Answer Sheet With Explanation

Date: 12/04/2025 Duration: 2 hr

CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAM

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE
India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

Test Booklet No: 360606 Test Booklet Code: 207 Total Ques: 100

Test Booklet Code: 207	Test Booklet No:	360606	Total Ques: 100
1 ^C		E	A
1		E 27	^
Λ.		Ø Ex.	D
2 A Ex.		28	
D.		Ex.	
v		₹ 29	С
Ex.		Ex.	n
T		30	В
Ex. 5 D		E Ex.	n
		න 31 _	Below are the correct match between List-I and List-II:
Ex. 6 C		Ex.	Skin Cancer - Ultraviolet Light
v		\$	Noise Pollution - Decibel
Ex. 7 B		2	Global Warming - Carbon dioxide
<u>. </u>		>	Ozone Hole - Chlorofluorocarbons
Ex.		5 32	D
8 C		Ex.	Pollution from coal combustion thermal power plants is caused
ex.		S	by the emission of gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide into the air. Hence (d) is the correct
· ·		0	answer.
Ex.		\S	
10 ^A Ex.		27 Ex. 28 Ex. 30 Ex. 31 Ex. 32 Ex. 35 Ex. 36 Ex. 37 Ex. 37 Ex. 37 Ex. 37 Ex. 38 Ex. 37 Ex. 38 Ex. 38 Ex. 38 Ex. 39 Ex. 31 Ex. 31 Ex. 32 Ex. 32 Ex. 33 Ex. 34 Ex. 35 Ex. 36 Ex. 37 Ex. 38 Ex. 37 Ex. 38 Ex. 39 Ex. 30 Ex. 39 Ex. 39 Ex. 30	D
Ъ		S Ex.	
"		5 34	D
Ex. 12 ^B		Ex.	
· -		<u>ن</u> 35	C
Ex. 13 B		Ex.	Water pollution is a major environmental issue in India. The largest source of water pollution in India is untreated sewage.
		\$	The groundwater contains arsenic, fluoride and uranium
Ex.		5	consumed by nearly 85% of the population. A substantial
14 ^B		>	quantity of Uranium had been found in the tested sample of
Ex.		ET.	groundwater in Punjab.
15 ^C		E 36	С
Ex.		S Ex.	
16 ^C Ex.		37	D
_		≸ Ex.	
17 D		38	В
Ex. 18 ^D		≥ Ex.	
		39	A
Ex. 19 D		E Ex.	
••		40	D
Ex.		Ex.	
20 B Ex.		38 Ex. 39 Ex. 40 Ex. 42 Ex. 43 Ex. 43 Ex.	A
_		Ex.	
21 B		\$ 42	D
Ex.		Ex.	
22 B		E 43	D
Ex.		Ex.	The correctly matched lists are as follows:
23 D		2	Plague - Bacteria
Ex. 24 B		\$	AIDS - Virus Baldness - Fungus
- ·		5	Malaria - Protozoa
Ex.		>	
25 A		III	
Ex.		E	
26 D		ST	
Ex.		Z	

B The correctly matched lists are as follows: Haemophilia - Genetic disease Diabetes - Hormonal disorder Rickets - Deficiency disease	TIL	i •	Ex. 60	A B Both Asse
Ringworm - fungal infection	SS			not explai
В	10			С
The deficiency of iodine causes goitre in which the neck becomes thicker due to an enlarged thyroid gland. Anaemia is caused by iron deficiency. Vitamin A and B are useful to prevent night blindness and beri-beri respectively.	1	(I	62 Ex.	A C
	5			O
Cancer is caused by the uncontrolled multiplication of cells and by the excess consumption of nutrients from them	INST	•	64	D
while other normal cells of body do not get proper nutrients. Finally the normal cells of body end slowly and death at the last.	JIRAO			D
D.	Š		66	Α
	JTE	I	Ex.	_
matched except option (d). A dental disease called fluorosis occurs due to excess of fluoride ion. Enamel gets affected by this disease and the tooth get yellowise in colour.	OINSTITU			A Golak Na Keshavan constitution
A	RA			passed on Amendme
А	\X			answer is
,,	TE	١,	38	D
D	E			
	NS.		69	Α
B The correctly matched lists are as follows: List-I List-II Acid present in Vinegar - Acetic acid	AJIRAO II	ı	Ex.	Most of the and water the gift of is like an
Souring of milk Compound present in bones Acid present in Gastric juices - Lactic acid Calcium phosphate Hydrochloric acid	ITUTE			Α
В	187			A Tropical l
The cuckoo never makes its nest. Lizard can give up its tail with the mere touch and tail again regenerate because it has horizontal division in their vertebrals. Chipmpanzee is said to be most wisest animal and blue whale is the largest living creature.	TE VAJIRAO IN		ΕX.	band betw western si India, Eas southwest statement
C	15	-	72	С
to appear clearly in contrast with the other regions in the picture. So it's suitable form is a administered to patients before	NO INST	7	73	D
an X-ray examination of the stomach. It is used to diagnose abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract, such as tumours, ulcers, etc.	VAJIR	7	74	С
D	TUTE	7	75	В
С	INST	7	76	С
D	JIRAO	7	77	В
A	TE VA.	7	78	Α
С	ULL	7	79	С
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A A D B The correctly matched lists are as follows: List-I Acid present in Vinegar - Acetic acid Souring of milk - Lactic acid Compound present in bones - Calcium phosphate Acid present in Gastric Juices - Hydrochloric acid B The cuckoo never makes its nest. Lizard can give up its tail with the mere touch and tail again regenerate because it has horizontal division in their vertebrals. Chipmpanzee is said to be most wisest animal and blue whale is the largest living creature. C Barium is a good absorber of X-rays and this helps the stomach to appear clearly in contrast with the other regions in the picture. So it's suitable form is a administered to patients before an X-ray examination of the stomach. 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Ex.

