

## WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – III Practice Set

### Answers with Explanation

1. (d) Ujjain (Avanti, Avantikapuri), is an ancient city of Malwa region in central India, on the eastern bank of the Kshipra River, today part of the state of Madhya Pradesh. Avanti with its capital at Ujjaini, is mentioned in Buddhist literature as one of the four great powers along with Vatsa, Kosala and Magadha. শ্রীচিহ্ন
2. (a) The Silk Road or Silk Route is a modern term referring to a historical network of interlinking trade routes across the Afro-Eurasian landmass that connected East, South, and Western Asia with the Mediterranean and European world, as well as parts of North and East Africa. Extending 6,500 km, the Silk Road gets its name from the lucrative Chinese silk trade along it, which began during the Han Dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD). The Kushan empire incorporated Samarkand, Bokhara and Fergana, bordering on the Silk Road towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. The main route from Central Asia into India, connecting India with the Silk Roads and the Mediterranean, ran through Gandhara. Kanishka sought to promote the thriving trade with the Silk Road centres like Kashgar and beyond, sending an envoy to Ttajan in Rome. শ্রীচিহ্ন
3. (b) Light travels at 186,000 miles a second at the Earth is 93 million miles to Sun on average. This works out as 8.33 minutes for light from the Sun to reach Earth. On average, it takes energy between 10,000 and 170,000 years to leave the sun's interior and then be emitted from the surface as light. Sunlight, in the broad sense, is the total frequency spectrum of electromagnetic radiation given off by the Sun, particularly infrared, visible, and ultraviolet light. On Earth, sunlight is filtered through the Earth's atmosphere, and is obvious as daylight when the Sun is above the horizon.
4. (c) The word "pulsar" is a contraction of "pulsating star. A pulsar is formed when a massive star collapses exhausts its supply of fuel. It blasts out in a giant explosion known as a supernova, the most powerful and violent event in the universe. Without the opposing force of nuclear fusion to balance it, gravity begins to pull the mass of the star inward until it implodes. In a pulsar, gravity compacts the mass of the star until it forms an object composed primarily of neutrons packed so tightly that they no longer exist as normal matter. As the star collapses, it begins to spin more rapidly in what is known as the conservation of angular momentum. The process is similar to that of an ice skater pulling their arms in close to spin faster. What is left behind is a rapidly spinning ball of tightly packed neutrons inside an iron shell..
5. (a) The Maurya Empire was a geographically extensive Iron Age historical power in ancient India, ruled by the Mauryan dynasty from 321 to 185 BC. Originating from the kingdom of Magadha in the Indo-Gangetic plains (modern Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bengal) in the eastern side of the Indian subcontinent, the empire had its capital city at Pataliputra (modern Patna). The Empire was founded in 322 BC by Chandragupta Maurya. The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire which existed from approximately 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent. The Kushan Empire was originally formed in the early 1st century AD under Kujula Kadphises in the territories of ancient Bactria around the Oxus River (Amu Darya), and later based near Kabul, Afghanistan. The Kanva dynasty was a Brahman dynasty founded by Vasudeva Kanva, the minister of Devabhuti, the last Sunga king in 75 BCE. শ্রীচিহ্ন
6. (d) Kailashnath Temple is a famous temple, one of the 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, that were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff in the complex located at Ellora, Maharashtra, India. of these 34 monasteries and temples, the Kailasa (cave 16) is a remarkable example of Dravidian architecture on account of its striking proportion; elaborate workmanship architectural content and sculptural ornamentation of rock-cut architecture. It is designed to recall Mount Kailash, the abode of Lord Shiva. It is a megalith carved out of one single rock. It was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I. শ্রীচিহ্ন

