



**MADE EASY**

India's Best Institute for IES, GATE & PSUs

Web: [www.madeeasy.in](http://www.madeeasy.in) | E-mail: [info@madeeasy.in](mailto:info@madeeasy.in)

Delhi | Hyderabad | Noida | Bhopal | Jaipur | Lucknow | Indore | Pune | Bhubaneswar | Kolkata | Patna

## BPSC Mains Exam 2019 : Test Series

### Assistant Engineer : Civil Engineering

**GENERAL  
STUDIES**

**Answer Key**

Test No. 09 | Date of Test : 16-03-2019

1. (d)	21. (b)	41. (b)	61. (c)	81. (c)
2. (d)	22. (d)	42. (a)	62. (c)	82. (c)
3. (d)	23. (b)	43. (d)	63. (b)	83. (d)
4. (c)	24. (d)	44. (a)	64. (d)	84. (c)
5. (c)	25. (b)	45. (c)	65. (b)	85. (b)
6. (b)	26. (b)	46. (b)	66. (a)	86. (b)
7. (c)	27. (a)	47. (a)	67. (d)	87. (b)
8. (c)	28. (a)	48. (b)	68. (a)	88. (b)
9. (b)	29. (a)	49. (b)	69. (b)	89. (b)
10. (b)	30. (c)	50. (a)	70. (d)	90. (b)
11. (b)	31. (b)	51. (c)	71. (d)	91. (b)
12. (d)	32. (c)	52. (b)	72. (a)	92. (c)
13. (a)	33. (b)	53. (b)	73. (c)	93. (c)
14. (c)	34. (c)	54. (d)	74. (b)	94. (b)
15. (a)	35. (c)	55. (b)	75. (a)	95. (a)
16. (b)	36. (b)	56. (c)	76. (a)	96. (c)
17. (a)	37. (c)	57. (c)	77. (c)	97. (b)
18. (d)	38. (a)	58. (a)	78. (a)	98. (d)
19. (a)	39. (c)	59. (d)	79. (c)	99. (d)
20. (a)	40. (c)	60. (d)	80. (a)	100. (d)

**EXPLANATIONS**

5. (c) Vitamin B complex consists of 8 vitamins namely B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B7, B9 and B12. Vitamin B1 is Thiamine, Vit B2 is Riboflavin, Vit B3 is Niacin, Vit B5 is pantothenic acid, Vit B6 is pyridoxine, biotin, folic acid and Vit B12 is cyanocobalamin.
7. (c) Sushruta is the founding father of surgery and plastic surgery. He had also written *Sushruta Samhita* an outstanding treatise in Indian medical literature and describes the ancient tradition of surgery in India.
8. (c) Verghese Kurien was the chief architect who made India the largest milk producer in the world. He also helped in modernising the Anand model of cooperative dairy development and engineered the White Revolution in India.
13. (a) Orissa is the largest bauxite producing state accounting for more than half of the total production of India.
14. (c) Myanmar is bound by China to the north and northeast, Laos to the east, Thailand to the east and southeast, India to the northwest, Bangladesh to the west and the Andaman Sea to the south.
24. (d) Calcium Carbide is the most commonly used chemical for ripening of mangoes in India. It reacts with the moisture emanated by the respiration of the fruit. It liberates a gas called acetylene which helps in ripening the fruit.
25. (b) Venus was the first planet beyond Earth visited by a spacecraft (Mariner 2 in 1962), and the first to be successfully landed on (by Venera 7 in 1970).
26. (b) India shares land borders with seven neighbouring countries viz. Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan and Afghanistan.
27. (a) The Katanga Plateau Africa is known for rich deposits of Copper and Uranium. The region is also good for farming and ranching.
28. (a) India is the biggest producer, as well as the largest consumer and importer of pulses, but productivity is low.
29. (a) Chilika Lake is a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha state of India. It is the largest brackish water lagoon in Asia and stretches.
30. (c) The United Nations has proclaimed May 22 as the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues.
33. (b) The Sangai festival is an annual cultural festival organised by Manipur Tourism Department on every year from November 21 to 30.

60. (d) ISRO's GSAT-29 telecommunications satellite was successfully launched into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) by the second developmental flight of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle MarkIII (GSLV MkIII-D2) from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) SHAR, Sriharikota.
72. (a) The 24<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 24) to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) held in Katowice, Poland in December 2018. The conference is expected to finalize the rules for implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change under the Paris Agreement work programme (PAWP).
73. (c) Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the India's longest rail-road bridge - Bogibeel Bridge. The 4.94 km long bridge connects the north and south banks of the Brahmaputra and falls in the eastern part of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
74. (b) ISRO's heaviest and most advanced high throughput communication satellite 'GSAT-11' was successfully launched by an European Ariane-5 vehicle (Flight VA246) rocket from Guiana Space Centre at Kourou in French Guiana. The mission of the 5,854-kg giant 'bird' is to provide high data rate connectivity to users of Indian mainland and islands through 32 user beams in Ku-band and 8 hub beams in Ka-band.
76. (a) Under PRASAD Scheme, the Government of India (GoI) has recently included Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttrarakhand, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand to develop pilgrimage and heritage destinations in the country. The acronym 'PRASAD' stands for 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive'.
78. (a) China has launched its first-ever space mission 'Chang'e-4' to land a robotic craft on the far side of the Moon.
79. (c) The International Anti-Corruption Day is observed every year on December 9 to raise public awareness about corruption and how to fight it.

