

WBCS (PRELIM) EXAM - PRACTICE SET

Answers with Explanation

1. (a) 'to elicit' is the correct answer because it means to evoke, to draw out, to publish, to give description.
 (b) 'to illicit' means forbidden by law, rules or custom.
 (c) 'to elude' means to escape from or to avoid, to evade.
 (d) 'to extract' means to quote, to remove, to take out from something. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
2. (d) The correct answer is 'since' because it denotes a point of time.
 (a) 'when' is a relative adverb.
 (b) 'as' should be used to introduce predicative of the verbs 'regard', 'describe', 'define' etc.
 (c) 'while' denotes a duration of time.
3. (c) 'above board' means legitimate, honest, open. So the correct answer is open.
4. (d) The right option is quoting because it means to repeat or copy out from a text or speech.
5. (d) After the word 'enamoured' the preposition 'of' should be used. And 'enamoured of' is used for a thing.
6. (c) 'beyond belief' means incredible, astonishingly great, good or bad. So 'incredible' is the correct option.
7. (c) 'whom' is the correct option. In this sentence 'whom' qualifies 'the people'.
8. (b) 'devolve on' means to give charge or responsibility and 'worthy' indicates deserving of a specified thing.
9. (b) The correct option is breeds. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
It means 'to produce'
10. (c) 'sombre' means a feeling of deep seriousness and sadness. Its opposite word is 'jovial' that means cheerful, happy, jolly. So the right option is jovial.
11. (b) The correct word is unmindful. It means not conscious or aware of some consequence. But the remaining options are inappropriate to make the sense clear.
12. (b) 'for' should be used here. Because 'cause for' means 'reason for'.
13. (b) 'aplomb' means self-confidence or self-assurance. So self-assurance is the right answer.
14. (d) The correct option is 'pay a heavy price'
'To pay through the nose' means to pay much more than a fair price.
15. (b) 'must' should be used here
 (a) 'ought to' is used to refer obligation, duty etc.
 (c) 'need' refers to necessity, requirements etc.
 (d) 'used to' indicates the habitual action of the past.
16. (c) debatable – arguable, controversial.
 (a) indecisive – pending, undecided
 (b) vague – obscure, hazy **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
 (d) pointless – baseless, meaningless, silly.
 So, 'debatable' is the right option.
17. (d) Itinerant is the correct answer.
 (a) Tramp – a person who travels from place to place on foot in search of work or as a vagrant or beggar.
 (b) Truant – a pupil who stays away from school without leave or explanation.
 (c) Runaway – escaper **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
18. (b) 'cautious' is the right option.
 It means aware, careful, alert.
 (a) timid – coward, fearful, scared.
 (c) discreet – careful and prudent in one's speech or actions.
 (d) righteous – morally right or justifiable
19. (a) 'All agog' means in a state of excitement, in mirth.
 (b) to leave in a helpless condition – abandon
 (c) to lose one's way – to be confused
 (d) to depend on – to rely
20. (b) knows everything – Omiscient
 (a) speaks of others – Remark
 (c) attacks cherished beliefs – Iconoclast
 (d) always thinks of himself – Egotist **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
21. (c) hangar – aeroplane.
 (b) depot – a place for storing goods, food and other equipments
 (d) harbour – a place where ships or boats are placed for seeking shelter from stormy weather or are stored for future use.
 (a) port – a place on the sea shore where import and export are done.
22. (b) lung – A pulmonologist deals with it.
 (a) skin – Dermatologist
 (b) kidney – Nephrologist
 (d) foot – Podiatrist
23. (a) Connaître – to know, to know oneself, to experience
24. (c) Eh! The remaining options do not convey with the sense of 'Enquiry'.
25. (d) pulled off – succeeded
 It is the right option.
 (a) pulled up – stopped, scolded
 (b) pulled through – recovered from illness
 (c) pulled in - stopped, halted **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
26. (b)
27. (c) The gilt-edged market is the market in government securities or the securities guaranteed (as to both principal and interest) by the government. The term gilt-edged means 'of the best quality'. It has come to be reserved for government securities as they do not suffer from the risk of default.
28. (b) The balance of trade (or net exports, sometimes symbolized as NX) is the difference between the monetary value of

exports and imports of output in an economy over a certain period. It is the relationship between a nation's imports and exports.

