**CMAT set 5**

**Q1:** Which of the following component is not important to survive life on earth?

1. Oxygen
2. Carbon Mono oxide
3. Carbon di oxide
4. Green-house gases

Answer: B

Explanation:

For the survive and to flourish on Earth’s surface, there are some components which are essential for sustain of life like

* Oxygen used for Respiration
* Carbon-di-oxide &
* Green-house gases

These components are used to maintain the temperature of the surface of earth and protect the earth’s surface by ozone layer, as the layer help to absorb Ultraviolet radiation emit from the sun and to maintain the right atmospheric pressure.

Q2: Which term is used for the organic material present in form of liquid mud?

1. Ooze
2. Pelagic
3. Edaphic
4. Sheell

Answer: A

Explanation:

75% of the total sea floor is composed and cover by Pelagic deposits. In this pelagic deposits both type of organic (the subdue of plants and animals) and inorganic material. The Organic material present in the pelagic deposit in the form of liquid mud called **ooze** which contains remnants of shells and skeletons. The red clay is a form of Inorganic material which is formed by volcanic origin. The chief metal and minerals constituents of red clay are silicon and aluminium dioxide

**Q3:** In which of the following country Ganga riven basin is not lie?

1. China
2. Myanmar
3. Bangladesh
4. Nepal

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Ganga basin is one of the largest river basins. The ganga basin lies in China, Nepal, India and Bangladesh and drains an area of about 10,00,000 sq. kms. In India, its catchment lies in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand Rajasthan, West Bengal, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

**Q4:** Which factor help in determining the color of the soil?

1. Organic matter
2. Humus
3. Bacteria
4. Soil composition

Answer: A

Explanation:

Generally, the color of soil is determined by the amount of organic matter and the state of the iron presence in it. The color of soil is also related to soil drainage, with free draining, well aerated soils (with pore space dominated by oxygen) having rich brown colors. In contrast, poorly draining soils often referred to as gleys, develop under ANAEROBIC conditions (the pore space dominated by water) and have grey or blue-grey colors.

**Q5:** Which of these metals are contained in Poly metallic sulphides?

1. Copper
2. Gold
3. Diamond
4. Platinum

Answer: C

Explanation:

Marine Polymetallic sulphides are deep seabed Poly-Metallic Sulphides (PMS) which contain metal like iron, copper, zinc, silver, gold, platinum in variable constitutions. These seabed are formed from the hot fluids which is precipitate from upwelling hot magma which is discharged during volcanic eruption along themid-ocean ridges.

Q6: Which of the following type of cold wind is blown in Russia?

1. Chinook
2. Sirooco
3. Mistral
4. Purga

Answer: C

Explanation:

Chinook (Snow eaters) is a hot and dry wind blow in The rockies Mountains.

Siroco is also a Hot, dry wind blow from sahara to the Mediterranean sea. Mistral is a cold wind in the alps and france region. Purga is a type of cold wind blow in Russia.

Q7: The depth of water in the ocean is responsible to which of the following factor?

1. Speed of oceanic current
2. Speed of Wave
3. Earthquake
4. Tsunami

Answer: A

Explanation:

The speed of wave in the ocean depends upon the depth of water. It is more in the shallow water than in the ocean deep. As a result of this, the impact of tsunami is less over the ocean and more near the coast where they cause large-scale devastations. Therefore, a ship at sea is not much affected by tsunami and it is difficult to detect a tsunami in the deeper parts of sea

**Q8:** Which of the following part of the constitution mention name of the states and their territorial Jurisdiction?

1. Part 1
2. Part 2
3. Part 3
4. Part 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Part 1 of the constitution name of **states** and their territorial jurisdiction:

a. After Article 370, 28 states (Jammu and Kashmir become UT).

b. Details regarding which law, act etc.

c. Determine each states boundary.

d. Article 1-4

**Q9:** Fundamental rights in the constitution established which of the following democracy in the country?

1. Political democracy
2. Social democracy
3. Economical democracy
4. Demographical democracy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fundamental rights aim at establishing political democracy in the country whereas DPSP aims at social and economic democracy in the country. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, whereas DPSP's are non-justiciable in nature. Fundamental rights have legal sanctions whereas DPSP's have moral and political sanctions

Q10: Which part of the constitution vested with emergency provision in the constitution?

1. Part XVII
2. Part XVIII
3. Part VIII
4. Part VVII

Answer: A

Explanation:

Emergency provision are Contained in Part XVIII of Constitution under Article 352 to 360.

Central government becomes all powerful &state go into total control of Central & converts federal structure into unitary w/o formal amendment of Constitution.

3. Source of Emergency

a. Government of India Act 1935.

b. Weimer Constitution of Germany — wrt Fundamental Rights.

Q11: Which constitutional amendment empowered parliament to established common high-court for 2 or more states?

1. 7th CAA 1956
2. 5th CAA 1837
3. 17th CAA 1923
4. 34th CAA 1867

Answer: A

Explanation:

High court is mentioned in Article 214 to 231 in Part VI of the constitution. Concept of High-Court introduce in India in 1862 at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. In 1866, Allahabad HC set up. After 1950, provincial HC become state HighCourt. Initially, Constitution provision HC for each state but 7th CAA 1956 empowered Parliament to established common HC for 2 or more st/ UT. Territorial jurisdiction of HC co-terminus with state territory but HC verdict on constitutional & federal matters are applicable all over India, as long as another HC take contrary stand — to avoid multiplicity of interpretations

Q12: Who has the power to amend orders delimiting constituencies?

