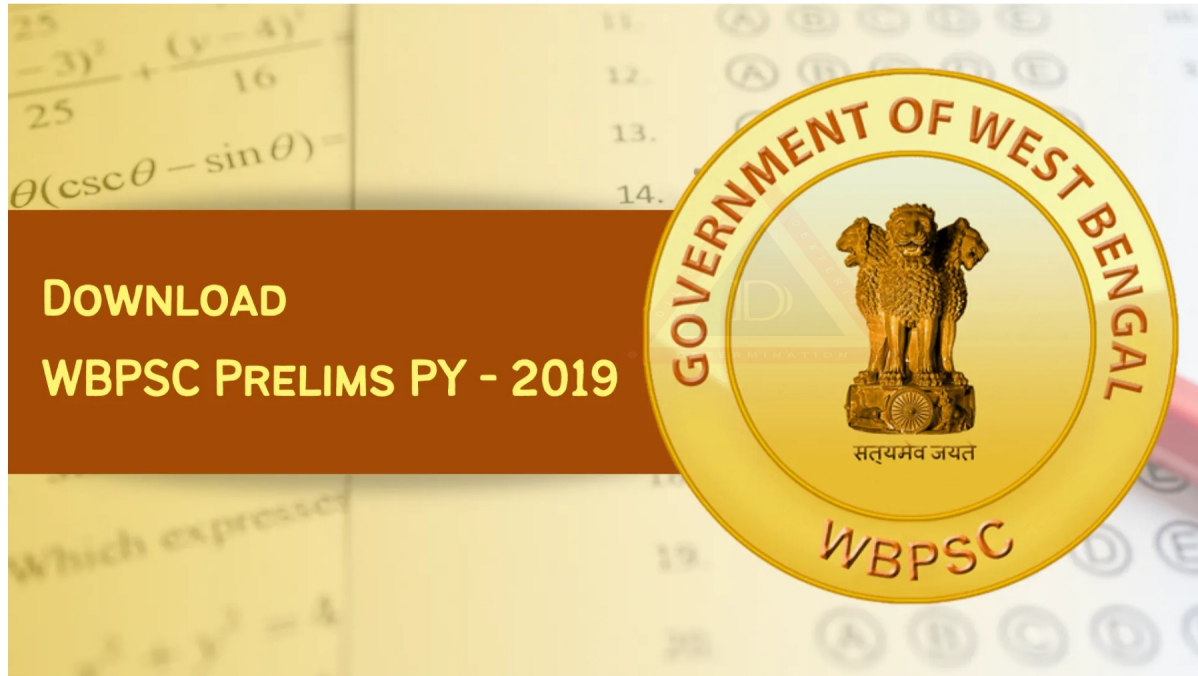




Welcome to our comprehensive blog on WBCS Prelims Previous Year Paper 2019 Solutions. We understand the importance of a well-rounded study plan when preparing for the West Bengal Civil Services (WBCS) Preliminary examination. In this blog, we provide detailed solutions to the **WBCS Prelims Previous Year Question Paper 2019**, designed to equip you with the knowledge and confidence necessary for success.

By reviewing these solutions, you not only gain insights into the types of questions asked in the WBCS Prelims but also grasp the level of difficulty you can expect. Our goal is to make your preparation journey as smooth as possible, and this blog is your key to unlock a deeper understanding of the exam pattern, enabling you to fine-tune your strategy and hone your problem-solving skills.



**DOWNLOAD  
WBPSC PRELIMS PY - 2019**

[Source: The Dhronas]

If you haven't attempted [WBCS Prelims Previous Year Question Paper 2019](#) yet, click on the embedded link to go through the questions. So, without having a further due, let's look at the detailed solutions of the WBCS Prelims Previous Year Question Paper 2019.

## WBCS Prelims Previous Year Paper 2019 Solutions

**Q:1** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **The Khasi Hills**.

- It is the capital of Meghalaya.
- Highest peak of Khasi ranges in LUM Shillong (1968m)



**Q:2** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Kailash Range**.

- It is located at an altitude of 14,950m and has the highest freshwater lake in the world.
- It is located in Tibet autonomous region.

**Q:3** Correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest**.

- They are also known as Monsoon Forest and is found in areas where rainfall is between 70- 200cm.
- The main species found in these types of forests are Shisham, Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Mahua etc.

**Q:4** Correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Lord Dufferin**.

- He served as Governor General of India and Viceroy from 1884 to 1888.
- During his tenure the third Burmese war led to annexation of whole of Burma and Burmese ruler was exiled to India.

**Q:5** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Jawahar Lal Nehru**.

- Jawahar Lal Nehru, the First PM of India delivered his speech 'A Tryst With Destiny' on the eve of Independence.
- It is considered one of the greatest speeches of 20th century.

**Q:6** Correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Swadeshi Movement**.

- Swadeshi movement was a result of Partition of Bengal announced by Lord Curzon in July 1905.
- Bengal was reunited by Lord Hardinge in 1911 in response to Swadeshi movement.

**Q:7** Correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **1919**.

- It was a Legislative Council Act passed by Imperial Legislative Council in DELHI.
- The act allowed British govt authority and power to arrest people and keep them in prison without trial upto 2 years.

**Q:8** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Muhammad Iqbal**.

- He was a philosopher, politician and poet in British India.
- Iqbal propagated the idea for a separate state for Muslims on his presidential address of Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930.

**Q:9** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Punjab**.

- Kuka movement was also called as Namdhari Movement.
- It was founded by Balak Singh with aim to Purify the Sikh religion of its abuses and superstitions and the revival of Sikh sovereignty.

**Q:10** Correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Shivaswami Iyer**.

- He was a prominent administrator, lawyer and statesman who served as Advocate General of Madras.
- Simon Commission was appointed by British Conservative Govt under Stanley Baldwin.



**Q:11** Correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **16th August, 1946.**

- It was a day of nationwide communal riots by Indian Muslim Community against the Hindus and not the British Government.
- The day was announced by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

**Q:12** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Dandi March** by Mahatma.

- **Salt March** also called as **Dandi March** or **Salt Satyagraha** was a major non-violent protest in India led by Mahatma Gandhi.
- He broke the salt law by picking up salt.

**Q:13** Correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Battle of Buxar, 1764.**

- By winning the Battle of Buxar East India Company became a sovereign power.
- The political weakness and the military hollowness of the Mughals army were exposed in this battle.

**Q:14** Correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Ali Brothers.**

- It was also known as the Caliphate movement and was a Pan-Islamist movement.
- It was launched to restore the caliph of Ottoman Caliphate.

**Q:15** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Sir Mohammed Iqbal.**

- He was a Philosopher, poet and scholar and was influenced by ideology of Sir Thomas Arnold.
- His works were written primarily in Persian language rather than Urdu language.

**Q:16** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Rowlatt Act.**

- Rowlatt Act was known as **Black Act** because it severely curtailed Civil Liberties.
- The law proposed authorisation of British Government to search and arrest Indians without warrant and detainment without trial upto two years.

**Q:17** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Lahore.**

- It was a resolution for the establishment of a separate homeland for Muslims of British India.
- It is a landmark document of Pakistan's History.

**Q:18** Correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Rowlatt ACT enactment.**

- The Rowlatt act of 1919 led to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- Colonel Reginald Dyer gave orders for Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

**Q:19** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Lahore 1929.**



- 26 January 1930 was the day which INC urged Indians to celebrate Independence Day.
- The declaration was passed due to failed negotiations between leaders of freedom movement and British over dominion status of India.

**Q:20** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Morley-Minto reforms**.

- The **Indian Council Act 1909** was famously known as **Morley-Minto reforms**.
- The act appeased to disseminate Muslims from National movement by granting them separate electorates.

**Q:21** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Rash Behari Bose**.

- It was formed to unite people of India living overseas against colonial rule in India.
- He founded **Indian Independence League** in 1942 during a conference in 1942.

**Q:22** Correct answer is Option 2 i.e WC Banerjee.

- The first session of INC was held at Bombay at Gokuldas Tejpal College.
- 72 delegates in attendance took part in the session.

**Q:23** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **1922**.

- The Non Cooperation Movement was suspended in 1922 due to Chauri Chaura Incidence.
- It was started by Gandhi to overthrow British government in India.

**Q:24** Correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **1896**.

- It was sung at the Congress session of 1896 at Calcutta .
- It was formed for the proclamation of the Mother Land and played a vital role in Indian Independence movement.

