

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPS



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

SSC CPO 2018 Paper 1 Question Paper (12-Mar-2019) (Shift-1)

Total Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 200

Instructions

Sl No.	Section Name	No. of Question	Maximum Marks
1	General Intelligence & Reasoning	50	50
2	General Knowledge & Awareness	50	50
3	Quantitative Aptitude	50	50
4	English	50	50

- 1.) A total of 120 minutes is allotted for the examination.
- 2.) The server will set your clock for you. In the top right corner of your screen, a countdown timer will display the remaining time for you to complete the exam. Once the timer reaches zero, the examination will end automatically. The paper need not be submitted when your timer reaches zero.
- 3.) There will, however, be sectional timing for this exam. You will have to complete each section within the specified time limit. Before moving on to the next section, you must complete the current one within the time limits.

General Intelligence & Reasoning

1. निम्नलिखित चार संख्या-जोड़ी में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)
- a. 14 : 33
 - b. 8 : 25
 - c. 5 : 15
 - d. 9 : 23
-
2. एक कूट भाषा में BANKER को NABREK के रूप में लिखा गया है। तो उस भाषा में STRING को कैसे लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. RSTGIN
 - b. RTSGNI
 - c. TSIRGN
 - d. RIGSNI
-
3. निम्नलिखित चार शब्दों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)
- a. बढ़ई
 - b. लोहार
 - c. बागवानी
 - d. दर्जी

4. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

BYWD : DWUF :: AZYB

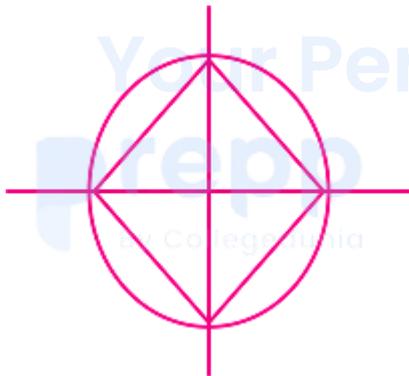
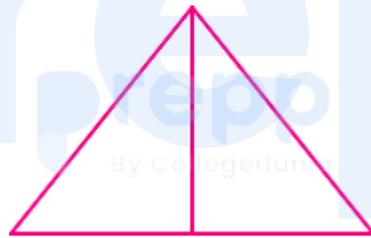
a. CXVB

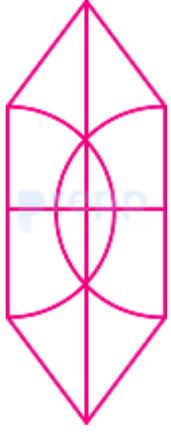
b. BZXC

c. CXWD

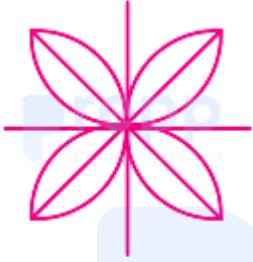
d. BYWE

5. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जिसमें दी गयी आकृति निहित है? (+1, -0.25)

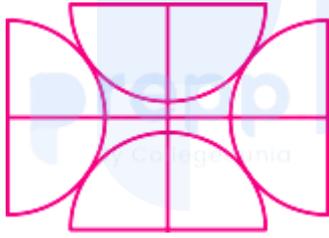




b.



c.



d.

6. जिस तरह मंगलवार 'मंगल' से सम्बंधित है उसी प्रकार 'गुरुवार' _____ से सम्बंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. शुक्र
- b. बुध
- c. शनि ग्रह
- d. बृहस्पति

7. दिए गए समीकरण को सही करने के लिए कौन-से दो चिन्हों को एक दूसरे से बदला जाना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$4 + 8 \times 12 \div 6 - 4 = 8$$

- a. \times और $+$
- b. $+$ और \div
- c. और $+$
- d. \div और $-$

8. निम्नलिखित चार संख्या-युग्मों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10 : 99
- b. 5 : 26
- c. 4 : 17
- d. 9 : 82

9. निम्न प्रश्न में I, II और III से अंकित तीन निष्कर्षों के बाद दो कथन दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, निर्णय कीजिए कि दिये गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा/कौन-से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

कुछ पौधे पेड़ हैं।

सभी पेड़ झाड़ियाँ हैं।

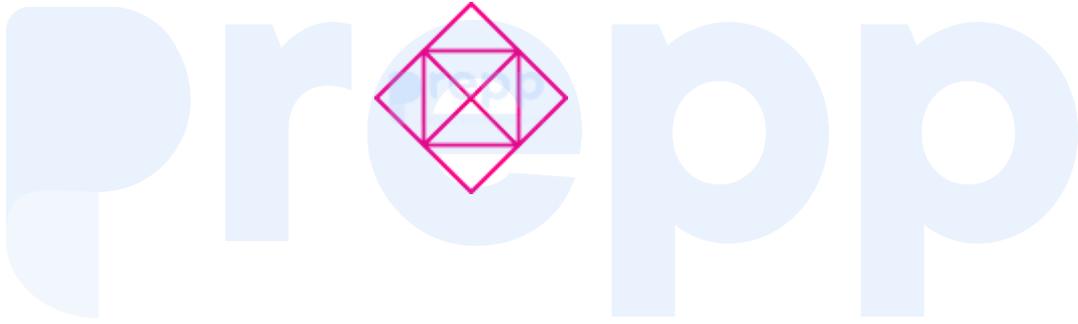
निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ झाड़ियाँ पौधे हैं।

- II. सभी झाड़ियाँ पौधे हैं।
- III. कोई झाड़ी पौधा नहीं है।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- b. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष I और III अनुसरण करता है
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करता है

10. निम्नलिखित आकृति में कितने त्रिभुज हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

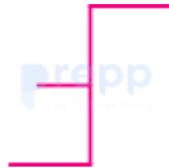


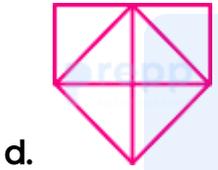
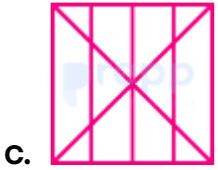
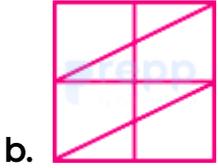
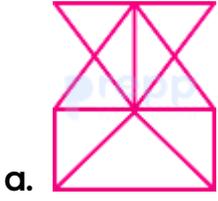
- a. 12
- b. 8
- c. 14
- d. 10

Your Personal Exams Guide

11. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दी गयी आकृति निहित है।

(+1, -0.25)

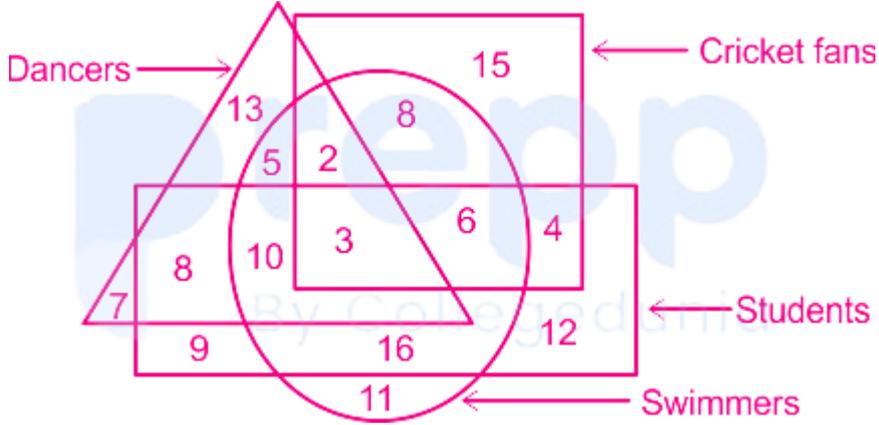




12. उस शब्द-युग्म का चयन कीजिए जिसमें दो शब्द उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जैसे कि निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्म के दो शब्द आपस में सम्बंधित हैं। (+1, -0.25)

अनुरोध : आज्ञा

- a. ग्रीष्म : गर्मी
- b. साफ़ : धुलाई
- c. सोचना : सोच
- d. फुसफुसाना : चिल्लाना
13. निम्न आकृति में त्रिभुज 'नर्तकों' को दर्शाता है, वृत्त 'तैराकों' को दर्शाता है, आयत 'छात्रों' को दर्शाता है और वर्ग 'क्रिकेट के प्रशंसकों' को दर्शाता है। अलग अलग खंडों की संख्याएं व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



कितने नर्तक छात्र तैराक हैं लेकिन क्रिकेट के प्रशंसक नहीं हैं?

- a. 15
- b. 10
- c. 3
- d. 13

14. संख्याओं के उस समूह को चुनिए जो संख्याओं के निम्नलिखित समूह के समरूप है? (+1, -0.25)

{15, 21, 27}

- a. {25, 40, 56}
- b. {20, 28, 36}
- c. {40, 55, 75}
- d. {12, 24, 32}

15. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

BDFH : DWDS :: TVYZ : ?

- a. VEBB
- b. VDWB
- c. UDWA
- d. VEWA

16. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जैसे दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

8 : 81 :: 10 : ?

- a. 100
- b. 121
- c. 120
- d. 111

17. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन-सी संख्या प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी? (+1, -0.25)

3, 5, 7, 8, 15, ?, 31, 26

- a. 24
- b. 14
- c. 21
- d. 18

18. निम्नलिखित चार अक्षर-समूहों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ जात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. PYRU
- b. CLEH
- c. MKOH
- d. TRVN

19. निम्न प्रश्न में I, II और III से अंकित तीन निष्कर्षों के बाद दो कथन दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे जात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, निर्णय कीजिए कि दिये गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा/कौन-से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

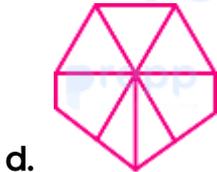
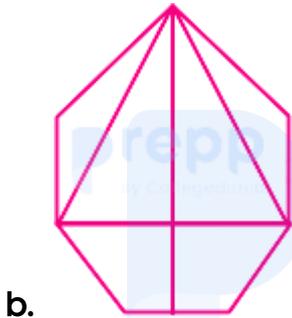
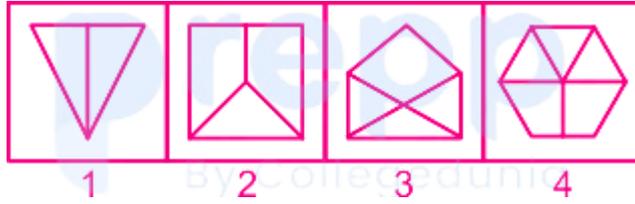
कुछ आम फल हैं।
कोई फल सब्जी नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ आम सब्जी हैं।
 - II. कुछ फल आम हैं।
 - III. कोई सब्जी आम नहीं है।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
 - b. केवल निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करते हैं
 - c. केवल निष्कर्ष I और III अनुसरण करते हैं
 - d. केवल I अनुसरण करता है

20. उस आकृति को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित आकृति श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान में आएगी?

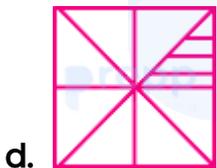
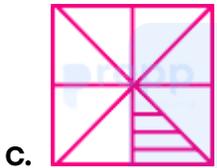
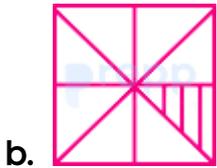
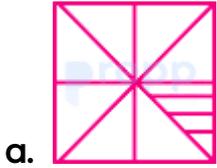
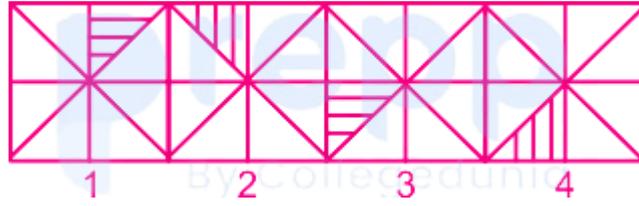
(+1, -0.25)



21. जब दर्पण को आकृति के दायीं ओर रखा जाता है, तो दी गयी आकृति की सही दर्पण छवि चुनिए।

(+1, -0.25)





Your Personal Exams Guide

24. प्रिया का स्कूल बस उसके विद्यालय पहुंचने पर उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा के सम्मुख था। उसके घर से प्रारंभ होने के बाद बस बायीं ओर मोड़ लेता है। उसके विद्यालय पहुंचने के लिए एक दायां मोड़ और दूसरा बायां मोड़ लेता है। तो प्रिया के घर से निकलने पर बस किस दिशा में थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दक्षिण-पूरब
- b. उत्तर-पश्चिम
- c. दक्षिण-पश्चिम
- d. उत्तर-पूरब

25. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन-सा अक्षर-समूह प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा? (+1, -0.25)

BZD, DXF, GUI, ?, PLR

- a. KQM
- b. MOQ
- c. KPN
- d. LRT

26. समीरा अपने घर से प्रारंभ होने के बाद पूरब की ओर कुछ मीटर चली। वहां से उसने दायां मोड़ लिया और वह 100 मीटर चली, और फिर बायां मोड़ लिया और 30 मीटर चली। अंतिम में उसने फिर से बायां मोड़ लिया और बाजार तक पहुंचने के लिए 40 मीटर चली। यदि उसके घर और बाजार के बीच की वायु दूरी 100 मीटर है, तो प्रारंभ में उसके घर से पूरब की समीरा कितनी दूर चली थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 30 मीटर
- b. 50 मीटर
- c. 60 मीटर
- d. 80 मीटर

27. निम्नलिखित चार शब्दों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ जात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. ईर्ष्या
- b. रोना
- c. उदास

d. गुस्सा

28. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की व्यवस्था को एक तार्किक और अर्थपूर्ण क्रम में दर्शाने के लिए सही विकल्प चुनिए। (+1, -0.25)

1. Probation

2. Selection

3. Application

4. Confirmation

5. Appointment

a. 3, 2, 5, 1, 4

b. 5, 1, 3, 2, 5

c. 4, 1, 3, 2, 5

d. 3, 2, 5, 4, 1

29. यदि CAB = 12 और FED = 30 है, तो HIDE = क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 44

b. 68

c. 52

d. 48

30. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन-सी संख्या प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा? (+1, -0.25)

7, 10, 16, 19, 25, ?

- a. 29
- b. 33
- c. 31
- d. 28

31. निम्नलिखित चार संख्या-युग्मों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ जात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 78 : 13
- b. 18 : 9
- c. 34 : 7
- d. 56 : 11

32. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जैसे दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

15 : 25 :: 24

- a. 40
- b. 35
- c. 32
- d. 45

33. एक कूट भाषा में QUESTION को OPJUTFVR के रूप में लिखा गया है। तो उस भाषा में FACTOR को कैसे लिखा गया है। (+1, -0.25)

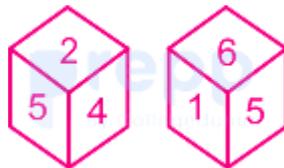
- a. SUPEGB
- b. BGDSPU
- c. SPUDBG
- d. QPUDBE

34. उस संख्या-युग्म का चयन कीजिए जिसमें दो संख्याएँ उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जैसे कि दी गयी संख्या-युग्म के दो संख्याएँ संबंधित हैं। (+1, -0.25)

5 : 9

- a. 10 : 29
- b. 25 : 79
- c. 17 : 65
- d. 12 : 33

35. समान पासे की दो स्थिति दी गयी हैं। यदि '6' सबसे नीचे पर है, तो शीर्ष पर कौन-सी संख्या होगी? (+1, -0.25)



- a. 2
- b. 3

c. 1

d. 4

36. निम्नलिखित चार संख्या-युग्मों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. 6 : 18

b. 8 : 32

c. 12 : 72

d. 14 : 94

37. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन-सा भिन्न प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा? (+1, -0.25)

$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{10}{11}, ?$

a. 15/23

b. 15/19

c. 17/27

d. 17/21

38. निम्नलिखित चार अक्षर-समूहों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. ILOU

b. AEIU

c. EIOU

d. AIOU

39. संख्याओं के उस समूह को चुनिए जो संख्याओं के निम्नलिखित समूह के समरूप है? (+1, -0.25)

{7, 13, 20}

a. {10, 18, 24}

b. {9, 15, 23}

c. {12, 19, 29}

d. {4, 10, 17}

40. दिए गए समीकरण को सही करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से चिन्हों और संख्याओं को एक-दूसरे से बदलना होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$8 \div 2 - 6 \times 4 + 3 = 13$$

a. - और +, 6 और 4

b. \div और +, 4 और 8

c. \times और \div , 8 और 6

d. \times और -, 2 और 6

41. दिए गए समीकरण को सही करने के लिए कौन-से दो संख्याओं को एक-दूसरे से बदला जाना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$6 \times 3 - 8 \div 2 + 5 = 8 \div 2 + 3 \times 5 - 6$$

a. 6 और 2

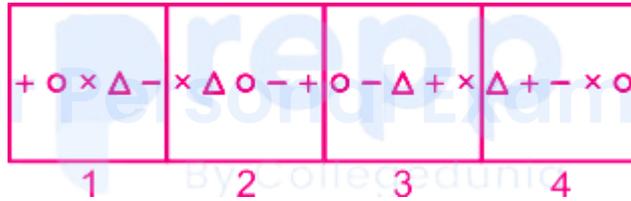
- b. 8 और 6
- c. 5 और 6
- d. 3 और 5

42. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन-सा अक्षर प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा? (+1, -0.25)

M, N, O, L, Q, J, ?, H

- a. R
- b. S
- c. K
- d. J

43. उस आकृति को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित आकृति श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान में आएगी? (+1, -0.25)

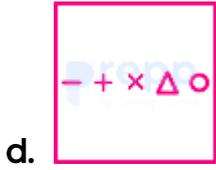
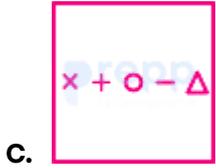


- a.

- × + ○ Δ

- b.

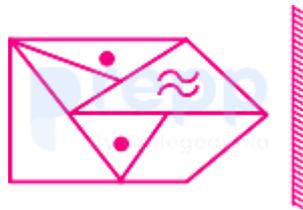
- × + Δ ○



44. 'मांस', 'शाकाहारी' से जिस तरीके से संबंधित है उसी तरीके से 'अल्कोहल', '-----' से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मद्यत्यागी
- b. स्मोकर
- c. पानी
- d. आहारविद्

45. जब दर्पण को आकृति के दायीं ओर रखा जाता है, तो दी गयी आकृति की सही दर्पण छवि चुनिए। (+1, -0.25)





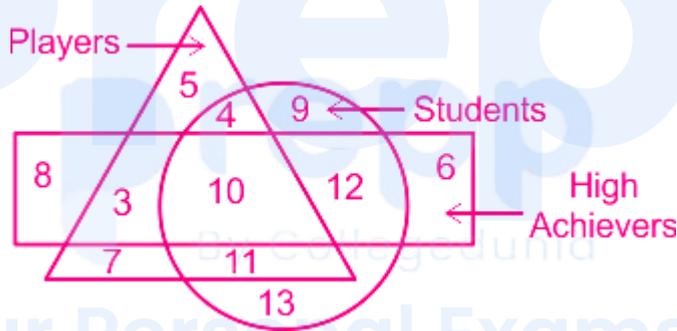
46. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की व्यवस्था को एक तार्किक और अर्थपूर्ण क्रम में दर्शाने के लिए सही विकल्प चुनिए। (+1, -0.25)

1. Sleep
2. Cold
3. Blanket
4. Winter
5. Warm
6. Shop

- a. 4, 2, 6, 3, 5, 1
- b. 4, 3, 6, 2, 1, 5
- c. 6, 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
- d. 4, 3, 2, 6, 1, 5

47. यदि HECK को 94410 के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया गया है और DIG को 588 के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया गया है, तो BIKE को किस रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 38124
- b. 38115
- c. 19113
- d. 39105

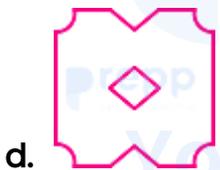
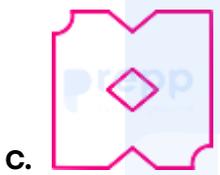
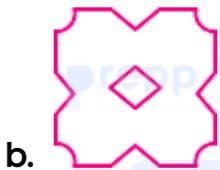
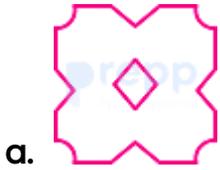
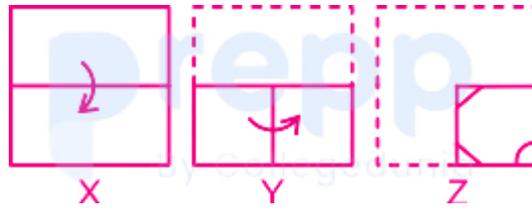
48. निम्नलिखित आकृति में त्रिभुज 'खिलाड़ी' को दर्शाता है, वृत्त 'छात्र' को दर्शाता है और आयत 'उच्च लक्ष्य-प्राप्तिकर्ता' को दर्शाता है। अलग-अलग खंडों में संख्याएँ व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



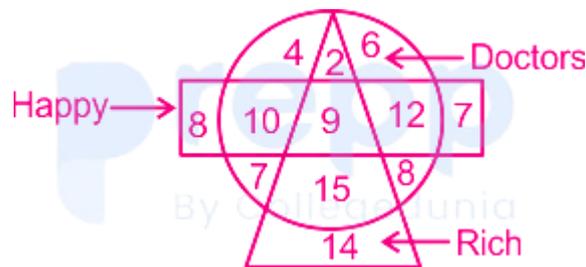
कितने उच्च लक्ष्य-प्राप्तिकर्ता छात्र खिलाड़ी नहीं हैं?

- a. 15
- b. 13
- c. 12
- d. 3
49. वर्गाकार कागज के एक टुकड़े को मोड़ने का अनुक्रम और वह तरीका जिसमें मोड़े गए कागज को काटा गया है, को आकृति X, Y और Z में दर्शाया गया है। तो खोलने पर यह (+1, -0.25)

कागज कैसा दिखाई देगा?



50. निम्नलिखित आकृति में त्रिभुज 'अमीर' को दर्शाता है, वृत्त 'डॉक्टर' को दर्शाता है और आयत 'खुश' व्यक्ति को दर्शाता है। अलग-अलग खंडों में संख्याएँ व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



कितने अमीर डॉक्टर खुश नहीं हैं?

- a. 15
- b. 26
- c. 9
- d. 17

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Your Personal Exams Guide

General Knowledge & Awareness

51. घ्राण ग्राही कहाँ स्थित होती है: (+1, -0.25)
- a. नाक
 - b. जीभ
 - c. कान
 - d. आँख
-
52. सबसे छोटा केंद्र शासित प्रदेश _____ है। (+1, -0.25)
- a. पुदुचेरी
 - b. लक्षद्वीप
 - c. दादरा और नगर हवेली
 - d. दमन और दीव
-
53. 1178 ई. में _____ को हराने वाली महिला के रूप में रानी नाइकीदेवी को याद किया जाता है। (+1, -0.25)
- a. मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक
 - b. मुहमद अल-बाकिर
 - c. अल-सलीह मुहम्मद
 - d. मुहम्मद गोरी
-
54. 'रऊफ' एक लोक नृत्य है जो _____ राज्य से जुड़ा है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. हरयाणा
- b. पंजाब
- c. राजस्थान
- d. जम्मू और कश्मीर

55. '_____ ' का उद्देश्य उन क्षेत्रों और लोगों के कल्याण से है, जो खनन से संबंधित कार्यों से प्रभावित होते हैं, जो कि जिला खनिज संस्थापनाओं (DMF) द्वारा उत्पन्न निधियों का उपयोग करता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना
- b. प्रधान मंत्री डिजिडन व्यापार योजना
- c. प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना
- d. प्रधान मंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना

56. जनवरी 2019 में एक सांसद के रूप में विशिष्ट प्रदर्शन के लिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी के किस नेता को 'संसद रत्न पुरस्कार' से सम्मानित किया गया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. वीरेंदर कश्यप
- b. अनुराग ठाकुर
- c. राव इंद्रजीत सिंह
- d. राजेश चुडासमा

57. जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय से गीतांजलि कटलाम और सौम्या प्रसाद, एशियन एडवेंचर्स से मोहित अग्रवाल और नेचर साइंस इनिशिएटिव के रमन कुमार के एक (+1, -0.25)

अध्ययन ने _____ के बीच संबंधों की जांच की, जो 'करंट साइंस' पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

- a. पशु और पौधे का जीवन
- b. विभिन्न जानवरों की प्रजातियां और उनका भोजन
- c. पानी की कमी और जानवर
- d. प्लास्टिक अंतर्ग्रहण के जोखिम को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए पशु प्रकार और व्यवहार

58. जनवरी 2019 में, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने दादरा और नगर हवेली में सिलवासा में कई विकास परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन और शिलान्यास किया। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उनमें से एक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दादरा और नगर हवेली में डोर टू डोर कूड़ा कलेक्शन, पृथक्करण और डिजिटल रूप से ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण
- b. दादरा और नगर हवेली के लिए नई आईटी नीति
- c. दादरा और नगर हवेली में एक कला महाविद्यालय
- d. दादरा और नगर हवेली में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज

59. 'त्सोकुम समई' का प्रसिद्ध त्यौहार किस राज्य के लोगों द्वारा एक समृद्ध फसल के लिए आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करने के लिए मनाया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मिजोरम
- b. असम
- c. मेघालय
- d. नागालैंड

60. आकाश किसके कारण नीला दिखाई देता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रकाश का अपवर्तन
- b. प्रकाश का परिक्षेपण
- c. प्रकाश का प्रकीर्णन
- d. प्रकाश का परावर्तन

61. एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया (EXIM बैंक) के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है।
- b. यह भारत का एक प्रमुख निर्यात वित्त संस्थान है।
- c. बैंक अपने वैश्वीकरण के प्रयासों में भारतीय फर्मों की मदद करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है।
- d. इसे 2014 में एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया एक्ट के तहत स्थापित किया गया था।

62. फरवरी 2019 में आयोजित उदघाटन प्रो वॉलीबॉल लीग का खिताब किस टीम ने जीता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. कालीकट हीरोज
- b. अहमदाबाद डिफेंडर्स
- c. ब्लैक हॉक्स हैदराबाद
- d. चेन्नई स्पार्टन्स

63. हिमाचल प्रदेश में ब्यास नदियों पर महाराणा प्रताप सागर जलाशय को _____ के (+1, -0.25)
नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

- a. पौंग बांध
- b. उकाई बांध
- c. धरोई बांध
- d. टिहरी बांध

64. प्रकाश के स्पेक्ट्रम को सबसे पहले _____ द्वारा समझाया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. नील्स बोह्र
- b. आइजैक न्यूटन
- c. अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन
- d. गैलीलियो गैलीली

65. भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद _____ बताता है कि भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (+1, -0.25)
और राज्य के राज्यपाल के परामर्श से उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति
द्वारा की जाएगी।

- a. 21
- b. 201
- c. 217
- d. 72

66. एपिकल्चर एक विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किए गए लकड़ी के बक्से में _____ के वैज्ञानिक पालन की तकनीक है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मधुमक्खी
- b. रेशम के कीड़े
- c. फतिंगे
- d. दीमक

67. भारतीय किशोर साइकिल चालक _____ ने 2018 में विश्व स्तर पर ट्रैक साइक्लिंग में देश का पहला पदक जीतकर इतिहास रच दिया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. एसो एल्बेन
- b. श्रीधर सवानुर
- c. डेबोरा हेरोल्ड
- d. बिक्रम सिंह

68. समतल सतह पर गिरने पर पानी की बूंदें हमेशा गोल आकार क्यों प्राप्त कर लेती हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गुरुत्वाकर्षण के कारण
- b. वायुमंडलीय दबाव के कारण
- c. वायु में भंवर धारा की उपस्थिति के कारण
- d. अणुओं द्वारा पृष्ठीय तनाव के प्रयोग के कारण

69. एक गैर-लाभकारी संगठन 'यूथ फ़ॉर इक्वलिटी' ने _____ संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम की संवैधानिक वैधता पर सवाल उठाते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का रुख किया है जो आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 10% कोटा प्रदान करता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 100वां
- b. 103वां
- c. 99वां
- d. 143वां

70. दिसंबर 2018 में, _____ ने दिल्ली में आयोजित नेशनल स्कवैश चैम्पियनशिप में महिला एकल खिताब जीता। (+1, -0.25)

- a. सचिका बलवानी
- b. अपराजिता बलमुक्तान
- c. भुवनेश्वरी कुमारी
- d. जोशना चिनप्पा

71. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राज्य बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा साझा नहीं करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मेघालय
- b. मणिपुर
- c. त्रिपुरा
- d. मिजोरम

72. जनवरी 2019 में मुंबई में भारतीय सिनेमा के राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय का उद्घाटन किसने किया? (+1, -0.25)
- a. नरेंद्र मोदी
 - b. राम नाथ कोविंद
 - c. अमिताभ बच्चन
 - d. देवेंद्र फड़नवीस

73. चौसा का युद्ध हुमायूँ और शेर शाह सूरी के बीच 26 जून को _____ के बीच लड़ा गया था। (+1, -0.25)
- a. 1729
 - b. 1539
 - c. 1639
 - d. 1440

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74. _____ विश्व में सबसे कम उम्र के व्यक्ति बन गए हैं, जिन्होंने सात सबसे ऊंची चोटियों और महाद्वीपों में ज्वालामुखी शिखर का निर्माण किया है। (+1, -0.25)
- a. राज सिंह धर्मशक्तु
 - b. सत्यरूप सिद्धांत
 - c. मोहन सिंह
 - d. संतोष यादव

75. जनवरी 2019 में, भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धा (CCI) ने एक समझौते को मंजूरी दी जिसमें समारा कैपिटल-समर्थित वित्तीय सलाहकार सेवाएँ और अमेज़न _____ का अधिग्रहण करेगी, जो 'मोर' नामक एक सुपरमार्केट भण्डार श्रृंखला का संचालन करती है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. आदित्य बिड़ला रिटेल लि
- b. रिलायंस रिटेल
- c. गोदरेज कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स लि
- d. फ्यूचर समूह

76. पुणे स्थित संगठन ने वाहनों में 15% M - 15 मेथनॉल मिश्रण का उपयोग करके एक अध्ययन किया और उन्हें 3,000 किमी तक परीक्षण किया ताकि वास्तविक दुनिया की स्थितियों में उत्सर्जन का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके और साथ ही वाहनों के प्रदर्शन की जांच की जा सके। (+1, -0.25)

- a. ऑटोमोटिव रिसर्च एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (ARAI)
- b. रिसर्च एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (RAI)
- c. मोटर वाहन संगठन (AO)
- d. भारत का वाहन संगठन (VOI)

77. जनवरी 2019 तक, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय का विभाग किसके पास है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मनोहर पारिकर
- b. पीयूष गोयल
- c. हर्ष वर्धन
- d. प्रकाश जावडेकर

78. _____ विषाणु का अध्ययन है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. माइकोलॉजी
- b. वायरोलॉजी
- c. प्रोटोजूलॉजी
- d. पैरासीटोलॉजी

79. द हिंदू लिट फॉर लाइफ 2019 के दौरान 'रिक्विम इन रागा जानकी' के अंग्रेजी लेखक _____ को द हिंदू पुरस्कार 2018 प्रदान किया गया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. राजीव एलिप
- b. विनायक वर्मा
- c. नीलम सरन गौड़
- d. ममता नैनी

80. मनुष्य के लिए ध्वनि की श्रव्य सीमा निम्न में से क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20 हर्ट्ज से 200 किलोहर्ट्ज
- b. 10 हर्ट्ज से 100 किलोहर्ट्ज
- c. 20 हर्ट्ज से 20 किलोहर्ट्ज
- d. 10 हर्ट्ज से 10 किलोहर्ट्ज

81. जनवरी 2019 में, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट इंडिया ने तेलंगाना में हथकरघा बुनकरों की सहायता करने के लिए परियोजना रिवीव के तहत 're-weave.in' नामक एक नया ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म (+1, -0.25)

प्रक्षेपित किया। निम्नलिखित में से कौन ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म का लाभ नहीं है?

