

## WBCS (Main) Exam. Paper-IV Practice Set

### Answers with Explanation

1. (b)
2. (c) Phobia is a kind of intense fear from something. e.g., hydrophobia, ailurophobia is fear of cats, astraphobia is fear of thunder and lightning, achluophobia is fear of darkness. Neurosis is less severe than mental illness and is normal to overcome worry, fear, anxiety and feeling of insecurity. This can also develop due to maladaptive habits. Hypochondria is a condition in which there is undue concern about health by a person about himself. Insomnia is lack of sleep over many nights. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
3. (b) Cigarette smoke contains N-nitrosodimethylene and causes accumulation of toxics in lungs and arteries to block the passages. Mustard gas, chemically known as Bis (2-chloroethyl) sulphide, blocks lungs and affects respiration as it is a strong mutagen and Carcinogen. Asbestos affects lungs and pleural membranes as it is made up of tiny fibers that enter into lungs when breathed in. Vinylchloride is an organochloride,  $H_2C = CHCl$  is highly toxic, flammable and carcinogenic and lungs are affected. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
4. (c) Jaundice is a result of increased bile pigments in the blood. Defects of heart valves leads to stenosis, in which the blood vessels are narrowed abnormally so, there is abnormal blood sounds. Highly allergic infection and inflammation of nose is known as Rhinitis. Paralysis is the loss of motor functions due to damage to nervous system.
5. (a) Leucocytes are white blood cells. These comprise of neutrophils which provide protection to the body through phagocytosis of bacteria and thus act as scavengers. The basophils are the granulocytes which contain histamines and heparin. Heparin thins blood to prevent clotting. Histamines dilate the blood vessels and increase the permeability of capillaries. Monocytes are of two types namely macrophages and dendritic cells. Acidophils take up role in anti-allergic reactions and wound healing. The lymphocytes are B cells, T cells and natural killer cells. These are mainly involved in the immune responses by producing specific antibodies.
6. (d) Both assertion and reason are false. Regeneration is not itself a strategy but rather the shedding off of any organ is a strategy to avoid predation. The strategy to regenerate the body parts from the pre-existing tissue or adult stem cells. This actually involves the de-differentiation of the mature cells to make them a sort of stem cells again which can then differentiate to make the lost part. The later strategy is different than the strategy involved in escaping predation.
7. (b) An enzyme is basically a protein which acts like a catalyst in the metabolic reaction and the juice of the pancreas is basically composed from three enzymes trypsin, amylase and lipase.
8. (b) Progesterone is released from the female gonads. It has roles in the female menstrual cycle, pregnancy and embryogenesis. Growth hormone or somatotropin or somatropin, is a peptide hormone that stimulates growth, cell reproduction and regeneration in humans and other animals, the pituitary gland secretes this hormone. The pancreas secretes insulin that regulates the sugar metabolism in the body. Cortisol is released from the zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex in response to stress.
9. (b) Electroencephalography (EEG) is the recording of electrical activity along the scalp. EEG measures voltage fluctuations resulting from ionic current flows in neurons of the brain. Electrocardiography (ECG) is a transthoracic interpretation of the electrical activity of the heart over a period of time detected by electrodes attached to the surface of the skin and recorded external device. Electrooculography (EOG) is a technique of measuring the corneoretinal standing potential existing between the front and the back of the human eye. Electromyography (EMG) is a technique for evaluating physiologic properties of muscles.
10. (a) শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
11. (b) Milch animals are those animals which are source of milk, e.g. cow, goat, buffalo. Foot-and mouth disease, caused by *Aphthae epizooticae* is an infectious disease that affects cloven-hoofed animals. Anthrax is an acute infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Blackleg, black quarter is

