		
Sixth Five Year Plan	1980-85	5.2%	5.7%
Seventh five Year Plan	1985-90	5.0%	6.01%
Annual Plans	1990-91 1991-92		

Question No. 11

Eight Five Year Plan	1992-97	5.6%	6.8%
Ninth Five Year Plan	1997-02	7%	5.6%
Tenth Five Year Plan	2002-07	8%	7.2%
Eleventh Five Year Plan	2007-12	9%	8%
Twelfth Five Year Plan	2012-17	8%	

Question No. 12

The word India came from the Indus, called _____ in Sanskrit.

Bhanuh

Adya

Sarvatr

Sindhu

Question No. 13

Key Points

- The word Hindu is derived from the Sanskrit word Sindhu which is the local name for the Indus River. Hence option 3 is correct.
- Indus flows through the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent.
- Sindhu also means sea.

Additional Information

- The Indus River is historically famous in Asia.
- It is originated from the Tibetan Plateau and then flows through the Ladakh then entered into Pakistan and finally merge into the Arabian Sea after travelling a distance of 3180 km.

Question No. 14

Important Points

Ancient Names	Modern Names
Kubhu	Kurram
Kubha	Kabul
Vitastata	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Purushni	Ravi



Question No. 15

Purushni	Ravi
Shatudri	Satluj
Vipasha	Beas
Sadanira	Gandak
Drishdvati	Ghaghara
Gomti	Gomal
Suwastu	Swat

Question No. 16

Gomti	Gomal
Suwastu	Swat
Indus	Indus
Saraswati / Drishtwari	Ghaghara/ Rakshi/Chittag
Sushoma	Sohan
Marudvridha	Maruvarman

Question No. 17

With which instrument is Ustad Sultan Khan associated?

Sitar

Sarod

Tabla

Sarangi

Question No. 18

Key Points

- Ustad Sultan Khan was an Indian Sarangi player.
- A sarangi is a bowed stringed instrument with a skin-covered resonator.
- Ustad Sultan Khan was also a classical vocalist belonging to Sikar Gharana.
- He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 2010.

Question No. 19

Additional Information

Famous Instrumentalist	Instrument
K. R. Kumaraswamy Iyer, Doraiswami Iyenger	Veena
Kishan Maharaj, Alla Rakha Khan, Zakir Hussain, Nikhil Ghosh	Tabla
Tarun Bhattacharya, Bhajan Sopori, Ulhas Bapat	Santoor
Ravi Shankar, Nikhil Banerjee, Hara Shankar Bhattacharya, Vilayat Khan	Sitar

Question No. 20

Gajanan Rao Joshi, Baluswamy Dikshitar, M. S. Gopala Krishnan, Lalgudi G. Jayaraman, T. N. Krishnan, Mysore T. Chowdiah	Violin
Ghulam Ali Sabir Khan, Suhali Yusuf Khan, Sultan Khan, Ustad Binda Khan	Sarangi
Allaudin Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Zarin S Sharma, Sharan Rani, Amjad Ali Khan, Amaan Ali, Ayaan Ali, Buddhadev Dasgupta, Bahadur Khan	Sarod
Arupathi Natesa Iyer, Tanjavoor Vaidyanath Iyer, Palghat Mani Iyer	Mridang

Question No. 21

Allaudin Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Zarin S Sharma, Sharan Rani, Amjad Ali Khan, Amaan Ali, Ayaan Ali, Buddhadev Dasgupta, Bahadur Khan	Sarod
Arupathi Natesa Iyer, Tanjavoor Vaidyanath Iyer, Palghat Mani Iyer	Mridang
T. R. Mahalingam, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh	Flute
Anant Lal, Bismillah Khan, Ali Ahmed Hussain Khan, S. Balesh	Shehnai

Question No. 22

The group of islands which form part of India and lie to the southeast of Indian mainland in Bay of Bengal is _____.

Lakshadweep islands

Andaman and Nicobar islands

Mannar island

Maldives islands

Question No. 23

Key Points

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, **southeast of the Indian mainland**.
- There are **numerous beaches** on the island, which draw vacationers.
- The capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is **Port Blair**.
- The **Indira Point** on the island of Andaman & Nicobar is where India's **southernmost point** is situated.



