FCI (Tier-1) Exam. Practice Set – 2022

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) **Everyone** is a **Singular Subject**. Hence **was/is equal** should be used.
Hence, **was/is equal** is the right usage.

2. (a) **In** should replace **On**   অ্যাচিভার্স
Hence, **In Senegal** is the right usage

3. (c) It is not proper to use **the** before a **Cardinal Number**.
Hence, **in contact with a rotten mango** is the right usage.

4. (a) Here, **notice of** is the right usage.
take notice of: paying attention to somebody/something.

5. (d) **ability (Noun)** agrees with **Prep.-in.**
Here, **in** is the right usage.

6. (c) The sentence is in **Present Perfect Tense.**
Hence, **hasn't been** is the right usage.

7. (b) **advice (Uncountable Noun) :** suggestion
some is used with an **Uncountable Noun**
Here, **some** is the right usage.   অ্যাচিভার্স

8. (d) **Point of time** is evident.
Hence, **since** is the right usage.

9. (d) recall
recapitulation (Noun) : repetition or summary of what has already been said.

10. (a) satisfied
complacent (Adjective) : too satisfied with yourself or with a situation; a feeling of satisfaction.

11. (d) Rich
opulent (Adjective) : luxurious; extremely rich; wealthy.

12. (c) **Herculean task :** a task needing a lot of strength, determination or effort
● It was a matter of **Herculean task** for him to be selected for the Olympic Games.
The best option is **a work requiring very great effort.**   অ্যাচিভার্স

13. (a) **put up with :** to accept somebody/something that is annoying. unpleasant etc. without complaining
(1) **endure :** to bear; to experience and deal with something that is painful or unpleasant, especially without complaining
(2) **evade :** to escape from somebody/something or avoid meeting somebody

(3) **suppress :** to put arn end, often by force
(4) **assume :** to think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it
● I cannot **put up with** your constant complaining any longer.   অ্যাচিভার্স
The best option is **endure.**

14. (c) **a fair-weather friend :** somebody who stops being a friend when you are in trouble
● I had a lot of money and I knew a lot of people, but most of them turned out to be **fair-weather friends**.
The best option is **a friend who deserts you in difficulties.**

15. (a) **like a phoenix :** to be powerful or successful again a magic bird that lives for several hundred years before burning itself and then being born again from its ashes
● The Indian Industry has **risen like a phoenix** after Independence.   অ্যাচিভার্স
The best option is **with a new life.**

16. (c) **ignorant (Adj.) :** lacking knowledge or information about something; not educated.
erudite (Adj.) : having or showing great knowledge; learned

17. (c) **meagre/meager (Adj.)** : small in quantity and poor in quality; paltry
profuse (Adj.) : produced in large amounts

18. (b) **concise (Adj.) :** giving only the information that is necessary and important.
redundant (Adj.) : without a job; not needed; surplus; wordy.

19. (a) **postmortem**   অ্যাচিভার্স
post mortem (N.) : autopsy; a medical examination of the body of a dead person in order to find out how he died
obituary (N.) : an article about some body's life and achievements, that is printed in a newspaper soon after he has died
homage (N.) : something that is said/done to show respect for somebody
mortuary (N.) : morgue; a place/room/building in which dead bodies are kept before they are buried/cremated.

20. (b) **taxonomy**
taxonomy (N.) : to scientific process of classifying things

taxidermy (N.) : the art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they may look like living ones and can be displayed

toxicology (N.) : the scientific study of poisons

21. (d) **agricultural (Adj.)**   অ্যাচিভার্স

22. (d) **mixed (Adj.)**

23. (b) **enabled (V.)**

24. (b) **obtained (V.)**

25. (b) **concentrated (V.)**

26. (a) The letters have been written in the reverse order.
    STAR $\Rightarrow$ RATS
    Similarly,
    WARD $\Rightarrow$ DRAW

27. (d) Opthalmologist is a person who is specialised in eye and its diseases. Similarly, composer is a person who composes music.