- an infectious bacterial disease caused by *Clostridium chauvoei* affecting cattle, sheep and goats. Cowpox is caused by cowpox virus and is infectious.
12. (b) Washing soda is sodium salt of carbonic acid. It occurs as a crystalline heptahydrate, which on heating loses its water to form a white powder monohydrate. This process is called efflorescence.
- $$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{heat}} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
13. (a) Electron -  $9.1 \times 10^{-31}$  kg  
Proton - 1.00728 u  
Neutron - 1.00867 u
14. (d) Silver forms a black thin layer of silver sulphide on reaction with hydrogen sulphide which is present in trace amount in the atmosphere.
15. (a) Consumption of high concentration of fluoride causes mottling of teeth or fluorosis.
16. (c) In  ${}_{38}^{90}\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  
Atomic number = no. of protons = 38  
Since it has lost  $2e^-$  so no. of electrons =  $38 - 2 = 36$   
Atomic mass = no. of protons + no. of neutrons  
 $90 = 38 + \text{no. of neutrons}$   
 $90 - 38 = \text{no. of neutrons}$   
 $52 = \text{no. of neutrons}$   
Hence, no. of neutrons = 52, no. of protons = 38.
17. (d) Formic acid - Ant's sting  
Tartaric acid - Tamarind  
Oxalic acid - Spinach  
Citric acid - Orange
18. (b)  $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{heat}$   
 $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  formed will be basic thus  $\text{pH} > 7$ .
19. (b) **Scientist Discovery**  
Moseley - Atomic number  
Chadwick - Neutron  
Millikan - Measurement of charge of an electron.  
Aston - Mass spectrograph
20. (c) Solar energy is not responsible for green house effect instead it is a source of energy for the plants and animals.
21. (d) Because they have equal momenta, hence equal  $mv$ , the heavy body will move very slowly and the light body will move very quickly. As Kinetic energy is  $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ . Thus the speed of the light body will be high giving a higher kinetic energy
- to it in comparison to the kinetic energy of heavy body.
22. (b) It has been calculated in the theory of the chapter i.e.,
- $$R_1 = \frac{mg}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{v^2 h}{rga} \right),$$
- and  $R_2 = \frac{mg}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{v^2 h}{rga} \right), R_1 < R_2.$
23. (a) A steam engine converts the heat energy produced by coal into kinetic energy and this produces electricity which further lights the lamp and converts electricity into heat and light.
24. (c) When a spoon is dropped gently, its tangential speed is equal to the speed of a spaceship, and so it revolves like a satellite.
25. (d) A - (r); B - (p); C - (s); D - (q)
26. (c) Velocity of object w.r.t mirror = 10 cm/s  
So velocity of image w.r.t you  
 $= 2 \times 10 = 20$  cm/s.
27. (a) Properties of different types of magnets are: Artificial magnet- short lived, permanent magnet-long lived, Temporary magnet- induced magnet, earth as a magnet- last for infinitely long period.
28. (c) When a light wave passes from one medium to other, its frequency remains constant but its speed and wavelength change.
29. (d) Refractive index of a medium depends on its nature. Refractive index ( $\mu$ ) is also given by
- $$\mu = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$$
- where  $i$  = angle of incidence  
 $r$  = angle of refraction  
Thus,  $\mu$  depends on the angle of incidence.
- Again,  $\mu = \frac{C_0}{c}$  where  $C_0$  is the velocity of light in vacuum and  $c$  is the velocity in a medium. We know that frequency remains constant when light passes from one medium to other, therefore,
- $$\mu = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}$$
- The colour of light depends on wavelength. Thus,  $\mu$  depends on the colour of the incident ray.
30. (d) The medical name for long-sightedness is hypermetropia, sometimes called hyperopia. Eyesight problems, such as hypermetropia, are also known as refractive errors. Long sight

