**CMAT set 8**

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

To understand the layered structure of earth seismic waves is used as a very important source. When the seismic waves travels through materials of different elasticity and density, It’s, velocity changes, as the more the material is elastic and denser, the higher is its velocity.

They also undergo refection or refraction.

**Q2:** Which of the following term is used to generate electricity under temperature of 25oC in tropical seas?

1. Ocean thermal energy conversion
2. Ocean tropical radial conversion
3. Ocean thermal convention
4. Ocean energy conservation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC): In tropical seas, the temperature of surface is about 25 °C to 30 °C, while the sub-surface temperature is 5 °C.This vertical difference of 25 °C is enough to generate electricity, but it is an expensive option.Belgium and Cuba are producing power in this way. **In** 2008 an experimental 1MW plant at Kulasekarapattinam in Tamil Nadu was set up.

**Q3:** From which of the following state Godavari river rises?

1. Maharashtra
2. Karnataka
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation:

The river Godavari rises in the Western Ghats near Thriambak Hills in the Nasik district of Maharashtra. Pranhita river is its largest tributary. The Pravara, Manjira and Maner are right bank tributaries covering about 16.14%, the Purna, Pranhita, Indravathi and Sabari are important left bank tributaries, covering nearly 59.7% of the total catchment area of the basin.

**Q4:** The grains of sand are very fine and light, when such sand is deposited in large areas, what does it form?

1. Loess
2. Mushroom rocks
3. Swirl
4. Sediments

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. It makes rocks in shape of a mushroom, called mushroom rocks.

Q5: Which of the following is not a sources of Lithium extraction?

1. Hectorite clay
2. Sea water
3. Sand
4. Recycle brines from energy plants

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Solar evaporation of Conventional lithium brine extraction
* Solar evaporation of Hard rock / spodumene lithium extraction
* Hectorite clay
* Seawater
* Recycled brines from energy plants
* Recovered oil field brine
* Recycled electronics

Q6: Which is the most easterly point of Russian Federation?

1. Ostrov Rudolfa
2. Gavdos
3. Ust Shchugor
4. Novaya Zemlya

Answer: C

Explanation:

**Most Northerly Point**: Ostrov Rudol’fa, Russian Federation

**Most Southerly Point**: Gavdos, Greece

**Most Easterly Point**: Novaya Zemlya, Russian Federation

**Highest Point**: El’brus, Russian Federation

**Lowest Point**: Caspian Depression, Russian Federation (28m below sea level)

**Lowest Recorded temperature**: Ust’Shchugor, Russian Federation -55oC.

Q7: A port where merchandise may be imported, stored or traded, usually to be exported again is called?

1. Entrepot
2. Oil ports
3. Call port
4. Packet station

Answer: A

Explanation:

An entrepôt or transshipment port is a port, city, or trading post where merchandise may be

imported, stored or traded, usually to be exported again

* Ports of Call: These are the ports which originally developed as calling points on main

sea routes where ships used to anchor for refueling, watering and taking food items.

* Oil Ports: These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil.
* Packet Station: These are also known as ferry ports. These packet stations are exclusively concerned with the transportation of passengers and mail across water bodies covering short distances.

**Q8:** Which of the following schedule of the constitution mention Division of Power between centre and state?

1. Schedule 8th
2. Schedule 7th
3. Schedule 10th
4. Schedule 6th

Answer: B

Explanation:

**Seventh schedule**

Division of Power b/w Union and State.

3 lists — Union, State, Concurrent.

o List I: Union list 100 subjects (Originally 97)

o List II: State list 61 subjects (Originally 66)

o List III: Concurrent list 52 subjects (Originally 47).

Q9: Which of the following article of constitution has aim to establish equality of status and opportunity?

1. Article 14
2. Article 32
3. Article 13
4. Article 21

Answer: A

Explanation:

RIGHT TO EQUALITY

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

Q10: Which type of emergency was imposed in 1976 when fundamental duties are added under 42nd CAA?

1. State emergency
2. External emergency
3. Financial emergency
4. Internal emergency

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fundamental Duties

a. Added during internal emergency by **42nd CAA of 1976**.

b. Swaran Singh Committee recommendation.

c. Part IV-A & Article 51 A.

