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APPSC GROUP 1 · 1,000 TOPICS IN 100 DAYS

DAY 20
MCQs and explanations

Topics 191–200 · English

> 20 questions across 10 topics, with answer explanations and distractor analysis. Try the questions before reading the explanations.

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192	Union Public Service Commission
193	GSDP of Andhra Pradesh: size, growth and sectoral shares
194	Himalayas: divisions, ranges and passes
195	Solar system: Sun, planets and their features
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Topic 191
Brahmo Samaj and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Day 20 · History & Culture | Unit A-5 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj:

1. The Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin, his early tract, was written in Bengali.
2. The title "Raja" was conferred on him by the Mughal emperor Akbar II.
3. The press regulation of 1823, which he opposed, was imposed by Lord William Bentinck.
4. According to NCERT, the Brahmo Samaj forbade its members to criticise other religious practices.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 1 and 3 only

(3) 2 and 4 only

(4) 3 and 4 only

Q2. Match List I (Brahmo body) with List II (Leader with whom it is linked):

List I (Brahmo body)	List II (Leader with whom it is linked)
A. Adi Brahmo Samaj	1. Keshub Chandra Sen
B. Sadharan Brahmo Samaj	2. Debendranath Tagore
C. Brahmo Samaj of India	3. Ram Mohan Roy
D. Brahmo Sabha	4. Ananda Mohan Bose

(1) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

(2) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

(3) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

(4) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (3) 2 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: the Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin was published at Murshidabad in 1803-04 in Persian, with an Arabic title and preface. His Bengali paper was the Sambad Kaumudi (1821).
- Statement 2 is correct: the title "Raja" was conferred on him by the titular Mughal emperor Akbar II, on whose behalf he went to England in 1830.
- Statement 3 is wrong: the press regulation of 1823 was imposed by the acting Governor-General John Adam. Lord William Bentinck took office only on 4 July 1828; his name goes with the sati Regulation of 1829.
- Statement 4 is correct: NCERT says the Brahmo Samaj prohibited all forms of idolatry and sacrifice, believed in the Upanishads, and forbade its members to criticise other religious practices.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 1, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 4. (2) includes statements 1 and 3, both wrong. (4) includes statement 3, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2.

Q2. Answer: (1) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

- Why it is correct: after the split of 1866 the older body, led by Debendranath Tagore, came to be known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj (A-2). The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was founded on 15 May 1878, with Ananda Mohan Bose as president and Sivanath Sastri among its leaders (B-4). Keshub Chandra Sen's followers formed the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866 (C-1). Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Sabha, which first met on 20 August 1828 (D-3).
- Why (2) is wrong: it exchanges the Adi and the Sadharan Samaj. The Adi Samaj was the older body that stayed with Debendranath in 1866; the Sadharan Samaj was formed in 1878 by Keshub's critics, Ananda Mohan Bose among them.
- Why (3) is wrong: it exchanges the Brahmo Samaj of India and the Brahmo Sabha. Ram Mohan Roy died in 1833; the Brahmo Samaj of India was Keshub's body of 1866.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges both pairs, so all four matches are wrong.

Topic 192
Union Public Service Commission

Day 20 · Constitution, Polity, Social Justice & IR | Unit B-3 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements about the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC):

1. While a reference about a member of the UPSC is pending before the Supreme Court, the President may suspend that member from office.
2. An Act made by Parliament may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the UPSC as respects the services of a local authority.
3. The UPSC must be consulted on the manner in which a provision for the reservation of appointments or posts under Article 16(4) is made.
4. The UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958 were made by the President under the proviso to clause (3) of Article 320.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1, 2 and 4 only

(2) 2, 3 and 4 only

(3) 1 and 3 only

(4) 1 and 2 only

Q2. Match List I (Article of the Constitution) with List II (what the Article provides about the Union Public Service Commission):

List I (Article)	List II (What the Article provides)
A. Article 317	1. The President determines by regulations the number of members of the Commission and of its staff, and their conditions of service
B. Article 318	2. The salaries, allowances and pensions of the members and staff of the Commission are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India
C. Article 319	3. A member who is in any way interested in a contract made by or on behalf of the Government of India is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour
D. Article 322	4. A person who has been Chairman of the Commission is ineligible for further employment under the Government of India or of a State