- a. यह बुनकर समुदायों द्वारा बनाए गए हस्ताक्षर संग्रहों का प्रदर्शन करेगा।
- b. यह पारंपरिक विस्मृत भारतीय कला को पुनर्जीवित करने की प्रक्रिया को कमजोर करेगा।
- c. यह बुनकरों को अपनी आय बढ़ाने और एक स्थायी आजीविका कमाने में मदद करेगा।
- d. यह कारीगरों को सीधे खरीदारों से जोड़ेगा, जिससे वे नए ग्राहकों और बाजारों में विस्तार कर सकेंगे।

82. _____ दुनिया के सबसे प्रमुख गतिशील शहर के रूप में उभरा है जो जेएलएल शहर गति सूचकांक 2019 के अनुसार दुनिया भर में 131 प्रमुख स्थापित और उभरते व्यापारिक हबों में से एक है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. बेंगलुरु
- b. हैदराबाद
- c. चेन्नई
- d. दिल्ली

83. दादर और नागर हवेली केंद्रशासित प्रदेश है जो महाराष्ट्र और _____ राज्यों के बीच स्थित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. उत्तराखंड
- b. आंध्र प्रदेश
- c. पश्चिम बंगाल
- d. गुजरात

84. नोबेल पुरस्कार प्रत्येक वर्ष 6 श्रेणियों में प्रदान किया जाता है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा (+1, -0.25)
उनमें से एक नहीं है?

- a. गणित
- b. साहित्य
- c. भौतिक विज्ञान
- d. अर्थशास्त्र

85. जनवरी 2019 में, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने अपने (+1, -0.25)
व्यवसाय का विस्तार करने के लिए राज्य के स्वामित्व वाली निर्यात-आयात बैंक ऑफ
इंडिया (EXIM बैंक) में _____ की पूंजीगत स्वीकृति को मंजूरी दी।

- a. 6,000 करोड़
- b. 4,000 करोड़
- c. 9,000 करोड़
- d. 2,000 करोड़

86. _____ नृत्य रूप की उत्पत्ति 18 वीं शताब्दी में ओडिशा के जंगलों में एक आदिवासी (+1, -0.25)
नृत्य के रूप में हुई और 19 वीं शताब्दी में एक मार्शल आर्ट-आधारित नृत्य की स्थिति प्राप्त
की।

- a. छोबिया
- b. कलारिपयाट्ट
- c. छऊ
- d. बवाई

87. सितंबर 2018 में, भारत के प्रवीण धावक _____ को असम के खेल राजदूत के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. माखन सिंह
- b. जाता शंकर
- c. आनंद शेटी
- d. हिमा दास

88. "ओन द ओरिजिन ऑफ़ स्पीशीज़" _____ द्वारा लिखा गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. चार्ल्स डार्विन
- b. कैरोलस लिनिअस
- c. इरास्मस डार्विन
- d. विलियम पाले

89. सागौली की संधि पर ब्रिटिश और _____ के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। (+1, -0.25)

- a. गोरखा
- b. बंगाल का नवाब
- c. अवध का नवाब
- d. मराठा

90. दाचीगाम राष्ट्रीय उद्यान कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जम्मू और कश्मीर
- b. असम
- c. छत्तीसगढ़
- d. कर्नाटक

91. जनवरी 2019 में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने दूरदर्शन के साथ दो फ्री-टू-एयर चैनल **(+1, -0.25)** डीडी साइंस और एक इंटरनेट-आधारित चैनल _____ प्रक्षेपित करने के लिए साझेदारी की, जो विज्ञान विषयों पर लाइव, शेड्यूल प्ले और वीडियो-ऑन-डिमांड की पेशकश करेगा।

- a. इंटरनेट विज्ञान
- b. भारत प्रौद्योगिकी
- c. इंडिया लाइव
- d. भारत विज्ञान

92. निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम के तहत भारत सरकार ने भारतीय दूरसंचार **(+1, -0.25)** नियामक प्राधिकरण (TRAI) की स्थापना की?

- a. भारतीय दूरसंचार नियामक प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2001
- b. भारतीय दूरसंचार नियामक प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1997
- c. भारतीय दूरसंचार नियामक अधिनियम, 2003
- d. भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक अधिनियम, 2005

93. जीवों के वर्गीकरण की पांच राज्य अवधारणा द्वारा दी गई थी: **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. विलियम पाले
- b. चार्ल्स डार्विन
- c. कार्ल वीयस
- d. रॉबर्ट व्हिडकर

94. सामग्री अनुसंधान के लिए प्रथम शेख सऊद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार _____ को प्रदान (+1, -0.25) किया गया है, जो जनवरी 2019 में भारतीय वैज्ञानिक हैं।

- a. विक्रम साराभाई
- b. एम. विस्वेस्वराय
- c. चिंतामणि नागेश रामचंद्र राव
- d. मेघनाद साहा

95. _____ को देश के कच्चे तेल के आयात को 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक कम करने (+1, -0.25) का विकल्प माना जा रहा है। यह/वे बढ़ते प्रदूषण से लड़ने के लिए एक संभावित हथियार भी हो सकते हैं।

- a. निष्कर्षक
- b. जैव ईंधन
- c. वायु शोधक
- d. पादप उपचार

96. स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती का पैतृक नाम क्या था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नारायण शंकर

- b. मूल शंकर
- c. कृष्ण शंकर
- d. ओम शंकर

97. तमिलनाडु के राज्यपाल बनवारीलाल पुरोहित ने जनवरी 2019 में चेन्नई में 'संसद रत्न पुरस्कार' प्रदान किया। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सांसद संसद रत्न पुरस्कार का प्राप्तकर्ता नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सुप्रिया सुले
- b. निशिकांत दुबे
- c. किरीत सोलंकी
- d. एन के प्रेमचंद्रन

98. प्रथम एंग्लो-सिख युद्ध के दौरान भारत के गवर्नर जनरल कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लॉर्ड कार्नवालिस
- b. लॉर्ड हार्डिंग
- c. लॉर्ड डलहौजी
- d. लॉर्ड कैनिंग

99. स्वदेशी आंदोलन भारत में _____ के दौरान शुरू हुआ। (+1, -0.25)

- a. बंगाल विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन
- b. 1919-22 का पहला असहयोग आंदोलन

- c. गाँधी का चंपारण सत्याग्रह
- d. रोलेट एक्ट का विरोध

100. जनवरी 2019 में, _____ के केंद्रीय मंत्रालय ने बजट प्रक्रिया के बारे में आम जनता को शिक्षित करने के लिए अपने ट्विटर हैंडल पर एक 'नो योर बजट' श्रृंखला शुरू की। (+1, -0.25)

- a. निगमित मामले
- b. मानव संसाधन विकास
- c. वाणिज्य और उद्योग
- d. वित्त

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Quantitative Aptitude

101. 5 घन, प्रत्येक किनारे 4 सेमी, अंत से अंत तक जुड़े हुए हैं। परिणामी घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 352 सेमी²
 - b. 486 सेमी²
 - c. 720 सेमी²
 - d. 526 सेमी²

102. यदि $a^3 - b^3 = 208$ और $a - b = 4$, फिर $(a + b)^2 - ab$ बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)
- a. 52
 - b. 38
 - c. 32
 - d. 42

103. एक दुकानदार ने 9471 रुपये प्रति वस्तु में दो वस्तुएं बेचीं। एक पर उसे 23% लाभ और दूसरे पर उसे 23% की हानि हुई। कुल प्रतिशत लाभ या हानि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 5.29% हानि
 - b. 6.29% लाभ
 - c. 5.29% लाभ
 - d. 6.29% हानि

104. एक त्रिभुज की भुजाएँ 10 सेमी, 24 सेमी और 26 सेमी हैं। इसके प्रत्येक कोने पर त्रिज्या 3.5 सेमी के वृत्त खींचे जाते हैं। वृत्त के वृत्त-खण्डों द्वारा छिपे भाग को छोड़कर त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? ($\sqrt{7} = 22/7$) (+1, -0.25)

- a. 81.5 सेमी²
- b. 100.75 सेमी²
- c. 75.75 सेमी²
- d. 78.25 सेमी²

105. यदि $\tan x = \cot(45^\circ + 2x)$, तो x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 45°
- b. 15°
- c. 45°/2
- d. 20°

106. $\frac{675 \times 675 \times 675 + 325 \times 325 \times 325}{675 \times 675 + 325 \times 325 - 675 \times 325} = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. 100
- b. 10,000
- c. 1,000
- d. 1,00,000

107. छमाही में चक्रवृद्धि प्रति वर्ष 10% के हिसाब से ब्याज के रूप में 15 महीने के लिए 20,000 रुपये का निवेश किया जाता है। 15 महीने के अंत में एक बार दशमलव स्थान के लिए (+1, -0.25)

सही प्रतिशत लाभ क्या है?

- a. 12.55%
- b. 13.6%
- c. 13.0%
- d. 13.4%

108. 10.8 और 4.8 का औसत आनुपातिक और 2 और 4 के तीसरे अनुपात का योग है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 15.2
- b. 11.2
- c. 8.2
- d. 10.2

109. वृत्त के बाहर एक बिंदु P से, PA और PB केंद्र O के साथ एक वृत्त की दो स्पर्श-रेखा हैं। A और B वृत्त पर स्थित बिंदु हैं। यदि $\angle APB = 40^\circ$ है, तो $\angle OAB$ के बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 40°
- b. 20°
- c. 50°
- d. 25°

110. $9\frac{3}{4} + [2\frac{1}{6} + \{4\frac{1}{3} - (2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4})\}] = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. 13

b. 15/4

c. 14

d. 17/4

111. निम्नलिखित में से किसका वर्गमूल एक परिमेय संख्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 1250.49

b. 6250.49

c. 1354.24

d. 5768.28

112. निम्नतम संख्या के अंकों का योग क्या है, जो 15, 18 और 24 से विभाजित होने पर प्रत्येक स्थिति में शेषफल 8 देता है और 13 से विभाज्य भी होता है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 17

b. 16

c. 15

d. 18

113. 10 मीटर ऊंची इमारत के ऊपर से, एक मीनार का उन्नति कोण 60° है और मीनार के तल का अवगमन कोण θ है, जिसमें कि $\tan \theta = 2/3$ । मीनार की निकटतम मीटर में ऊंचाई कितनी है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 34 मीटर

b. 35 मीटर

c. 36 मीटर

d. 33 मीटर

114. यदि छह अंकों की संख्या $4x4y96$, 88 से विभाज्य है, तो $(x + 2y)$ का मान क्या होगा? [$y =$ सबसे छोटी संख्या > 0] (+1, -0.25)

a. 13

b. 10

c. 12

d. 19

115. A, B और C की क्षमता $4 : 5 : 6$ के अनुपात में हैं। एक साथ काम करते हुए, वे 12 दिनों में एक काम पूरा कर सकते हैं। A अकेले कितने दिनों में उस काम को पूरा कर पाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 45

b. 36

c. 30

d. 40

116. यदि $x + 1/x = 5$, तो $x^3 + 1/x^3$ बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 110

b. 130

c. 145

d. 125

117. दो पाइप A और B क्रमशः 6 घंटे और 9 घंटे में एक टैंक भर सकते हैं। उन्हें बारी-बारी से पाइप A के साथ शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक 1 घंटे के लिए खोला जाता है। कितने घंटे में टैंक भर जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 5

b. 4

c. 6

d. 7

118. यदि $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta QPR$, $\frac{ar(ABC)}{ar(\Delta QPR)} = \frac{9}{4}$, AC = 12 सेमी, AB = 18 सेमी और BC = 15 सेमी, तो PR बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 20/3 सेमी

b. 12 सेमी

c. 8 सेमी

d. 10 सेमी

119. चीनी की कीमत में 15% की कमी आई है। कोई व्यक्ति कितने प्रतिशत खपत बढ़ा सकता है ताकि व्यय में कोई परिवर्तन न हो? (+1, -0.25)

a. 300/23%

b. 300/17%

c. 50/3%

d. 20/3%

120. 6 सेमी त्रिज्या के एक गोले को पिघलाया जाता है और प्रत्येक 2 सेमी त्रिज्या के गोले में फिटर से बनाया जाता है। ऐसे कितने गोले बनाए जा सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. 36

b. 25

c. 27

d. 24

121. 16 संख्याओं का औसत 48 है। पहली 7 संख्याओं का औसत 45 है और अगली 6 संख्याओं का औसत 52 है। यदि 14 वीं संख्या 15 वीं संख्या से 11 कम और 16 वीं संख्या से 5 अधिक है, तो 15 वीं और 16 वीं संख्या का औसत कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 47.5

b. 48.5

c. 49

d. 48

122. यदि $(x - 5)^3 + (x - 6)^3 + (x - 7)^3 = 3(x - 5)(x - 6)(x - 7)$, तो x का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 6

b. 7

c. 5

d. 18

123. एक दुकानदार अपने माल को ऐसे मूल्य पर अंकित करता है जिसमें कि 25% की छूट देने के बाद, वह 20% लाभ प्राप्त करता है। यदि वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य 460 रु है, तो इसका अंकित मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 736 रु

b. 748 रु

c. 725 रु

d. 752 रु

124. $\triangle ABC$ में, $\angle A = 50^\circ$. इसकी भुजाएँ AB और AC बिंदु D और E तक बढ़ाई जाती हैं। यदि $\angle CBD$ और $\angle BCE$ के द्विभाजक बिंदु O पर मिलते हैं, तो $\angle BOC$ बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 75°

b. 65°

c. 55°

d. 40°

125. दो संख्याएँ 4 : 5 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि उनका म.स.प. 16 है, तो इन दो संख्याओं का योग है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 144

b. 124

c. 160

d. 150

126. यदि कोई ट्रेन 60 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलती है, तो वह अपने गंतव्य पर 15 मिनट देरी से पहुंचती है। लेकिन, अगर यह 80 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलती है, तो यह केवल 7 मिनट देर होती है। ट्रेन द्वारा अपनी यात्रा को तय करने का सही समय है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 18 मिनट

b. 17 मिनट

c. 20 मिनट

d. 21 मिनट

127. $[\frac{\sin^2 24^\circ + \sin^2 66^\circ}{\cos^2 24^\circ + \cos^2 66^\circ} + \sin^2 61^\circ + \cos 61^\circ \sin 29^\circ]$ का मान किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 2

b. 3

c. 1

d. 0

128. एक समचतुर्भुज की भुजा 5 सेमी और इसके विकर्ण में से एक 8 सेमी है। समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 30 सेमी²

b. 20 सेमी²

c. 40 सेमी²

d. 24 सेमी²

129. यदि A की आय B की आय से 40% अधिक है, तो B की आय, A की आय से कितना प्रतिशत कम है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $27\frac{4}{7}\%$
- b. $28\frac{5}{7}\%$
- c. $27\frac{5}{7}\%$
- d. $28\frac{4}{7}\%$

130. A, B और C ने क्रमशः 55,000 रुपये, 65,000 रुपये, 75,000 रुपये का निवेश करके एक व्यवसाय शुरू किया। A एक कार्यशील सहभागी है और लाभ का 20% प्राप्त करता है और शेष को उनके निवेश के अनुपात में वितरित किया जाता है। यदि कुल लाभ 87,750 रुपये है तो A का भाग कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 27,000 रुपये
- b. 37,500 रुपये
- c. 23,000 रुपये
- d. 37,350 रुपये

131. 20%, 10% और 15% की क्रमिक छूट एकल छूट के बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 43.5%
- b. 42.2%
- c. 38.8%
- d. 44.5%

132. एक सिलेंडर की त्रिज्या 150% बढ़ जाती है और इसकी ऊंचाई 20% तक कम हो जाती है। इसके आयतन में प्रतिशत वृद्धि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 400%
- b. 600%
- c. 500%
- d. 80%

133. ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है जिसमें AB वृत्त का एक व्यास है जो इसे घेरता है और कोण $ADC = 140^\circ$ है। तब कोण BAC बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 38°
- b. 40°
- c. 50°
- d. 60°

134. $4\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{3}{7}$ of $7 + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5}$ बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. $7/5$
- b. $8/5$
- c. $34/25$
- d. $41/25$

135. एक दीवार पर झुकाव वाली सीढ़ी क्षैतिज जमीन के साथ कोण α बनाती है जिसमें कि $\tan \alpha = 3/4$ यदि सीढ़ी का निचला सिरा दीवार से 5 मीटर दूर है, तो सीढ़ी की लंबाई क्या (+1, -0.25)

है?

- a. 5.25 मी
- b. 3.75 मी
- c. 6.25 मी
- d. 4.5 मी

136. एक दिन में 8 घंटे काम करने वाले 24 व्यक्ति एक काम की 2 इकाइयों को 10 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। उस कार्य की 4 इकाइयों को पूरा करने के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता होती है, यदि वे 16 दिनों के लिए 6 घंटे काम करते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 48
- b. 36
- c. 40
- d. 32

137. पाइप A और B क्रमशः 6 घंटे और 9 में एक टैंक भर सकते हैं और पाइप C 12 घंटे में पूरा टैंक खाली कर सकता है। यदि टैंक खाली होने पर तीनों पाइप एक साथ खोले जाते हैं, तो 35% टैंक कितने घंटे में भरेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1.9 h
- b. 1.5 h
- c. 1.6 h
- d. 1.8 h

138. 15,000 रुपये की राशि को आंशिक रूप से 12% प्रति वर्ष और शेष 10% को प्रति वर्ष साधारण ब्याज पर निवेश किया जाता है। यदि 2 साल के अंत में कुल ब्याज 3,344 रुपये है तो प्रति वर्ष 10% पर कितना पैसा निवेश किया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 6,200 रु
- b. 6,600 रु
- c. 6,400 रु
- d. 6,500 रु

139. 50 छात्रों की कक्षा में, 40% लड़कियां हैं। लड़कों का औसत वजन 62 किग्रा और लड़कियों का वजन 58 किग्रा है। पूरी कक्षा का औसत वजन (किग्रा में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 60.4
- b. 602
- c. 60.8
- d. 60.6

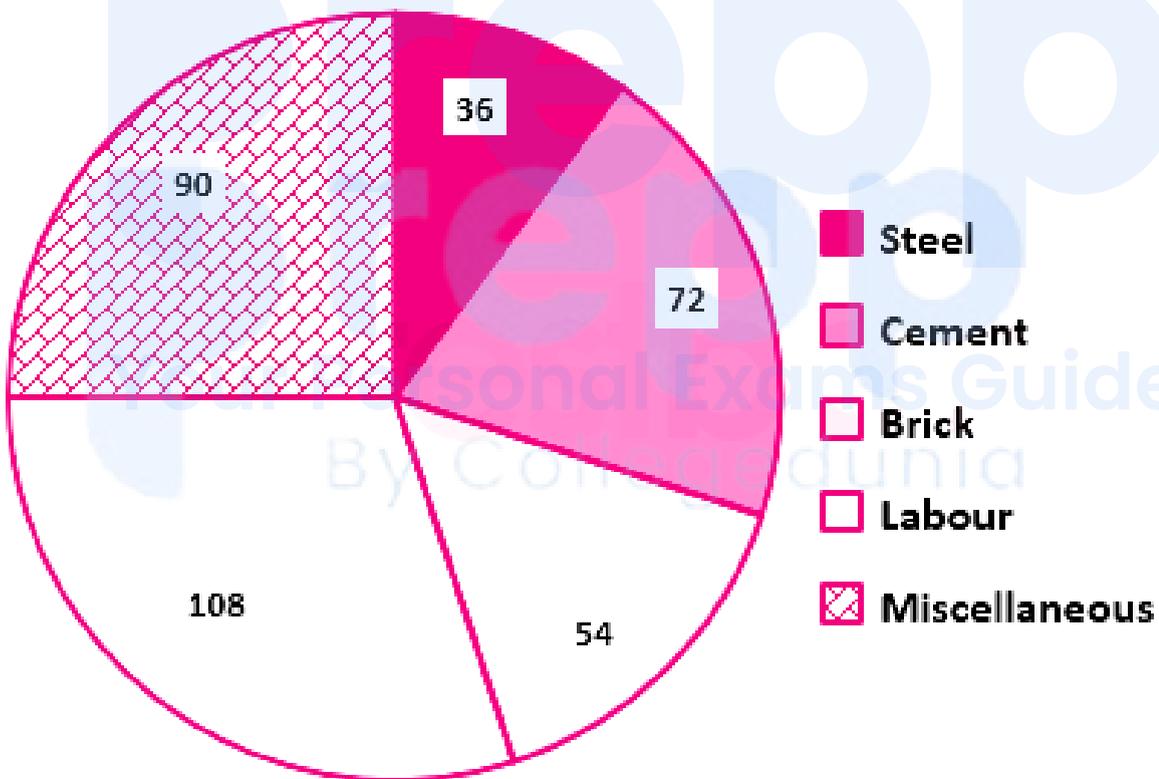
140. एक नाव 30 किमी धारा के अनुकूल और 24 किमी धारा के प्रतिकूल 2 घंटे 27 मिनट में जा सकती है। साथ ही, यह 20 किमी धारा के अनुकूल और 8 किमी धारा के प्रतिकूल 74 मिनट में जा सकती है। स्थिर जल में, किमी/घंटा में नाव की गति कितनी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 18
- b. 20
- c. 24
- d. 22

141. एक परीक्षा में, विज्ञान में 54% उम्मीदवार उत्तीर्ण हुए और 42% गणित में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए। यदि दोनों विषयों में 32% असफल हैं, तो दोनों विषयों में कितने प्रतिशत उत्तीर्ण हुए हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 56%
- b. 48%
- c. 32%
- d. 44%

**Degree cost incurred in different expenditure
(Total Rs. 4,50,000)**

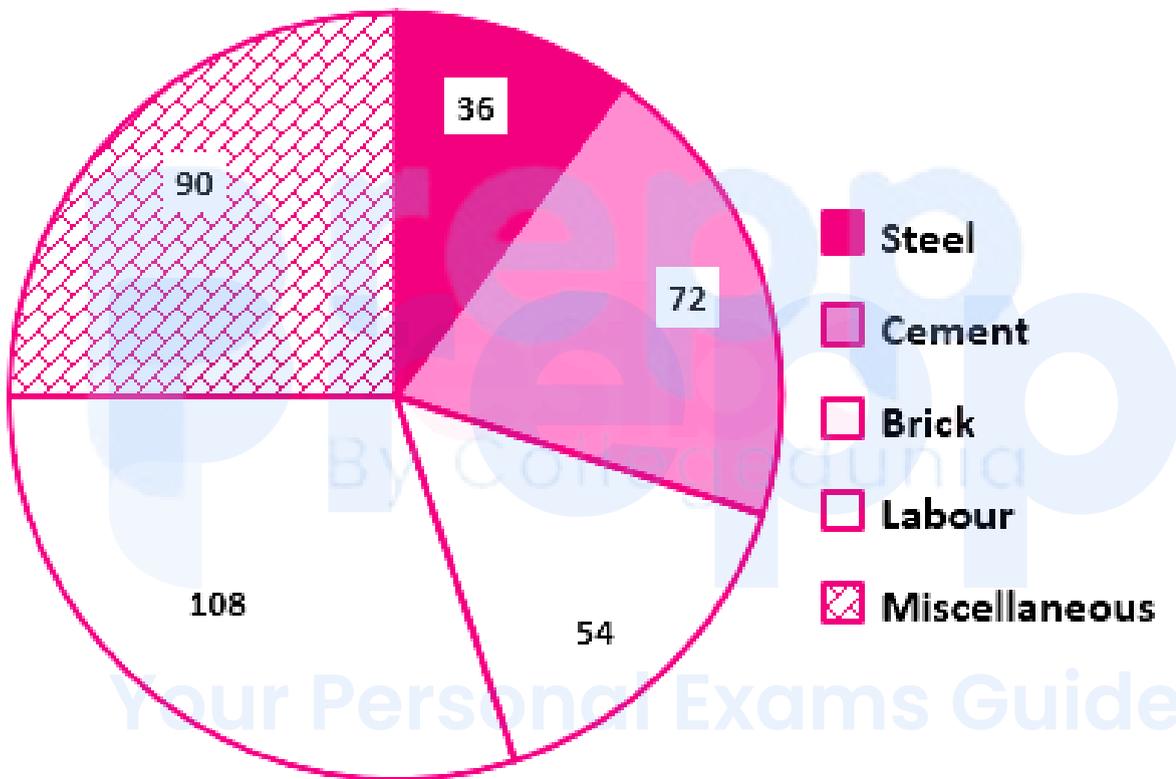


142. दिए गए पाई-चार्ट में, श्रम शुल्क पर कुल व्यय (प्रतिशत में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 25%

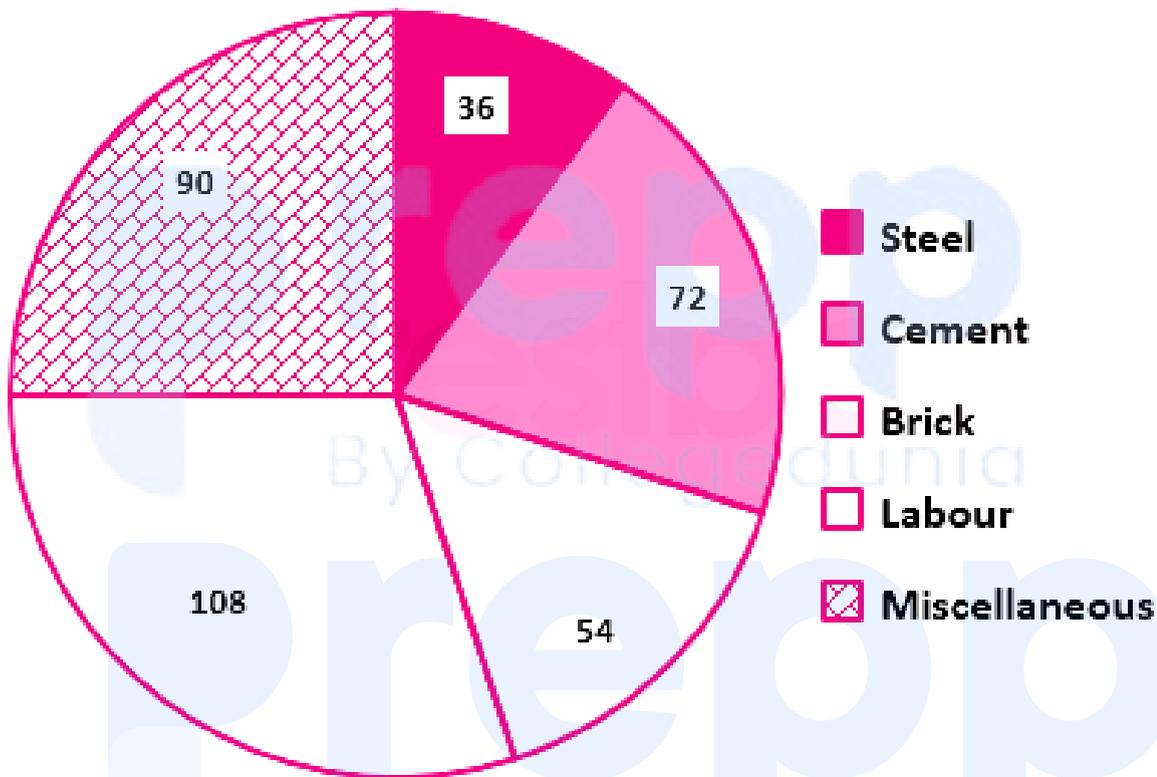
- b. 20%
- c. 18%
- d. 30%

**Degree cost incurred in different expenditure
(Total Rs. 4,50,000)**



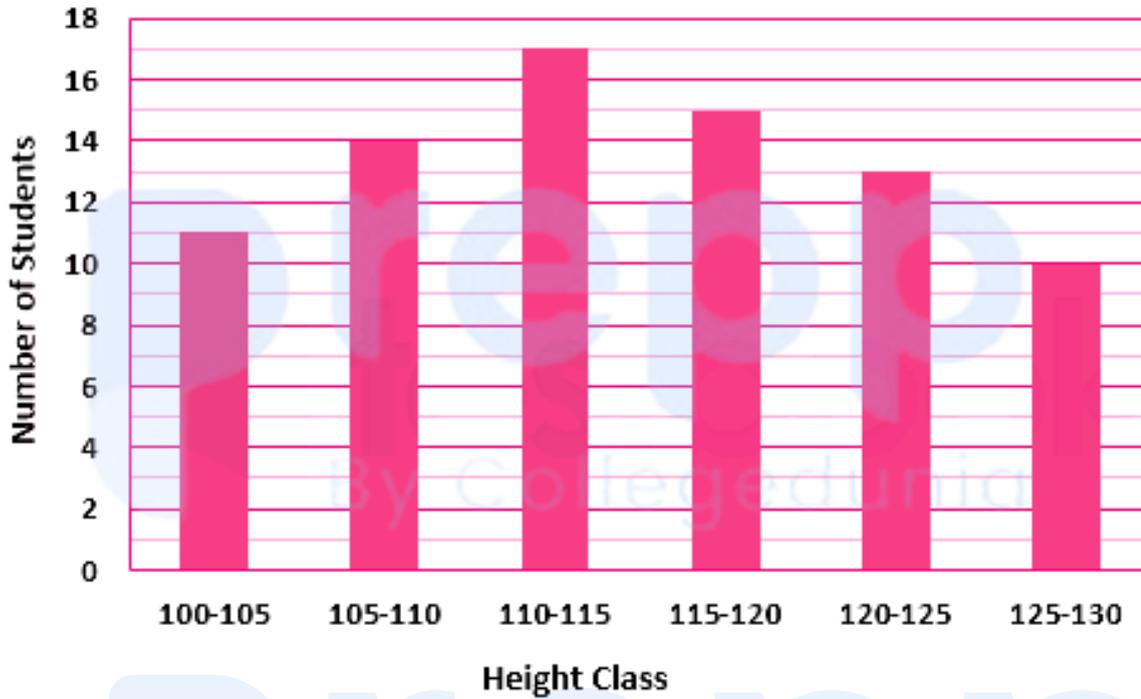
143. दिए गए पाई-चार्ट में, स्टील, सीमेंट और ईंटों पर कुल व्यय का अनुपात श्रम और विविध व्यय पर क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 3 : 7
 - b. 3 : 5
 - c. 4 : 5
 - d. 9 : 11

