**CMAT SET 2**

**Q1:** Which of the following is the most important source to understand layered structure of earth?

1. Primary waves
2. Secondary waves
3. Longitudinal waves
4. Seismic waves

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Seismic waves are the most important source available to understand the layered structure of the earth. The velocity of seismic waves changes as they travel through materials with different **elasticity** and **density**.

**Q2.** What does the ocean relief controls?

1. Flow of water
2. Motion of sea water
3. Temperature of ocean
4. Motion of exchange of gases

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

The formation of Ocean relief is largely due to the processes of interaction in **tectonic, volcanic, erosional and deposition. The motion of sea water is controlled by** the **motion of seawater.** The oceanic movement in the form of currents, in turn, causes many variations in both oceans and atmosphere.

**Q3:** Which of the following river is associated with the Himalaya Drainage system?

1. Kosi
2. Gandak
3. Brahmaputra
4. Narmada

**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

The Himalayan Rivers are **Perennial rivers** including Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. The Peninsular Rivers are **Non-Perennial rivers** which include Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery, the Narmada and the Tapti and their tributaries.

**Q4:** Which of the following measure will help in the formation of soil?

1. Climate
2. Weathering
3. Soil decomposition
4. Nitrogen fixation

**Answer:** B

**Explanation**

**The formation of soil is obtained** from rocks. Weathering is the **first step of formation of soil. Natural resources are exploit due to the** weathering condition which affect the soil and rocks making it weaken. Weathering leads to **natural soil enrichment**.

**Q5:** Which of the following types of rocks is not found in the Godavari basin?

1. Basalt
2. Chlorite
3. Biotite
4. Magnetite

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

The Godavari drainage basin upper reaches are occupied by the **Deccan Traps** which contain the minerals like **biotite, zircon, magnetite, epidote, chlorite** etc. (These are metallic minerals). The middle part of the Godavari basin is mainly composed of **phyllites, quartzites, amphiboles and granites** **(rocks).**

**Q6:** Which of the following country is world’s largest producer of natural gas?

1. Russia
2. China
3. U.S.A
4. Canada

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

**Russia is a major country which** has some of the **largest oil deposits** in the world, although most of them are in the remote Asian part of the country. Russia also contribute a major part in the economy as it is **the world’s largest exporter of** **natural gas.**

**Q7:** Who was the first indian to be appointed as a member of viceroy executive council?

1. Devendranath tagore
2. Satyendra sinha
3. Rajendra prasad
4. V.P menon

**Answer:** B

**Explanation**

**First Constitutional meeting was held** on **Dec 1946**. It was boycotted by Muslim League to demand Pakistan. **Dr Sachchidanand Sinha** was the temporary President (as per French Practice of oldest member). Satyendra Sinha, was the 1st Indian to be a member of Viceroy's executive council. Later Rajendra Prassad become the President. It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame it.

**Q8:** Article 14 mentioned which of the following rights in the constitution?

1. Equality before law
2. Untouchability
3. Equal protection of law
4. A and C both

**Answer:** D

**Explanation**

Article 14 - Equality before law and Equal Protection of Laws (EBL and EPL). Person, here includes citizen, foreigners, corporation, companies, registered societies. Hence, this provision confers right to all person. Aim to establish ‚Equality of Status and Opportunity‛ as embodied in Preamble.

**Q9:** Which of the following article of the constitution gives power to parliament to not alter the basic structure?

1. Article 224
2. Article 368
3. Article 231
4. Article 241

**Answer:** B

**Explanation**

In Kesavanada Bharti Case, Supreme Court upheld that constituent power ofParliament under Article 368 doesn’t enable it to alter the ‘basic structure’. Right to Property ceased to be a fundamental right with the 44th Constitution Amendment in 1978 .It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution. So at present, there are only six Fundamental Rights.

