**CMAT set 6**

**Q1:** Generally by which of the following activity Diamond is emerged out on the surface of earth?

1. Earthquake
2. Volcanic activity
3. Flood
4. Soil erosion

Answer: B

Explanation:

Understanding volcanic activity and the nature of rocks is essential for mineral exploration. Most of the minerals like **diamonds (form at a depth of 150-800 km in the mantle)** that occur on the earth’s surface are formed deep below the earth’s surface. They are brought to the surface by **volcanic activity**.

**Q2:** In which of the following zone the government has right to exploit economic resources

1. Exclusive zone
2. Special economic zone
3. Exclusive economic zone
4. Coastal zone

Answer: C

Explanation:

Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) starts at the same baseline as the territorial waters. This zone expand for 320 km (200 mile) from the baseline. In this EEZ zone the coastal state has the authority to exploit all economic resources like fishing, oil digging, minerals, oil and gas energy production etc.

**Q3:** Which of the following river is not a tributary of Mahanadi River?

1. Sheonath
2. Hasdeo
3. Ong
4. Gandaki

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Mahanadi river originate in a pool which is 6 km from Pharsiya village near Nagri Town in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh state at an elevation of 457 m. The total length of the river covering from its origin to its drain into Bay of Bengal is 851 km out of which 357 km lies in Chhattisgarh and 494 km in Orissa. Sheonath, Jonk, Hasdeo, Mand, Ib, Ong and Tel are the major tributary of the Mahanadi river.

Q4: A typical type of leached soil is known as:

1. Podzol
2. Sandy soil
3. Percolation
4. Edaphic

Answer: D

Explanation:

A typical leached soil is known as podzol. Podzol is a Russian word which means ash because the surface layer is often greyish or ash-coloured. In a hot, arid climate, evaporation exceeds precipitation for greater part of the year, so the water tends to move upward and the soil dries out.

**Q5:** Which of the following is not found in the Marine Placer deposits?

1. Thorium
2. Zircon
3. Monazite
4. Quartazite

Answer: D

Explanation:

A placer deposit is a type of accumulation in which the valuable heavy minerals are collected that have been weathered and eroded from their origin of source rocks. These deposits consist of higher density so they mostly accumulate just a few kilometre far from their source rocks. Marine placers deposits accumulate on the continual shelves very close to the shoreline. The most economically important of placer minerals are cassiterite (ore of tin), ilmenite (titanium), rutile (titanium), zircon (zirconium), chromite (chromium), monazite (thorium), magnetite (iron), gold and diamonds.

Q6: In which of the following country steppes type of grass founded?

1. America
2. Russia
3. Canada
4. Europe

Answer: B

Explanation:

In tropical Savanna regions the forest are treeless & short grasses. In Prairies of North America and Steppes of Russia & Ukraine the grasses are tall due to moderate rainfall (above 20 inch). In continental interiors of Asia the grasses are short and sparse.

Q7: Which factor is responsible for the people migration to urban areas?

1. Poverty and lack of employment
2. Health infrastructure
3. Basic food and lively condition
4. Education

Answer: A

Explanation:

Poverty and lack of employment opportunities in rural areas work as ‘push’ factors which result in migration to urban areas. Better employment opportunities and promise of better life in urban areas work as ‘pull’ factors for migration. Due to increased migration towards urban areas, the share of urban population has increased from 17.29% in 1951 to 27.78% in 2001.

Q8: In which of the following schedule provision related to emoluments, privileges are mentioned for President of India?

1. Second schedule
2. Fourth schedule
3. Tenth schedule
4. Ninth schedule

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the second schedule of constitution the provision relating to **emoluments, privileges, allowances** and so on of:

a. President of India.

b. Governors.

c. Speaker, Deputy Speaker of LS and SLA.

d. Chairman and Deputy Chairman of RS and SLC.

e. Judges of SC, HC.

f. CAG.

Q9: Which of the following article is only available for citizen of India?

1. Article 16
2. Article 27
3. Article 31
4. Article 14

Answer: A

Explanation:

Features of Fundamental Rights

1. Some available only to citizens (15, 16, 19, 29, 30) while others to all persons whether citizens, foreigners (except enemy alien), legal person like companies.

