WEST BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE (EXE.) ETC PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION Model Set					
NΔ	ME :				
	ME : 2 Hour 30 Min.		FULL MARKS : 200		
1111	TL . 2 FIOUI 30 WIII.		FULL WARNS : ZUU		
1.	Fill in the space with an infinitive:	13.	Insert correct word in the blank space:		
	He asked me over the fence.		He is in the habit of using words.		
	(1) to vault (2) to cross		(1) difficult (2) archaic		
	(3) to save (4) to tie		(3) wrong (4) simple		
2.	you leave now, you will be late.	14.	Choose the word appropriate in meaning to the wor		
	(1) Until (2) Till (3) Unless (4) Although		underlined below:		
3.	Put in a correct participle in the blank space :		The tablet <u>alleviated</u> the pain, and the patient was soo feeling much better.		
	She spent three hours over the manuscript.		(1) removed (2) lightened		
	(1) pouring (2) poring (3) browsing (4) pondering		(3) mitigated (4) moderated		
4.	(3) browsing (4) pondering	15.	Select the correct meaning of the idiom underlined below		
+.	'Cheek by jowl' means (1) nearby place (2) adjacent		India is no longer a land of milk and honey.		
	(3) business partner (4) an intimate friend		(1) scarcity (2) abundance		
5.	Insert proper preposition in the sentence :		(3) poor people (4) corruption-free		
	Fortune smiled his efforts.	16.	Fill in the blank with the correct word given below		
	(1) at (2) over (3) for (4) upon		The child water on us from its bowl.		
5.	Fill in the blank with the correct word:		(1) threw (2) split		
-	The manners of the hotel manager annoys all	1.5	(3) splashed (4) spoiled		
	guests.	17.	Fill in, with relative pronoun, the blank space below		
	(1) officious (2) official (3) affected (4) artificial		What is the name of the man car you borrowed		
7.	Select the correct meaning of the idiom underlined below:	10	(1) whom (2) which (3) whose (4) that		
	The students asked the professor to put the main	18.	Use suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank space I really try to get fit.		
	message in a nutshell.		(1) may (2) must (3) would (4) could		
	(1) quickly (2) step-by-step	19.	Fill in the blank with the correct word:		
_	(3) concisely (4) correctly	17.	Changes in style and ideas are with the passag		
8.	The long flight will give me a chance to my		of time.		
	reading. (Insert correct phrasal verb)		(1) manageable (2) possible		
	(1) catch in with (2) catch on (3) catch up (4) catch up with		(3) likely (4) inevitable		
Ω.	(3) catch up (4) catch up with Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word	20.	Enjoyment of total freedom from care.		
9.	underlined below:		(1) carelessness (2) careworn		
	We should not <u>belittle</u> the value of small things.	2.	(3) diffidence (4) insouciance		
	(1) extol (2) praise (3) inflate (4) expand	21.	A podiatrist deals with		
10.	Choose the word appropriate in meaning to the word		(1) Nervous System (2) Foot (3) Stompoh (4) Infants		
	underlined below:	22.	(3) Stomach (4) Infants An iconoclast is one who		
	Corruption stalks every sphere of national life.	۷۷.	(1) cannot make mistakes		
	(1) pervades (2) poisons		(2) delights in speaking about himself		
	(3) pollutes (4) penetrates		(3) breaks images or attacks popular beliefs		
11.	Insert proper words in the sentence :		(4) does not follow the usual rules of social life		
	To replace indulgence harshness is to substitute	23.	Pleading may be expressed by the following interjection		
	evil another.		(1) Uh! (2) Ah! (3) Whoa! (4) Oh!		
	(1) through, by (2) over, with	24.	Choose the correct meaning of the word from th		
10	(3) with, for (4) against, at		alternatives given below:		
12.	'Piller to post' means		Après		
	(1) driven from one place to another (2) travel widely		(1) Remain (2) Later (3) Over (4) Again		
	(2) travel widely(3) the foundation of a building	25.	'Hoof' may be used with		
	(3) the foundation of a building	1	(1) Lamb (2) Elephant (3) Lion (4) Horse		

(4) gigantic structure

(2) France

(4) Israel

Which country became the first country to introduce

(1) Australia

climate change law for financial firms?

(4) New Zealand

(3) Russia

(1) Russia

(3)United States

- (1) Histology
- (2) Biology
- (3) Serology
- (4) Gynecology
- The yellow and orange colour of fruits and flowers are mainly due to-
 - (1) Leucoplast
- (2) Chloroplast
- (3) Aleuroplast
- (4) Chromoplast

George School Competitive Exams The Golgi bodies very common in the secretory cells When a tubelight breaks, a cracking sound is produced are originated from-(1) Pressure inside the lamp is less than atmospheric (1) Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER) pressure (2) Chloroplast (2) Pressure inside the lamp is more than atmospheric (3) Mitochondria pressure (4) Lysosomes (3) The lamp is filled with reactive gases Function of Velamen is-(4) The lamp is filled with mercury vapour (1) Respiration (2) Absorption of Moisture Device used to measure potential difference between (3) Protection of tissue (4) None of these two points in a circuit is-Tendons and Ligaments are a kind of-(1) Voltmeter (2) Ammeter (1) Muscular tissue (2) Connective tissue (3) Galvanometer (4) None of these (3) Epidermal tissue (4) Nervous tissue The main ore of calcium is-The monocot plants lack the process of grafting. It is (1) Bauxite (2) Dolomite mainly due to lack of-(3) Calamine (4) Magnesite (1) Vascular tissue (2) Ground tissue 70. Match the following column-(3) Parenchymatous tissue (4) Cambium tissue Column A Column B From the evolutionary point of view, which one among 1. Dynamometer A. Slope of surface the following is the most primitive animal? Ш 2. Inclinometer B. Intensity of heat radiation (1) Dolphin (2) Otter 3. Bolometer C. Curvature of lense (3) Turtle (4) Walrus D. Power of Machine 4. Spherometer Which one of the following is an example of vestigial 1 2 3 organ in man? В C D (1) Jaw apparatus (1)Α (2) Ear muscles D В C (2)(3) Canine Teeth (4) Humerus (3) C В D Α Among living organisms, which one of the following is В the most responsible factor for bringing about the origin (4) D C of a new species? Which one of the following can replace hydrogen from the acids and forms salt? (1) Sulphur (2) Silicon (3) Zinc (4) Phosphorus in 72. The rotational effect of a force on a body about an axis

•		
•	(1) Isolation	(2) Mutation
•	(3) Natural selection	(4) Sexual reproduction
6 0.	In the context of organic	evolution, the loss of limbs i
ပ	snakes is explained by the	ne phenomenon of—
Ĭ	(1) Use and disuse of or	oans

- (1) Use and disuse of organs (2) Adaptation to living in burrows
 - (3) Natural selection
 - (4) Inheritance of acquired characters
- To study the evolutionary kingdoms, which one of the following will be very useful?
 - (1) Fossils (3) Connecting links
- (2) Missing links (4) All of these
- Which of the following island is known as 'Biological Paradise'?
 - (1) Madagascar island
- (2) Sandwich island
- (3) St. Helena island
- (4) Galapagos island
- Large astronomical telescopes always use as objective (2) mirror
 - (3) combinations of lenses (4) None of these
- Phosphorus is mainly extracted from-
 - (1) Sand
- (2) Ash
- (3) Bone ash
- (4) Fertilizer
- Longitudinal waves and Transverse waves are types of—
 - (1) Mechanical waves
- (2) Non-mechanical waves
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of these
- The hydraulic press depends upon—
 - (1) Coulomb's law
- (2) Pascal's Principle
- (3) Boyle's law
- (4) Bernoulli's Principle

- of rotation is described in terms of
 - (1) Centre of gravity
- (2) Centripetal force
- (3) Centrifugal force

- (4) Moment of force
- Who discovered Inert gas? (1) Pristle
 - (2) Ramsay
 - (3) Halley
- (4) Cavendish
- The medicine Urotropin used in the urinal disease is prepared from—
 - (1) Chloroform
- (2) Nitrobenzen
- (3) Acetic acid
- (4) Formaldehyde

75.