7. (a) Like the other planets in our solar system, Venus rotates about its axis. However, Venus is the only planet that rotates from east to west instead of west to east. This means, that if we lived on Venus, the Sun would appear to rise in the west in the morning, and set in the east in the evening. Venus rotates in what is called retrograde motion. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
8. (c) A supernova is a stellar explosion that is more energetic than a nova. During this short interval a supernova can radiate as much energy as the Sun is expected to emit over its entire life span. The explosion expels much or all of a star's material at a velocity of up to 30,000 km/s (10% of the speed of light).
9. (b) A chaitya is a Buddhist or Jain shrine including a stupa. In modern texts on Indian architecture, the term chaitya-griha is often used to denote assembly or prayer hall that houses a stupa. Chaityas were probably constructed to hold large numbers of devotees and to provide shelter for them. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
10. (c) Suvarnabhumi is a Sanskrit term meaning the "Golden Land" or "Land of Gold", coined by the ancient Indians which refers broadly to Southeast Asian region across Gulf of Bengal and Eastern Indian Ocean; Lower Burma, Lower Thailand, Lower Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra. Although it seems to cover vast region in Southeast Asia, it is generally accepted that the name Suvarnabhumi was first used to refer more specifically to Lower Burma. Another term which was used by the ancient Indians is Suvarnadvipa which means the "Golden Peninsula/Island". Suvarnabhumi may have been used primarily as a vague general designation of an extensive region in Southeast Asia, but, over time, different parts of it came to be designated by the additional epithets of island, peninsula or city.
11. (d) Stars twinkle because they are point light sources. Passing through the atmosphere, the small beam of light constantly shifts by bouncing off particles in the air. The much closer planets appear instead as tiny disks in the sky. Their apparent sizes are usually larger than the pockets of air that would distort their light, so the effects of scintillation are negligible. Being closer, planets appear as discs, with the shifting of light from one side cancelling out the other. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
12. (b) A great circle, also known as an orthodrome or Riemannian circle, of a sphere is the intersection of the sphere and a plane which passes through the center point of the sphere, as opposed to a general circle of a sphere where the plane is not required to pass through the center. The equator is the circle that is equidistant from the North Pole and South Pole. It divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Of the parallels or circles of latitude, it is the longest, and the only 'great circle' (in that it is a circle on the surface of the earth, centered on the center of the earth). All the other parallels are smaller and centered only on the earth's axis. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
13. (d) The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. The earliest dynasty, known as the "Badami Chalukyas", ruled from Vatapi (modern Badami) from the middle of the 6th century. The Badami Chalukyas began to assert their independence at the decline of the Kadamba kingdom of Banavasi and rapidly rose to prominence during the reign of Pulakesin II. After the death of Pulakesin II, the Eastern Chalukyas became an independent kingdom in the eastern Deccan. They ruled from Vengi until about the 11th century. In the western Deccan, the rise of the Rashtrakutas in the middle of the 8th century eclipsed the Chalukyas of Badami before being revived by their descendants, the Western Chalukyas, in the late 10th century. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
14. (d) Charaka was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is referred to as the Father of Medicine. The life and times of Charaka are not known with certainty. Some Indian scholars have stated that Charaka of Charaka Samhita existed before Panini, the grammarian, who is said to have lived before the sixth century B.C. Another school argues that Patanjali wrote a commentary on the medical work of Charaka. They say that if Patanjali lived around 175 B.C., Charaka must have lived some time before him. Another source about the identity of Charaka and his times is provided by the French orientalist Sylvan Levi.

He discovered in the Chinese translation of the Buddhist Tripitaka, a person named Charaka who was a court physician to the Indo-Scythian king Kanishka, who in all probability reigned in the second century A.D. From the above discussion, it would seem that Charaka may have lived between the second century B.C. to the second century A.D.