ACHIEVERS In Focus

- 29.(c)
- 30.(a) In balance of payment, invisible exports refers to the export of services which a domestic country exports to the outside world. These services are regarded as invisible owing to their nature as they are intangible.
- 31.(d) Global Economic Prospects is a World Bank Group report that examines global economic developments, with a special focus on developing countries, on a semiannual basis (in January and June). First published in 1998, the report provides both historical data and economic forecasts.
- 32.(c)
- 33.(b) The Government of India introduced the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005 which was later renamed to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This Act is a social security scheme that aims to provide livelihood, sustenance and employment to the rural communities and labourers in India.
- 34.(b) The records of population density 2011 of India state that the density 2011 has increased from a figure of 324 to that of 382 per square kilometer. Bihar is the most thickly populated state (1106 persons/sq km.).
- 35.(c) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 36.(d) The Uruguay Round was the 8th round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) conducted within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), spanning from 1986 to 1993 and embracing 123 countries as "contracting parties". The Round led to the creation of the World Trade Organization, with GATT remaining as an integral part of the WTO agreements.
- 37.(b) Jean Dreze is an Economist of Indian Origin Belgian Economist. He conceptualized and drafted the first version of MNRGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act). He was a member of the National Advisory Council.
- 38.(b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) is a decentralised agency of the Government of India. It was established in 1965 as the Agricultural Prices Commission, and was given its present name in 1985. It is an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India.
- 39.(c) Pulses are a low fat source of protein with high levels of protein and fibre. Pulses also contain important vitamins and minerals like iron, potassium and folate.
- 40.(a) Plasmodium, commonly known as the malaria parasite, is a large genus of parasitic protozoa.
- 41.(c) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 42.(d) A rhizome is a modified stem that grows horizontally underground; it has nodes and internodes. Vertical shoots may arise from the buds on the rhizome of some plants, such as ginger and ferns. Potato tuber bears buds in small pits known as eyes. Buds develop to branches. Some of the branches become green, erect and leafy stems that grow horizontally under ground.
- 43.(c) Seedless tomato fruit can be grown without fertilization if the plant growth hormone is sprayed on them. This will result in their parthenocarpy. This is the technique of induced parthenocarpy where the vegetables are sprayed with plant growth regulators.
- 44.(b) A natural system for classification of seed plants was proposed by Bentham and Hooker (1862-1883) in their three-volume treatise 'Genera Plantarum'.
- 45.(b) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 46.(b) Metamerism is a body type exhibited by members of the phylum Annelida. It means that the body is composed of repeating segments attached to make a whole. These segments are known as metameres, and the lines we see externally separating each segment are called annuli. Metamerism is easily visible in earthworms.
- 47.(c)
- 48.(a) Iodine value, also called Iodine Number, in analytical chemistry, measure of the degree of unsaturation of an oil, fat, or wax; the amount of iodine, in grams, that is taken up by 100 grams of the oil, fat, or wax.
- 49.(c)
- 50.(b) Rubella, also called German measles or three-day measles, is a contagious viral infection best known by its distinctive red rash. Aside from the rash, people with German measles usually have a fever and swollen lymph nodes. The infection can spread from person to person through contact with droplets from an infected person's sneeze or cough.
- 51.(c) Milk is converted into curd or yogurt by the process of fermentation. Milk consists of globular proteins called casein. The curd forms because of the chemical reaction between the lactic acid bacteria and casein. During fermentation, the bacteria use enzymes to produce energy (ATP) from lactose. The byproduct of ATP production is lactic acid. Lactic acid acts on the globular proteins present in the milk and denatures them. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 52.(c) Gastric acid, gastric juice, or stomach acid, is a digestive fluid formed in the stomach and is composed of hydrochloric acid (HCl), potassium chloride (KCl), and sodium chloride (NaCl). The acid plays a key role in digestion of proteins, by activating digestive enzymes, and making ingested proteins unravel so that digestive enzymes break down the long chains of amino acids.
- 53.(d) Water has a very high specific heat capacity, that is, to raise the temperature of unit mass of water by 1 °C, a large amount of heat is required. Car radiators get heated up by large temperatures. Water can easily take up this heat without getting heated up itself. This cools the radiators quickly. Hence, water is used in car radiators as a coolant.
- 54.(a) Nuclear sizes are expressed in a unit called "Fermi" which is a unit of length equal to 10⁻¹⁵ metre (one femtometre), used in nuclear physics. It is similar to the diameter of a proton.
- 55.(b) Photoelectric effect can be explained by assuming that light consists of quanta. A photon strikes a metal surface, its energy is absorbed by the metal, this results in emission of electrons. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 56.(b) Deposition is the phase transition in which gas transforms