- Light from the Sun reaches us in nearly—
- (1) 8 minutes
- (2) 16 minutes
- (3) 4 minutes
- (4) 12 minutes
- The strategy of 'Divide and Rule' was adopted by-(1) Lord Wellesley
- (2) Lord Dalhousie
- (3) Lord Minto
- (4) Lord Curzon
- Mappila Rebellion is associated with which of the following states?
 - (1) Bihar (2) Gujarat (3) Punjab (4) Kerala
- The Congress socialist Party was set up in-
 - (1) 1941 (2) 1931
- (3) 1939
- (4) 1934
- Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded in-
 - (1) 1935
- (2) 1936
- (3) 1932
- (4) 1925

Competitive The first Round Table Conference was held in-95. The Muslim Scholar who accompained Mahmud of (1) 1932-33 (2) 1933-34

Š		(3) 1930-31	(4) 1931-32
G	81.	Who planted a 'Tree of	liberty' at Srirangapatnam?
		(1) Devraj	(2) Nanjaraja
		(3) Tipu Sultan	(4) Hyder Ali
Ж	82.	Whose work is Bijak?	
Ö		(1) Surdas	(2) Tulsidas
(0		(3) Ravidas	(4) Kabir
• GSCE	83.	The Iqtadari system was	introduced by-
		(1) Balban	(2) Iltutmish
		(3) Khilji	(4) Aibak
ប	84.	Which colour was common	nly used in Harappan Pottery?
Š		(1) Yellow	(2) Blue-green
Ü		(3) Buff	(4) Purple
• GSCE	85.	The Queen Proclamation v	vas read in India on1858.
		(1) January 10	(2) December 11
Щ		(3) November 10	(4) November 1
GSCE	86.	The Indian Council Bill	was introduced by-
S		(1) Minto	(2) Curzon
0		(3) Dufferin	(4) Canning
	87.	Which of the following wa	as the birth place of Dadabhai
1.1		Naoroji?	
ö		(1) Madras (2) Nasik	(3) Calcutta (4) Bombay
• GSCE	88.		ng established the Calcutta
Ö		Unitarian Committee?	
		(1) Ishwar Chandra Vidya	asagar
		(2) Keshab Chandra Sen	
Ш		(3) Raja Ram Mohan Ro	у
S		(4) Rabindranath Tagore	
S	89.	Paunar Ashram is related	I to which of the following
G		social activist?	
	89.90.	(1) Vinoba Bhave	
		(2) Baba Amte	
Ä		(3) Swami Sahajanand Sa	araswati
Š		(4) Ambedkar	
(7)	90.	When was the Rajagopala	achari Formula evolved?
		(1) 1942 (2) 1944	(3) 1946 (4) 1945
	91.	Who was the Secretary of	of state for India during the
Ш		early part of the Viceroy	alty of Wavell?
C		(1) Morley	(2) Salisbury
S		(3) Amery	(4) Montague
GSCE	92.	Who has been referred to	as the 'Conscience keeper of
		Gandhiji'?	
		(1) C. Rajagopalachari	(2) Rabindranath
끳		(3) V. Patel	(4) G. K. Gokhale

When did the S. C. Bose resign from the Presidentship

A token copper currency was introduced by -

(3) 1940

(4) 1941

of the Congress? (1) 1938

(1) Sher Shah

(2) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (3) Alauddin Khilji

(4) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

(2) 1939

93.	Ghazni was—	-	Ģ
		Alberuni	SC
96.	The year 1919 is important for		
	(1) Hunter Report		
	(2) Jallianwala Bagh massacre		G
	(3) Rowlatt Act		SC
	(4) All of these		F
97.	Battle of First Anglo-Maratha		
	(1) 1775-82 (2)	1790-94	
	(3) 1791-93 (4)		G
98.	Tipu Sultan died in-		S
	(1) 1799 (2)		CE
	(3) 1800 (4)	1801	
99.	Who among the following Gove	ernor General formed the	
	Triple Alliance against Tipu S	ultan?	G
	(1) Lord Cornwallis		S
	(2) Lord Wellesley		CIE
	(3) Warren Hastings		
100	(4) Lord William Bentinck		
100.	In whose regime Cripps Missi		G
		Lord Ripon	S
101	(3) Lord Bentinck (4) Calcutta Medical College estab		CE
101.		1834 (4) 1830	•
102	Calcutta Madrasa established i	` '	
102.		1783 (4) 1784	G
103	Who led the agitation against	` '	S
105.			CE
		A. A. Ali	_
104.	•		•
	Hindu-Muslim unity.		G
	(1) Swadeshi Movement (2)	Khilafat Movement	S
	(3) Civil Disobedience (4)	Quit India	C
105.	The Chola age was most famo	ous ioi—	1.1
	(1) Village Assemblies (2)		
	(3) Trade with Ceylon (4)		G
106.	Contemporary king of Buddha		S
	* *	Bimbisar	\mathbf{C}
107		None of these	П
107.	Second Jain Council held in—	Vachmin	
	. ,	Kashmir Rajasthan	G
108.	• • •	Rujustiuii	V
100.	Akbar of Kashmir' was—	who also called The	C
		Zain-ul-abidin	Т
		Hydar Ali	
109.	The first Indian who found a	=	G
	General Executive council was		V
	(1) M. M. Malaviya (2)	S.P. Sinha	\mathbf{C}