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15. (c) A geyser is a spring characterized by intermittent discharge of water ejected turbulently and accompanied by a vapour phase (steam). The word geyser comes from Geysir, the name of an erupting spring at Haukadalur, Iceland; that name, in turn, comes from the Icelandic verb geysa, "to gush", the verb itself from Old Norse.
16. (c) Dendritic drainage systems are the most common form of drainage system. The term Dendritic comes from the Latin word "dendron", meaning tree, due to the resemblance of the system to a tree. In a dendritic system there is one main river (like the trunk of a tree), which is joined and formed by many smaller tributary rivers. Dendritic systems form in V-shaped valleys; as a result, the rock types must be impervious and non-porous.
17. (a) The five great events in Buddha's life are represented by symbols as under: (a) Birth by Lotus and Bull, (b) Great Renunciation by Horse, (c) Nirvana by Bodhi Tree, (d) First Sermon by Dharmachakra or Wheel and (e) Parinirvana or death by the stupa.
18. (b) St. Thomas is traditionally believed to have sailed to India in 52AD to spread the Christian faith among the Jews, the Jewish diaspora present in Kerala at the time. He is supposed to have landed at the ancient port of Muziris near Kodungalloor. He then went to Palayoor (near present-day Guruvayoor), which was a Hindu priestly community at that time. He left Palayoor in AD 52 for the southern part of what is now Kerala State, where he established the Ezharappallikal, or "Seven and Half Churches". Thomas landed in Cranganoor (Kodungallur, Muziris) and took part in the wedding of Cheraman Perumal and proceeded to the courts of Gondophorus in North India. Gundaphorus was indeed a historical figure and he belonged to the Parthian Dynasty from Takshasila (Taxila).

19. (c) The water gains kinetic energy as it falls down and loses its potential energy. Assuming no other losses, part of the kinetic energy gain of water is converted into heat, raising the temperature of water.
20. (c) In physical geography, tundra is a biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons. There are three types of tundra: Arctic tundra, alpine tundra, and Antarctic tundra where the subsoil is permafrost, or permanently frozen soil. Rainfall and snowfall are generally slight due to the low vapor pressure of water in the chilly atmosphere, but as a rule potential evapotranspiration is extremely low, allowing soggy terrain of swamps and bogs even in places that get precipitation typical of deserts of lower and middle latitudes.
21. (c) Megasthenes was a Greek ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period, author of the work Indica. He was born in Asia Minor (modern day Turkey) and became an ambassador of Seleucus I of the Seleucid dynasty possibly to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra. Megasthenes' Indica is the first wellknown Western account of India and he is regarded as one of the founders of the study of Indian history in the West. He is also the first foreigner Ambassador to be mentioned in the Indian history.
22. (c) Trishala was the Mother of Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism, and wife of the Jain monarch, Siddartha of Kundgraam. She finds mention in the classical Jain Agamas, the Kalpa sutra, written by Acharya Bhadrabahu (433 - 357 BC), which is primarily a biography of the Tirthankaras.
23. (c) An oxbow lake is a U-shaped body of water formed when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off to create a lake. This landform is called an oxbow lake for the distinctive curved shape, named after part of a yoke for oxen.
24. (c) A bowl-shaped depression that is at the mouth of a volcano or geyser is called a volcanic crater. These craters are caused by the volcano's activity. It is a vent.
25. (c) Sangam period is the period in the history of ancient southern India (known as the Tamilakam) spanning from c. 30th century BC to c. 4th century CE. It is named after the