28. (d) Haemotology is that branch of science which deals with blood and its disorder.
    Similarly, Phycology is that branch of science which deals with algae.

29. (a) Garbage is domestic waste material. Similarly, Gangue is waste material of ore.   অ্যাচিভার্স

30. (a) The raw material of book is paper. Similarly, the raw material of bread is flour.

31. (d) One is the father and other is the son.

32. (c) Only daughter of Vijay's mother means sister of Vijay.
    Sister of Vijay is mother of Anand.
    Therefore, Anand is nephew of Vijay.

33. (b) Only son of man's father's wife means the man himself.
    Therefore, that girl is the daughter of that man.

34. (c)

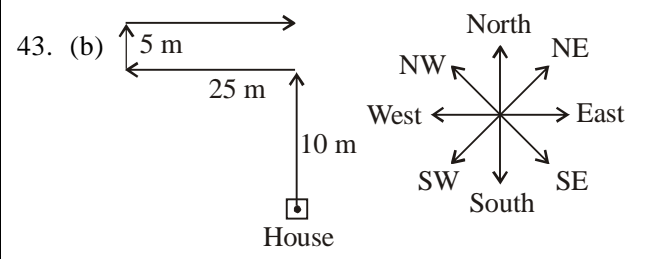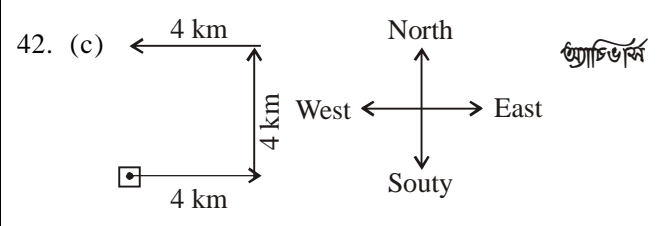| $-\Rightarrow+$	$+\Rightarrow-$
$\times\Rightarrow\div$	$\div\Rightarrow\times$

$? = 7 - 10 \times 5 \div 6 + 4$
$\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 10 \div 5 \times 6 - 4$
$\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 2 \times 6 - 4$
$\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 12 - 4 = 15$

  অ্যাচিভার্স

35. (d)

$+\Rightarrow\times$	$-\Rightarrow+$
$\times\Rightarrow\div$	$\div\Rightarrow-$

$10 + 5 \times 10 \div 2 - 5$
$\Rightarrow ? = 10 \times 5 \div 10 - 2 + 5$
$\Rightarrow ? = 5 - 2 + 5 = 8$

36. (c) $33 \times 11 \div 3 - 6 = 115$
    $\Rightarrow \left(\dfrac{363}{3}\right) - 6 = 115$
    $\Rightarrow 121 - 6 = 115$

37. (a) $\dfrac{K}{T} \longrightarrow \dfrac{11}{20}$ [Position in the English alphabet]

    Similarly, $\dfrac{J}{R} \longrightarrow \dfrac{10}{18}$ অ্যাচিভার্স

38. (d) $\dfrac{K}{T} = \dfrac{11}{20} \diagup \diagdown \dfrac{20}{11}$

    Similarly, $\dfrac{G}{L} = \dfrac{7}{12} \diagup \diagdown \dfrac{12}{7}$

39. (b) $C \Rightarrow 3 \times 9 = 27$
    $L \Rightarrow 12 \times 2 = 24$
    Similarly,
    $E \Rightarrow 5 \times 9 = 45$
    $N \Rightarrow 14 \times 4 = 56$

40. (b) There is no 'M' letter in the word INTERNATIONAL.

41. (a) There is only one 'N' in the keyword while there are two Ns in the word NATIONAL.

42. (c)   অ্যাচিভার্স

He is facing East.