GSCE George School of Competitive Exams

	GSCE		<u> </u>	ompetitiv	e Exams	•
Ш	110.	The office of the Guru of the Sikhs became hereditary	125.	Who was known as the	'Frontier Gandhi'?	_
ರ		from the period of—		(1) Abdul Ghaffar Khan		GS
S		(1) Guru Har Kishan (2) Guru Ram Das		(3) Shaukat Ali	(4) Muhammad Ali Jinnah	
Ö		(3) Guru Har Govind (4) Guru Arjan Dev	126	India's largest sea port is		H
	111.	Which ruler captured Anga in ancient time?	120.	(1) Visakhapatnam	(2) Port Blair	•••
		(1) Ajatsatru (2) Bindusara		(3) Mumbai	(4) Kolkata	
Ш		(3) Bimbisara (4) None of these	127			G
C	112.	The first Huna invasion was took place during the time	127.	Largest tributary of Yamu		S
S		of—		(1) Chambal	(2) Betwa	Ö
G		(1) Chandragupta-I (2) Samudragupta	120	(3) Ken	(4) Sindh	m
		(3) Kumaragupta (4) Ramagupta	128.	India's highest gravity da		
	113.	Who said to Skandagupta as the 'Saviour of India'?		(1) Sardar Sarovar	(2) Ukai	
Щ		(1) V. Smith	1.50	(3) Bhakra	(4) Ranapratap	G
SC		(2) Ramesh Chandra Majumdar	129.	India's first National Park		S
S		(3) Ramendra Sundar Tribedi		(1) Hailey	(2) Kanha	n
G		(4) None of them		(3) Pench	(4) Sundarban	Ш
	114.	The Battle of Khanwa was held in—	130.	'Manchester' of North In		
ш		(1) 1526 (2) 1527 (3) 1528 (4) 1529		(1) Kanpur	(2) Lucknow	_
$\ddot{\mathbf{c}}$	115.	Where Akbar was buried?		(3) Ahmedabad	(4) Coimbatore	Q.
S		(1) Sasaram (2) Sikandra	131.	India's first Cotton textile	•	S
Ö		(3) Kabul (4) None of these		(1) Lal Imli	(2) Fort Gloster	CE
	116.	Gandhiji went to Second Round Table Conference in		(3) Sindri	(4) Dhariwal	11
		London through which ship?	132.	India's longest tunnel is—		
Ш		(1) HMS Rajput (2) HMS Rajputana		(1) Banihal	(2) Chenani Nashri	G
C		(3) HMS Kranti (4) HMS Vijay		(3) Jahawar	(4) Khardungla	Š
	117.	The 1857 revolt was started officially in-	133.	India's longest river bridg		Ö
G		(1) 8th May, 1857 (2) 10th May, 1857		(1) Dhola Sadiya	(2) M. K. Gandhi	SCE
		(3) 9th May, 1857 (4) 11th May, 1857		(3) Howrah Bridge	(4) Pambem	
	118.	Who is believed to have created the raga 'Miyan ki	134.	Highest peak of South Bo	-	
Щ		Malhar'?		(1) Gorgaburu	(2) Nokrek	Q
SC		(1) Tansen (2) Baiju Bawra		(3) Bagmundi	(4) Sandakphu	S
Ö		(3) Amir Khusrau (4) Swami Haridasa		Longest National Highway	-	$\overline{\mathbf{o}}$
9	119.	Vikramshila Mahavihara was established by the ruler of—	1	(1) 44 (2) 2	(3) 34 (4) 31A	П
			136.	Largest lignite coal mine		
Ш		(1) Pushyabhuti dynasty (2) Barman dynasty (3) Sen dynasty (4) Pala dynasty		(1) Neyveli	(2) Nellore	G
$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	120.	Which one of the following literary works did not	105	(3) Jharia	(4) Dhanbad	Š
S	120.	belong to the Gupta period?	13/.	Which mountain pass cor	· ·	Ö
G		(1) Abhijnanashakuntalam (2) Amarakosa		(1) Sipki La	(2) Bomdila	m
		(3) Charaka Samhita (4) Mrichhakatikam	120	(3) Baralacha	(4) Qaratagh	
	121.	'Arthashastra' was written by-	138.	Dhand located in	(2) M II B 1 1	
Щ		(1) Dhanananda (2) Kautilya		(1) Rajasthan	(2) Madhya Pradesh	O
Š		(3) Bimbisara (4) Pushyamitra	120	(3) Himachal Pradesh	(4) Jammu and Kashmir	S
35	122.	Who was called by Vindhya Adhipati?	139.		onsoon at Malabar Coast—	$\overline{\Omega}$
J		(1) Simuka (2) Gautamiputra Satkarni		(1) 1 July	(2) 1 May	П
		(3) Ashoka (4) Chandragupta Maurya	1.40	(3) 1 June	(4) 10 June	
ш	123.	Which two revolutionaries were involved in the	140.		famous for precious stone?	_
ರ		Muzaffarpur Murder (1908)?		(1) Himalaya	(2) Vindhya	GS
S		(1) Binoy Bose, Badal Gupta	141	(3) Satpura Which type of vegetation to	(4) Deccan	_
Ü		(2) Surya Sen, Lokenath Bal	141.	areas?	mainly found in Rain shadow	H
		(3) Damodar and Balkrishna Chapekar		(1) Steppe	(2) Coniferous	
		(4) Prafulla Chaki, Khudiram Bose		(3) Deciduous	(4) Evergreen	
Щ	124.	Which Indian Nationalist leader was known as 'Diamond	142.			0
Ö		of India'?	142.	(1) Thang la	(2) Chang la	S
S		(1) B. G. Tilak (2) Mahatma Gandhi		(3) Khardung la	(4) Nathu la	C
G		(3) G. K. Gokhale (4) Subhash Chandra Bose		(3) Miarding la	(T) Ivaniu ia	П

George School Competitive Exams 143. WBIDC was established in the year of-155. Freedom of Press is protected under the Article-(1) 19(1)(a) (2) 19(2)(f) (1) 1967 (2) 1969 (3) 1970 (4) 1980 (3) 19(3)(d) (4) 19(3)(e) 144. The Almatti Dam is located on which river? 156. The writ in the form of order which move a suit from (1) Godavari (2) Cauvery an inferior court to superior court to prevent an excess (3) Krishna (4) Mahanadi of Jurisdiction is known as-145. Which one of the following Indian States does not share (1) Mandamus (2) Habeas Corpus border with Bhutan? (3) Certiorari (4) None of these (1) Sikkim (2) Meghalaya 157. The state is obligated to protect and improve the (3) West Bengal (4) Arunachal Pradesh environment and safeguarding of forest and wildlife of 146. The hill station of Coonoor is located in which one of the country under the Articlethe following states? (1) 45(2) 44 (3) 48A (4) 49158. The first session of each year commences with the (1) Tamil Nadu (2) Karnataka address by-(3) Kerala (4) Arunachal Pradesh (1) Chief Minister (2) Prime Minister 147. The city of Surat situated on the bank of river— (3) President (4) Governor (1) Tapi (2) Narmada (3) Chambal (4) Luni 159. Which article known as 'dead letter' of the Indian 148. Arrange the following districts according to the Constitution? population started with the highest populated district. (1) 326 Article (2) 368 Article 1. Nadia 2. North 24 pgs (3) 356 Article (4) 352 Article 3. Burdwan 4. Darjeeling 160. Which commission was formed in 1983 to recommended (1) 3, 1, 4, 2 (2) 2, 3, 4, 1 the relationship and balance of power between State (4) 2, 3, 1, 4 and Central Government? (3) 2, 1, 3, 4 (1) Sarkaria Committee 149. Match the following: (2) Inter-State Committee List I List II (3) Rajamannar Committee A. Bakreshwar project 1. East Midnapur (4) None of these B. Sagardighi project 2. Hooghly 161. In the year 2006, which programme was launched for C. Bandel project 3. Murshidabad the welfare of minorities? D. Kolaghat project 4. Birbhum (1) Prime Minister's New 15 point programme В C D (2) Prime Minister's New 14 point programme 4 (1)1 2 3 (3) Prime Minister's New 12 point programme (2)2 3 (4) Prime Minister's New 10 point programme 162. How many readings were held on the constitution in (3) 3 2 the constituent assembly? 2 (4) 4 1 (1) 2(2) 3(3) 4(4) 5150. India's oldest coal mine is-163. Who can establish an Inter-State Council? (1) Jharia (2) Raniganj (1) Prime Minister (2) Chief Minister C (3) Bonai (4) Mayurbhanj (3) President (4) Governor 151. Articles 19(1)(f) and 31 were deleted and Article 164. Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India? 300-A was inserted by which of the following (1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Gulzarilal Nanda Constitutional Amendment Act? (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri (4) John Mathai (1) 42(3) 44 (4) None 165. National Income is the-152. What has been described as the Political Horoscope? (1) NNP_{m.p} (2) NNP_{fc} (1) Preamble (2) Schedule (3) NDP_{m.p} (4) NDP_{f.c} (3) Parts (4) Article 166. Who gave the call for 'Evergreen Revolution' in India? 153. In which year were the Indian State recognised on a (1) M.S. Swaminathan linguistic basis? (2) APJ Abdul Kalam (1) 1953 (2) 1956 (3) 1957 (4) 1952 (3) Dr. Manmohan Singh 154. By which Fundamental Right other Fundamental Rights (4) M.S. Ahluwalia is protected? 167. Devaluation of currency leads to-