- leads to problems with near vision, and the eyes may commonly become tired. Distance vision (long sight) is, in the beginning, often clear. Long sight can be corrected by glasses or contact lenses, or sometimes 'cured' with laser eye surgery. অ্যান্ডিভার্স
31. (b) Forests are renewable natural resources and enhance the quality of environment by providing the Oxygen needed to sustain life on the earth. Although both assertion and reason are correct statements but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
32. (a) Plants are called primary producers because plants produce their food themselves through the process of photosynthesis.
33. (d) As we go higher in the trophic levels through the food chain, the loss of energy due to respiration as well as metabolic activities successively increase.  
So, there occurs the transference of only 10% of the preceding trophic level to the next higher trophic level.
34. (b) The concept of biodiversity hotspot was given by Norman Myers. In 1988 he first identified 10 tropical forest "hotspots" characterised by both exceptional level of plant endemism and by serious levels of habitat loss. Later on, Conservation International (CI) adopted Myers' hotspots. They gave a broad definition criteria of the Biodiversity hotspot.
35. (a) Recycling is the best way to get rid of nonbiodegradable waste. Burying will not have any effect on the non-biodegradable wastes. Burning causes pollution. অ্যান্ডিভার্স
36. (d) Materials from land's surface can travel through the soil ultimately reaching the groundwater. For example pesticide and fertilizers can enter into the ground water supplies. Untreated waste from septic tanks and toxic chemicals from underground storage tanks and leaky landfills can also contaminate groundwater.
37. (c) The process of transfer of energy from producers through a series of organisms, i.e., from primary consumers to secondary consumers and from secondary consumers to tertiary consumers by process of eating and being eaten is known as a food chain. The correct food chain is phytoplankton → zooplankton → fish. অ্যান্ডিভার্স
38. (d) National Forest Policy has recommended that in order to maintain the ecological balance there should be 33 % area under the forest in plain areas. However, the present forest cover in India is around 21-22 %.
39. (b) CO<sub>2</sub> is the largest contributor towards global warming, followed by methane, CFCs and N<sub>2</sub>O. অ্যান্ডিভার্স
40. (b) Arihant is a class of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine. অ্যান্ডিভার্স  
AWACS, abbreviation of Airborne Warning and Control System, is a mobile, long-range surveillance and control centre for air defence, developed by the U.S. Air Force, is mounted on Boeing 707 aircraft.  
Atlas – Centaur is an American expendable launch system. It is the first production rocket stage to use cryogenic propellant. Nag is a third generation fire-and-forget" anti-tank missile of India.
41. (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is headquartered in Bengaluru. The Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) is located in Pune, India. Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC) is an autonomous research facility of University Grants Commission which is based in New Delhi. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is a major space research centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation, focusing on rocket and space vehicles, is located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. অ্যান্ডিভার্স
42. (a) Holmium-166-chitosan complex for the treatment of knee and joint synovitis. The four naturally occurring isotopes of iron, iron-54, iron-56, iron-57, and iron-58 are used primarily as tracers in studies on blood. Arsenic -74 is used to detect the tumours in the human body. Phosphorus-32 is used in radiotherapy in cancer patients.
43. (a) One causal virus of gonorrhoea has been detected which is more aggressive than HIV in spreading AIDS and is resistance to any antibiotic. Although no infected persons are yet detected with this virus. অ্যান্ডিভার্স
44. (b) Param Padma, a supercomputer was introduced in April 2003. It had a peak speed of 1024 GFLOPS (about 1 TFLOP) and a peak storage of 1 TB.
45. (b) Dhamar — Krishna theme. Dhamar is one of the talas used in Hindustani classical music. It is associated with the dhrupad style and typically played on the pakhawaj. Dhamar tala has 14 beats grouped asymmetrically into a 5 - 2 - 3 - 4 pattern. অ্যান্ডিভার্স

Thumri — Words are important. Thumri+ is a common genre of semi-classical Indian music. The text is romantic or devotional in nature, and usually revolves around a girl's love for Krishna. The lyrics are usually in Uttar Pradesh dialects of Hindi called Awadhi and Brij Bhasha. Thumri is characterized by its sensuality, and by a greater flexibility with the raga.

