**CMAT set 4**

**Q1:** Which of the following factor is notimportant to study the interior of the earth?

1. Surface
2. Geographical phenomenon
3. Earth’s Magnetic field
4. Stress forces

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

To understand the interior structure of earth, It is essential to study some important features like:

* To know the earth’s surface
* Geophysical factor responsible for volcanism, earthquakes etc.
* To understand the magnetic field of earth
* To understand the internal structure of various solar system objects.
* To know the how the evolution take place and the composition of atmosphere on earth
* To explore the mineral present on earth

Q2. Horizontal movement of water is called

1. Tide
2. Ocean Current
3. Wave
4. Both “B” And “C”

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

There are two type of movement which have been occurred by ocean current as these are dynamic in nature, This movement of ocean water is influenced by a variety of factors like

● Physical characteristics – temperature, density, salinity

● External forces – Sun, moon, and winds

There are two type of horizontal movement which are occurred by ocean current-

● **Ocean Current:** Move water from one place to another. It is the continuous flow of large

amount of water in definite direction.

● **Waves:** Water does not move; wave train does in horizontal motion.

There are types of **Vertical motion**(rise and fall of water in oceans and sea) of ocean water –

● Tides: occur due to attraction of the Sun and Moon, water is raised up and falls down

twice a day.

● Upwelling of cold water from subsurface

● Sinking of surface water.

**Q3:** Match the following river with there source of origin?

1. Yamuna 1. Bhopal
2. Chambal 2. Bandarpunch peak
3. Betwa 3. Janapao hills
4. Ramganga 4. Garhwal district
5. 2, 3, 1, 4
6. 4, 3, 2, 1
7. 3, 2, 1, 4
8. 2, 1, 4, 3

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

* Yamuna river is orginated from the Yamnotri glacier on the Bandarpunch Peak.
* Chambal river is originated from the Janapao Hills in the Vindhya Range
* Betwa river is originated from the Bhopal district
* Ramganga River is originated from the Garhwal district of Uttarakhand

**Some more important rivers are:**

* Ghaghra River originated from Gurla Mandhata peak, south of Manasarovar in Tibet
* (river of the trans-Himalayan origin)
* The Kali River source of origin is (the border between Nepal and Uttarakhand) Glaciers of trans-Himalayas.

**Q4:** When there are fine particle are present in more amount in the soil, then it is a type of which soil?

1. Loamy soil
2. Clayey soil
3. Sandy soil
4. Alluvial soil

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

The soil is classified on the basis of the particles present in various proportion in it. If the proportion of large particle presence in the soil is higher then this type of soil is **Sandy soil.** If the proportion of fine particle presence in the soil is high then this type of soil is called **clayey soil.**

**Q5:** Among the following which mineral is considered as the softest mineral?

1. Talc
2. Gypsum
3. Feldspar
4. Calcite

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

Hardness refers to relative resistance when being scratched.

There are ten minerals selected to measure the degree of hardness present in it from 1-10.

They are: 1. talc; 2. gypsum; 3. calcite; 4. fluorite; 5. apatite; 6. feldspar; 7. quartz; 8. topaz; 9. corundum; 10. diamond.

**Q6:** Which of the following sea divide Europe and Russia?

1. Baltic sea
2. Mediterrean sea
3. Caspean sea
4. Black sea

**Answer:** C

**Explanation**

Russia is divided into two parts by the Ural mountain. One part is known as Russia and the another part is known as Europe (European Russia). Caspean sea divide the Europe and Russia. Originally the caspean sea is a lake, It is known as sea due to its big size and it covered all around with the coutries.

**Q7:** In which year Jawahar lal Nehru declared the constitution of free India must be framed and constitution assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise?

1. 1947
2. 1935
3. 1938
4. 1949

**Solution: C**

**Explanation:**

The Idea of constitutional assembly was given by M.N ray. In 1935, first time Indian national congress demanded for the formation of constitutional assembly. In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru declared the constitutional of free India must be framed, on behalf of Indian national congress, without outside interference and constitutional assembly would have to be selected on the basis of adult franchise.

