**CMAT set 7**

Q1: Which factor is essential in the estimation of deep inside of earth?

1. Gravitation
2. Rotation
3. Coriolis force
4. Earthquake

Answer: A

Explanation:

To measure the estimate pressure in the deep inside of the earth gravitation and the diameter of the earth play an important role. Volcanic eruptions and existence of hot springs, geysers etc. point to an interior which is very hot. To study the layered structure of earth these are most important source.

Q2: Which of the following zone is also known as pursuit zone?

1. Exclusive economic zone
2. Coastal zone
3. Pursuit zone
4. Territorial zone

Answer: C

Explanation:

Contiguous zone is extended after exclusive economic zone. This zone of 19 km is recognized by the coastal state in which the state can prohibit against those who break the law like doing illegal activities, smuggling, Pirates, Illegally immigrants from other countries etc. within the true territorial waters. This zone is also called as pursuit zone

Q3: At which of the following places Narmada river falls?

1. Gulf of Kutch
2. Gulf of Mannar
3. Gulf of Khambat
4. Gulf of Cambay

Answer: D

Explanation:

The river Narmada is the largest river flowing in the west direction of the peninsula India. It originate from Narmada Kund at Amarkantak, in the Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh, at an elevation of about 1057 m in the Maikala range. It forms the traditional boundary between North and South India.

**Q4:** When the river tumbles at a steep angle over hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms:

1. River
2. Lake
3. Waterfall
4. Glacier

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the river tumbles at a steep angle over hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a waterfall. As the river enters the plain, it twists and turns, forming large bends known as meanders. At this point of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cutoff called ox-bow lake.

Q5: Among the option which place is famous for the deposition of Lithium?

1. Karnataka
2. Kerala
3. Maharashtra
4. Andhra pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation:

Famous place for deposition of Lithium are, the Marlagalla-Allapatna area, along the Nagamangala Schist Belt in Karnataka. The brines of Sambhar and Pachpadra in Rajasthan, Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat, The major mica belts in Rajasthan, Bihar, and Andhra Pradesh, The pegmatite belts in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka, are the other potential geological domains.

Q6: Which of the following mountain is a type of very old fold mountain?

1. Aravalli
2. Acancagua
3. Ural mountain
4. Philip mountain

Answer: C

Explanation:

**Very Old Fold Mountains**

• They are more than 500 million years old.

• They have rounded features (due to denudation).

• They are of low elevation.

• The **Appalachians** in North America and the **Ural Mountains** in Russia are the examples

Q7: The population of any place changes from high birth and high deaths to low births and low deaths. This definition is based on which theory?

1. Theory of Human population
2. Theory of Transition
3. Theory of human Behaviour
4. Theory of Demographic transition

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the theory of demographic transition – population of any place changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agricultural and illiterate society to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle.

Q8: In which schedule of the constitution the Tribes Advisory constitutional mentioned?

1. Schedule 10th
2. Schedule 7th
3. Schedule 6th
4. Schedule 5th

Answer: D

Explanation:

TAC — Tribes Advisory Council (not > 20)

1. Para 4(1) of the 5th schedule.

2. To advise on such matters pertaining to welfare & advancement of ST in state as may be

referred to them by Governor.

3. TAC has been constituted in 10 SA states of AP, CH, GJ, HP, JH, MP, MH, OR, RJ & TL and 2 non-SA states of TN and WB.

4. ST Member of SL shall be 3/4th of total members of TAC.

Q9: Which article define the definition of state?

1. Article 12
2. Article 19
3. Article 43
4. Article 34

Answer: A

Explanation:

Article 12 - Definition of State

State Includes — Actions of following mentioned agencies can be challenged in courts

for any violation of FR.

1. C/S Govt & P/SLA i.e., executive and legislature organs of union or state.

2. All local authorities i.e., municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement

trusts etc.

3. All other authorities, i.e., statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, BHEL,

SAIL, GAIL, etc. However, not include statutory & non-statutory bodies that

don't get fin resources from govt like Coop, NCERT, autonomous bodies etc.

4. Private body or agency working as instrument of state.

Thus, state def in wider sense.

Q10: Which article of fundamental rights does not suspend when article 359 imposed?