Question No. 24

Additional Information

- **Lakshadweep islands:** An archipelago of 36 islands called Lakshadweep islands is made up of the Arabian Sea, 200 to 440 kilometres off the **Malabar Coast**.
- **Mannar island:** Mannar Island, which is a part of **Sri Lanka's** Mannar District, is located off the country's **northwestern coast**.
- **Maldives islands:** A sovereign island nation called The Maldives is located in the **north-central Indian Ocean**.

Question No. 25

In a lake ecosystem, the primary consumers are _____.

zooplankton

phytoplankton

bacteria

fishes

Question No. 26

Key Points

- Although there may be some fish that consume **phytoplanktons**, the main consumers in a **lake environment** are **zooplanktons**. **Zooplankton** is thus the dominant second **trophic level** in a **lake environment**.
- The majority of **zooplankton species** are tiny, microscopic organisms. a single-celled protist that primarily consumes **bacteria**, for instance. Nonetheless, some **zooplankton** species can grow fairly large such as jellyfish, arrow worms, etc.
- They are the main consumers because they consume producers like **phytoplankton**, which are then consumed by small fish (**secondary consumers**).

Additional Information

- **Food Chain**
 - A **food chain** demonstrates the relationship of feeding between several creatures in a **specific habitat or ecosystem**.
 - The energy flow from the **sun to producers**, from **producers to consumers**, and from **consumers to decomposers like fungi** is **demonstrated by a food chain**.
 - They also **demonstrate** how animals rely on other living things for nourishment.

Question No. 27

Subsidiary alliance treaty was imposed on Awadh in _____.

1802

1803

1801

1804

Question No. 28

Key Points

- The **Nawab of Awadh** was forced to accept the **Policy of Subsidiary Alliance** by Wellesley in **1801**.
- The first king to form a secondary alliance with the **British** following the **Battle of Buxar** was the **Nawab of Awadh**.
- The **Nizam of Hyderabad** was the first to consent to a carefully crafted **subsidiary alliance**, though.

Additional Information

- **Subsidiary Alliance**
 - The **Subsidiary Alliance** was essentially a pact between the **British East India Company** and the princely states of India, through which the English gained control over the **Indian kingdoms**.
 - It was also a significant factor in the development of the **British Empire in India**.
 - **Lord Wellesley**, who served as the **Governor-General of India** from **1798 to 1805**, drafted it.
 - The **Marquis Dupleix**, the **French Governor-General**, really used it for the first time.

Question No. 29

Which of the following is a characteristic of sedimentary rocks?

Lineation

Bands

Foliation

Lithification

Question No. 30

- **Sedimentary rocks are formed by the lithification process.**

 **Key Points:**

Lithification:

- It refers to the process that loose and under-consolidated sediment particles transform into hard and solid rocks.
- This process includes a number of geological processes, such as consolidation, deep bury, cementation, recrystallization and dehydration.

Igneous Rocks

- As igneous rocks form out of magma and lava from the interior of the earth, they are known as primary rocks.
- The igneous rocks (Ignis – in Latin means 'Fire') are formed when magma cools and solidifies.
- When magma in its upward movement cools and turns into a solid form it is called igneous rock.
- The process of cooling and solidification can happen in the earth's crust or on the surface of the earth.
- Igneous rocks are classified based on texture which depends upon the size and arrangement of grains or other physical conditions of the materials.
- **Granite, gabbro, pegmatite, basalt, volcanic breccia, and tuff** are some examples of igneous rocks.

Question No. 31**Sedimentary Rocks**

- The word 'sedimentary' is derived from the Latin word sediment, which means settling.
- Rocks (igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic) of the earth's surface are exposed to denudational agents and are broken up into various sizes of fragments.
- Such fragments are transported by different exogenous agencies and deposited.
- These deposits through compaction turn into rocks.
- In many sedimentary rocks, the layers of deposits retain their characteristics even after lithification.
- Hence, we see a number of layers of varying thickness in sedimentary rocks like **sandstone, shale, geyserite, chalk, limestone, coal etc.**

Metamorphic Rocks

- Metamorphic means 'change of form'.
- These rocks form under the action of pressure, volume, and temperature (PVT) change.
- Metamorphism occurs when rocks are forced down to lower levels by tectonic processes or when molten magma rising through the crust comes in contact with the crustal rocks or the underlying rocks are subjected to great amounts of pressure by overlying rocks.
- Metamorphic rocks are formed due to the proximity of sedimentary rocks with molten magma.
- Mechanical disruption and reorganization of the original minerals within rocks due to breaking and crushing without any appreciable chemical changes are called dynamic metamorphism.
- Examples- **Marble, Quartzite, Schist, etc.**

Question No. 32
 **Additional Information**

Foliation:

- In the process of metamorphism in some rocks grains or minerals get arranged in layers or lines.
- Such an arrangement of minerals or grains in metamorphic rocks is called **foliation or lineation**.