1. Chief election commissioner
2. Parliament
3. President
4. Prime minister

Answer: A

Explanation:

President conferred powers to amend orders delimiting constituencies, after consulting Election Commission. Each state to have Chief Electoral Officer nominated or designated by Election Commission in consultation with State Government. No person to be registered in electoral rolls of more than one constituency and no person is to be registered more than once in any constituency.

Q13: In which country the Judicial review developed?

1. USA
2. Russia
3. Canada
4. Britain

Answer: A

Explanation:

JUDICIAL REVIEW

1. Developed in US.

2. In India, Constitution itself confer this power to SC & HC — Basic feature.

3. Judicial review examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive

orders of Central & State Government in 3 categories:

a. JR of Const Amendments

b. JR of P and SL & subordinate legislation.

c. JR of admin action of C&S authorities.

Q14: At which Archeological site the Indus valley civilisation was discovered?

1. Lothal
2. Kalibangan
3. Harappa
4. Baluchistan

Answer: A

Explanation:

Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa situated in the province of West Punjab in Pakistan. Coming to town planning and structures it have been divided into two sections : Acropolis or Citadel for ruling classes and city lay a lower town containing brick houses which were inhabited by common people.

Q15: The Fowler Committee set up by the British Government in 1898 was related to?

1. Education
2. Famine
3. Currency
4. Irrigation

**Answer**: C

**Explanation:**

The Indian Currency Committee or Fowler Committee was a government committee appointed by the British Government on 29 April 1898 to examine the currency situation in India.

Q16: To which God/ Goddess the famous Kashi vishwanath temple is dedicated?

1. Shiva
2. Vishnu
3. Narayan
4. Kalki

Answer: A

Explanation:

**Kashi Vishwanath Temple** is one of the most famous Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. The Temple located on the western bank of the holy river Ganga, and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, the holiest of Shiva Temples.

Q17: Which of the following type of tax levied to hold less tax on people earning less and higher tax on people earning more?

1. Regressive tax
2. Progressive tax
3. Substantial tax
4. Higher tax

Answer: B

Explanation:

Progressive Taxation:

* Less tax on people earning less and higher tax on people earning more i.e. Taxrate inclusion with include in size of tax base.
* Here, tax rate as well as absolute tax amount include with inclusion in size of tax base. Thus, highly elastic in nature.
* Criticism — It discourage more earnings by individual and being poor rewarded while

richness punished also evasion of tax.

Q18: Which international organisation define definition of poverty as ‘denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity.’?

1. WHO
2. ILO
3. UN
4. WTO

Answer: C

Explanation:

UN definition **poverty as**, ‚denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society‛ — UN incorporates more broader definition which covers social-cultural and pol aspects of poverty **Asian Development Bank** too has its own poverty line which is currently at $1.51 per person per day.

Q19: When was Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana launched?

1. 2015
2. 2016
3. 2017
4. 2019

Answer: A

Explanation:

Finance ministry Features Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJB scheme was launched in 2015 and regulated by department of financial services under Finance ministry.)

* Age 18-50 years with bank account in India. NRIs eligible but payment in rupee currency only
* Purchase from LIC or any empaneled pvt. Life insurance company.
* Premium Rs. 330 per person/ annum
* Type LIFE Insurance

Q20: The Interest rate on foreign loans is linked with which exchange rate system?

1. LIBOR
2. MIBOR
3. Bank rate
4. International exchange rate

Answer: A

Explanation:

The interest rate on foreign loans is linked to LIBOR (London Interbank Offer rate) and the

actual rate will be LIBOR plus applicable spread, depending upon the credit rating of the

borrower.

**Q21:** For which of the following type of goods the Demand is Perfectly inelastic?

1. Luxury good
2. Normal good
3. Inferior good
4. Derived good

Answer: A

Explanation:

Normal Good: Demand may be Perfectly inelastic (eP=0). When increase or decrease in price doesn’t change demand.- E.g. If a company had monopoly on drinking water. Demand will be inelastic, because people will be (forced) to buy about the same amount whether the price drops or rises. Here slope will be vertical.

Q22: Recently Bubble curtain technology is in news. From which of the following it is related to?

1. Plastic recycling
2. Air pollution
3. LPG
4. Infrared rays

Answer: A

Explanation:

This technology is being first time used in India to stop plastic from entering the river Yamuna. It is a non-invasive solution to stop plastic from entering the oceans. Ships and fish can pass through the air bubbles, but plastics will be stopped.

Q23: Which of the following part of our body carries air down to lung?

1. Trachea
2. Rings of Cartilage
3. Aleveoli
4. Bronchus

Answer: A

Explanation:

**Trachea:** This carries air down to the lungs. Mucus here traps dirt and bacteria, helping to keep the lungs clean.

**Rings of cartilage:** These keep the trachea open and allow movement of the neck.

**Alveoli (air sacs):** These allow gas exchange between the lungs and the blood. Each is surrounded by a network of blood capillaries taking oxygen away.

**Bronchus:** This tube enters the lung. Infection here causes bronchitis. It is supported by rings of cartilage.

Q24: Sudano- Sahelian zone is recently in news, it is the most vulnerable to climate change. Where it is located?

1. Africa
2. Asia
3. Europe
4. Canada

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sudano-Sahelian zone is the most vulnerable to climate change as the food production in this zone of Africa is under threat. The semi-arid SSZ is located between the Saharan desert and the humid Guinean zone and stretches from the Atlantic coast to the Red Sea coast.

Q25: Which is not a density on a radiograph?

1. Gas
2. Fat
3. Plasma
4. Minerals

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although everyone understands what one means when it is said to “get an x-ray”, or refers to the image on film as “an x-ray”, the proper term for an image on x-ray film is a radiograph. There are four densities on a radiograph. They are from black to white: gas, fat, water and mineral.