Q11: Chief justice of India is appointed by president after consulting with?

1. Judge of Supreme court
2. Prime minister
3. Rajya Sabha
4. Loksabha

Answer: A

Explanation:

Appointment of Judges

1. CJI appointed by President after consultation with such judge of Supreme Court or High Court decided by President. Convention is outgoing CJI name his/her successor who is the senior most judge of SC & ultimately appointed by President.

2. Other Judges appointed by President after consulting Chief Justice of India and such judges of Supreme Court or High Court deem necessary by President.

Q12: Which of the following type of person does not hold voting rights in India?

1. Overseas citizen of India
2. Foreigners
3. Person of Indian origin
4. Migrant from neighbouring countries

Answer: A

Explanation:

OCI cardholders do not get voting rights and cannot hold a government job. They have been granted statutory rights under the Citizenship Act, 1955. Therefore, what right is granted depends on policy of Central government.

Q13: The concept of PIL is taken from which state?

1. USA
2. England
3. France
4. Britain

Answer: A

Explanation:

**PIL**

1. Developed in US.

2. Aka Social Action Litigation (SAL), Social Interest Litigation (SIL) and Class Action

Litigation (CAL).

3. It is a product of judicial activism, intro in 1980s by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer and

Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

Q14: In ancient times during Rigvedic period which term is used for the search of cows?

1. Gavish
2. Gomatha
3. Gavisthi
4. Gombuj

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Material Life of Rig Vedic People.
* The Arynas entered into the Indian Subcontinent around 2000 BC.
* They are pastoral people completely depends on cattle. So their major wars for cows hence the term Gavisthi for search of cows is correct.
* They had knowledge of agriculture especially for fodder. Rig veda mentioned about ploughshare in the scripts. These people introduced spoked wheel.
* Rig veda mentions different artisans besides farmers. One of those ayas, used for copper or bronze shows they know metal work.
* At Bhagwanpura, Painted grey ware pottery was found dated back as 1600 BC.

Q15:Who established the East India Association at London in 1866?

1. Vitthalbhai patel
2. Shyamji Krishna verma
3. Surendranath Banerjee
4. Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer: D

Explanation:

* East India Association was organised by the Great Grand Old Man of India Daada bhai Naoroji at London in 1866 to discuss the Indian question and to influence British officials to promote Indian welfare.
* Indian Association of Calcutta was founded by Surendranath Banerjea and Anand Mohan Bose in july 1876.Aim of creating the strong public opnion and unification of all Indians under common political programme.

Q16: Who constructed the famous Brahadeswar temple in 1010 AD?

1. UPalu
2. Raja Raja I
3. Gopala
4. Raja vikramanditya

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Sri Brahadeeswarar Temple (also spelt Brihadisvara, and called Peruvudaiyar Koyil, which translates simply to ‘Big Temple’) is the most famous of the many temples in Thanjavur. The temple, one of the world’s largest and grandest, was built between 1003 AD and 1010 AD by the great Chola emperor Raja Raja I (c. 985-1014 AD).

**Q17:** The tax which is paid directly by a person on whom it is imposed to government, Then this type of tax is called?

1. Indirect tax
2. Direct tax
3. Property tax
4. VAT

Answer: B

Explanation:

**Direct Tax**

Tax paid directly to Government by person on whom it is imposed. Here, Impact & Incidence of tax lies on same person. They are progressive in nature in India and are highly elastic in nature.

Ex: Income Tax, Gift Tax, Wealth Tax, Property Tax, etc..

Q18: Who was the first person to collect estimate data of poverty line in India?

1. Vallabh bhai patel
2. Dadabhai Naoroji
3. Viral Acharya
4. Sukumar Chandra sen

Answer: B

Explanation:

**Estimation of poverty Line in India**

First estimation of poverty line was done by Dadabhai Naoroji in 19th century, though he did not use the word‚ poverty line‛.

1. NITI [earlier PC] estimates poverty using NSSO data.

2.etermined on basis of data prov by NSSO - conducts survey every 5 year to collect household consumption expenditure.

3. Data include: How many calories, what is expenditure on food and non-food items? What

people eat most within food – cereals, pulses, fruits? What are the patterns?

4. Data then quantified (in terms of money), Calorific/ Nutritional needs for a basic min

living by taking an ideal ‘poverty line basket’. This ideal basket includes food and nonfood

items as recommended by expert groups constituted from time to time who consequently recommend poverty line. Then, poverty line is adopted by Govt.

Q19: How much insurance cover can a person claim under PM Jan Arogya Yojana?

1. ₹ 5 lakh
2. ₹ 15 lakh
3. ₹ 25 lakh
4. ₹ 12 lakh

Answer: A

Explanation:

* PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) was launched in 2018.
* A free insurance cover upto ₹ 5 lakh **per family,** per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. All pre-existing disease coveredfrom day 1. Pre and post hospitalization & medicine expenses.
* Cashless and paperlessaccess [NITI partnered web portal, with privacy protection]

**Beneficiaries:** Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data → + 8 cr rural + 2 cr urban = 10 cr families= ~50 crore people. No limit on family size or age of members.

Q20: Read statement about credit rating in India:

1. It provide safeguards against bankruptcy
2. It provide risk investment involved

Choose the correct answer from the given statements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Credit Rating provide information and safeguards against bankruptcy as they highlight the risk of institution. By credit rating any one can get an idea of the risk involved in the investment. It gives information about the credibility of the issuer company. Rating symbols give information on the quality of instrument in a simpler way that canbe understood by lay investor and help him in taking decision on investment without the help from broker.

Q21: The term used for use of government revenue collection to influence the economic activity is:

1. Fiscal policy
2. Deficit policy
3. Monetary policy
4. Financial policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fiscal Policy is the use of govt revenue collection & expenditure to influence the eco [demand, eco activity].

1. Deals with taxation & expenditure decisions of govt to correct situation of excess or

deficient demand in economy.

2. Fiscal Policy is one of the pillars of Public Finance, other being Monetary Policy.

3. FP is composed of: Tax Policy, Public Expenditure Policy, Public Borrowing Policy.

Q22: Recently new AIIMS started providing advance covid care in states, under PM washtya suraksha yojana. Which ministry implement this scheme?

1. Ministry of Ayush
2. Ministry of Health and family welfare
3. Ministry of Human resource development
4. Ministry of Home affairs

Answer: B

Explanation:

New AIIMS started under PM Swasthya suraksha yojana are providing advanced covid care in states. It is a central sector scheme, was announced in 2003 to address imbalances of tertiary care hospitals and improve medical education in the country.

Q23: A large tank in which microorganism grow and reproduce in controlled conditions is called?

1. Osmosis
2. Palisade layer
3. Oxygen Debt
4. Industrial fermenter

Answer: D

Explanation:

**Industrial fermenter** –large tank in which microorganism grow and reproduce in controlled

conditions, producing a desired product

**Osmosis –** The movement of water from an area of high water concentration to an area of lower water concentration through a partially permeable membrane

**Oxygen debt –** The amount of oxygen needed to break down lactic acid formed during anaerobic respiration.

**Palisade layer –** A layer in leaves where most photosynthesis takes place.

Q24: Recently how many sites of India added to UNESCO Heritage list sites?

1. Ten
2. Twenty
3. Six
4. Seventeen

Answer: C

Explanation:

Six Indian sites under the care of Archaeological survey of India, have been shortlisted by UNESCO to be classified as world heritage sites. They are:

* Ganga Ghat in Varanasi
* Temples of Kancheepuram in Tamilnadu
* Satpura tiger reserve in MP
* Maratha military architecture Maharashtra
* Hire benkal megalithic site Karnataka
* Bhettaghat-lemtag hat of Narmada valley MP

Q25: The measurement used for diagnostic radiology is:

1. Cardiac thoracic ratio
2. Gastric transplanent
3. X ray scanning
4. Photochromating

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the few measurements still valid in diagnostic radiology is the c-t (cardiac-thoracic) ratio. Most of the abnormal conditions involve cardiac enlargement. In fact you can count on your fingers the conditions that result in a small heart, which include normal variant, wasting diseases, emphysema, adrenal insufficiency, constrictive pericarditis and dehydration.