1-1	60	В
	Ex.	Both Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason does
E	-/.	not explain the Assertion, hence option (b) is correct.
ž		
-	61	C
X	Ex.	
100	LA.	
12	62	A
>	Ex.	
ш		
5	63	C
티	Ex.	
E	0.4	D
19	64	
=	Ex.	
191	65	D
2		
5	Ex.	
\$	66	A
ш		
5	Ex.	
티	67	A
=	Ex.	Golak Nath case was decided on 27 February 1967.
0	LX.	Keshavanand Bharti Case was decided in 1973. The
=		constitution (Twenty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1971 was
0		
3		passed on 5 November 1971. The Constitution (Forty second
=		Amendment) Act, 1976 was passed in 1976. Hence, correct
1		answer is option (a).
111		
E	68	D
12		
E	Ex.	
00	69	A
	Ex.	Most of the population of the Egypt benefit from fertile land
0	EX.	and water sources of the Nile river. Therefore, Egypt is called
15		
15		the gift of the Nile. The region through which river Nile flows
3		is like an oasis in the desert.
2		
H	70	A
12	Ex.	
1		l l
		۸
STI	71	A
INST	71 Ex.	Tropical hot deserts are often found in the region of trade wind
OINSTI		Tropical hot deserts are often found in the region of trade wind band between 15° to 30° South or North of Equator in the
NAO INSTI		Tropical hot deserts are often found in the region of trade wind
JIRAO INSTI		Tropical hot deserts are often found in the region of trade wind band between 15° to 30° South or North of Equator in the western side of continents. Therefore statement 1 is correct. In
AJIRAO INSTI		Tropical hot deserts are often found in the region of trade wind band between 15° to 30° South or North of Equator in the western side of continents. Therefore statement 1 is correct. In India, Eastern Himalayan region receives more rain from the
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an C

Ex. The descending order of the given Indian States according to geographical area are as follows: Rajasthan (342,239 km2). Maharashtra (307,713km2), Karnataka (191,791 km2) and Tamil Nadu (130,060 km2).

81 ^A

Ex. Garo, Khasi, Jaintia hills are parts of Meghalaya Plateau whereas Bhuban Hills is part of Mizo Hills.

82

Ex. Shipki La is a mountain pass and border post on the Indo-China border. It is located in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh not in Jammu and Kashmir. Rest of the passes are correctly matched with their States.

83 A

Ex. The Swadeshi and Boycott were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the agitation against the partition of Bengal. It was an economic strategy aimed at the British Empire against the partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon on 16 October. 1905.

84 D

Ex. Dadabhai Naoroji presided over INC session for three times in 1886 AD, 1893 AD and in 1906 AD.

85 ⁽

Ex. The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi. One of the very significant aspects of the Champaran Satyagraha was that it joined peasant unrest to India's national Movement.

86 E

Ex. Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, after the violent incident of Chauri-Chaura. The suspension of this movement was strongly opposed by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. Thus, both assertion and reason are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

87 D

Ex. The correct chronological order of the events is a follows-Events: Date

Gandhi-Irwin Pact - March 5, 1931

Execution of Bhagat Singh - March 23, 1931

Karachi Session of Indian National Congress - March 29-31, 1931

Poona Pact - September 24, 1932

88 D

Ex.