43. (b)

House

44. (a) 50 weeks = $50 \times 7 = 350$ days
    Ann is 300 days older than Varun.
    Sandeep is 350 days older than Ann.
    Sandeep is $(350 + 300)$ days older than Varun.
    Sandeep was born on Tuesday.   অ্যাচিভার্স
    650 days $= \dfrac{650}{7} = 92$ weeks 6 days
    Number of odd days = 6
    So, Varun was born 6 days after Tuesday, i.e., Monday.

45. (c) The series consists of one less than cubes of consecutive numbers.
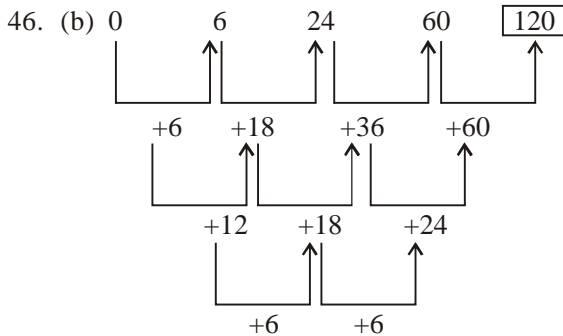
$(1)^3 - 1 = 0$

$(2)^3 - 1 = 7$

$(3)^3 - 1 = 26$

$(4)^3 - 1 = 63$

$(5)^3 - 1 = \boxed{124}$

46. (b)

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0        6        24       60      [120]
  \      /  \      /  \     /  \    /
   +6      +18      +36     +60
     \     /  \     /  \    /
      +12      +18     +24
        \      /  \    /
         +6       +6
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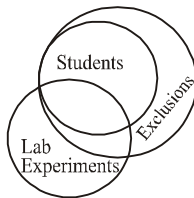
47. (d) R A P D C N

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

3 6 2 8 5 7

48. (a) 9 1 5 2 4 7

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

L Y C P J N

49. (c) The given statements can be illustrated as:

50. (d) $\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{16} + \sqrt{9} + \sqrt{4}$

$= 1 + 4 + 3 + 2 = 10$

$\sqrt{25} + \sqrt{64} + \sqrt{100} + \sqrt{16}$

$= 5 + 8 + 10 + 4 = 27$

Therefore,

$\sqrt{36} + \sqrt{256} + \sqrt{144} + \sqrt{64}$

$= 6 + 16 + 12 + 8 = \boxed{42}$

51. (b) Let the three fractions be p, q and r, where p < q < r.

According to the question,

$\dfrac{r}{p} = \dfrac{7}{6} \Rightarrow r = \dfrac{7}{6}p$

Again, middle fraction

$= q = \dfrac{7}{6} - \dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{7-2}{6} = \dfrac{5}{6}$

$\therefore p + q + r = 2\dfrac{11}{24}$

$\Rightarrow p + \dfrac{5}{6} + \dfrac{7}{6}p = \dfrac{59}{24}$

$\Rightarrow p + \dfrac{7p}{6} = \dfrac{59}{24} - \dfrac{5}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{6p + 7p}{6} = \dfrac{59 - 20}{24} = \dfrac{39}{24}$

$\Rightarrow 13p = \dfrac{39}{24} \times 6 = \dfrac{39}{4}$

$\Rightarrow p = \dfrac{39}{4 \times 13} = \dfrac{3}{4}$

52. (b) Number = 269 × 68

= 269 × (67 + 1)

= 269 × 67 + 269

Clearly, remainder is obtained on dividing 269 by 67 that is 1.