Question No. 33

In which of the following years was the Citizenship Act passed by the Indian Parliament?

1950

1945

1955

1948

Question No. 34

Key Points

- The **Citizenship Act of 1955** was amended by the **Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA act)**, which was first introduced in **Lok Sabha** in **2016**.
- A **Joint Parliamentary Committee** was given this act, and it later produced a report that was delivered on January 7, 2019.
- The **Lok Sabha** passed the **Citizenship Amendment Act** on January 8, 2019, but it expired with the dissolution of the **16th Lok Parliament**.
- Amit Shah, the minister of home affairs, reintroduced this bill on December 9 in the **17th Lok Sabha**, and it was later approved on December 10.
- On December 11th, the **Rajya Sabha** also approved the **legislation**.

Question No. 35

Additional Information

- **Citizenship Amendment Act**
 - The Act aims to amend the **Citizenship Act of 1955** to offer citizenship to illegal immigrants from **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan** who are **Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian** words, the Act aims to facilitate **Indian citizenship** for persecuted individuals from India's neighbouring nations.
 - Those who were "forced or compelled to seek sanctuary in India due to persecution on the basis of religion" are covered by the law. It tries to safeguard these individuals from **illegal immigration processes**.
 - For applicants who practise one of these six religions, the change reduces the naturalisation requirement from 11 to 5 years.
 - The applicant must have arrived in India on or before December 31, 2014, which is the deadline for **citizenship**.

ESTD : 2021

Question No. 36

The chemical formula of gypsum is _____.

CaSO₄.12H₂O

MgSO₄.12H₂O

MgSO₄.2H₂O

CaSO₄.2H₂O

Question No. 37

Key Points

- The chemical formula of gypsum is $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- A soft sulphate mineral called gypsum is made up of calcium sulphate dihydrate.
- It is widely mined, used as fertiliser, and the primary component of numerous plaster, sidewalk or blackboard chalk, and plasterboard products.
- Several cultures, including Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Rome, the Byzantine Empire, and the Nottingham alabasters of Medieval England, have employed alabaster, a fine-grained, white or subtly coloured type of gypsum, for sculpture.
- Gypsum can also form selenite crystals, which are transparent.

Additional Information

- Gypsum**
 - The Greek word "o" (gypsos), which means "plaster," is where the name "gypsum" comes from.
 - Gypsum which has been dehydrated and used for various purposes for a long time has acquired the name **plaster of Paris** thanks to the quarries in the **Parisian neighbourhood of Montmartre**.
 - Plaster of Paris** hardens or "sets" in ways that are beneficial for **casting and construction** after adding water and after a few dozen minutes returns to being ordinary **gypsum (dihydrate)**.

Question No. 38

Which of the following folk dances is primarily performed in the Indian state of Bihar?

Ghoomar

Kalbeliya

Bidesia

Kummati

Question No. 39

Key Points

- The Dance from **Bidesia** is very renowned among the locals in the state of Bihar.
- This dance is popularly known for its unique theme, which talks about **social issues**, contradictory topics and conflict between traditional and modern lifestyles.
- The dance form Bidesia is one of the traditional dances of the state, which originated in a **twentieth-century** folk theatre.
- In some performances, **men and women** both participate but in some only men participate. If only men are participating in a performance they do the role of both male and female characters. To represent women men used to wear long artificial hair and a saree.
- The plays are based on social issues like poverty, the condition of women in their households and the roots of the emotions we fight with every day.



