

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) **he fell asleep** will replace **he had fallen asleep** because – প্ৰতিস্থাপিত
the structure with **since** will be as follows :
It has been + **period of time** + **since**

↓ ↓
two hours since

Here, **Simple Past Tense-fell** will be used.
Look at the examples given below :

Two months have passed **since** I last **saw** her.

↓
Verb
(Simple Past)
Three years have passed **since** the last
earthquake **took** place.
↓
Verb
(Simple Past)

2. (b) **have** will replace **has** because –
When **one of** is followed by a **Noun/Pronoun**, the **Noun/Pronoun** is considered as **Antecedent** and the **Verb** is used accordingly. Here, **writers (Noun)** has been used after **one of**, **writers** is in Plural, hence, the **Verb** will also be in **Plural**.

Look at the example given below:

She is **one of those residents** who **have** fought for their membership.

Here, **residents (Noun)** has been used after **one of**. So, it is the **Antecedent** of **Relative Pronoun-who**.

It is in **plural**, hence, the **Verb** will also be in **Plural**.

Hence, **who have won acclaim** is the right usage.

3. (c) **recover** will replace **return** because –
recover (Verb) : to get well again after being
 ill/sick/hurt

return (Verb): to come or go back from one place to another

Look at the examples given below:

I **returned** from work to find the house empty.

He is still **recovering** from his operation.

Hence, to **catch up when they recover** is the right usage.

4. (b) **Subjunctive Mood** → expresses a wish
Use of **if-clauses** → expresses an unreal or

imaginary condition.

The **Past Tense** of the **Subjunctive** uses the **Verb-were**.

Hence, **were** is the right usage.

5. (a) **addicted (Adj.):** unable to stop doing something as a habit

an Adj. + to → Gerund (Verb + ing) will be used.

Hence, **addicted to smoking** is the right usage.

6. (a) Here, **go out to play (Inf.)** is the right usage.

7. (d) **No improvement**

dazzled (Verb.): dim the vision with very bright light or moving lights

8. (b) **Positive Sentence** (without **Auxiliary**) → **Negative Tag**

Tag structure → **do/did/does + not**

Hence, **didn't you?** (**Past Tense**) is the right usage.

9. (b) **between differences** will not be used because – use of **distinguish between differences** is superfluous.

Here, **distinguish (Verb)** itself means to recognise the difference between two people or things; differentiate.

Look at the examples given below:

It was hard to **distinguish** one twin from the other.

It was hard to **find the difference** between one twin and the other.

10. (c) **I like** will replace **I'm liking** because – **like (Verb)** is a word used for expressing emotion.

It is not used in **Progressive/Continuous form.**

Look at the examples given below:

I am liking peanuts. (×)

I like peanuts. (✓)

Hence, **but I'm liking her a lot** is the right usage

11. (b) **had enjoyed** will replace **enjoyed** because –
the basic form in this sentence is as follows :

Subject + had + Verb

we had enjoyed.

(Past Participle Form)

Look at the examples given below :

I **had written** the letter before you came home.

I wish I **had been** brave enough.

Hence, **that we had enjoyed very much** is the right usage.

12. (b) Why haven't you been allowed to go? (**Passive**)
The sentence is in **Present Perfect Tense. (Active)**

13. (c) It was expected by me that he will give us financial aid. (**Passive**)

The sentence is in **Simple Past Tense. (Active)**

14. (a) He **says** "**I go** for a walk every morning." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep. V. Pro. Verb
(He) (S.Pr.)

He **says** **that he goes** for a walk every morning. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (S.Pr.)

As the **Rep. V.** is in the **Pr. Tense** (say) there will be no change in the Tense

15. (c) I **said** to him, "Where **have you lost** the pen **I brought** for you

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V. Verb Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
(him) (I) (S. Past) (him)

Yesterday ?" → (D. S.)