53. (b) $0.4\overline{23} = \dfrac{423 - 4}{990} = \dfrac{419}{990}$

54. (b) Let LCM be L and HCF be H, then L = 4H

∴ H + 4H = 125

⇒ 5H = 125

$\Rightarrow H = \dfrac{125}{5} = 25$

∴ L = 4 × 25 = 100

∴ Second number $= \dfrac{L \times H}{\text{First number}}$

$= \dfrac{100 \times 25}{100} = 25$

55. (a) Here, 12 – 2 = 10; 16 – 6 = 10; 24 – 14 = 10

Now, LCM of 12, 16 and 24 = 48

∴ The greatest 4–digit number exactly divisible by 48 = 9984

∴ Required number = 9984 – 10 = 9974

56. (a) ? = 5 – [4 – {3 – (3– 3 – 6)}]

= 5 – [4 – {3 – (– 6)}]

= 5 – [4 – {3 + 6}]

= 5 – [4 – 9]

= 5 + 5 = 10

57. (a) Expression

$= 9 - \dfrac{11}{9} \text{ of } \dfrac{36}{11} \div \dfrac{36}{7} \text{ of } \dfrac{7}{9}$

$= 9 - \dfrac{11}{9} \text{ of } \dfrac{36}{11} \div \dfrac{36}{7} \times \dfrac{7}{9}$

$= 9 - 4 \div 4$

$= 9 - 4 \times \dfrac{1}{4} = 9 - 1 = 8$

58. (b) Expression

$= \sqrt{900} + \sqrt{0.09} - \sqrt{0.000009}$

$= 30 + 0.3 - 0.003$

$= 30.297$

59. (a) Required average

$= \dfrac{1.11 + 0.01 + 0.101 + 0.001 + 0.11}{5}$

$= \dfrac{1.332}{5} = 0.2664$

60. (d) Last number

$= 30 \times 12 - 20 \times 11 - 9 \times 10$

$= 360 - 220 - 90$

$= 360 - 310 = 50$

61. (b) We can write a : c by compounding a : b and b : c

$\dfrac{a}{c} = \dfrac{a}{b} \times \dfrac{b}{c}, \dfrac{a}{c} = \dfrac{3}{4} \times \dfrac{8}{9}, \dfrac{a}{c} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow a : c = 2 : 3$

62. (a) $\dfrac{a+b}{6} = \dfrac{b+c}{7} = \dfrac{c+a}{8} = k$

$\Rightarrow a + b = 6k;\ b + c = 7k;$

$c + a = 8k$

$\therefore a + b + b + c + c + a$

$= 6k + 7k + 8k$

$\Rightarrow 2(a + b + c) = 21k$

$\Rightarrow 2 \times 14 = 21k \Rightarrow k = \dfrac{4}{3}$

$\therefore c = (a + b + c) - (a + b)$

$= 14 - 6 \times \dfrac{4}{3} = 14 - 8 = 6$

63. (a) $a \times \dfrac{120}{100} = b \times \dfrac{80}{100}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{b}{a} = \dfrac{120}{80} = \dfrac{3}{2}$

$\therefore \dfrac{b+a}{b-a} = \dfrac{\frac{b}{a}+1}{\frac{b}{a}-1} = \dfrac{\frac{3}{2}+1}{\frac{3}{2}-1} = \dfrac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 5$

64. (a) 8% of x = 4% of y

$\Rightarrow x \times \dfrac{8}{100} = \dfrac{y \times 4}{100}$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{4}{8} y = \dfrac{y}{2}$

$\therefore$ 20% of x $= \dfrac{20}{100}$ of $\dfrac{y}{2}$

$= \dfrac{10}{100}$ of y = 10% of y

65. (d) $\dfrac{x}{a} = \dfrac{1}{a} - \dfrac{1}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{x}{a} = \dfrac{x-a}{ax}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = x - a$

$\Rightarrow x - x^2 = a$

66. (c) $a + \dfrac{1}{b} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 - \dfrac{1}{b} = \dfrac{b-1}{b}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{a} = \dfrac{b}{b-1}$ and

$b + \dfrac{1}{c} = 1 \Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{c} = 1 - b \Rightarrow c = \dfrac{1}{1-b}$