- into solid without passing through the liquid phase. Deposition is a thermodynamic process.
- 57.(b) The force of adhesion is defined as the force of attraction between different substances, such as glass and water.
58. (d) Cassiterite is a mineral that is a significant ore of tin. It is also known as Tin oxide. It has a high specific gravity. Tin is commonly used in making alloys, punches and cutting tools. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 59.(b) Ampere's Law states that for any closed loop path, the sum of the length elements times the magnetic field in the direction of the length element is equal to the permeability times the electric current enclosed in the loop.
- 60.(a) A standard dry cell comprises a zinc anode, usually in the form of a cylindrical pot, with a carbon cathode in the form of a central rod. The electrolyte is ammonium chloride in the form of a paste next to the zinc anode.
- 61.(c) Cobalt-60 (^{60}Co) has been used for radiotherapy cancer treatment, food irradiation and industrial applications. As cobalt-60 decays into a stable nickel-60 isotope, two wavelengths of high-energy gamma-rays are emitted (1.17 and 1.33 MeV- average of 1.25 MeV used).
- 62.(c) The oxidation state of the sulfur is +6; therefore, the ion is more properly named the sulfate(VI) ion.
- 63.(b) At room temperature (25 degrees Celsius) the pH of pure water is 7. If you increase the temperature to 100 degrees Celsius, the pH of pure water is 6.14, which is still neutral on the pH scale even though it is lower than 7.
- 64.(a) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union Territories, people of the Onge tribe live. The Onge are one of the Andamanese indigenous peoples of the Andaman Islands. They were fully dependent on hunting and gathering. They belong to the Negrito race. They are a designated as a Scheduled Tribe of India.
- 65.(a) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 66.(c) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 67.(d)
- 68.(d) Himachal Pradesh provides water to both the Indus and Ganges basins. The drainage systems of the region are the Chandra Bhabha or the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, the Sutlej and the Yamuna. These rivers are perennial and are fed by snow and rainfall.
- 69.(d) Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park is also known as Top Slip. It is located in Annamalai hills of Tamil Nadu. It is called Top Slip Due to the fact that in old days, there was the practice of sliding timber from these hills.
- 70.(b)
- 71.(b) Nanda Devi peak forms a part of Kumaon Himalayas located in Chamoli district of Uttaranchal.
- 72.(c)
- 73.(d) Open stunted forests with bushes and small trees having long roots and sharp thorns or spines are commonly found in the area where the rainfall is less than 80 cm. Such areas are found in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and western Andhra Pradesh. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 74.(a) Damodar is a east flowing river with rift valley due to down warping. Down warp denotes a segment of the earth's crust that is broadly bent downward.
- 75.(d) The Arakan Yoma range is located in the border of Nagaland and Myanmar. The Arakan Mountains are also known as the Rakhine Mountains. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 76.(b) Award-winning writer, journalist and speaker, Meghna Pant has penned a new book "The Terrible, Horrible, Very Bad Good News". The book has been published by the Penguin Random House India and will be released in April 2021. It will soon be seen as a major motion picture under the title Badnam Ladoo. The book is about a small-town woman, Ladoo, who scandalizes her conservative family when she decides to use a sperm donor to have a baby while continuing to look for Mr Right. This book takes a humorous and light approach to address an important issue, relevant to every woman in the world, without being belligerent or pedantic.
- 77.(b) The Tropic of Cancer located at 23.5° north. Location of Kolkata is $22^\circ 33'$ N. So, Kolkata is nearer to Tropic of Cancer. Delhi is 28.38°N . Distance between Kolkata, India and the Tropic of Cancer, $97\text{ km} = 61\text{ miles}$.
- 78.(a) Namchik-Namphuk coalfields are located in Arunachal Pradesh. The Namchik-Namphuk coalfield was allocated to the Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Ltd (APMDTCL) on October 28, 2003 by the coal ministry. The total area of the coal block is 133.65 hectares and the mining lease is held by the corporation for a period of 20 years. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 79.(b) The Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India and one of the highest in the world. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India. It is the primary dam of the THDC India Ltd. and the Tehri hydroelectric complex.
- 80.(b) The Omkareshwar hydroelectric Project is situated near Omkareshwar Temple in Mandhata Village in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh. This hydroelectric project is built over Narmada River.
- 81.(a) Satara is well known for Thermal Power Plant.
- 82.(b) Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) is the largest shipbuilding and maintenance facility in India. It is part of a line of maritime-related facilities in the port-city of Kochi, in the state of Kerala, India.
- 83.(b)
- 84.(d) Tamil Nadu state is smallest in area. In all, Tamil Nadu has 32 districts and out of them, Chennai – the capital of the state is the smallest district (by area). Chennai has an area of 426 square km and is one of the original 13 districts of Tamil Nadu. Despite being the smallest district, it is the most densely populated one.
- 85.(b)
- 86.(c) Literacy rate in West Bengal has seen upward trend and is 76.26 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 81.69 percent while female literacy is at 70.54 percent.
- 87.(b) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 88.(d)
- 89.(d) In the Indus Valley Civilization, the remains of Horse bones