↓

Ext. Wd. **I asked** him where **he had lost** the pen **I had brought** him

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V. Pro. Verb Verb Pro.
(You) (P. Per.) (P. Per.) (You)

the **previous day.** (I.S.)

↓

Ext. wd.

16. (b) The rat is being run after by the cat. (**Passive**)
The sentence is in **Present Continuous Tense. (Active)**

17. (a) English is spoken all over the world. (**Passive**)
The sentence is in **Simple Present Tense. (Active)**

18. (c) "Many happy returns of **your** birthday", we **said** → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro. (him) Rep. V.
We **wished** him many happy returns of **his** birthday. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓

Rep. V. Pro. (your)

19. (d) "So help **me** Heaven," he **cried**, "**I will** never **steal** again." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Rep. V. Pro. HV Verb
(you) (he) (S.Pr.)

He **called upon** Heaven to witness his resolve never **to steal** again (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. V. Inf. Verb
(S. Pre.)

Another way of conversion –

He prayed to Heaven to help him in his resolve not to steal again.

20. (c) **weather (Noun)**: the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time

climate (Noun): the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place

Here, **weather** is the right usage. অ্যাচিভার্স

21. (c) **fall back on (Phr. V.)**: to go to somebody for support

fall over (Phr. V.): to suddenly stop standing; to hang down

fall through (Phr. V.): not to be completed, or not to happen

fall off (Phr. V.): to decrease in quantity or quality

Here, **back on** is the right usage.

22. (d) **pitch (Verb)**: to erect; set up a encamp

grounded (Verb): to place on the ground

installed (Verb): to place in position and prepare for use

Here, **pitched** is the right usage.

23. (b) Here, **route (Noun)** is the right usage.

24. (d) **hold back (Phr. V.)**: to retain one's control

hold on (Phr. V.): to maintain one's grip

hold with (Phr. V.): to agree with

hold down (Phr. V.): to limit

Here, **back** is the right usage. অ্যাচিভার্স

25. (a) **preoccupation (Noun)**: a state of thinking about something continuously; obsession

obsession (Noun): the state in which a person's mind is completely filled with thought of one particular thing in a way that is not normal

suspicion (Noun): a feeling that somebody has done something wrong

frustration (Noun): a feeling of being annoyed and impatient

dejection (Noun): a feeling of unhappiness and disappointment

26. (d) **copying (Noun)**: making something that is exactly the same as something else

duplication (Noun): making an exact copy of something

breed (Noun): a particular type of animal that has been developed by people in a controlled way, eg, dog, cat

reproduction (Noun): the act or process of producing babies, young animals or plants