1. Article 20
2. Article 17
3. Article 18
4. Article 14

Answer: A

Explanation:

Effect of Emergency On Fundamental Rights.

1. Article 358: Deals with suspension of Fundamental Right under Article 19.

a. FR under A 19 automatically suspended — No separate order for their suspension is required.

b. 44 CAA restricted scope of Art 358 in 2 ways:

i. FR under Art 19 suspended only when NE declared on ground of External emergency i.e. external aggression or war.

ii. Only laws & executive action related to emergency protected from being challenged and not other laws. Ex: Govt pass X law or take X action under emergency then, that X can't be challenged.

2. Art 359: Deals with suspension of other FRs except Article 20 & 21.

Q11. Which part of the constitution deals with the Supreme court?

1. Part VI
2. Part V
3. Part IV
4. Part X

Answer: B

Explanation:

1. Article 124 to 147 in Part V deals with Supreme Court — Parliament also authorised to regulate them.

2. Integrated Judiciary with Supreme Court at top → High Court → Subordinate Courts.

3. SC succeed Federal Court of India established under Government of India Act 1935 but unlike Federal Court of Ind it is highest court of appeal (replaced British Privy Council, body of jurist acted as as highest court of appeal).

4. Final interpreter & guardian of Constitution and guarantor of FRs.

5. Indian SC more powers than any SC in the world.

Q12: Consider the following statements with respect to the Election Commission of India:

1. The term of the office of Election commission of India is same as the UPSC chairman.

2. There are two other election commissioner with Chief election commissioner.

Which of the statements given below are/is correct?

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Answer: C

Explanation:

Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and

control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the

office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission. Thus, the

Election Commission is an all-India body in the sense that it is common to both the Central

government and the state governments. The chief election commissioner is provided with the

security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the

same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Q13: Which of the following personality is not help in introducing Judicial activism in India?

1. Justice Bhgwati
2. Krishna Iyer
3. Chinappa reddy
4. Krishnaswamy Iyangar

Answer: D

Explanation:

Judicial Activism

1. Aka Judicial Dynamism and is opp to Judicial restraint.

2. Developed in US.

3. In India introduced in mid 1970s by Justice Bhagwati, Krishna Iyer, Chinnappa Reddy,

DA Desai.

4. Meaning: Denotes proactive role played by judiciary in protection of citizen rights & in promotion of justice in the society. Hence, it implies assertive role played by judiciary to force legislative & executive to discharge their duties.

5. Closely related to PIL — Judicial activism of SC led to rise of PIL. PIL is most

popular manifestation of JA.

Q14: Which of the following ancient text mention about tax collection from peasants, artisans and traders?

1. Manusmriti
2. Kadambari
3. Arthsashtra
4. Rajmansri

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Mauryan period constitutes a landmark in the system of taxation in the ancient India. Arthsastra mentioned various taxes to collect from peasants, artisans and traders. This required a strong and efficient machinery for assesment, collection and storage.

* Samharta - He was the highest officer in charge of assessment means Collector general of revenue.
* Sannidhata- He was the chief custodian of the state treasury and storage.
* Gopa - He was responsible to accounts.
* Yuta - He was subordinated revenue officer at the district level.

Q15: Consider the following

1. He urged the adoption of dynamic outlook.
2. In his earlier peotry, he extolled patriotism but later Muslim separatism.

Which of the statements is/are correct regarding Muhammad Iqbal?

1. Only 1
2. Only 2
3. Both
4. None

Answer: C

Explanation:

* One of the greatest poets of modern India, Muhammad Iqbal also profoundly inspired Muslims and Hindus through his poetry.
* He emphasises the need for constant change and ceaseless activity, and condemned quiet contentment.
* He urged the adoption of a dynamic outlook that would help change the world,
* He extolled patriotism in his previous poems but later he encouraged muslim separatism.

Syed Ahmad Khan of Aligarh Movement urged the Muslims to give up medieval customs.

Q16: What type of painting done mostly in miniature forms, originally from Himalayan hill kingdom of north India?