have been found from Surkotada site. The site at Surkotada is located 160 km north- east of Bhuj, in the district of Kutch, Gujarat.

ACHIEVERS In Focus

- 90.(d)
- 91.(c) The Indus civilization was roughly contemporary with the other riverine civilisations of the ancient world: Egypt along the Nile, Mesopotamia in the lands watered by the Euphrates and the Tigris, and China in the drainage basin of the Yellow River.
- 92.(c) In the Deccan, the Vakatakas were the most important power after the fall of the Satavahanas. They were the contemporaries of the Gupta dynasty. Together they made a formidable force in subduing other neighboring dynasties. The Vakatakas continued the Gupta legacy in art and architecture.
- 93.(c) The Battle of the Hydaspes was fought in 326 BC between Alexander the Great and King Porus of the Paurava kingdom on the banks of the Jhelum River (known to the Greeks as Hydaspes) in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent (modern-day Punjab, Pakistan).
- 94.(d)
- 95.(b) Temples Styles in North India (Nagara Style) is based on different architectural styles, employed in the construction of the temples. Three main style of temple architecture are the Nagara or the Northern style, the Dravida or the Southern style and the Vesara or Mixed style.
- 96.(b)
- 97.(d) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 98.(c)
- 99.(b) The great grammarian Patanjali is said to be a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga, who founded Sunga dynasty by assassinating the last ruler of Mauryan Empire.
- 100.(a) The Treaty of Purandar was signed on June 11, 1665, between the Rajput ruler Jai Singh I, who was commander of the Mughal Empire, and Maratha Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji was forced to sign the agreement after Jai Singh besieged Purandar fort.
- 101.(c) The Gurmukhi script is tightly associated with the Sikh religion, as the words guru-mukhî literally mean "from the mouth of the guru". It was created in the 16th century CE by the second Sikh guru, Guru Angad, to write the Punjabi language.
- 102.(b) Chanakya assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta in his rise to power. He is widely credited for having played an important role in the establishment of the Maurya Empire.
- 103.(d) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 104.(d) The Barabar Hill Caves are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India, dating from the Maurya Empire (322–185 BCE), some with Ashokan inscriptions, located in the Makhdumpur region of Jehanabad district, Bihar, India, 24 km (15 mi) north of Gaya. These caves are situated in the twin hills of Barabar (four caves) and Nagarjuni (three caves); caves of the 1.6 km (0.99 mi)-distant Nagarjuni Hill are sometimes singled out as the Nagarjuni Caves. The caves were used by ascetics from the Ajivika sect.
- 105.(b) Kharosthi is the scripts of ancient India was written from right to left. The Kharosthi script was a writing system originally developed in present-day northern Pakistan, sometime between the 4th and 3rd century BCE. Kharosthi was employed to represent a form of Prakrit, an Indo-Aryan language.
- ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 106.(d) The Saka era started in 78 AD, while Vikram era started from 58 BC. So if we want to convert Badami rock inscription of Pulakesin I to Vikram era, it will be $465 + 78 + 58 = 601$ Vikram Samvat.
- 107.(d) Raja Raja Chola I conquered the northern half of Sri Lanka during his reign. Rajaraja began his conquests by attacking the confederation between the rulers of the Pandya and Krala kingdoms and of Ceylon. Rajendra invaded Ceylon in 1017 CE and annexed the entire island. As a result of the campaign, Rajendra captured the regal jewels of the Pandyas, which Parantaka I tried to capture and the crown of the Sinhala king.
- 108.(a)
- 109.(d) Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by Pulakesin II, the Chalukya king of Vatapi in northern Mysore.
- 110.(b) Dantivarman or Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 111.(b)
- 112.(d) The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called Rupaka.
- 113.(b) When in 1905, defending his decision to partition Bengal, Lord Curzon declared, "Bengal partition is a settled fact", Surendranath Banerjee shot back, "I shall unsettle the settled fact." Curzon ignored the words, failed in his sinister plan, and went on to make an inglorious exit from India.
- 114.(a) Lord Dufferin initially did not take Congress much seriously. He initially called Congress as representative of "microscopic minority of India" but later in the fourth session of Allahabad, the Government servants were disallowed to take part in the proceedings of the Congress.
- 115.(a) The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London. It was one of the predecessor organizations of the Indian National Congress. It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.
- 116.(a)
- 117.(b) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 118.(a)
- 119.(a) The Treaty of Bassein (now called Vasai) was a pact signed on 31 December 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune (Poona) in India after the Battle of Poona.
- 120.(a) Jugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt.
- 121.(b) Shom Prakash was started by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1859 under the editorship of Dwarakanath Vidyabhushan. It was a weekly paper coming from the Sanskrit Press.