(1) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

(2) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

(3) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

(4) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (1) 1, 2 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is correct: under Article 317(2), the President may suspend the Chairman or a member of the UPSC about whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court, until he passes orders on the Court's report.
- Statement 2 is correct: Article 321 lets an Act made by Parliament provide for additional functions of the UPSC as respects the services of the Union and also of a local authority, a body corporate constituted by law or a public institution.
- Statement 3 is wrong: Article 320(4) says the Commission need not be consulted on the manner in which a provision under Article 16(4) is made, or in which effect is given to Article 335.
- Statement 4 is correct: the President made the 1958 Regulations under the proviso to Article 320(3), which lets him specify matters on which the Commission need not be consulted for the all-India services and the services and posts of the Union.
- Why the other options are wrong: (2) includes statement 3, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 1, which is correct. (3) includes statement 3 and leaves out statements 2 and 4. (4) leaves out statement 4, which is correct.

Q2. Answer: (4) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

- A-3: Article 317(4) deems a member who is in any way concerned or interested in a contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or of a State to be guilty of misbehaviour. It is part of the Article on removal.
- B-1: Article 318 lets the President, for the UPSC, determine by regulations the number of members and their conditions of service, and the number of the staff and their conditions of service.
- C-4: Article 319(a) makes the Chairman of the UPSC, on ceasing to hold office, ineligible for further employment under the Government of India or of a State.
- D-2: Article 322 charges the expenses of the Commission, including the salaries, allowances and pensions of its members and staff, on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges Articles 317 and 319. The contract rule, a bar while in office, is Article 317; the bar on employment after office is Article 319.
- Why (2) is wrong: it exchanges Articles 318 and 322. The number of members and their conditions of service are fixed by regulations under Article 318; the charging of their pay on the Consolidated Fund is Article 322.
- Why (3) is wrong: it makes both exchanges, so all four pairs are wrong.

Topic 193
GSDP of Andhra Pradesh: size, growth and sectoral shares

Day 20 · Indian & AP Economy and Planning | Unit C-5 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Match List I (GSDP of Andhra Pradesh, or the GSVA of one sector, with its year and estimate) with List II (growth at constant (2011-12) prices, as given in the Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25):

List I (Item, year and estimate)	List II (Growth at constant prices)
A. GSVA of agriculture and allied sectors, 2024-25 (First Advance Estimates)	1. 9.24 per cent
B. GSDP, 2022-23 (Second Revised Estimates)	2. 6.51 per cent
C. GSDP, 2023-24 (First Revised Estimates)	3. 6.18 per cent
D. GSDP, 2024-25 (First Advance Estimates)	4. 10.70 per cent

(1) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

(2) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

(3) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

(4) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

Q2. Consider the following statements about the State income of Andhra Pradesh:

1. According to the Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25, the gross value added of fishing and aquaculture in 2024-25, at constant prices, was larger than that of livestock.
2. The GSDP of Andhra Pradesh for 2024-25 at current prices in the Budget 2026-27 is higher than the First Advance Estimate for that year in the Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25.
3. The constant-price GSDP figures of Andhra Pradesh in the Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25 are at 2011-12 prices.
4. In the Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25, the per capita income of Andhra Pradesh is its GSDP at current prices divided by its population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 1 and 3 only

(3) 2 and 4 only

(4) 1, 3 and 4 only

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (4) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

- A-4: at constant prices the GSVA of agriculture and allied sectors grew 10.70 per cent in 2024-25, faster than the State's GSDP.
- B-2: GSDP at constant prices grew 6.51 per cent in 2022-23 (Second Revised Estimates).
- C-3: in 2023-24 it grew 6.18 per cent (First Revised Estimates), the slowest of the three years in the Survey's table.
- D-1: in 2024-25 GSDP at constant prices grew 9.24 per cent (First Advance Estimates).
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges A and D. In 2024-25 agriculture and allied sectors (10.70 per cent) grew faster than GSDP (9.24 per cent), not slower.
- Why (2) is wrong: it exchanges B and C. The slower year was 2023-24 (6.18 per cent), not 2022-23 (6.51 per cent).
- Why (3) is wrong: it makes both exchanges.

