

WBPSCLERKSHIP - PRACTICE SET

Answers with Explanation

1. (a) One + of + Plural Subject + Singular verb.
2. (c)
3. (a) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
4. (d)
5. (b) Present Perfect — Active Voice.
So, have/has + been + V₃ — Passive.
6. (b)
7. (b) Took a fancy — to get attracted to something.
8. (b) Both old and derelict are adjectives, so we should use ‘,’ between them.
9. (d) Precedent — an earlier event that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in similar circumstances.
10. (d) Put down— Suppress / put an end to 5th.
11. (c) In accordance with — in a way that agrees with or follows the rule or request.
12. (d)
13. (b) The reporting verb is in future tense, so there will be no change in the tense of the reported speech.
14. (c) Pass off—Take place / happen / occur.
15. (a) Run down—go to rack or ruin **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
16. (b) Alias—Also known as / assumed identity
17. (a)
18. (a) ‘High’ is just the opposite of ‘Low’
19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (d)
22. (a) Banaras is one of the holy cities of the Hindus.
23. (a) Replace Laid — Past of Lay.
24. (b) Churlish — impolite
25. (a) Here the verb agrees with the 2nd subject.
26. (a) Here we should follow the proper arrangement of pronoun— 231
27. (a) After ‘between’ we should use objective case of pronoun.
28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (d) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919, when Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed Punjabi civilians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, killing at least 400. The Jallianwala Bagh is a public garden of about 6.27 acres (2.54 ha), walled on all sides, with only five narrow entrances. Dyer blocked the main exits, and the troops continued to fire into the fleeing civilians until their ammunition was almost exhausted.
32. (a) The oil in the wick of an oil lamp rises up due to capillary action. This effect is due to surface tension of liquids. The wick here acts as a capillary tube.
33. (d) A Minister who is a Member of Lok Sabha has the right to speak in and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of Rajya Sabha but has no right to vote in Rajya Sabha and vice versa.
34. (b) The six macronutrients, nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and sulfur (S) are required by plants in large amounts. All plants need nitrogen to make amino acids, proteins and DNA, but the nitrogen in the atmosphere is not in a form that they can use. Plants use nitrogen by absorbing either nitrate or ammonium through the roots.
35. (c) The Roaring Forties are strong westerly winds found in the Southern Hemisphere, generally between the latitudes of 40 and 50 degrees. The strong west-to-east air currents are caused by the combination of air being displaced from the Equator towards the South Pole, the Earth’s rotation, and the scarcity of landmasses to serve as windbreaks.
36. (c) Hard water is water that has high mineral content. In domestic settings, hard water is often indicated by a lack of suds formation when soap is agitated in water. Wherever water hardness is a concern, water softening is commonly used to reduce hard water’s adverse effects. Water’s hardness is determined by the concentration of multivalent cations in the water. Multivalent cations are cations (positively charged metal complexes) with a charge greater than 1+. Usually, the cations have the charge of 2+. The metallic constituents of hard water are Calcium, magnesium and iron. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
37. (b) The basic causal relationship between the price level and the value of money is that as the price level goes up, the value of money goes down. The value of money refers to what a unit of money can buy, whereas the price level refers to the average of all of the prices of goods and services in a given economy.
38. (c) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. It was established as an autonomous organisation on 29 July 1957. The IAEA has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA has two “Regional Safeguards Offices” which are located in Toronto, Canada, and in Tokyo, Japan.
39. (b) Gregor Mendel, known as the “father of modern genetics,” was born in Austria in 1822. A monk, Mendel discovered the basic principles of heredity through experiments in his monastery’s garden. His experiments showed that the inheritance of certain traits in pea plants follows particular patterns, subsequently becoming the foundation of modern genetics and leading to the study of heredity.
40. (c) The McMahon Line is the demarcation line between the Tibetan region of China and the North-east region of India proposed by British colonial administrator