1. Gandhar painting
2. Pahari painting
3. North eastern painting
4. Kandhar painting

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pahari painting is an umbrella term used for a form of Indian painting, done mostly in miniature forms, originating from Himalayan hill kingdoms of North India. It is quite similar to Rajput paintings in terms of style and colours. These paintings established and developed during the period of 17th to 19th century, have been done mostly in miniature painting forms.

Q17: What term is used for the tax charged on tax, which is imposed on incomes above a certain level?

1. Cess
2. Income tax
3. VAT
4. Excise tax

Answer: A

Explanation:

Concept of Surcharge

* It is also tax on tax, which is imposed on incomes above a certain level.
* Imposed to reduce inequalities b/w high income groups & low income groups.
* Ex: Surcharge of 12% on individual whose taxable income exceeds Rs. 1 crore.
* State Government can levy surcharge.

Q18: The condition in which people do not even get a minimal income needed to maintain their lives is called?

1. Income poverty
2. Poverty alleviation
3. Absolute poverty
4. Extreme Poverty

Answer: C

Explanation:

Absolute Poverty

1. Absolute Poverty is a condition in which people do not even get a min income needed to

maintain their lives.

2. Under it, certain min basic standards of living defined and people living below these

standards are termed in policy as poor or below poverty line.

3. In underdeveloped & developing countries like Ind, rates of malnutrition, hunger,

homelessness, unemployment are higher & hence its absolute poverty also remains high.

Q19: What is the maximum age for availing Aarogya Sanjeevani policy?

1. 40 year
2. 45 year
3. 60 year
4. 65 year

Answer: D

Explanation:

Aarogya sanjeevani policy:

* It is a type of Indemnity based Health insurance policy.
* Its Premium is decided by individual insurance company.
* Its Validity is minimum 1 year to lifetime.
* The Entry age for this scheme is Minimum 18 to Maximum 65.

Q20: How many credit Rating agency in India are working at present?

1. Three
2. Ten
3. Eight
4. Four

Answer: D

Explanation:

In India, at present, there are four credit Rating Agencies:

* Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited

(CRISIL).

* Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India

Limited (ICRA) .

* Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE).
* Duff and Phelps Credit Rating of India (Pvt.) Ltd

Q21: The demand for GDP in the economy comes from which of the following sectors:

1. Household
2. Private
3. Government
4. External

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. 1 and 2
2. 2 and 3
3. 1 and 3
4. All

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

An economy produces two types of final goods i.e. consumption and capital goods. Consumption goods get consumed and capital goods are used for further production process (capital goods are also called investment). The value of these two goods produced in the economy in a year is called GDP. These two types of goods i.e. GDP is purchased by the four sectors of the economy.

* Household sector (consumption goods)
* Private sector (capital goods)
* Government sector (Consumption and capital both)

External sector (Consumption and capital both

Q22: Which of the following agency is not a implementing partner of Covid-19 vaccines global access?

1. World health organization
2. European Commission
3. United nation
4. Government of France

Answer: C

Explanation:

Covax is an initiative that was started to ensure the poorest of the countries to had access to the vaccines. The initiative was started by WHO, The European commission and the government of France in April 2020. WHO, GAVI, CEPI and the UNICEF is the implementing partners.

Q23: Holes in the leaf of a plant is called??

1. Motif
2. Stomata
3. Stigma
4. Anther

Answer: B

Explanation:

Holes in the leaf are called stomata. If it is moist in the leaf and dry outside, water vapour comes out by diffusion. The greater the difference in concentration inside and outside the leaf, the faster the water loss by diffusion. More water comes from the roots to replace water lost in the leaves.

Q24: Which State/UT get Geographical indication tag for its saffron?

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Uttrakhand
3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Kerala

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The saffron of Kashmir is the only saffron in the world that is grown at an altitude of 1,600 meters. This saffron has its unique characteristics like Longer and thicket Stigma, natural and deep red color, High aroma etc.

Q25: In which of the following applications Radiography is used?

1. Telecommunication
2. Calligraphy
3. Lexicography
4. Medicine

Answer: D

Explanation:

Radiography is used in a very varied range of applications like medicine, engineering, forensics, security, etc. In NDT, radiography is one of the most important and widely used methods. Radiographic testing offers a number of advantages over the NDT method.