Q2. Answer: (2) 1 and 3 only

- Statement 1 is correct: at constant prices in 2024-25, fishing and aquaculture added Rs 77,085 crore and livestock Rs 66,456 crore.
- Statement 2 is wrong: the Budget 2026-27 gives Rs 15,91,226 crore for 2024-25, which is lower than the First Advance Estimate of Rs 16,06,109 crore in the Survey 2024-25.
- Statement 3 is correct: the Survey 2024-25 gives constant-price GSDP at 2011-12 prices, the base year to which the CSO moved from 2004-05. The national move to the base year 2022-23 came on 27 February 2026.
- Statement 4 is wrong: per capita income is per capita NSDP ("PCI (NSDP)" in the Survey's table), that is, after depreciation. GSDP divided by population is per capita GSDP, a larger figure (Rs 2,98,058 in 2024-25 against a per capita income of Rs 2,68,653).
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) and (3) contain statement 2, which is wrong; (3) also contains statement 4 and leaves out statements 1 and 3. (4) contains statement 4, which is wrong.

Topic 194
Himalayas: divisions, ranges and passes

Day 20 · Geography | Unit D-2 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Match List I (Pass) with List II (What it links, as given in the notes):

List I (Pass)	List II (What it links)
A. Lipulekh	1. Pithoragarh district with Tibet, on the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra route
B. Zoji La	2. Kinnaur district with Tibet
C. Khardung La	3. The Kashmir Valley with Ladakh
D. Shipki La	4. Leh with the Nubra valley

(1) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

(2) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

(3) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

(4) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

Q2. Consider the following statements about the divisions of the Himalayas as NCERT gives them:

1. In the Class XI scheme, the Himachal and Uttarakhand Himalayas lie between the Satluj in the west and the Kali in the east.
2. In the Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas, duar formations take the place of the Shiwaliks.
3. The duns are longitudinal valleys that lie between the Great Himalayas and the Lesser Himalayas.
4. The valley of Kashmir lies between the Pir Panjal range and the Shiwalik range.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 3 and 4 only

(3) 2 only

(4) 1, 3 and 4 only

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (2) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

- Why it is correct: Lipulekh links Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand with Tibet, and the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra uses it (A-1). Zoji La, on the Great Himalayas, links the Kashmir Valley with Ladakh (B-3). Khardung La, on the Ladakh range, links Leh with the Nubra valley (C-4). Shipki La links Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh with Tibet; the Satluj enters India near it (D-2).
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges Lipulekh and Zoji La. Lipulekh is the Pithoragarh pass on the Kailash Mansarovar route; Zoji La is the pass between the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges Khardung La and Shipki La. Khardung La is the Ladakh pass on the way from Leh to the Nubra valley; Shipki La is the Kinnaur pass into Tibet, in Himachal Pradesh.
- Why (3) is wrong: it makes both exchanges, so none of its four pairs is right.

Q2. Answer: (3) 2 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: Class XI places the Himachal and Uttarakhand Himalayas approximately between the Ravi in the west and the Kali in the east. The Satluj to Kali line belongs to a different scheme, Class IX's Kumaon Himalaya.
- Statement 2 is correct: Class XI says the Shiwaliks are absent in the Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas and the duar formations take their place; the duars have been used for tea gardens.
- Statement 3 is wrong: the duns lie between the Himachal (Lesser Himalaya) and the Shiwalik, not between the Himadri and the Himachal.
- Statement 4 is wrong: the valley of Kashmir lies between the Great Himalayas and the Pir Panjal range.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 1, which is wrong. (2) includes statements 3 and 4, which are wrong, and leaves out statement 2. (4) includes statements 1, 3 and 4, which are all wrong, and leaves out statement 2.

Topic 195
Solar system: Sun, planets and their features

Day 20 · Geography | Unit D-1 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements about the solar system:

1. According to the nebular hypothesis as NCERT gives it, the planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with a young Sun.
2. Under the IAU definition of 2006, a body that orbits the Sun and is nearly round is a planet even if it has not cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit.
3. The dwarf planet Ceres lies in the Kuiper Belt, beyond the orbit of Neptune.
4. Sunspots are areas that are slightly cooler than the surrounding photosphere.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 3 and 4 only

(3) 1 and 4 only

(4) 2 and 3 only

Q2. Match List I (Planet) with List II (Feature, as NASA gives it):