- 122.(a)
- 123.(c) The reservation system pervasive in India emanated out of separate electorate system which was brought for the first time through Indian Councils Act, 1909. Indian Council Act of 1909 is also known as Morley- Minto Reform. A proper analysis of the separate electorate system manifests that separate electorate system was a result of 'Divide and Rule' policy which British followed.
- 124.(b) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 125.(a)
- 126.(a) Slavery was abolished in the possessions of the East India Company by the Indian Slavery Act, 1843.
- 127.(a) The Permanent Settlement had the features that state demand was fixed at 89% of the rent and 11% was to be retained by the zamindar. The state demand could not be increased but payment should be made on the due date, before sunset, so it was also known as the 'Sunset Law'.
- 128.(b) The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue. To keep powerful people happy and collect better revenue, Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement. As per permanent system, rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars, who were supposed to collect the land revenue from the peasants.
- 129.(b) The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi signed on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Pune, India.
- 130.(b) Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Aga Khan III) was appointed the first honorary president of the Muslim League, though he did not attend the Dhaka inaugural session.
- 131.(b) Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of scheduled castes of India.
- 132.(a) Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) University, the first women's university in India was founded in 1916 by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve, with the objective of educating more women.
- 133.(b) The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India during the British colonial period.
- 134.(d) The Kakori Conspiracy (or Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case) was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the HRA, which later became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 135.(d) The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of peace conferences organized by the British Government and Indian national congress was participant to discuss constitutional reforms in India. The conference resulted from a review of the Government of India Act of 1919, undertaken in 1927 by the Simon Commission, whose report was published in 1930. The conference was held in London. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 136.(b) The Moplah Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion was an extended version of the Khilafat Movement in Kerala in 1921.
- 137.(c) The Communist Party of India (CPI) is the oldest communist political party in India, and one of the eight national parties in the country. There are different views on exactly when it was founded. The date maintained as the foundation day by the CPI is 26 December 1925.
138. (a) India's first diabetes biobank has been set up in Chennai through a collaboration between the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Madras Diabetes Research Foundation (MDRF). The facility is designed to collect, process and store biological samples, aiding advanced research on diabetes causes, variations and related disorders. The biobank will support critical studies like the ICMR-INDIAB study and the Registry of Young-Onset Diabetes.
139. (d) Moldova has joined the International Solar Alliance (ISA) by signing the ISA Framework Agreement in New Delhi, reinforcing its commitment to renewable energy. With Moldova's inclusion, the ISA continues its global expansion, uniting countries to mobilize USD 1,000 billion in solar energy investments by 2030.
140. (d) Kiran Ankush Jadhav, representing the Indian Navy, emerged victorious in the men's 50m rifle 3 positions event at the 67th National Shooting Championship held in Bhopal. He is a Paris Olympic bronze medallist representing Railways. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
141. (c) Saudi Arabia has been selected to host the 2034 FIFA World Cup, making it the first time the tournament will be held in the Middle East since Qatar hosted it in 2022.
142. (b) Devajit Saikia, a former cricketer from Assam and the current joint secretary of the BCCI, has been appointed as the Acting Secretary of the BCCI. He replaced Jay Shah for the post.
143. (b) Uttarakhand will host the 38th National Games from 28 January to 14 February, 2025. The mascot of the National Games 'Mauli', inspired by the Monal, symbolises Uttarakhand's uniqueness. The Games will feature traditional sports like yoga and mallakhamb, representing a fusion of athleticism and cultural heritage.
144. (c) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), under the Ministry of Coal, launched the 'CHARAK' initiative, stands for "Community Health: A Responsive Action for Koylanchal", aims to provide free treatment for life-threatening diseases. This initiative targets economically weaker residents of Singrauli and Sonbhadra districts with annual family incomes below Rs. 8 lakh. CHARAK covers treatment for conditions like malignancy, TB, cardiovascular diseases, HIV, neurological disorders, and more. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
145. (a) India clinched the Women's Junior Asia Cup 2024 in hockey by defeating China in a penalty shootout with a