print (Noun): producing letters, pictures, etc. on paper

27. (d) **float (Verb)**: to move slowly on water; drift; glide

- flutter (Verb)** : to move lightly and quickly
soar (Verb) : to rise quickly and smoothly up into the air
agitate (Verb) : to argue strongly for something you want
change (Verb) : to become; to replace something
28. (a) **teetotaller** শ্রুতিভাষ
teetotaller (N.) : a person who does not drink alcohol
alcoholic (N.) : a person who regularly drinks too much alcohol and cannot easily stop drinking
addict (N.) : a person who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs
bagpiper (N.) : someone who plays the bagpipe
29. (b) **entomology**
entomology (N.) : the scientific study of insects
etymology (N.) : the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings
ecology (N.) : the study of the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment
embryology (N.) : the scientific study of the development of embryos - young animals and plants before birth
30. (c) **transgressor** শ্রুতিভাষ
transgressor (N.) : someone who violates a law or command
aggressor (N.) : a person, country etc. that attacks first
politician (N.) : a person connected with politics.
pedestrian (N.) : a person who walks on a street rather than use a vehicle.
31. (a) **took to his heels** : ran away
 • As soon as the thief saw the police, he **took to his heels**.
 The best option is **ran away in fear**.
32. (b) **hard and fast** : that cannot be changed in any circumstances
 • One must abide by the **hard and fast** rules of this organisation.
 The best option is **strict**. শ্রুতিভাষ
33. (c) **generous (Adjective)** : kind
stingy (Adjective) : not generous, especially with money; mean
clean (Adjective) : not dirty
tight (Adjective) : not loose
cheap (Adjective) : inexpensive
34. (a) **fertile (Adjective)** : not barren
barren (Adjective) : infertile; not good enough for plants to grow on it
rich (Adjective) : wealthy শ্রুতিভাষ
prosperous (Adjective) : affluent; rich and successful
positive (Adjective) : feeling confident and sure
35. (c) **diffident (Adjective)** : not having much confidence in yourself; shy
confident (Adjective) : feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful
worried (Adjective) : tense
pessimistic (Adjective) : expecting bad things to happen and that something will not be successful
depressed (Adjective) : very sad and without hope
36. (d) **brewery**
brewery (N.) : a factory where beer is made
bakery (N.) : a place where bread and cakes are made and/or sold
cloakroom (N.) : a room in a public building where people can leave coats, bags, etc. for a time
tannery (N.) : a place where animal skins are tanned and made into leather
37. (a) **flora** শ্রুতিভাষ
flora (N.) : the plants of a particular area, type of environment or period of time
fauna (N.) : the animals living in an area or in a particular period of history
landscape (N.) : everything you can see when you look across a large area of land
environment (N.) : the conditions that affect the behaviour and development of somebody/ something
38. (c) **at one's wits, end** : to be so worried by a problem that you do not know what to do next; to be puzzled
 • I've tried every possible source but without success, and now I'm **at my wits, end**.
 The best option is **to get puzzled**
39. (d) **to face the music** : to expect or deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done শ্রুতিভাষ
 • He is prepared to **face the music** for his conduct at the meeting.
 The best option is **to bear the consequences**
40. (a) **at a snail's pace** : very slowly
 • Things are moving **at a snail's pace**, but we'll finish on time.
 The best option is **very slowly**.

41. (b) whale
 42. (b) cooking
 43. (a) liver
 44. (c) blubber
 45. (d) Soaps
 46. (a) **lived (Verb)**
 47. (b) **named (Verb)**
 48. (c) **had (Aux. V.)**
 49. (c) **their (Det.)** [Possessive form of 'they']
 50. (d) **with (Prep.)**

51. (b) $\frac{2}{7} = 0.286; \frac{1}{3} = 0.33$

$\frac{5}{6} = 0.833; \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

52. (d) First number \times Second number = HCF \times LCM
 $\Rightarrow 864 \times \text{Second number} = 96 \times 1296$

$\Rightarrow \text{Second number} = \frac{96 \times 1296}{864} = 144$

53. (d) $\frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{2}{11}} \times 0.39} = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{6}{11}} \times 0.39}$

$= \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{\frac{11 \times 2}{33 + 6}} \times 0.39} = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11 \times 2}{39} \times 0.39}$

$= \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11 \times 2}{39} \times \frac{39}{100}} = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11 \times 2}{50}} = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11}{25}} = \frac{2}{\frac{50 + 11}{25}} = \frac{100}{111}$

54. (b) Required average price
 $= \frac{13 \times 70 + 15 \times 60 + 12 \times 65}{13 + 15 + 12}$
 $= \frac{910 + 900 + 780}{40} = \frac{2590}{40}$
 $= ₹ 64.75$

55. (c) $\frac{p}{1} = \frac{q}{2} = \frac{r}{4} = k$ (let)
 $\Rightarrow p = k, q = 2k, r = 4k$
 $\therefore \sqrt{5p^2 + q^2 + r^2}$
 $= \sqrt{5k^2 + 4k^2 + 16k^2} = \sqrt{25k^2}$
 $= 5k = 5p$

56. (d) $0.1\% = \frac{0.1}{100} = 0.001$

57. (c) S.P. of the fan = $\frac{150 \times 80}{100} = ₹ 120$

58. (d) Effective discount = $25 + 15 - \frac{25 \times 15}{100}$

$= 40 - 3.75 = 36.25\%$

\therefore CP for buyer = $(100 - 36.25)\%$ of 800

$= \frac{63.75 \times 800}{100} = ₹ 510$

\therefore To gain 20%,

SP = $₹ \left(\frac{120 \times 510}{100} \right) = ₹ 612$

Let the list price be x.