**Q:25** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**.

- He was an Indian Nationalist, teacher and an independence activist.
- Tilak was the first leader of the Indian Independence movement.

**Q:26** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Wardha**.

- The Quit India movement also known as the **August Movement** was launched at Bombay session in 1942.
- The movement demanded end to British rule in India.

**Q:27** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **1945**.

- SN Khan, PK Sahgal and GS Dhillon , the first three senior officers of INA became symbols of India fighting for independence.
- INA was first formed in 1942 under Rash Behari Bose.

**Q:28** Correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Singapore**.



- It was formed on 21st October and the day marks announcement of first independent provisional govt named Azad Hind Govt.
- Subhash Chandra Bose announced formation of provisional govt of Azad Hind in Singapore.

**Q:29** Correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Lala Hardayal**.

- It was founded by Lala Hardayal in US and Canada in 1913.
- Its president was Sohan Singh Bhakna.

**Q:30** Correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **MK Gandhi**.

- Its HQ is located at Gandhi Ashram, Kingsway, Delhi.
- It was founded to eradicate untouchability in India and upliftment of Depressed classes.

**Q:31** Akbar built the ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri.

Built in 1575 AD, its aim was to assemble spiritual leaders of different religions at one place to discuss the teachings of their respective religions. Most of these religious discussions were held in the evenings on Thursdays.

Akbar, as was widely known during his time, was a great believer in Salim Chisti, a great Sufi philosopher of his time. He is widely known and respected for his deep knowledge and performing miracles which were thought to be next to impossible.

**Q:32** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Amitav Ghosh**.

Amitav Ghosh was honoured with 54th Jnanpith Award.

Bestselling author and leading contemporary English writer, Amitav Ghosh, was awarded the 54th Jnanpith Award for his contribution to the enrichment of Indian literature in English at a ceremony at the India Habitat Centre.

He was conferred the award by former diplomat and governor of West Bengal Gopalkrishna Gandhi, who called him a 'craftsman' whose work comes from a 'sinews of effort no less than the strokes of inspiration'.

'Ghosh's material is drawn from the human condition. His resources are the offsprings of study. His achievements are progeny of art and his books are rich in what can only be called minerals'.

**Q:33** Palden Thondup Namgyal was Sikkim's last sovereign king.

Palden Thondup Namgyal, who was born May 22, 1923, came from a royal house of Tibetan origin in Kham Province. At birth, he was proclaimed a living saint of the Buddhist faith and recognized as spiritual head of two monasteries.

His father was an intensely religious man and, as Sikkim's spiritual leader, preferred attending to Buddhist affairs to taking care of matters of state. Negotiated Treaty With In dia

Prince Namgyal was to have studied at Cambridge, but in 1941 his older brother, Paljot, was killed in action while serving as an officer in the Indian Air Force. Namgyal became heir to the throne of Sikkim and, by default, began running affairs of state and supervising agriculture, transport and the forest industry for his father.



**Q:34** Moon Jae-in is the President of South Korea.

Moon Jae-in is a South Korean politician and lawyer who is the current president of South Korea since 2017.

He previously served as senior secretary for civil affairs as well as chief of staff to Roh Moo-hyun, member of the 19th National Assembly, and leader of the Democratic Party of Korea.

**Q:35** Akihito will continue as the Emperor of Japan till April 2019.

Japan's Emperor Akihito will step down from the throne after three decades on April 30, 2019 – the first abdication by a Japanese monarch in two centuries. He will be succeeded by his heir, 57-year-old Crown Prince Naruhito.

Akihito, who turns 84 in December, has been unwell. In a rare remark in 2016, he said he feared age would make it hard for him to fulfil his duties.

**Q:36** Mike Pompeo is the secretary of State of U.S.A. in January 2019.

Mr. Pompeo graduated first in his class at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1986 and served as a cavalry officer patrolling the Iron Curtain before the fall of the Berlin Wall. He also served with the 2nd Squadron, 7th Cavalry in the US Army's Fourth Infantry Division.

The Republican politician served under President Donald Trump as director of the Central Intelligence Agency from 2017 to 2018 and as the 70th United States secretary of state from 2018 to 2021.

**Q:37** Golda Meir was the Prime Minister of Israel during the Munich Massacre.

Meir was elected prime minister of Israel on March 17, 1969, after serving as labour minister and foreign minister. The world's fourth and Israel's only woman to hold the office of prime minister, and the first in any country in the Middle East, she has been described as the 'Iron Lady' of Israeli politics.

During the 1972 Summer Olympics at Munich, in the early morning of September 5, a group of Palestinian terrorists storms the Olympic Village apartment of the Israeli athletes, killing two and taking nine others hostage. The terrorists were part of a group known as Black September, in return for the release of the hostages, they demanded that Israel release over 230 Arab prisoners being held in Israeli jails and two German terrorists. In an ensuing shootout at the Munich airport, the nine Israeli hostages were killed along with five terrorists and one West German policeman. Olympic competition was suspended for 24 hours to hold memorial services for the slain athletes.

**Q:38** Ibrahim Mohamed Solih is the President of Maldives.

Ibrahim Mohamed Solih is the 7th President of the Republic of Maldives, having been sworn into office on 17 November 2018 for a 5-year term.

Solih worked to reinvigorate the country's ties with India. In June 2019 Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi made the Maldives his first trip abroad after his re-election, signaling India's interest in warming ties. Within the first two years of Solih's term, India had committed more than *2 billion in aid to the Maldives, including a pledge of 500 million* toward a large-scale infrastructure project linking Male with its neighbouring islands.

**Q:39** Madame Christine Lagarde, from France, was Managing Director and Chairman of the Executive Board from July 5, 2011 to September 12, 2019.

Ms. Kristalina Georgieva from Bulgaria, is Managing Director and Chairman of the Executive Board from October 1, 2019.

The International Monetary Fund was created at an international conference convened in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States in July 1944.

The IMF promotes monetary cooperation and provides policy advice and capacity development support to preserve global macroeconomic and financial stability and help countries build and maintain strong economies. The IMF also provides short- and medium-term loans and helps countries design policy programs to solve balance of payments problems when sufficient financing cannot be obtained to meet net international payments obligations.

**Q:40** Vijay Gokhale is the Indian Ambassador to China.

Mr. Vijay Gokhale is a nonresident senior fellow at Carnegie India. Mr. Gokhale retired from the Indian Foreign Service in January 2020 after a diplomatic career that spanned thirty-nine years. From January 2018 to January 2020, he served as the foreign secretary of India.

**Q:41** Millie Bobby Brown is the newly appointed Goodwill Ambassador of UNICEF.

Emmy-nominated actress Millie Bobby Brown has been announced as UNICEF's newest Goodwill Ambassador.

The appointment – marked on World's Children Day at United Nations Headquarters and the Empire State Building in New York – makes the 14-year-old UNICEF's youngest-ever Goodwill Ambassador.

**Q:42** Amitav Ghosh is the author of Flood of Fire.

Flood of Fire is a 2015 novel by Indian novelist Amitav Ghosh. Following the Sea of Poppies (2008) and River of Smoke (2011), the novel is the final installment of the Ibis trilogy, which concerns the 19th-century opium trade between India and China.

**Q:43** Executive power of the state is bestowed on the Governor by 154 article of the Indian Constitution.

- There shall be a Governor for each state (Articles 153 of the Constitution of India).
- The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution of India (Article 154).
- The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (Article 155).
- A person to be eligible for appointment as Governor should be citizen of India and has completed age of 35 years (Article 157).
- The Governor shall not be a member of the Legislature or Parliament; shall not hold any office of profit, shall be entitled to emoluments and allowances. (Article 158).
- Every Governor and every person discharging the function of the Governor shall make a subscribe an oath or Affirmation (Article 159).



**Q:44** Osaka is the venue of the forthcoming G20 Summit.

It is the first time for Japan to take on the G20 presidency. The G20 Osaka Summit will be held on June 28-29, as well as relevant ministerial meetings in eight cities in 2019.

The participants are leaders from 19 countries and the European Union (EU). The 19 countries are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Republic of South Africa, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

The G20 Summit is formally known as the "Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy". As the "premier forum for international economic cooperation" (agreed by leaders at the Pittsburgh Summit in September 2009), representing more than 80% of the global GDP, the G20 has made continuous efforts toward achieving robust global economic growth.

**Q:45** Andrew Sean Greer won the Pulitzer Prize for Literature in 2018.

Andrew Sean Greer (born 1970) is an American novelist and short story writer.