**Q8:** Under which article a person can be arrested on the grounds of suspicion?

1. Article 43
2. Article 22
3. Article 32
4. Article 8

Answer: B

Explanation

Under article 22, the preventive detention is only a precautionary measure and based on suspicion. Both the Parliament as well as the state legislatures can concurrently make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a state.he safeguards are also applicable to a person who is arrested under preventive detention procedures like the detenu should be afforded an opportunity to make a representation against the detention order.

**Q9:** Which of the following is like a blank cheque given to the executive of Loksabha?

1. Exceptional grant
2. Vote of credit
3. Additional grant
4. Supplementary grant

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

There are some provision in the Indian constitution for grants under extraordinary or

Special circumstances:

**Vote of Credit**- It is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India

when on account of themagnitude or the indefinite character of the service, the demand

cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in a budget. Hence, it is like a blank cheque

given to the Executive by the Lok Sabha.

**Q10:** What is the Duration term of dissolution of legislative assembly?

1. 5 yrs
2. 6 yrs
3. 3 yrs
4. 7 yrs

**Solution: A**

**Explanation**

The state legislative assembly dissolves after 5 years from the date of appointment for its first meeting. The legislative council is not to be subjected to dissolution. 1/3rd of the members of legislative council retire on expiration of every second year.

**Q11:** Which of the following courts in India is/are known as the court(s) of Records?

1. The High Court only
2. The Supreme Court only
3. Both High Court and Supreme Court
4. The District Court

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A court of record is a court whose acts and proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory

and testimony. These records are used with a high authority and their truth cannot be questioned. In Indian constitution article 129 makes the Supreme Court the ‘court of record”. High courts of the states have given the power to be courts of record under article 215.

**Q12:** The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds the office for a period of :

1. 6 years
2. As per President’s Pleasure
3. Six Years or till the attainment of age 65 years
4. They don’t have fixed tenure

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The Chief Election commissioner hold his office for a tenure of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They can also resign from their post at any time by giving their resignation to president or can also be removed before the expiry of their term.

**Q13:** Which of the following type of body is cooperative societies?

1. Constitutional body
2. Statutory body
3. Administrative body
4. Executive body

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

Cooperative societies are given a constitutional status by the 97th constitutional amendment act of 2011. It gives a constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies. It made the right to form cooperative societies a fundamental right under Article 19.

**Q14:** Lok Adalat worked on which of the following principle?

1. Giri principle
2. Gandhian principle
3. Human resource principle
4. Marxism principle

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

Lok Adalat is a forum where the cases (or disputes) which are pending in a court. Lok adalat is an old form of system prevailed in ancient india and its validity has not been taken away in modern days too. Lok adalat means people’s court. It is based on Gandhian principles. It is one of the component of alternative dispute resolution system.

**Q15:** The doctrine of sovereignity of parliament in India is associated with which country?

1. Ireland
2. U.K.
3. U.S.A.
4. Germany

**Solution: B**

**Explanation**

British Parliament doctrine of sovereignty is associated with the Indian Parliament. Also the principle of judicial supremacy is associated with the American Supreme Court. The power of Judicial review of Supreme Court in India is lesser than that of U.K.

**Q16:** Which of the following person was contemporary of Tansen?

1. Baijubawra
2. Tulsidas
3. Pundarika vittal
4. Surdas

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In the medieval period Sufism and Bhaktism influence all over the country and the sufi and Bhakti saint highly influence the music during this time. One of the famous musician during Akbar’s time was **Baiju Bawra.** **PundarikaVittal** was a great scholar of music who wrote the famous Ragamala. Hindustani Music was also enriched by devotional songs sung by **Mira Bai, Tulsidas** **and Surdas.**

**Q17:** Which among the following is correct regarding the socio-religious movements in the 19th-20th Century in India?

1. Deccan Education Society: GG Agarkar
2. Poona Seva Sadan: NM Joshi
3. Seva Samiti: GK Devadhar
4. Dar-ul-Ulum: Syed Ahmed Khan