List I (Planet)	List II (Feature)
A. Mercury	1. The highest mean temperature among the planets
B. Venus	2. Has the largest moon in the solar system
C. Jupiter	3. Moves round the Sun faster than any other planet
D. Saturn	4. Has the most confirmed moons (NASA's count as of March 2025)

(1) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

(2) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

(3) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

(4) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (3) 1 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is correct: NCERT says Laplace revised Kant's idea in 1796, and the revised version, the nebular hypothesis, held that the planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with a youthful Sun.
- Statement 2 is wrong: the IAU's third condition for a planet is that it has cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit. A body that orbits the Sun and is nearly round but has not cleared its neighbourhood (and is not a satellite) is a dwarf planet, not a planet.
- Statement 3 is wrong: Ceres lies in the asteroid belt; NASA calls it the only dwarf planet in the inner solar system. The Kuiper Belt lies past Neptune's orbit, and Pluto and Makemake belong to it.
- Statement 4 is correct: NASA describes sunspots as areas slightly cooler than the surrounding photosphere.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 2, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 4, which is correct. (2) includes statement 3, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 1, which is correct. (4) includes statements 2 and 3, both wrong, and leaves out both correct statements.

Q2. Answer: (4) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

- Why it is correct: Mercury is the fastest planet, at about 47 km per second (A-3). Venus has the highest mean temperature, 464 °C, because its thick carbon dioxide atmosphere traps heat (B-1). Jupiter's moon Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system, bigger even than Mercury (C-2). Saturn had 274 confirmed moons as of March 2025, far more than any other planet; Jupiter has 95 (D-4).
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges both pairs. It gives the heat record to Mercury, which is the nearest planet but not the hottest, and it gives the most moons to Jupiter and the largest moon to Saturn.
- Why (2) is wrong: it exchanges Jupiter and Saturn. Saturn has the most moons, but the largest moon, Ganymede, is Jupiter's; Saturn's Titan is not the largest.
- Why (3) is wrong: it exchanges Mercury and Venus. Being nearest to the Sun makes Mercury the fastest planet, not the hottest; Venus is hotter.

Topic 196
India's energy needs and deficit: the energy mix

Day 20 · Science & Technology | Item 21 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements about India's energy:

1. The Ministry of Power told the Lok Sabha that India's energy shortage fell from 4.2 per cent in 2013-14 to 0.0 per cent in 2025-26.
2. As on 30 June 2026, fossil fuel sources made up more than half of India's installed electricity generation capacity.
3. In MoSPI's Energy Statistics India 2026, coal (lignite included) made up more than half of India's total primary energy supply in 2024-25.
4. India's coal imports were lower in 2024-25 than in 2023-24.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1, 3 and 4 only

(2) 1, 2 and 3 only

(3) 2 and 4 only

(4) 1 and 3 only

Q2. Match List I (Source of electricity) with List II (Its approximate share in the electricity generated by India's utilities in 2025-26, worked out from the figures of the Central Electricity Authority):

List I (Source of electricity)	List II (Approximate share of generation, 2025-26)
A. Wind	1. 9.5 per cent
B. Nuclear	2. 5.8 per cent
C. Solar	3. 1.4 per cent
D. Natural gas	4. 3.0 per cent

(1) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

(2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

(3) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

(4) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (1) 1, 3 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is correct: in its reply of 23 July 2026 the Ministry of Power said the energy shortage declined to 0.0 per cent in 2025-26, compared with 4.2 per cent in 2013-14. (508 MU went unsupplied in 2025-26, about 0.03 per cent, which rounds to 0.0 per cent.)
- Statement 2 is wrong: on 30 June 2026 fossil fuel sources held 2,51,489 MW, that is 45.82 per cent, of the 5,48,858 MW installed. Non-fossil sources held 54.18 per cent, more than half.
- Statement 3 is correct: coal, lignite included, supplied 5,52,315 KToE of the 9,32,816 KToE of total primary energy supply in 2024-25, about 59 per cent.
- Statement 4 is correct: gross coal imports fell by 7.90 per cent from 264.53 to 243.62 million tonnes in 2024-25. MoSPI separately gives net imports of 241.71 million tonnes, after deducting exports of 1.91 million tonnes; net imports fell by 8.09 per cent. Domestic production rose to 1,047.52 million tonnes.
- Why the other options are wrong: (2) includes statement 2, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 4, which is correct. (3) includes statement 2, which is wrong, and leaves out statements 1 and 3, which are correct. (4) leaves out statement 4, which is correct.