- score of 3-2 in Muscat, Oman. The match ended in a 1-1 draw in regulation time. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
146. (b) The World Refugee Day is observed on June 20 every year. It was first recognized by the United Nations (UN).
147. (b) Uber introduced the 'Moto Women' bike taxi service in Bengaluru to enhance safety and inclusivity in urban mobility. This initiative caters exclusively to female riders and drivers, providing a secure and empowering transportation option.
148. (a) Japan is collaborating with India to address the challenge of space debris through advanced laser-equipped satellites. This collaboration involves Japan's Orbital Lasers and India's InSpeCity, focusing on using lasers to vaporize debris and manage space clutter. The partnership extends to other space initiatives like the Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) mission and satellite data applications for disaster management and agriculture in India.
149. (b) The primary goal of the upgraded 'Rajmarg Saathi' initiative by the National Highways Authority of India is to enhance highway safety. The initiative focuses on improving road safety and emergency response through upgraded Route Patrolling Vehicles (RPVs). These vehicles are equipped with closed cabinets for organized storage and AI-enabled dashboard cameras to identify cracks, potholes and infrastructure issues. The collected data on road conditions will be integrated into the NHA One application to improve road safety measures.
150. (a) The Vietnam Coast Guard Ship CSB 8005 visited Kochi to participate in the 'Sahyog-Hop Tac' exercises aimed at enhancing maritime cooperation between India and Vietnam. These exercises focus on improving interoperability, strengthening bilateral relations, and addressing regional maritime challenges.
151. (a) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
152. (c) Mario Miranda or Mario de Miranda, was an Indian cartoonist and painter based in Loutolim in the Indian state of Goa.
153. (d) The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream is the second book written by Barack Obama.
154. (a) The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, is an Institution of National Importance by the Act of Parliament No. 35/2012 under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India. The RGNIYD was set up in 1993 under the Societies Registration Act, XXVII of 1975.
155. (d) The Bank for International Settlements is an international financial institution owned by central banks which "fosters international monetary and financial cooperation and serves as a bank for central banks". **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
156. (c) The first Commonwealth Games were held in 1930 in Hamilton, Canada from 16-23 August 1930, where 11 countries sent 400 athletes to take part in six sports and 59 events. Since then, the Games have been conducted every four years (except for 1942 and 1946 due to World War II) and the event has seen many changes, not least in its name.
157. (d) There are six official languages of the UN. These are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
158. (b) The Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) competition in India, also known as the MRCA tender, was a competition to supply 126 multi-role combat aircraft to the Indian Air Force (IAF). **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
159. (b) Silent Spring is an environmental science book by Rachel Carson. The book was published on September 27, 1962, documenting the adverse environmental effects caused by the indiscriminate use of pesticides.
160. (c) Uttarakhand became the first state in India to implement the Uniform Civil Code (UCC). A five-member expert committee, chaired by retired judge Ranjana Prakash Desai, played a crucial role in drafting the UCC Bill 2024. The bill was passed by the State Legislative Assembly on 7 February, 2024, and later received Presidential assent, with its notification issued on 12 March, 2024.
161. (d) Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) is an acronym for the combined economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Economists at Goldman Sachs originally coined the term BRIC (without South Africa) in 2003. Analysts speculated that, by 2050, these four economies would be the most dominant. South Africa was added to the list on April 13, 2011 creating "BRICS".
162. (c) The official currency of Bhutan is the Bhutan Ngultrum (BTN). **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
163. (b) The instrument of instructions contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 has been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as Directive Principles of State Policy. The principles laid out in the policy need to be followed by the State while making laws as well as in matters of administration.
164. (d) Article 355 entrusts the duty upon Union to protect the states against "external aggression" and "internal disturbance" to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of Constitution. Over the period, this article has gained a different texture.
165. (b)
166. (b) Article 5 speaks about the citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949). Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. This provision resulted in the enactment of Citizenship Act 1955 by the Indian Parliament.
167. (c) The expression 'prohibition' literally means 'to prohibit'. The Writ of Prohibition is a Judicial order issued by the Supreme Court or a High Court to an inferior Court or quasi-judicial body forbidding the latter to continue proceedings therein in excess of its jurisdiction or to usurp a jurisdiction with which it is not legally vested. Thus, object of the writ is to compel inferior courts to keep themselves within the limits of their jurisdiction.
168. (d) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
169. (c)
170. (a) The Attorney General of India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and is primary lawyer in the Supreme