6

(1) Fall in domestic prices

(4) None of these

(2) Increase in domestic prices

(3) No impact on domestic prices

(1) Right to equality

(4) None of these

(2) Right against exploitation

(3) Right to Constitutional remedies

George School Competitive Exams 168. India opted for 'Mixed Economy' in-179. A train is moving with a speed of 240 km/hr. What is the speed of the train in m/sec? (1) Framing of the Constitution (1) 64 (2) 66.66 (3) 60(4) 70(2) Fourth Five Year Plan 180. A boat takes half time in moving a certain distance (3) Industrial Policy of 1948 downstream than upstream. What is the ratio between (4) Third Five Year Plan rate in still water and rate of current? (1) 1 : 2 $(2) \ 3 : 1$ (3) 2 : 1(4) 1 : 3

Ш	169.	First Export Processing Zone (EPZ) of the country
Ö		established at—

- (1) Surat
- (2) Kandla
- (3) Noida
- (4) Visakhapatnam

170. Fiscal deficit implies—

- (1) Printing new currency note
- (2) Total Revenue of the Govt. > Total Expenditure of
- (3) Total Revenue of the Govt. < Total Expenditure of the Govt.
- (4) None of these
- 171. Which plan is known as Janata Sixth Plan?
 - (1) 5th five year Plan
 - (2) Rolling Plan
 - (3) 6th five year Plan
 - (4) 7th five year Plan
- 172. Which institution is known as the 'Soft loan window' of the World Bank?
 - (1) IFC
- (2) IDA
- (3) IMF
- (4) None of these
- 173. Which of the following is the first Credit Information Company in India?
 - (1) CIBIL
- (2) CRISIL
- (3) CARE
- (4) ICRA
- GSCE 174. Which one of the following economists firstly introduced GDP to measure the economic growth of a country?
 - (1) Simon Kuznets
- (2) Lorenz
- (3) J. M. Keynes
- (4) Adam Smith
- 175. The Global Energy Transition Index (ETI) is released every year by which organisation?
 - (1) International Monetary Fund
 - (2) World Economic Forum
 - (3) World Bank
 - (4) United Nations Development Programme

176.
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} = ?$$

- (1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $\frac{5}{6}$
- (3) 6
- (4) 12

177.
$$999\frac{1}{7} + 999\frac{2}{7} + 999\frac{3}{7} + 999\frac{4}{7} + 999\frac{5}{7} + 999\frac{6}{7} = ?$$

- (1) 2997 (2) 3997

- 178. A man covers a distance at 60 km/hr and returns back to the starting point at 50 km/hr. Then, what is the average speed of the man during the whole journey?
 - (1) 55 km/hr
- (2) 52 km/hr
- (3) 54.54 km/hr
- (4) None of these

- 181. A certain sum is invested on simple interest. If it trebles in 10 years, what is the rate of interest?
 - (1) 14% p.a
- (2) 20% p.a
- (3) 22% p.a
- (4) 25% p.a
- 182. A train crosses a pole in 15 seconds, while it crosses a 100 m long platform in 25 seconds. What is the length
 - (1) 120 m
- (2) 125 m
- (3) 150 m
- (4) 175 m
- 183. 2, 3, 6, 11, ?
 - (1) 16(2) 18
- (3) 19
- (4) 17
- 184. A:B=3:4, B:C=8:10, C:D=15:17, then A:B:C:Dwill be —
 - (1) 9:8:15:16
- (2) 9:12:15:17
- (3) 8:9:15:17
- (4) 12:9:17:18
- 185. Manish can do a piece of work in 7 days and Rahul can do it in 6 days. How long will they take if both work together?

 - (1) $3\frac{2}{13}$ days (2) $3\frac{3}{13}$ days
 - (3) $3\frac{4}{13}$ days
- (4) $3\frac{5}{13}$ days

Directions (186-188): Select the related letters/numbers/ words from the given alternatives.

- 186. IGH: MFD:: CAT:?
 - (1) XZY
- (2) YZX
- (3) TZA
- (4) YZB
- 187. BOTTLE: 70:: ORANGE: ?
 - (1) 60
 - (2) 58
- (3) 80
- (4) 56
- 188. 45 : 190 :: 55 : ? (1) 200 (2) 110
- (3) 210
- (4) 120
- 189. In the following letter series some of the letters are missing. Choose the correct alternatives and complete the series.

 $pqqp_q-qpp_qq_qpp_p_$

- (1) pqpqpq (2) pqqppq (3) qqpqpq (4) ppqpqq
- 190. If COULD = PDTEM, then WOULD = ?
 - (1) DPVEM
- (2) MEVPX
- (3) PXVEM
- (4) PXTEM
- 191. Which of the given response would form a meaningful
 - 1. Tree 2. Country 3. Furniture
 - 4. Forest 5. Wood
 - (1) 2, 1, 4, 5, 3
- (2) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
- (3) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3
- (4) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5



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192. Find the wrong number in the following series.

81, 72, 63, 53, 45, 36, 27

- (1) 36
- (2) 72
- (3) 53
- (4) 45
- 193. Puja walks 10m towards east and turns right and walks 7m. Then she turns left and walks 12m and again turns left and walks 7m. In which direction and how far is Puja with respect to the starting point?
 - (1) 22m East
- (2) 24m East
- (3) 27m North
- (4) 17m West
- 194. Sujata introduced a woman in a function, "she is the wife of the only son of my father's brother." How is the woman related to Sujata?
 - (1) sister-in-law
- (2) daughter
- (3) mother
- (4) aunt
- 195. From the given alternatives select the one which cannot be formed by using the letters of the given word.