Q2. Answer: (2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

- Why it is correct: in 2025-26 wind gave 106.7 TWh of 1,840.1 TWh, about 5.8 per cent (A-2); nuclear gave 55.2 TWh, about 3.0 per cent (B-4); solar gave 174.8 TWh, about 9.5 per cent (C-1); and gas gave 26.0 TWh, about 1.4 per cent (D-3).
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges wind and solar. Solar has well over twice wind's installed capacity (150.3 GW against 56.1 GW) and produced about 1.6 times as much electricity (174.8 TWh against 106.7 TWh).
- Why (3) is wrong: it makes both exchanges, so all four of its pairs are wrong.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges nuclear and natural gas. Gas has more than twice nuclear's installed capacity (20.1 GW against 8.8 GW), but nuclear produced about twice as much electricity (55.2 TWh against 26.0 TWh).

Topic 197
Wildlife (Protection) Act: schedules and authorities

Day 20 · Science & Technology | Item 22 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Match List I (Authority under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972) with List II (What it does under the Act):

List I (Authority)	List II (What it does)
A. National Tiger Conservation Authority	1. Takes measures to implement India's obligations under international conventions and assists foreign authorities and international organisations
B. Central Zoo Authority	2. Co-ordinates the acquisition, exchange and loaning of animals for breeding, and ensures that stud-books of endangered species bred in captivity are maintained
C. Chief Wild Life Warden	3. Receives captive animals that a person surrenders voluntarily; such an animal becomes the property of the State Government, and no compensation is paid
D. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau	4. Can disallow ecologically unsustainable land use, such as mining and industry, within certain reserves, and approves the plan the State Government prepares for each of them

(1) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

(2) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

(3) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

(4) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

Q2. Consider the following statements about the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2022:

1. A State Government may, by notification, declare a wild animal in Schedule II to be vermin for an area and a specified period.
2. The specified plants that the Act protects are listed in Schedule III.
3. The 2022 amendment raised the maximum fine for a general contravention of the Act from 25,000 rupees to one lakh rupees.
4. The Wild Life Wardens under the Act are appointed by the Central Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 2 and 3 only

(2) 1, 2 and 4 only

(3) 1 and 3 only

(4) 3 and 4 only

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (4) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

- A-4: under its powers, the NTCA approves the tiger conservation plan prepared by the State Government and can disallow ecologically unsustainable land use, such as mining and industry, within tiger reserves.
- B-2: section 38C makes the Central Zoo Authority co-ordinate the acquisition, exchange and loaning of animals for breeding and ensure the maintenance of stud-books of endangered species bred in captivity.
- C-3: under section 42A a certificate-of-ownership holder may surrender a captive animal to the Chief Wild Life Warden after seven working days' notice; no compensation is paid, the certificate is cancelled, and the animal becomes the property of the State Government.
- D-1: section 38Z gives the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau the work of implementing India's obligations under international conventions and of assisting foreign authorities and international organisations.
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges both pairs. It gives the international work to the NTCA and the reserves to the Bureau, and it gives the surrender of captive animals to the Zoo Authority and the stud-books to the Chief Wild Life Warden.
- Why (2) is wrong: it gets the NTCA and the Bureau right but exchanges the two captive-animal items. Stud-books and breeding exchanges belong to the Central Zoo Authority; surrendered captive animals go to the Chief Wild Life Warden.
- Why (3) is wrong: it gets the two captive-animal items right but exchanges the NTCA and the Bureau. Control of land use in tiger reserves is the NTCA's; the international work is the Bureau's.

Q2. Answer: (1) 2 and 3 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: under section 62, as amended in 2022, it is the Central Government that may declare a wild animal in Schedule II to be vermin, by notification, for an area and a specified period.
- Statement 2 is correct: section 2(27) defines a "specified plant" as any plant specified in Schedule III, and section 17A protects such plants.
- Statement 3 is correct: the general fine under section 51(1) went up from 25,000 rupees to one lakh rupees.
- Statement 4 is wrong: under section 4 the State Government appoints the Chief Wild Life Warden and the Wild Life Wardens. The Central Government appoints the Director of Wild Life Preservation under section 3.
- Why the other options are wrong: (2) includes statements 1 and 4, which are wrong, and leaves out statement 3, which is correct. (3) includes statement 1, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2, which is correct. (4) includes statement 4, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2, which is correct.