89 E

Ex. 90 ⁽

Ex. Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was isolated from Quit India Movement, 1942. From 1940 to the end of colonial power in 1947, did not take part in any National Movement.

91 ^A

Ex.

92

Ex.

93 E

Ex. The correctly matched list is a follows-Morley-Minto Reform (1909) - Communal Electorates Simon Commission (1928) - Nation Wide Movement Chauri-Chaura incident (1922) - Withdrawal of Noncooperation Movement Dandi March (1930) - Illegal manufacturing of Salt

94

Ex. The correctly matched list is as follows Macdonald - Communal Award (1932)
Linlithgow - August Offer (1940)
Dalhousie - Doctrine of Lapse
Chelmsford - Dyarchy (Act of 1919, Enforcement of dyarchy system in the provinces)

95

Ex.

96 B

Ex.

97 E

Ex.

98 A
Ex. Lahore Session of Congress was held in December, 1929 and Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed on 5 march, 1931 while execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru happened just 3 days before (23 March, 1931) Karachi session of Congress (29-31 March, 1931). This correct answer is option

99 A

Ex.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

100 A

Ex. Tribhanga (tri-bent pose) is a standing body position or stance used in the traditional Indian sculpture, art and Indian classical dance form. Tribhangs is literally meaning three parts break, consists of three bends in the bdoy; at the neck, waist and knee which gives it a gentle 'S' shape.