**Degree cost incurred in different expenditure
(Total Rs. 4,50,000)**

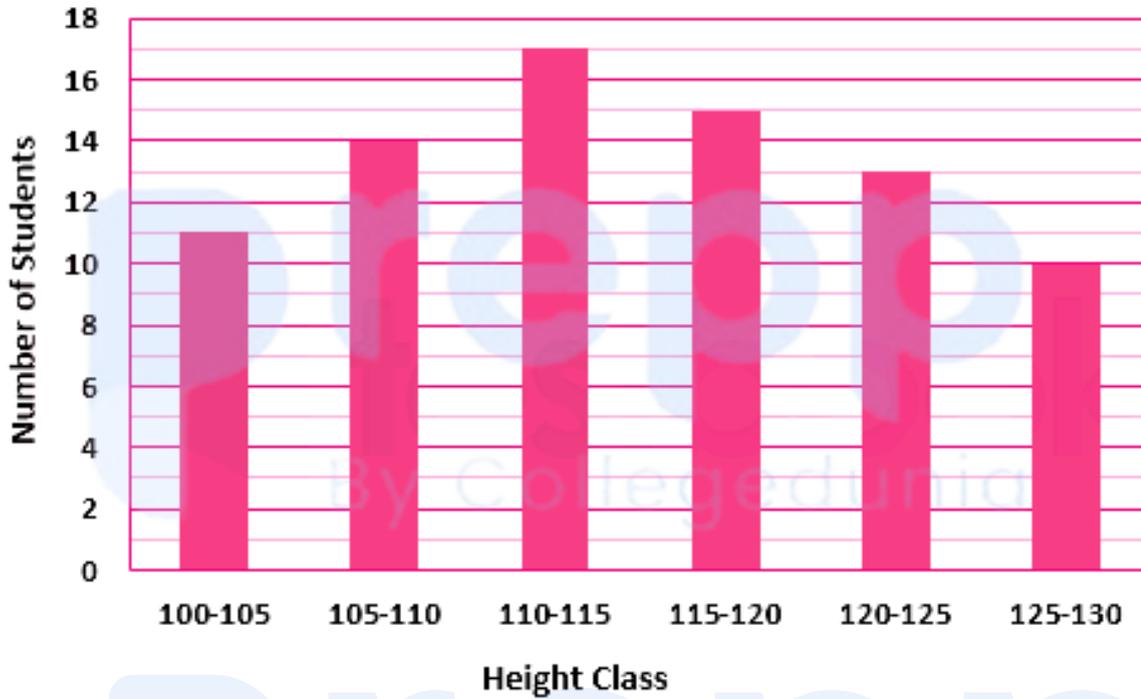


144. दिए गए पाई-चार्ट में, स्टील पर खर्च सीमेंट पर खर्च का कितना प्रतिशत है? (+1, -0.25)

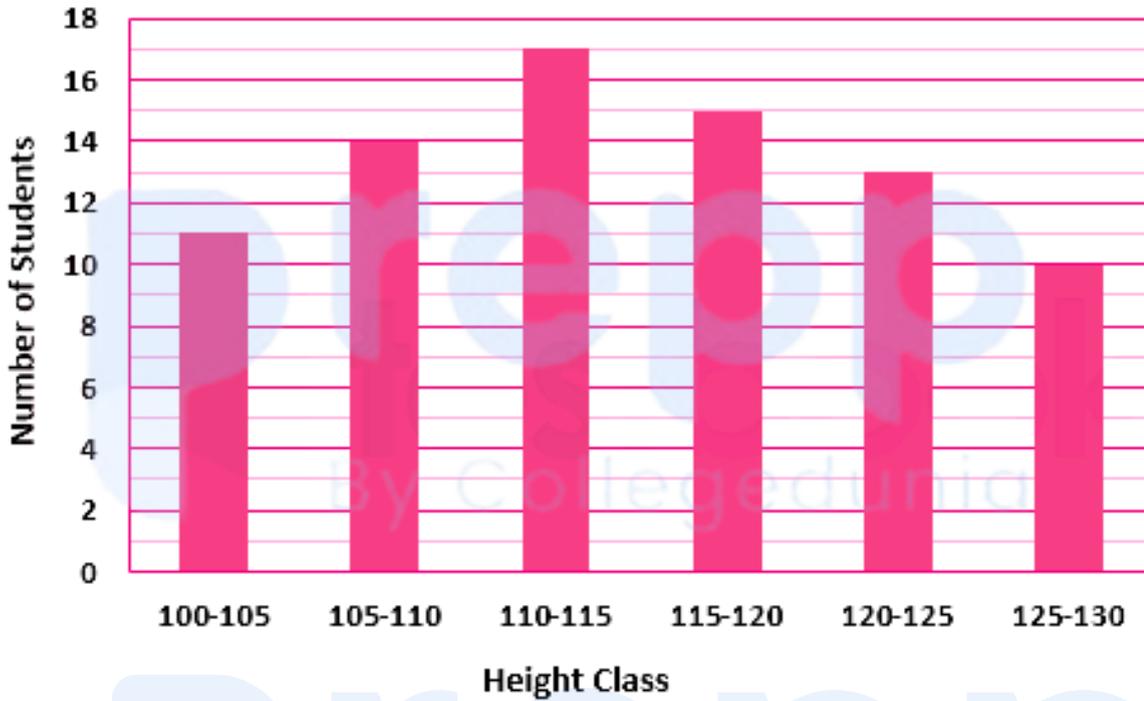
- a. 55%
- b. 50%
- c. 40%
- d. 45%



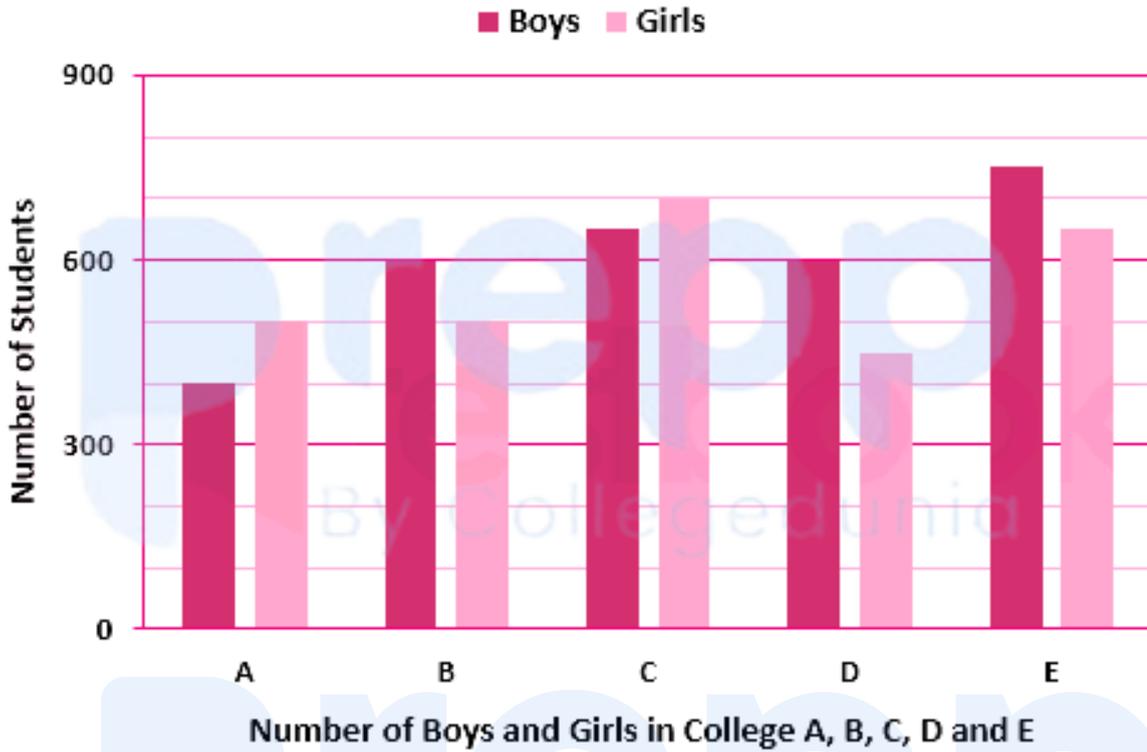
145. दिए गए हिस्टोग्राम में, किस ऊंचाई वर्ग के छात्रों की संख्या अधिकतम है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 120 - 125
 - b. 105 - 110
 - c. 115 - 120
 - d. 110 - 115



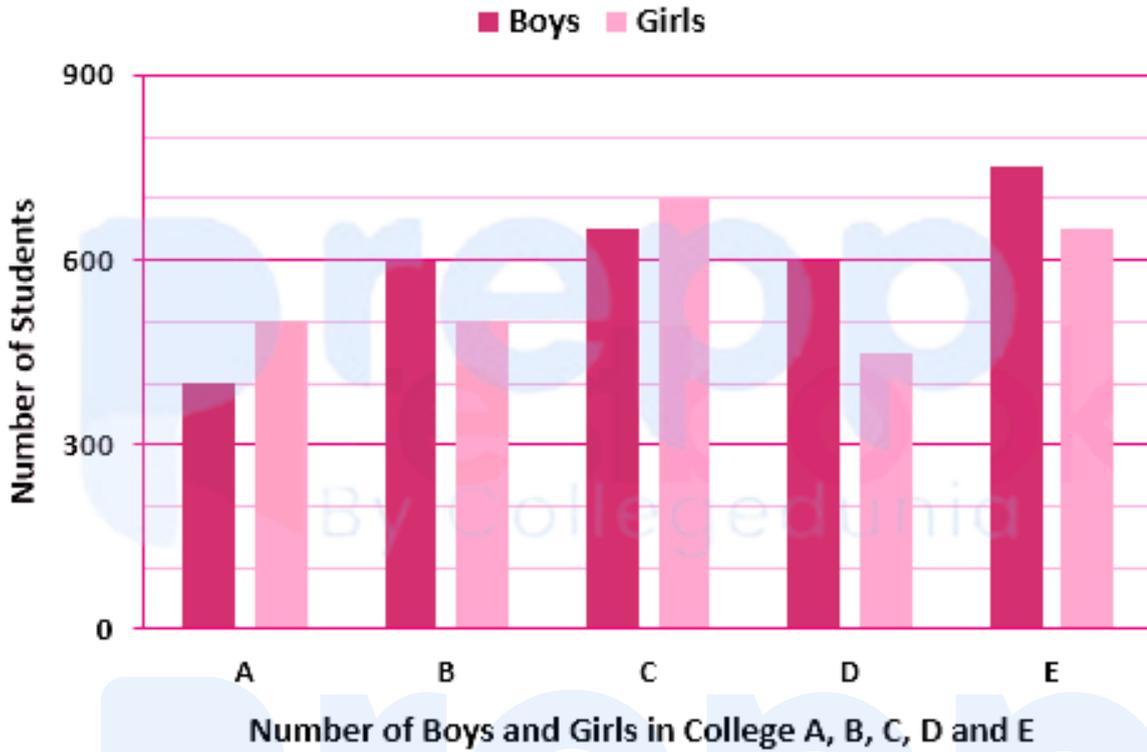
146. दिए गए हिस्टोग्राम में, 105- 110 के मध्यांतर में कितने प्रतिशत छात्रों की ऊंचाई है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 17.5%
 - b. 18%
 - c. 16.5%
 - d. 17%



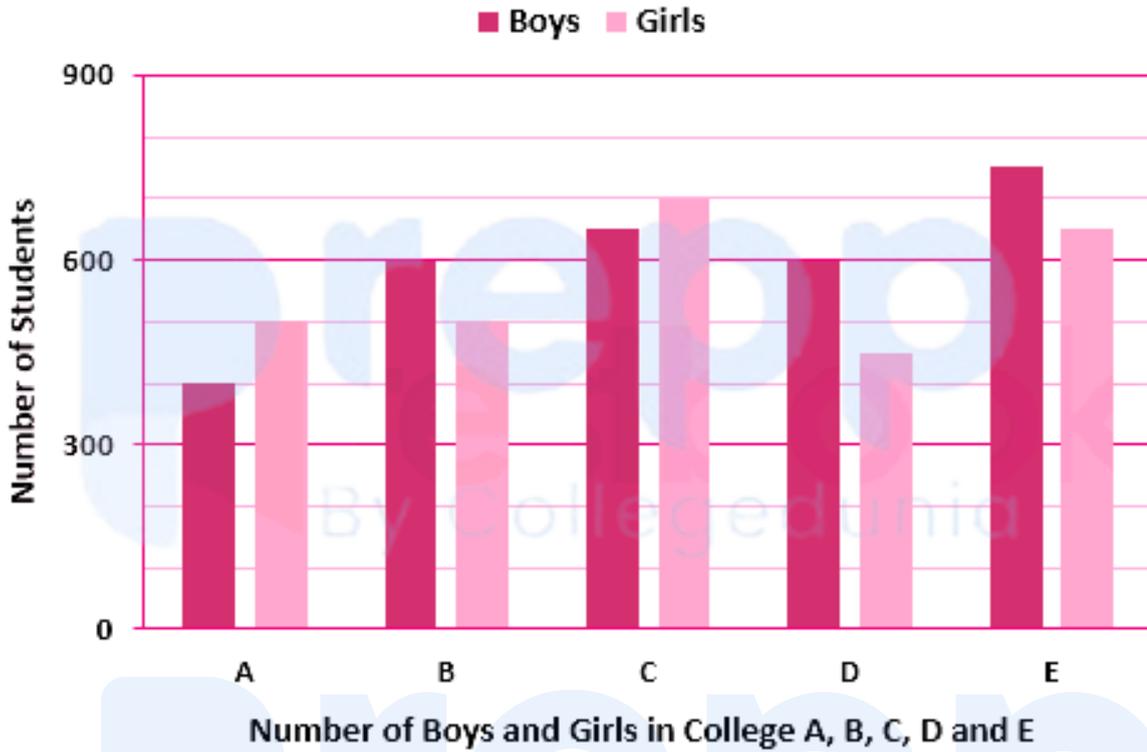
147. दिए गए हिस्टोग्राम में, सभी छात्रों की औसत ऊंचाई दशमलव के एक स्थान तक क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 116.8 सेमी
 - b. 114.7 सेमी
 - c. 116.2 सेमी
 - d. 115.6 सेमी



148. दिए गए बार ग्राफ में, कुल छात्रों की संख्या को उस कॉलेज के लिए आधार मानकर किस कॉलेज में लड़कों और लड़कियों के प्रतिशत के बीच का अंतर अधिकतम है? (+1, -0.25)
- E
 - B
 - D
 - A



149. दिए गए बार ग्राफ में, सभी 5 कॉलेजों में कुल लड़कों और लड़कियों का अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 13 : 12
 - b. 14 : 15
 - c. 15 : 14
 - d. 12 : 13



150. दिए गए बार ग्राफ में, सभी कॉलेजों में लड़कियों की औसत संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 560
 - b. 540
 - c. 550
 - d. 600

English

151. Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

(+1, -0.25)

Tutankhamun was an Egyptian pharaoh who was buried in a lavish tomb filled with gold artifacts in the Valley of the Kings. His tomb was discovered in 1922 by an archaeological team led by British Egyptologist Howard Carter.

The tomb was mostly intact, an extraordinary find given that most of the tombs in the Valley of the Kings had been looted in ancient times.

But while Tutankhamun's tomb was lavish, historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the young pharaoh was sickly and spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution that his father had started.

Tutankhamun (as he was called at birth) was born around the year 1341 B.C. His father was the pharaoh Akhenaten, a revolutionary pharaoh who tried to focus Egypt's polytheistic religion around the worship of the sun disc, the Aten. In his fervor, Akhenaten ordered the names and images of other Egyptian deities to be destroyed or defaced.

Tutankhamun ascended to the throne around 1332 B.C. when he was about 9 years old. Given his young age, he would have relied heavily on his advisers. At some point his name was changed to Tutankhamun, removing the word "aten" - a reminder of his father's religious revolution - from his name.

Tutankhamun also condemned his father's actions in a stela (a stone with inscription) found at Karnak, saying that Akhenaten's religious revolution caused the gods to ignore Egypt. Part of the stela reads "the temples and the cities of the gods and goddesses, starting from Elephantine as far as the Delta marshes... were fallen into decay and their shrines were fallen into ruin, having become mere mounds overgrown with grass... The gods were ignoring this land..."

Archaeological evidence indicates that Tutankhamun suffered from ill health. A study of his remains published in 2010 found that he suffered from a variety of maladies, including malaria and Kohler disease (a rare bone disease of the foot). A number of canes have been found in Tutankhamun's tomb, finds that support the idea that the pharaoh had difficulty walking at times.

It's not known what killed Tutankhamun. There have been numerous hypotheses put forward over the years. It's been suggested that he died from an infection caused by a broken leg or from injuries suffered in a chariot accident.

The boy king died in 1323 B.C. around the age of 18. His death was unexpected, and his tomb appears to have been finished quickly. Microbes found on the wall of the tomb indicate that the paint on the wall wasn't even dry when the tomb was sealed.

Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on November 4, 1922, and on November 26 they got inside.

While the treasures were incredible, the tomb was unusually small for a pharaoh's burial, containing only 110 square meters (1,184 square feet) of floor space. The tomb's small size may have been because the pharaoh died young and unexpectedly and there wasn't time to carve out a larger tomb.

Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- a. The tomb was unusually small for a pharaoh's burial.
- b. Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on November 26, 1922.
- c. The tomb appears to have been finished quickly as the paint wasn't dry when it was sealed.
- d. Tutankhamun's tomb was lavishly filled with gold artifacts.

152. Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

(+1, -0.25)

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But while Tutankhamun's tomb was lavish, historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the young pharaoh was sickly and spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution that his father had started.

Tutankhamun (as he was called at birth) was born around the year 1341 B.C. His father was the pharaoh Akhenaten, a revolutionary pharaoh who tried to focus Egypt's polytheistic religion around the worship of the sun disc, the Aten. In his fervor, Akhenaten ordered the names and images of other Egyptian deities to be destroyed or defaced.

Tutankhamun ascended to the throne around 1332 B.C. when he was about 9 years old. Given his young age, he would have relied heavily on his advisers. At some point his name was changed to Tutankhamun, removing the word "aten" - a reminder of his father's religious revolution - from his name.

Tutankhamun also condemned his father's actions in a stela (a stone with inscription) found at Karnak, saying that Akhenaten's religious revolution caused the gods to ignore Egypt. Part of the stela reads "the temples and the cities of the gods and goddesses, starting from Elephantine as far as the Delta marshes... were fallen into decay and their shrines were fallen into ruin, having become mere mounds overgrown with grass... The gods were ignoring this land..."

Archaeological evidence indicates that Tutankhamun suffered from ill health. A study of his remains published in 2010 found that he suffered

from a variety of maladies, including malaria and Kohler disease (a rare bone disease of the foot). A number of canes have been found in Tutankhamun's tomb, finds that support the idea that the pharaoh had difficulty walking at times.

It's not known what killed Tutankhamun. There have been numerous hypotheses put forward over the years. It's been suggested that he died from an infection caused by a broken leg or from injuries suffered in a chariot accident.

The boy king died in 1323 B.C. around the age of 18. His death was unexpected, and his tomb appears to have been finished quickly. Microbes found on the wall of the tomb indicate that the paint on the wall wasn't even dry when the tomb was sealed.

Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on November 4, 1922, and on November 26 they got inside.

While the treasures were incredible, the tomb was unusually small for a pharaoh's burial, containing only 110 square meters (1,184 square feet) of floor space. The tomb's small size may have been because the pharaoh died young and unexpectedly and there wasn't time to carve out a larger tomb.

Tutankhamun had a short rule. Most of his time was used in:

- a. trying to undo the religious revolution of his father
- b. fighting with his own diseases
- c. erecting stelas at different places
- d. looking after the well-being of his people

153. Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

(+1, -0.25)

Tutankhamun was an Egyptian pharaoh who was buried in a lavish tomb filled with gold artifacts in the Valley of the Kings. His tomb was discovered in 1922 by an archaeological team led by British Egyptologist Howard Carter.

The tomb was mostly intact, an extraordinary find given that most of the tombs in the Valley of the Kings had been looted in ancient times.

But while Tutankhamun's tomb was lavish, historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the young pharaoh was sickly and spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution that his father had started.

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Tutankhamun also condemned his father's actions in a stela (a stone with inscription) found at Karnak, saying that Akhenaten's religious revolution caused the gods to ignore Egypt. Part of the stela reads "the temples and the cities of the gods and goddesses, starting from Elephantine as far as the Delta marshes... were fallen into decay and their shrines were fallen into ruin, having become mere mounds overgrown with grass... The gods were ignoring this land..."

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Tutankhamun's father was a revolutionary. What was his revolution?

- a. Images and names of all the Egyptians deities had to be destroyed.
- b. He wanted his people to be polytheistic.
- c. He wanted the Egyptians to worship one God - Aten.
- d. Egyptians were asked to have no religion and no god.

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(+1, -0.25)

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The discovery of a number of canes in the tomb indicates that Tutankhamun:

- a. had difficulty in walking.
- b. had fallen from a chariot.
- c. suffered from an infection.
- d. suffered from Malaria.

155. Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. (+1, -0.25)

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What is the main theme of the passage?

- a. The death of Tutankhamun and his burial
- b. The life and death of the boy Pharaoh
- c. The tomb of Tutankhamun
- d. The discovery of an incredible treasure

156. Select the antonym of the given word

(+1, -0.25)

HOLLOW

- a. Solid
- b. Narrow
- c. Vacant

d. Shallow

157. Select the antonym of the given word

(+1, -0.25)

ENTHUSIASM

- a. fervor
 - b. zeal
 - c. apathy
 - d. nervousness
-

158. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. gobbel
 - b. gloss
 - c. glutton
 - d. gloomy
-

159. Select the antonym of the given word

(+1, -0.25)

LIVELY

- a. sluggish
 - b. active
 - c. bubbly
 - d. sharp
-

160. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

MASSIVE

- a. huge
- b. strong
- c. solid
- d. thick

161. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

(+1, -0.25)

The assistant in the library picked up the books from the tables and put _____ back on the shelves.

- a. its
- b. them
- c. it
- d. they

162. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

(+1, -0.25)

Our new office is equipped _____ all the latest technology.

- a. by
- b. with
- c. from

d. about

163. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment (+1, -0.25) in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No substitution required.

Every year our association is having a meeting to elect the officers.

- a. No substitution required
 - b. has a meeting
 - c. are having a meeting
 - d. having a meeting
-

164. Select the word, which means the same as the group of words given.-- (+1, -0.25)
'a person who eats human flesh'

- a. scavenger
 - b. tribal
 - c. carnivore
 - d. cannibal
-

165. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the (+1, -0.25) given sentence.

Don't take it seriously. He was simply pulling your leg.

- a. trying to comfort someone

- b. scolding someone for nothing
- c. playing a joke with someone
- d. speaking in a harsh tone

166. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. establish
- b. esteem
- c. estimate
- d. essencial

167. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Curious
- b. Precious
- c. Victorious
- d. Couragious

168. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.

(+1, -0.25)

In this novel, I came across some words which meaning I did not know.

- a. did not know
- b. In this novel

- c. which meaning
 - d. came across
-

169. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Why she was angry with her son?

- a. Why
 - b. angry with
 - c. her son
 - d. she was
-

170. Select the synonym of the given word (+1, -0.25)

FOREGO

- a. give up
 - b. forget
 - c. ban
 - d. go ahead
-

171. Select the wrongly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. blemish
- b. blister

- c. blind
 - d. blossom
-

172. Select the word, which means the same as the group of words given. (+1, -0.25)

'A large enclosure for keeping the birds in'

- a. apiary
 - b. aquarium
 - c. aviary
 - d. menagerie
-

173. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank. (+1, -0.25)

I looked at my damaged car and _____ how much it would cost to repair it.

- a. wondered
 - b. wonder
 - c. wondering
 - d. wonders
-

174. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

After getting the news of his promotion, he was in high spirits.

- a. mad

- b. drunk
- c. joyful
- d. hopeful

175. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment (+1, -0.25) in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No substitution required.

The cause of the disaster has not yet known but an enquiry has been set up to find out what happened.

- a. have not yet been known
- b. was not yet known
- c. No substitution required
- d. is not yet known

176. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error (+1, -0.25)

The old man climbed seven floors with hardly no effort at all.

- a. climbed
- b. The old man
- c. at all
- d. hardly no effort

177. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No substitution required. (+1, -0.25)

Thirteen miners were trapped inside a coal mine due to flooding from a nearby river yesterday

- a. were trapped into a coal mine
- b. trapped inside a coal mine
- c. No substitution required
- d. have been trapped inside a coal mine

178. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

He has set up his business now as he knows the ins and outs of it .

- a. details
- b. usefulness
- c. importance
- d. difficulties

179. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Many people in our country like to feather their own nest from the money they raise for social work.

- a. provide comforts in one's house

- b. make one's family comfortable
 - c. achieve something and be proud of it
 - d. enrich oneself by dishonest means
-

180. Select the antonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

ADVERSITY

- a. misfortune
 - b. casualty
 - c. calamity
 - d. prosperity
-

181. Select the word, which means the same as the group of the words given. (+1, -0.25)

'the keeper of a museum'

- a. conservator
 - b. compere
 - c. curator
 - d. commissioner
-

182. Select the synonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

HARASS

- a. care

- b. help
 - c. refuse
 - d. bother
-

183. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank. (+1, -0.25)

You have travelled a long way. You _____ be tired.

- a. should
 - b. must
 - c. can
 - d. could
-

184. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank. (+1, -0.25)

You will not be allowed in the Film Festival _____ you have a photo ID card.

- a. whether
 - b. unless
 - c. in case
 - d. if
-

185. Select the word, which means the same as the group of words given. (+1, -0.25)

'a medical specialist who administers drugs for relieving pain during surgery.'

- a. nephrologist
- b. dermatologist
- c. anaesthetist
- d. analgesic

186. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment (+1, -0.25) in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No substitution required.

This is the first time anybody have explored into this part of the economy.

- a. No substitution required
- b. anybody have explored this part
- c. anybody has explored this part
- d. anybody has explored into this part

187. In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. (+1, -0.25)

What does the word scout mean? During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5). Such a soldier is known as a scout.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 1.

- a. behind
- b. before
- c. ahead
- d. after

188. In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. (+1, -0.25)

What does the word scout mean? During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5). Such a soldier is known as a scout.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 2.

- a. call
- b. bring
- c. carry
- d. find

189. In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. (+1, -0.25)

What does the word scout mean? During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the

_____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5). Such a soldier is known as a scout.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 3.

- a. sends
- b. tells
- c. carries
- d. reports

190. In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. (+1, -0.25)

What does the word scout mean? During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5). Such a soldier is known as a scout.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 4.

- a. information
- b. news
- c. messages
- d. communications

191. In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most (+1, -0.25)

appropriate option for each number.

What does the word scout mean? During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5). Such a soldier is known as a scout.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 5.

- a. commanders
- b. army
- c. soldiers
- d. enemy

192. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No substitution required. (+1, -0.25)

Everybody wants to be winning a prize in the art competition.

- a. No substitution required
- b. wants to win
- c. want winning
- d. want to have won

193. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

A friend is no friend if he leaves you in the lurch.

- a. take advantage of someone
 - b. make a fool of someone
 - c. leave someone in a helpless condition
 - d. leave for one's own work
-

194. Select the wrongly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Dissappoint
 - b. Discomfort
 - c. Disallow
 - d. Disappear
-

195. Select the synonym of the given word (+1, -0.25)

REPLETE

- a. Occupied
 - b. Full
 - c. Calm
 - d. Restful
-

196. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

I thanked him for his advices.

