

## (SOLUTION) TEST - 35 (IPM 2022)

### 34. Correct Answer : C

#### Answer Justification :

##### Agoris

1. This was a Tantric movement, now extinct, and said to have consisted of two branches—the pure (suddha) and the dirty (malin).
2. **No religious or caste distinctions were allowed, nor was image-worship, and all adherents were required to be celibate. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
3. **Cannibalism, animal sacrifices and other cruel rites were practised.**
4. All kinds of refuse was eaten including excrement (but never horse meat).
5. As excrement is seen to fertilise the soil, so eating it was thought to 'fertilise' the mind and render it capable of every kind of meditation.

### 35. Correct Answer : A

#### Answer Justification :

**Kyasanur forest disease or monkey fever is tick-borne viral diseases caused by Kyasanur forest disease virus (KFDV), a member of the virus family Flaviviridae, which also causes dengue and yellow fever. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Its spread can be prevented through vaccination. Moreover, additional preventative measures include using insect repellents and wearing protective clothes in areas where ticks are endemic.

**Rodents, shrews, and monkeys are common hosts for KFD pathogen after being bitten by an infected tick. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

It is **endemic to South Asia** and was first detected in 1957 in **Kyasanur Forest of Karnataka. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

### 36. Correct Answer : B

#### Answer Justification :

##### Bikaner

**An interesting facet of the Bikaner paintings is apart from the Mughal style, these paintings also reflect marked influences by Deccan paintings. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

##### Kishangarh

1. A fusion of Mughal and regional styles can be seen in the Kishangarh style of painting.
2. **The love between Krishna and Radha used to be the central theme of this style.**
3. Other popular themes included the poetry of Savant Singh, Shahnama and court scenes, etc.
4. **Kishangarh school is best known for its Bani Thani paintings.**
5. With the demise of Savant Singh and his leading painters, this school lost its glory and started breaking down.

### 37. Correct Answer : A

#### Answer Justification :

##### Tughluqs

The tomb of Ghiyas-uddin, built by Muhammad Tughluq, marks a new trend in architecture. To have a good skyline, the building was put up on a high platform. Firoz Shah Tughluq built the famous Hauz Khas (a pleasure resort) and the Kotla (fort) at Delhi.

##### Special features of Tughluq architecture

1. It is marked by the sloping walls or the 'batter' which gives the effect of strength and solidarity to the building. However, we do not find any batter in the buildings of Firoz:
2. Secondly, **they attempted to combine the principles of the arch and the dome with the slab and beam in their buildings.** This is found in a marked manner in the buildings of Firoz. In the Hauz Khas alternate stories have arches and the lintel and beam. The same is to be found in some buildings of Firoz's Kotla fort.
3. Finally, the **Tughluqs generally used the cheaper and more easily available greystone.** Since it was not easy to carve this type of stone, their buildings have minimum decoration.

**Hence, both statement 2 and 3 are incorrect.**