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Λ		Ø Ex.	D
2 A Ex.		28	
r.		Ex.	С
3 D Ex.		29	
4 C		1334	В
Ex.		30 Ex.	
5 D		E CX.	В
Ex.		STATEMENT OF STATE	
6 C		0 32	D
Ex.		Ex.	ऊष्मीय शक्ति संयंत्रो में कोयला दहन के फलस्वरूप कार्बन
7 B		\{\bar{\}}	डाइऑक्साइड, नाइट्रोजन के ऑक्साइडों, सल्फर के ऑक्साइडों,
Ex.			क्लारोफ्लोरोकार्बन तथा वायुजनित अकार्बनिक कणों जैसे फ्लाई
8 C		5	ऐश, कालिख इत्यादि का उत्सर्जन होता है।
Ex.		33	D
g A		Z Ex.	
Ex.		34	D
10 A		Ex.	
Ex.		33 Ex. 34 Ex. 35	c
11 D			
Ex.		2 36	С
12 B		36 Ex.	अम्ल वर्षा वह परिस्थिति है, जिसमें वायु में उपस्थित
Ex.		ž	प्रदूषणकारी रसायनों की प्रतिक्रिया से प्राकृतिक वर्षा का जल
13 B		9	अम्लीय हो जाता है। वर्षा के जल को अम्लीय बनाने के
Ex.		<u> </u> ≧	लिए मुख्यतः सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड (SO ₂) नाइट्रोजन
14 B		AO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO EX.	डाइऑक्साइड (NO ₂) तथा नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड (N ₂ O) उत्तरदायी है।
Ex.		Ш	
15 ^C		2 37	D
Ex.		Ex.	
16 ^C		Ž 38	В
Ex.		Ex.	
17 D		39	Α
Ex.		≸ Ex.	
18 ^D		40 Ev	D पीयूष (पिट्यूटरी) ग्रंथि मस्तिष्क में हाइपोथैलेमस के नीचे स्थित
Ex.		Ex.	एक छोटी अंतःस्रावी ग्रंथि होती है।
19 D		TSI	Δ
Ex. 20 B		Z 41 0 Ex.	विषाणु अकोशिकीय अतिसूक्ष्म जीव हैं, जो केवल जीवित
20 ^B Ex.		MICAN THUT EX.	कोशिका में ही वंश वृद्धि कर सकते हैं। शरीर के बाहर तो
D		اَوَّا	ये मृत–समान होते हैं। एक बिषाणु बिना किसी सजीव माध्यम
21 ^B Ex.		>	के पुनरुत्पादन नहीं कर सकता है। संपर्क द्वारा, वायु द्वारा,
22 B		151	भोजन एवं जल द्वारा तथा कीटों द्वारा विषाणुओं का संचरण
Ex.		E	होता है।
23 D		g 42	D
Ex.		Ex.	
24 B		₹ 43	D
Ex.		Ex.	
25 A		E <	
Ex.		5	
26 D		E	
Ex.		EX. 43 EX. 45	

```
60
44
Ex. सुमेलित क्रम इस प्रकर है:
                                                                                      कथन और कारण दोनों स्वतंत्र कथन के रूप में सही हैं किंत्
     हीमोफीलिया
                              अनुवांशिक रोग
                                                                                      कारण, कथन की व्याख्या नहीं कर रहा है।
     डायबिटीज
                             हॉर्मोन की गडबडी
                                                                         INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE
                                                                                61
     रिकेट्स
                             हीनताजन्य रोग
                                                                                Ex.
     रिंगवार्म
                              कवकी संक्रमण
                                                                                62
                                                                                Ex.
45
                                                                                      С
                                                                                63
Ex. सही सुमेलन इस प्रकार है :
                                                                                Ex.
     रक्ताल्पता (एनीमिया)
                                     लोह-तत्व की कमी
                                                                                      D
                                                                                64
     गला घोंटू (ग्वायटर)
                                     आयोडीन की कमी
                                      विटामिन 'ए' की कमी
     रतौंधी (नाइट-ब्लाइंडनेस)
                                                                                Ex.
     बेरी-बैरी
                                     विटामिन 'बी' की कमी
                                                                                      D
                                                                                65
                                                                                Ex.
     С
46
                                                                                66
Ex.
                                                                                Ex.
47
                                                                                67
Ex.
                                                                                Ex.
48
                                                                                      D
                                                                                68
Ex.
                                                                                Ex.
49
                                                                                69
Ex.
                                                                                     नील नदी की उपजाऊ मिट्टी और पर्याप्त जल स्रोत से मिस्र
                                                                                Ex.
50
                                                                                      की अधिकांश आबादी लाभान्वित होती है, अतः मिस्र की नील
Ex.
                                                                                      नदी का उपहार कहा जाता है। नील नदी जिन क्षेत्रों से
51
     В
                                                                                       प्रवाहित होती है, वह क्षेत्र इस मरुस्थल में मरुद्यान
Ex. सही सुमेलन है—
                                                                                      (नखलिस्तान) के समान है।
     सिरका में उपस्थित अम्ल
                                       एसीटिक अम्ल
                                                                                70
     दूध का खट्टा होना
                                       लैक्टिक अम्ल
                                                                                Ex.
     हड्डियों में उपस्थित यौगिक
                                       कैल्शियम फॉस्फेट
     आमाशय रस में उपस्थित अम्ल
                                        हाइड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल
                                                                                71
                                                                                Ex. उष्णकटिबंधीय मरुस्थल प्रायः महाद्वीपों के पश्चिम में भूमध्य रेखा
52
                                                                                      15° से 30° उत्तर या दक्षिण अक्षांशों के मध्य में व्यापारिक पवन
Ex. कोयल अपना घोंसला कभी नहीं बनाती, छिपकली छूने मात्र
                                                                                      पट्टी में पाए जाते हैं। अतः कथन 1 सही है। भारत में पूर्वी हिमाल
     पर ही अपनी पूंछ को त्याग सकती है तथा उसमें कटी पूंछ
                                                                                      क्षेत्र दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसूनी पवनों के बंगाल की खाड़ी की शाखा
     की पुनः उत्पति हो जाती है, क्योंकि पूंछ की कशेरुकाओं में
                                                                                      से अधिक वर्षा प्राप्त करता है। अतः कथन 2 गलत है।
     अनुप्रस्थ विभाजन होता है। सर्वाधिक बुद्धिमान जानवर
     चिम्पेंजी माना जाता है तथा सबसे विशाल जीव नीली व्हेल है।
                                                                                      С
                                                                                72
                                                                                Ex.
Ex. बेरियम एक्स-किरणों का अच्छा अवशोषक (Absorbant) है
                                                                                73
     और इससे चित्र में पेट को अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में दिखने में
                                                                                      भारत में राज्य सरकारों को गैर-कोयला खदानों की नीलामी का
                                                                                Ex.
     सहायता मिलती है। अतः इसे एक उपुयक्त मात्रा में रोगियों
                                                                                      अधिकार नहीं है। आंध्र प्रदेश एवं झारखंड में सोने की खदाने हैं।
     को पेट के एक्स-किरण परीक्षण से पूर्व खिलाया जाता है।
                                                                                      राजस्थान में लौह अयस्क की खदानें हैं।
     D
54
                                                                                      С
                                                                                74
Ex.
                                                                                Ex.
     С
55
                                                                                75
Ex.
                                                                                Ex.
     D
56
                                                                                      С
                                                                                76
Ex.
                                                                                Ex.
57
                                                                                77
Ex.
                                                                                Ex.
58
                                                                                      Α
                                                                                78
Ex. सही सुमेल इस प्रकार है :
                                                                                Ex.
     राज्यों में विधायिका का गठन – अनुच्छेद 168
     विधानसभा में अध्यक्ष तथा उपाध्यक्ष – अनुच्छेद 178
     सदस्यों के वेतन-भत्ते - अनुच्छेद 195
     'धन विधेयक' (Money Bills) की परिभाषा – अनुच्छेद 199
59
```

Ex.