$\therefore 90\%$ of x = ₹ 612

$\Rightarrow \frac{90x}{100} = 612 \Rightarrow x = \frac{61200}{90} = ₹ 680$

59. (d) S.I. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years

$= ₹ (873 - 756) = ₹ 117$

S.I. for 2 years = $₹ \left(117 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 2 \right) = ₹ 156$

\therefore Principal = $756 - 156 = ₹ 600$

Now, P = 600, T = 2,

S.I. = 156

$\therefore R = \frac{100 \times \text{S.I.}}{P \times T} = \frac{100 \times 156}{600 \times 2} = 13\%$

60. (b) Interest is compounded half yearly.

\therefore Rate of interest = 5%

Time = $\frac{n}{2}$ years (let)

or n half-years

$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T$

$\Rightarrow 9261 = 8000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^n$

$\Rightarrow \frac{9261}{8000} = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{21}{20} \right)^n$

$\Rightarrow n = 3$ half years

$= \frac{3}{2}$ years = $1\frac{1}{2}$ years

61. (d) (A + B)'s 1 day's work

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2+1}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

অ্যুচিভার্স

∴ A and B together will complete the work in 4 days.

62. (a) Part of the tank filled by all three taps in an hour

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{6+4+2}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$$

∴ Hence, the tank will be filled in 2 hours.

63. (d) $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{x}$

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

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = x - a$$

$$\Rightarrow x - x^2 = a$$

64. (c) $a + \frac{1}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{b-1}{b}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{b}{b-1} \text{ and}$$

অ্যুচিভার্স

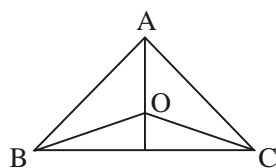
$$b + \frac{1}{c} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = 1 - b \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{1-b}$$

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

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

65. (b) $\sin^2 25^\circ + \sin^2 65^\circ$
 $= \sin^2 25^\circ + \sin^2 (90^\circ - 25^\circ)$
 $= \sin^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ = 1$

66. (b)



Point O is orthocentre.

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 180^\circ - \angle A$$

$$\therefore 110^\circ = 180^\circ - \angle A$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$$

অ্যুচিভার্স

67. (b) Let the side of square be a units.

$$\text{Area of this square} = a^2$$

$$\text{The diagonal of square} = \sqrt{2}a$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of square} = 2a^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = a^2 : 2a^2 = 1 : 2$$

68. (d) Smoke leads to pollution. Similarly, War leads to destruction.

69. (a) The water in river flows. The water in pool remains stagnant.

70. (b) Although the sex of A is not mentioned clearly in the question. But, on the basis of given information it seems that A is daughter of D.

71. (a) $\boxed{\times \Rightarrow +} \boxed{\div \Rightarrow -}$

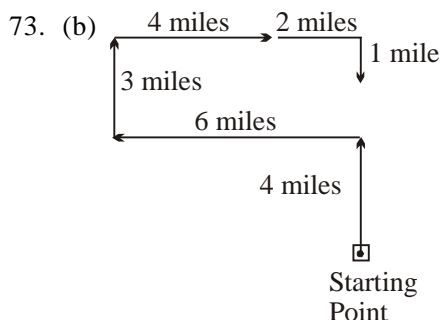
$$? = 39 \times 23 \div 21 \times 5$$

অ্যুচিভার্স

$$\text{or, } ? = 39 + 23 - 21 + 5$$

$$\text{or, } ? = 67 - 21 = 46$$

72. (d) Except, Insipid, all others indicate a certain type of taste. Insipid means having almost no taste or flavour.