শ্রীচন্দ্রিকা

Tarana — Rhythm is important. The structure consists of a main melody, usually short, repeated many times, with variation and elaboration at the performer's discretion. There is a second, contrasting melody, usually with higher notes, which is introduced once before returning to the main melody.

Tappa — Extinct. Tappa is a form of Indian semiclassical vocal music. Its specialty is its rolling pace based on fast, subtle and knotty construction. Its tunes are melodious, sweet and depict the emotional outbursts of a lover.

46. (d) All of the statements given above are correct.
- Wind instruments- A wind instrument is a musical instrument that contains some type of resonator (usually a tube), in which a column of air is set into vibration by the player blowing into (or over) a mouthpiece set at the end of the resonator. The pitch of the vibration is determined by the length of the tube and by manual modifications of the effective length of the vibrating column of air. In the case of some wind instruments, sound is produced by blowing through a reed; others require buzzing into a metal mouthpiece.
- Percussion instruments- A percussion instrument is a musical instrument that is sounded by being struck or scraped by a beater (including attached or enclosed beaters or rattles); struck, scraped or rubbed by hand; or struck against another similar instrument. The percussion family is believed to include the oldest musical instruments, following the human voice.
- Chordophone- A chordophone is any musical instrument that makes sound by way of a vibrating string or strings stretched between two points. It is one of the four main divisions of instruments in the original Hornbostel-Sachs scheme of musical instrument classification. The string instruments are classified as chordophones. Violins, guitars, lyres, and harps are examples.

শ্রীচন্দ্রিকা

47. (a) A – Sahitya Academy 1. 1954  
B – Sangeet Natak Academy 2. 1953  
C – National Book Trust 3. 1957  
D – National School Drama 4. 1959
48. (a) Andhra Pradesh – Kuchipudi, Ottam Thedal, Mohiniattam Kolattam  
Kerala – Kathakali, Kaikottikali  
Tamil Nadu – Bharatnatyam, Kolattam, Oyilattam etc.  
Odisha – Odissi, Ghumara, Sambalpur
49. (a) A. Bhand pathar 1. Kashmir  
B. Swang 2. Haryana & U.P.  
C. Nautanki 3. Uttar Pradesh  
D. Naach 4. Madhya Pradesh  
These are all the traditional folk dance forms of the respective states.
50. (a) All the names given are of different types of puppet dance forms belonging to the respective states.
51. (b) A. Sitar 1. Pt. Ravi Shankar  
B. Tabla 2. Ustad Shafat Ahmed Khan  
C. Flute 4. Hari Prasad Chaurasiya  
D. Sarod 3. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan
52. (c) Both the given statements are correct. The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded annually to honour a living architect whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture." Founded in 1979 by Jay A. Pritzker and his wife Cindy, the award is funded by the Pritzker family and sponsored by the Hyatt Foundation and is considered to be one of the world's premier architecture prizes; it is often referred to as the Nobel Prize of architecture. The prize is said to be awarded "irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology." The recipients receive US\$100,000, a citation certificate, and a bronze medallion. The Royal Institute of British Architects Stirling Prize is a British prize for excellence in architecture. It is named after the architect James Stirling, organised and awarded annually by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). The RIBA Stirling Prize is awarded to "the architect of the building which has made the greatest contribution to British architecture in the past year." The architects must be RIBA members, but the building can be anywhere in the European Union. Stirling Prize laureates receive a stipend of GB£20,000.