- Henry McMahon at the 1914 Simla Convention signed between British and Tibetan representatives. The line is named after Henry McMahon, foreign secretary of British India and the chief negotiator of the convention at Simla. It was signed by McMahon and Lonchen Satra on behalf of the Tibetan Government.¹
41. (c) Microwaves and radio waves are used to communicate with satellites. Microwaves pass straight through the atmosphere and are suitable for communicating with distant geostationary satellites, while radio waves are suitable for communicating with satellites in low orbit
42. (c) Paddy is grown in wide range of soil, from the podzolic alluvium of India . Fertile riverine alluvial soil is best for rice cultivation. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
43. (c) A battery is a form of chemical energy that can be converted to electrical energy. it is a device consisting of one or more electrochemical cells which performs this action. The first battery (or “voltaic pile”) was invented in 1800 by Alessandro Volta.
44. (a) In 1954, House of People was renamed as Lok Sabha. It is the bottom house of the parliament whose members are elected directly by the people of country through the democratic operation. The maximum strength of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 552. Currently, the house has 545 seats.
45. (d) Itai-itai disease was the name given to the mass cadmium poisoning of Toyama Prefecture, Japan, starting around 1912. The term “itai-itai disease” was coined by locals for the severe pains people with the condition felt in the spine and joints. Cadmium poisoning can also cause softening of the bones and kidney failure.
46. (a) The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, popularly called Hemu, the Hindu king who was ruling North India from Delhi, and the army of Akbar, on November 5, 1556. It was a decisive victory for Akbar’s generals Khan Zaman I and Bairam Khan.
47. (d) Pongal is the most important Harvest festival celebrated by the people of Tamil Nadu. It lasts for a period of 4 days and is normally celebrated on the 13th of January till the 16th. This festival is actually mainly celebrated to thank or show appreciation to the Sun God for giving energy towards agriculture. The people boil the first rice of the season as a tribute to the Sun God.
48. (b) Uttar Pradesh is one of the top wheat-producing states of India. It is situated at the river basin highly fertile Ganges. The state produces up to 300.010 lakh net tons of wheat. The wheat is grown in more than 96 lakh hectares of Land in the state. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
49. (a) Because the heat by the burner gets transferred by the metal pot to the handle and the wood prevent the heat to reach our hands. Wood is a bad conductor of heat due to the arrangement of its molecules. As the molecules of wood are far from each other, they cannot pass heat through them.
50. (d) Gottfried Haberler propounded the opportunity cost theory of International Trade. Haberler has attempted to restate the comparative costs in terms of opportunity cost. He demonstrates that the doctrine of comparative costs can hold valid even if the labour theory of value is discarded. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
51. (b) Formic acid, systematically named methanoic acid, is the simplest carboxylic acid, and has the chemical formula HCOOH. Found in ants. Citric acid is a weak organic acid found in citrus fruits like lemon. Tartaric acid is a white, crystalline organic acid that occurs naturally in many fruits like tamarind.
52. (b) The President appoints Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners. They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
53. (a) A sodium-vapor lamp is a gas-discharge lamp that uses sodium in an excited state to produce light. There are two varieties of such lamps: their yellow light restricts applications to outdoor lighting such as street lamps. Because sodium vapor lamps cause less light pollution than mercury-vapor lamps, many cities that have large astronomical observatories employ them.
54. (a) Initially started as a religious movement with a view to reforming the Sikh religion by purging it of the degenerate features, Kuka movement, founded in 1840 in Western Punjab, turned into a political struggle against the British. The founder of Kuka movement was Bhagat Jawahar Mal.
55. (c) Violet colour shows maximum deviation when light is dispersed through prism .
56. (b) The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains three lists; i.e. 1) Union List, 2) State List and 3) Concurrent List.
57. (a) The NITI Aayog (Hindi for Policy Commission) (abbreviation for National Institution for Transforming India) is a policy think tank of the Government of India, It was established in 2015, by the NDA government, to replace the Planning Commission ,which followed a top-down model. The first meeting of NITI Aayog was chaired by Narendra Modi on 8 February 2015. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
58. (d) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. Its member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SAARC was founded in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal. The organization promotes development of economic and regional integration
59. (c) The programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM are known as Firmware.
60. (b) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched on 1 August 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence as the Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 17 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919