Court of India. He can be said to be the lawyer from the government's side. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(a) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President. The Attorney General has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, though not to vote. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

- 171.(b) Effective Majority of the house means more than 50% of the **effective strength of the house**. This implies that out of the total strength, we deduct the vacant seats. When the Indian Constitution mentions "all the then members", that refers to the effective majority. For example, in Rajya Sabha, out of the total strength of 245 members if there are 45 vacancies, then the effective strength of the house is 200. Then the effective majority is 50% of 200 plus 1, ie 101. Cases where the effective majority is used:
- Removal of Vice-president in Rajya Sabha – Article 67(b).
 - Removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly.
172. (b) The Constituent Assembly held a total of 11 sessions over the course of two years, 11 months and 18 days, to draft the Constitution of India. The Constitution makers had gone through the Constitutions of about 60 countries to draft the Constitution of India.
- 173.(b) Article 213 of the constitution provides that Governor of the state can promulgate ordinance. The same article states that once an ordinance is passed, it should be placed before Legislative assembly of the state or where there is a legislative council, before both the houses and approved by then within six weeks of their respective dates of reassembly. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 174.(b) In India, the Panchayati Raj now functions as a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic units of local administration. The system has three levels: Gram Panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level). Panchayat Samiti is the middle unit in the three-tier Panchayati Raj system. A block panchayat (panchayat samiti) is a local government body at the tehsil or taluka level in India. This body works for the villages of the tehsil or taluka that together are called a Development Block. The panchayat samiti is the link between the gram panchayat and the district administration. The Balwant Rai Committee recommended the establishment of the scheme of "Democratic Decentralization" or "Panchayati Raj" in January 1958. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- 175.(a) Article 356 of constitution of India empowers President to issue a proclamation of Present's Rule (or State Emergency), if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with provisions of Constitution. Thus, President's rule is also called Constitutional Emergency as it deals with failure of constitutional machinery in State. The President can act in accordance with or without the report of Governor of state. President's Rule in a state can continue for a period of 6 months at a time and after this period it can be extended for another term with approval

of both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) but for a maximum period of 3 years. The 42nd amendment act of 1976 extended the initial time duration of state emergency from 6 months to 1 year.