Topic 198
Understanding emotions: basic and complex emotions

Day 20 · General Mental Ability: Reasoning & Psychological | Item 16 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Match List I (Term) with List II (Meaning as the notes give it):

List I (Term)	List II (Meaning as the notes give it)
A. Emotion	1. The pleasure-or-pain side of an experience, as the person privately senses it
B. Mood	2. A complex pattern of arousal, subjective experience and cognitive interpretation
C. Feeling	3. A broad family of states that can take in pleasure and pain, motivational states, dispositions and traits
D. Affect	4. A state of long duration but lesser intensity, which appears to lack a contextual stimulus

(1) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

(2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

(3) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

(4) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Q2. Consider the following statements about emotions:

1. In the Cannon-Bard theory, the perception of bodily changes, as they occur, is itself the emotion.
2. The list of ten basic emotions that NCERT gives for Izard includes both shame and guilt.
3. According to NCERT, culture-specific display rules shape the experience of emotions as well as their expression.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 1 and 3 only

(3) 2 and 3 only

(4) 2 only

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

- A-2 is correct: NCERT defines emotions as a complex pattern of arousal, subjective feeling and cognitive interpretation.
- B-4 is correct: NCERT calls mood an affective state of long duration but of lesser intensity than emotion, and Wikipedia adds that moods appear to lack a contextual stimulus.
- C-1 is correct: NCERT describes feeling as the pleasure or pain dimension of emotion; Wikipedia calls feelings a subjective representation of emotions, private to the person.
- D-3 is correct: "affective states" is the broad category in which some theorists place emotions; it can include pleasure and pain, motivational states, moods, dispositions and traits.
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges emotion and mood. Item 4 is long and mild with no clear stimulus, which is mood, not emotion.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges feeling and affect. Item 3 is the wide umbrella; feeling is only the private, pleasure-or-pain side.
- Why (3) is wrong: it makes both exchanges.

Q2. Answer: (3) 2 and 3 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: the claim that the perception of bodily changes, as they occur, is the emotion belongs to the James-Lange theory. Cannon held that bodily responses are too slow and often too faint to explain the felt emotion, and that the stimulus sets off the bodily and the felt sides at the same time.
- Statement 2 is correct: NCERT gives Izard's ten as joy, surprise, anger, disgust, contempt, fear, shame, guilt, interest and excitement.
- Statement 3 is correct: NCERT says that both the expression and the experience of emotions are shaped by culture-specific display rules.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 1, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 3. (2) includes statement 1, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2. (4) leaves out statement 3, which is correct.

Topic 199
Area and perimeter of rectangles and squares

Day 20 · General Mental Ability: Quantitative & Data | Item 12 · English

5. MCQs

Q1. A rectangular plot is 60 m long and 40 m broad. A path 2 m wide is laid all round it on the outside. What is the cost of paving the path at Rs 50 per square metre?

(1) Rs 10,200

(2) Rs 19,200

(3) Rs 20,000

(4) Rs 20,800

Q2. A rectangular hall is 40 m long and 30 m broad. Its length is increased by 25 per cent and its breadth is decreased by 10 per cent. By what percentage does the area of the floor increase?

(1) 10%

(2) 12.5%

(3) 15%

(4) 17.5%

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (4) Rs 20,800

- Worked solution, step 1: the path is outside, so it adds 2 m on both sides. Outer rectangle = (60 + 4) × (40 + 4) = 64 × 44 = 2,816 m².
- Step 2: path area = 2,816 - 60 × 40 = 2,816 - 2,400 = 416 m². Check by the formula: 2 × 2 × (60 + 40 + 4) = 416.
- Step 3: cost = 416 × 50 = Rs 20,800.
- Why (1) is wrong: Rs 10,200 = 50 × (62 × 42 - 2,400) = 50 × 204. It adds the width on one side only, but the path runs along both sides.
- Why (2) is wrong: Rs 19,200 = 50 × (2,400 - 56 × 36) = 50 × 384. It uses the inner instead of the outer dimensions: it treats 60 m × 40 m as the outer edge and works inward, as for a path inside the plot.
- Why (3) is wrong: Rs 20,000 = 50 × 2 × (60 + 40) × 2 = 50 × 400. It multiplies the perimeter of the plot by the width, and so leaves out the four corner squares of 2 m × 2 m (16 m², which is Rs 800).