2. Not absolute but qualified by RR whose reasonability is decided by courts. Hence, strike a balance b/w rights of the individual liberty and societal norms.

3. Most of them protect ag state's action while some both ag state & private individual action. However, when right available against only State's actionviolated by private individual then no special constitutional remedy but only ordinary legal remedy

Q10: Who said these lines “All federal sys including US are in tight mould of federalism”?

1. G.V Mavlankar
2. Dada Bhai Naroji
3. Sukuman Sen
4. BR Ambedkar

Answer: A

Explanation:

**BR Ambedkar**:'All federal sys including US are in tight mould of federalism, and

can't change its form and shape i.e. can never be unitary but Indian Const can be

both federal as well as unitary as per requirement of time & circumstances'.

Q11: Who has the power to extend jurisdiction of Highcourt to any Union territory?

1. Supreme court
2. Governer
3. President
4. Parliament

Answer: A

Explanation:

Parliament can extend jurisdiction of HC to any UT or exclude jurisdiction of

HC from any UT. Power to constitute new High Court rests with President [context — AP HC]. Currently, 25 Highcourt in which 3 common [2 or more states]. Delhi & JnK only UT to have HC.

a. Bombay highcourt = MH, Goa, D&N, D&D.

b. Calcutta highcourt = WB and A&N.

c. Guwahati highcourt = Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, ArP (Meghalaya, Manipur &

Tripura created separate HC in 2013).

d. Kerala = Kerala and Lakshadweep.

e. Madras = TN and Puducherry.

f. PJ & HR = Punjab, HR, Chandigarh.

g. JnK = Ladakh & JnK.

Q12: Which of the following act of constitution prohibits election campaign through public meetings, procession before 48 hours of voting day?

1. Representation of people act 1952
2. 78th Constitutional amendment act 1967
3. Representation of people act 1951
4. Representation of people act 1954

Answer: A

Explanation:

**Representation of People Act 1951**

**Sec 8**: Person convicted under IPC, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 etc

disqualified from contesting elections.

**Sec 11**: Empowers ECI to remove or reduce disqualification period.

**Sec 126**: Prohibits election campaign through public meetings, procession etc 48

hours before voting day.

**Sec 29A**: Registration of Pol Parties by EC.

Q13: Which article is related to Judicial review which confer laws in derogation to fundamental rights are null and void?

1. Article 17
2. Article 53
3. Article 21
4. Article 13

Answer: A

Explanation:

Constitution Provision to Judicial Review: Nowhere used in Constitution but several articles confer power explicitly to SC and HC

a. A 13: Laws in derogation to FR are null and void.

b. A 32: Right to move to SC for enforcement of FR.

c. A 131: SC original jurisdiction in C-S & inter-state disputes.

d. A 132: Appellate jurisdiction of SC in Const matters.

e. A 133: Appellate jurisdiction of SC in civil cases.

f. A 134: Appellate jurisdiction of SC in criminal case

**Q14:** Agnimitra belonged to which among the following dynasties in the Ancient India?

1. Sunga Dynasty
2. Maurya Dynasty
3. Gupta Dynasty
4. Kushan Dynsty

**Answer:** A

**Solution:**

Ancient Sunga Dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Sunga, a Bramhin Commander-in-Chief of the last Mauryan ruler named Brihadratha in 185 BC. He was succeeded by his son Agnimitra. Agnimitra was also the hero of Kalidasa’s Drama ‘Malvikagnimitra’. The capital of this dynasty was in Vidisha (MP).

Q15: Which of the following personality is related to young Bengal movement?

1. Henry Lawrence
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Surendra Nath Banerjee
4. Shyamji lal krishna

**Answer:** A

**Solution:**

Young Bengal Movement came into existence during the early 1830s and started by Anglo-Indian Henry Vivian Derozio(1809-31) who taught at Hindu College of Benaras. He was inspired by French Revolution. Surendranath Banerjea was to describe derozians as the pioneers of the Modern civilization of Bengal, the conscript fathers of our race whose virtues will excite veneration and whose failings will be traeted with gentle consideration

Q16: Which inscription was the first giving evidence of the satipratha?