**Answer:** A

**Solution:**

The socio-religious movements and their leaders:

* Deccan Education Society: GG Agarkar (Pune)
* Poona Seva Sadan: Mrs Ramabai Ranade and GK Devadhar (Pune)
* Seva Samiti: HN Kunzru (Allahabad)

Dar-ul-Ulum: Maulana Hussain Ahmed (Deoband)

**Q18:** A traditional glove puppet play of Kerala, it came into existence during the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali on puppet performances. It is:

1. Jalikattu
2. Bommalattam
3. Pavakoothu
4. Thaarang

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Pavakoothu is a traditional glove puppet play of Kerala. The play emerge during the 17th & 18th century as during this time, the famous classical dance drama Kathhakali influence the Kerala region which is played on puppet performances. In Pavakoothu, the height of a puppet varies from one foot to two feet. The head and the arms are carved of wood and joined together with thick cloth, cut and stitched into a small bag.

**Q19:** When the bigger proportion of a person income will go into tax on the basis of his income, then this type of tax is known as:

1. Regressive tax
2. Progressive tax
3. Proportional tax
4. GST tax

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Progressive Tax-** 5%-20%-30% income tax slabs depending on your income.Thus, richer the person, bigger proportion of his income will go intotaxes. Thus, direct taxes are progressive in nature.

**Degressive tax**: It is a blend of progressive tax and proportional tax. If a direct tax increases upto a point & after that limit, a uniform rate is charged (5-5-10-10-...10). So, its partly

proportional because tax rate remains unchanged even if income increases.

**Q20:** Which of the following is the target of India in 8th sustainable development goal?

1. Employment
2. Women empowerment
3. Sustainable growth
4. Literacy

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

SDG Goal 8 requires India to provide full, productive and decent work/employment for all. A person without skill remains either unemployed also disguisedly unemployed or underemployed. Aforementioned schemes / initiatives / challenges are important in that regard to be addressed on priority basis.

**Q21:** Short term debt instrument are traded under which of the following market?

1. Financial market
2. Money market
3. Capital market
4. Gilt edged market

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Short term debt instrument are traded for the tenure of less than 1 year. These are ‘unsecured’ loans as it will not be backed by any asset. These short term debt instrument are sold usually at discount price and re-purchased later at the Face value which was decided. The price difference between these two is the interest which is shared as profit earned by investor. Another term used for this is “**rediscount the bills.**”

**Q22:** Which committee recommended to setup a digital public credit rating registry**?**

1. Yeshwant M. Deosthalee committee
2. Y.V reddy committee
3. Tendulkar committee
4. Narsimhan Committee

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**RBI’s** Yeshwant M. Deosthalee **Committee** (2017-18) recommended setting up a Digital

Public Credit Registry (PCR). PCR will help RBI in early detection of systematic stress, checking the efficacy of monetary policy & other big data analytics.

**Q23:** When the government borrow money from the central bank to financing of budget deficit. Then it many result in increase in:

1. Inflation
2. Deflation
3. Hyperinflation
4. Recession

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When the government borrow money from the central bank to bridge its gap of financial budgeting the its called Deficit financing. This will leads to increase in money supply in an economy and may result in inflation.

**Q24:** Which day is celebrated as National civil service day on behalf of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?

1. 21 August
2. 13 May
3. 28 Februrary
4. 21 April

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Every year on 21 April National civil service day is celebrated. This day is marked as the country’s first home minister, Sardar vallabh bhai Patel had addressed the newly appointed administrative services officers in 1947.

**Q25:** Where was Namath Basai a unique programme to teach tribal childrens started?

1. Karnataka
2. Orissa
3. Madhya pradesh
4. Kerala

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Namath basai is a uniques programme launched by kerala government for teaching of Tribal children in their mother tongue. Hundred of tribal children has succeded in retaining the programme in their online classes by making them feel like they were at home with the language of instructions.