- a. for his
 - b. advices
 - c. him
 - d. I thanked
-

197. Select the antonym of the given word

(+1, -0.25)

VANITY

- a. Humility
 - b. Timidity
 - c. Dignity
 - d. Pride
-

198. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.

(+1, -0.25)

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To my point of view, he should not have behaved in such a manner.

- a. behaved
 - b. should not have
 - c. in such a manner
 - d. to my point of view
-

199. Select the word, which means the same as the group of words given.

(+1, -0.25)

'A fortress typically on high ground above a city.'

- a. Palace
- b. Colossus
- c. Tower
- d. Citadel

200. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

AMPLIFY

- a. Satisfy
- b. Electrify
- c. Supply
- d. Magnify

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Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$2 \times \text{पहली संख्या} + 5 = \text{दूसरी संख्या}$$

$$1) 14 : 33 \rightarrow 2 \times 14 + 5 = 33$$

$$2) 8 : 25 \rightarrow 2 \times 8 + 5 = 21 \neq 25$$

$$3) 5 : 15 \rightarrow 2 \times 5 + 5 = 15$$

$$4) 9 : 23 \rightarrow 2 \times 9 + 5 = 23$$

अतः सही उत्तर **8 : 25** है।

2. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:



उसीप्रकार,



अतः सही उत्तर 'RTSGNI' है।

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

बढ़ई, लोहार और दर्जी एक व्यक्ति हैं जबकि बागवानी व्यक्ति नहीं है।

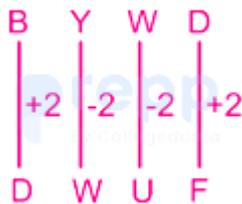
अतः बागवानी दिए गए विकल्पों में से बेजोड़ है।

4. Answer: c

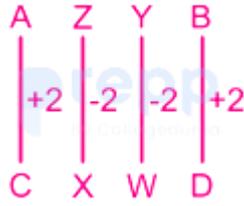
Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:



उसीप्रकार,



अतः सही उत्तर **CXWD** है।

5. Answer: a

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 में दी गयी आकृति है।

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

मंगलवार का नाम टायर दिवस, मंगल ग्रह से जुड़े नार्वेजियन युद्ध देवता के नाम पर रखा गया है।

उसीप्रकार,

बृहस्पतिवार का नाम थॉर दिवस, बृहस्पति ग्रह से जुड़े देवता के नाम पर रखा गया है।

अतः बृहस्पति सही उत्तर है।

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:

1) - और + $\rightarrow 4 - 8 \times 12 \div 6 + 4 = - 8$

2) + और $\div \rightarrow 4 \div 8 \times 12 + 6 - 4 = 8$

3) \div और - $\rightarrow 4 + 8 \times 12 - 6 \div 4 = 99.5$

4) \times और + $\rightarrow 4 \times 8 + 12 \div 6 - 4 = 30$

अतः सही उत्तर + और \div है।

8. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

1) $10 : 99 \rightarrow 10^2 + 1 = 101 \neq 99$

2) $5 : 26 \rightarrow 5^2 + 1 = 26$

3) $4 : 17 \rightarrow 4^2 + 1 = 17$

4) $9 : 82 \rightarrow 9^2 + 1 = 82$

अतः सही उत्तर $10 : 99$ है।

9. Answer: a

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न है:

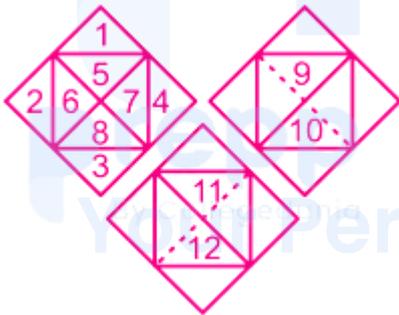


- I. कुछ झाड़ियाँ पौधे हैं → सत्य (कुछ पौधे पेड़ हैं और सभी पेड़ झाड़ियाँ हैं)
 - II. सभी झाड़ियाँ पौधे हैं → असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)
 - III. कोई झाड़ी पौधा नहीं है → असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)
- अतः केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

10. Answer: a

Explanation:

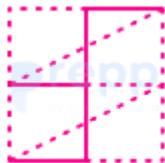
आकृतियों की संख्या:



अतः दी गई आकृति में 12 त्रिभुज हैं।

11. Answer: b

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 में दी गयी आकृति है।

12. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:

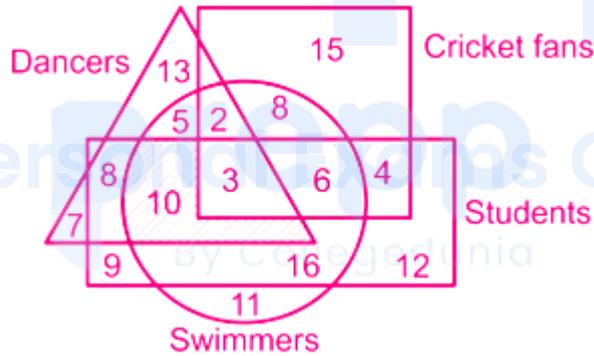
अनुरोध और आज्ञा विपरीतार्थक शब्द हैं।

इसी प्रकार, फुसफुसाना और चिल्लाना विपरीतार्थक शब्द हैं।

अतः फुसफुसाना : चिल्लाना सही उत्तर है।

13. Answer: b

Explanation:



ऐसे नर्तक छात्रों की संख्या जो तैराक है लेकिन क्रिकेट के प्रशंसक नहीं है छायांकित भाग में दी गयी है अर्थात् 10

अतः सही उत्तर 10 है।

14. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:

$$\{15, 21, 27\} \rightarrow 21 - 15 = 6 \text{ और } 27 - 21 = 6$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$\{20, 28, 36\} \rightarrow 28 - 20 = 8 \text{ और } 36 - 28 = 8$$

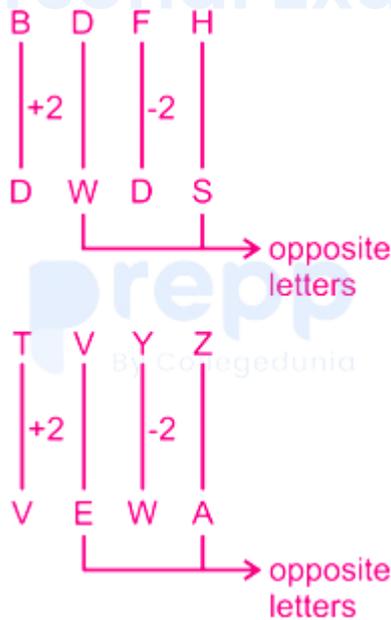
अतः सही उत्तर $\{20, 28, 36\}$ है।

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:



अतः सही उत्तर VEWA है।

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$8 : 81 = 8 : (8 + 1)^2$$

उसीप्रकार,

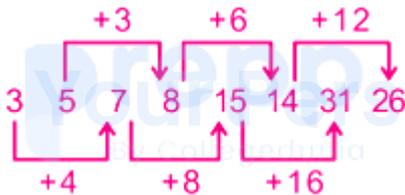
$$10 : 121 = 10 : (10 + 1)^2$$

अतः सही उत्तर 10 : 121 है।

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:



अतः सही उत्तर 14 है।

18. Answer: c

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

1) PYRU $\rightarrow R - P = 2, Y - U = 4$

2) CLEH $\rightarrow E - C = 2, L - H = 4$

3) MKOH $\rightarrow O - M = 2, K - H = 3 \neq 4$

4) TRVN $\rightarrow V - T = 2, R - N = 4$

अतः सही उत्तर MKOH है।

19. Answer: a

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभावित वेंन आरेख निम्न है:



I. कुछ आम सब्जी हैं। \rightarrow असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

II. कुछ फल आम हैं। \rightarrow सत्य (कुछ आम फल हैं)

III. कोई सब्जी आम नहीं है। \rightarrow असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

अतः केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:

पहली आकृति → 3 शीर्ष और 2 भाग

दूसरी आकृति → 4 शीर्ष और 3 भाग

तीसरी आकृति → 5 शीर्ष और 4 भाग

चौथी आकृति → 6 शीर्ष और 5 भाग

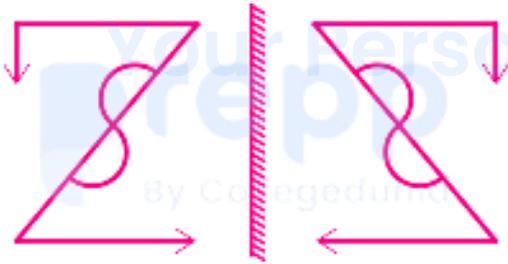
पांचवी आकृति → 7 शीर्ष और 6 भाग और इसी तरह आगे भी।



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 में दी गयी आकृति है।

21. Answer: d

Explanation:



अतः विकल्प 4 में आकृति सही उत्तर है।

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

विस्मरण, स्मृति का खोना होता है।

उसीप्रकार,

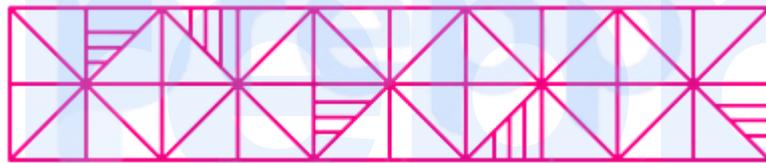
दृष्टिहीनता, दृष्टि का खोना होता है।

अतः दृष्टि : दृष्टिहीनता सही उत्तर है।

23. Answer: a

Explanation:

आकृति वामावर्त दिशा में इस प्रकार घूमती है जिससे धारीदार भाग वैकल्पिक रूप से एक और दो चरण स्थानांतरित होता है। धारी वैकल्पिक रूप से क्षैतिज और ऊर्ध्वधर है।



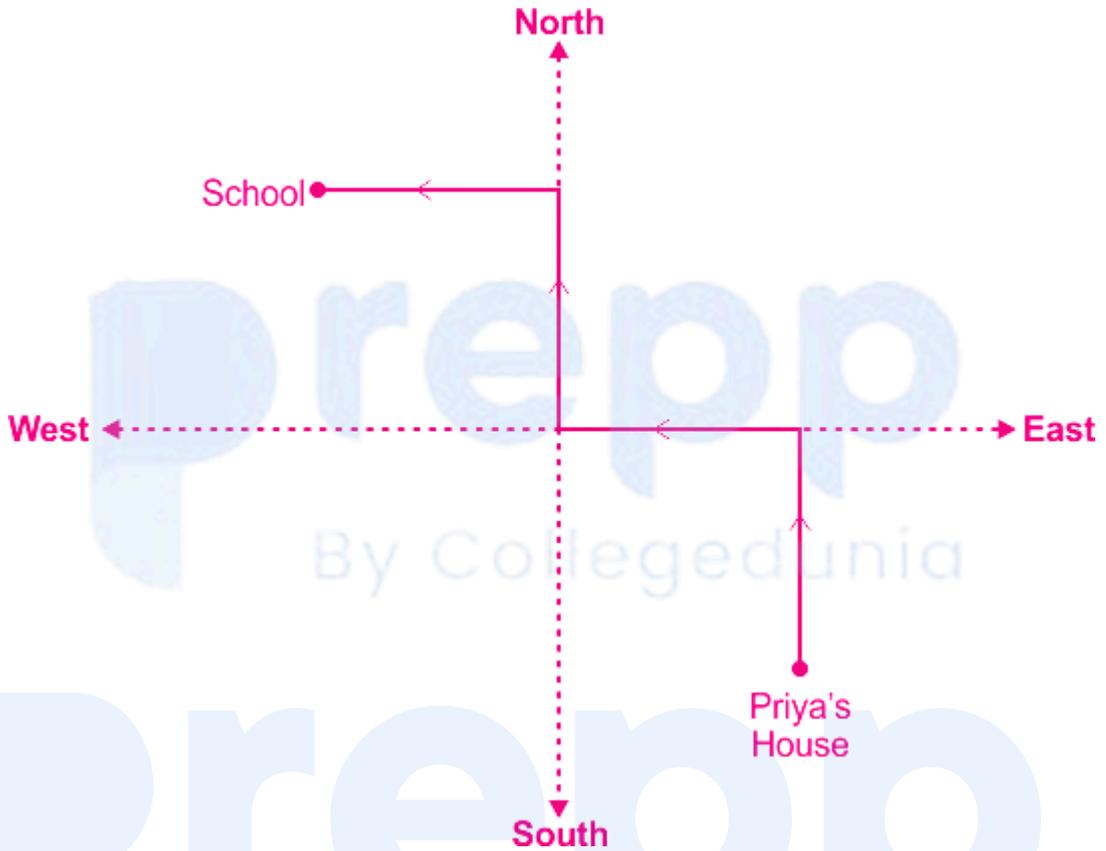
अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

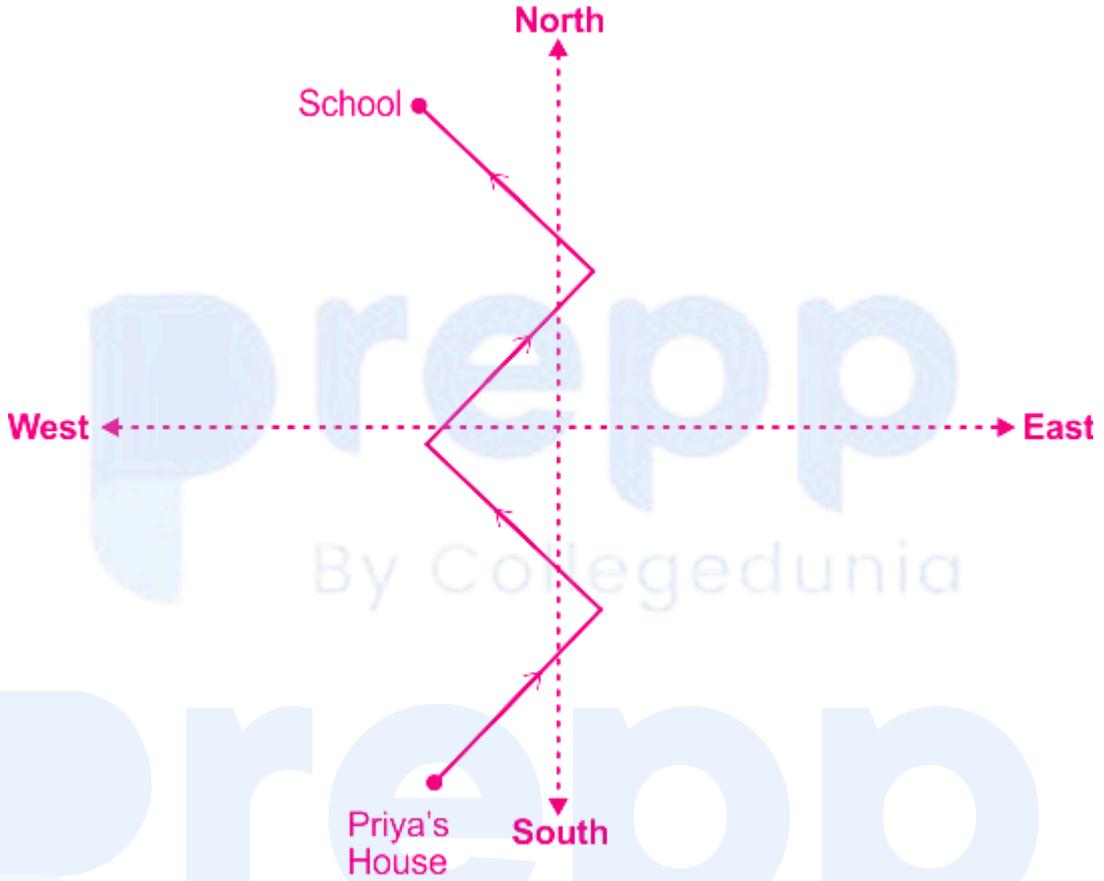
माना कि बस प्रिया के घर से निकलने पर उत्तर दिशा के सम्मुख थी।

इसलिए, हम देख सकते हैं कि बस विद्यालय पहुंचने पर पश्चिम दिशा के सम्मुख होगी।



45° के कोण में दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में चलने पर बस विद्यालय पहुंचने पर उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा के सम्मुख होगी।

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इसलिए, बस प्रिया के घर से निकलने पर उत्तर-पूरब दिशा के सम्मुख थी।
 अतः उत्तर-पूरब सही उत्तर है।

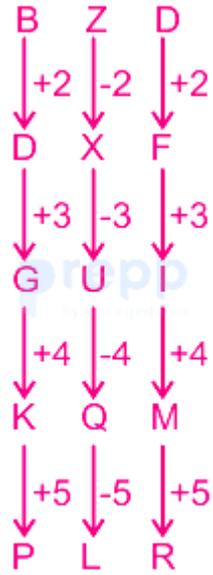
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25. Answer: a

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:



अतः सही उत्तर KQM है।

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि समीरा के घर को A द्वारा दर्शाया गया है और बाजार को B द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।

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ईध्यालु, उदास और गुस्सा मनोभाव है जबकि रोना एक क्रिया है।

अतः रोना दिए गए विकल्पों में से बेजोड़ है।

28. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही तार्किक क्रम निम्न है:

Application → Selection → Appointment → Probation → Confirmation

अतः 3, 2, 5, 1, 4 सही उत्तर है।

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

$$CAB \rightarrow 2 \times (3 + 1 + 2) = 12$$

$$FED \rightarrow 2 \times (6 + 5 + 4) = 30$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$HIDE \rightarrow 2 \times (8 + 9 + 4 + 5) = 52$$

अतः सही उत्तर 52 है।

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:

$$7 + 3 = 10$$

$$10 + 6 = 16$$

$$16 + 3 = 19$$

$$19 + 6 = 25$$

$$25 + 3 = \mathbf{28}$$

अतः सही उत्तर **28** है।

31. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:

$$1) 78 : 13 \rightarrow 7 + 8 = 15 \neq 13$$

$$2) 18 : 9 \rightarrow 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$3) 34 : 7 \rightarrow 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$4) 56 : 11 \rightarrow 5 + 6 = 11$$

अतः सही उत्तर **78 : 13** है।

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:

$$15 : 25 = 3 \times 5 : 5 \times 5$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$24 : 40 = 3 \times 8 : 5 \times 8$$

अतः सही उत्तर **40** है।

33. Answer: c

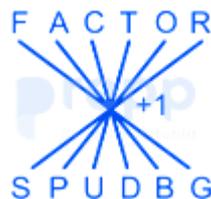
Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है:



उसीप्रकार,



अतः सही उत्तर **SPUDBG** है।

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है

$$5 : 9 \rightarrow 22 + 1 : 23 + 1$$

इसी तरह से,

$$17 : 65 \rightarrow 42 + 1 : 43 + 1$$

अतः सही उत्तर **17 : 65** है।

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

1, 2, 4, और 6, 5 के सन्निकट है।

इसलिए 3, 5 के विपरीत है।

4 पहले पासे में 5 के दायीं ओर है।

इसलिए 6 दूसरे पासे में 5 के बायीं ओर है।

अतः सही उत्तर **4** है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुक्रम विकल्प 1, 2 और 3 में पूर्ववर्ती का गुणज है।

विकल्प 4 में 94, 14 का गुणज नहीं है।

अतः सही उत्तर **14 : 94** है।

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

अंश में स्वरूप: $1 + 2 = 3, 3 + 3 = 6, 6 + 4 = 10, 10 + 5 = 15$

हर में स्वरूप: $4 + 2^0 = 5, 5 + 2^1 = 7, 7 + 2^2 = 11, 11 + 2^3 = 19$

अतः सही उत्तर $\frac{15}{19}$ है।

38. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 2, 3 और 4 में अक्षर स्वर हैं।

विकल्प 1 में L एक व्यंजन है।

अतः सही उत्तर **L** है।

39. Answer: d

Explanation:

$\{7, 13, 20\} \rightarrow 13 - 7 = 6, 20 - 13 = 7$

उसीप्रकार,

$$\{4, 10, 17\} \rightarrow 10 - 4 = 6, 17 - 10 = 7$$

अतः {4, 10, 17} सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: c

Explanation:

चिन्हों और संख्याओं को एक-दूसरे से बदलने के बाद,

1) - और + , 6 और 4 $\rightarrow 8 \div 2 + 4 \times 6 - 3 = 25$

2) \div और + , 4 और 8 $\rightarrow 4 + 2 - 6 \times 8 \div 3 = -10$

3) \times और - , 2 और 6 $\rightarrow 8 \div 6 \times 2 - 4 + 3 = -0.5$

4) \times और \div , 8 और 6 $\rightarrow 6 \times 2 - 8 \div 4 + 3 = 13$

अतः सही उत्तर \times और \div , 8 और 6 है।

41. Answer: c

Explanation:

संख्याओं को एक-दूसरे से बदलने के बाद,

1) 6 और 2 $\rightarrow 2 \times 3 - 8 \div 6 + 5 = 29/3; 8 \div 6 + 3 \times 5 - 2 = 43/3$

2) 8 और 6 $\rightarrow 8 \times 3 - 6 \div 2 + 5 = 26; 6 \div 2 + 3 \times 5 - 8 = 10$

3) 5 और 6 $\rightarrow 5 \times 3 - 8 \div 2 + 6 = 17; 8 \div 2 + 3 \times 6 - 5 = 17$

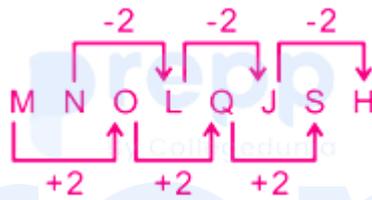
4) 3 और 5 $\rightarrow 6 \times 5 - 8 \div 2 + 3 = 29; 8 \div 2 + 5 \times 3 - 6 = 13$

अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 5 और 6 है।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N



अतः सही उत्तर S है।

43. Answer: a

Explanation:

प्रत्येक चरण में आकृतियों के स्थितियों के अनुसार,

पहला - 1 (पहला चिन्ह अंतिम स्थान अर्थात् पांचवे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित होता है)

दूसरा + 1 (दूसरा चिन्ह तीसरे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित होता है)

तीसरा - 2 (तीसरा चिन्ह पहले स्थान पर स्थानांतरित होता है)

चौथा - 2 (चौथा चिन्ह दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित होता है)

पांचवा (पांचवा चिन्ह चौथे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित होता है) - 1



अतः सही उत्तर आकृति 4 है।

44. Answer: a

Explanation:

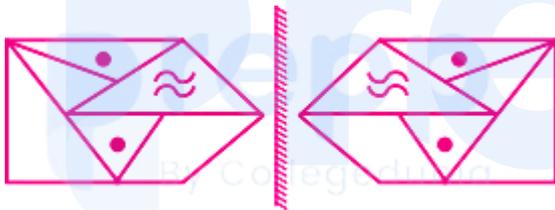
शाकाहारी वह व्यक्ति होता है जो मांस नहीं खाता है।

उसीप्रकार, मद्यत्यागी वह व्यक्ति है जो अल्कोहल नहीं पीता है।

अतः मद्यत्यागी सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: d

Explanation:



अतः विकल्प 4 में दी गयी आकृति सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही तार्किक क्रम निम्न है:

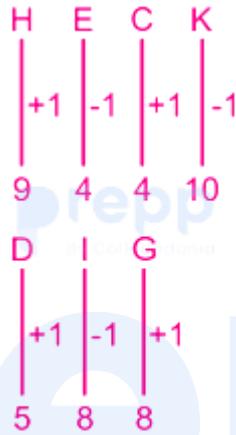
Winter → Cold → Shop → Blanket → Warm → Sleep

अतः सही उत्तर 4, 2, 6, 3, 5, 1 है।

47. Answer: a

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N



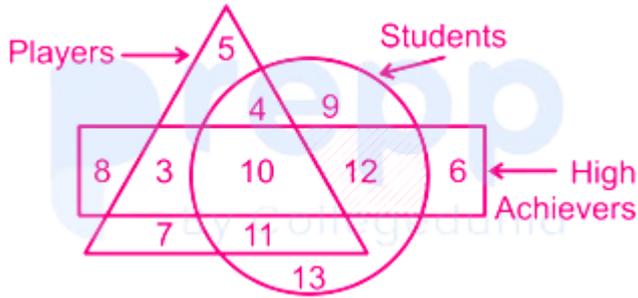
उसीप्रकार,



अतः सही उत्तर 38124 है।

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

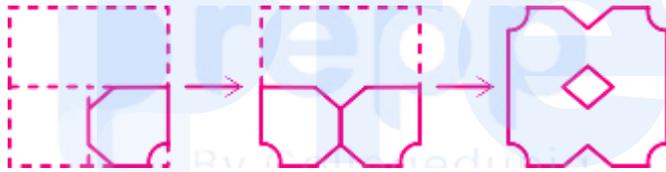


उन उच्च लक्ष्य-प्राप्तिकर्ता छात्रों की संख्या जो खिलाड़ी नहीं हैं = 12

अतः सही उत्तर 12 है।

49. Answer: d

Explanation:

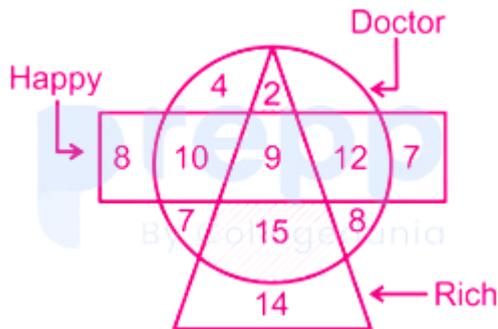


अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 में दी गयी आकृति है।

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50. Answer: d

Explanation:



उन अमीर डॉक्टरों की संख्या जो खुश नहीं हैं = 2 + 15 = 17

अतः सही उत्तर 17 है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

- घ्राण ग्राही हमारी **नाक** में स्थित होती हैं।
- घ्राण प्रणाली मानव शरीर को गंध का पता लगाने और संसाधित करने की अनुमति देती है।
- इन्हें गंध ग्राही भी कहते हैं और ये गंध अणुओं को बांधने में सक्षम हैं।
- वे जी-प्रोटीन-युग्मित ग्राही परिवार से संबंधित हैं।

52. Answer: b

Explanation:

- सबसे छोटा केंद्र शासित प्रदेश **लक्षद्वीप** है।
- यह 32 वर्ग किमी के क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है और इसमें 36 द्वीप हैं।
- राज्य को विभाजित करने के केंद्र के कदम के बाद, **लद्दाख** क्षेत्रफल के मामले में देश का सबसे बड़ा केंद्र शासित प्रदेश (UT) है।
- **भारत में कुल 8 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश हैं** जो जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख, दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़, पांडिचेरी, अंडमान और निकोबार, लक्षद्वीप, और दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव हैं।

53. Answer: d

Explanation:

- रानी नाइकीदेवी को उस महिला के रूप में याद किया जाता है जिन्होंने 1178 ई. में **मुहम्मद गोरी** को हराया था।
- वह चालुक्य/सोलंकी वंश के शासक राजा अजयपाल की विधवा थी।
- वह कदंब शासक गोवा के महामंडलेश्वर पर्मदी की बेटी थी।
- मुहम्मद गोरी को कयादरा की लड़ाई में माउंट आबू के पास सोलंकियों ने हराया था।

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है जम्मू और कश्मीर।

- रऊफ कश्मीर के सबसे लोकप्रिय लोक संगीत में से एक है।
 - कश्मीरी लोक नृत्य और कश्मीरी लोक गीत का संयोजन
 - विभिन्न अवसरों पर कश्मीरी महिलाओं या लड़कियों द्वारा किया जाता है।
-

55. Answer: d

Explanation:

- प्रधानमंत्री खनिजक्षेत्र कल्याण योजना का उद्देश्य जिला खनिज फ़ाउंडेशन (DMF) द्वारा उत्पन्न धन का उपयोग करते हुए खनन से संबंधित कार्यों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और लोगों का कल्याण है।
 - प्रधानमंत्री उज्वला योजना एक ऐसी योजना है जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की महिलाओं को एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान करती है।
 - व्यापारियों और उपभोक्ताओं को नकद पुरस्कार प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री डिजिटल व्यापार योजना शुरू की गई।
 - प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय युवाओं को बेहतर आजीविका हासिल करने में मदद करने के लिए सक्षम बनाती है।
-

56. Answer: b

Explanation:

- जनवरी 2019 में एक सांसद के रूप में विशिष्ट प्रदर्शन के लिए अनुराग ठाकुर को 'संसद रत्न पुरस्कार' से सम्मानित किया गया।
- वह भाजपा के पहले सांसद हैं जिन्हें जूरी समिति के विशेष पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है।
- पुरस्कारों की स्थापना वर्ष 2010 में डॉ. एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम के सुझाव पर की गई थी।

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

- जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय से गीतांजलि कटलाम और सौम्या प्रसाद, एशियन एडवेंचर्स से मोहित अग्रवाल और नेचर साइंस इनिशिएटिव के रमन कुमार के एक अध्ययन ने प्लास्टिक अंतर्ग्रहण के जोखिम को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए पशु प्रकार और व्यवहार के बीच संबंधों की जांच की, जो 'करंट साइंस' पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हुआ था।
- उनके अध्ययन से पता चला है कि आधुनिक समय के कचरे के ढेर हानिकारक उत्पादों और रसायनों से भरे हुए हैं और पशु और पौधे के जीवन के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा हैं।

58. Answer: c

Explanation:

- जनवरी 2019 में, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने दादरा और नगर हवेली के सिलवासा में कई विकास परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन और शिलान्यास किया।
- दादरा और नगर हवेली में एक कला महाविद्यालय उनमें से एक नहीं है।
- परियोजनाओं में सयाली में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज, एक आईटी नीति जारी करना और डोर टू डोर कूड़ा कलेक्शन, पृथक्करण और दादरा और नगर हवेली में ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण डिजिटल रूप से शामिल है।