শ্রীচন্দ্রিকা

53. (b) The government of India laurelled the International Gandhi peace prize in 1995. This is an annual award given to individuals and institutions for their contributions towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The award carries '10 million in cash, convertible in any currency in the world, a plaque and a citation. It is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, creed or sex.
54. (a) Kabir was a mystic poet and saint, whose writings have greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. The name Kabir comes from Arabic al-Kabir which means 'The Great' – the 37th name of God in Islam. The Imperial Princess Gulbadan Begum was a Perso-Turkic Princess, the daughter of Emperor Babur, she is most known as the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Humayun. Abu al-Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad albiruni known as Alberonius in Latin and Albiruni in English, was a Persian-Khwarezmian Muslim scholar and polymath from the Khwarezm region. Malik Muhammad Jayasi was an Indian poet who wrote in the Avadhi dialect of Hindi. He hailed from Jais, presently a city in the Rae Barieli district in Uttar Pradesh. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
55. (a) Maila Aanchal — Phanishwar Nath 'Renu'  
Chand Ka Munh Tedha hai — Muktibodh  
Bharat Durdasa — Bhartendu Harishchandra  
Mare Gaye Gulfam — Phanishwar Nath 'Renu'
56. (d) In custody. Anita Mazumdar Desai is a novelist and professor of Humanities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
Sea of Poppies — Amitav Ghosh. Amitav Ghosh, is a Bengali author best known for his work in English fiction.  
The Argumentative Indian — Amartya Sen.  
Amartya Kumar Sen, is an Indian economist and a Nobel laureate. He has made contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, economic and social justice, economic theories of famines.  
My Presidential Years — R. Venkata Raman.  
Ramaswamy Venkataraman was a lawyer, Indian independence activist and politician who served as a Union minister and as the eighth President of India. Venkataraman was born in Rajamadam village in Tanjore district, Madras Presidency. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
57. (a) Correctly matched :  
Ravindra Jadeja — Cricket  
Gagan Narang — Shooting  
Saina Nehwal — Badminton শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
Somdev Devvarman — Tennis
58. (d) Correctly matched :  
Wally Grout — Cricket. Arthur Theodore Wallace Grout was a Test cricketer who kept wicket for Australia and Queensland. Grout played in 51 Test matches between 1957 and 1966.  
Eusebio — Football. Eusébio da Silva Ferreira, GCIH, GCM.(25 January 1942 – 5 January 2014) was a Mozambican-born Portuguese football forward. He is considered one of the greatest footballers of all time. During his professional career, he scored 733 goals in 745 matches.  
Rod Laver — Lawn Tennis. Rodney George "Rod" Laver MBE is an Australian former professional tennis player who holds the record for most singles titles won in the history of tennis, with 200 career titles.  
Mark spitz — Swimming. Mark Andrew Spitz is an American former swimmer, Olympic champion, and former world record-holder. He won seven gold medals at the 1972 Summer Olympics, an achievement only surpassed by Michael Phelps.
59. (a) Correctly matched :  
Country — National game  
Indian — Hockey শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
Spain — Bull Fighting  
Japan — Judo  
China — Table Tennis
60. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :  
Largest lake — Jammu and Kashmir  
Largest delta — Sunderbans (Kolkata)  
Largest planetarium — Kolkata  
Highest airport — Leh (Ladakh)
61. (a) The correctly matched pairs are :  
Khadakvasla — National Defence Academy. The National Defence Academy (NDA) is the Joint Services academy of the Indian Armed Forces, where cadets of the three services, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force train together before they go on to pre-commissioning training in their respective service academies. The NDA is located in Khadakwasla near Pune, Maharashtra. It is the first tri-service academy in the world.

Konark — Sun Temple. Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century temple, at Konark, in Odisha, India. It was supposedly built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty around 1250.

Kolhapur — Ambabai. The Shri Mahalakshmi Temple of Kolhapur in Maharashtra, India, is one of the Shakti Peethas listed in various puranas of Hinduism. According to these writings, a Shakti Peetha is a place associated with Shakti, the goddess of power.

Kolkata — Victorial Memorial. The Victoria Memorial is a large marble building in Kolkata, West Bengal, India which was built between 1906 and 1921.