অ্যুচিভার্স

Now the man is facing towards south.

74. (b) The given number series is based on the following pattern :

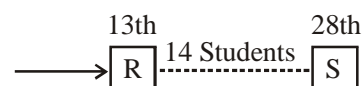
$$1438 - (3 \times 3) = 1429$$

$$1429 - (3 \times 4) = 1417$$

$$1417 - (3 \times 5) = 1402$$

$$1402 - (3 \times 6) = \boxed{1384}$$

75. (b) The rank of Suresh = 28th



অ্যুচিভার্স

76. (c) Dhanvantri is an Avatar of Vishnu from the Hindu tradition. He appears in the Vedas and Puranas as the physician of the gods (devas), and the god of Ayurvedic medicine. It is common practice in Hinduism for worshipers to pray to Dhanvantri seeking his blessings for sound health for themselves and/or others. Dhanvantri is depicted as Vishnu with four hands, holding medical herbs in one hand and a pot containing rejuvenating nectar called amrita in another. The Puranas state that Dhanvantri emerged from the 'Ocean of Milk' and appeared with the pot of nectar during the story of the Samudra or Sagar manthan whilst the ocean was being churned by the devas and asuras, using the Mandara mountain and the serpent Vasuki.

77. (b) Bharat Mata is an epic painting by celebrated

Indian painter, Abanindranath Tagore. This painting depicts Bharat Mata as Lakshmi, the Goddess of Plenty, clad in the apparel of a Vaishnava nun.

অ্যাসিড

78. (a) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha was the first president of the Constituent Assembly. Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected president of the Constituent Assembly while B.R. Ambedkar was appointed the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
79. (c) As the nearest star from our Solar System, Proxima Centauri is a prime candidate for future interstellar travel and space colonization missions. Proxima Centauri is a red dwarf star about 4.24 light-years distant inside the G-cloud in the constellation of Centaurus. It was discovered in 1915 by Robert Innes, the Director of the Union Observatory in South Africa, and is the nearest known star to the Sun, although it is too faint to be seen with the naked eye. Because of the proximity of this star, its distance from the Sun and angular diameter can be measured directly, from which it can be determined that its diameter is about one-seventh of that of the Sun. Proxima Centauri's mass is about an eighth of the Sun's, and its average density is about 40 times that of the Sun.
80. (b) Joint military Exercise AL NAJAH -IV between contingents of the Indian Army & the Royal Army of Oman started at the Foreign Training Node of Mahajan Field Firing Range in Bikaner, Rajasthan. The Royal Army of Oman contingent comprises 60 personnel from the Sultan of Oman Parachute Regiment, The Indian Army is represented by troops from the 18 Mechanised Infantry Battalion. The previous edition of Ex AL NAJAH IV was organized at Muscat from 12 to 25 March 2019.
81. (d) Statutory Liquidity Ratio refers to the amount that the commercial banks require to maintain in the form gold or government approved securities before providing credit to the customers. Here by approved securities we mean, bond and shares of different companies. Statutory Liquidity Ratio is determined and maintained by the Reserve Bank of India in order to control the expansion of bank credit. Statutory liquidity ratio is the amount of liquid assets such as precious metals (Gold) or other approved securities, that a financial institution must maintain as reserves other than the cash. In a growing economy banks would like to

invest in stock market, not in Government Securities or Gold as the latter would yield less returns. One more reason is long term Government Securities (or any bond) are sensitive to interest rate changes. But in an emerging economy interest rate change is a common activity.