Q2. Answer: (2) 12.5%

- Worked solution by the formula: x = +25 and y = -10. Change = 25 - 10 + (25 × -10)/100 = 25 - 10 - 2.5 = +12.5%.
- Check by numbers: old area = 40 × 30 = 1,200 m². New length = 50 m and new breadth = 27 m, so the new area = 1,350 m². Increase = 150/1,200 × 100 = 12.5%.
- Why (1) is wrong: 10% is the change in the perimeter, from 2 × (40 + 30) = 140 m to 2 × (50 + 27) = 154 m. It mixes area and perimeter.
- Why (3) is wrong: 15% = 25 - 10. It adds the percentages and ignores the cross term.
- Why (4) is wrong: 17.5% = 25 - 10 + 2.5. It takes the cross term as positive, though one of the two changes is a decrease.

Topic 200
Current affairs: NITI Aayog's Export Preparedness Index 2024

Day 20 · Current Affairs | CA-REP · English

5. MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog's Export Preparedness Index (EPI):

1. In the 2024 edition, the Business ecosystem pillar carries 40 per cent of the total weight.
2. In the 2024 edition, Andhra Pradesh is placed in the Challengers class of its category.
3. According to NITI Aayog, the editions from EPI 2020 to EPI 2024 covered only merchandise exports.
4. In the 2024 edition, the LEADS (Logistics Ease Across Different States) index is one of the four pillars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 3 only

(2) 1 only

(3) 2, 3 and 4 only

(4) 1, 2 and 4 only

Q2. Match List I (States in the Large States category of the Export Preparedness Index 2024) with List II (their scores out of 100 in that edition):

List I	List II
A. Andhra Pradesh	1. 64.41
B. Tamil Nadu	2. 64.02
C. Telangana	3. 60.65
D. Gujarat	4. 57.14

(1) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

(2) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

(3) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

(4) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

6. Answer key and explanations

Q1. Answer: (1) 1 and 3 only

- Statement 1 is correct: in EPI 2024 the Business ecosystem pillar has a weight of 40 per cent; each of the other three pillars has 20 per cent.
- Statement 2 is wrong: Andhra Pradesh is fifth among the Large States with a score of 60.65, and the first eight Large States are all Leaders. Madhya Pradesh, ninth, is the top Challenger.
- Statement 3 is correct: NITI Aayog's call of 29 June 2026 for the fifth edition says that its four editions so far, for 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024, focused only on merchandise exports; services exports were left out for want of disaggregated data. The fifth edition is to try to cover services as well.
- Statement 4 is wrong: the LEADS index is not a pillar. It is one of the parameters of the Logistics sub-pillar, under the Export infrastructure pillar, with a weight of 2.5 per cent. The four pillars are Export infrastructure, Business ecosystem, Policy and governance, and Export performance.
- Why the other options are wrong: (2) leaves out statement 3, which is correct. (3) and (4) both include statements 2 and 4, which are wrong; (3) also leaves out statement 1.

Q2. Answer: (3) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

- Why it is correct: among the Large States in EPI 2024, Andhra Pradesh scores 60.65 (A-3, fifth), Tamil Nadu 64.41 (B-1, second), Telangana 57.14 (C-4, eighth) and Gujarat 64.02 (D-2, third).
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges the scores of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Both are Leaders, but Andhra Pradesh is fifth with 60.65 and Telangana is eighth with 57.14, the last of the Leaders.
- Why (2) is wrong: it exchanges the scores of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Gujarat topped the 2020 and 2021 editions, but in 2024 it is third with 64.02, just behind Tamil Nadu's 64.41.
- Why (4) is wrong: it makes both exchanges, so all four of its pairs are wrong.
- Each correct pair stands in two options, so one known pair leaves two options open; a candidate needs one pair from each exchange.

Day 20 · Answer key at a glance

Topic	Q1	Q2
191	(3)	(1)
192	(1)	(4)
193	(4)	(2)
194	(2)	(3)
195	(3)	(4)
196	(1)	(2)
197	(4)	(1)
198	(2)	(3)
199	(4)	(2)
200	(1)	(3)

The keys are identical in English and Telugu.