Question No. 40

Additional Information

- Ghoomar**
 - Ghoomar is a traditional as well as an enthusiastic folk dance of **Rajasthan**.
 - Ghoomar or Ghumar was developed by the Bhil tribe and was adopted by other Rajasthani communities.
 - The Ghoomar dance is a particularly a women's dance and is performed by women for exclusively ladies' gatherings.
- Kalbelia**
 - Kalbelia dance is a folk dance of the **Rajasthan** state of India. It is well known by other names like 'Sapera Dance' or 'Snake Charmer Dance'.
 - Kalbelia dance is particularly performed by a Rajasthani tribe called 'Kalbelia'.
- Kummati**
 - Kummati is a form of processional mask dance from the central parts of **Kerala**.
 - Kummati dances belong to the cult of Goddess Devi and different temples have their variations of the tradition.

Question No. 41

_____ port, situated at the head of Gulf of Kutch has been developed as a major port to cater to the needs of western and north-western parts of the country and also to reduce the pressure at Mumbai port.

Ahmedabad

Kandla

Kochchi

Kolkata

Question No. 42

 **Key Points**

- In order to serve the needs of the **western and northwestern regions of the country** and to relieve strain on **Mumbai port**, **Kandla Port**, located at the head of the **Gulf of Kuchchh**, has been constructed as a significant port.
- The port is specifically made to take in massive amounts of **fertiliser, fertiliser derivatives, and petroleum products**.
- To relieve the strain on the **Kandla port**, the **offshore terminal at Vadinar was built**.
- The **hinterland's border** cannot be precisely defined because it is not fixed in space.
- In the majority of circumstances, the **hinterlands of two ports may cross paths**.

 **Additional Information**

- **Mumbai port trust**
 - The **Mumbai Port Trust** often referred to as the **Bombay Port Trust**, is a port located in the **middle of India's west coast** on the naturally deep-water harbour of **Mumbai (Bombay)**, which is located in the **Maharashtra state**. The **island metropolis of Mumbai** to the **west** and the **Konkani mainland** to the **east and north** provide protection for the 400 square kilometres (150 sq mi) harbour. The harbour faces the **Arabian Sea** and opens to the south.
 - The **Mumbai Port Trust** (MbPT, originally the Bombay Port Trust (BPT)), an independent organisation completely owned by the **Government of India**, is responsible for managing the **port**.
 - While most container traffic is sent to **Nhava Sheva port** across the harbour, the port is mostly used for **bulk goods**.

Question No. 43

Which of the following statements is true?

- A) Wage bill of the government is a capital expenditure.
 B) Disinvestment by the government in a company is a capital receipt.

Only (A)

Neither (A) nor (B)

Both (A) and (B)

Only (B)

Question No. 44

 **Key Points**

- **Disinvestment by the government in a company can be either a capital receipt or a revenue receipt, depending on the nature of the transaction.**
- If the government sells its equity shares in a company to the public or to another entity, the proceeds from the sale are considered a capital receipt.
- This is because the government is selling a **capital asset** (i.e., its ownership stake in the company) and receiving cash in return.
- However, if the government sells its goods or services to a company, such as land or buildings, the proceeds from the sale would be considered a revenue receipt.
- This is because the government is receiving cash for the sale of goods or services, which is a normal business transaction and not the sale of a capital asset.
- In summary, **the classification of disinvestment receipts as capital or revenue depends on the nature of the transaction and the asset being sold**.

Question No. 45** Additional Information**

- In accounting and finance, capital expenditures refer to investments made by a company or government that are expected to provide long-term benefits, such as the acquisition of fixed assets like **land, buildings, equipment, and machinery**.
- These assets are expected to generate revenue or other economic benefits over a long period of time.
- On the other hand, the wage bill of the government is typically considered an operating expenditure because it represents the cost of the government's day-to-day operations.
- This includes the salaries and wages paid to government employees, which are necessary to keep the government functioning and to provide public services.
- While there may be instances where the government's wage bill is considered a capital expenditure, such as when it is tied to a specific capital project, such as the construction of a new building or infrastructure project, in general, it is considered an operating expenditure rather than a capital expenditure.

Question No. 46

Which crop grows best on black soil?

Cotton

Coffee

Maize

Millets

Question No. 47** Key Points**

- Black soil is also called as '**Regur Soil**' or the '**Black Cotton Soil**'.
- It is well suited for the **cultivation of cotton** so it is also called cotton soil.
- They are generally clayey, deep, and impermeable.
- They are formed by the disintegration of **basalt**.
- It has the ability to retain moisture for a very long time.
- They are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, and potash.