62. (b) The correctly matched pairs are : শ্রীশ্রী  
 Labour's Day — 1st May  
 Anti-Tobacco Day — 31st May  
 Mother's Day — 2nd May  
 National Girl Child Day — 24th Jan.
63. (d) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** (Education for all Movement) is a programme by the Government of India aimed at the universalization of elementary education "in a time bound manner", as mandated by the 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free education to children aged 6–14 a fundamental right. The programme was pioneered by Atal Bihari Vajpayee. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.
64. (a) FBI – USA  
 MOSSAD – Israel  
 KGB/ GRU – Russia  
 Naicho – Japan  
 All these terms are the names of investigative bureaus of the following countries.
65. (a) Eskimo – Canada  
 Khirgir – Central Asia শ্রীশ্রী  
 Masai – Tanzania  
 Maori – New Zealand  
 All these are names of tribes existing in their respective countries.
66. (d) All the statements given above are correct in respect of the books and their authors.
67. (d) The correctly matched pairs are :  
 Moon and Six pence – Somerset Maugham. William Somerset Maugham CH was a British playwright, novelist and short story writer. He was among the most popular writers

of his era and reputedly the highest paid author during the 1930s.

The Moor's Last Sigh – Salman Rushdie. Sir Ahmed Salman Rushdie is a British Indian novelist and essayist. His second novel, Midnight's Children, won the Booker Prize in 1981. Much of his fictions are set in the Indian subcontinent.

Portrait of India – Ved Mehta. Ved Parkash Mehta is a writer who was born in Lahore, British India. He lost his sight at the age of four to cerebrospinal meningitis.

Rage of Angels – Sidney Sheldon. Sidney Sheldon (February 11, 1917 – January 30, 2007) was an American writer. His TV works spanned a 20-year period during which he created The Patty Duke Show (1963–66), I Dream of Jeannie (1965–70) and Hart to Hart (1979–84), but he became most famous after he turned 50 and began writing best-selling novels, such as Master of the Game (1982), The Other Side of Midnight (1973) and Rage of Angels (1980). He is the seventh best selling fiction writer of all time.

All these are names of famous books written by the respective authors. শ্রীশ্রী

68. (a) Anand Bhawan — J.L.Nehru. The Anand Bhawan is a historic house museum in Allahabad, focusing on the Nehru-Gandhi Family. It was constructed by Motilal Nehru in the 1930s to serve as the residence of the Nehru family when the original mansion Swaraj Bhawan (previously called Anand Bhawan) was transformed into the local headquarters of the Indian National Congress.  
 Sabarmati — Mahatma Gandhi. Sabarmati Ashram (also known as Gandhi Ashram, Harijan Ashram, or Satyagraha Ashram) is located in the Sabarmati suburb of Ahmedabad, Gujarat, on the banks of the River Sabarmati. This was one of the residences of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, generally called Mahatma Gandhi, who lived there for about twelve years along with his wife, Kasturba Gandhi. শ্রীশ্রী  
 Kushi Nagar — Gautam Buddha. Kushinagar, Kusinagar or Kusinara is a town and a Nagar panchayat in Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh located around NH-28, being 52 km east to Gorakhpur.  
 Kundgram — Mahavir. Mahavira was Kshatriya of the Jnatri clan and a native of the (Kshatriya) Kundagram, a suburb of the town of Vaishali