 'VOLUMINOUS'
 - (1) LOON
- (2) MOON
- (3) SOUL
- (4) LOVE
- 196. Choose the correct numbers in the place of '?'.

4	?	5	6	32
2	3	8	2	22
5	7	3	1	?

- (1) 4 & 36
- (2) 3 & 35
- (3) 2 & 22

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(4) 3 & 24

197. In the following diagram, rectangle represents people who speak English, circle represents people, who speak Hindi and triangle represents people, who speak Bengali. Which region represents people who speak English and Bengali but not Hindi?



- (1) B
- (2) D
- (3) C
- (4) F
- 198. How many rectangles are there in the given figure?



- (1) 20
- (2) 18
- (3) 13
- (4) 19
- the day 24 da
- 199. If Today is Wednesday, what will be the day 24 days after tomorrow?
 - (1) Saturday
- (2) Sunday
- (3) Monday
- (4) Tuesday
- 200. In a row of 30 boys, Suman is 19th from the left. What is his position from the right?
 - (1) 11
- (2) 12
- (3) 13
- (4) 14

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Answers with Explanation

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- (1) 'to vault'—it means to jump
 - (2) 'to cross'—pass in an opposite or different direction
 - (3) 'to save'—to protect, to secure
 - (4) 'to tie'-to bind, to fasten, to fix
- 2. (2) 'Until' (Conjunction) means up to the point in time or the event mentioned.
- 3. (2) 'pore over' means to read or study with great attention.
 - 'Poring' is the right answer of this question.

3 5 5 5

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- 4. (2) 'Cheek by jowl'—close together
 - (4) 'upon' is the right option because after 'smile' the appropriate preposition is 'upon'. 'smile upon' means to make favour.
- 6. (1) 'officious' is the right option. It denotes a boastful manner.
- 7. (3) 'in a nutshell'—concisely that means shortly or briefly
- . (4) Here 'catch up with' means 'I can avail myself the chance'
- (1) 'belittle' means to denigrate or downgrade something or somebody. So the opposite word of 'belittle' is —extol which indicates to praise enthusiastically.
- 10. (1) In this sentence 'stalks' means expands, spreads, pervades. So the right answer is— 'pervades'.
- 11. (3) After the word 'replace', the correct preposition is 'with' and after 'substitute' preposition 'for' should be used. The right anser is—with, for.
 - 12. (1) 'Piller to post'—from one place to another in an unceremonious or fruitless manner.
- 13. (2) 'archaic'—it may be 'outdated concept/outdated culture', but to mean a word that is no more used today. We should write 'archaic word'.
- 14. (3) 'mitigated' is the right option. Alleviate means to mitigate, to soothe.
- 15. (2) 'Milk and honey' means—prosperity and abundance.
- 16. (3) 'splashed' is the correct answer because it suggests to spill something like water.
- 17. (3) 'whose' is the right option and it is a relative pronoun and it is used to modify a person.
- (2) The right option is—must. It suggests a determination in this sentence.
- (4) The correct option is—inevitable. It means something that is unavoidable.

- (4) 'insouciance' is the correct option. It means casual lack of concern; indifference.
 - (1) 'carelessness'—inattention, negligence
 - (2) 'careworn'-worried, anxious
 - (3) 'diffidence'—modesty or shyness resulting from a lack of self-confidence
- 21. (2) Foot
 - (1) Nervous system—Neurologist
 - (3) Stomach—Gastroenterologist
 - (4) Infants—Paediatrician
- (3) An iconoclast is one who—breaks images or attacks popular beliefs.
 - (2) delights in speaking about himself-egoist
 - (1) cannot make mistakes—infallible
 - (4) bohemian
- 23. (4) Oh! denotes pleading. The rests are not correct.
- (2) Après—later
 Après means coming after in time.
- 25. (4) 'Hoof' may be used with—Horse.
 - (2) Elephant—toenails
 - (3) Lion—paw
 - (1) Lamb—feet
- 26. (2) The SASTRA Ramanujan Prize is an annual award bestowed on young mathematicians for their outstanding contributions to areas of mathematics influenced by the Srinivasa Ramanujan. It was established in 2005 by Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA) University.
- 27. (3) Ratan Thiyam is an Indian playwright and theatre director, and the winner of Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1987, one of leading figures of the "theatre of roots" movement in Indian theatre, which started in the 1970s. Also known as Thiyam Nemai, Ratan Thiyam is known for writing and staging plays that use ancient Indian theatre traditions and forms in a contemporary context.
- 28. (1)
- 29. (3) Kumbum Monastery also called Ta'er Temple, is a Tibetan Gompa in Lusar, Huangzhong County, Xining, Qinghai, China. It was founded in 1583 in a narrow valley close to the village of Lusar in the historical Tibetan region of Amdo.
- 30. (2) The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) is an Indian Public health, Nutrition and Translational research centre located in Hyderabad, India. The institute is one of the oldest research centres in India, and the

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largest centre, under the Indian Council of Medical 7Research, located in the vicinity of Osmania University.

- 31. (1) Human Rights Day is celebrated annually across the world on 10 December every year. The date was chosen to honour the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the first global enunciation of human rights and one of the first major achievements of the new United Nations.
- 32. (1)
- 33. (2) Khong kangjei, also known as mukna kangjei or sometimes kanjei and commonly known as foot hockey, Manipuri hockey or hockey on foot, is a sport similar to field hockey primarily of the state of Manipur in India. It is a game which requires stamina, speed, and agility and is one of the most popular games in Manipur.
 - 34. (2) The Marquess of Queensberry rules is a code of generally accepted rules in the sport of boxing. The rules were written by John Graham Chambers, a member of the British Amateur Athletic Club. The rules were first published in 1867.
 - 35. (4) Amnesty International (commonly known as Amnesty or AI) is a non-governmental organization based in the United Kingdom focused on human rights. Amnesty International was founded in London in 1961, following the publication of the article "The Forgotten Prisoners" in The Observer on 28 May 1961, by the lawyers Peter Benenson and Philip James.
 - 36. (3) The UN English Language Day and UN Spanish Language Day is observed annually on 23 April.
 - 37. (3) The birth anniversary of Dr Rajendra Prasad , the first President of India is observed on December 3.
 - 38. (2) The Indian space agency, ISRO has signed an agreement with the space agency of France CNES for cooperation in its first human space mission, Gaganyaan. CNES will train Indian flight physicians and CAPCOM mission control teams at French facilities. The Gaganyaan orbital spacecraft project was kicked off in August 2018. It originally intended to send astronauts from Indian soil to mark the 75th anniversary of India's independence in 2022.
 - 39. (4) The New Zealand becomes the first country to introduce a law that will require financial firms to explain how they would manage climate-related risks and opportunities. The law requires banks, insurers and investment managers to report the impacts of climate change on their business. The aim is to bring the financial sector on board with the efforts being made towards achieving the country's target of becoming carbon neutral by 2050.
 - 40. (3) The Marathi film "Puglya" has won the Best Foreign Language Feature award at Moscow International Film Festival, 2021. The film Puglya has been directed

- and produced by Vinod Sam Peter under the banner Abraham Films.
- 41. (3) World Heritage Day is observed every year on April 18, to preserve the human heritage and recognize the efforts of the organizations working for it. The theme of the World Heritage Day 2021 is Complex Pasts: Diverse Futures.
- 42. (1) The former Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Maidavolu Narasimham, has passed away. He was 94. He was famously known as the "Father of Indian Banking Reforms". He was the 13th Governor of RBI and served from May 2, 1977 to November 30, 1977. He was known for being the chair of two high-powered committees on banking and financial sector reforms.
- 43. (4) The US Space agency NASA successfully flew its tiny robotic helicopter 'Ingenuity' on Mars became the first aircraft in history to make a powered, controlled flight on another planet. It used its navigation camera, which autonomously tracks the ground during flight.
- 44. (4) The Harry Potter author JK Rowling has a new book coming this autumn, a festive children's story with all new characters. The story is about a boy named Jack and his toy Dur Pig, who goes missing on Christmas Eve. The book is set to be released worldwide on October12, 2021.
- 45. (2) Mirabai Chanu set a new World Record on April 17, 2021 in the women's 49kg Clean and Jerk with a massive 119 kg lift at Asian Weightlifting Championships in Tashkent. The 26-year-old Indian won the bronze medal at the event. The gold medal went to Hou Zhihui of China who created a new world record in snatch.
- 46. (3) The India's first bamboo-dwelling bat with sticky disks, has been found near Nongkhyllem Wildlife Sanctuary in Meghalaya. With this find, the number of bat species in India increases to 130 and in Meghalaya to 66.
- 47. (3) Justice Rajesh Bindal has been appointed by the President Ram Nath Kovind as the Acting Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court to perform the duties of the office of the Chief Justice of the High Court with effect from 29th April, 2021.
- 48. (4) The United Kingdom's Meteorological Office and Microsoft have decided to team up to build the most powerful supercomputer in the world to forecast weather and climate change. The supercomputer is expected to be one of the top twenty-five supercomputers in the world.
- 49. (4) WHO and UNICEF united with the vaccine alliance GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization) and making their new global strategy to save 50 million lives by the year 2030.
- 50. (4) The India has been placed at 142nd position among 180 countries in the latest World Press Freedom Index 2021.
- 51. (3)

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- 52. (4) Yellow, orange or red pigmentation, as seen in oranges and tomatoes, arise from conversion of chloroplasts to chromoplasts. In higher plants, carotenoids which are found in chromoplasts and anthocyanins which are located in the vacuoles fulfill an important purpose as colorants of fruits.
- 53. (1) Golgi apparatus, also called Golgi complex or Golgi body, membrane-bound organelle of eukaryotic cells (cells with clearly defined nuclei) that is made up of a series of flattened, stacked pouches called cisternae. The common feature among Golgi is that they are adjacent to Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER) exit sites.
- 54. (3) Velamen or velamen radicum is a spongy, multiple epidermis that covers the roots of some epiphytic or semi-epiphytic plants, such as orchid and Clivia species. The velamen of an orchid is the white or gray covering of aerial roots (when dry, and usually more green when wet as a result of the appearance of underlying photosynthetic structures). It is many cell layers thick and capable of absorbing atmospheric moisture and nutrients, but its main function may lie in protecting the underlying cells against damaging UV rays.
- 55.(2) Ligaments and tendons are both made of connective tissue and both can be torn or overstretched, but they differ in function. Ligaments attach one bone to another. Tendons attach a muscle to a bone.
- 56.(4) In monocot stem, cambium is absent in the vascular bundles. Due to this, grafting is not possible in monocot stem.
- 57. (3)
- 58. (2) A rudimentary structure in humans corresponding to a functional structure or organ in ancestral animals is called a vestigial structure. Vestigial structures are various cells, tissues, and organs in a body which no longer function in the same way the ancestral form of the trait functioned. A vestigial structure can arise due to a mutation in the genome. In Humans the vestigial organs include The muscles of the ear(Auricular muscles), wisdom teeth, the Vermiform appendix, the coccyx, body hair, and the semilunar fold in the corner of the eye(Nictitating membrane).
- 59. (2)
- 60. (1) In organic evolution, Lamarck believed that any particular part of the body that is put into more frequent use, has tendency to develop stronger and better while that part of body which is put into less or no use has tendency to gradually disappear. So, loss of limbs in snake is an example of use and disuse of organs.
- 61. (4)
- 62. (4) The Galapagos Islands, part of the Republic of Ecuador, are an archipelago of volcanic islands distributed on either side of the equator in the Pacific Ocean surrounding the centre of the Western

- Hemisphere, 906 km (563 mi) west of continental Ecuador. The islands are known for their large number of endemic species and were studied by Charles Darwin during the second voyage of HMS Beagle. His observations and collections contributed to the inception of Darwin's theory of evolution by means of Natural Selection.
- 63. (3) Large astronomical telescopes always use combination of lens as objective because
 - (1)To minimize spherical aberration.
 - (2) To maximize the amount of light ray entering the Telescope.
 - (3)To optimize the quality of image.
- 64. (3) Phosphorus is essential for life. Phosphates (compounds containing the phosphate ion, PO₄ 3") are a component of DNA, RNA, ATP, and phospholipids. Elemental phosphorus was first isolated from human urine, and bone ash was an important early phosphate source.
- 65. (1) Mechanical Waves are waves which propagate through a material medium (solid, liquid, or gas) at a wave speed which depends on the elastic and inertial properties of that medium. There are two basic types of wave motion for mechanical waves: longitudinal waves and transverse waves.
- 66. (2) Hydraulic press is a mechanical device which is based on the 'Pascal's law' which states that equal intensity of pressure exerts on all the directions in a closed system. It applicable here in such a way that if there is any pressure change at one point in a closed system then same intensity of pressure will change at other point in the same system.
- 67. (1) A fluorescent lamp tube is filled with a gas containing low pressure mercury vapor and argon, xenon, neon or krypton. The pressure inside the lamp is around 0.3% of atmospheric pressure.
- 68.(1) A voltmeter is an instrument used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit.
- 69.(2) Calcium as an element is found only in living creatures, but its ores are abundant and the major mined ores are calcite, dolomite, gypsum and anhydrite.
- 70.(2)
- 71.(3)
- 72.(4)
- 73.(2) Sir William Ramsay, British physical chemist discovered four gases (neon, argon, krypton, xenon) and showed that they (with helium and radon) formed an entire family of new elements, the noble gases.
- 74.(4) Hexamethylenetetramine or methenamine, also known as hexamine or urotropin, is a heterocyclic organic compound with the formula (CH₂)₆N₄. It is prepared industrially by combining formaldehyde and ammonia.

11

91.(3) 92.(1)

- 93.(2) Subhas Chandra Bose had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress President in 1938 and 1939. However, he was ousted from Congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress high command.He was subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in 1940.
- Bin Tughlaq in India. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq is known for his active interest in experimenting with the coinage. He implanted his character and activities on his coinage and produced abundant gold coins compared to any of his predecessors.

 95 (2) Abu Rayhan Beruni or Alberonius (Latin) was a

Token Currency System introduced by Muhammad

95.(2) Abu Rayhan Beruni or Alberonius (Latin) was a Persian Scholar and polymath of the 11th century. He accompanied Mahmud Ghazani in his conquests to South Asia.Al Beruni was the First Muslim Scholar to study India and its Brahmanical tradition.