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

- नागालैंड के लोगों द्वारा समृद्ध फसल के लिए आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करने के लिए 'त्सोकुम समई' का प्रसिद्ध त्योहार मनाया जाता है।
- यह खिमान्गिन जनजाति का त्योहार है और अक्टूबर के महीने में मनाया जाता है।
- यह एक पूर्व फसल त्योहार है जो एक सप्ताह तक चलता है।
- त्योहार के दौरान भैंस और गाय जैसे जानवरों की बलि दी जाती है।

60. Answer: c

Explanation:

अवधारणा:

रेले का प्रकीर्णन का नियम:

- रेले के प्रकीर्णन के नियम के अनुसार, प्रकीर्णित प्रकाश में मौजूद तरंग दैर्ध्य के प्रकाश की तीव्रता की चौथी घात के व्युत्क्रमानुपाती होती है, बशर्ते कि प्रकीर्णन कणों का आकार λ से बहुत छोटा हो। गणितीय रूप से,

$$I \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

- इस प्रकार छोटी तरंगदैर्ध्य के लिए प्रकीर्णन तीव्रता अधिकतम होती है।

व्याख्या:

- वायु के अणुओं तथा वातावरण के अन्य सूक्ष्म कणों का आकार दृश्य प्रकाश की तरंगदैर्ध्य से छोटा होता है।
- ये लाल छोर पर लंबे तरंगदैर्ध्य की प्रकाश की तुलना में नीले छोर पर छोटे तरंगदैर्ध्य के प्रकाश से अधिक प्रभावी होते हैं।
- लाल प्रकाश की तरंग दैर्ध्य नीली रोशनी से लगभग 1.8 गुना अधिक होती है। इस प्रकार, जब सूर्य का प्रकाश वायुमंडल से होकर गुजरता है, तो वायु के महीन कण लाल रंग की तुलना में नीले रंग (छोटी तरंग दैर्ध्य) को अधिक मजबूती से प्रकीर्णन करते हैं।
- प्रकाश के प्रकीर्णन के कारण आकाश नीला दिखाई देता है। अतः विकल्प 3 सही है।

★ Important Points

- यदि पृथ्वी पर वायुमंडल न होता तो कोई प्रकीर्णन नहीं होता।
- तब आसमान में अंधेरा नजर आता होगा। बहुत अधिक ऊंचाई पर उड़ने वाले यात्रियों को आकाश में अंधेरा दिखाई देता है, क्योंकि ऐसी ऊंचाई पर प्रकीर्णन प्रभावी नहीं है।

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

- एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (EXIM बैंक) भारत की एक वित्तीय संस्था है जिसकी स्थापना 1 जनवरी 1982 को एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट 1981 के तहत हुई थी।
- इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है।
- यह भारत का एक प्रमुख निर्यात वित्त संस्थान है।
- बैंक अपने वैश्वीकरण के प्रयासों में भारतीय फर्मों की मदद करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

62. Answer: d

Explanation:

- फरवरी 2019 में आयोजित उदघाटन प्रो वॉलीबॉल लीग का खिताब चेन्नई स्पार्टन्स ने जीता।
- उसने कालीकट हीरोज को 3-0 से हराया।
- टूर्नामेंट भारत में पुरुषों की वॉलीबॉल लीग है।

63. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है → पोंग डैम

★ Key Points

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में ब्यास नदियों पर महाराणा प्रताप सागर जलाशय को पोंग बांध के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले में स्थित है।
- उकाई बांध गुजरात में तापी नदी पर स्थित है।
- धारोई बांध गुजरात के मेहसाणा जिले में साबरमती नदी पर स्थित है।
- टिहरी बाँध उत्तराखंड में स्थित है और भारत का सबसे ऊँचा बाँध है।

64. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **आइज़ैक न्यूटन** द्वारा सबसे पहले प्रकाश के स्पेक्ट्रम को समझाया गया था।
- प्रकाश स्पेक्ट्रम दृश्य स्पेक्ट्रम या विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण की तरंग दैर्ध्य की सीमा है जिससे मानव आंखें संवेदनशील हैं।
- आइज़ैक न्यूटन ने प्रिज्म का उपयोग सफेद प्रकाश की किरण से एक स्पेक्ट्रम बनाने के लिए किया था।

वैज्ञानिक	खोज/आविष्कार
नील्स बोह्र	परमाणु का मॉडल
आइज़ैक न्यूटन	प्रकाश का स्पेक्ट्रम
अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन	सापेक्षता सिद्धांत
गैलीलियो गैलीली	माइक्रोमीटर

65. Answer: c

Explanation:

- भारत के संविधान का **अनुच्छेद 217** बताता है कि उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और राज्य के राज्यपाल के परामर्श से नियुक्त किया जाएगा।
- भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21, जीवन की सुरक्षा और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित है।
- भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 201 विचार के लिए आरक्षित विधेयक से संबंधित है।
- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 72 में क्षमा आदि की और कुछ मामलों में दंडादेश के निलंबन, परिहार या लघुकरण की राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति का उल्लेख है।

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

- एपिकल्चर एक विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किए गए लकड़ी के बक्से में मधु मक्खियों के वैज्ञानिक पालन की तकनीक है।
- मधुमक्खी पालन के लिए आवश्यक तत्व धुआं करने वाला, सुरक्षा पोशाक, जंगम छत्ते, शहद निकालने वाले और छत्ते के उपकरण हैं।
- सेरीकल्चर कच्चे रेशम के उत्पादन के लिए रेशम के कीड़ों के पालन की प्रक्रिया है।

67. Answer: a

Explanation:

- भारतीय किशोर साइकिल चालक **एसो एल्बेन** ने 2018 में विश्व स्तर पर ट्रेक साइक्लिंग में देश का पहला पदक जीतकर इतिहास रच दिया।
- उन्होंने स्विट्ज़रलैंड के आइगल में आयोजित यूसीआई जूनियर ट्रेक साइक्लिंग वर्ल्ड चैंपियनशिप में पुरुषों की केरीन स्पर्धा में भारत का पहला जूनियर साइक्लिंग विश्व कप रजत पदक जीता।
- वह अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह से हैं और उन्होंने 2018 में मलेशिया में एशियन ट्रेक साइक्लिंग चैंपियनशिप में स्वर्ण पदक जीता है।

68. Answer: d

Explanation:

धारणा:

पृष्ठीय तनाव:

- वह गुण है जिसके कारण तरल अपने मुक्त सतह के क्षेत्रफल को न्यूनतम करने की कोशिश करता है पृष्ठीय तनाव कहलाता है।
- गोलाकार आकार में सतह क्षेत्र न्यूनतम होता है और इस कारण से, वर्षा की बूंदें गोलाकार होती हैं।
- दो कारक एक तरल की पृष्ठीय तनाव को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। वे कारक हैं;
 - तापमान: यदि तापमान बढ़ता है, तो एक तरल की सतह का तनाव घटता है।

- घुलनशील अशुद्धियाँ: कम घुलनशील अशुद्धियों के मामले में पृष्ठीय तनाव घटता है। लेकिन तरल में अत्यधिक घुलनशील अशुद्धियों के लिए पृष्ठीय तनाव बढ़ता है।
- उदाहरण:
 - जब पानी पर मिट्टी का तेल छिड़का जाता है तो सतह कम हो जाती है और इसी वजह से पानी में डूबने से मच्छरों के लार्वा मर जाते हैं।
 - गर्म सूप स्वादिष्ट होता है क्योंकि उच्च तापमान के कारण पृष्ठीय का तनाव कम हो जाता है और जीभ पर समान रूप से फैलता है।
 - रोगाणुरोधकों का पृष्ठीय तनाव कम होता है जिसके कारण वे घाव की छोटी दरारों तक पहुंच जाते हैं और कीटाणुओं को साफ करते हैं।
 - साबुन के घोल का पृष्ठीय तनाव शुद्ध पानी से कम होता है और इसी वजह से साबुन का घोल शुद्ध पानी से बेहतर कपड़े साफ करता है।

व्याख्या:

- अणुओं द्वारा पृष्ठीय तनाव के प्रयोग के कारण, समतल सतह पर गिरने पर पानी की बूंदें हमेशा गोल आकार प्राप्त कर लेती हैं। तो विकल्प 4 सही है।

69. Answer: b

Explanation:

- एक गैर-लाभकारी संगठन 'यूथ फ़ॉर इक्वलिटी' ने 103 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम की संवैधानिक वैधता पर सवाल उठाते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का रुख किया है जो आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 10% कोटा प्रदान करता है।
- 100 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम ने भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच भूमि सीमा समझौते की पुष्टि की।
- 99वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम ने एक नया अनुच्छेद 124 ए डाला, जो राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (एनजेएसी) की संरचना के लिए प्रावधान प्रदान करता है।

70. Answer: d

Explanation:

- दिसंबर 2018 में, **जोशना चिनप्पा** ने दिल्ली में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय स्क्वैश चैम्पियनशिप में महिला एकल खिताब जीता।
- यह उनका 16 वां राष्ट्रीय खिताब था।
- वह पहली भारतीय स्क्वैश खिलाड़ी भी हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 2003 में ब्रिटिश स्क्वैश चैम्पियनशिप जीती थी।
- उन्होंने 2014 में राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में दीपिका पल्लीकल कार्तिक के साथ स्क्वैश महिला युगल का स्वर्ण पदक जीता।

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **बांग्लादेश** दक्षिण एशिया का एक देश है, जो उत्तर, पूर्व, और पश्चिम में भारत के साथ, पूर्व में **म्यांमार** के साथ और दक्षिण में **बंगाल की खाड़ी** के साथ अपनी सीमा साझा करता है।
- भारतीय राज्यों में, बांग्लादेश **पश्चिम बंगाल** (पश्चिम और उत्तर), **त्रिपुरा** (पूर्व), **मिजोरम** (पूर्व), **असम** (उत्तर), और **मेघालय** (उत्तर) के साथ अपनी सीमा साझा करता है।
- यह **मणिपुर के साथ अपनी सीमा साझा नहीं करता है।**

भारतीय राज्य	सीमा की लम्बाई
पश्चिम बंगाल	2,217 किमी
त्रिपुरा	856 किमी
मेघालय	443 किमी
असम	262 किमी
मिजोरम	180 किमी

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

- भारतीय सिनेमा के राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय का उद्घाटन 19 जनवरी 2019 को मुंबई में प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा किया गया था।
- संग्रहालय, फिल्मस डिवीजन कॉम्प्लेक्स, पेडर रोड, मुंबई में स्थित है।
- संग्रहालय भारतीय सिनेमा के इतिहास और इसकी विभिन्न कलाकृतियों जैसे उपकरणों के पुराने टुकड़े, विज्ञापन, पुरानी सिनेमा पत्रिकाओं, ध्वनिपथ, ट्रेलरों आदि को प्रदर्शित करता है।
- संग्रहालय सोमवार और सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों पर बंद रहता है और मंगलवार से रविवार तक सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 6 बजे तक खुला रहता है।

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

- चौसा का युद्ध 26 जून 1539 को अफगान, शेरशाह सूरी और मुगल सम्राट, हुमायूँ के बीच लड़ा गया था।
- यह युद्ध बक्सर से 10 मील दक्षिण पश्चिम में स्थित एक खंड चौसा में हुआ था, जो आधुनिक बिहार में है।
- शेर शाह सूरी ने हुमायूँ को हराया और "फरीद अल-दीन शेर शाह" की उपाधि धारण की।

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

- सत्यरूप सिद्धान्त एक भारतीय पर्वतारोही हैं जो सात भारतीय ज्वालामुखी शिखर और सात शिखर सम्मेलन में चढ़ने वाले दुनिया के पहले भारतीय और सबसे कम उम्र के पर्वतारोही (36 वर्ष की उम्र) हैं।
- उन्होंने 15 जनवरी 2019 को यह उपलब्धि हासिल की।
- वह चढ़ाई करने वाले पहले भारतीय भी हैं-
 1. माउंट सिडली, अंटार्कटिका का उच्चतम ज्वालामुखी
 2. माउंट गिलुवे, पापुआ न्यू गिनी का उच्चतम ज्वालामुखी
 3. माउंट विल्हेम, पापुआ न्यू गिनी का सर्वोच्च पर्वत
- वह एक पर्यावरणविद्, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ, प्रेरक वक्ता और ABETO के अध्यक्ष और संस्थापक ("अ बेटर टुमारो") हैं।

75. Answer: a

Explanation:

- जनवरी 2019 में, भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धा (CCI) ने समारा कैपिटल-समर्थित वित्तीय सलाहकार सेवा और अमेज़न की संयुक्त निविदा 'मोर', को एक आदित्य बिड़ला रिटेल लिमिटेड सुपरमार्केट भण्डार का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए मंजूरी दे दी।
- CCI के अनुसार, इस समझौते में आदित्य बिड़ला रिटेल लिमिटेड की इक्विटी शेयर पूंजी का 99.99% अधिग्रहण करने वाले वित्तीय शामिल हैं।
- और अमेज़न की सहायक अमेज़न NV इन्वेस्टमेंट होल्डिंग्स एलएलसी वित्तीय में 49% भागेदारी का अधिग्रहण करेगी।

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

- ऑटोमोटिव रिसर्च एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (ARAI) एक पुणे स्थित संगठन है जिसने एक अध्ययन किया जिसमें उसने 15% मेथनॉल M -15 का उपयोग किया और इसे पेट्रोल के साथ मिश्रित किया और बीएस-IV मानक वाहनों में इसका उपयोग किया।
- फिर इन वाहनों का 3,000 किमी तक परीक्षण किया गया।
- इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य वास्तविक दुनिया की स्थितियों में वाहनों से उत्सर्जन का मूल्यांकन करना और उनके प्रदर्शन की जांच करना था।
- यह पाया गया कि कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन काफी कम हो गया था और हाइड्रोकार्बन उत्सर्जन में भी अत्यल्प कमी आई थी।

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

- डॉ. हर्षवर्धन को दूसरे कार्यकाल के लिए जनवरी 2019 में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के केंद्रीय मंत्री के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। उन्हें पहली बार 2014 में नियुक्त किया गया था।

- उन्होंने 4 जून, 2019 को कार्यालय में कार्यभार संभाला।
- वह भू-विज्ञान मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के प्रभारी भी हैं।
- पेशेवर रूप से वह एक चिकित्सक हैं, एम.एस. (ईएनटी)।

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

विज्ञान को विशिष्ट संस्थाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के साथ कई क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है। दिए गए विकल्प जीव विज्ञान की सभी शाखाएं हैं जो एक विशिष्ट प्रकार के जीव की भौतिक, रासायनिक और जैविक विशेषताओं का अध्ययन करते हैं।

क्षेत्र	का अध्ययन
विषाणु विज्ञान	विषाणु या विषाणु जैसे कारक
कवक विज्ञान	कवक
प्राजीविकी	प्रोटोजोआ
परजीवीविज्ञान	परजीवी, उनके पोषक और उनके बीच का संबंध

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79. Answer: c

Explanation:

- लेखक नीलम सरन गौर को उनकी पुस्तक 'रिक्विम इन रागा जानकी' के लिए द हिंदू पुरस्कार 2018 प्रदान किया गया।
- इस पुरस्कार की घोषणा द हिंदू के प्रकाशक और पूर्व मुख्य सम्पादक, एन.रवि ने चेन्नई में 12 से 14 जनवरी, 2019 तक आयोजित द हिंदू लिट् फॉर लाइफ फेस्टिवल 2019 में की थी।
- 2010 में स्थापित, हिंदू पुरस्कार एक भारतीय साहित्यिक पुरस्कार है, जो अंग्रेजी में उपन्यास के काम को मान्यता देता है और द हिंदू लिटरेरी रिव्यू द हिंदू अखबार के एक भाग द्वारा दिया और प्रायोजित किया जाता है।
- 2018 से पुरस्कार में गैर-काल्पनिक को शामिल किया गया है।

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

- ध्वनि की श्रव्य सीमा उन आवृत्तियों की सीमा को संदर्भित करती है जिन्हें एक जीव द्वारा सुना जा सकता है।
- मनुष्य के लिए ध्वनि की श्रव्य सीमा 20 हर्ट्ज से 20,000 हर्ट्ज है। यह सीमा आयु और पर्यावरणीय कारकों में परिवर्तन के कारण भिन्न हो सकती है।
- 20 हर्ट्ज से नीचे की ध्वनियों को अपश्रव्य कहा जाता है और 20,000 हर्ट्ज से ऊपर की ध्वनियों को पराश्रव्य कहा जाता है और उन्हें मानव कान से नहीं समझा जा सकता है।
- हाथी (14 हर्ट्ज से 12,000 हर्ट्ज) जैसे जानवरों द्वारा अपश्रव्य समझा जा सकता है और जानवरों (1000 हर्ट्ज से 200,000 हर्ट्ज) जैसे चमगादड़ द्वारा पराश्रव्य सुना जा सकता है।

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Re-weave.in एक नया ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो माइक्रोसॉफ्ट इंडिया द्वारा हथकरघा बुनकरों की सहायता के लिए परियोजना रिवीव के तहत प्रक्षेपित किया गया था।
- भारत में हथकरघा बुनाई उद्योग को पुनर्जीवित करने और समर्थन करने के उद्देश्य से माइक्रोसॉफ्ट इंडिया (R&D) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा 2016 में परियोजना रिवीव प्रक्षेपित किया गया था।
- ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म के लाभ इस प्रकार हैं:
 1. यह कारीगरों को खरीदारों से जोड़ता है और इसलिए, उन्हें सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने और नए ग्राहकों और बाजारों में अपने समूह का विस्तार करने में सक्षम बनाता है।
 2. ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म भी कारीगरों को अपने हस्ताक्षर संग्रह दिखाने में सक्षम करेगा।
 3. यह कारीगरों को अधिक स्वतंत्र होने, उनकी आय बढ़ाने और एक स्थायी आजीविका अर्जित करने की अनुमति देगा।
 4. इन लाभों से, पारंपरिक भारतीय कला को पुनर्जीवित करने की पूरी प्रक्रिया में तेजी आएगी।

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

- जेएलएल सिटी मोमेंटम इंडेक्स 2019 के अनुसार, दुनिया भर में 131 प्रमुख स्थापित और उभरते व्यापारिक केंद्रों में बेंगलुरु दुनिया का सबसे गतिशील शहर है।
- दूसरे स्थान पर हैदराबाद है। अन्य भारतीय शहर जो शीर्ष 10 में हैं, वे हैं दिल्ली (4 वें), पुणे (5 वें), और चेन्नई (7 वें)।
- जेएलएल का सिटी मोमेंटम इंडेक्स स्थावर सम्पदा बाजारों और शहरी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की पहचान करके दुनिया के सबसे व्यावसायिक रूप से सक्रिय शहरों में से 131 की गति को मापता है और सबसे तेजी से विस्तार कर रहा है।
- यह 3 वर्षों की अवधि में कई स्थावर सम्पदा और सामाजिक आर्थिक संकेतकों पर नज़र रखने और विश्लेषण करके ऐसा करता है।

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

- पश्चिमी भारत में स्थित, दादर और नागर हवेली एक केंद्र शासित प्रदेश है, जो दादर से बना है, जो कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के बीच स्थित गुजरात और नागर हवेली से घिरा एक छोटा सा शहर है।
- दादर और नागर हवेली को भारत के संविधान के दसवें संशोधन के अनुसार 1961 में एक केंद्र शासित प्रदेश घोषित किया गया था जो 11 अगस्त 1961 को लागू हुआ था।
- दादर और नागर हवेली लगभग 491 किमी 2 के क्षेत्र में फैला है। इसकी राजधानी सिलवासा है।

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

- नोबेल पुरस्कार उन पुरस्कारों का एक समूह है जो 6 श्रेणियों में वैज्ञानिक, शैक्षणिक और सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों की मान्यता में प्रतिवर्ष दिया जाता है, जो भौतिकी, रसायन विज्ञान, चिकित्सा या भौतिकी, अर्थशास्त्र, शांति और साहित्य हैं। यह गणित में प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है।

- स्वीडिश रसायनज्ञ और अभियंता अल्फ्रेड नोबेल की इच्छा के अनुसार 1895 में छह में से पांच नोबेल पुरस्कार स्थापित किए गए थे। ये साहित्य, भौतिकी, रसायन, शांति और चिकित्सा या भौतिकी के क्षेत्र में थे।
- अर्थशास्त्र में नोबेल पुरस्कार 1968 में स्वीडन के केंद्रीय बैंक सेवरिंग्स रिक्सबैंक द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था।
- मूल 5 क्षेत्रों में पहला नोबेल पुरस्कार 1901 में दिया गया था और 1969 में अर्थशास्त्र का पहला नोबेल पुरस्कार दिया गया था।

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर 6,000 करोड़ है।

★ Key Points

- प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने जनवरी 2019 में राज्य के स्वामित्व वाली निर्यात-आयात बैंक (EXIM बैंक) में 6,000 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी की मंजूरी दी।
- यह EXIM बैंक के कारोबार का विस्तार करने के लिए किया गया था।
- यह पूंजी दो चरणों में लगाई गई, 2018-19 में 4,500 करोड़ रुपये और 2019-20 में 1,500 करोड़ रुपये।
- साथ ही, बैंक की अधिकृत पूंजी में 10,000 करोड़ रुपये से 20,000 करोड़ रुपये तक की वृद्धि सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई है।
- 1982 में स्थापित, EXIM बैंक भारत का एक प्रमुख निर्यात वित्त संस्थान है जिसे भारतीय निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निर्यात-आयात बैंक अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित किया गया था।

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

- छऊ एक अर्ध-शास्त्रीय भारतीय नृत्य शैली है, जो 18 वीं शताब्दी में ओडिशा के जंगलों में एक आदिवासी नृत्य के रूप में उत्पन्न हुई और 19 वीं शताब्दी में इसे मार्शल आर्ट-आधारित नृत्य का दर्जा मिला।

- छऊ की 3 शैलियाँ हैं, जिनका नामकरण उन राज्यों के अनुसार किया गया है, जिनमें झारखंड के सेरीकेला छऊ, ओडिशा के मयूरभंज छऊ, और बंगाल के पुरुलिया छऊ शामिल हैं।
- वेशभूषा छऊ की विभिन्न शैलियों में भिन्न है।
- यह नृत्य लोक, मार्शल और जनजातीय परंपराओं को शामिल करता है और मुख्य रूप से धुम्बा, ढोल, धांस और नागर जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के मृदंगों पर वाद्य संगीत पर किया जाता है।

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

- हिमा दास एक भारतीय तेज दौड़ धावक हैं, जिन्हें सितंबर 2018 में असम के खेल राजदूत के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। वह असम की पहली खेल राजदूत हैं।
- 12 जुलाई 2018 को विश्व अंडर -20 प्रतियोगिता 2018 में 400 मीटर अंतिम खेल जीतने के बाद, असम के मुख्यमंत्री सर्बानंद सोनोवाल ने घोषणा की थी।
- वह पहली भारतीय खिलाड़ी हैं जिन्होंने IAAF विश्व U20 प्रतियोगिता में एक दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में स्वर्ण पदक जीता है।
- जकार्ता में 2018 एशियाई खेलों में उसने 50.79 सेकंड के समय के साथ 400 मीटर के लिए वर्तमान भारतीय राष्ट्रीय रिकॉर्ड कायम किया।

88. Answer: a

Explanation:

- 24 नवंबर 1859 को प्रकाशित, "ऑन द ओरिजिन ऑफ़ स्पीशीज़" अंग्रेजी जीवविज्ञानी चार्ल्स रॉबर्ट डार्विन द्वारा लिखित एक पुस्तक थी।
- पुस्तक का पूरा शीर्षक "ऑन द ओरिजिन ऑफ़ स्पीशीज़ बाय मीन्स ऑफ़ नेचुरल सिलेक्शन या द प्रेजेंटेशन ऑफ़ फेवरेट रेसस इन द स्ट्रगल फॉर लाइफ़" है।
- पुस्तक इस सिद्धांत को पेश करके विकासवादी जीव विज्ञान की नींव रखती है कि प्राकृतिक चयन नामक प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से, पीढ़ियों के दौरान आबादी विकसित होती है।

नाम	राष्ट्रीयता	व्यवसाय	पुस्तकें
चार्ल्स डार्विन	अंग्रेज	जीवविज्ञानी, प्रकृतिवादी, और भूवैज्ञानिक	ऑन द ओरिजिन ऑफ स्पीशीज़
कैरोलस लिनिअस	Swedish	वनस्पति विज्ञानी, प्राणी विज्ञानी और चिकित्सक	सिस्टेमा नेचुरे
विलियम पाले	अंग्रेज	दार्शनिक, ईसाई धर्मशास्त्री, पादरी	नेचुरल थिओलोजी या एविडेंस ऑफ़ द एक्सिस्टेंस एंड ऐट्रिब्यूट्स ऑफ़ द देयती
इरास्मस डार्विन	अंग्रेज	चिकित्सक	द बोटेनिक गार्डन

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

- सागौली की संधि एक समझौता था जिसे ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी और नेपाल के गोरखा प्रमुखों के बीच हस्ताक्षरित किया गया था और इसने एंग्लो-नेपाली (गोरखा) युद्ध (1814-1816) को समाप्त कर दिया।
- 2 दिसंबर 1815 को संधि का मसौदा तैयार किया गया था और 4 मार्च 1816 को राज गुरु गजराज मिश्रा (नेपाल) और लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल पेरिस ब्रैडशॉ (ब्रिटिश) द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।
- संधि के अनुसार-
 1. नेपालियों द्वारा नियंत्रित कुछ क्षेत्र ब्रिटिश भारत को दिए गए थे।
 2. काठमांडू में एक ब्रिटिश प्रतिनिधि स्थापित किया गया था।
 3. ब्रिटिशों को सैन्य सेवा के लिए गोरखाओं की भर्ती करने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

90. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है, अर्थात् जम्मू और कश्मीर।

- 500 किमी² के क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए, दाचीगाम राष्ट्रीय उद्यान श्रीनगर, जम्मू और कश्मीर से लगभग 22 किमी दूर पश्चिमी हिमालय के ज़बरवन रेंज में स्थित है।
- "दाचीगाम" शब्द का अर्थ है "दस गाँव" और पार्क का नामकरण उन 10 गाँवों की याद में किया गया था जिन्हें पार्क के कारण स्थानांतरित किया गया था।
- पार्क 1910 से एक संरक्षित क्षेत्र था लेकिन 1981 में एक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में पदोन्नत किया गया था।
- यह मुख्य रूप से हंगुल या कश्मीर हरिण के लिए जाना जाता है जो एल्क की एक उप-प्रजाति है।
- पार्क में पाए जाने वाले अन्य जानवरों की प्रजातियों में हिमालयन भूरा भालू, हिमालयन काला भालू, कस्तूरी मृग, हिमालयन सीरो, पीले गले का नेवला, सियार आदि शामिल हैं।
- इसके अलावा, हिमालयन मोनाल, काली बुलबुल, दाढ़ी वाले गिद्ध, बकवादी और दालचीनी गौरैया कुछ सामान्य पक्षी प्रजातियां हैं।

91. Answer: d

Explanation:

- जनवरी 2019 में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने दूरदर्शन के साथ दो फ्री-टू-एयर चैनल डीडी साइंस और एक इंटरनेट-आधारित चैनल इंडिया साइंस प्रक्षेपित करने के लिए साझेदारी की, जो विज्ञान विषयों पर लाइव, शेड्यूल प्ले और वीडियो-ऑन-डिमांड की पेशकश करेगा।
- यह विज्ञान के लिए पूरी तरह से समर्पित एक चैनल है।
- यह सभी इंटरनेट-सक्षम उपकरणों पर उपलब्ध है जबकि डीडी साइंस सोमवार से शनिवार शाम 5-6 बजे तक प्रसारित किया जाएगा।
- चैनलों में लघु फिल्में, साक्षात्कार, चर्चाएँ, विज्ञान पर आधारित प्रलेखी और बहुत कुछ होगा।

92. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भारत सरकार ने भारतीय दूरसंचार नियामक प्राधिकरण (TRAI) को भारतीय दूरसंचार नियामक प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1997 के तहत स्थापित किया।
- ट्राई को एक नियामक निकाय के रूप में वर्ष 1997 में स्थापित किया गया था।
- यह भारत के दूरसंचार उद्योग का निरीक्षण करता है।
- यह तकनीकी अनुकूलता और दक्षता में सुधार करने के बारे में सिफारिशें करता है और तकनीकी सुधारों को भी प्रोत्साहित करता है।

93. Answer: d

Explanation:

- जीवों के वर्गीकरण की पांच-राज्य अवधारणा **रॉबर्ट एच. व्हिटेकर** द्वारा दी गई थी।
- ये एनीमलिया, प्लांटे, फंगी, प्रोटिस्टा और मोनेरा थे।
- रॉबर्ट व्हिटेकर एक अमेरिकी जीवविज्ञानी और पारिस्थितिकीविद् थे।

वैज्ञानिक	आविष्कार/खोज/कार्य/योगदान
विलियम पाले	घड़ीसाज सादृश्य
चार्ल्स डार्विन	विकास का सिद्धांत
कार्ल वॉयस	तीन-डोमेन प्रणाली
रॉबर्ट व्हिटेकर	जीवों के वर्गीकरण का पांच राज्य सिद्धांत

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

- सामग्री अनुसंधान के लिए प्रथम शेख सऊद इंटरनेशनल पुरस्कार जनवरी 2019 में **चिंतामणि नागेश रामचंद्र राव** को दिया गया था, जो एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक हैं।
- वह सीएनआर राव के रूप में लोकप्रिय हैं और ठोस-अवस्था और संरचनात्मक रसायन विज्ञान में काम करते हैं।
- पुरस्कार में 100,000 अमरीकी डालर का नकद पुरस्कार और एक बैज है।
- सीएनआर राव ने 50 वैज्ञानिक पुस्तकें और लगभग 1600 शोध पत्र लिखे हैं।