He is the bestselling author of *The Story of a Marriage*, which *The New York Times* has called an "inspired, lyrical novel," and *The Confessions of Max Tivoli*, which was named one of the best books of 2004 by the *San Francisco Chronicle* and received a California Book Award.

**Q:46** Sam Rockwell won the Academy Award for Actor in a Leading Role in 2018.

The 90th annual Academy Awards kicked off with the award for Best Performance by an Actor in a Supporting Role, and Sam Rockwell took home the award for his work as a corrupt police officer in *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri*.

It was the first win of the evening for the film, which came into the show with a total of seven nominations, including Best Picture and Best Actress for star Frances McDormand.

**Q:47** Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code deals with adultery.

Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor.

**Q:48** The Constitution Bill (123rd Amendment), 2017 deals with empowers National Commission on Backward Classes.

The Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Mr. Thaawarchand Gehlot on April 5, 2017. It seeks to grant the National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC) constitutional status, at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.





The NCBC is a body set up under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. It has the power to examine complaints regarding inclusion or exclusion of groups within the list of backward classes, and advise the central government in this regard. The Bill seeks to establish the NCBC under the Constitution, and provide it the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes.

**Q:49** The correct Answer is option 2 i.e. 2 and 3 only

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts examine public expenditure not only from legal and formal point of view to discover technical irregularities but also from the point of view of economy, prudence, wisdom and propriety and examine the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The Committee on Public Accounts is constituted by Parliament each year for examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament for expenditure of Government of India, the annual Finance Accounts of Government of India, and such other accounts laid before Parliament as the Committee may deem fit such as accounts of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies (except those of Public Undertakings and Government Companies which come under the purview of the Committee on Public Undertakings).

The Committee on Public Accounts is the oldest Parliamentary Committee and was first constituted in 1921. The Committee consists of 22 Members, 15 Members are elected by Lok Sabha and 7 Members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with it. The Speaker is empowered to appoint the Chairman of the Committee from amongst its Members.

**Q:50** The Impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in either House of the Parliament.

The president may also be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment for violating the Constitution of India by the Parliament of India. The process may start in either of the two houses of the parliament. The house initiates the process by levelling the charges against the president.

The president and judges, including the chief justice of the supreme court and high courts, can be impeached by the parliament before the expiry of the term for violation of the Constitution.

**Q:51** District Judge in a state are appointed by the Governor.

Appointment of district judges.-

(1) Appointments of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of, district judges in any State shall be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.

(2) A person not already in the service of the Union or of the State shall only be eligible to be appointed a district judge if he has been for not less than seven years an advocate or a pleader and is recommended by the High Court for appointment.

**Q:52** The eighty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution of India altered Directive Principle of the Constitution to provide for early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.



The 86<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided Right to Education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution.

The same amendment inserted Article 21A which made Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years.

**Q:53** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Seventh Schedule** .

- Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India distributes power between the Union and the States.
- The Indian Constitution, based on the principle of federalism, has a scheme of two fold distribution of legislative powers- with respect to territory; and with respect to subject matter. The constitutional provisions are spread out over Articles 245-254.
- Article 245 talks about distribution of legislative power between Union and State with respect to territory. In terms of Article 246, The VII<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the constitution contains 3 lists, The Union List, State List and Concurrent list.
- However, In case of conflict between a central law and a state law on a subject in concurrent list; the union law should prevail. Also, In India residuary powers belong to the union government under article 248 and Entry 97 of Union list.

**Q:54** The extracellular fluid provides the medium for the exchange of substances between the ECF and the cells, and this can take place through dissolving, mixing and transporting in the fluid medium.

Substances in the ECF include dissolved gases, nutrients, and electrolytes, all needed to maintain life.

Extracellular fluid (ECF) or extracellular fluid volume (ECFV) usually denotes all the body fluid that is outside of the cells. The extracellular fluid can be divided into two major subcompartments: interstitial fluid and blood plasma.

**Q:55** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Article 19**.

The right to freedom in Article 19 guarantees the freedom of speech and expression, as one of its six freedoms.

Article 19 in The Constitution Of India 1949, Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc. All citizens shall have the right

1. to freedom of speech and expression;
2. to assemble peaceably and without arms;
3. to form associations or unions;
4. to move freely throughout the territory of India;
5. to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and
6. to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

**Q:56** The Correct **Option 1** i.e. **HS Surhawardi**.



HS Surhawardi advocated 'Sovereign Bengal'.

Suhrawardy was the then chief minister of Bengal.

A former Swarajist, in 1946 Suhrawardy is a Muslim League man. He came from one of Bengal's most elite families, had an Oxford degree and a Russian wife. The depiction of Suhrawardy in a suit in Gandhi is accurate.

United Independent Bengal Movement a proposal to solve the communal question on the eve of the termination of British rule in India.

In April-May 1947 it became clear that the Partition of India was a real possibility. Suhrawardy, the Premier of the province of Bengal, formally launched his idea of a sovereign state for undivided Bengal.

**Q:57** Niti Aayog organisation released Agricultural Marketing and Farm Friendly Reforms Index.

NITI Ayog, The National Institution for Transforming India, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015.

NITI Ayog has emerged as the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India fostering the spirit of cooperative federalism under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

NITI Aayog has developed the first ever 'Agriculture Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index' to sensitise states about the need to undertake reforms in the three key areas of Agriculture Market Reforms, Land Lease Reforms and Forestry on Private Land (Felling and Transit of Trees). The index carries a score with a minimum value "0" implying no reforms and maximum value "100" implying complete reforms in the selected areas.

**Q:58** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **355**.

Given -

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$$

ATQ -

$$5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 10^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2 - [1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2]$$

$$5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 10^2 = \{[10(10+1)(2(10)+1)]/6\} - \{[4(4+1)(2(4)+1)]/6\}$$

$$5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 10^2 = [10(11)(21)/6] - [4(5)(9)/6]$$

$$5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 10^2 = 385 - 30$$

$$5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 10^2 = 355$$

**Q:59** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **24**.

L.CM of fraction = LCM of numerator/HCF of denominator



$$\text{L.C.M of } (4, 8, 3) = 24$$

$$\text{H.C.F of } (3, 9, 5) = 1$$

$$\text{L.C.M of } (4/3, 8/9, 3/5) = 24/1$$

$$\text{L.C.M} = 24$$

**Q:60** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **300%**.

$$\text{Surface area of a cube} = 6a^2$$

a = side of cube

Let the initial surface area of the cube be  $6a^2$ .

$$\text{New side} = 2a$$

$$\text{New surface area of the cube} = 6(2a)^2 = 24a^2$$

$$\text{Change in area} = (24 - 6)a^2 = 18a^2$$

$$\text{Percentage increase in the surface area of a cube} = \frac{[(\text{Change in area}) \times 100]}{\text{Initial surface area}} = \frac{(18a^2/6a^2) \times 100}{1} = 300\%$$

**Q:61** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **21**.

Given -

The arithmetic mean of the numbers 9, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22 is increased by 1, if 15 is replaced by some number.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all observations}}{\text{Total number of observations}}$$

Let the initial arithmetic mean be x.

ATQ -

$$x = \frac{(9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 20 + 22)}{6}$$

$$6x = 96$$

$$x = 16$$

Let 15 be replaced by y.

$$(16 + 1) = \frac{(9 + 12 + y + 18 + 20 + 22)}{6}$$

$$102 = y + 81$$

$$y = 21$$



**Q:62** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **90 cm**.

Given -

An arc of length 121 cm makes an angle  $77^\circ$  at the centre of a circle

Angle/ $\theta$  = arc/radius, where  $\theta$  is in radian

$\pi$  radian =  $180^\circ$

ATQ -

$$77^\circ = (\pi/180) \times 77 \text{ radian}$$

Let the radius be r.

ATQ -

$$(22 \times 77)/(7 \times 180) = 121/r$$

$$r = 90 \text{ cm}$$

**Q:63** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Africa**.

The logic used here is:

Igloos: Canada

Igloo is used by the people of Canada.

Whereas,

Rondavels:?

Rondavels is a conical thatched roof traditionally used by people of Africa.

Hence, **option 1** is the correct answer.

**Q:64** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **TwXz**.

The logic used here is:

Option 1:

BdEg

$$B + 2 = d$$

$$d + 1 = E$$





$$E + 2 = g$$

Option 2:

KmNP

$$K + 2 = m$$

$$m + 1 = N$$

$$N + 2 = P$$

Option 3:

PrSu

$$P + 2 = r$$

$$r + 1 = S$$

$$S + 2 = U$$

Whereas,

Option 4:

TwXz

$$T + 3 = w$$

$$w + 1 = x$$

$$x + 2 = z$$

**It does not follow the logic.**

Hence, **option 4** is the odd one out.