**Q10:** Under which of the following article a state legislative assembly can pass a resolution by special majority?

1. Article 169
2. Article 52
3. Article 215
4. Article 125

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

**State legislature comes under Article 168 to 212 of Part VI**.

State legislature = Governor + State legislative Assembly + State Legislative Council (if bicameral).

**Organisation**

1. **Bicameral (6)**: **TUMBAK [TL, UP, MH, BH, AP, KR] - no JnK (abolished)**.

2. **State Legilative Council abolished or created by Parliament**

**Art 169 (1):** If resolution passed by **legislative assembly by special majority** (2/3 P&V + Maj TM). This resolution is not binding on the Parliament.

**Q11**: Which law commission of India suggest for two sub categories of supreme court in India?

1. 10th
2. 5th
3. 12th
4. 15th

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

The tenth law commission of India says that there should be two sub category of Supreme Court one is constitutional division and other is legal division. The eighteen law commission said there should be a set-up of four supreme court benches in the metropolitan cities and in each zone of the country; North, South, East, West.

**Q12:** Who appoint the officers for inquiring into disputes concerning electoral arrangements during elections?

1. President
2. Governer
3. Election commission
4. State government of concerned state

**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

In details, these are the powers and functions of election commission:

* Determining the Electoral Constituencies’ territorial areas throughout the country on
* the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
* Preparing and periodically revising electoral rolls and registering all eligible voter.
* Notifying the schedules and dates of elections and scrutinising nomination papers.
* Granting recognition to the various political parties and allocating them election symbols.
* Acting as a court to settle disputes concerning the granting of recognition to political parties and allocating election symbols to the parties.
* Appointing officers for inquiring into disputes concerning electoral arrangements.
* Determining the code of conduct to be followed by the political parties and candidates
* during elections.
* Preparing a program for publicising the policies of all the political parties on various
* media like TV and radio during elections.
* Advising the President on whether elections can be held in a state that is under the
* President’s rule, in order to extend the period of emergency after 1 year.

**Q13:** Which of the following constitutional amendment act provide a constitutional status to cooperative societies?

1. 91th constitutional amendment act 2002
2. 97th constitutional amendment act 2011
3. 87th constitutional amendment act 1988
4. 75th constitutional amendment act 2006

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The co-operative societies are given constitutional status and protection by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011. This changed the following sections of the constitution - It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19). It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43-B). This will help in progress of rural India. Article 43 B states that there should efforts of state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies.

**Q14:** Which of the following constitutional amendment act provided provision for GST tax?

1. 101th constitutional amendment act
2. 54th constitutional amendment act
3. 49th constitutional amendment act
4. 87th constitutional amendment act

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The 101st amendment act of 2016 paved thee way for introduction of a new tax regime (goods and service tax) in the country. Article 279 A(1) says that the president shall, within sixty days from the commencement of the constitution 101st act, 2016, by order, constitute a council to be called GST council.

**Q15:** Who has the power of ‘Judicial Review’ in India?

1. Parliament
2. Supreme Court
3. Attorney general
4. Advocate general

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

The ‘judicial review’ function of the Supreme Court means to examine the constitutional

validity of laws. Judicial review is the doctrine under which legislative and executive actions

are subject to review (and possible invalidation) by the judiciary.

**Q16:** Which of the following is the land uncultivated for five years ot more?

1. Polaj
2. Parauti
3. Chachar
4. Banjar

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Emperor **Akbar** in his sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different

revenue to be paid by each.

**Chachar** is land that has lain fallow for three or four years.

**Banjar** is land uncultivated for five years and more.

**Q17:** Which of the following is not related to the third battle of Panipat?

1. Najib-ud-daulah
2. Bajirao
3. Sadashiv rao
4. Ahmad Shah Durrani

**Answer:** D

**Explanation**

**The Third Battle of Panipat** (14 January 1761) was fought between the Maratha Empire and the invading Afghan army of (Ahmad Shah Durrani), supported by three Indian allies—the Rohilla (Najib-ud-daulah), Afghans of the Doab region, and Shuja-ud-Daula (the Nawab of Awadh) at Panipat, about 97 km (60 miles) north of Delhi. Durrani got support from the Rohillas of the Doab and Shuja-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Awadh.