$\therefore c + \dfrac{1}{a} = \dfrac{1}{1-b} + \dfrac{b}{b-1}$

$= \dfrac{1}{1-b} - \dfrac{b}{1-b} = \dfrac{1-b}{1-b} = 1$

67. (c) Sum of angles of a triangle = 180°

$\therefore x + 5 + 2x - 3 + 3x + 4 = 180°$

$\Rightarrow 6x + 6 = 180°$

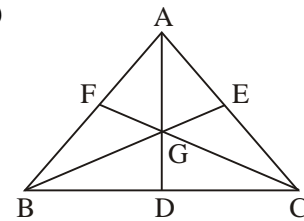$\Rightarrow 6x = 180 - 6 = 174°$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{174}{6} = 29$

68. (b) Maximum value of a sin θ + b cos θ

$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$\therefore$ Maximum value of 2 sin θ + 3 cos θ

$= \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$

69. (c)

BD = DC = 5 cm

∠ADB = 90°

$\therefore AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2$

$\Rightarrow 10^2 = 5^2 + AD^2$
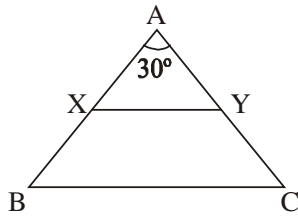
$\Rightarrow 100 = 25 + AD^2$

$\Rightarrow AD^2 = 100 - 25 = 75$

$\therefore AD = \sqrt{75} = 5\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore AG = \dfrac{2}{3} AD = \dfrac{2}{3} \times 5\sqrt{3}$

$= \dfrac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}$ cm.

70. (d)

ΔABC is an isosceles triangle.

∴ ∠ABC = ∠ACB

$= \dfrac{180° - 30°}{2} = 75°$

XY || BC

∴ ∠AXY = ∠ABC = 75°

∴ ∠BXY = 180° − 75° = 105°

71. (c) Area of the tank

= 180 × 120 = 21600 m².

Total area of the circular plot

= 40000 + 21600 = 61600 m².

∴ $\pi r^2 = 61600$

$\Rightarrow r^2 = \dfrac{61600 \times 7}{22} = 2800 \times 7$

$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{2800 \times 7}$

$\Rightarrow r = 2 \times 7 \times 10 = 140\text{m}$

72. (d) Let the required radius = r cm, then

$\pi r^2 = \pi r_1^2 + \pi r_2^2$

$\Rightarrow r^2 = r_1^2 + r_2^2 = 10^2 + 24^2$

= 100 + 576 = 676

$\therefore r = \sqrt{676} = 26 \text{ cm}$

73. (b) $x + \dfrac{1}{x} = 2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 1$

$\therefore x^2 + \dfrac{1}{x^3} = 1 + 1 = 2$

74. (b) $a + \dfrac{1}{a} = \sqrt{3}$

On cubing both sides,

$a^3 + \dfrac{1}{a^3} + 3a.\dfrac{1}{a}\left(a + \dfrac{1}{a}\right) = 3\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow a^3 + \dfrac{1}{a^3} + 3\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow a^3 + \dfrac{1}{a^3} = 0$ ...(i)

$\Rightarrow a^6 + \dfrac{1}{a^6} + 2$

$= \left(a^3\right)^2 - \left(\dfrac{1}{a^3}\right)^2 + 2$

$= \left(a^3 + \dfrac{1}{a^3}\right)\left(a^3 - \dfrac{1}{a^3}\right) + 2 = 2$

75. (b) $\left(x + \dfrac{1}{x}\right) = 4$

On squaring both sides

$x^2 + \dfrac{1}{x^2} + 2 = 16$

$x^2 + \dfrac{1}{x^2} = 14$

On squaring again

$x^4 + \dfrac{1}{x^4} + 2 = 196$

$\Rightarrow x^4 + \dfrac{1}{x^4} = 194$

76. (a) Pallavas ruled regions of northern Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh between the second to the ninth century CE. Kanchipuram served as the capital city of the Pallava Kingdom from the 4th to the 9th century. It is also known by its former names Kanchiampathi, Conjeevaram, and the nickname "The City of Thousand Temples'. Kanchipuram was mentioned in the Mahabhasya, written by Patanjali in the 2nd century BC.