**Q:65** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e **RADE**.

The logic used here is:

ROME is written as MORE





Similarly,

**Code for the word DARE:**

Hence, **option 4** is the correct answer.

**Q:66** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e **B**.

Given information:

$$A + B > C + D \text{ ----- (1)}$$

$$A + C = B + D \text{ ----- (2)}$$

$$A = (B + D) / 2 \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Putting equation (3) in (2),

$$(B + D) / 2 + C = B + D$$

$$\Rightarrow C = (B + D) / 2$$

$$\Rightarrow C = A = (B + D) / 2 \text{ ----- (4)}$$

Putting equation (4) in (1),

$$(B + D) / 2 + B > (B + D) / 2 + D$$

$$B > D$$

Hence, **income of B is the highest.**

**Q:67** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e **5/27**.

Number of persons who know all the three languages = 100

Number of persons who do not know Sanskrit = 200 + 120 + 220 = 540

The ratio of those who know all the three languages to those who do not know Sanskrit = 100/540 = 5/27

Hence, **option 4** is the correct answer.

**Q:68** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **(iii), (v), (ii), (i), (iv)**.

In this question, you need to arrange the words in the order in which they would appear in an English dictionary.

So the arrangement is;

1. Epigene
2. Epilogue
3. Episode
4. Epitaxy
5. Epitome

**Q:69** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e **Y**.

Given word: NECESSARY

After interchanging:

First → third

Fourth → sixth

Seventh → ninth

New word: CENSSEYRA

Thus, after the arrangement, the letter 'Y' is in the seventh letter from the left

Hence, **option 2** is the correct answer.

**Q:70** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **Three**.

Given word: MEAN

Each of the consonants is replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet

MEAN → LEAM

From 'LEAM' there are three meaningful words that can be made

MALE, MEAL, LAME

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

**Q:71** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e **Eight**.

Given sequence:





$d = \beta F 2 * K S 7 5 \# \$ P L V S @ M U E 6 \uparrow Q G \odot 9 3 \& T Y \pounds$

According to the question; there are eight ( $\beta$ , F, F 2, \* K, S 7, \$ P, @ M, E 6,  $\uparrow$  Q, & T) such letters in the arrangement which is either immediately preceded by a symbol or immediately followed by a number, but not both.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

**Q:72** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **Two**.

Given series:

12, 19, 21, 3, 25, 18, 35, 20, 22, 21, 45, 46, 47, 48, 9, 50, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56

According to the question; there are two (3, 25, 18), (21, 45, 46) such odd numbers which are divisible by 3 or 5, then followed by odd numbers and then also followed by even numbers.

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

**Q:73** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e **Two**.

Given sequence:

9 3 6 6 3 9 5 9 3 7 8 9 1 6 3 9 6 3 9

According to the question; there are two (936, 937) 3s in the sequence which are neither preceded by 6 nor immediately followed by 9.

Hence, **option 2** is the correct answer.

**Q:74** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **30**.

Given equation:  $27 > 81 \div 9 < 6$

Given conditions:

'<' means 'minus', '>' means 'plus', '=' means 'multiplied by' and '\$' means 'divisible by'

After interchanging the equation becomes;

$$= 27 + 81 \div 9 - 6$$

$$= 27 + 9 - 6$$

$$= 30$$

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

**Q:75** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **D > A**.



Given logic:

$A > B, B > C$  and  $C > D$

From the above statements, we can say that;

$A > B > C > D$

1)  $A > D \rightarrow$  True

2)  $A > C \rightarrow$  True

3)  $D > A \rightarrow$  False

4)  $B > D \rightarrow$  True

Thus, ' $D > A$ ' is wrong.

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer

**Q:76** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **3 and 5**.

Given equation:  $8 \times 20 \div 3 + 9 - 5 = 38$

**Option 1: 3, 8**

$$= 3 \times 20 \div 8 + 9 - 5$$

$$= 11.5$$

Hence, **option 1** is not the correct answer.

**Option 2: 8, 9**

$$= 9 \times 20 \div 3 + 8 - 5$$

$$= 63$$

Hence, **option 2** is not the correct answer.

**Option 3: 3, 5**

$$= 8 \times 20 \div 5 + 9 - 3$$

$$= 38$$

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

**Option 4: 3, 9**



$$= 8 \times 20 \div 9 + 3 - 5$$

$$= 15.77$$

Hence, **option 4** is not the correct answer.

**Q:77** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e (ii), (iii), (i), (iv), (v).

In this question, you need to arrange the words in the order in which they would form a meaningful sequence.

So the arrangement is;

1. Illness
2. Doctor
3. Consultation
4. Treatment
5. Recovery

**Q:78** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e (i), (v), (iv), (ii), (iii), (vi).

In this question, you need to arrange the items according to the hierarchy of animals.

So the arrangement is;

1. Animal
2. Vertebrate
3. Mammal
4. Feline
5. Leopard
6. Cat

**Q:79** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **301**.

A man packs 3,4, 5, or 6 boxes in a parcel he is left with one box but in case of seven no box is left.

The number of total boxes should be a multiple of 7

The number of total boxes when divided by 3,4,5 and 6 it should leave a remainder of 1.

$$\text{LCM of } (3, 4, 5, 6) = 60$$



Number in the form =  $60x + 1$

We have to find the least multiple of 60 which when added with 1 can be completely divisible by 7.

$$x = 5$$

Number =  $60(5) + 1 = 301$ , which is multiple of 7 and also leaves remainder 1 when divided by 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Number of boxes to be packed = 301

**Q:80** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **9**.

From figure 1;

$$93 - (63 + 27) = 3$$

From figure 2;

$$79 - (37 + 38) = 4$$

**From figure 3;**

$$67 - (42 + 16) = 9$$

Hence, **9** is the correct answer.

**Q:81** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Intelligence: Stupidity**.

The logic used here is:

Two opposite words are paired.

Option 1: Love: Sorrow

Love and Sorrow are opposite to each other.

Option 2: Train: Cart

Train and Cart are opposite to each other.

Option 3: Rain: Flood

Rain and Flood are opposite to each other.

Whereas,

**Option 4: Intelligence: Stupidity**

**Intelligence** is the ability to understand while **stupidity** is not intelligent or sensible.



Hence, **option 4** is the odd one out.

**Q:82** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **STTIBUDIONRI**.

The logic used here is:

BREAKTHROUGH is written as EAOUHRBRGHKT

Similarly,

**Code for the word DISTRIBUTION:**



Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

**Q:83** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **2**.

From the given figure;

If any two faces contain the same number of dots then the number of dots on the remaining faces are opposite to each other.

So, here 1 and 5 dots are common.

So, we can say that 2 is the opposite of 4.

Hence, **option 1** is the correct answer.



**Q:84** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **15**.

15 squares: ACEG, ABTH, BCDT, DTFE, HTFG, IKMN, IJTO, JKLT, LTWM, OTNY, PRXV, PQTU, QRST, STWX, UTWV.

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

**Q:85** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e **12**.



12 triangles: AFB, AFE, FED, FCD, FBC, ACB, ACD, ABD, BED, BFD, AFD, AFB.

Hence, **option 4** is the correct answer

**Q:86** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Fascination with dead bodies**.

The given question is to find an appropriate meaning of the given word.

Necrophilia means attraction towards corpses.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

**Q:87** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **of**.

The given question requires a preposition to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Ram made the most **of** his resources.

From the sentence, we can say that Ram is using his resources to the best advantage.



'Of' as a preposition, would be used to refer to express the relationship between a part and a whole.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

**Q:88** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Birds**.

The given question is to find an appropriate word that could replace the sentence.

An **ornithologist** deals with birds.

A fishmonger is someone who sells raw fish and seafood.

A numismatist is a person who deals with the coins.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

**Q:89** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **agree with someone**.

The given question is to find the correct meaning of the idiom.

'See eye to eye' means to agree with someone or to have the same opinion as them.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

**Q:90** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **They are writing the script**.

The given question is to change the voice of the verb in the given sentence.

Given sentence:

The script is being written.

Replace the object of the sentence with the subject and vice versa.

New sentence:

They are writing the script.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:91** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Troubled**.

The given question requires finding the correct meaning of the given word.

Beleaguered means in a very difficult situation.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:92** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Tireless**.



The given question requires finding the synonym of the given word.

Indefatigable means persisting tirelessly.

The word that is the synonym is 'tireless'.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Tireless: having or showing great effort or energy.

Indomitable: impossible to subdue or defeat.

Unhappy: not happy.

Incompatible: so different in nature.

**Q:93** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **came across**.

The given question requires a phrasal verb to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The detective suddenly **came across** a useful clue.

Came across means to encounter something unexpected.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

**Q:94** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Holiness**.

The given question requires finding a suitable word for the underlined word.

The tranquillity and sanctity of the place soothed us.

**Sanctity means the state or quality of being holy, sacred, or saintly.**

**So, sanctity should be replaced with holiness.**

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

**Q:95** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **We went to the movies last night**.

The given question is to correct the given sentence.

Given sentence:

We had gone to the movies last night.

'Went' refers to going to the movies and this action is occurring spontaneously, at that time.

Simple past tense refers to actions that were completed in a time period before the present time.

The past perfect tense refers to a time earlier than before now.



Correct sentence:

We went to the movies last night.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

**Q:96** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **They discussed the matter.**

The given question is to find the correct form of the given sentence.

Given sentence:

They discussed about the matter.

In the sentence, the use of the preposition 'about' is redundant.

As the word discuss means to talk about something.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:97** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **have known.**

The given question requires coherent fillers to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

I **have known** him for a long time.

The sentence is in the present perfect tense.

Structure: have/has + V<sub>3</sub>

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

**Q:98** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **have met.**

The given question requires coherent fillers to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

I am sure I **have met** him before.

The given sentence is in the present perfect tense.

It takes the structure:

have + V<sub>3</sub> form

So, have met is the correct filler.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

**Q:99** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **as far as.**

The given question requires suitable conjunction to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

He advanced **as far as** he could.

Here it is used to refer to the degree or extent that.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:100** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **slow**

The given question requires coherent fillers to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

My watch is five minutes **slow**.

Slow is used when it has meaning with respect to time.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

**Q:101** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **sometime**.

The given question requires coherent fillers to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Let's meet **sometime** next week.

'Sometime' is used for an unspecified or unknown time.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

**Q:102** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **had**.

The given question requires coherent fillers to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

No sooner **had** the sun risen than the fog disappeared.

No sooner than is used to show that the second event mentioned happens immediately after the first and it is used in the past perfect tense (had + V<sub>3</sub>). So, **had** is used.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:103** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Nonsense**.

The given question is to find the correct meaning of the idiom.

He says he has invented a time machine, which is clearly a load of cobbles.

It means **Nonsense, rubbish**.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:104** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Latter**.

The given question requires coherent fillers to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.



He entered the hall in the **latter** part of the show.

Latter here means he entered the hall in the second part of the show.

Latter denotes the second of two things.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

**Q:105** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **to**.

The given question requires a correct preposition to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

He preferred classical music **to** popular numbers.

Prefer is used when we want to say that we prefer the first activity over the other.

To is used when we want to compare two things or actions.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

**Q:106** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **were**.

The given question requires coherent fillers to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The jury **were** divided in their opinion.

A collective noun when treated as separate individuals is used as a plural. So, **were** should be used.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

**Q:107** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Imbalance**.

The given question is to add a suitable prefix to form the opposite of the word.

Balance means a state of equilibrium.

The prefix is a word, letter, or number placed before another.

In this case, we need to place a prefix before the word balanced such that it would give us its opposite meaning.

**Im**-balance means the state of being out of equilibrium.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

**Q:108** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **If served with syrup, pancakes are delicious**.

The given question is to convert the given sentence into a simple sentence.

A simple sentence has only one subject and one predicate.

Given sentence:



Pancakes are delicious but not without syrup.

Simple sentence:

If served with syrup, pancakes are delicious.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:109** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **As she wanted to go on vacation she saved money.**

The given question is to convert the given sentence into a simple sentence.

A simple sentence has only one subject and one predicate.

Given sentence:

She wanted to go on vacation, so she saved money.

New sentence:

As she wanted to go on vacation she saved money.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

**Q:110** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Where will you meet me?**

The given question is to convert the given sentence into an interrogative sentence.

An interrogative sentence is used to ask a direct question.

Given sentence:

I will meet you at the train station.

It talks about a particular meeting place so where should be used as an interrogative word.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

**Q:111** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Mehrgarh.**

- The earliest evidence of farming and agriculture on the Indian sub-continent was identified in **Mehrgarh** as early as 7000 BCE, which was earlier than the Harappan civilization. Mehrgarh is located on the western side of the Indus river.

**Q:112** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **James Princep.**

- **James Princep** was successful in deciphering Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts in 1837. He discovered that most of Ashoka's inscriptions and pillars were written in Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts.



**Q:113** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Chandragupta II**.

- **Chandragupta II**, the son of Samudragupta and the grandson of Chandragupta I, succeeded Samudragupta as the next ruler of the Gupta dynasty. He was also known by the name 'Vikramaditya' and during his reign, the field of art, architecture and sculpture flourished.

**Q:114** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Shudraka**.

- Mrichhakatikam (The Little Clay Cart) is a ten-act Sanskrit drama written by **Shudraka**, an ancient playwright from the 5th century CE. The play is set in the ancient city of Ujjayani, during the reign of king Pakala.

**Q:115** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Bodh Gaya**.

- Gautama Buddha, on his quest for truth, attained enlightenment at the age of 35 in **Bodh Gaya** (Bihar), under a peepal tree at Uruvela, on the banks of river Niranjana. Since then, Bodh Gaya has remained the object of pilgrimage and veneration both for the Buddhists and the Hindus.

**Q:116** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Alauddin Khilji**.

- Malik Kafur was the slave general of **Alauddin Khilji**, the sultan of Delhi. He is also popularly known as 'Thousand Dinari'. When Alauddin fell seriously ill in 1315, Kafur recalled to Delhi and exercised his power as the viceroy and after Alauddin's death, he tried to take control by appointing Alauddin's minor son, Shihabuddin Omar, as a puppet monarch.

**Q:117** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **1498 A.D.**

- Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese traveller reached India through the Atlantic ocean in **1498** at Calicut in Kerala. He became the first European to reach India via sea and later, he was appointed as Portuguese Viceroy in India in 1524.

**Q:118** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Jahangir**.

- With the permission granted by the Mughal Emperor, **Jahangir** on 11 January 1613, the East India Company opened its first factory in 'Surat' and began its purpose of trade in India.

**Q:119** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **1764**.

- The Battle of Buxar was fought in **1764** between the British India Company under the command of Major Hector Munroe and the combined alliance army of Bengal, Awadh and the Mughal empire. The united Indian army was however, defeated in the battle of buxar.

**Q:120** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **A.O Hume**.

- The Indian National Congress was founded by **A.O Hume** in 1885. The INC was the first modern nationalist movement that emerged in the British Empire. The Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, starting from the late 19th century, became the principal leader of the Indian independence movement.



**Q:121** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Annie Besant**.

- **Annie Besant** served as the first woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1917 during the Calcutta session. Originally from Britain, she first came to India on 16 November 1893. She also launched the Home Rule League in 1916 to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the British empire.

**Q:122** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Motilal Nehru and C.R Das**.

- The Swaraj Party was founded by **C.R Das and Motilal Nehru** on 1 January, 1923, right after the non-cooperation was discontinued in 1922. The main aim of the Swaraj Party was to achieve 'Swaraj or Independence' and the supporters of the Swaraj party were not in support of Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement.

**Q:123** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Sir Cyril Radcliffe**.

- The 'Radcliffe Line' which is the demarcation line between India and Pakistan was made by **Sir Cyril Radcliffe**. The demarcation line was published on 17 August, 1947 with the partition of India and today, its western side serves as the Indo-Pakistan border and the eastern side serves as the India-Bangladesh border.

**Q:124** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Sir William Jones**.

- The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by **Sir William Jones** on 15 January, 1784 with an aim to encourage oriental studies or the promotion of western culture in India.

**Q:125** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Nana Sahib**.

- **Nana Sahib**, along with Tantia Tope, led the sepoys at Kanpur in the Revolt of 1857. The revolt which started from Meerut on 10 May 1857 gradually spread across Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Delhi, Awadh and so on.

**Q:126** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Chittagong Armoury Raid**.

- Surya Sen was a famous revolutionary associated with the **Chittagong Armoury raid**. The British government was directly challenged by Surya Sen through the Chittagong armoury raid on 18 April, 1930.

**Q:127** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Non-Cooperation Movement**.

The **Non-Cooperation Movement** of 1920 was the first mass movement initiated by Gandhi. The Jallianwalla Bagh massacre which took place in Amritsar, Punjab was one of the major reasons leading to the non-cooperation movement. However, as the incident from Chauri Chaura turned violent, Mahatma Gandhi had to call off the Non-cooperation movement on 12 February 1922.

**Q:128** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **French East India Co. and English East India Co.**

- The first Carnatic War started between 1746-48. It was fought between the **Governor of France, Dupleix and the administrator of Bengal, Robert Clive**. The rivalry took place because both the powers had visions for establishing political power over the Indian region. The war eventually came to an end in 1749 with the 'Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.'



**Q:129** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Lord Hardinge**.

- The Partition of Bengal which was introduced by the then Viceroy Lord Curzon on 19 July 1905 was later repealed by **Lord Hardinge** on 12 December, 1911 because intense riots and violence were spreading across the country as a result of the partition.

**Q:130** The correct answer is Option 1 i.e **Amritsar**.

- The Jallianwalla Bagh massacre took place on 13 April, 1919 in **Amritsar**, Punjab, where a large but peaceful crowd had gathered to protest against the arrest of two pro Indian independence leaders namely Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal. On seeing this, the British Brigadier-General R.E.H.Dyer ordered his troops to fire at the crowd.

**Q:131** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Mahatma Gandhi**.

- **Mahatma Gandhi** commented that the 'Cripps Mission' was a post dated check on a crashing bank. The Cripps Mission was announced by the British Government on 11 March 1942 and was later sent to India on 23 March 1942 under the leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps, with an objective to get India to support them in the World War II.

**Q:132** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Choudhary Rahmat Ali**.

- The idea of a separate homeland for Muslims of British India was a brainchild of a young Cambridge University undergraduate, **Choudhary Rahmat Ali**. As Punjab, Afghan Province, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan were the national home of the Muslims, he arranged the first letters of the first three letters as 'istan' from the last to coin the name 'Pakistan.'

**Q:133** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Banks**.

- A river may or may not have delta, tributaries and boats, but a river always has **banks**. Delta is a landform created as a result of disposition of sediment carried by a river. Tributaries is another river into it while Boats serves as a transport medium through the river and Banks are the land we see at the edges of a river.

**Q:134** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Lens**.

- A camera always has **lens**. Lens is a tool that helps to bring in light to a fixed focal point. A camera lens could be permanently fixed to a camera or it might be interchangeably used with lenses having different focal lengths, apertures and other properties.

**Q:135** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **79th Amendment**.

The **79th Constitutional Amendment** was passed in 1999, where it extended the reservation of states for SCs and STs and special representation for Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for a period of 10 years.

**Q:136** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Three tier system**.



- The Panchayati Raj system has three-tier systems for rural development in India. The three tier system includes 1) Gram Panchayat, 2) Panchayat Samiti and 3) Zilla Parishad

**Q:137** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **Finance Commission**.

- The **Finance Commission** was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution, to define the financial relations between the central government of India and the individual Indian state governments. The first Finance Commission was established in 1951.

**Q:138** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **President and Governor of a State**.

- The **President of India, under Article 72** of the Indian Constitution has been granted the power to grant pardon and reduce the punishment of a person. The **Governor of a state, under Article 161** of the Indian Constitution has also been granted the 'power of pardon'. However, he does not have the right to pardon the death penalty.

**Q:139** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **1,2,3 and 4**.

- The President of India presents the following report on the desk of the Parliament which are:
  - The Annual Financial Statement or the Budget.
  - The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
  - The report of the UPSC
  - The report of the special officer for the STs and the SCs.
  - The report of the Commission of the OBC and
  - The report of the special officer for linguistic minorities.

**Q:140** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **26th January, 1950**.

- The Constituent Assembly of India adopted Indian Constitution on **26 November 1949** and later it came into force on 26 January 1950, having 395 Articles, 8 Schedules and 22 Parts. At present, there are 488 Articles, 12 Schedules and 25 parts.

**Q:141** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e **All of the above**.

- The Regional Comprehensive Economic Programme (RCEP) is a comprehensive regional economic agreement which aims to make trading easier between the ASEAN countries and its Free Trade Agreement partner members.

**Q:142** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Prompt Corrective Action**.

- PCA stands for **Prompt Corrective Action**. The PCA is a framework under which banks having weak financial systems are kept under the guidance and supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Q:143** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **77th Rank**.

- India ranked the **77th position** among 190 countries on the 'Ease of Doing Business 2019 Report'. The Ease of Doing Business Report assess improvement in ease of doing business environment in Delhi and Mumbai.





**Q:144** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **2 only**.

- The Hausla was organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2018. Its main theme was on 'Protection of Children' which aims to provide a national platform to children under child care institutions to showcase their talents.

**Q:145** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **The Parliament**.

- The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India lies with the **Parliament**. The Parliament has been vested the authority to regulate judges. With the Bill of 2019, the number of judges in the Supreme Court has now been increased by four judges.

**Q:146** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Democratic decentralisation**.

- The Panchayati Raj institutions seeks to promote grass-root democracy and development. It aims to evolve a system of **democratic decentralization** and people's participation so that speedy socio-economic process and adequate justice is ensured.

**Q:147** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Directive Principles of State Policy**.

- The concept of 'welfare state' is enshrined in the **Directive Principles of State Policy** in the Indian Constitution. In a welfare state, the state plays an important role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social welfare of its citizens.

**Q:148** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha**.

- A Money Bill, laid under Article 110 of the Indian Constitution, can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the recommendations of the President. Once the Money Bill gets passed in the Lower House (Lok Sabha) of the Parliament, it is then sent to the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) for its consideration. However, the Rajya Sabha has very limited powers in the case of money bills.

**Q:149** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Directive Principles of State Policy**.

- Promotion of international peace and security in India is included in the **Directive Principles of State Policy**. Article 51 of the Indian Constitution deals with the promotion of international peace and security, maintaining just and honourable relations with other nations and fostering respect for international laws and treaty obligations.

**Q:150** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **Constitutional Right**

- Right to vote is a **constitutional right**. According to the Election Commission of India, citizens are eligible to become voters once they reach 18 years, are enrolled only at ordinary places of residence or only at one place. India has a concept of 'universal suffrage' which is provided under Article 326 of the Indian constitution.

**Q:151** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Darjeeling**.



- Rammam hydropower project is an NTPC owned run-of-the-river based project approx 150 Km from Bagdogra / Siliguri in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, India.
- Rammam river flows through the Darjeeling district of West Bengal.
- It originates from the Singalila range in Darjeeling.

**Q:152** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. Tista and Karala river.

- Tista River is a tributary of the Brahmaputra river.
- Karala river (nicknamed 'The Thames of Jalpaiguri') bisects Jalpaiguri into two halves.
- Jalpaiguri lies in the middle of vast Terai plains south of the Himalayas.

**Q:153** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Mangrove forest.**

- Sunderbans was recognized as a Cultural UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.
- It is home to Royal Bengal Tigers.
- The site is intersected by a complex network of tidal waterways, mudflats, and small islands of salt-tolerant mangrove forests.

**Q:154** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Terai.**

- The Tista has divided the area into two parts: The western part is known as the Terai and the eastern part is known as the Dooars.

**Q:155** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Tant industry.**

- Tant saree is a traditional Bengali saree.
- West Bengal is famous for weaving Tant saree.
- Tant saree is made of cotton threads that are distinguished from other sarees based on their lightness and transparency.
- This type of saree is manufactured by weavers across West Bengal mainly at Dhaniakhali, Hoogly.

**Q:156** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **2nd June 2014**

- Telangana state is carved out of the northwestern region of Andhra Pradesh.
- It became the 29th state of India on 2nd June 2014.
- The two states were bifurcated under The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014.
- Hyderabad is the joint capital of both Telangana as well as Andhra Pradesh.

**Q:157** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Damodar Valley.**

- Coal mining first started at Raniganj in the year 1774 during East India Company's rule in India.
- Damodar region constitutes around 80% of coal reserves.

**Q:158** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **1984.**



- The first metro line in India was completed on 24th October 1984, a stretch of about 3.4 km between Esplanade and Bhowanipur (Netaji Bhavan), thrown open for the Public.
- The Metro Railway, Kolkata was constructed progressively from 1972 to 2013.

**Q:159** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Kolkata**.

- Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) was established in 1967 as a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Companies Act 1956. Its headquarters is in Kolkata, West Bengal.
- The nodal ministry of CIWTC was the Ministry of Shipping.

**Q:160** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **1956**.

- West Bengal Land Reforms Act 1956 came into force 1956.
- All the rights and interests in land of non-agricultural tenants and under-tenants within the meaning of the West Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949 were to vest in the State as a part of the land reforms.

**Q:161** style='text-align:justify'>The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Undulating, aeolian and sandy deposit**.

- Bhur is an elevated piece of land along the banks of the upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab.
- It is undulated and aeolian sandy deposits formed due to the accumulation of sand as a result of winds during hot dry months.

**Q:162** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Ramsar Site**.

- East Kolkata Wetlands is recognized as 'The Wetland of International importance under the Ramsar Convention on 19th August 2002.
- They include salt marshes, agricultural fields, sewage farms, and settling ponds.
- Ramsar Convention was signed in 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar.

**Q:163** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Geraldine Ford**.

- Geraldine Bledsoe Ford was the first black female in the United States to be elected to a judgeship.
- James Buchanan was the President of the USA from the year 1821-1831, he was from the democrat party.
- Calvin Coolidge was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 30th president of the United States from 1923 to 1929. He was a member of the Republican Party.
- Herbert Clark Hoover was an American politician, who served as the 31st president of the United States from 1929 to 1933.

**Q:164** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Sikkim**.

- Sikkim has become India's first fully organic state by implementing organic practices on around 75,000 hectares of agricultural land.
- Sikkim borders Tibet in the north and northeast, Bhutan in the east, Nepal in the west, and West Bengal in the south.



**Q:165** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Asaduddin Owaisi**.

- All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen is an Indian political party based primarily in the state of Telangana.
- Asaduddin Owaisi is an eminent parliamentarian of India and president of All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen.

**Q:166** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Justice Indu Malhotra**.

- Justice Indu Malhotra was the lone dissenter, at the Supreme Court, in a 4:1 judgement who allowed the entry of women of all ages to Sabarimala Temple.
- Sabarimala Temple is located at Sabarimala hill inside the Periyar Tiger Reserve in the Perinad Village, Pathanamthitta district, Kerala.

**Q:167** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **January 6**.

- The World Day of War Orphans is observed on January 6 every year to raise awareness about children who have been orphaned due to wars.
- World Day of War Orphans was started by the French organization, SOS Enfants en Detresses.

**Q:168** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Iranian Rial**.

- The Iranian Rial is the official legal currency of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- Because of its extremely low value, the Iranian rial is not commonly traded in the foreign exchange market.
- Its forex symbol is IRR.

**Q:169** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Gujarat**.

- Vansda National Park, also known as Bansda National Park, is a protected area that represents the thick woodlands of the Dangs and southern Gujarat.
- It is situated in the Vansda tehsil, Navsari District of Gujarat state, India.

**Q:170** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **31st December 2018**.

- U.S. President Donald J. Trump signed the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (ARIA), which passed in the U.S. Senate.
- The law aims at countering the encroaching influence and growing threat from China, and to reinvigorate U.S. leadership in Asia.

**Q:171** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **90°**

- Magnetic dip occurs because of the inclination of the magnet to align itself to the magnetic field. The magnetic dip at the North magnetic pole is **-90°**, and that of the South magnetic pole is **+90°**.

**Q:172** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **accumulates excess of fats**.

- Excessive drinking of large amount of alcohol leads to a build up of fats in the liver, which is also known as **alcoholic fatty liver disease**.
- Regular alcohol abuse leads to destruction of liver cells, cirrhosis or scarring of the liver, and alcoholic hepatitis which progress from **fatty liver disease**.



**Q:173** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Carbon dioxide, Methane and Hydrogen**

- Biogas is a renewable energy source obtained from materials such as manure, plant waste, agricultural and other waste materials. It is a mixture of gases containing **50-75% methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)**, **25-50% carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)** and **0-1% hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>)**, which is produced through the process of anaerobic digestion.

**Q:174** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **rate of heart beats**

- The process of systole and diastole (Heart Beat), produces impulses in the form of electro chemical waves. These electrical changes appear due to heart beat and can be graphically recorded using a device called **Electrocardiogram (ECG)** to diagnose cardiological diseases.

**Q:175** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **fat**

- **Fat** gives more calories per unit mass of food as compared to others.
- **Fat** is an organic compound of oxygen, carbon and hydrogen, and its molecules are made from the combination of glycerol and fatty acid. One of its main function is to store energy source. Fats give about 9 kcal/g, proteins and most carbohydrates give about 4 kcal/g.

**Q:176** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **of decrease in air pressure in the space between them.**

- Two cars, passing each other at high speed, are in danger of side swiping because the two cars drag air with them, and between them is an area of higher fluid velocity as compared to the area of the sides of each vehicle. Applying Bernoulli's principle, between the two cars, lower pressure (high speed) develops and higher pressure (lower velocity) develops on the sides of the two cars, so they get pushed towards the area with lower pressure, thus causing side swiping.

**Q:177** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e **Copper & Zinc**

- Brass is a mixture (Alloy) of **Copper & Zinc**. The ratio between **Copper & Zinc** needed to make Brass varies depending on the application/tools, however generally the composition of brass is 66% copper and 34% zinc.
- Brass is commonly used in plumbing, locks, electrical equipment and musical instrument, etc to name a few.

**Q:178** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **Limestone**

- Cement is manufactured through a combination of Lime, Silica, Alumina, Magnesia, Iron Oxide, etc. Of which Lime or calcium oxide (CaO) is obtained from **limestone** which makes up about 63-65% of the Cement constituent.

**Q:179** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **basic**

- Tooth decay occurs as a result of poor dental hygiene, consumption of acidic food, and the presence of bacteria in the mouth which produces acid that causes tooth decay and cavities. Thus it is commonly advised to regularly brush our teeth, because **toothpaste is basic** in nature which neutralizes the acidic content in the mouth.

**Q:180** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e **80-99 dB**



- Exposure to high levels of unwanted sound above 80-99 dB is Noise Pollution. Regular exposure to noise above 80 dB is assumed to be dangerous and at 90 dB, if exposed for more than 10 hours would lead a man to become deaf. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), up to 70 dB sound levels are considered safe for humans.

**Q:181** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e **lemon juice**

- $\text{pH} < 7$  means acidic and it is a general fact that all citrus fruits like orange, lemon etc are acidic in nature as it contains citric acid. Thus, **lemon juice** is the answer.

**Q:182** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e **large distance of stars and fluctuations in the density of air.**

- The twinkling of stars occurs due to the atmospheric refraction of star's light. The optical **density of air** continuously changes from one moment to another. When light rays passes the atmosphere refraction of light rays occurs and when our eyes receives more light the stars appear brighter and when it receives less rays or no rays stars appear dim. This continuous appearance of a bright and dim star is called twinkling of stars. Thus twinkling of stars occurs due to large distance of stars and changes **in the density of air.**

**Q:183** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **distance travelled by light in free space in one year**

- Light year is a unit of distance. It is the **distance travelled by light in free space in one year.** Light moves at a velocity of 300,000 km each second. So in one year, it can travel upto 10 trillion km.

**Q:184** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e **quality**

- The voice of your friend can be recognised by its **quality** as a person's voice is mostly based on range, speech level, weight, vocal registers, tessitura and transition point where vocal weight and range plays an important role in recognition of an individual's voice. It is sound **quality** that enables our ears to distinguish sounds having same pitch, loudness and intensity.

**Q:185** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **to maintain conventional currents to keep the air fresh in the room**

- Ventilators are provided at the top of the room **to maintain conventional currents to keep the air fresh in the room.**
- When the air inside the room gets hot, the hot air rises up and flows through the ventilators and cool air remains at the bottom and it brings fresh air in the room. Thus, ventilators **maintain conventional currents to keep the air fresh in the room.**

**Q:186** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **good emitters**

- Good absorbers are **good emitters.** It is based on Kirchoff's radiation law which states that at a given temperature the coefficient of adsorption of body is equal to its coefficient of emission. For instance, sand is rough black so it is a good absorber and hence in deserts, days will be very hot.

**Q:187** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e **urea**



- **Urea** has the highest nitrogen content of all solid fertilizers at 46% N. It is the most important nitrogenous fertilizer in the country because of its high N content. It is neutral in pH and can adapt to almost all types of soil.

**Q:188** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e **sulphur**

- **Sulphur** is used in beauty parlours for hair setting as it holds the hair for a longer period of time. It also moisturizes and hold hair tightly by increasing their surface tension.

**Q:189** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e **the bomb traverses a curved path and falls some distance ahead**

- A bomb is dropped at a point from a moving aeroplane, the pilot observes that **that the bomb traverses a curved path and falls some distance ahead**. When a bomb is dropped from a plane, it is having only horizontal velocity equal to that of the plane. Neglecting air resistance, its horizontal speed remains constant thereafter and hence bomb moves with same speed of aeroplane till it hits the ground, hence it will not directly drop or goes behind but falls some distance ahead of that point.

**Q:190** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e **31 pairs**

- A spinal nerve is a mixed nerve which carries motor, sensory and autonomic signals between spinal cord and the body. In humans there are **31 pairs**, among them are 8 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral and 1 coccygeal. Each of the pair connects spinal cord with a specific region of the body.

**Q:191** The correct answer is **option 1. Coral Island**

- Lakshadweep is a group of 36 islands of coral origin situated in the Arabian sea.
- Coral reefs in india can be found in the Andaman and nicobar islands, gulf of mannar, Gulf of kutch, Palk strait and lakshadweep. Except in Lakshadweep most of the places have fringing reefs.

**Q:192** The correct answer is **option 1 i.e. Jharkhand**

- West Bengal shares its boundary with 5 states namely Jharkhand(highest share), Odisha, Bihar,Sikkim and Assam.
- West Bengal shares its boundary with 3 countries- Bangladesh(highest), Nepal and Bhutan.
- Jharkhand is located in the western side of west bengal. It touches six districts of west bengal namely West Midnapore, Purulia, Paschim Barddhaman, Birbhum, Murshidabad and Malda.

**Q:193** The correct answer is **option 3.**

- The rank of West bengal in terms of literacy rate in India is 20th.
- The state of Kerala ranks 1st in literacy rate(93.91%). Bihar is the least literate state( 63.82% ).
- Purba medinipur district(87.66%) has the highest literacy rate in the state of West Bengal followed by Kolkata (87.14)and North 24 Parganas(84.95)
- Uttar Dinajpur (60.13) has the lowest literacy rate followed by Maldah(62.71) and Purulia(65.38).

**Q:194** The correct answer is **option 1.**



- Initially it was a part of kamrup dynasty, kamata kingdom and khen dynasty of Assam. Coochbehar later remained a princely kingdom under the British East India Company.
- After independence of India the full authority and jurisdiction of Coochbehar was handed over to the Government of India by the Maharaja of Coochbehar in september 12,1949.
- It became part of west bengal on 19 january,1950.

**Q:195** The correct answer is option 3 i.e. Increase in 16-64 year age group of population

- Demographic dividend is the economic growth potential which is occurred due to the changing population age structure where the age group of working population (15-64) is larger than the age group of population(<15 and >64)
- About 62.5% of India's population lies in this age group of 15 - 64.

**Q:196** The correct answer is **Option 2 i.e. Godavari and Krishna.**

1. **Godavari and Cauvery** popularly known as Kaveri are the second and third largest lake in India respectively. Both of these rivers originates in the western ghats and flows towards the east.
2. Kolleru lake is located in Andhra Pradesh between **Godavari and Krishna** deltas. It is a shallow fresh water lake and was declared as a wildlife scantury in november 1999.
3. **Krishna and Cauvery** are originated from Mahabaleshwar and Talakaveri , from the state of karnataka respectively.
4. **Mahanadi and Godavari** deltas surrounds the chilka lake region in odisha.

**Q:197** The correct answer is **Option 2 i.e. The Western Ghats**

1. **The Himalayas** are in the northeastern portion of India. The three highest peaks of the Himalayas are the Mount Everest, K2 and Kanchenchunga
2. **The Western Ghats**- It is a tropical mountain forest found in the upper reaches of the western ghats. These ghats resembles the high altitude mountains of kerala, tamil nadu and karnataka.
3. **The Vidhyan range** is a range of mountains, hills, plateau & highlands in west central India. The dhupgarh peak is the highest peak of vidya ranges which is near pachmarhi located in south central Madhya Pradesh.
4. **The Eastern Ghats** expands its ranges to odisha, andhra pradesh and tamil nadu. These ghats plays a major role in modulating climate, fostering biodiversity and plays a significant role in monsoon break.

**Q:198** The correct answer is **Option3 i.e. Orrissa**

1. **Mizoram**- The tropic of cancer crosses Mizoram in Champai district. Apart from this, champai is popularly know as The Rice Bowl.
2. **Tripura**- Udaipur is the city in tripura from where the tropic of cancer passes by. It is the nearest city to the tropic of cancer.
3. The tropic of cancer passes trough 8 states in India . These states are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West bengal, Tripura and Mizoram. **Orrisa** is not one of them.
4. In **Madhya Pradesh**, the tropic of cancer passes through 14 districts. These districts are Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Sehore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Raisen, Sagar, Damosh, Katni, Jabalpur, Umariya and Shahdol.





**Q:199** The correct answer is **Option1 i.e. howrah to hoogly**

1. The first railway line started in West bengal was between **Howrah to Hoogly**. The first run was done on 15th august 1854 by east Indian railways.
2. **Howrah to Ranigunge**- After the first passenger train was run till hoogly from howrah, that was later extended to ranigunge by 1855.
3. The **Howrah to Burdwan** link was built in 1917 and later the main line was built over the Vivekananda setu (willington bridge).
4. **Sealdah to Naihati**- Naihati Junction railway station is situated at about 38 km from Sealdah.

**Q:200** The correct answer is **Option 4 i.e. Dachigam: Asiatic lions.**

1. The **Bhitarkanika national park** is based in Odisha. It has a beach closing where one can spot olive ridley turtles.
2. **Dalma** is known as paradise for elephants and is located in Jharkhand. Nearest city to dalma hills is jamshedpur.
3. **Kaziranga national park** is famous for one horned rhinoceros. Kaziranga national park is located in kanchanjuri, Assam.
4. **Dachigam national park** is located in Jammu & Kashmir. It is famous for its kashmir stag. This park is also known as the home of the hangul.

So, these are all the solutions for the WBCS Prelims Previous Year Paper 2019. Keep Practicing for the upcoming WBCS Prelims Exam.

## WBCS Prelims Exam Preparation Tips

The West Bengal Civil Service (WBCS) Prelims exam is a highly competitive examination, and thorough preparation is essential for success. Here are some tips for preparing for the WBCS Prelims exam:



- 1. Start Early and Plan Your Preparation:** Begin your preparation well in advance to cover the vast syllabus effectively. Create a comprehensive study plan that allocates time for each subject and includes regular practice sessions.
- 2. Understand the Syllabus and Exam Pattern:** Thoroughly understand the exam pattern and syllabus to know the scope of the exam and the type of questions asked. This will help you focus your preparation and avoid wasting time on irrelevant topics.
- 3. Gather Quality Study Material:** Collect relevant and updated study material from reliable sources. Refer to recommended textbooks, study guides, and online resources to ensure you are covering the correct topics and concepts.
- 4. Focus on Important Topics:** Identify the most important topics and concepts based on the exam pattern and previous year's question papers. Prioritize these topics and allocate more time to mastering them.
- 5. Practice Regularly with Previous Year's Question Papers:** Solve previous year's question papers to familiarize yourself with the exam format, question types, and difficulty level. This will help you improve your time management and test-taking strategies.
- 6. Revise Regularly and Effectively:** Schedule regular revision sessions to reinforce your understanding of the concepts and retain information. Use techniques like summarizing, mind mapping, and flashcards for effective revision.
- 7. Stay Updated with Current Affairs:** Regularly read newspapers, magazines, and online news portals to stay updated with current affairs, especially related to West Bengal. This will help you answer current affairs-based questions in the exam.
- 8. Maintain a Healthy Lifestyle:** Prioritize your physical and mental well-being during preparation. Maintain a balanced diet, exercise regularly, and get adequate sleep. A healthy lifestyle will enhance your focus, energy, and memory.
- 9. Enroll in Coaching Classes or Online Courses (Optional):** Consider enrolling in coaching classes or online courses if you need additional guidance and structured learning. Choose a reputable institute or platform that aligns with your learning style.
- 10. Stay Motivated and Believe in Yourself:** Stay positive and motivated throughout your preparation. Believe in your abilities and focus on your strengths. Visualize your success and maintain a determined attitude.

Remember, consistent effort and smart preparation strategies are key to cracking the WBCS Prelims exam. Stay focused, dedicated, and persistent in your efforts, and you will achieve your goal of clearing the exam and embarking on a fulfilling career in the West Bengal Civil Services.