176. (b) Let the number be x. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- $$\begin{aligned}x &= 56k + 29 \\ &= (8 \times 7k) + (8 \times 3) + 5 \\ &= 8 \times (7k + 3) + 5\end{aligned}$$
- Therefore, when x is divided by 8, the required remainder = 5
177. (a) Series pattern $5^3 + 1, 6^3 + 1, 7^3 + 1, 8^3 + 1, 9^3 + 1$
So, required number = $(8^3 + 1) = 513$.
178. (d)
$$\begin{array}{r}2 \overline{)15,24,32,45} \\ \underline{2 \overline{)15,12,16,45}} \\ 3 \overline{)15,3,4,45} \\ \underline{5 \overline{)5,1,4,15}} \\ 1,1,4,3\end{array}$$
- \therefore LCM = $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 4 \times 5 = 1440$
179. (b)
$$\frac{90}{100} \times (600 \div 30 \times 400) + 50$$
- $$= \left(\frac{90}{100} \times 8000 \right) + 50 = 7200 + 50 = 7250$$
180. (a) Here, L = 198, H = 68.
- $$\therefore \text{Number of ducks} = \frac{(4H - L)}{2}$$
- ACHIEVERS In Focus**
$$= \frac{(4 \times 68) - 198}{2} = 37$$
181. (a) New price = ₹ $\left(20000 \times \frac{75}{100} \right) = ₹ 15,000$
182. (a) $705600 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 = 777924$
183. (b)
$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{56}{84}$$
- $$\frac{B}{C} = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{84}{105}$$
- $$\frac{C}{D} = \frac{7}{9} = \frac{105}{135}$$
- $\therefore A : B : C : D$
 $= 56 : 84 : 105 : 135$
184. (b) Required ratio = $\frac{5}{2} : \frac{3}{3} : \frac{12}{5} = 25 : 10 : 24$
185. (a) $M_1 D_1 T_1 = M_2 D_2 T_2$
 $\Rightarrow 30 \times 32 \times 18 = 36 \times D_2 \times 16$
 $\Rightarrow D_2 = 30$
186. (b) Time taken = $\frac{400}{20} \text{ h} = 20 \text{ h}$
187. (b) 2016 **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
As 2016 is completely divisible by 4.

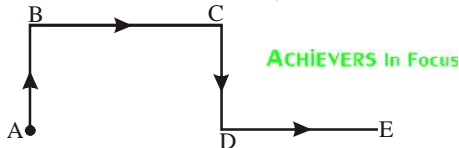
188. (a) As, $1 V \rightarrow V 1$ Similarly, $1 M \rightarrow M 1$
 $2 E \rightarrow E 2$ $2 O \rightarrow O 2$
 $3 H \rightarrow H 3$ $3 U \rightarrow U 3$
 $4 E \rightarrow E 4$ $4 R \rightarrow R 4$
 $5 M \rightarrow T 8$ $5 N \rightarrow L 8$
 $6 E \rightarrow N 7$ $6 F \rightarrow U 7$
 $7 N \rightarrow E 6$ $7 U \rightarrow F 6$
 $8 T \rightarrow M 5$ $8 L \rightarrow N 5$

\therefore MOURNFUL \Rightarrow MOURLUFN

189. (c) According to the question, **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 7 - 10 \times 5 \div 6 + 4 & & & \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 + & \div & \times & - \\
 = 7 + 10 \div 5 \times 6 - 4 & & & \\
 = 7 + 2 \times 6 - 4 = (7 + 12) - 4 = 15
 \end{array}$$

190. (c) Digit 6 represents those engineers who are neither Indian nor teacher.
 191. (c) The movements indicated are as shown in the Figure (A to B, B to C, C to D, D to E). Thus, the final movement is in the direction indicated by DE, which is east.



192. (b) The correct pattern is +6, +8, +10, +12, +14.
 So, 45 is wrong and must be replaced by (30+10) *ie* 40.
Directions (193-194) : The given information can be analyzed as under :

	Hockey	Volleyball	Baseball	Cricket	Football
Ravi	✓	✓	✓		
Kunal	✓	✓		✓	
Sachin	✓		✓		✓
Gaurav		✓	✓	✓	✓
Michael			✓		✓

ACHIEVERS In Focus

193. (b) Kunal is good in Hockey, Cricket and Volleyball.
 194. (c) Gaurav is good in Baseball, Cricket, Volleyball and Football. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
 195. (b) The word is divided into groups of two letters each and then the letters of each group are written in a reverse order.
 196. (a) In the given code, Z = 1, Y = 2, X = 3,, C = 24, B = 25, A = 26.
 So, GO = 20 + 12 = 32 and SHE = 8 + 19 + 22 = 49.
 Similarly, SOME = S + O + M + E = 8 + 12 + 14 + 22 = 56.

Directions (197-198) :

- C is the second reader. A is the second last reader.
 E is not the first or last to read. So, E is the third reader. There were two readers between B and A.
 So, the order the reading the newspaper is : B, C, E, A, D. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
 197. (b) B passed the newspaper to C.
 So, the order the reading the newspaper is : B, C, E, A, D.
 198. (d) D read the newspaper last.
 199. (a) Daughter of uncle's father — Uncle's sister — Aunt;
 Aunt's son — Brother.
 200. (d) Number of students behind Nitin in rank
 = (49 - 18) = 31. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
 So, Nitin is 32nd from the last.