61. (c) The first bank in India to be nationalized was the Reserve Bank of India which happened in January 1949. Further, 14 other banks were nationalized in July 1969.
62. (c) The most common chemicals used for cloud seeding include silver iodide, potassium iodide and dry ice (solid carbon dioxide).
63. (b) World Ozone Day has been celebrated since 1994 and was established by the United Nations General Assembly. The day is mainly intended to spread awareness of the depletion of the Ozone Layer and search for solutions to preserve it.
64. (b) The Red Devil written by Pavel Blyakhin. Witness The Night written by Kishwar Desai. Tonight this Savage Rite- written by Kamala Suraiyya Das. Earth and Ashes - written by, Kambuzia Partovi and Atiq Rahimi.
65. (b) This is one of the most difficult strokes in swimming sport. It is popularly called as "Fly" in short term.
66. (b) The capital of Brazil is Brasília, a planned city that was built to be the capital of the country.
67. (d) The district jail in Mangaluru has introduced an innovative nursery initiative where prisoners cultivate ornamental plants, such as croton, hibiscus, jasmine, and royal farm plants. This program, led by Superintendent B T Oblesappa and expanded to 30 inmates, aims to rehabilitate prisoners by providing them with valuable agricultural skills and a potential livelihood upon release. The initiative has received positive local reception, with strong demand for the saplings.
68. (b) Fatemeh Mohajerani has been appointed as Iran's first female government spokesperson by President Masoud Pezeshkian. With a Doctorate in Business Administration from Heriot-Watt University, Mohajerani joins other high-ranking women in Iran's government, such as Shina Ansari, head of the Department of Environment, and Farzaneh Sadeq Malvajard, Minister of Roads and Urban Development.
69. (a) Kerala Tourism has been recognized with the prestigious PATA Gold Award 2024 in Digital Marketing for its innovative 'Holiday Heist' online contest. This award acknowledges Kerala's efforts in leveraging digital platforms to promote tourism and engage with potential visitors. The contest's success demonstrates Kerala's commitment to embracing digital marketing strategies to enhance its tourism industry.
70. (d) The West Bengal Assembly passed the groundbreaking Aparajita Woman and Child Bill, making significant amendments to central laws related to rape and sexual crimes. This bill introduces severe penalties, including the death penalty for rape cases that result in death or leave the victim in a vegetative state. Additionally, it mandates life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for other rape convictions. West Bengal is the first state in India to take such a decisive step in amending central laws concerning rape, gang rape, and sexual crimes against children.
- ACHIEVERS In Focus**
71. (c) Interest = $40000\left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right)^2 - 40000 = 17600$
72. (b) $25 = \frac{d}{10}$
 $d = 250$
73. (d) $p = 7 + 3$
 $p + 1 = 7 + 3$
 $p = 10 - 1$
 $p = 9$
74. (c) $x + 50 \times 11 = 6 \times 49 + 6 \times 52$
 $x + 550 = 6 \times 101$
 $x = 606 - 550$
 $x = 56$
75. (b) Opi : Mini = 5 : 3
 $Opi = 5x + 5$
 $Mini = 3x + 5$
 $Nikki = 5x$
 $5x = 3x + 5 + 5$
 $2x = 10$
 $x = 5$
 $Nikki = 5x = 5 \times 5 = 25$
- ACHIEVERS In Focus**
76. (c) 8200
77. (c) Profit % = $\frac{120-80}{80} \times 100 = 50\%$
78. (c) $26 = 13 \times 2$
 $455 = 5 \times 7 \times 13$
 $HCF = 13$
79. (a) $\frac{18}{9} + \frac{18}{9} = 2 + 2 = 4$
80. (a) $a = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = (2+\sqrt{3})^2 = 7+4\sqrt{3}$
 $b = (2-\sqrt{3})^2 = 7-4\sqrt{3}$
 $a^2 + b^2 + ab = (a+b)^2 - ab = (14)^2 - 1 = 195$
81. (d) $\frac{12^{-4}}{12^{-4}} = 1$
82. (d) $\frac{\frac{1}{5} + \left(1000 - \frac{1}{495}\right) \times 99}{4}$
 $\frac{99000}{4} = 24750$
83. (c) $40\% \text{ of } 400 + x\% \text{ of } 350 = 230$
 $160 + x\% \text{ of } 350 = 230$
 $x\% \text{ of } 350 = 70$
 $x = 20$
- ACHIEVERS In Focus**
84. (a) $x + \frac{4}{x} = \frac{17}{2}$