96.(4)

94.(4)

- 97.(1) The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782) was the first of three Anglo-Maratha wars fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
- 98.(1) Tipu Sultan, also known as Tipu Sahab or the Tiger of Mysore, was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore and a pioneer of rocket artillery. In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, the imperial forces of the British East India Company were supported by the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas. They defeated Tipu, and he was killed on 4 May 1799 while defending his fort of Seringapatam.
- 99.(1) Lord Cornwallis formed the triple alliance against Tipu Sultan, The English, the Nizam and the Marathas entered into a "Triple Alliance" against Mysore.

100.(1)

- 101.(1) The Calcutta Medical College was established by order of William Bentinck, the Governor general of India, on the 28th of January 1835.
- 102.(1) In 1781, Warren Hastings founded the Madarasa Aliya or Calcutta Madarasa.
- 103.(3) On October 16th, 1905 the two important leaders who agitated against the partition were Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.

104.(2)

105.(1)

106.(2) Bimbisara was contemporary of Buddha. The

75.(1) The light from the sun takes about 8 minutes to reach the Earth after it has been emitted from the sun's surface.

5 76.(3)

- 77. (4) The Moplah Rebellion, also known as the Moplah Riots or the Mappila Rebellion of 1921 was the culmination of a series of riots by Mappila Muslims of Kerala in 1921-1922 against the British and the Hindu landlords in Malabar (Northern Kerala). It was an armed revolt.
- 78.(4) Congress Socialist Party, or (CSP), was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in 1934.
 - 79.(4) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS),also called Rashtriya Seva Sangh, organization founded in 1925 by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar, a physician living in the Maharashtra region of India, as part of the movement against British rule and as a response to rioting between Hindus and Muslims.
 - 80.(3) First Round Table Conference was held between November 1930 and January 1931. It was officially inaugurated on November 12, 1930 at House of Lords at London by the British King (George V) and was chaired by then British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.
 - 81.(3) Tipu planted a 'Tree of Liberty' in his capital Srirangapatnam-actions for which the French called him Citizen Tippoo.
- (4) 'Bijak' is the best known of the compilations of the Kabir, and as such is the holy scripture for followers of the Kabirpanthi religion. The Bijak is one of the earliest of the major texts in modern Hindi.
- 83.(2) The Iqtadari system was introduced in India by Iltutmish. In this system the officers were paid in land grants which were known as Iqtas which were given to them in specific territorial boundaries.

84.(3)

85.(4) Following the 1857 Rebellion, the East India Company's rule in India came to an end. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1 November 1858 declared that thereafter India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State.

86.(2)

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- 87.(4) Dadabhai Naoroji was a politician whose name is synonymous to the freedom struggle for the independence of India. Also famously called "The Grand Old Man of India", Dadabhai Naoroji was born on the 4th of September, 1825 to a Parsi family in Bombay.
- 88.(3) Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the "Calcutta Unitarian Committee".
- 89. (1) Paunar Ashram was founded by the great social reformer and activist Acharya Vinoba Bhave for the treatment of leprosy patients.

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Buddhist texts mention that he met Buddha before enlightment. Buddha promised him to visit his capital after he gets enlightment. He was a patron of Buddha and as a mark of goodwill; he presented the Bamboo Grove (karanda venu vana) to the Sangha.

- 107.(3) Second Jain Council was held at Vallabhi under the Chairmainship of Devardhi in 521 A.D. It resulted in the final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas.Vallabhi is an ancient city located in the Saurashtra peninsula of Gujarat, near Bhavnagar in western India.
- 108.(2) Emperor Zain-ul Abidin was known as "Akbar of Kashmir". He was called so because he was one of the greatest rulers of Kashmir. Like Emperor Akbar he was also a generous and liberal king. In the Early Mediaeval Period, Kashmir was ruled by a Hindu dynasty.
- 109.(2) The Indian Councils Act 1909 empowered the Governor General to nominate one Indian member to the Executive Council leading to the appointment of Satyendra Prasanna Sinha as the first Indian member. The Government of India Act 1919 increased the number of Indians in the council to three.

110.(4)

111.(3) About the middle of 6th century BCE, Bimbisara, the Crown Prince of Magadha had killed Brahmadatta, the last independent king of Anga and seized Champa. Bimbisara made it as his headquarters and ruled over it as his father's Viceroy. Henceforth, Anga became an integral part of growing Magadha Empire.

112.(3)

113.(2)

- 114.(2) The Battle of Khanwa was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan, on March 16, 1527. It was fought between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, after the Battle of Panipat.
- 115.(2) Akbar's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. This tomb is an important Mughal architectural masterpiece. It was built in 1605–1613 by his son Jahangir and is situated in 119 acres of grounds in Sikandra, a sub of Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India.
- 116.(2) On August 29, 1931, Gandhi sailed for England in the HMS Rajputana to attend the Second Round Table Conference, He went as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress.
- 117.(2) The Indian Rebellion of 1857 which began as a mutiny of sepoys of British East India Company's army on 10 May 1857, in the town of Meerut.

118.(1)

119.(4) Vikramashila was founded by Pala king Dharmapala in the late 8th or early 9th century. It prospered for about four centuries before it was destroyed by

Bakhtiyar Khilji along with the other major centres of Buddhism in India around 1193.

120.(3)

- 121.(2) The 'Arthashastra' is the title of a handbook for running an Empire, written by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya, c. 350-275 BCE) an Indian statesman and philosopher, chief advisor and Prime Minister of the Indian Emperor Chandragupta, the first ruler of the Mauryan Empire.
- 122.(2) Gautamiputra Satkarni was called by Vindhya Adhipati because his kingdom included the territories of Asika, Assaka, Mulaka, Saurashtra, Kukura, Aparanta, Anupa, Vidarbha, Akara and Avanti and the mountainous regions of Vindhya.
- 123.(4) In 1908, Bose and Prafulla Chaki were appointed to kill Muzzaffarpur District Magistrate Kingsford.

124.(3)

125.(1)

126.(1)

127.(1)

- 128.(3) Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam forms the Gobind Sagar reservoir. The dam, located at a gorge near the (now submerged) upstream Bhakra village in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh of height 226 m.
- 129.(1) India's first National Park was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park, now known as Jim Corbett National Park. Uttarakhand.

130.(1)

131.(2) The first Indian cotton cloth mill was established in 1818 at Fort Gloaster near Kolkata.

132.(2)

- 133.(1) India's longest river bridge the Dhola-Sadiya Bridge across the Lohit River (a tributary of the Brahmaputra River) is 9.15km long and connects the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 134.(1) Gorgaburu is the highest peak in the southern West Bengal on Ajodhya Hills of the extended Eastern Ghats.

135.(3)

136.(1) The largest lignite reserve in India is located at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu. At places, these coal seams are more than 15 metres thick. This coal has more than 35 per cent carbon content. Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been set up for multipurpose use of this coal, after enrichment of its carbon content.