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- famous Sangam academies of poets and scholars centered in the city of Madurai. In old Tamil language, the term Tamilakam referred to the whole of the ancient Tamil-speaking area, corresponding roughly to the present-day Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, parts of Andhra Pradesh, parts of Karnataka and northern Sri Lanka. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
26. (d) Karikala was a very popular Chola ruler who founded the city of 'Puhar' (Kaveripatnam) in 1st century B.C. Today is a town in the Nagapattinam district in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu which for a while served as the capital of the early Chola kings in Tamilakkam. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
27. (a) The course of a river from its source to its mouth is normally divided into 3 sections, namely upper, middle and lower courses. Action of the river on its valley from source to mouth in relation to the features developed by it is seen in the river valley profile, known as graded profile. Throughout the long profile of a river, deposition and erosion are balanced meaning that, given enough time, the river's long profile would become a smooth, concave, graded profile from its source to mouth.
28. (d) Magma is a mixture of molten or semi-molten rock, volatiles and solids that is found beneath the surface of the Earth. When magma erupts from a volcano or other vent, the molten rock is referred to as lava. When lava cools on the Earth's surface and forms a solid structure, it is called igneous rock. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
29. (a) The Mathura Museum is famous for ancient sculptures of the Mathura school dating from 3rd century BC to 12th century AD which attained the pinnacle of glory during the reign of Great Kushan and Gupta Emperors. Mathura school represents cultural syncretism between the Classical Greek culture and Buddhism, which developed over a period of close to 1000 years in Central Asia, between the conquests of Alexander the Great in the 4th century BCE, and the Islamic conquests of the 7th century CE.
30. (d) Gandhara art is the style of Buddhist visual art that developed in what is now northwestern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan between the 1st century B.C and the 7th century A.D. The style, of Greco-Roman origin, seems to have flourished largely during the Kushan dynasty and was contemporaneous with an important but dissimilar school of Kushan art at Mathura.
31. (c) The Roaring Forties is the name given to strong westerly winds found in the Southern Hemisphere, generally between the latitudes of 40 and 50 degrees. The Westerlies play an important role in carrying the warm, equatorial waters and winds to the western coasts of continents, especially in the southern hemisphere because of its vast oceanic expanse. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
32. (a) Willy-willy is a name used by Australians to refer to a dust devil. In the past, it had been used to refer to tropical cyclones. A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone or severe tropical storm that forms in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean. A typical cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms, and in the Northern Hemisphere, a counterclockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface. All Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas are subject to hurricanes. Parts of the Southwest United States and the Pacific Coast also experience heavy rains and floods each year from hurricanes spawned off Mexico. A typhoon is a mature tropical cyclone that develops in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean between 180° and 100°E. This region is referred to as the northwest Pacific basin. The United States and its adjacent territories such as the West Indies are threatened by typhoons each year. The mistral is a strong, cold and usually dry regional wind in France, coming from the north or northwest, which accelerates when it passes through the valleys of the Rhone and the Durance Rivers to the coast of the Mediterranean around the Camargue region. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
33. (c) Zagir was a piece of land held by the mansabdar which was granted by the Sultan. Mansabdars were given control over an area of land, a 'Zagir' whose revenue was to be used for maintaining troops; if not given a 'Zagir' they were paid in cash through a complicated accounting system, with deductions for various things including 'the rising of the moon'; it was a normal practice to pay for only eight or ten months in the year. The Mansabdars were allowed to keep five percent of the income of the 'Zagir' or five per cent of the salaries received. In

- Mughal period, zagir was the practice giving officer a right to revenue.
34. (d) Babur died at the age of 47 in 1531. Though he wished to be buried in his favourite garden in Kabul, a city he had always loved, he was first buried in a mausoleum in the capital city of Agra. His remains were later moved to Bagh-e Babur (Babur Gardens) in Kabul, Afghanistan. 📌
35. (c) The areas of sub-tropical high pressure are located between latitudes 25° and 35° N and S. These high pressure zones are called the horse-latitudes. It is an area which receives little precipitation and has variable winds mixed with calm. 📌
36. (b) Chinook: a warm, westerly wind of Canada and USA; Foehn: a warm, dry, gusty wind of the Alps; Sirocco: blows by the local name of Khamsin in Egypt; Loo: hot and dry summer afternoon wind that blows in Indo-Gangetic Plain region of North India during May-June.
37. (d) Visakhadatta is the author of the play (drama) Mudra Rakshasa that narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in Northern India. Mudrarakshasa is dated variously from the late 4th century to the 8th century. 📌
38. (d) Tughlakabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321. The Red Fort is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan. The fort was the palace for Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's new capital, Shahjahanabad, the seventh city in the Delhi site. Hauz Khas is named after an ancient water reservoir by the same name. The large water tank or reservoir was first built by Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316) to supply water to the inhabitants of Siri Fort. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Ala-ud-Din Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. It was the second of the seven cities of medieval Delhi built around 1303.
39. (b) Meghalaya shares border only with Bangladesh.
40. (b) Lepcha – Sikkim 📌  
Malpaharia – Jharkhand  
Gond – Rajasthan  
Bhill – Madhya Pradesh
41. (a) Kannauj: Kannauj remained a focal point for the three powerful dynasties, namely the Gurjara Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas, between the 8th and 10th centuries; Khaujraho: was the cultural capital of Chandel Rajputs, a Hindu dynasty that ruled this part of India from the 10-12th centuries; Dhar: seat of rule of the Parmar Rajputs; and Ahilwara: Chalukyas. 📌
42. (c) Mahmud of Ghazni sacked the Somnath temple in 1024 AD and is reported to have personally hammered the temple's gilded Lingam to pieces and the stone fragments were carted back to Ghazni, where they were incorporated into the steps of the city's new Jama Masjid (Friday Mosque) in 1026. The temple and citadel were sacked, and most of its defenders massacred.
43. (a) Because India's 73% population is literate so we can say the growth of Indian population has been decline in recent years.
44. (b) Construction of four lane highways joining four metropolises of India. The overall length of the quadrilateral is 5,846 km consisting of four/six lane express highways. The project was estimated to cost INR 600 bn (\$13.2bn) but was completed at about half of the estimated costs, at INR 308.58 bn. The whole length of the quadrilateral was operational by January 2012. 📌
45. (d) Dara Shikoh translated the Gita into Persian.
46. (a) Sultan Iltutmish was the first to obtain letter of investiture from Abbasid Caliphate in 1229 A.D. The sanction recognized him as the lieutenant of the faithful.
47. (a) Hint: Due to rain shadow area of Sahyadri, the regions between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have become semi-arid.
48. (d) Manas is a tributary of Brahmaputra and Chambal and Son are tributary of Yamuna and Ganga respectively.
49. (c) Nur Jahan was born as Mehr-un-Nissa. She was Empress of the Mughal Empire as the consort of Emperor Jahangir. 📌
50. (a) Abolition of Sati Pratha took place during the period of Lord Bentinck in 1828. Doctrine of Lapse regulated by Lord Dalhousie. Local Self-Government took place during the period of Lord Rippon. The partition of Bengal announced in 1905 in the period of Lord Curzon.