1. Rummendei Inscription
2. Boghajkoi Inscription
3. Eran Inscription
4. Maski inscription

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

The first inscription which evidence the system of satipratha has been found from Eran inscription. Some reliable records indicate that the practice was continued before the time of the Gupta empire, approximately 400 CE. After this time, instances of Sati began to be marked by inscribed memorial stones.

Q17: Which of the following type of tax levied by government of India to fulfill a particular purpose?

1. Surcharge
2. Cess
3. Progressive tax
4. Excise tax

**Answer:** B

**Solution:**

**Concept of Cess:** Temporary levy by GoI **to fulfil a particular purpose.** Hence, when purpose achieved it is supposed to be discontinued. It is considered 'Tax on Tax'. Ex: Education Cess (EC) and Secondary Higher Education Cess (SHEC) levied to achieve

objective of education (Raise 30k crore in 2015, similarly road cess on petroleum collect 50 k crore).

**Q18:** When there is shortage of Jobs and a person skill is insufficient for availability of jobs in market. Then it called as?

1. Structural employment
2. Under employment
3. Technological employment
4. Temporary employment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Open / Structural employment: Lack of jobs when person’s skill/qualification is insufficient for the jobs available in the markete.g. An IT Graduate knows C++ but demand is forPython/JAVA computer language experts.

Q19: Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) cover people under which age?

1. 18-60
2. 18-70
3. 21-65
4. 21-70

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)- The person whose aage is between 18-70 years can avail this scheme. The scheme implement through Four Public Sector, or any empaneled pvt. General Insurance company. IT cover premium of Rs.12/- per person/ annum, General insurance. 1-year “term” accident cum death insurance.

Q20: Which of the following is evaluate for credit rating in India?

1. Debt instrument
2. Corporate firms
3. Liquidity
4. P notes

Answer: A

Explanation:

Credit rating is used' extensively fqr evaluating debt instruments. These include long-term instruments, like bonds and debentures as will as short-term obligations, like Commercial Paper. In addition, fured deposits, certificates of deposits, inter-corporate deposits, structured obligations including non-convertible portion of partly Convertible Debentures (PCDs) and preferences shares are also rated.

Q21: Quantitative easing increase the money supply by flooding financial institutions with capital. It is related to?

1. Government financing
2. Monetary policy
3. Debt control
4. Exchange trade funding

Answer: B

Explanation:

Quantitative Easing refers to an unconventional monetary policy in which a central bank purchases government securities or other securities from the market in order to lower interest rates and increase the money supply. Quantitative easing increases the money supply by flooding financial institutions with capital in an effort to promote increased lending and liquidity.

Q22: Recently cabinet approves proposal to establish a legislative council in which state?

1. West Bengal
2. Karnataka
3. Gujarat
4. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once, the council is setup, west Bengal will become the seventh Indian state to have a bicameral system of legislature after Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, UP, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Under article 169 of the constitution, Parliament may by law can create or abolish a legislative council in a state.

Q23: Which is a limiting factor that prohibit the rate of photosynthesis in plants?

1. Light
2. Warmth
3. Carbon-di-oxide
4. Oxygen

Answer: D

Explanation:

Photosynthesis is a process that needs light, warmth and carbon dioxide. If one of these factors is in short supply, it will limit the rate of photosynthesis, and so is called a limiting factor.

Q24: Katkari tribe was in news recently. In which state they are found?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Katakari tribe is one of the 75 Particularly vulnerable tribal groups living in areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat. They are also known as Kathodis because of their old occupation of making Katha(catechu) the thickened sap from wood of Khair (Acacia Catechu).

Q25: Which substance become black on a radiograph when x-ray beam passes through the body to darken the film?

1. Solid
2. Liquid
3. Gas
4. Plasma

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gas, of course, is self-explanatory and includes air in the lungs and upper airway, gas in the intestines, and gas such as nitrogen in so called vacuum spaces. It becomes black on a radiograph because there are few molecules to stop or attenuate the x-ray beam as it passes through the body to darken the film.