79 C

Ex. राजस्थान का मरुक्षेत्र विश्व का सबसे घना बसा मरुस्थल (83 व्यक्ति / वर्ग किमी.) है। यह अनुमानतः 10,000 वर्ष पुराना है। यहा केवल 40 से 60 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र ही कृषि हेतु उपयुक्त है। सिंचाई सुविधाओं में विकास के फलस्वरूप शुद्ध बोए गए क्षेत्र में वृद्धि के कारण चारागाह क्षेत्र के विस्तार पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा है।

80

Ex. निम्नलिखित राज्यों का क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार घटता हुआ क्रम इस प्रकार है—

राजस्थान – 3,42,239 वर्ग किमी. महाराष्ट्र – 3,07,713 वर्ग किमी. कर्नाटक – 1,91,793 वर्ग किमी. तमिलनाडु – 1,30,060 वर्ग किमी.

81 A

Ex. भुवन पहाड़ियां मिजो हिल्स का भाग हैं, जो पूर्वोत्तर हिमालय का अंग हैं, जबकि गारो, खासी और जयन्तिया पहाड़ियां मेघालय पठार के भाग हैं।

82 C

Ex.

83 A

Ex.

84 [[]

85

Ex. 86 ^E

Ex. महात्मा गांधी द्वारा फरवरी, 1922 में असहयोग आंदोलन स्थिगित करने का कारण चौरी—चौरा की हिंसक घटना थी। साथ ही सी.आर. दास एवं मोतीलाल नेहरू द्वारा असहयोग आंदोलन के स्थगन का कड़ा विरोध किया गया था। इस प्रकार, कथन एवं कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

87 [[]

Ex. प्रश्नगत घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रम इस प्रकार है— घटनाएं — कालानुक्रम गांधी—इर्विन समझौता — 5 मार्च, 1931 भगत सिंह को फांसी — 23 मार्च, 1931 भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का कराची अधिवेशन — 29 से 31 मार्च, 1931 पूना समझौता — 24 सितंबर, 1932

88 D

Ex.

89 B

Ex.

90 C

Ex. (A) सत्य है, किंतु कारण (R) असत्य है। राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ 1942 के भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन से पृथक रहा। वर्ष 1940 से लेकर विदेशी सत्ता के 1947 में समाप्त होने तक के किसी भी राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में संघ की कोई भूमिका नहीं थी।

91 ^A

Ex.

92 A

Ex.

93 D

ex.

94

Ex. सही सुमेलन इस प्रकार है— मैक्डोनाल्ड — कम्युनल अर्वार्ड (1932) लिनलिथगो — अगस्त ऑफर (1940) डलहौजी — डॉक्ट्रिन ऑफ लैप्स (व्यपगत सिद्धांत) चेम्सफोर्ड — डाइआर्की (1919 का अधिनियम—प्रांतों में द्वैध शासन लाग्)

95

Ex. सही सुमेलन इस प्रकार है— मदन मोहन मालवीय — हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय के संस्थापक मोतीलाल नेहरू — स्वराज पार्टी का अन्य लोगों के साथ गठन (1923) श्रीमती एनी बेसेंट — होमरूल ली की संस्थापक (1916) गेपाल कृष्ण गोखले — सर्वेन्ट्स ऑफ इंडिया सोसाइटी की स्थापन (1905)

96 B

Ex.

97 E

Ex.

98 A

Ex. कांग्रेस का लाहौर अधिवेशन दिसंबर, 1929 में तथा गांधी—इर्विन समझौता 5 मार्च, 1931 को हुआ था, जबिक कांग्रेस का कराची अधिवेशन 29—31 मार्च, 1931 को तथा भगत सिंह, सुखदेव और राजगुरु को 23 मार्च, 1931 को फांसी दी गई थी।

99 A

Ex.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

100 A

Ex. नृत्य एवं नाट्य कला की 'त्रिभंग' मुद्रा में एक पांव मोड़ा जाता है और देह थोड़ी किन्तु विपरीत दिशा में कटि एवं ग्रीावा पर वक्र की जाती है। गर्दन, कमर एवं घुटने को अंग्रेजी के एक एस अक्षर के रूप में समंजित किया जाता है। ओडिसी नृत्य के नर्तक अक्सर इस भंगिमा का अनुसरण करते हैं।