51. (c) Ranthambore National Park is in Rajasthan. Ranthambore was established as the Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary in 1955 by the Government of India and was declared one of the Project Tiger reserves in 1973. Ranthambore became a national park in 1980. In 1984, the adjacent forests were declared the Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary. Ranthambore Wildlife Sanctuary is known for its tigers and is one of the best places in India to see these majestic predators in the jungle. Tigers can be easily spotted even during the daytime. প্র্যাচিভর্স
52. (a) Arranged their real size in ascending order – U.P. – Andhra Pradesh – Maharashtra – Madhya Pradesh.
53. (a) Hindu College, Calcutta was established in 1817, three Adam's reports on education in Bengal and Bihar in 1835, 1836 and in 1838. Wood's dispatch by Charles wood in 1854, Calcutta university was established in 1857.
54. (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
55. (d) Coal – Karanpura.  
Gold – Bhandar. প্র্যাচিভর্স  
Mica – Nellore  
Manganese – Hutti  
All these are names of mines of different minerals in different places in India.
56. (a) Descending order of literacy census report of 2011 – Kerala – Himachal Pradesh – Tamil Nadu – Manipur.
57. (c) Second Anglo-Sikh war (1848 – 49)  
Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803 – 05)  
Third Anglo-Mysore war – (1890 – 92)  
Anglo-Nepal war – (1814 – 16)
58. (d) The Battle of Plassey held on 23rd June, 1757. The Battle of Ambur held on 1749. The Battle of Buxar held on 22nd Oct. 1764. The Battle of Wandiwash held on 22nd Jan, 1760.
59. (c) Aravalli – Eastern Ghat – Deccan plateau – Himalaya.
60. (d)
61. (d) The total amount of the land revenue to be collected was rupees four crores is not a feature of the permanent land settlement.
62. (a) The Barrackpur Mutiny uprised in 1824. Behrampur Revolt took place in 1857. The Santhal Revolt uprised in 1855. The Vellore Mutiny fired on 1806. প্র্যাচিভর্স
63. (c) North to South – Ladakh – Zaskar – Pirpanjal – Dholadhar
64. (b) Vikram Sarabhai space centre – Thumba SHAR – Sri Harikota  
Space application centre – Ahmedabad  
ISRO Satellite Centre – Bangalore  
All these are names of space centers in different places of India, respectively.
65. (c) Martanda Verma was the founder of the Indian Hindu feudal kingdom of Travancore. He ruled from 1729 till his death 1758. He is usually, credited as the founder of “Kingdom of Travancore”. He fought numerous battles against European Dutch, though East India Company had helped in the battles. প্র্যাচিভর্স
66. (a) With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the ‘drain of wealth’ as labelled by Dadabhai Naoroji.
67. (c) The objective of the project is to undertake the investigations of 6-8 kilometers in a deep borehole in the Koyna-Warna region of Maharashtra. For past five decade, the earthquakes have been occurring in the restricted area of 20×30 square kilometer, which includes the earthquake of magnitude of 6.3 in December 1967. Koyna–Warna area is the best site in the world, which acts as a natural laboratory to study reservoir-triggered earthquakes. A research laboratory will be set up at Karad as a part of the project, which will serve as the operational center for carrying out the research activities related to seismic, deep drilling, borehole investigations, core analysis and research in associated fields.
68. (a) প্র্যাচিভর্স
69. (a)
70. (d) The founder of Ahmedia Movement was Mirza Gulam Ahamed. Devband Movement founded by Md. Qasim Nanotvi. Nadvat-al-Ulema Movement founded by Shibli Nomani and Ahle-Hadith Movement founded by Mirza Gulam Ahamed.
71. (c) Periyar (Kerala), Kanha (M.P.), Sariska (Rajasthan), Dachigam (J.K.) is the correct sequence from south to north.
72. (c)
73. (a) Laxmi Bai was killed in the battle. Taty Topo was captured and executed. Nana Saheb fled to Nepal. Bahadur Shah was deported to Rangoon. প্র্যাচিভর্স
74. (d) Kunwar Singh guided the revolt of 1857 from Buxar of Bihar. Kunwar Singh led the rebellion in Bihar. He assumed command of the soldiers