77. (a) Sun Temple is a 13th-century AD temple situated at Konark in Odisha. It was built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 1255 AD. The temple complex is in the shape of a gigantic chariot, having elaborately carved stone wheels, pillars and walls. The temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

78. (c) A Draft Constitution was prepared by the committee and submitted to the Assembly on 4 November 1947. Draft constitution was debated and over 2000 amendments were moved over a period of two years. Finally on 26 November, 1949, the process was completed and Constituent assembly adopted the constitution. 284 members signed the document and the process of constitution making was complete.

79. (a) The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain

ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Brahmaputra marks the eastern most boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of india. অ্যাচিভার্স

80. (d) Hero Moto Corp Limited, the world's largest manufacturer of motorcycle and scooters appointed Telugu actor Ram Charan as the new Brand Ambassador. As the brand ambassador he will features in its campaign of Glamour XTEC- Gazab Style, Gazab Tecnology.

81. (c) Domestic saving primarily consist of three components, viz., household sector saving, private corporate sector saving and public sector saving. Household sector saving constitutes the largest portion of gross domestic saving. Household sector saving comprises saving in financial assets and saving in physical assets. Household saving in financial assets (net) is estimated as gross financial assets net of financial liabilities, while household saving in physical assets is the net addition to physical assets by the households. Gross financial saving of the household sector include the saving in the form of currency, bank deposits, non-bank deposits, saving in life insurance fund, saving in provident and pension fund, claims on government, shares and debentures inclusive of investment in mutual funds and net trade.

82. (b) Ajatasatru was a king of the Magadha empire in north India. He was the son of King Bimbisara, the great monarch of Magadha. He was contemporary to Mahavira and Buddha. According to the Jain tradition Bimbisara committed suicide while according to Buddhist tradition he was brutally murdered by his own son. অ্যাচিভার্স

83. (d) The state has four essential elements: population, territory, government and sovereignty. Absence of any of these elements denies to it the status of statehood. অ্যাচিভার্স

84. (c) Tropical grasslands (Savannas) are located near the equator, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. They cover much of Africa as well as large areas of Australia, South America, and India. They are found in tropical wet and dry climates. These areas are hot year-round, usually never dropping under 64 degrees Farenheit. Although these areas are overall very dry, they do have a season of heavy rain. Annual rainfall is from 20-50 inches per year. It is crucial that the rainfall is concentrated in six or eight months of the year, followed by a long period of drought when fires can occur. Savannas are associated with several types of biomes. Savannas are frequently in a transitional zone between forest and desert or grassland. Savanna covers approximately 20% of the Earth's land area. অ্যাচিভার্স

85. (a) Vardhamana Mahavira was also known as 'Jina' which literally means the 'conqueror'. Jina refers to the one who has conquered love and hate, pleasure and pain, attachment and aversion, and has thereby freed 'his' soul from the karmas obscuring knowledge, perception, truth, and ability. It was from this word that Jainism was derived.

86. (c) The United nation's International Translation day 2022 was observed across the globe on 30th September with the theme of "A World without Barriers: The Role of Language Professional in Building Culture, Understanding and Lasting Peace".

87. (b) In summer, when the barometer falls suddenly, a thunderstorm can be expected, and if it does not rise again upon its cessation, the weather will probably continue unsettled for several days. In summer, when a thunderstorm happens, there is little or no depression of the barometer. অ্যাচিভার্স

88. (c) The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. Article 45 of the Irish Constitution outlines a number of broad principles of social and economic policy. Its provisions are, however, intended solely "for the general guidance of the Oireachtas", and "shall not be cognizable by any Court under any of the provisions of this Constitution." অ্যাচিভার্স

89. (a) Adani Green Energy Limited has commission the world's largest wind-solar power plant of 600 MW capacity in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.