 Additional Information

- Alluvial soil is suitable for the growth of **sugarcane**, paddy, wheat, and other cereal and pulse crops.
- Laterite soil is very useful for growing **tea**, coffee, and **cashew nut**.

Question No. 48

Who is the Ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog?

President

Prime Minister

Home Minister

Finance Minister

Question No. 49

Key Points

- The Ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog is the Prime Minister of India.
- As per the NITI Aayog Act of 2014, the Prime Minister is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog, and the governing council of the organization includes chief ministers of all states and union territories, as well as members appointed by the central government.
- The Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog is appointed by the central government and is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the organization.

Additional Information

- Droupadi Murmu is the 15th and current president, having taken office from 25 July 2022.
- The current Finance Minister of India is Nirmala Sitharaman.

Question No. 50

The 73rd amendment deals with which of the following?

GST

Urban local government bodies

Panchayat Raj System

Anti-defection

Question No. 51

Key Points

- Panchayati Raj:
 - Panchayati Raj was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.
 - The term Panchayati Raj in India signifies the system of rural local self-government.
 - It has been established in all the states of India by the Acts of the state legislatures to build democracy at the grass-root level.
 - It is entrusted with rural development.
 - 73rd Constitutional Amendment has added a new Part-IX entitled 'the panchayats' and a new 11th Schedule containing 29 functional items of the panchayats.

Question No. 52

Important Points

- Important Committees related to Panchayati Raj:

Committee	Year
Balwant rai Mehta Committee	1957
Ashok Mehta Committee	1978
Hanumantha Rao Committee	1984
G.V.K.Rao Committee	1985
L.M.Singhvi Committee	1986
P.K.Thungon Committee	1988

Additional Information

- In 1959, Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the 1st generation panchayat at Nagaur in Rajasthan on 2nd October.
- National Panchayati Raj Day: 24 April.

Question No. 53

Lake Kolleru is situated in which of the following states?

Andhra Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

Karnataka

Kerala

Question No. 54

Key Points

- **Kolleru Lake** is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India located in the state of Andhra Pradesh, 15 km from the city of Eluru.
 - Kolleru is situated between the Krishna and Godavari deltas. Kolleru is spread over two districts - Krishna and West Godavari.
 - The lake serves as a natural flood-balancing reservoir for these two rivers.
 - The **RAMSAR site of Kolleru Sanctuary** is facing pollution and degradation due to large-scale shrimp cultivation for export.

Additional Information

State	Fresh Water lakes
Tamil Nadu	Veeranam Lake
Karnataka	Ulsoor Lake
Kerala	Sasthamkotta Lake

Question No. 55

Which of the following sites do "Not" have coal mines?

Sonipat

Neyveli

Korba

Singareni

Question No. 56

Key Points

- Coal is a **combustible black** or brownish black sedimentary rock with a high amount of carbon and hydrocarbons.
- It is an important source of **non-renewable energy**.
- It is known as **black gold**.
- Sonipat was earlier known as Sonprastha, which later became Svarnaprastha (Golden City), which is **derived from two Sanskrit words**, Svarna (Gold) and Prastha (Place).

Additional Information

- **Neyveli**
 - It is situated in Tamil Nadu.
 - It is the principal **lignite reserve** Centre.
 - Lignite is used for generation of electricity.
- **Korba**
 - This **Coalfield** is located in Korba district in the Indian state of **Chhattisgarh**.
 - It is situated in the basin of the Hasdeo River which is a tributary of the Mahanadi.
- **Singareni**
 - It is a village located in **Khammam district**, Telangana, India.
 - It is a **coal reserve** centre.

Question No. 57

The lava plateaus are rich in which kind of soil?

Laterite soil

Alluvial soil

Red soil

Black soil

Question No. 58

Key Points

- After a volcanic eruption, weathering and cooling of lava (**igneous rocks**) result in the formation of black soil.
- Black basalt soil**, which is abundant in humus and iron and also contains **high grade magnesia, lime, and alumina**, makes up the soil in the Deccan Plateau.
- The Deccan trap region, which is distributed across the **northwest Deccan plateau**, is home to black soil, which is also referred to as regur soil.
- It is best suited for growing cotton because it is composed of lava flow.
- In addition to the **weathering or cracking of igneous rocks**, the cooling or solidification of lava following a volcano eruption also contributes to the formation of black soil.
- As a result, it is also known as **lava soil**.

Question No. 59

Additional Information

- These eruptions are silent because the lava has a **low viscosity**, making it highly fluid and containing few trapped gases.
- The sheet lava flows that follow may be extruded from rifts or linear fissures, massive volcanic eruptions, or many vents that are **reminiscent of the prehistoric epoch** when large flood basalts were formed.
- The original environment is eventually covered by **numerous successive**, large lava flows, creating a plateau that could have lava fields, cinder cones, shield volcanoes, and other volcanic structures.
- The ability to support rooted plants in a natural environment or the presence of **horizons, or layers**, that are distinguishable from the initial material as a result of **additions, losses, transfers, and transformations of energy and matter** are two characteristics of soil, a natural body made up of solids (minerals and organic matter), liquids, and gases that occurs on the land surface and occupies space.
- Laterite soil:**
 - Both laterite and laterite rocks are frequently used **interchangeably**.
 - There have been suggestions for the name to be completely dropped due to this as well as **more variance** in the ways that laterite is conceptualized (such as also as a **whole weathering profile** or theory about weathering).
 - At least a few regolith development experts have thought that the name has become the subject of hopeless misunderstanding. There is a lot of material that resembles **Indian laterite** all around the world.

Question No. 60

- Alluvial soil:**
 - The other soil-forming elements affect the **final soil qualities as alluvial soils mature over time**.
 - Alluvial soils frequently comprise layers of alluvium that were deposited consecutively and/or in fining-upward processes, making them **highly stratified**.
 - Every time there is flooding, new alluvium is deposited on the soil in active **floodplains**.
 - Each event will drop a different amount of alluvium.
 - The rate at which small amounts of material are deposited on the soil can be scarcely noticeable and quickly assimilated into the underlying surface horizon relies on the temperature and biota.
 - Subsequent soils can be totally buried by **additional alluvium** in larger quantities.
- Red soil:**
 - About **13%** of the soils on Earth are red soil, a type of soil that often forms in warm, temperate, and humid areas.
 - On top of a red layer of alluvium, it has **thin organic and organic-mineral layers of heavily leached soil**.
 - Large levels of clay are typically present in red soils, which are typically the result of **old crystalline and metamorphic rock** weathering. Because of their **high iron concentration**, they have a deep red colour that can range from reddish brown to reddish yellow, hence their name.
 - Depending on how it is handled, red soil can be either **good or terrible for growing** anything.

Question No. 61

Which of the following dance forms is associated with the state of Himachal Pradesh?

Rauf

Dhaman

Phagua

Koli

Question No. 62

Key Points

- The dance form, **Dhaman** is associated with the state of Himachal Pradesh.
- The **Nati dance** is unique to the **Sirmaur, Kullu, and Shimla areas of Himachal Pradesh**. The dance was the "most people attending and participating in a Nati dance session at a single place," according to Guinness World Records.
- Himachal Pradesh** also features additional **dance styles** as **Kinnauri, Thoda, Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Dangi, Chamba, Thali, Jhainta, Daf, and Stick dance**.

Additional Information

- One of the most well-known dance styles from **Jammu & Kashmir** is **rauf**. During **Ramzan and Eid** in the spring, women perform **rauf dance**.
- A prominent dancing style among the tribes living in **Jharkhand and the neighbouring state of Bihar** is **phagua** and is performed during the festival of **Holi**.
- Maharashtra and Goa** are known for their renowned folk dance known as **Koli Dance** created by the **Kolis of Mumbai**. All of the **Koli festivals** are always celebrated with **Koli dance**, which **reflects the rhythm of the ocean waves**.

Question No. 63

Salamander belongs to which of the following classes?



Pieces

Reptiles

Aves

Amphibian

Question No. 64



Question No. 65



Question No. 66



Question No. 67

Key Points

- **Amphibians-**
- The characteristics of the organisms present in class amphibia are as follows:
 - These can live both on **land and in water**.
 - They are **ectothermic animals**, found in a warm environment.
 - Their body is divided into **head and trunk**. The tail may or may not be present.
 - The skin is smooth and rough without any scales, but with glands that make it moist.
 - They have no paired fins. Unpaired fins might be present.
 - They have two pairs of limbs for locomotion.
 - They respire through the lungs and skin. Gills might be present externally in some adults.
 - The heart is three-chambered.
 - They possess ten pairs of cranial nerves.
 - The lateral line is present during their development.
 - The sexes are separate and fertilization is usually external. **However, in salamanders, the fertilization is internal.**
 - **Development is indirect with metamorphosis.**
 - Breeding occurs in **water**. The copulatory organs are absent in males.
 - Example- **Frogs, Salamanders**

Question No. 68

Additional Information

- **Pieces**
 - Pisces belong to the phylum Chordata.
 - Pisces includes three classes:
 - Placodermi (Aphstohyoids)
 - Chondrichthyes
 - Osteichthyes

Question No. 69

- **Reptiles-**
 - These are creeping and burrowing terrestrial animals with scales on their body.
 - They are cold-blooded animals found in most of the warmer regions of the world.
 - Their skin is dry, and rough, without any glands.
 - The body is divided into head, neck, trunk, and tail.
 - Few of these shed the scales on their skin as skin cast.
 - The respiration takes place with the help of the lungs.
 - They have two pairs of pentadactyl limbs, each bearing claws. Snakes are an exception.
 - The heart is 3 chambered. However, crocodiles have a 4-chambered heart.
 - The nervous system comprises of 12 pairs of cranial nerves.
 - The lateral line system is absent in reptiles.
 - Except for snakes, all the reptiles have well-developed ears.
 - They possess a typical cloaca.
 - Fertilization is internal.

Question No. 70

Aves

- Birds are warm-blooded animals.
- Their forelimbs are modified into wings.
- They have well-developed flight muscles that help during the flight.
- Their hind limbs are adapted for walking, hopping, perching, grasping, wading and swimming.
- There are epidermal scales on their legs.
- The endoskeleton is bony with long hollow bones filled with air cavities. known as pneumatic bones.
- Their spindle-shaped body minimizes the resistance of the wind.
- The feathers help in preventing heat loss and reduce air friction by providing passage to the air.
- There is no skin gland except the oil gland.
- The lower and upper and jaws are modified into a beak.
- They have no teeth.
- They have sharp eyesight.

Question No. 71

Who has been elected the 14th Vice President of India?

Pratibha Banerjee

Jagdeep Dhankhar

Margaret Alva

Venkaiah Naidu

Question No. 72

Key Points:

- Jagdeep Dhankhar is an Indian politician who is the elected 14th Vice President of India.
- He served as the Governor of West Bengal and also a member of Bharatiya Janata Party.
- He served as the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs in the Chandrashekhar Mantralaya.
- He won the 2022 election with 74.37% of the votes and recorded the highest election-win margin since the 1992 election.
- Earlier, the 13th Vice President of India was Venkaiah Naidu.

Question No. 73

Additional Information:

Vice President

- In India, the post of Vice President is the **second highest post** in the executive after the President.
- The Vice President of India also takes part in the legislative business as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of the electoral college consisting of the members of both the Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and voting at such election shall be secret.
- The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of either House of the Legislature of a State and if a member of either House of Parliament or of either House of the Legislature of a State is elected Vice-President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House from the date of his assumption of office as Vice-President.
- A person shall be eligible to be elected Vice-President only if he-
 - is a citizen of India,
 - has completed the age of **35 years**,
 - is qualified to be elected a member of the Council of States.
- Any person who holds any office of profit under the Government of India or under the Government of any State or under any local or other authority under the control of any of the said Governments shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President.

Question No. 74

Which of the following is **NOT** an aid or auxiliary to trade?

Hoarding

Insurance

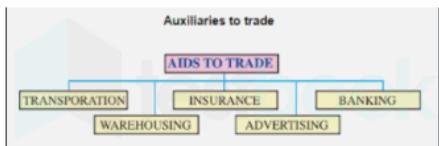
Warehousing

Transportation

Question No. 75

Key Points

- **Hoarding** is the purchase and warehousing of large quantities of a commodity by a speculator with the intent of benefiting from future price increases.
- Trade or exchange of goods involves several difficulties, which are removed by auxiliaries or supplementary supports known as **Aids to Trade**.
- Aids to trade include **Transport, Communication, Warehousing, Banking, Insurance, Advertising, Salesmanship, Mercantile** agents, Trade promotion organizations in a country and Global organizations for international trade. These important auxiliaries ensure a smooth flow of goods from producers to the consumers



Question No. 76

Additional Information

- **Insurance** is a means of protection from financial loss in which, in exchange for a fee, a party agrees to compensate another party in the event of a certain loss, damage, or injury. It is a form of risk management, primarily used to hedge against the risk of a contingent or uncertain loss.
- **Warehousing** is when you purchase goods from a manufacturer and store them before they are shipped to another location for fulfilment. You may store these goods in a warehouse, spare room, or other facilities. This all depends on how much stock you have, and how big your business is
- **Transportation** is the movement of goods and persons from place to place and the various means by which such movement is accomplished.
- **Communication** means transmitting or exchange of information from one person to another.
- **Banking** solves the problem of finance. Businessmen receive money and also pay money in large amounts. It is risky to carry a large amount of cash from one place to another. Here comes Banking as a solution. Banking and financial institutions solve the problem of payment and facilitate a smooth exchange between buyer and seller

Question No. 77

Identify a marine alga that is used as food.

Ulothrix

Sargassum

Spirogyra

Volvox

Question No. 78

Key Points:

The **sea sargasso** located within the **Atlantic ocean** is the only sea that does not have a **land boundary** is named after the **sargassum algae** which is a type of **brown algae**.

Blue-green algae are also called as **cyanobacteria or cyanophytes**.

- They obtain energy through **photosynthesis**.
- They originate in the **freshwater or terrestrial environment**.
- They produce **toxins** known as **cyanotoxins** which are **dangerous to humans and animals**.
- They are used as **colours in food items, biotechnology for the production of bioethanol, human and animal food sources, dietary supplements, and raw materials**.

Question No. 79

Image of blue-green algae:



Question No. 80

Red algae are also called **Rhodophyta**.

- It is one of the **oldest and largest groups** of eukaryotic algae.
- **Agar-agar** is obtained from red algae.
- They are mostly found in **marine habitats and are rarely found in freshwater**.
- Examples of Red algae are **seaweeds, multicellular marine algae, etc.**

Image of red algae:

Brown algae help in **carbon fixation**.

- The scientific name of brown algae is **Phaeophyceae**.
- They belong to the group **Heterokontophyta**.
- The closest relative of brown algae is **yellow-green algae**.
- Brown algae are used in **lithium-ion batteries, battery anode, industrial thickening agent in food, and for other uses**.

Question No. 81

Green algae have **chloroplasts** that contain **chlorophyll** which gives them a bright green colour.

- The cell walls contain **cellulose** and they store **carbohydrates in the form of starch**.
- Green algae are also known as **spirogyra**.
- Its cell wall has **lignin**.

Image of green algae:

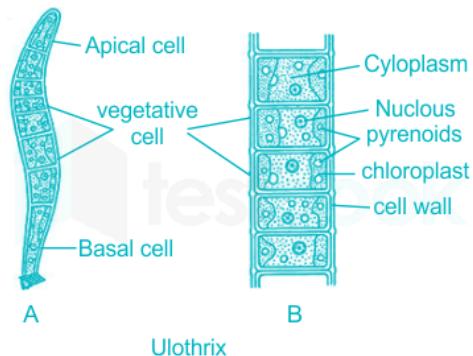


Question No. 82

Additional Information:

- **Ulothrix** is a genus of green algae in the family **Ulotrichaceae**. Ulothrix is a genus of non-branching filamentous green algae, generally found in fresh and marine water.
- The cells are normally as broad as they are long, and they thrive in the low temperatures of spring and winter.
- Ulothrix has **one chloroplast** present which is **girdle shaped**.
- **Pyrenoids** are the protein-rich bodies that remain attached to the chloroplasts and are **1 - 4 in number**
- Reproduction in Ulothrix takes place by means of vegetative, asexual, and sexual methods

Question No. 83



Spirogyra is a kind of Algae.

- It is a **large genus (about 400 species)** of **freshwater green algae** found in shallow ponds, ditches, and amongst the **vegetation of large lakes**.
- It does not form any gametes and reproduction takes place entirely within the alga.
- It often grows in short-lived ponds that build up during wet weather and dry up subsequently.