who had revolted at Danapur on 5 July 1857. Five days later he occupied Arrah, the district headquarters. Major Vincent Eyre relieved the town on 3 August, defeated Kunwar Singh's force and destroyed Jagdishpur. Kunwar Singh left his ancestral village and reached Lucknow in December 1857.

75. (a) শ্রীচিওর্ক
76. (b) 

River	Tributary
A. Ganga	Gomti and Kosi
B. Indus	Chenab and Sutlej
C. Yamuna	Chabai and Ken
D. Godavari	Wainganga and Indravati
77. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy related to Atmiya Sabha. D.N. Tagore belongs to Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand related to Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang associated to Prarthana Samaj.
78. (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal led from Lucknow. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah led from Faizabad. Begum Zinat Mahal led from Delhi and Kunwar Singh led from Arrah. শ্রীচিওর্ক
79. (d) 

A. Manas	– Assom
B. Pachmarhi	– Madhya Pradesh
C. Nokrek	– Meghalaya
D. Achanakumar Amarkantak	– Chhattisgarh
80. (a) 

A. Nanded town is situated on the banks of river Godavari.
B. Nellore town is situated on the banks of river Penneru.
C. Hosper town is situated on the banks of river Tungbhadra.
D. Hyderabad town is situated on the banks of river Munsiri. Hyderabad is a unique Islamic sculptor city. <span style="float: right;">শ্রীচিওর্ক</span>
81. (c) 'Devi Chaudhurani' was written by Bankimchandra Chatterjee. 'Nil Darpan' was authored by Dinabandhu Mitra. 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi' was written by Premchand.
82. (a) Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement against the British decision to partition of Bengal.
83. (a) A mountain range, or 'mountain belt', is a geographic area containing numerous geologically related mountains. Above sea level the Andes is usually considered the world's longest mountain system; it is 7,000 kilometres in length. The Himalaya Range contains the highest mountains on the Earth's surface, the highest of which is Mount Everest. The

world's longest mountain system is known as Ocean Ridge, which is a chain of mountains that runs on the seafloor of five oceans around the world; it has a length of 65,000 kilometres, and the total length of the system is 80,000 kilometres. The Andes is the world's longest mountain system on the surface of a continent; it is 7,000 kilometres in length. To clarify, the Andes is the world's largest chain of mountains above sea level. শ্রীচিওর্ক