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137.(3)

138.(1)

139.(3)

140.(2)

141.(1)

142.(3)

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143.(1) West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation
Ltd. (WBIDC) formed in 1967 under the Companies
Act, is the premier nodal agency of West Bengal's
Commerce and Industries Department.

144.(3) The Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam is also known as

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Almatti Dam is a hydroelectric project on the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005.

145.(2) The Bhutan-India Border's the International Boundary between the Kingdom of Bhutan and the

Republic of India. The border is 699 km long, and

adjoins the Indian states of Assam (267 km),

Arunachal Pradesh (217 km), West Bengal (183 km),

● BCE ●

146.(1)

147.(1) Tapti or Tapi river flows from east to west through the states of M.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat. Surat is a city in Gujarat located on the bank of this river.

and Sikkim(32 km).

148.(4)

149.(3)

150.(2) The Raniganj coalfield was first mined in 1774 and is the oldest coal mine in India. In 1973, the various privately-owned coal mines at Raniganj were Nationalized, and put under the management of Eastern Coalfields Limited (a subsidiary of Coal India) in 1975.

SCE • GS

151.(3) The Forty Fourth Constitutional Amendment, 1978, deleted Articles 19(1)(f) and 31 from Part III, the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. Instead, it inserted Article 300A in a new chapter IV of Part XII of the Constitution, thereby depriving the 'right to property' of its 'fundamental right' status.

152.(1) The Constitution of India begins with a Preamble which describes the nature of the Indian State and the objectives it is committed to secure. K.M. Munshi describes the Preamble as the 'Political Horoscope' of the Constitution.

153.(2) The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines.

154 (3)

E • GSCI

155.(1) The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression is provided in Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution. It is believed that Freedom of Speech and Expression in Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution include Freedom of the Press. Freedom of expression enables one to express one's own voices as well as those of others.

156.(3)

157.(3)

158.(3) Article 87(1) of the Constitution provides:- "At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall address both Houses of Parliament

assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons."

159.(3) Bhimrao Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India, referred to Article 356 as a dead letter of the Constitution. In the constituent assembly debate it was suggested that Article 356 is liable to be abused for political gains.

160.(1) Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 by the Central Government of India. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine the central-state relationship on various portfolios and suggest changes within the framework of Constitution of India. The Commission was so named as it was headed by Justice Ranjit Singh Sarkaria (Chairman of the Commission), a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

161.(1) The Prime Minister's New 15 point Programme for minorities is a programme launched by Indian government in 2006 for welfare of religious minorities in furtherance of reports by committees such as the Sachar Committee Report that highlighted that minorities, especially Muslims, in the country were often in a worse socio-economic and political condition than communities such as the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled tribes communities that have been oppressed over millennia through the caste system (also referred to as the varna system).

162.(2)

163.(3) The Inter-State Council is a non-permanent constitutional body set up by a presidential order on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India. The body was formed by a Presidential Order dated 28 May 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.

164.(1) India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, also held the Foreign Minister post throughout his 17year premiership of the country; he remains the country's longest-serving Foreign Minister.

165.(2) National Income is total amount of goods and services produced within the nation during the given period say, 1 year. It is the total of factor income i.e. wages, interest, rent, profit, received by factors of production i.e. labour, capital, land and entrepreneurship of a Nation.

166.(1) 'Father of the Green Revolution' in India and renowned farm scientist M S Swaminathan has given the call for 'evergreen revolution', "which implies productivity improvement in perpetuity without ecological and social harm.

167.(2)

168.(3) The coexistence of large public sector with big private sector has transformed the economy into a mixed one. Industrial policies of 1948 and 1956 formulated by the Indian government have made the provision of such coexistence.

169.(2)

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170.(3) A fiscal deficit is a shortfall in a government's income Product (GDP), or simply as total dollars spent in excess of income.

GSC

- compared with its spending. The government that has a fiscal deficit is spending beyond its means. A fiscal deficit is calculated as a percentage of Gross Domestic
- 171.(2) Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) aimed for rapid industrial development, especially in the area of information technology, under the leadership of the young Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. This plan also called the Janata Government Plan, marked a reversal of Nehruvian model of Five Year Plans.
- 172.(2) The International Development Association (IDA) is known as the 'soft loan' window of the World Bank since it offers concessional loans and grants to the world's poorest developing countries. The IDA is a member of the World Bank Group and is headquartered in Washington, D.C., United States.
- 173.(1) Credit Information Bureau Limited (CIBIL) is the first Credit Information Company in India. Trans Union CIBIL Limited (Formerly: Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited) is India's first Credit Information Company (CIC) founded in August 2000.
- 174.(1)
- 175.(2) The Global Energy Transition Index (ETI) is published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) prepared in collaboration with Accenture to track nations on the current performance of their energy systems across various aspects.
- 176.(2) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$
- 177.(3) $(999 \times 6) + (\frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{6}{7})$
 - $= 5994 + \frac{21}{7} = 5997$
- 178.(3) $\frac{2xy}{(x+y)} = \frac{2 \times 60 \times 50}{(60+50)} = 54.54$
- 179.(2) $\left(240 \times \frac{5}{18}\right) \approx 66.66$
- 180.(2) Let the speed of boat in still water be u km/hr and speed of current be v km/hr.

Rate downstream = (u+v) km/hr

Rate upstream = (u-v) km/hr

Let, the distance covered in each case be x km.

Then,
$$\frac{2x}{(u+v)} = \frac{x}{(u-v)} \implies u : v = 3 : 1$$

- 181.(2) S.I = $\frac{PTR}{100} \Rightarrow 2P = \frac{P \times 10 \times R}{100} \Rightarrow R = 20$
- 182.(3) Let, the length of the train be x metres.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{15} = \frac{(100 + x)}{25} \Rightarrow x = 150$$

- 184.(2) A:B:C:D $= 3 \times 8 \times 15 : 4 \times 8 \times 15 : 4 \times 10 \times 15 : 4 \times 10 \times 17$ = 360:480:600:680 = 9:12:15:17
- $\frac{(x \times y)}{(x + y)} = \frac{(7 \times 6)}{(7 + 6)} = \frac{42}{13} = 3\frac{3}{13}$
- 186. (2)
- 187. (4) BOTTLE = 2+15+20+20+12+5 = 74-4 = 70ORANGE = 15+18+1+14+7+5 = 60-4 = 56
- 188. (3) $45 \times 2 + 100 = 190$ then $55 \times 2 + 100 = 210$
- 189. (1) pqq/ppqqq/pppqqq/ppppq
- 190. (4) COULD Similarly, WOULD
- 191. (2)
- 192. (3) 81–9=72, 72–9=63, 63–9=**54**, 54–9=45, 45– 9=36, 36-9=27
- 193. (1) 10m

So, 22m East.

- 194. (1)
- 195. (4) There is no E in the keyword.
- 196. (3) $4 \times 5 + 2 \times 6 = 32$, $2 \times 8 + 3 \times 2 = 22$, $5 \times 3 + 7 \times 1 = 22$
- 197. (2)
- 198. (4)
- 199. (2) Wed + (24+1)= Wed + 25 = Wed + 4 = Sunday
- 200. (2) 30+1 = 19+R : R = 31 - 19 = 12