90. (a) Surat, previously known as Suryapur, is a welldeveloped commercial city of the Indian state of Gujarat. The city is located 306 km south of state capital Gandhinagar, and is situated on the left bank of the Tapti River (Tapi). The city is largely recognized for its textile and diamond businesses. It is also known as the diamond capital of the world and the textile capital/Manchester textile city

of India, a distinction it took over from Ahmedabad. It is also known as the "Embroidery capital of India" with the highest number of embroidery machines than any other city.

91. (b) Plaster is a building material used for coating walls and ceilings. Plaster starts as a dry powder similar to mortar or cement and like those materials it is mixed with water to form a paste which liberates heat and then hardens. Unlike mortar and cement, plaster remains quite soft after setting, and can be easily manipulated with metal tools or even sandpaper. These characteristics make plaster suitable for a finishing, rather than a load-bearing material. The term plaster can refer to gypsum plaster (also known as plaster of Paris), lime plaster, or cement plaster. Plaster of Paris can be used to impregnate gauze bandages to make a sculpting material called modroc. It is used similarly to clay, as it is easily shaped when wet, yet sets into a resilient and lightweight structure.

92. (c) In microeconomics and macroeconomics, a production function is a function that specifies the output of a firm, an industry, or an entire economy for all combinations of inputs. The primary purpose of the production function is to address allocative efficiency in the use of factor inputs in production and the resulting distribution of income to those factors.

93. (d) Karnataka Bank Limited recently opened an Analytical Centre Of Excellence(ACoE) in Bengaluru.

94. (d) Bauxite is an aluminium ore and is the main source of aluminium. This form of rock consists mostly of the minerals gibbsite, boehmite, and diaspore, in a mixture with the two iron oxides goethite and hematite, the clay mineral kaolinite, and small amounts of anatase TiO_2. Bauxite was named after the village Les Baux in southern France, where it was first recognised as containing aluminium and named by the French geologist Pierre Berthier in 1821. Lateritic bauxites (silicate bauxites) are distinguished from karst bauxite ores (carbonate bauxites). The early discovered carbonate bauxites occur predominantly in Europe and Jamaica above carbonate rocks (limestone and dolomite), where they were formed by lateritic weathering and residual accumulation of intercalated clays or by clay dissolution residues of the limestone.

95. (c) The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for 'Satyagraha' (independence). Lord Linlithgow (1936-1943) was the Viceroy then.

96. (d) Bhangra is a lively form of folk music and dance that originates from Punjab. People traditionally perform Bhangra when celebrating the harvest. It is a beautiful form of expression, a celebration of life, performed with overwhelming and infectious energy.

97. (a) Cadmium (Cd), a by-product of zinc production, is one of the most toxic elements to which man can be exposed at work or in the environment. Once absorbed, Cd is efficiently retained in the human body, in which it accumulates throughout life. Cd is primarily toxic to the kidney, especially to the proximal tubular cells, the main site of accumulation. Cadmium accumulates in the kidneys and may sometimes cause kidney failure when it is in excess.

98. (b) The President of India, Droupadi Murmu, presented the 68th edition of the National Film Awards for the year 2020 in various categories in New Delhi. Asha Parekh conferred with the DadaSahab Phalke Award for the year 2020 ceremony in New Delhi.

99. (b) The Coromandel Coast is the name given to the southeastern coast of the Indian Subcontinent between Cape Comorin and False Divi Point. It may also include the southeastern coast of the island of Sri Lanka. The eastern coastal strip is known as the Coramandel Coast (or Payan Ghat in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu). It varies in width from 100 to 130 km, and extends from the delta of the Godavari to Kanyakumari.

100. (c) The All India Services are the three all India Civil Services of India, namely the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the Indian Police Service (IPS) & the Indian Forest Service (IFS). The officers of the All India Services are recruited and trained by the federal Union Government ("the Centre") and serve in the various State Governments ("the States") as well as Centre (which is why the Indian Revenue Service is a "central service" instead of an All India Service as they work only in the Central Government).

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