$$\frac{x^2+4}{x} = \frac{17}{2}$$

$$2x^2+8=17x$$

$$2x^2-17x+8=0$$

$$2x^2-16x-x+8=0$$

$$2x(x-8)-1(x-8)=0$$

$$x=8, x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$85. (a) \frac{2x+15}{3x+15} = \frac{11}{14}$$

$$28x+15 \times 14 = 33x+15 \times 11$$

$$5x = 15 \times 3$$

$$x = 9$$

$$3x = 3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$86. (d) 8000 \times \frac{120}{100} = 9600$$

$$87. (b) CP = 3072 \times \frac{100}{80} = 3840$$

$$\text{Gain} = 4080 - 3840 = 240$$

$$\text{Gain \%} = \frac{240}{3840} \times 100 = 6.25\%$$

$$88. (b) \frac{P \times 30}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{S \times 60}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$P = S$$

$$P \rightarrow 90$$

$$S \rightarrow 60 \times \frac{3}{2} = 90$$

$$\frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1}{45} \rightarrow \text{So 45 days}$$

$$89. (c) \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{B}{C} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$A : B = 3 : 2$$

$$B : C = 4 : 3$$

$$= 12 : 8 : 6$$

$$= 6 : 4 : 3$$

$$90. (c) \begin{array}{l} x = 24 \\ y = 4.8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x + y = 28.8 \\ x - y = 19.2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d}{28.8} + \frac{d}{19.2} = 1$$

$$\frac{2d+3d}{24 \times 4 \times 6} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$d = \frac{24 \times 4 \times 6}{10 \times 5}$$

$$d = 11.52$$

$$91. (c) 21x^2 - 37x - 28 = 0$$

$$21x^2 - 49x + 12x - 28 = 0$$

$$7x(3x-7) + 4(3x-7) = 0$$

$$(3x-7)(7x+4) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{7}{3}, -\frac{4}{7}$$

$$92. (a) \frac{a_1^3}{a_2^3} = \frac{8}{1}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$a_1 : a_2 = 2 : 1$$

$$93. (a) r = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 16 = 64\pi$$

$$94. (d) \frac{7x}{5x+15} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$8x - 5x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\text{Water} = 40$$

$$95. (d) \frac{8000 \times 8}{Y \times 4} = \frac{16000}{Y} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow Y = \frac{16000 \times 2}{5} = 6400$$

$$96. (a) 5 - \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{4 - \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{5}}}}$$

ACHIEVERS In Focus

$$= 5 - \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{4 - \frac{1}{16}}}} = 5 - \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{4 - \frac{5}{16}}}}$$

$$= 5 - \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\frac{59}{16}}}} = 5 - \frac{1}{2 + \frac{16}{59}}$$

$$= 5 - \frac{1}{\frac{134}{59}} = 5 - \frac{59}{134} = \frac{611}{134}$$

$$97. (c) x \times \frac{223}{100} = 3345 \quad \therefore x = \frac{3345 \times 100}{223} = 1500$$

$$98. (c) 16\frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{50}{3}\% = \frac{50}{300} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$66\frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{200}{3}\% = \frac{200}{300} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$10\% = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$$

ACHIEVERS In Focus

$$6 : 5$$

$$3 : 1$$

$$\frac{10 : 9}{180 : 45}$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{135}{180} \times 100\% = 75\%$$

$$99. (b) 6 \div 2 + 4 \times (1) \times 16 = 3 + 64 = 67$$

$$100. (d) \begin{aligned} 2ab &= 2(50+9)(50-9) \\ &= 2(50^2-9^2) = 2(2500-81) \\ &= 2 \times 2419 = 4838 \end{aligned}$$