অ্যাসিড

82. (c) The convocation of an assembly at Kannauj was one of the most significant events of the reign of Harsha. The purpose of this assembly was to simplify the doctrines of Mahayanism. This assembly was convened in 643 A.D. It was attended by kings of eighteen countries, 3000 Brahmanas and Jains, 3000 Buddhist monks of Mahayana and Hinayana sects and 1000 Buddhist monks of Nalanda Vihara. The famous Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang was also present and presided the assembly.
83. (b) In the S.R. Bommai Case v. Union of India (1994), Justice Sawant and Kuldip Singh observed that federalism and secularism was an essential feature of our Constitution and were a part of basic structure. In this case, the Supreme Court discussed at length provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India.
84. (a) The Great Barrier Reef is in the Coral Sea, on Australia's north-eastern coast. It stretches more than 2,300 km along the state of Queensland's coastline, beginning at the tip of Cape York Peninsula in the north and extending down to Bundaberg in the south. The Great Barrier Reef is ideal for Cairns Scuba Diving.
85. (c) Kalidasa is generally associated with Chandragupta II who was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta empire in northern India. It was during his reign that the Gupta Empire achieved its zenith, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached its climax. Culturally, the reign of Chandragupta II marked a Golden Age. This is evidenced by later reports of the presence of a circle of poets known as the Nine Gems in his court. The greatest among them was Kalidasa.
86. (c) India grabbed two medals in Judo. Sushila Devi Likmabam won the silver medal in the Women's 48 kg category, while In the men's 60 kg repechage, Vijay Kumar Yadav bagged the bronze medal. India's Weiglfiter Harjinder Kaur clinched the bronze medal in the Women's 71

kg category. Squash player Sourav Ghosal advanced to the men's singles semifinals.

87. (c) Mist is a phenomenon caused by small droplets of water suspended in air. It can occur as part of natural weather or volcanic activity, and is common in cold air above warmer water, in exhaled air in the cold, and in a steam room of a sauna. It can also be created artificially with aerosol canisters if the humidity conditions are right. The only difference between mist and fog is visibility. Mist usually occurs near the shores, and is often associated with fog. Mist can be as high as mountain tops when extreme temperatures are low. Freezing mist is similar to freezing fog, only the density is less and the visibility greater. প্রসিদ্ধি
88. (a) The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial forum and final court of appeal as established by Part V, Chapter IV of the Constitution of India. According to the Constitution of India, the role of the Supreme Court is that of a federal court and guardian of the Constitution.
89. (d) Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak also called “Lakh Baksh Sultan” (the donator of hundreds of thousands) was the first Muslim Emperor of India who ruled from his capital in Delhi where he built Qutb Minar and the Quwwat Al Islam mosque. He was of Turkic descent from central Asia, Turkic ruler, the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Slave dynasty (also known as the Ghulam dynasty) of India. He ruled as an emperor for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 but because of his super efficient administration and farsighted vision, his name has become inseparable from the history of South Asia. প্রসিদ্ধি
90. (b) Nandgaon is a city and a municipal council in Nashik district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. There are two important dams in Nandgaon taluka. One is Girana Dam under major project and another is Nagyasakya under medium project. প্রসিদ্ধি
91. (c) The excretory system functions in ridding the body of nitrogenous (nitrogen-containing, discussed below) and other wastes. Nitrogenous wastes of animals are excreted in form of ammonia, urea, or uric acid. They are excreted in the urine. Because ammonia is so water-soluble, aquatic animals often can get rid of it just by diffusion into the surrounding

water. That's one reason why the water in your aquarium gets “bad” and needs to be changed, and why not changing the water could kill the fish. However, ammonia doesn't readily go from body fluids into air, so terrestrial animals need other ways of getting rid of nitrogenous wastes. প্রসিদ্ধি