**Q18:** Zadipatti is practised in rice cultivation. It is belong to which state?

1. Orissa
2. Maharashtra
3. Tamilnadu
4. Andhra Pradesh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Zadipatti is a technique practised for the rice cultivating in the Maharashtra region during the harvest season and its name derives from the local name zadi for rice. The theatre art of this region is known as **Zadipatti.**

**Q19:** Which of the following tax is exercise by government to tax businesses which do digital operation?

1. Income tax
2. Equalisation levy
3. GAFA tax
4. Excise tax

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The purpose of Equalisation Levy is to ensure fair competition, reasonableness and exercise the ability of governments to tax businesses that have a close nexus with the Indian market through their digital operations. It was limited to Business-to-business transactions and compliance was required to be carried out by the payer. Finance Act 2020 has further expanded the scope of equalization levy to non-resident e-commerce operators by introducing a new levy of 2%. This levy is effective from 1 April 2020.

**Q20:** When men are replaced by machine, which type of unemployment occured?

1. Disguished unemployment
2. Frictional unemployment
3. Technological unemployment
4. Cyclical unemployment

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Some of the most common example of Technological unemployment are textile and automobile. Technological unemployment occurs when men are replaced with machines.

In 2018-September World Economic Forum released “Future of Jobs Report”. It says, by 2025, machines will do more work hours than humans in 12 industrial sectors.

**Q21:** Consider the following statements regarding Gross Domestic Product:

1. It is the value added by all the firms in the economy
2. It is the final value of goods and services produced in the economy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both of these
4. None of these

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

GDP is the sum of the final value of all goods and services (consumption and capital) produced in the economy or it can also be defined as the value added by all the enterprises/firms in the economy (by value added method).

**By expenditure method**, GDP = C + I + G + X-M. **C + I + G** is the expenditure done by the three sectors of the economy on two types of final goods i.e. consumption and capital (investment goods). X-M is the net of exports and imports.

**Q22:** Under the credit information companies regulation act, RBI has given license to which of the following company as credit Information company?

1. CRISIL
2. ICRA
3. FITCH India

1. 1 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1,2 and 3

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Under the Credit Information Companies Regulation Act (CICRA 2005), RBI has given

license to CRISIL (oldest CIC-1987), CARE, FITCH India, ICRA, Brickwork Ratings , SMERA etc. as Credit Information Company. RBI has its own “Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC)” for Loans above Rs 5 cr.

**Q23:** Which of the following curve give a relation between inflation and unemployment?

1. Kuznet curve
2. Lorenz curve
3. Philip curve
4. Weber curve

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

**Philip Curve** state that when Inflation increase then unemployment decrease (and vice versa). Therefore, stable & moderate inflation is good for the economy. So, RBI tries to keep inflation with 2-6% CPI (All India) using its bi-monthly monetary policy made by its 6-

member statutory Monetary Policy Committee.

**Q24:** Which anniversary was celebrated of Mahatma Ayyankali on 28 august in Kerala?

1. 150th
2. 140th
3. 157th
4. 110th

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

Mahatma Ayyankali was born on 28 august 1863. He is a social reformer in Travancore, British India (present day kerala). He belonged to untouchable Pulaya caste and faced caste discrimination. He also become a member of the assembly of Travancore, known as Sree Moolam Popular Assembly or Praja Sabha and died in 1941.

**Q25:** Which state assembly passed resolution for inclusion of state in sixth schedule of constitution?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. West Bengal
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Odisha

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

Sixth schedule of constitution include special provision for administration of tribal areas in state of Meghalaya, Tripura, Assam and Mizoram. It is provided under article 244 that formed a special system of administration in areas which designated as scheduled areas and tribal areas. At present Arunachal Pradesh is under article 371H of constitution and has not been given similar constitutional benefit in sixth schedule.