84. (c) The Seine is a 776 km-long river and an important commercial waterway within the Paris Basin in the north of France. The Potomac River flows into the Chesapeake Bay, located along the mid-Atlantic coast of the United States. The Rhine is a river that flows from Grisons in the eastern Swiss Alps to the North Sea coast in the Netherlands and is the twelfth longest river in Europe. Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Netherlands are countries traversed by it. The Danube is a river in Central Europe, the continent's second longest after the Volga. Classified as an international waterway, it originates in the town of Donaueschingen which is in the Black Forest of Germany at the confluence of the rivers Brigach and Breg. The Danube then flows southeast for 2,872 km, passing through four Central European capitals before emptying into the Black Sea via the Danube Delta in Romania and Ukraine.
85. (b) James Outrum resisted the revolt in Lucknow. John Nicholson resisted in Delhi. Collin Campbell resisted in Jhansi and Heurose resisted the revolt in Kanpur.
86. (c) The president of first session of Congress was W.C. Banerjee in 1885. The second session was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1886. The third session of Congress was presided over by Badruddin Taiyabjee in 1887. The fourth session of congress was presided over by George Yule in 1888. শ্রীচিওর্ক
87. (d) A typhoon is a mature tropical cyclone that develops in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean between 180° and 100°E. This region is referred to as the northwest Pacific basin. It is common in the China Sea. Hurricanes are common on the east coast of the North America and the adjoining islands. In meteorology, a cyclone is an area of closed, circular fluid motion rotating in the same direction as the Earth. It is common in the

Indian Ocean. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that is in contact with both the surface of the earth and a cumulonimbus cloud or, in rare cases, the base of a cumulus cloud. They are often referred to as twisters or cyclones. Tornadoes have been observed on every continent except Antarctica. However, the vast majority of tornadoes in the world occur in the so-called “Tornado Alley” region of the United States.

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88. (d) The Caspian Sea is generally regarded as the world’s largest lake, but it contains an oceanic basin (contiguous with the world ocean until 11 million years ago) rather than being entirely over continental crust. Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world in area (if Lakes Michigan and Huron are taken separately), and the third largest in volume, behind Lake Baikal in Siberia and Lake Tanganyika in East Africa.
89. (c) The Indian National Congress was founded during the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay. In the first session of Indian National Congress, some government officials were also present.
90. (c) The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.
91. (a) The Pacific Ring of Fire is an area where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur in the basin of the Pacific Ocean. In a 40,000 km horseshoe shape, it is associated with a nearly continuous series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, and volcanic belts and/or plate movements. The Ring of Fire has 452 volcanoes and is home to over 75% of the world’s active and dormant volcanoes.
92. (a) Jabalpur: Narmada; Paris: Seine; London: Thames; and Lahore: Ravi River flows on the north-western side.
93. (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma was associated to the Journal ‘Indian Sociologist’. Madam Bhikaji

Cama was related to the ‘Talwar Journal’. Annie Besant published the journal ‘Commonweal’. Aurobindo Ghosh associated with ‘Vande Matram’.

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94. (b) The correct chronological order of the given events is as follows: Partition of Bengal (1905); Surat split (1907) and Lucknow Pact (1916).
95. (d) Kalahari Desert: a large semi-arid sandy savannah in southern Africa; Atacama Desert: the driest hot desert in the world, located in South America; Thar Desert: a large, arid region in the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent, and Great Victoria: a sparsely populated desert area in Western Australia and South Australia.
96. (a) Sirocco originates in the Sahara and blows across the Mediterranean Sea into southern Europe. It arises from a warm, dry, tropical airmass in the Arabian or Sahara deserts that is pulled northward by low pressure cells moving eastward across the Mediterranean Sea.
97. (d) Raja Rammohan Ray born in Brahmin family in Bengal on 22nd of May 1772 and died 27 September 1833. He advocated the study of English, Science, Western Medicine and Technology. He was given the title ‘Raja’ by the Mughal emperor.
98. (b)
99. (a) Taiga: Verkhoyansk (Siberia); Monsoon: India; Alpine: La Paz (Bolivia); Desert: Jacobabad (Sindh, Pakistan).
100. (c) The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez. The canal offers watercraft a shorter journey between the North Atlantic and northern Indian Oceans via the Mediterranean and Red seas by avoiding the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans, in turn reducing the journey by approximately 7,000 kilometres.

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