92. (a) Factors of Production is an economic term to describe the inputs that are used in the production of goods or services in the attempt to make an economic profit. Resources required for generation of goods or services, generally classified into four major groups: (i) Land (including all natural resources), (ii) Labor (including all human resources), (iii) Capital (including all man-made resources), and (iv) Enterprise (which brings all the previous resources together for production).
93. (b) Indian stealth frigate INS Tarkash conducted a maritime partnership exercise (MPX) with French warships in the North Atlantic Ocean last week. INS Tarkash carried out various drills with French fleet tanker FS Somme, followed by joint air operations with maritime surveillance aircraft Falcon 50. In March, the Indian and French navies carried out a five-day mega wargame. প্রসিদ্ধি
94. (d) Lead-acid batteries, invented in 1859 by French physicist Gaston Planté, are the oldest type of rechargeable battery. Despite having a very low energy-to-weight ratio and a low energy-to-volume ratio, their ability to supply high surge currents means that the cells maintain a relatively large power-to-weight ratio. These features, along with their low cost, make them attractive for use in motor vehicles to provide the high current required by automobile starter motors. In the discharged state both the positive and negative plates become lead (II) sulfate ($PbSO_4$) and the electrolyte loses much of its dissolved sulfuric acid and becomes primarily water. The discharge process is driven by the conduction of electrons from the negative plate back into the cell at the positive plate in the external circuit.
95. (a) Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress. He presided over the third session of Indian National Congress held in 1887 in Madras.
96. (d) Allauddin Khan was a Bengali sarodiya and multi-instrumentalist, composer and one of the

most renowned music teachers of the 20th century in Indian classical music. Hema Malini is an Indian actress, director and producer, Bharatanatyam dancerchoreographer, as well as a politician. Brijmohan Mishra popularly known as Pandit Birju Maharaj is currently the leading exponent of the Lucknow Kalka-Bindadin gharana of Kathak dance in India. Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is an Indian Santoor player. The Santoor is a folk instrument from Kashmir and Jammu.

প্র্যাচিডর্শ

97. (d) Eucalyptus belongs to the family Myrtaceae with about 300 species of the genus. The species is one of the fastest growing trees in the world and many species attain great heights. In Indian subcontinent it is mostly found in Nilgiri hills. Extensive commercial planting and harvesting of non-native eucalyptus is done in large numbers.

98. (a) The Central bank revised the minimum paid up capital for Small finance Banks to 200 Crore from 100 Crore earlier. The central bank maintained that SFBs should be listed within three years of reaching a net worth of 500 crore.

প্র্যাচিডর্শ

99. (b) Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. Built in 1957, the dam is one of the world's longest earthen dam. The Mettur Dam is one of the largest dams in India built in 1934. It was constructed in a gorge, where the Kaveri River enters the plains. The dam is one of the oldest in India. It provides irrigation facilities to parts of Salem, the length of Erode, Namakkal, Karur, Tiruchirappali and Thanjavur district. Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. The Almatti Dam is a dam project on

the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005.

100. (a) The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha. When the term, dissolution of Parliament is used, it only means the Lok Sabha, the House of the People, the Lower House of Parliament. Parliament comprises the President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha, the Council of States, the Upper House. The first and third have fixed terms of five and six years respectively, the Lok Sabha has a term of five years but can be dissolved earlier.

101. (d) All of the Above

102. (c) GIGO

প্র্যাচিডর্শ

103. (a) Diligence

104. (a) Floating Point Operation Per Second

105. (b) Assembly language

106. (a) Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Computer

107. (b) Von Neumann

108. (a) Ultra Large Scale Integration

109. (c) transistor

110. (d) Analog & Digital computers

111. (a) dumb

112. (d) PROLOG

113. (d) John McCarthy

114. (b) Recurrent Neural Network

115. (d) FORTRAN

116. (b) Visual Display Unit

117. (d) Tabulating Machine

প্র্যাচিডর্শ

118. (a) D Flip Flop

119. (a) Registers

120. (d) Expansion Bus

121. (d) Complex Instruction Set Computer

122. (c) MIPS

123. (d) software

124. (d) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition

125. (d) Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner