**CMAT SET 3**

**Q1:** In how many layers our atmosphere is divided?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

There are five layers in our atmosphere. The first layer is the troposphere whose average height is 13km. The second layer is the stratosphere which extends upto 50km. the third layer is the mesosphere which extend upto 80km. the fourth layer is the Thermosphere which extends from 80 km to 400km. The upper most layer of atmosphere is exosphere which has very thin air.

**Q2:** When the position of the sun, the moon and the earth are aligned in a straight line then this is called?

1. Spring tide
2. Neap tide
3. Ebbs
4. Gravitational pull

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

There are three major forces causing an occurrence of tides they are

* Moon’s gravitational pull
* Sun’s gravitational pull.
* Centrifugal force which acts opposite to gravitational pull of the earth.

Tides occur due to an imbalance between the various forces acting on the ocean water at a point in time.

**Spring Tides:** When the sun, the moon and the earth are aligned in a straight line, the height of the tide will be higher than normal. These are called as spring tides.

**Q3:** Which of the following river is the largest tributary of river Indus?

1. Chenab
2. Ravi
3. Beas
4. Satluj

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

The largest tributary of the Indus is the Chenab river which is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga which meet at Tandi near Keylong in Himachal Pradesh. From there it is also known as Chandrabhaga. The Sutluj originates in the ‘Raksastal’ near Mansarovar at an altitude of 4,555 m in Tibet where it is known as Langchen Khambab.

**Q4:** Which of the type of soil is also knnown as older alluvium and deposited away from the flood plains?

1. Alluvial
2. Black soil
3. Bhangar
4. Laterite soil

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

Bhangar represents a system of older alluvium, deposited away from the fl ood plains. Calcareous concretions (Kankars) are present in these types of soils (Khadar and Bhangar). These soils are more loamy and clayey in the lower and middle Ganga plain and the Brahmaputra valley.

**Q5:** Which of the following is categorised under ferrous metals?

1. Iron
2. Copper
3. Aluminium
4. Maganese

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

These minerals contain metal content and can be sub-divided into three types:

Gold, silver, platinum etc are categorised as precious metal. Iron and some other metals Seldom mixed with iron which help in the formation of steel. These are categorised as ferrous metal. Non-ferrous metals : include metals like copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum etc.

**Q6:** Which city is known as Manchester of Russia?

1. Ivanono
2. Siberia
3. Kamchataka
4. Vladivostok

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

Some of the minerals which are the major production in Russia are **coal, tungsten (used in steel production), diamonds, iron, and steel**. Ivanono city is known as Manchester of Russia. It is a **major textile center** of Russia**.** Major industries are steel mills, railway equipments **automobiles and aircraft** **Manufacturing.**

**Q7**: How many members was there in the Drafting committee which was set up on August, 1947 to prepare draft of new Constitution?

1. 6
2. 9
3. 7
4. 14

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

There were **7 mem**bers in the drafting committee: BR Ambedkar, N Gopalaswami, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K M Munshi, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, N Madhava Rau, T T Krishnamachari, BL Mitter. The resolution passed on Nov 26, 1949 (date on which 'Constitution' adopted) but Jan 26 chosen as 'date of commencement' same date when **Purna Swaraj** in **1930Lahore Session** adopted. Some proviso enforce in Nov 26 [citizenship, elections, provisional parliament] and other post-Jan 26, 1950.

**Q8:** Among the following which of the Fundamental Duties of citizens is not laid down in

the Indian Constitution?

1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

**According to Article 51 A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:**

* to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, theNational Flag

and the National Anthem

* to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national strugglefor freedom;
* to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
* to defend the country and render national service when called upon to doso;
* to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst allthe people of
* India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
* to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country’s composite culture;
* to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes,rivers and

wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;

* to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry andreform;
* to safeguard public property and to abjure violence
* to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collectiveactivity so that

the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavourand achievement; and

* to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between theage of six and

fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86thConstitutional Amendment Act, 2002

**Q9:** Which of the following schedule deals with the allocation of seats in Rajya sabha to states and Union territories?

1. Schedule 3
2. Schedule 7
3. Schedule 4
4. Schedule 8

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**1. Rajya sabha Composition**: Max Strength = 250 (238 elected + 12 nominated).

2. **4th Schedule** deals with allocation of **seats in RS** to **States** &**UTs** with LA (on basis of pop).

3. **State Representative:** Indirectly elected by **elected member of State Legislative Assembly** via PR via Single Transferable Vote as per pop unlike US.

4. **UTs Representative:** Indirectly elected by **electoral college especially constituted** and **not by LA**. Only **Delhi & Puducherry** as other are too small to have representation.

**Q10:** Which of the following article deal with the formation or abolition of legislative council in states?

1. Article 132
2. Article 169
3. Article 232
4. Article 211

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Constitution declared

* **Official language of state or Hindi or English to be used**.
* Presiding officer can permit member to speak in his mother language.
* **State Legislature authorise to continue or discontinue English** as floor language after completion of 15 yrs from 1950 (time limit 25 yrs for Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, 3 Members of North East, Tripura, Goa).

**Q11:** When there is a dispute between centre and state then under which jurisdiction Supreme court has the power to decide whether it is a dispute or not?

1. Advisory jurisdiction
2. Original jurisdiction
3. Appellate jurisdiction
4. Constitutional jurisdiction

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 131):

Supreme court has power to decide disputes:

* between the Government of India and one or more States
* between the Government of India and any State or States on oneside and one or more
* other States on the other
* between two or more States

**Q12:** Which of the following act introduce to conduct of election of Parliament?

1. Representation of people act 1952
2. Representation of people act 1951
3. Representation of people act 1953
4. Representation of people act 1954

**Answer:** B

**Explanation**

RPA 1951 is a parliamentary act, intro by BR Ambedkar before conduct of 1st general election. It is enacted **under Article 327** & provide for conduct of election of Parliament & State Legislature, qualification & disqualifications for membership of house, corrupt practices and other offences in connection with such elections.

**Q13:** Which of the following type of crime does not handle by CBI?

1. Anti corruption crimes
2. Special crimes
3. Suo moto cases
4. Financial Cases

Answer: D

Explanation

**Cases handled by CBI:**

**Anti-Corruption Crimes -** CBI investigate these cases under the Prevention of Corruption

Act against Public officials and the employees of PSU, Central Government, Corporations or Govt Bodies.

**Economic Crimes – CBI** investigate in matter of major financial scams and big economic Frauds.

**Special Crimes –** CBI investigate matters of serious and organized crime under the IPC and other laws on the requests of State Governments.

**Suo Moto Cases -** CBI can suo-moto take up investigation of offences only in the Union

Territories.

**Q14:** Which of the following department help in preparation and presentation of Union budget?

1. Department of financial affairs
2. Department of revenue
3. Department of economic affairs
4. Department of commerce affairs

**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

Department of economic affairs (DEA) made Fiscal policy, Preparation and presentation of Union budget including

* The Railway component of budget.
* Budget for union territories without legislature
* budget for States under president rule.

DEA announces the Interest rates of small saving schemes.

**Q15**: Which one of the following jurisdictions of the Indian judiciary covers Public Interest

Litigation?

1. Original Jurisdiction
2. Appellate Jurisdiction
3. Epistolary Jurisdiction
4. Advisory Jurisdiction

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

Acccording to article 32 of the constitution Public Interest Litigation writ petition can be filed in Supreme Court only if question concerning enforcement of fundamental right is involved. Under Article 226, In the high court, PIL writ petition can be filed, whether or not a Fundamental Right is involved.

**Q16:** Under which Mughal rule provincial administration was very much organised?

1. Babur
2. Akbar
3. Humayun
4. Jahangir

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

The Provincial governmemt of the Mughals was written by P. Saran. During Akbar period the provincial administration was very much organized. The boundaries of the provincial units exactly fixed and a uniform administrative pattern, with little modifications to suit local conditions, was developed for all parts of the empire.

**Q17:** Whicb of the following leader of indian freedom struggle in his book mention 1857 revolt as first war of independence?

1. R.C Majumdar
2. V.D Savarkar
3. Lala lajpat rai
4. V.P Menon

**Solution: B**

**Explanation**

The Indian War of Independence (1857) book is written by **V.D. Savarkar.** In his book, he mention the 1857 revolt as the first war of Indian independence. The revolt of 1857 was considered as neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence by Dr R.C. Majumdar, as large parts of the country remained unaffected by this revolt and many sections of the people took no part in the upsurge.

**Q18:** Where is Konark temple located famous for carrying chariot with 24 wheels?

1. Uttrakhand
2. Tamilnadu
3. Maharashtra
4. Odisha

**Answer:** D

**Explanation**

Konark sun temple of Odisha was built in middle of 13th century, by King Narasimhadeva I of Ganga dynasty. Temple is a representation of sun god Surya's chariot with 24 wheels. • It is a UNESCO world heritage site. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken up the Complete Solarisation of Konark sun temple and Konark town in Odisha to develop it as ‘Surya Nagri’.

**Q19:** How much percentage of equalisation levy tax is applicable on foreign companies under budget 2020 operated digitally in India?

1. 5%
2. 9%
3. 10%
4. 2%

**Answer:** D

**Explanation**

2% Equalisation Levy on foreign companies engaged in E-commerce /selling goods & services to Indian residents e.g. Microsoft/Adobe selling softwares on their site Digital subscription to Indian residents e.g. Netflix, Amazon prime.

**Q20:** Which of the following sustainable development goal target to eliminate poverty in all forms?

1. SDG 1
2. SDG 7
3. SDG 15
4. SDG 12

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

**Modi govt target** Doubling farmers’ income by 2022-23 compared to 2015-16. **SDG#1**target to end poverty in all forms. **SDG#2:** Eliminate global hunger, protect indigenous seed and crop varieties, doubling agriculture productivity and small farmer incomes by 2030.

**Q21:** Where was India’s first special economic zone setup?

1. Gujarat
2. Gurugram
3. Bengaluru
4. Maharashtra

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

SEZ are regulated under SEZ policy (2000) and Special Economic Zone Act, 2005. State Govt forwards the proposal to create SEZ for the approval by Union’s Commerce Ministry. In 1965 Asia's first SEZ was set up in **Kandla**, Gujarat (At that time it was called Export Processing Zone/EPZ). Currently we’ve 220+ SEZ in India.

**Q22:** Which one is not a credit rating agency in India?

1. CRISIL
2. Fitch
3. ICRA
4. CARE

**Answer:** B

**Explanation**

RBI has given license to CRISIL, Under the Credit Information Companies Regulation Act (CICRA 2005), it is the oldest CIC-1987. CARE, FITCH India, ICRA, Brickwork Ratings, SMERA etc. are 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 play a crucial role in the determination of inflation?

1. Money supply
2. BPLR
3. Core banking
4. Cascading effect of economy

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

Money supply means the total amount of money in an economy at any given time.

- Money supply plays a crucial role in the determination of

1) price level (=inflation) and

2) interest rates on deposits & loans.

RBI measures the money supply through indicators: M0, M1, M2, M3, M4

**Q24:** Which former governor of RBI recently passed away?

1. M. Narasimham
2. Urjit patel
3. Y.V reddy
4. Raghuram Rajan

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

Former RBI governor Maidavolu Narasimham passed away. HE was the first and only governor to be appointed from Reserve bank cadre. He served as India’s executive director at international monetary fund and later of the world bank. He headed two committee in 1991.

**Q25:** Where did India’s first 3d printed house set up?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Madras
3. Mizoram
4. Madhya Pradesh

**Answer:** B

**Explanation**

India’s first 3d printing house is inaugurated by finance minister at IIT Madras. The house has been constructed using indigenous concrete 3d printing technology. This technology enables building a 3d printed house in 5 days. Such technologies could help realise deadline of housing for all till 2022.