- (near Patna). He was the second son of Siddhartha and Trishala.
69. (a) Central Rice Research — Cuttack Institute  
National Dairy Research — Karnal Institute  
National Institute of — Panaji Oceanography  
National Aeronautical — Bangalore Laboratory
70. (c) The correctly matched pairs are : **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**  
Steve Jobs – Apple. Steven Paul “Steve” Jobs was an American entrepreneur, marketer, and inventor, who was the co-founder, chairman, and CEO of Apple Inc.  
Sheryl Sandberg – Facebook. Sheryl Kara Sandberg is an American businesswoman. Till August 2013, she had been the chief operating officer of Facebook.
71. (d) The Indian national team have moved up a spot to 104 in the latest FIFA Rankings. The Indian team were ranked 108th in the October 2020 rankings.
72. (a) Cambridge Dictionary has named ‘quarantine’ as Word of the Year 2020. The word has been named the word of the year based on data that showed that it was one of the most highly searched words on the Cambridge Dictionary this year.
73. (d) The Bowring and Lady Curzon Medical College and Research Institute in Bengaluru have been named after former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
74. (a) Russia successfully test-fired a Tsirkon hypersonic cruise missile in the Arctic.
75. (d) Bahrain’s Prime Minister Khalifa bin Salman al-Khalifa, has passed away. He was 84. Prince Khalifa was not only the longest serving PM of Bahrain, but he was the world’s longest-serving prime minister.
76. (d) The world number one Chen Meng beat Chinese compatriot Sun Yingsha 11-13 11-6 11-9 11-6 11-8 to win her maiden ITTF Women’s World Cup table tennis title in held in Weihai, China, from 8 to 10 November 2020.
77. (a) The World Pneumonia Day is observed across the world on November 12 every year to raise awareness, promote prevention and treatment and produce action to combat the disease.
78. (b) Among the states category, Tamil Nadu bagged the Best State Award, followed by Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
79. (d) India will host the Summit of the G20 Group in 2023. India was earlier slated to host the summit in 2022. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
80. (d) A cow shelter in Assam’s Dibrugarh inaugurated Northeast’s first-ever cow hospital, on the occasion of Gopashtami. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
81. (b) The 27th edition of India – Singapore Bilateral Maritime Exercise SIMBEX-20 has been organised from 23 to 25 November 2020 in the Andaman Sea.
82. (c) The incumbent President of Ivory Coast, Alassane Ouattara, has won a third 5-year term in a landslide victory, gaining more than 94 percent of the votes polled.
83. (a) Bollywood actor Faraaz Khan has passed away.
84. (a) Star chef Vikas Khanna has authored a book titled “Kitchens of Gratitude” in which he has written about his Feed India initiative.
85. (d) Retired Colonel Dr Girija Shanker Mungali has been appointed as one of the seven members of the Asian Football Confederation’s task force. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
86. (d) A new book titled “Voices of Dissent” authored by Historian Romila Thapar will be jointly published by Penguin Random House India and Seagull Books.
87. (a) India has withdrawn its participation from the multilateral Military Exercise “Kavkaz 2020” scheduled to be held in Russia from 15th to 26th September 2020.
88. (a) “e-Office” application has been launched in over 500 CGST and Customs offices across India by the Chairman of CBIC to automate the internal office procedures of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
89. (a) The World Water Week 2020 will be observed as the World Water Week at Home from 24th August to 28th August 2020.
90. (d) The theme for World Water Week 2020 at Home is ‘Water and Climate change: Accelerating Action’.
91. (c) The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has appointed Takeo Konishi as its new Country Director for India.
92. (c) Madagascar has replaced the Maldives as the host of the 2023 Indian Ocean Island Games due to concerns over the COVID-19 Pandemic.
93. (c) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia is the headquarter of the Badminton World Federation (BWF) located.
94. (d) Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), an autonomous institute of the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, virtually celebrated the ‘Himalaya Diwas’.
95. (c) The Chief Minister of Maharashtra Uddhav Thackeray has launched a state-wide campaign

- titled, 'My Family, My Responsibility', to curb the spread of coronavirus pandemic.
96. (c) For the FY22 (2021-22), ADB expects India's GDP at 8 percent. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
97. (c) US President elect Joe Biden & Vice President elect Kamala Harris were named Time Magazine's 2020 'Person of the Year'.
98. (d) Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Prakash Javadekar has launched the "India Climate Change Knowledge Portal".
99. (d) India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) has launched a low-cost insurance scheme 'Pradhan Mantri
- Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)' for its customers to bring large sections of the underserved and unserved population into the financial mainstream. IPPB has collaborated with PNB MetLife India Insurance Company for this product.
100. (d) Greg Barclay, an Auckland-based commercial lawyer and director of New Zealand Cricket (NZC) since 2012, has been elected as the new chairman of the International Cricket Council (ICC) on 24 November 2020, after a second round of voting. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট