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **जैव ईंधन** को देश के कच्चे तेल के आयात को 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक कम करने का विकल्प माना जा रहा है।
- बढ़ते प्रदूषण से लड़ने के लिए वे एक संभावित हथियार भी हो सकते हैं।
- जैव ईंधन अपशिष्ट या कार्बनिक पदार्थों से बने होते हैं और एक अक्षय ऊर्जा संसाधन होते हैं।
- वे CO2 उत्सर्जन को कम करने में मदद करते हैं।
- ये अवशेष फीडस्टॉक्स, वनस्पति तेल, मक्का, चीनी, आदि जैसी चीजों से उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

- स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती का पैतृक नाम मूल शंकर था।
- स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती आर्य समाज के संस्थापक और भारत के धार्मिक नेता थे।
- उनका जन्म 12 फरवरी 1824 को गुजरात के टंकरा में हुआ था।
- उन्होंने 7 अप्रैल 1875 को बॉम्बे में आर्य समाज की स्थापना की।

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

- तमिलनाडु के राज्यपाल बनवारीलाल पुरोहित ने जनवरी 2019 में चेन्नई में 'सांसद रत्न पुरस्कार' प्रदान किया।
- **किरीत सोलंकी** को संगीत रत्न पुरस्कार से सम्मानित नहीं किया गया है।
- सुप्रिया सुले, महाराष्ट्र के बारामती से सांसद, समग्र रूप से, प्रश्नों और महिला सांसदों की श्रेणियों में सम्मानित की गईं।
- निशिकांत दुबे, गोड्डा, झारखंड के सांसद को निजी सदस्य बिलों में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन के लिए सम्मानित किया गया।
- केरल के कोल्लम के सांसद एन के प्रेमचंद्रन को वाद-विवाद शुरू करने में उनके प्रदर्शन के लिए चुना गया था।
- पुरस्कारों की स्थापना वर्ष 2010 में की गई थी।

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

- प्रथम आंग्ल-सिख युद्ध के दौरान लॉर्ड हार्डिंग भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल थे।
- प्रथम आंग्ल-सिख युद्ध 1845-1846 में हुआ।
- दूसरा आंग्ल-सिख युद्ध 1848-1849 में हुआ।
- लॉर्ड हार्डिंग ने 1844-1848 तक भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल के रूप में कार्य किया।
- लॉर्ड कार्नवालिस ने 1786-1793 तक भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल के रूप में कार्य किया।
- लॉर्ड डलहौज़ी ने 1848-1856 तक भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल के रूप में कार्य किया।
- लॉर्ड कैनिंग ने 1856-1862 तक भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल के रूप में कार्य किया।

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है, अर्थात् बंगाल विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन।

- भारत में बंगाल विरोधी आंदोलन के दौरान स्वदेशी आंदोलन शुरू हुआ।
- यह 7 अगस्त 1905 को कलकत्ता टाउन हॉल, बंगाल में शुरू हुआ।
- इसके साथ बहिष्कार आंदोलन भी चलाया गया।
- खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलन 1919-22 में हुआ था।
- गांधी का चंपारण सत्याग्रह वर्ष 1917 में हुआ था।
- वर्ष 1919 में रोलेट एक्ट का विरोध।

100. Answer: d

Explanation:

- जनवरी 2019 में, केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्रालय ने बजट प्रक्रिया के बारे में आम जनता को शिक्षित करने के लिए अपने ट्विटर हैंडल पर एक 'नो योर बजट' श्रृंखला शुरू की।

- श्रृंखला ने केंद्रीय बजट और इसके बनाने के महत्व को समझाया और लगभग एक पखवाड़े तक जारी रहा।
- 1 फरवरी 2019 को सरकार ने 2019-20 के लिए अंतरिम बजट का अनावरण किया।

101. Answer: a

Explanation:

जब 5 घनों को अंत से अंत तक जोड़ा जाता है, तो यह एक घनाभ बन जाएगा।

घनाभ की लंबाई होगी = $5 \times 4 = 20$ सेमी

और घनाभ की ऊंचाई और चौड़ाई समान रहेगी अर्थात् 4 सेमी।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल} &= 2(lb + bh + lh) \\ &= 2(20 \times 4 + 4 \times 4 + 20 \times 4) = 2(80 + 16 + 80) = 352 \text{ सेमी}^2 \end{aligned}$$

102. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$a^3 - b^3 = 208$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = 208$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a^2 + ab + b^2) = 208$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + ab + b^2 = 52$$

अब,

$$(a + b)^2 - ab = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - ab = a^2 + ab + b^2 = 52$$

103. Answer: a

Explanation:

क्रमागत प्रतिशत परिवर्तन दिया जाता है:

$$x + y + \frac{xy}{100}$$

दिया गया है:

एक पर, उन्होंने 23% का लाभ प्राप्त किया और दूसरे पर उन्हें 23% की हानि हुई

$$\Rightarrow x = 23 \text{ और } y = -23$$

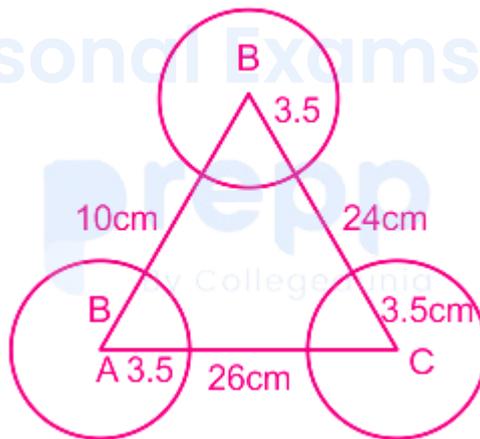
$$\Rightarrow \text{कुल प्रतिशत परिवर्तन} = 23 - 23 + \frac{(23)(-23)}{100} = -5.29\%$$

\therefore कुल 5.29% की हानि हुई।

104. Answer: b

Explanation:

त्रिभुज की भुजाओं 10 सेमी, 24 सेमी और 26 सेमी के रूप में त्रिक हैं, त्रिभुज एक समकोण त्रिभुज होगा जिसके कर्ण की लंबाई 26 सेमी है।



$$\Rightarrow \text{त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल होगा} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{आधार} \times \text{ऊँचाई} = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 10 = 120 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

माना, त्रिभुज के तीन कोण 90° , x° और y° हैं

$$\Rightarrow \text{तीनों वृत्त-खण्डों का क्षेत्रफल होगा} = \left(\frac{90}{360}\right) \times \pi r^2 + \left(\frac{x}{360}\right) \times \pi r^2 + \left(\frac{y}{360}\right) \times \pi r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (90 + x + y)/360 \times \pi r^2$$

चूंकि, त्रिभुज के सभी तीन कोणों का योग 180° है, इसलिए $90 + x + y = 180^\circ$

तीन वृत्त-खण्डों का क्षेत्रफल होगा $= (180/360) \times \pi r^2 = 180/360 \times 22/7 \times (3.5)^2 = 19.25$ सेमी²

वृत्त के वृत्त-खण्डों द्वारा छिपे भाग को छोड़कर त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल $= 120 - 19.25$

$$\Rightarrow 100.75 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

105. Answer: b

Explanation:

यदि $\tan a = \cot b$, $a + b = 90^\circ$

दिया गया है:

$$\tan x = \cot (45^\circ + 2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 45^\circ + 2x = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15^\circ$$

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106. Answer: c

Explanation:

हम जानते हैं कि,

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

मान लीजिये $a = 675$ तथा $b = 325$

$$\Rightarrow (a^3 + b^3) / [(a^2 + b^2 - ab)]$$

$$= [(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)] / [(a^2 + b^2 - ab)] = (a + b) = (675 + 325) = 1000$$

107. Answer: c

Explanation:

ब्याज की दर = 10% प्रति वर्ष

ब्याज की दर = 5% अर्धवार्षिक

Interest gained in first six months on Rs. 20000 = $\frac{5}{100} \times 20000 = \text{Rs. } 1000$

Interest gained in next six month = $\frac{5}{100} \times 20000 + \frac{5}{100} \times 1000 = 1000 + 50 = \text{Rs. } 1050$

Rate of interest for last three months will be = $\frac{5}{2} = 2.5\%$

Interest gained in last three month = $\frac{2.5}{100} \times 20000 + \frac{2.5}{100} \times 1000 + \frac{2.5}{100} \times 1050$

$\Rightarrow 500 + 25 + 26.25 = \text{Rs. } 551.25$

Total interest gained in 15 months = $1000 + 1050 + 551.25 = \text{Rs. } 2601.25$

Percentage gain = $\frac{2601.25}{20000} \times 100 = 13\%$

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108. Answer: a

Explanation:

4.8 और 10.8 का औसत आनुपातिक है -

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{(4.8 \times 10.8)}$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{(51.84)}$

$\Rightarrow x = 7.2$

2 और 4 का तीसरा अनुपात है -

$$y = 4^2/2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 16/2$$

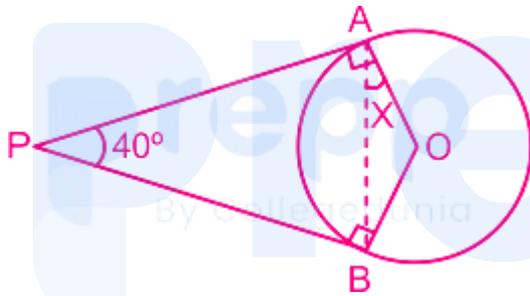
$$\Rightarrow y = 8$$

$$\text{उपरोक्त दोनों का योग} = 8 + 7.2 = 15.2$$

109. Answer: b

Explanation:

इस आकृति में प्रमेय का उपयोग करते हुए,



OA और OB स्पर्शरेखा PA और PB पर लंबवत हैं।

$$\angle APB \text{ भी} = 40^\circ$$

चतुर्भुज के कोणों का योग = 360°

चतुर्भुज PABO में-

$$\angle APB + \angle OAP + \angle AOB + \angle OBP = 360^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 40^\circ + 90^\circ + \angle AOB + 90^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle AOB = 140^\circ$$

ΔAOB में

$$\Rightarrow \angle OAB + \angle ABO + \angle AOB = 180^\circ$$

(\therefore एक त्रिभुज के कोणों का योग 180° है)

$$\Rightarrow \angle x + \angle x + 140^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20^\circ$$

110. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$9\frac{3}{4} + [2\frac{1}{6} + \{4\frac{1}{3} - (2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4})\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{39}{4} + [\frac{13}{6} + \{\frac{13}{3} - (\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{4})\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{39}{4} + [\frac{13}{6} + \{\frac{13}{3} - \frac{13}{4}\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{39}{4} + 13 [\frac{1}{6} + \{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 39/4 + 39/12 = 13$$

111. Answer: c

Explanation:

★ **Important Points**

एक पूर्ण वर्ग संख्या का इकाई अंक 2, 3 या 8 नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए, विकल्प (4) स्वतः समाप्त हो जाता है।

परिभाषा:

एक परिमेय संख्या एक संख्या है जो p/q के रूप में हो सकती है जहाँ p और q पूर्णांक हैं और q शून्य के बराबर नहीं है।

गणना:

1250.49 का वर्गमूल है = 35.36226802...

6250.49 का वर्गमूल है = 79.06004047...

1354.24 का वर्गमूल है = 36.8

5768.28 का वर्गमूल है = 75.9491935441....

केवल 1354.24 का वर्गमूल परिमेय संख्या है

112. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$15 = 3 \times 5$$

$$18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{लसप} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 360$$

शेषफल 8 देने पर, आवश्यक संख्या 368 है।

$$368/13 = 28.31$$

तो, यह 13 से विभाज्य नहीं है।

$$360 \times 2 = 720 + 8 = 728$$

$$\Rightarrow 728 \div 13 = 56$$

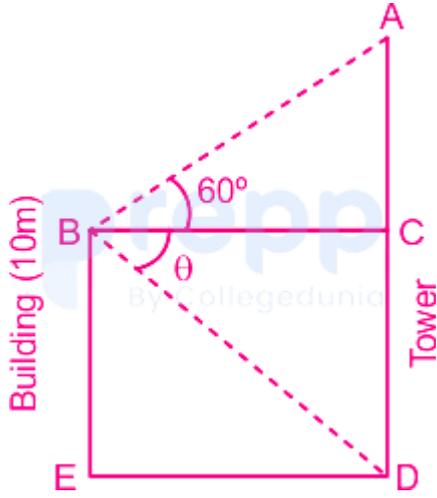
सही संख्या 728 है।

\therefore इन अंकों का योग 17 है।

113. Answer: c

Explanation:

निम्नलिखित आरेख खींचें,



$\triangle BCD$ में,

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{CD}{BC} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$CD = BE$ (आरेख से)

$$\Rightarrow CD = 10 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$2 \text{ इकाई} = 10 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ इकाई} = 5 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 3 \text{ इकाई} = 3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ मीटर}$$

माना ऊँचाई AC , y मीटर है

$\triangle ABC$ में,

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{y}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 26 \text{ (लगभग)}$$

$$\therefore \text{मीनार की ऊँचाई} = AC + CD = 26 + 10 = 36 \text{ मीटर}$$

114. Answer: a

Explanation:

यदि संख्या 88 से विभाज्य है, तो उसे 11 से भी विभाज्य होना चाहिए।

11 से विभाज्यता की जांच करने के लिए,

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 4 + 9 = x + y + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 11$$

साथ ही, संख्या 8 से विभाज्य होनी चाहिए।

8 से विभाज्यता की जांच करने के लिए अंतिम तीन अंकों को 8 से विभाज्य होना चाहिए।

Y96 को 8 से विभाज्य होना चाहिए।

मान $y = 2$ (कम से कम) यह 8 से विभाज्य है।

$$\therefore x + 2y = (x + y) + y = 11 + 2 = 13.$$

115. Answer: a

Explanation:

कुल काम = क्षमताओं का योग \times एक साथ लिया गया समय

$$\text{कुल काम} = (4 + 5 + 6) \times 12 = 180 \text{ इकाई}$$

A अकेले समय लेगा = कुल काम/A के अकेले की क्षमता

$$\Rightarrow 180/4 = 45 \text{ दिन}$$

116. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$(x + 1/x) = 5$$

दोनों तरफ घन करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow (x + 1/x)^3 = 5^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 + 1/x^3 + 3(x \times 1/x)(x + 1/x)) = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 + 1/x^3) + 3 \times 5 = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 + 1/x^3) = 110$$

117. Answer: d**Explanation:**

टैंक की क्षमता = A और B द्वारा लिए गए समय का लसप

टैंक की क्षमता = 18 इकाई

A की क्षमता = $18/6 = 3$ इकाई प्रति घंटे

B की क्षमता = $18/9 = 2$ इकाई प्रति घंटे

A और B 2 घंटे काम करते हैं = $(3 + 2) = 5$ इकाई

$\Rightarrow 2 \times 3$ घंटे = 3×5 या 15 इकाई

$\Rightarrow 6$ घंटे = 15 इकाई

$\Rightarrow 7$ घंटे = 18 इकाई. (अंतिम A में 3 इकाइयाँ शेष हैं)

\therefore टैंक 7 घंटे में भर जाएगा।

118. Answer: d

Explanation:

प्रमेय से -

$$(\Delta ABC \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}) / (\Delta QPR \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}) = (ABC \text{ की भुजा})^2 / (QPR \text{ की भुजा})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (ABC \text{ की भुजा})^2 / (QPR \text{ की भुजा})^2 = 9/4$$

$$\Rightarrow (ABC \text{ की भुजा}) / (QPR \text{ की भुजा}) = 3/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3/2 = BC/PR$$

$$\Rightarrow 3/2 = 15/PR$$

$$\Rightarrow PR = 10 \text{ सेमी}$$

★ **Additional Information**

दिया है:

$$AC = 12$$

$$\frac{\text{ar} (ABC)}{\text{ar} (\Delta QPR)} = \frac{9}{4},$$

गणना:

$$\Rightarrow (ABC \text{ की भुजा})^2 / (QPR \text{ की भुजा})^2 = 9/4$$

$$\Rightarrow (ABC \text{ की भुजा}) / (QPR \text{ की भुजा}) = 3/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3/2 = BC/PR$$

$$\Rightarrow 3/2 = 15/PR$$

$$\Rightarrow PR = 10 \text{ सेमी}$$

119. Answer: b

Explanation:

सूत्र से -

$$[(R \times 100) / (100 - r)]\%$$

$$\Rightarrow (15 \times 100) / (100 - 15) = 1500/85 = 330/17\%$$

120. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$r_1 = 6 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$6 \text{ सेमी गोले का आयतन} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 216$$

$$r_2 = 2 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$2 \text{ सेमी के गोले का आयतन} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 8$$

$$2 \text{ सेमी त्रिज्या से बने गोलों की संख्या} = \frac{(\frac{4}{3} \pi \times 216)}{(\frac{4}{3} \pi \times 8)} = 27$$

121. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$16 \text{ संख्याओं का योग} = 48 \times 16 = 768$$

$$\text{पहली 7 संख्याओं का योग} = 45 \times 7 = 315$$

$$\text{अगली 6 संख्याओं का योग} = 52 \times 6 = 312$$

$$\text{अंतिम 3 संख्याओं का योग} = 768 - 315 - 312 = 141$$

माना 16 वीं संख्या x है।

$$14 \text{ वीं संख्या} = x + 5$$

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$$14\text{वीं संख्या} = 15\text{ वीं संख्या} - 11$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 5 = 15\text{वीं संख्या} - 11$$

$$\Rightarrow 15\text{वीं संख्या} = x + 16$$

$$\text{अंतिम 3 संख्याओं का योग} = 141$$

$$\Rightarrow x + x + 5 + x + 16 = 141$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 40$$

$$15\text{ वीं संख्या} = 40 + 16 = 56$$

$$15\text{ वीं और }16\text{ वीं संख्या का औसत} = (56 + 40)/2 = 48$$

★ Alternate Method

$$\text{पहली सात संख्याओं का औसत से विक्षेपण} = 7 \times (45 - 48) = -21$$

$$\text{अगली 6 संख्याओं का औसत से विक्षेपण} = (52 - 48) \times 6 = +24$$

$$\text{कुल विक्षेपण} = 24 - 21 = 3$$

$$\text{अंतिम तीन संख्याओं का औसत से विक्षेपण} = -3$$

$$\text{अंतिम तीन संख्याओं का योग} = 48 \times 3 - 3 = 141 \text{ होना चाहिए}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + x + 5 + x + 16 = 141$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 40$$

$$15\text{वीं संख्या} = 40 + 16 = 56$$

$$15\text{वीं और }16\text{वीं संख्या का औसत} = (56 + 40)/2 = 48$$

122. Answer: a

Explanation:

जब $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$, तो $a + b + c = 0$

$$(x - 5)^3 + (x - 6)^3 + (x - 7)^3 = 3(x - 5)(x - 6)(x - 7)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 5 + x - 6 + x - 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6$$

123. Answer: a

Explanation:

वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = 460

वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $460 \times 120/100 = 552$

छूट = 25%

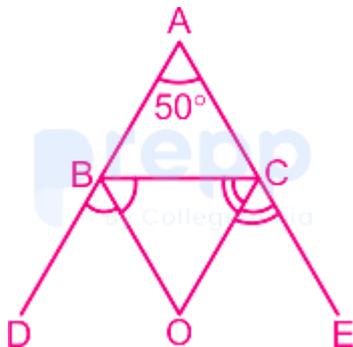
विक्रय मूल्य = $100 - 25 = 75\%$

$$\Rightarrow 75\% = 552$$

अंकित मूल्य = $552 \times 100/75 = 736$ रु

124. Answer: b

Explanation:



प्रमेय से,

$$\angle BOC = 90^\circ - \angle A/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOC = 90^\circ - 50^\circ/2 = 65^\circ$$

125. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

संख्याओं का अनुपात = 4 : 5

संख्याओं का HCF = 16

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

वह सबसे बड़ी संख्या जो दो या दो से अधिक संख्याओं को विभाजित करती है, उन संख्याओं के लिए महत्तम समापवर्तक (HCF) है।

गणना:

माना दो संख्याएं $4x$ और $5x$ हैं।

$4x$ और $5x$ का महत्तम समापवर्तक = x

महत्तम समापवर्तक = 16

$$\Rightarrow x = 16$$

$$\therefore \text{दो संख्याओं का योग} = 4x + 5x = 9x = 9 \times 16 = 144$$

\therefore इन दोनों संख्याओं का योग 144 है।

126. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है

प्रारंभिक गति = 60 किमी/घंटा

बाद में गति = 80 किमी/घंटा

हम जानते हैं कि

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{\text{Initial speed} \times \text{later speed}}{\text{Difference between speed}} \times \text{difference in time}$$

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{60 \times 80}{20} \times \frac{8}{60} = 32 \text{ km}$$

जब गति 60 किमी/घंटा है तो ट्रेन से समय लगता है = $32/60 = 8/15$ घंटे = 32 मिनट

क्योंकि यह 15 मिनट देर होता है

∴ ट्रेन द्वारा यात्रा करने के लिए सही समय = $32 - 15 = 17$ मिनट

127. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\left[\frac{\sin^2 24^\circ + \sin^2 66^\circ}{\cos^2 24^\circ + \cos^2 66^\circ} + \sin^2 61^\circ + \cos 61^\circ \sin 29^\circ \right]$$

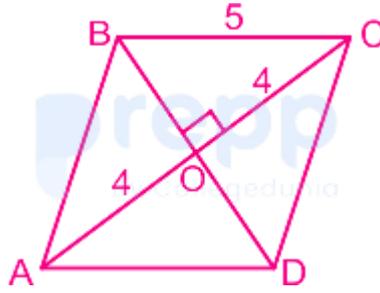
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 24^\circ + \sin^2 (90^\circ - 24^\circ)}{\cos^2 24^\circ + \cos^2 (90^\circ - 24^\circ)} + \sin^2 61^\circ + \cos 61^\circ \sin (90^\circ - 61^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin^2 24^\circ + \cos^2 24^\circ) / (\cos^2 24^\circ + \sin^2 24^\circ) + (\sin^2 61^\circ + \cos^2 61^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 1 = 2$$

128. Answer: d

Explanation:



हम जानते हैं कि समभुज में विकर्ण एक दूसरे को समकोण पर काटते हैं।

$\triangle BOC$ में पाइथागोरस प्रमेय लागू करके

$$BO = \sqrt{(5^2 - 4^2)} = 3 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\therefore BD = 3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$AC = 8 \text{ सेमी (दिया गया है)}$$

$$\text{समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल} = (1/2) \times \text{पहला विकर्ण} \times \text{दूसरा विकर्ण} = (1/2) \times 6 \times 8 = 24 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

129. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना B की आय 100 है

$$\therefore A \text{ की आय} = 140$$

B की आय A की आय से $(140 - 100) = 40$ कम है

$$\text{आवश्यक प्रतिशत} = \frac{40}{140} \times 100 = \frac{200}{7} = 28\frac{4}{7}\%$$

130. Answer: d

Explanation:

A B C

निवेश का अनुपात = 55,000 : 65,000 : 75,000

= 11 : 13 : 15

∴ लाभ का अनुपात = 11 : 13 : 15

मान लीजिये उनके लाभ का भाग 11x, 13x और 15x है।

उनके बीच लाभ वितरित किया गया = $87,750 \times 80/100 = 70200$

इसलिए,

$$11x + 13x + 15x = 70200$$

$$\Rightarrow 39x = 70200$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1800$$

शेष लाभ से A का भाग = $1800 \times 11 = 19800$

साथ ही, A को कुल लाभ से 20% भाग मिलता है = $87750 \times 20/100 = 17550$

∴ A का कुल भाग = $19800 + 17550 = 37350$ रु

131. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना मूल मूल्य 100 है

3 क्रमागत छूट के बाद अंतिम मूल्य = $100 \times (80/100) \times (90/100) \times (85/100) = 61.20$

वास्तविक छूट = $100 - 61.20 = 38.80$

∴ वास्तविक छूट% = $38.80/100 \times 100 = 38.80\%$

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

त्रिज्या में हुई वृद्धि = 150% = +3/2

ऊँचाई में कमी = 20% = -1/5

अभी प्रारंभिक

त्रिज्या 2 5

त्रिज्या 2 5

ऊँचाई 5 4

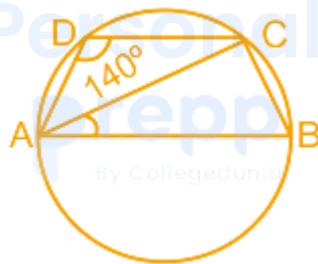
आयतन 20 100

आयतन में वृद्धि = 100 - 20 = 80

प्रतिशत वृद्धि = $(80/20) \times 100 = 400\%$

133. Answer: c

Explanation:



हम जानते हैं कि चक्रीय चतुर्भुज में विपरीत कोण का योग 180 ° होता है

$$\therefore \angle ADC + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 140^\circ + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = 40^\circ$$

अब

ΔABC में,

हम जानते हैं कि वृत्त की परिधि पर व्यास द्वारा बनाया गया कोण = 90°

$$\therefore \angle ACB = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle BAC + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAC + 40^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$$

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$4\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{3}{7} \text{ of } 7 + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24}{5} \div \left(\frac{3}{7} \times 7\right) + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{24}{5} \div 3 + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5}$$

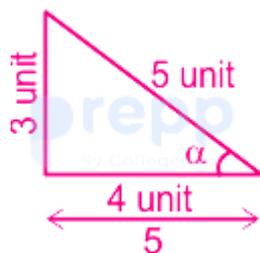
$$\Rightarrow \frac{24}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{5} + \frac{6}{25} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{46}{25} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{41}{25}$$

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135. Answer: c

Explanation:



दिया गया है

$$\tan \alpha = 3/4$$

$\therefore p = 3$ इकाई, $b = 4$ इकाई और $h = 5$ इकाई

4 इकाई = 5

$\therefore 1$ इकाई = $5/4$

सीढ़ी की लंबाई = 5 इकाई = $5 \times 5/4 = 25/4 = 6.25$ मी

136. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$m_1 d_1 h_1 w_2 = m_2 d_2 h_2 w_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 \times 10 \times 8 \times 4 = m_2 \times 16 \times 6 \times 2$$

$$\therefore m_2 = 40$$

137. Answer: d

Explanation:

★ Shortcut Trick

मान लीजिए टैंक की क्षमता 36 इकाई है

A की दक्षता = 6 इकाई प्रति घंटा

B की दक्षता = 4 इकाई प्रति घंटा

C की दक्षता = -3 इकाई प्रति घंटा

टैंक क्षमता का 35% = $36 \times 35/100 = 12.6$

संयुक्त दक्षता = $6 + 4 - 3 = 7$

\therefore आवश्यक समय = $12.6 \div 7 = 1.8$ h

138. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना प्रति वर्ष x रु को 12% पर निवेश किया जाता है और $(15000 - x)$ को प्रति वर्ष 10% पर निवेश किया जाता है।

$$\frac{x \times 2 \times 12}{100} + \frac{(15000 - x) \times 10 \times 2}{100} = 3344$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12x}{100} + \frac{150000 - 10x}{100} = 1672$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 150000 = 167200$$

$$\therefore x = 8600$$

10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से निवेश की गई राशि = $15000 - 8600 = 6400$ रु

139. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{लड़कियों की संख्या} = 50 \times \frac{40}{100} = 20$$

$$\text{लड़कों की संख्या} = 50 - 20 = 30$$

$$\text{लड़कों का कुल वजन} = 30 \times 62 = 1860$$

$$\text{लड़कियों का कुल वजन} = 20 \times 58 = 1160$$

$$50 \text{ छात्रों का कुल वजन} = 1860 + 1160 = 3020$$

$$\therefore \text{औसत} = \frac{3020}{50} = 60.4$$

140. Answer: d

Explanation:

2 घंटे 27 मिनट = $\frac{49}{20}$ घंटे

74 मिनट = $\frac{37}{30}$ घंटे

माना नाव की गति x किमी/घंटा और धारा की गति y किमी/घंटा है।

$$\frac{30}{x+y} + \frac{24}{x-y} = \frac{49}{20} \quad \text{----(1)}$$

$$\frac{20}{x+y} + \frac{8}{x-y} = \frac{37}{30} \quad \text{----(2)}$$

समीकरण (1) को 2 से और समीकरण (2) को 3 से गुणा करके और फिर समीकरण (1) में से समीकरण (2) घटाने पर,

$$\frac{24}{x-y} = \frac{72}{60}$$

$$x - y = 20 \quad \text{----(3)}$$

समीकरण (1) में $x - y = 20$ रखने पर,

$$x + y = 24 \quad \text{---- (4)}$$

समीकरण (3) और समीकरण (4) से,

$$x = 22$$

\therefore नाव की गति = 22 किमी/घंटा

141. Answer: d

Explanation:

उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत जो विज्ञान में असफल रहे = 46%

उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत जो गणित में असफल रहे = 42%

असफल उम्मीदवारों का कुल प्रतिशत = $(46\% + 42\%) - 32\% = 88\% - 32\% = 56\%$

दोनों विषयों में उत्तीर्ण उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत = $100\% - 56\% = 44\%$

142. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{श्रम पर कुल खर्च} = (108/360) \times 100 = 30\%$$

143. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{स्टील, सीमेंट और ईटों पर कुल खर्च} = 36^\circ + 72^\circ + 54^\circ = 162^\circ$$

$$\text{श्रम और विविध पर कुल व्यय} = 108^\circ + 90^\circ = 198^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{आवश्यक अनुपात} = 162^\circ : 198^\circ = 9 : 11$$

144. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{स्टील पर खर्च} = 36$$

$$\text{सीमेंट पर खर्च} = 72$$

$$\text{आवश्यक प्रतिशत} = 36 \times 100/72 = 50\%$$

145. Answer: d

Explanation:

गणना :

दिए गए आरेख से

ऊँचाई वर्ग	छात्रों की संख्या
120-125	13
105-110	14
115-120	15
110-115	17

ऊँचाई वर्ग 110-115 में अधिकतम छात्र हैं।

ऊँचाई वर्ग 110-115 में 17 छात्र हैं।

∴ ऊँचाई वर्ग 110-115 में अधिकतम छात्र हैं।

146. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{कुल छात्र} = 11 + 14 + 17 + 15 + 13 + 10 = 80$$

$$105 - 110 \text{ के अंतराल में ऊँचाई वाले छात्रों की संख्या} = 14$$

$$\text{आवश्यक प्रतिशत} = 14 \times 100/80 = 17.5\%$$

147. Answer: b

Explanation:

सभी छात्रों की औसत ऊँचाई

$$\frac{\frac{100+105}{2} \times 11 + \frac{105+110}{2} \times 14 + \frac{110+115}{2} \times 17 + \frac{115+120}{2} \times 15 + \frac{120+125}{2} \times 13 + \frac{125+130}{2} \times 10}{11 + 14 + 17 + 15 + 13 + 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1133 + 1498 + 1921 + 1755 + 1599 + 1270)/80 = 9176 / 80 = 114.7$$

148. Answer: c

Explanation:

कॉलेज A:

$$\text{छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = \text{लड़के} + \text{लड़कियां} = 400 + 500 = 900$$

$$\text{लड़के और लड़कियों में अंतर} = 500 - 400 = 100$$

$$\text{लड़कों और लड़कियों के बीच प्रतिशत अंतर} = 100/900 \times 100 = 11.11\%$$

कॉलेज B:

$$\text{छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = \text{लड़के} + \text{लड़कियां} = 600 + 500 = 1100$$

$$\text{लड़के और लड़कियों में अंतर} = 600 - 500 = 100$$

$$\text{लड़कों और लड़कियों के बीच प्रतिशत अंतर} = 100/1100 \times 100 = 9.09\%$$

कॉलेज C:

$$\text{छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = \text{लड़के} + \text{लड़कियां} = 650 + 700 = 1350$$

$$\text{लड़के और लड़कियों में अंतर} = 700 - 650 = 50$$

$$\text{लड़कों और लड़कियों के बीच प्रतिशत अंतर} = 50/1350 \times 100 = 3.70\%$$

कॉलेज D:

$$\text{छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = \text{लड़के} + \text{लड़कियां} = 600 + 450 = 1050$$

$$\text{लड़के और लड़कियों में अंतर} = 600 - 450 = 150$$

$$\text{लड़कों और लड़कियों के बीच प्रतिशत अंतर} = 150/1050 \times 100 = 14.28\%$$

कॉलेज E:

$$\text{छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = \text{लड़के} + \text{लड़कियां} = 750 + 650 = 1400$$

$$\text{लड़के और लड़कियों में अंतर} = 750 - 650 = 100$$

लड़कों और लड़कियों के बीच प्रतिशत अंतर = $100/1400 \times 100 = 7.14\%$

∴ कॉलेज D में, उस कॉलेज के लिए कुल छात्रों की संख्या को आधार मानकर लड़कों और लड़कियों के प्रतिशत के बीच का अंतर अधिकतम है।

149. Answer: c

Explanation:

सभी 5 कॉलेजों में लड़कों की कुल संख्या = $400 + 600 + 650 + 600 + 750 = 3000$

सभी 5 कॉलेजों में लड़कियों की कुल संख्या = $500 + 500 + 700 + 450 + 650 = 2800$

∴ आवश्यक अनुपात = $3000 : 2800 = 15 : 14$

150. Answer: a

Explanation:

कॉलेज A में कुल लड़कियां = 500

कॉलेज B में कुल लड़कियां = 500

कॉलेज C में कुल लड़कियां = 700

कॉलेज D में कुल लड़कियां = 450

कॉलेज E में कुल लड़कियां = 650

सभी कॉलेज में कुल लड़कियां = $500 + 500 + 700 + 450 + 650 = 2800$

सभी कॉलेजों में लड़कियों की औसत संख्या = सभी कॉलेजों में कुल लड़कियां / कॉलेजों की कुल संख्या

⇒ $2800/5 = 560$

151. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the False Statement About Tutankhamun's Tomb

The question asks us to identify the statement that is NOT true based on the provided passage about Tutankhamun's tomb and his life. To do this, we will examine each statement and compare it against the information given in the text.

Analyzing Each Statement from the Passage

Let's break down each option and see what the passage says about it:

- **Statement 1: The tomb was unusually small for a pharaoh's burial.**

The passage states: "While the treasures were incredible, the tomb was unusually small for a pharaoh's burial, containing only 110 square meters (1,184 square feet) of floor space. The tomb's small size may have been because the pharaoh died young and unexpectedly and there wasn't time to carve out a larger tomb."

This statement is supported by the passage. It is TRUE according to the text.

- **Statement 2: Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on November 26, 1922.**

The passage states: "Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on November 4, 1922, and on November 26 they got inside."

This statement claims the entranceway was discovered on November 26, 1922. However, the passage clearly states the entranceway was discovered on November 4, 1922. November 26 is when they entered the tomb.

This statement is NOT true according to the passage.

- **Statement 3: The tomb appears to have been finished quickly as the paint wasn't dry when it was sealed.**

The passage states: "His death was unexpected, and his tomb appears to have been finished quickly. Microbes found on the wall of the tomb indicate that the paint on the wall wasn't even dry when the tomb was sealed."

This statement is directly supported by the passage. It is TRUE according to the text.

- **Statement 4: Tutankhamun's tomb was lavishly filled with gold artifacts.**

The passage states: "Tutankhamun was an Egyptian pharaoh who was buried in a lavish tomb filled with gold artifacts in the Valley of the Kings."

This statement is supported by the passage. It is TRUE according to the text.

Identifying the Incorrect Statement

Based on our analysis:

- Statement 1 is TRUE.
- Statement 2 is FALSE.
- Statement 3 is TRUE.
- Statement 4 is TRUE.

The question asks for the statement that is NOT true according to the passage. Statement 2 is the only one that contradicts the information provided in the text regarding the date the entranceway was discovered.

Therefore, the statement that is NOT true according to the passage is "Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on November 26, 1922."

Revision Table: Key Facts from the Tutankhamun Passage

Detail	Information from Passage
Pharaoh's Burial Location	Valley of the Kings
Tomb Contents	Lavish, filled with gold artifacts
Tomb Condition upon Discovery	Mostly intact, unlike most others
Archaeologist who discovered tomb	Howard Carter (British Egyptologist)
Year of Tomb Discovery	1922
Date entranceway discovered	November 4, 1922
Date team entered tomb	November 26, 1922
Tomb Size	Unusually small for a pharaoh, 110 sq meters
Tomb Finishing	Appears finished quickly, paint not dry

Additional Information: Tutankhamun's Reign and Tomb

Tutankhamun is one of the most famous Egyptian pharaohs, primarily because his tomb was found largely undisturbed. However, the passage highlights that despite the tomb's richness, his life and reign were less grand. He became pharaoh at a very young age, around 9 years old, and relied on advisers. His father, Akhenaten, had attempted a significant religious shift towards worshipping only the Aten, a move that Tutankhamun later tried to reverse. This is shown by his name change (removing "aten") and a stela at Karnak where he details the neglect of other gods' temples during his father's reign.

The passage also touches on Tutankhamun's health, noting evidence of maladies like malaria and Kohler disease, supported by the presence of canes in his tomb. His death at the young age of 18 was unexpected, leading to a hastily prepared burial, evident from the small tomb size and the state of the tomb paintings when sealed.

The discovery of the tomb by Howard Carter's team in 1922 provided invaluable insights into ancient Egyptian burial practices and the wealth of the pharaohs, even

for a ruler whose historical significance during his lifetime was perhaps overshadowed by his father's actions and his own short, sickly reign.

152. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing Tutankhamun's Rule Based on the Passage

The question asks about how Tutankhamun spent most of his short rule according to the provided passage. To answer this, we need to carefully read the section of the passage that discusses his time as pharaoh.

Passage Evidence on Tutankhamun's Rule

The passage explicitly states:

"But while Tutankhamun's tomb was lavish, historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the young pharaoh was sickly and spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution that his father had started."

This sentence directly tells us the primary focus of Tutankhamun's rule.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options in light of the passage:

- Option 1: trying to undo the religious revolution of his father
- Option 2: fighting with his own diseases
- Option 3: erecting stelas at different places
- Option 4: looking after the well-being of his people

Based on the direct statement in the passage, Tutankhamun "spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution that his father had started." This aligns perfectly with Option 1.

While the passage mentions he was sickly and suffered from diseases (Option 2), it states he "was sickly" and "spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution". His health issues were a characteristic, but the passage identifies his *activity during his rule* as attempting to reverse his father's religious changes, not primarily "fighting with his diseases" as his main occupation as pharaoh.

The passage mentions Tutankhamun condemned his father's actions in "a stela found at Karnak" (Option 3). However, mentioning one stela does not indicate that erecting stelas at different places constituted "most of his time" during his rule.

Option 4, "looking after the well-being of his people", is a general statement. While reversing religious upheaval might arguably contribute to perceived well-being (as the stela suggests the gods were ignoring the land), the passage specifically highlights the religious revolution as the primary focus of his efforts during his rule, not general well-being activities.

Conclusion

The most direct and accurate answer, based on the explicit statement in the passage, is that Tutankhamun spent most of his short rule trying to undo the religious revolution initiated by his father, Akhenaten.

Aspect of Rule	Supported by Passage as Primary Focus?
Trying to undo religious revolution	Yes, passage states he "spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution".
Fighting with diseases	Passage mentions he was sickly, but not that fighting disease was the main activity of his rule.
Erecting stelas	Passage mentions one stela, not extensive stela erection as the main focus.
Looking after people's well-being	Implied goal of religious changes, but passage states the *action* was undoing the revolution.

Revision Table: Key Facts About Tutankhamun

Detail	Information from Passage
Burial Place	Valley of the Kings
Discoverer	Howard Carter (1922)
Tomb Condition	Mostly intact, lavish with gold artifacts, but unusually small (110 sq meters).
Father	Akhenaten (initiated a religious revolution focusing on Aten)
Birth/Ascension	Born ~1341 B.C., ascended ~1332 B.C. (age 9)
Name Change	Tutankhaten changed to Tutankhamun (removing "aten")
Health Issues	Sickly, suffered malaria, Kohler disease; used canes.
Rule Activity	Spent his short rule trying to undo his father's religious revolution. Condemned father's actions in a stela.
Death	Died ~1323 B.C. (age 18), unexpected; cause unknown; tomb finished quickly.

Additional Information: The Amarna Period and Religious Revolution

Tutankhamun's rule falls within a fascinating and turbulent period of Ancient Egyptian history known as the Amarna Period. This era was defined by the radical religious and social changes introduced by his father, Akhenaten.

- **Akhenaten's Revolution:** Akhenaten attempted to shift Egypt's polytheistic religion, centered around numerous gods with Amun being prominent, to one focused primarily on the Aten, the sun disc. He closed temples dedicated to other gods and even moved the capital to a new city, Akhetaten (modern Amarna). This was a massive upheaval for Egyptian society, which was deeply intertwined with traditional religious practices and temple economies.
- **Tutankhamun's Restoration:** Coming to the throne as a child, likely under the influence of advisors who opposed Akhenaten's changes (such as Horemheb

and Ay), Tutankhamun oversaw the restoration of the old religion. The temples were reopened, the priesthoods reinstated, and the traditional gods were once again worshipped openly. His name change from Tutankhaten ("Living image of the Aten") to Tutankhamun ("Living image of Amun") symbolizes this return to the old ways and rejection of his father's legacy.

- **Impact:** This period highlights the significant power of the pharaoh but also the deep-rooted nature of Egyptian religious beliefs and institutions. Tutankhamun's brief reign is significant because it marked the official end of the Amarna experiment and a return to religious orthodoxy, paving the way for later pharaohs to further erase Akhenaten from history.

153. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Akhenaten's Religious Revolution

The question asks about the nature of the religious revolution initiated by Tutankhamun's father, Akhenaten. To answer this, we need to refer back to the passage and find the description of Akhenaten's actions and beliefs.

The passage states:

"His father was the pharaoh Akhenaten, a revolutionary pharaoh who tried to focus Egypt's polytheistic religion around the worship of the sun disc, the Aten. In his fervor, Akhenaten ordered the names and images of other Egyptian deities to be destroyed or defaced."

This sentence directly describes Akhenaten's revolutionary religious shift. He aimed to centralize the polytheistic worship around a single deity, the Aten, which was the sun disc. This move was a radical departure from the traditional Egyptian religion that involved the worship of numerous gods and goddesses.

Let's evaluate the given options based on this information:

- **Option 1: Images and names of all the Egyptians deities had to be destroyed.** While the passage mentions Akhenaten ordered the destruction or defacement of names and images of *other* deities, this was an action taken *as part of* his revolution, specifically against the traditional gods. It wasn't the core definition of the revolution itself, which was about the worship of Aten.
- **Option 2: He wanted his people to be polytheistic.** The passage states he tried to focus Egypt's *polytheistic* religion *around* the worship of the Aten. This implies a shift *away* from the traditional broad polytheism towards a focus on one primary deity, the Aten. This option is the opposite of what the passage describes as the core of his revolution.
- **Option 3: He wanted the Egyptians to worship one God - Aten.** The passage explicitly says he "tried to focus Egypt's polytheistic religion around the worship of the sun disc, the Aten." This option accurately captures the essence of Akhenaten's revolutionary religious reform as described in the text – shifting the focus of worship to the Aten, moving towards a more centralized, perhaps monotheistic or henotheistic, system centered on the sun disc.
- **Option 4: Egyptians were asked to have no religion and no god.** This is directly contradicted by the passage, which clearly states his revolution was centered around the *worship* of the Aten, a specific deity.

Based on the passage, the most accurate description of Akhenaten's revolution was his attempt to make the Egyptians worship the Aten, focusing their religion around this single sun deity.

Therefore, the correct answer is that he wanted the Egyptians to worship one God - Aten.

Aspect	Description from Passage
Akhenaten's Role	Tutankhamun's father, revolutionary pharaoh
Core of Revolution	Tried to focus Egypt's polytheistic religion around the worship of the sun disc, the Aten.
Actions taken	Ordered names and images of other Egyptian deities destroyed or defaced.

Revision Table: Key Facts about Akhenaten's Revolution

Feature	Details
Who	Pharaoh Akhenaten (Tutankhamun's father)
When	Around 1341 B.C. (during his reign)
What	Religious Revolution
Core Idea	Shift worship focus to the Aten (sun disc)
Impact	Undermined traditional polytheism; destroyed/defaced other deities' images/names.
Aftermath	Tutankhamun tried to undo it.

Additional Information: Akhenaten and the Amarna Period

Akhenaten's religious revolution marked a unique period in Egyptian history known as the Amarna Period. He moved the capital from Thebes to a new city, Akhetaten (modern Amarna), dedicated to the Aten. His focus on a single deity, Aten, was a significant departure from the traditional Egyptian pantheon and the powerful priesthoods associated with deities like Amun. While sometimes described as monotheistic, it's debated by scholars, with some preferring terms like henotheism (worship of one god while acknowledging the existence of others) or monolatry. His reforms were largely unpopular with the populace and the powerful priestly class, and they were quickly reversed after his death, particularly during Tutankhamun's reign, which saw the restoration of the old gods and practices.

154. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing Evidence from Tutankhamun's Tomb: The Significance of Canes

The question asks us to interpret the finding of several canes in Tutankhamun's tomb based on the provided passage. We need to look at the part of the passage that mentions these canes and what the passage says they indicate.

Let's locate the relevant sentence in the passage:

"A number of canes have been found in Tutankhamun's tomb, finds that support the idea that the pharaoh had difficulty walking at times."

This sentence directly connects the presence of canes to a specific physical condition: difficulty walking. The passage explicitly states that the canes "support the idea that the pharaoh had difficulty walking."

Now let's examine the given options:

- **had difficulty in walking:** The passage directly states that canes found in the tomb support the idea that Tutankhamun had difficulty walking. This aligns perfectly with the text.
- **had fallen from a chariot:** The passage mentions a chariot accident as one of the hypotheses for his death ("injuries suffered in a chariot accident"), but it does not state that the canes indicate he had fallen from a chariot. The canes are linked to walking difficulty, not the cause of a fall.
- **suffered from an infection:** The passage mentions an infection as a possible cause of death ("an infection caused by a broken leg") and notes that he suffered from malaria, which is an infection. However, it does not state that the canes themselves indicate he suffered from an infection.
- **suffered from Malaria:** The passage states that a study found he suffered from malaria and Kohler disease. While these are health issues, the passage specifically links the finding of canes to the idea of difficulty walking, not directly to malaria.

Based on the direct statement in the passage, the discovery of a number of canes in the tomb indicates that Tutankhamun had difficulty in walking.

Understanding Tutankhamun's Health and Tomb Findings

The passage provides insights into Tutankhamun's life and health through archaeological findings and historical records. While his tomb was rich in artifacts, the presence of items like canes points to practical aspects of his daily life and physical condition.

Key points from the passage regarding Tutankhamun's health and tomb:

- Archaeological evidence suggests he suffered from ill health.
- A 2010 study found he suffered from malaria and Kohler disease (a bone disease).
- A number of canes were found in his tomb.
- These canes support the idea that he had difficulty walking at times.
- Hypotheses for his death include infection from a broken leg or chariot accident injuries.

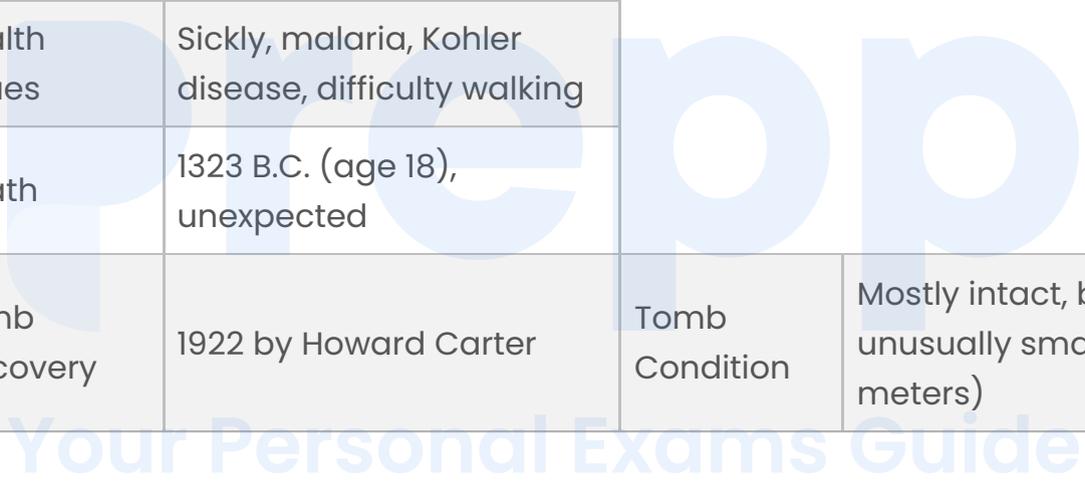
The canes are presented as direct evidence supporting the conclusion that Tutankhamun faced mobility challenges.

Summary of Evidence and Indication

Evidence Found	What it May Indicate (Based on Passage)
Lavish tomb with gold artifacts	Importance as a pharaoh (despite short rule)
Mostly intact tomb (rare)	Avoided ancient looting
Canes in the tomb	Difficulty walking at times
Study of remains (2010)	Suffered from malaria, Kohler disease
Microbes on tomb wall paint	Tomb was sealed before paint dried (hasty burial)

Revision Table: Key Facts about Tutankhamun

Aspect	Detail from Passage		
Born	Around 1341 B.C. (as Tutankhaten)		
Father	Pharaoh Akhenaten		
Ascended Throne	Around 1332 B.C. (age 9)		
Name Change	To Tutankhamun (removing "aten")		
Rule Focus	Trying to undo father's religious revolution		
Health Issues	Sickly, malaria, Kohler disease, difficulty walking		
Death	1323 B.C. (age 18), unexpected		
Tomb Discovery	1922 by Howard Carter	Tomb Condition	Mostly intact, but unusually small (110 sq meters)



Additional Information: Tutankhamun's Reign and Legacy

Tutankhamun's reign was relatively short and seemingly spent reversing the radical religious changes initiated by his father, Akhenaten. Akhenaten had attempted to shift Egypt's religion towards monotheistic worship of the Aten sun disc, even moving the capital to Amarna.

Tutankhamun, advised by powerful figures like Horemheb and Ay, restored the traditional polytheistic religion, reopened temples, and brought back the worship of deities like Amun. His change of name from Tutankhaten (meaning "living image of

the Aten") to Tutankhamun (meaning "living image of Amun") symbolizes this reversal.

Despite his brief and challenging rule, Tutankhamun is one of the most famous pharaohs today, primarily because his tomb was discovered nearly intact, offering an unprecedented glimpse into the wealth and burial practices of an ancient Egyptian pharaoh. The treasures found within his tomb are legendary and provide invaluable information about the period.

155. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Main Theme of the Tutankhamun Passage

To find the main theme of a passage, we need to identify the central idea or subject that the entire text revolves around. The passage provides information about several aspects related to Tutankhamun.

Analyzing the Passage Content

Let's look at what the passage discusses:

- **Introduction:** Mentions Tutankhamun, his tomb, gold artifacts, and discovery by Howard Carter.
- **Tomb Condition:** Describes the tomb as mostly intact, which was unusual.
- **Tutankhamun's Life:** States he was sickly and tried to reverse his father's religious changes.
- **Early Life and Father:** Born around 1341 B.C., son of Akhenaten, who started a religious revolution focusing on the Aten. Mentions Akhenaten destroying other deities' names/images.
- **Ascension and Name Change:** Became pharaoh around age 9 (1332 B.C.), relied on advisers, name changed from Aten-related name to Tutankhamun, removing "aten".

- **Reversal of Father's Policies:** Condemned father's actions in a stela, stating they angered the gods and caused decay in temples. Includes a quote from the stela.
- **Health Issues:** Archaeological evidence shows ill health (malaria, Kohler disease). Canes found in the tomb support difficulty walking.
- **Death:** Cause unknown, various hypotheses mentioned (broken leg infection, chariot accident). Died unexpectedly around age 18 (1323 B.C.). Tomb was finished quickly due to unexpected death.
- **Tomb Discovery Details:** Date of discovery (November 4, 1922), entry date (November 26), description of treasures and small size of the tomb (110 sq meters), linking size to unexpected death.

The passage covers Tutankhamun's birth, family background, his rule, health problems, death, and the context of his tomb and its discovery. It traces his story from being a young pharaoh navigating a complex political and religious landscape to his untimely death.

Evaluating the Options

Now let's consider how well each option represents the main theme:

1. **The death of Tutankhamun and his burial:** While the passage discusses his death, the cause of death, and the details of his tomb (burial place), this is only a part of the narrative. It doesn't cover his early life, his father's influence, his rule, or his health issues in detail.
2. **The life and death of the boy Pharaoh:** This option encompasses his entire story as presented in the passage. It includes his birth, his challenges as a young ruler (undoing the religious revolution), his health problems throughout his life, and his eventual death and burial context. The term "boy Pharaoh" reflects his young age when he ascended and died.
3. **The tomb of Tutankhamun:** The tomb is discussed in terms of its discovery, condition, treasures, and size, but the passage provides extensive information about Tutankhamun himself, his life, and his reign, which goes far beyond just the tomb.

4. **The discovery of an incredible treasure:** The discovery by Howard Carter and the treasures are mentioned, but this is only a small part of the passage. The text focuses much more on Tutankhamun's life, health, and reign than the specifics of the discovery event itself.

Option 2, "The life and death of the boy Pharaoh," is the most comprehensive theme that captures the essence of the entire passage, which tells the story of Tutankhamun's time as pharaoh from his youth until his death.

Revision Table: Key Events in Tutankhamun's Life

Year (Approx.)	Event	Significance
1341 B.C.	Birth of Tutankhaten (later Tutankhamun)	Son of revolutionary Pharaoh Akhenaten
1332 B.C.	Ascension to the throne	Became pharaoh around age 9, relied on advisers
During reign	Name changed to Tutankhamun	Removed "aten" from name, possibly signaling a shift away from father's policies
During reign	Attempted to undo Akhenaten's religious revolution	Restored traditional gods, stated father's actions angered gods (stela at Karnak)
Throughout life	Suffered from ill health	Evidence of malaria, bone disease; likely had difficulty walking (canes found)
1323 B.C.	Death of Tutankhamun	Died unexpectedly around age 18; cause debated
1922 A.D.	Discovery of tomb	Found by Howard Carter in the Valley of the Kings; mostly intact

Additional Information on Tutankhamun and Egyptian History

Tutankhamun's reign falls within the 18th Dynasty of the New Kingdom period in ancient Egypt. His father, Akhenaten, is one of the most controversial pharaohs due to his radical religious reforms, often referred to as the Amarna Period.

- **Akhenaten's Revolution:** Akhenaten moved the capital to Amarna and promoted the worship of the Aten (sun disc) as the supreme deity, suppressing the traditional pantheon of gods, especially Amun. This was a significant break from centuries of religious practice.
- **Tutankhamun's Restoration:** As the passage states, Tutankhamun reversed these changes, restoring the old gods and their temples. This move likely aimed to stabilize the country and regain favor with the powerful priesthoods.
- **The Valley of the Kings:** This area on the west bank of the Nile near Thebes (modern Luxor) served as the burial place for pharaohs and powerful nobles of the New Kingdom. Most tombs were looted over time, making Tutankhamun's relatively intact tomb exceptional.
- **Howard Carter:** A British archaeologist who spent many years searching for Tutankhamun's tomb. His discovery in 1922 was a global sensation due to the vast amount of treasures found, providing unprecedented insight into royal burial practices and New Kingdom artistry.
- **Health Studies:** Modern scientific studies, such as the 2010 one mentioned, use techniques like DNA analysis and CT scans to learn more about ancient individuals like Tutankhamun, confirming lineage and identifying ailments.

The passage effectively summarizes the key aspects of Tutankhamun's short but historically significant life and the context of his famous tomb.

156. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of HOLLOW

The question asks us to find the word that means the opposite of "HOLLOW". Understanding the meaning of "HOLLOW" and the given options is key to finding its antonym.

Meaning of HOLLOW

The word "HOLLOW" generally means:

- Having a hole or empty space inside.
- Not solid.
- (Of sound) echoing slightly, as if coming from an empty space.
- (Of a victory, threat, etc.) without real value, effectiveness, or sincerity.

In the context of physical description, "HOLLOW" often refers to something that is empty inside, or is concave/sunken.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meanings of the given options:

- **Solid:** This means firm and stable in shape; not hollow, liquid, or gaseous. It also means having no empty spaces inside.
- **Narrow:** This means of small width, especially relative to length.
- **Vacant:** This means empty; not filled or occupied.
- **Shallow:** This means of little depth.

Identifying the Antonym

We are looking for a word that is the opposite of "HOLLOW".

- "Narrow" relates to width, not whether something is empty inside.
- "Vacant" is very similar in meaning to "HOLLOW" (empty). It is closer to a synonym than an antonym.
- "Shallow" relates to depth, not whether something is empty inside.

- "Solid" means the opposite of having an empty space inside; it means full or firm throughout. This directly contrasts with the primary meaning of "HOLLOW".

Therefore, the antonym of "HOLLOW" is "Solid".

Word Meanings and Relationship to HOLLOW

Word	Meaning	Relationship to HOLLOW
HOLLOW	Empty inside; not solid	Given word
Solid	Not hollow; firm throughout	Antonym
Narrow	Small width	Unrelated
Vacant	Empty; unoccupied	Synonym/Similar meaning
Shallow	Little depth	Unrelated

Based on the analysis, the word that is the antonym of "HOLLOW" is "Solid".

Revision Table: Antonyms of HOLLOW

Key Terms and Antonyms

Term	Antonym
HOLLOW (empty inside)	Solid (full, firm)

Additional Information: Understanding Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Learning antonyms helps improve vocabulary and understanding of word relationships.

- Some words have multiple antonyms depending on the specific sense in which they are used. For example, "HOLLOW" can also mean insincere, in which case an antonym could be "sincere" or "genuine". However, the options provided here relate to the physical sense of "HOLLOW".

- Synonyms are words with similar meanings (e.g., HOLLOW and Vacant).
- Understanding context is crucial when determining the correct antonym. In this case, the options point towards the physical meaning of "HOLLOW" (empty inside).

157. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of ENTHUSIASM

The question asks us to select the antonym of the given word, which is **ENTHUSIASM**. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

Let's first understand the meaning of **ENTHUSIASM**.

What does ENTHUSIASM mean?

ENTHUSIASM means intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. It describes a feeling of great excitement or passion towards something.

Now, let's examine the provided options and their meanings:

- **fervor**: Intense and passionate feeling.
- **zeal**: Great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or objective.
- **apathy**: Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern.
- **nervousness**: A feeling of worry, caution, or apprehension.

We are looking for the word that means the opposite of having intense and eager interest or enjoyment (**ENTHUSIASM**).

- **fervor** means intense feeling, which is similar to enthusiasm. It is a synonym or related term.
- **zeal** means great energy or enthusiasm, which is very similar to enthusiasm. It is a synonym.

- **apathy** means lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. This is the direct opposite of having intense interest or enthusiasm.
- **nervousness** means worry or apprehension. While it's an emotion different from enthusiasm, it doesn't represent a lack of interest or eagerness in the same way that apathy does. Someone can be nervous *about* something they are enthusiastic about, or nervous *because* they lack enthusiasm and feel unprepared. It's not a direct opposite.

Comparing the meanings, **apathy** clearly stands out as the word that represents the absence of **ENTHUSIASM**. Where enthusiasm is high energy and interest, apathy is low energy and lack of interest.

Therefore, the antonym of **ENTHUSIASM** is **apathy**.

Explanation of Options

Let's analyze each option in relation to **ENTHUSIASM**:

- **fervor**: This describes intense feeling, often positive and passionate. It is a synonym or a word closely related to enthusiasm. For example, religious fervor is intense devotion.
- **zeal**: This is defined explicitly as great energy or enthusiasm. It is a direct synonym for enthusiasm. For example, missionary zeal is great enthusiasm for a mission.
- **apathy**: This describes a state of not caring, lacking interest or enthusiasm. It is the complete opposite of being enthusiastic. For example, voter apathy means a lack of interest in voting.
- **nervousness**: This is a feeling of being worried or apprehensive. While someone lacking enthusiasm might feel nervous about participating, nervousness itself is not the opposite of enthusiasm. Someone could be nervously enthusiastic.

Based on these definitions, **apathy** is the most appropriate antonym for **ENTHUSIASM**.

Revision Table: Antonym of Enthusiasm

Word	Meaning	Relationship to ENTHUSIASM
ENTHUSIASM	Intense eager enjoyment, interest, or approval	Original word
fervor	Intense passionate feeling	Synonym/Related
zeal	Great energy or enthusiasm	Synonym
apathy	Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern	Antonym
nervousness	Feeling of worry or apprehension	Unrelated as a direct opposite

Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building vocabulary. Antonyms are words with opposite meanings, like 'hot' and 'cold', or 'big' and 'small'. Synonyms are words with similar meanings, like 'happy' and 'joyful', or 'fast' and 'quick'.

Identifying antonyms often involves understanding the core meaning of a word and then finding a word that represents the negation or lack of that core meaning, or its complete opposite state.

In this case, enthusiasm is about having a strong positive feeling and interest. Apathy is about the complete lack of such feeling or interest, making it the fitting antonym.

158. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to find the word among the given options that is spelt incorrectly. To do this, we need to examine each word and determine its correct spelling in English.

Analyzing Each Option's Spelling

Let's look at each word provided:

- **gobbel**: This word looks unusual. Let's consider common English words that sound similar.
- **gloss**: This is a standard English word meaning a shiny surface or a brief explanation. It is spelt correctly.
- **glutton**: This is a standard English word for someone who eats too much. It is spelt correctly.
- **gloomy**: This is a standard English word meaning dark, poorly lit, or feeling sad. It is spelt correctly.

Identifying the Misspelled Word

Based on the analysis, the word 'gobbel' is the one that does not match a standard English spelling. The likely intended word is 'gobble'.

- The correct spelling is 'gobble'.
- 'Gobble' means to eat something quickly and noisily, or the sound a turkey makes.
- The option provided, 'gobbel', is a misspelling of 'gobble'.

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word is 'gobbel'.

Conclusion on the Wrongly Spelt Word

By reviewing the spellings of each option, we found that 'gloss', 'glutton', and 'gloomy' are correctly spelt English words. The word 'gobbel' is not a standard English spelling; the correct spelling is 'gobble'. Thus, 'gobbel' is the wrongly spelt word among the choices.

Revision Table: Correct vs. Incorrect Spelling

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Status
gobbel	gobble	Wrongly Spelt
gloss	gloss	Correctly Spelt
glutton	glutton	Correctly Spelt
gloomy	gloomy	Correctly Spelt

Additional Information on Common Spelling Mistakes

Identifying wrongly spelt words is a key part of vocabulary and language skills. Many spelling errors occur because words sound similar but have different spellings or because of common typographical errors.

- **Homophones:** Words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings (e.g., 'their', 'there', 'they're').
- **Silent Letters:** Letters that are written but not pronounced (e.g., the 'k' in 'knife', the 'p' in 'pneumonia'). These can cause errors if one spells the word purely based on sound.
- **Double Consonants:** Knowing when to double a consonant is tricky and leads to many mistakes (e.g., 'accomodate' vs. 'accommodate').
- **Vowel Combinations:** Different vowel combinations can produce the same sound (e.g., 'receive' vs. 'believe'). Rules like "i before e except after c" have exceptions but can be helpful.

Regular practice, reading, and using a dictionary or spell checker are effective ways to improve spelling accuracy and identify wrongly spelt words.

159. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Finding the Antonym of LIVELY

The question asks us to select the word that is an antonym of "LIVELY" from the given options. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

To answer this question correctly, we first need to understand the meaning of the word "LIVELY" and then examine the meanings of the given options to find the one that expresses an opposite idea.

What does LIVELY mean?

The word **LIVELY** typically describes someone or something full of life, energy, and enthusiasm. It suggests being active, cheerful, and spirited.

- Example: A lively party is one with a lot of energy and excitement.
- Example: A lively child is active and full of energy.

Analyzing the Options for the Antonym

Let's look at each option and determine its meaning:

Option 1: sluggish

The word **sluggish** means slow-moving, lacking energy, or inactive. It describes something that is not performing or reacting as quickly or energetically as it should.

- Example: After a big meal, I feel sluggish.
- Example: Traffic was sluggish due to the rain.

This meaning appears to be the opposite of being full of energy and activity.

Option 2: active

The word **active** means engaging or ready to engage in physical activities, or characterized by energetic and purposeful movement. Someone active is busy or involved.

- Example: He stays healthy by being very active.
- Example: She is an active member of the community group.

This word is actually a synonym or closely related in meaning to LIVELY, not an antonym.

Option 3: bubbly

The word **bubbly** is often used informally to describe someone who is cheerfully enthusiastic, lively, and full of energy or excitement.

- Example: She has a bubbly personality.
- Example: The bubbly music made everyone want to dance.

Like 'active', this word is also a synonym or closely related in meaning to LIVELY, not an antonym.

Option 4: sharp

The word **sharp** has several meanings, but none are directly related to the energy or spiritedness suggested by LIVELY. It can mean having a keen edge or point, sudden and intense, or mentally quick and intelligent.

- Example: Be careful, the knife is very sharp.
- Example: I felt a sharp pain in my side.
- Example: He has a sharp mind.

This word is not an antonym of LIVELY.

Identifying the Correct Antonym

Comparing the meanings, we can see that:

- LIVELY means full of energy, active, spirited.

- Sluggish means slow-moving, lacking energy, inactive.
- Active means engaging in activity, energetic.
- Bubbly means cheerfully lively and enthusiastic.
- Sharp means pointed, intense, or mentally quick.

The word that most closely represents the opposite of being full of energy and activity (LIVELY) is lacking energy and being slow-moving (sluggish).

Word	Meaning related to energy/activity	Relationship to LIVELY
LIVELY	Full of energy, active, spirited	The base word
sluggish	Lacking energy, slow, inactive	Opposite (Antonym)
active	Energetic, engaging in activity	Similar (Synonym/Related)
bubbly	Cheerfully lively, enthusiastic	Similar (Synonym/Related)
sharp	Mentally quick, intense, pointed (not related to energy level)	Unrelated

Therefore, **sluggish** is the antonym of **LIVELY**.

Revision Table: Vocabulary Focus

Word	Type	Meaning	Antonym Example	Synonym Example
LIVELY	Adjective	Full of energy, spirited	Sluggish	Active, Bubbly, Energetic
Sluggish	Adjective	Slow-moving, lacking energy	Lively	Inactive, Lethargic, Slow

Additional Information: Exploring Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is a key part of building a strong vocabulary. Antonyms help us understand the range of meanings a concept can have, while synonyms help us find alternative ways to express similar ideas.

- **Antonyms:** Words with opposite meanings (e.g., hot <> cold, up <> down, lively <> sluggish).
- **Synonyms:** Words with similar meanings (e.g., happy = joyful, big = large, lively = active).

Learning antonyms and synonyms in pairs or groups can make studying vocabulary more effective. It helps you see the relationships between words and use them more precisely in your writing and speaking.

160. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Synonyms and the Word MASSIVE

The question asks us to find the synonym of the word **MASSIVE**. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

Let's first understand the meaning of the word **MASSIVE**.

- **MASSIVE:** Extremely large, heavy, and solid or bulky. It can also mean large or imposing.

Now let's examine the given options to see which word is the closest in meaning to **MASSIVE**.

- **Option 1: huge**
huge: Extremely large; enormous. This meaning aligns very closely with 'massive'.

- **Option 2: strong**

strong: Having the power to move heavy weights or perform other physically demanding tasks; able to withstand great force or pressure. While a massive object might be strong, 'strong' describes a quality (power or resilience), not primarily size or weight as 'massive' does.

- **Option 3: solid**

solid: Firm or stable in shape; not liquid or fluid. It can also mean strongly built or structured. 'Solid' describes the state or structure, not necessarily the size. Something can be solid but small.

- **Option 4: thick**

thick: Having a large distance between two sides; not thin. 'Thick' refers to one dimension, while 'massive' usually implies large dimensions in general and significant bulk or weight.

Comparing the meanings, the word **huge** is the most appropriate synonym for **MASSIVE** as both describe something that is extremely large or enormous in size.

Let's summarize the options and their relationship to **MASSIVE**:

Word	Meaning	Is it a synonym for MASSIVE?
MASSIVE	Extremely large, heavy, or bulky.	-
huge	Extremely large; enormous.	Yes, a close synonym.
strong	Having power or resilience.	No, describes a quality.
solid	Firm; not liquid or hollow.	No, describes state or structure.
thick	Having large distance between two sides.	No, refers to one dimension.

Based on this analysis, **huge** is the best synonym for **MASSIVE** among the given options.

Revision Table: Synonyms and Antonyms Practice

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
MASSIVE	Huge, Enormous, Gigantic, Immense, Colossal	Tiny, Small, Miniature, Minute
Huge	Enormous, Massive, Gigantic, Immense	Tiny, Small, Little
Strong	Powerful, Mighty, Robust, Sturdy	Weak, Frail, Feeble
Solid	Firm, Hard, Sturdy, Compact	Liquid, Fluid, Hollow, Weak
Thick	Broad, Wide, Bulky (in cross-section)	Thin, Narrow

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms is a crucial part of expanding your vocabulary. It allows you to use different words to express similar ideas, making your language more varied and precise.

- Learning synonyms helps in reading comprehension as you can understand words even if you haven't seen them before, by recognizing their synonyms.
- Using synonyms in writing can make your text more engaging and avoid repetition.
- Context is important when choosing synonyms. While "huge" is a synonym for "massive," sometimes "massive" might imply a sense of weight or bulk more strongly than "huge".
- Words can have multiple synonyms depending on the specific shade of meaning you want to convey.

161. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Pronoun Usage in Sentences

This question asks us to choose the correct pronoun to fill in the blank in the sentence: "The assistant in the library picked up the books from the tables and put _____ back on the shelves."

To solve this, we need to identify what the pronoun is replacing and determine its function in the sentence (subject or object) and its number (singular or plural).

Let's break down the sentence:

- The subject of the first part is "The assistant".
- The verb is "picked up".
- The object of "picked up" is "the books".
- The subject of the second part is still "The assistant" (implied).
- The verb is "put".
- The blank is where the object of the verb "put" should be.

The word in the blank is referring back to "the books". "Books" is a plural noun. Therefore, the pronoun we choose must be a plural pronoun.

The pronoun is also receiving the action of the verb "put" (The assistant put *what*? *The books*). This means the pronoun needs to be an object pronoun.

Now let's look at the options provided:

- **its**: This is a singular possessive pronoun. It is used to show possession for a singular thing (e.g., "The dog wagged its tail"). It is not a plural object pronoun.
- **them**: This is a plural object pronoun. It is used as the object of a verb or preposition (e.g., "I saw them", "Give it to them"). This fits our requirements: plural and object.
- **it**: This is a singular object pronoun. It is used as the object of a verb or preposition for a singular thing (e.g., "I saw it", "Give it to me"). It is not a plural pronoun.
- **they**: This is a plural subject pronoun. It is used as the subject of a sentence or clause (e.g., "They went home"). It is not an object pronoun.

Based on our analysis, we need a plural object pronoun to replace "the books". The only option that fits this description is "them".

So, the completed sentence is: "The assistant in the library picked up the books from the tables and put **them** back on the shelves."

Pronoun Types Overview

It's helpful to remember the different types of personal pronouns:

Person	Number	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun
First	Singular	I	me	my, mine
First	Plural	we	us	our, ours
Second	Singular/Plural	you	you	your, yours
Third	Singular	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its
Third	Plural	they	them	their, theirs

In our sentence, "the books" is a third-person plural noun. As the object of the verb "put", we need the third-person plural object pronoun, which is "them".

Statement Analysis

- Option 1: "its" - Incorrect because "books" is plural, and "its" is singular.
- Option 2: "them" - Correct because "books" is plural, and "them" is the plural object pronoun needed.
- Option 3: "it" - Incorrect because "books" is plural, and "it" is singular.
- Option 4: "they" - Incorrect because "they" is a subject pronoun, and we need an object pronoun here.

Revision Table – Pronoun Choice

Original Noun/Phrase	Function in Sentence	Number	Required Pronoun Type	Correct Pronoun
the books	Object of verb "put"	Plural	Plural Object Pronoun	them

Additional Information - Pronoun Agreement

Pronoun agreement is a fundamental grammar rule. It means that a pronoun must agree with its antecedent (the noun or pronoun it refers to) in number (singular or plural) and person (first, second, or third). In the given sentence, the antecedent of the blank is "the books". "Books" is plural and third person. The blank is the object of the verb. Therefore, the pronoun must be a third-person plural object pronoun, which is "them". Mismatching the number or using the wrong case (subject vs. object) are common errors in pronoun usage. Always identify the antecedent and its role in the sentence to choose the correct pronoun.

162. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Choosing the Correct Preposition

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "Our new office is equipped _____ all the latest technology." This requires us to understand which preposition correctly follows the verb "equipped" in this context.

Analyzing the Verb "Equipped"

The verb "equip" means to supply someone or something with necessary items for a particular purpose. When talking about what someone or something is supplied

with, we typically use a specific preposition.

Evaluating the Preposition Options

Let's examine each option to see which one fits correctly with the verb "equipped" in the context of the sentence.

- **Option 1: by**

The preposition "by" is often used to indicate the agent performing an action. For example, "The office was equipped **by** a professional firm." In the sentence provided, "all the latest technology" is what the office **has**, not the agent doing the equipping. So, "equipped by" is not appropriate here.

- **Option 2: with**

The phrase "equipped with" is commonly used to indicate the items, tools, or features that someone or something possesses or is supplied with. For example, "The soldier was equipped **with** a rifle and a backpack." In our sentence, "all the latest technology" are the items the office is supplied with. This fits the standard usage.

- **Option 3: from**

The preposition "from" typically indicates a source. For example, "He got his supplies **from** the store." While you might say something was equipped **from** a certain budget or **from** a supply depot, it's not used to list the items it contains in this way. So, "equipped from" is not the correct preposition here.

- **Option 4: about**

The preposition "about" is used to indicate a topic or subject. For example, "They talked **about** their plans." It makes no grammatical sense to say an office is "equipped about" technology. So, "equipped about" is incorrect.

Determining the Correct Preposition for "Equipped"

Based on common English usage and the analysis of the options, the correct preposition to use after "equipped" when listing the items or features it possesses is "with". The phrase "equipped with" means having the necessary equipment or items.

Therefore, the correct sentence is: "Our new office is equipped **with** all the latest technology."

Revision Table: Prepositions with "Equipped"

Phrase	Typical Meaning/Use	Example
Equipped with	Having specific items, tools, or features	The car is equipped with airbags.
Equipped by	Supplied by a specific person, group, or company	The team was equipped by their sponsor.
Equipped for	Prepared or supplied for a specific purpose or activity	They were equipped for a long journey.

Additional Information: Collocations and Preposition Use

Understanding which preposition to use with certain verbs or adjectives is crucial for correct grammar and clear communication in English. These combinations are often called collocations.

- Some verbs commonly followed by "with" include:
 - Provide (someone) with (something)
 - Supply (someone) with (something)
 - Deal with (something or someone)
 - Agree with (someone/an idea)
 - Fill (something) with (something else)

- Learning these collocations through practice and exposure to the language helps improve fluency and accuracy.

163. Answer: b

Explanation:

The original sentence is: "Every year our association is having a meeting to elect the officers."

We need to find the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "is having a meeting".

Understanding Verb Tense for Regular Events

The sentence describes an event that happens "Every year". This indicates a habitual action or a regularly occurring event. In English grammar, the simple present tense is typically used to describe actions that happen regularly, habitually, or are facts.

The present continuous tense ("is having") is usually used for actions happening at the moment of speaking, temporary situations, or planned future events.

Analyzing the Original Sentence and Subject-Verb Agreement

The subject of the sentence is "our association". "Association" is a singular noun. Therefore, the verb must agree with a singular subject.

In the original sentence, "is having" uses the present continuous tense. While "is" agrees with the singular subject "association", the continuous tense is generally not the correct choice for an action that happens "Every year".

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at each option:

1. **No substitution required:** The original sentence uses the present continuous tense ("is having") for a regular annual event ("Every year"). This tense is not the most appropriate for expressing habitual actions. Therefore, substitution is required.
2. **has a meeting:** This option uses the simple present tense verb "has".
 - The verb "has" is the correct simple present form for a singular subject like "association".
 - The simple present tense is appropriate for describing events that happen regularly, such as "Every year".
 - Putting it together: "Every year our association **has a meeting** to elect the officers." This sentence correctly uses the simple present tense to indicate a regular annual event and maintains subject-verb agreement.
3. **are having a meeting:** This option uses the verb phrase "are having".
 - "Are" is a plural form of the verb "to be".
 - The subject "association" is singular.
 - There is a subject-verb agreement error because a singular subject ("association") is used with a plural verb form ("are").

This option is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb agreement issues, and the present continuous tense is still inappropriate for a regular annual event.
4. **having a meeting:** This is a participle phrase without a finite verb. It cannot stand alone as the main verb of the sentence. For example, "Our association having a meeting" is not a complete sentence. A complete sentence requires a subject and a finite verb. This option lacks a finite verb.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate substitution is "has a meeting" because it uses the correct simple present tense for a regular annual event and maintains correct subject-verb agreement with the singular subject "association".

Original Segment	Tense	Subject-Verb Agreement	Appropriateness for "Every Year"
is having a meeting	Present Continuous	Correct (is with association)	Inappropriate for regular event
has a meeting	Simple Present	Correct (has with association)	Appropriate for regular event
are having a meeting	Present Continuous	Incorrect (are with association)	Inappropriate for regular event
having a meeting	Participle Phrase (not a finite verb)	N/A (not a complete verb phrase)	N/A

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

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Grammar Point	Explanation	Example
Simple Present Tense	Used for habitual actions, regular events, facts, and general truths.	The sun rises in the east. She goes to school every day.
Present Continuous Tense	Used for actions happening now, temporary situations, or definite future plans.	I am studying right now. He is staying with his uncle this week. We are meeting them tomorrow.
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number with its subject. Singular subjects take singular verbs; plural subjects take plural verbs.	The cat sleeps (singular subject, singular verb). The cats sleep (plural subject, plural verb).

Additional Information: Simple Present vs. Present Continuous

It's common for students to get confused between the simple present and present continuous tenses, especially when talking about actions over time.

- Use **Simple Present** for things that are generally true or happen repeatedly over a long period.
- Use **Present Continuous** for things that are happening specifically around the present moment or are temporary.

In the sentence "Every year our association...", the phrase "Every year" is a clear indicator that the action is a repeated, annual event, making the simple present

tense the correct choice.

164. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Person Who Eats Human Flesh

The question asks us to find a single word that means 'a person who eats human flesh'. This is a vocabulary question testing our knowledge of specific terms used to describe eating habits.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option provided to determine which one accurately describes a person who eats human flesh.

Option 1: Scavenger

A scavenger is an animal that feeds on dead organisms, especially carrion that it has not killed itself. While the organisms might be dead, this term does not specifically refer to a person eating human flesh. Scavenging is a mode of feeding often seen in animals like vultures or hyenas.

Option 2: Tribal

'Tribal' relates to a tribe or tribes. A tribe is a group of people, often sharing a common ancestry, culture, and language, typically living in a defined area. Being tribal describes belonging to or associated with a tribe; it says nothing about eating habits, particularly eating human flesh.

Option 3: Carnivore

A carnivore is an animal that feeds on other animals. The word literally means "meat-eater". While humans are animals and human flesh is meat, the term carnivore is a broad biological classification for animals whose diet is primarily meat. It is not typically used to specifically describe a human who eats other humans. A lion is a carnivore; a person eating human flesh is described by a more specific term.

Option 4: Cannibal

A cannibal is a person who eats human flesh, or an animal that eats its own kind. This word specifically and precisely matches the definition given in the question: 'a person who eats human flesh'.

Comparing the Definitions

Let's compare the definitions of the terms:

Word	Definition	Matches 'person who eats human flesh'?
Scavenger	An animal feeding on dead organisms/carrion.	No, not specifically about humans eating humans.
Tribal	Relating to a tribe.	No, describes group affiliation, not diet.
Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals (meat-eater).	No, a general biological term, not specific to humans eating humans.
Cannibal	A person who eats human flesh; an animal that eats its own kind.	Yes, specifically defines a person eating human flesh.

Conclusion

Based on the definitions, the word that means 'a person who eats human flesh' is **cannibal**.

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary

Review the key terms and their meanings related to the question.

Term	Meaning in Context
Cannibal	A human who eats human flesh.
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat (other animals).
Scavenger	An animal that feeds on carrion (dead animals).
Tribal	Related to a tribe.

Additional Information: Types of Eaters

In biology, organisms are often classified by their diet:

- **Herbivore:** An animal that feeds on plants.
- **Carnivore:** An animal that feeds on other animals (meat).
- **Omnivore:** An animal that feeds on both plants and animals.
- **Detritivore:** An organism that feeds on dead organic matter.
- **Scavenger:** An animal that feeds on carrion (dead animals) it did not kill.
- **Cannibal:** A member of a species that eats other members of the same species. When referring to humans, it means a person who eats human flesh.

Understanding these classifications helps differentiate between terms like carnivore, scavenger, and cannibal, especially when dealing with human-specific actions.

165. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Pulling Your Leg

The question asks for the meaning of the underlined idiom "pulling your leg" in the sentence: "Don't take it seriously. He was simply **pulling your leg**." Idioms are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words. They have a figurative meaning that is different from their literal meaning.

Let's analyze the context provided in the sentence. The first part, "Don't take it seriously," gives us a big hint about the meaning of the idiom. If someone is telling you not to take something seriously, it implies that whatever happened was not meant to be harmful or deeply impactful. This suggests that the action described by "pulling your leg" is something lighthearted or not genuine.

Meaning of 'Pulling Your Leg'

The idiom "pulling someone's leg" means to tease or joke with them, often by trying to make them believe something that is not true. It's a form of playful deception or teasing, usually done in good humor, not with the intention to harm or genuinely deceive.

Consider the sentence again: "Don't take it seriously. He was simply pulling your leg." This implies that whatever "he" did was not serious; it was just a joke or teasing.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best fits the meaning of "pulling your leg" in this context.

- Option 1: trying to comfort someone. This means making someone feel better or less sad or worried. This is completely opposite to teasing or joking.
- Option 2: scolding someone for nothing. This means criticizing or reprimanding someone, which is a serious action, not a lighthearted joke.
- Option 3: playing a joke with someone. This means engaging in a humorous trick or prank, often involving playful deception. This aligns perfectly with the meaning of "pulling your leg" and the context "Don't take it seriously."
- Option 4: speaking in a harsh tone. This describes the manner of speaking, which can be part of scolding or arguing, but not the core meaning of the

idiom which focuses on the act of joking or teasing.

Based on the definition of the idiom and the context provided in the sentence, the most appropriate meaning of "pulling your leg" is playing a joke with someone.

Conclusion on the Idiom's Meaning

The idiom "pulling your leg" is commonly used to describe the act of joking or teasing someone in a light-hearted manner. The phrase "Don't take it seriously" reinforces this meaning, indicating that the action was not intended to be serious or harmful. Therefore, among the given options, "playing a joke with someone" accurately captures the essence of the idiom.

Revision Table: Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Common Meaning	Context Clues
Pulling your leg	To tease or joke with someone, often by telling them something untrue playfully.	"Don't take it seriously," indicates the action is not severe.

Additional Information: More Common Idioms

Idioms are a fun and important part of English. Here are a few other common idioms related to communication or feelings:

- **Break a leg:** Good luck (used especially before a performance).
- **Let the cat out of the bag:** To reveal a secret.
- **Bite the bullet:** To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage.
- **On the same page:** To be in agreement or have the same understanding.
- **Speak of the devil:** Used when the person you have just been talking about arrives.

Understanding idioms helps you comprehend everyday conversations and texts better. Always look at the context to figure out the possible meaning of an unfamiliar idiom.

166. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Incorrectly Spelt Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly from the given options. To do this, we need to examine each word and determine if its spelling is correct according to standard English conventions. Spelling is an **essential** part of clear communication, and recognising common misspellings is a key skill in language proficiency.

Analysing the Given Words

Let's look at each word provided in the options:

- **establish:** This word means to set up, start, or create something, such as a business or a relationship. The spelling 'e-s-t-a-b-l-i-s-h' is the correct spelling.
- **esteem:** This word refers to respect and admiration. The spelling 'e-s-t-e-e-m' is the correct spelling.
- **estimate:** This word means to calculate approximately the value, size, cost, etc., of something. The spelling 'e-s-t-i-m-a-t-e' is the correct spelling.
- **essential:** Let's consider the sound of this word. Words that sound like they end with "-enshal" or "-anshal" are often spelt with "-tial" or "-cial". The word meaning absolutely necessary or extremely important is spelt 'e-s-s-e-n-t-i-a-l'. Therefore, 'essencial' with a 'c' is a misspelling.

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

Based on our analysis, the word 'essencial' is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling for the word meaning necessary or important is **essential**.

Summary of Word Spellings

Word from Options	Spelling Correct?	Correct Spelling (if applicable)
establish	Yes	establish
esteem	Yes	esteem
estimate	Yes	estimate
essencial	No	essential

The wrongly spelt word among the given options is **essencial**.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Examples of Common Misspellings and Correct Spellings

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling
acommodate	accommodate
beleive	believe
definate	definite
independant	independent
seperate	separate
untill	until

Additional Information on Spelling Rules

Mastering English spelling can be challenging due to its history and influences from other languages. However, paying attention to certain patterns and rules can be helpful.

- **'ie' vs 'ei' rule:** "I before E except after C, or when sounding like 'A' as in 'neighbour' or 'weigh'." This rule has exceptions, but is often useful (e.g., believe, receive).
- **Suffixes:** Adding suffixes like '-able', '-ible', '-ance', '-ence', '-tial', '-cial' can sometimes change the base word or require dropping letters (e.g., 'sense' + '-ible' > 'sensible'). The distinction between '-cial' and '-tial' often depends on the preceding consonant. Words like 'essential', 'confidential', 'substantial' use '-tial', while words like 'social', 'crucial', 'official' use '-cial'. Practice and familiarity are key here.
- **Double Consonants:** Knowing when to double a consonant before adding a suffix is important (e.g., 'run' + '-ing' > 'running', but 'eat' + '-ing' > 'eating'). This often depends on the vowel sound and whether the word ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern.
- **Homophones:** Be careful with words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings (e.g., 'their', 'there', 'they're'; 'to', 'too', 'two').

Regular reading and writing, along with checking spellings when unsure, are effective ways to improve spelling skills.

167. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identify the Wrongly Spelt Word: English Spelling Check

The question asks us to select the word that is spelt incorrectly among the given options. Checking the spelling of words is a key skill in English language proficiency tests.

Analysing Each Word Spelling

Let's examine each option carefully to determine its correct spelling.

- **Curious:** This word means having a strong desire to know or learn something. The spelling 'C-u-r-i-o-u-s' is the standard and correct spelling.

- **Precious:** This word means of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly. The spelling 'P-r-e-c-i-o-u-s' is the standard and correct spelling.
- **Victorious:** This word means having won a victory; triumphant. The spelling 'V-i-c-t-o-r-i-o-u-s' is the standard and correct spelling.
- **Couragious:** This word is intended to mean having courage or bravery. However, the spelling 'C-o-u-r-a-g-i-o-u-s' is not the standard English spelling. The correct spelling is 'C-o-u-r-a-g-e-o-u-s'. The letter 'e' is missing after 'g'.

Based on the analysis, the word 'Couragious' is spelt incorrectly.

Conclusion on Misspelt Word

Comparing the spellings, we find that three words are spelt correctly, while one word, 'Couragious', contains a spelling error. The correct spelling for the word meaning having courage is 'Courageous'. Therefore, 'Couragious' is the wrongly spelt word.

Revision Table: Correct vs Incorrect Spellings

Given Word	Correct Spelling	Status
Curious	Curious	Correctly Spelt
Precious	Precious	Correctly Spelt
Victorious	Victorious	Correctly Spelt
Couragious	Courageous	Wrongly Spelt

Additional Information on Spelling Patterns

Many English adjectives ending in '-ous' are formed from nouns or verbs. Often, words ending in '-ge' (like courage) retain the 'e' before adding '-ous' to preserve the soft 'g' sound, as in 'courageous'. Other words, like 'advantageous' or

'outrageous', also follow this pattern. Understanding common suffixes and how base words change when suffixes are added can help in identifying misspelt words.

168. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. Let's examine the sentence provided: "In this novel, I came across some words which meaning I did not know."

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

The sentence is composed of several parts:

- "In this novel": A prepositional phrase indicating location/context.
- "I came across": The subject and verb (phrasal verb) indicating an action.
- "some words": The object of the verb, referring to nouns encountered.
- "which meaning I did not know": A relative clause modifying "some words".

The error is likely within the relative clause, as this is where complex grammatical structures often appear.

Identifying the Error Segment

The relative clause "which meaning I did not know" is intended to describe the words. It should convey that the meaning *of these words* was unknown. The relative pronoun 'which' is used to refer to things, which is correct in referring back to 'words'. However, the structure "which meaning" is incorrect when trying to express possession or relationship between the words and their meaning.

To show possession in a relative clause referring to things or people, we typically use 'whose' or 'of which'.

- 'Whose' is a possessive relative pronoun that can refer to people or things.
- 'Of which' is another way to show possession for things.

The phrase "which meaning" attempts to use 'which' to link 'words' to 'meaning' in a possessive sense, but 'which' itself is not a possessive pronoun. The correct structure requires a possessive form.

Correcting the Error

The relative clause should be:

- "whose meaning I did not know" (using the possessive relative pronoun 'whose')
- "the meaning of which I did not know" (using 'of which')

Comparing this to the original "which meaning I did not know", it is clear that "which meaning" is grammatically incorrect.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options to identify the segment with the error:

- **Option 1: did not know**

This part of the sentence "I did not know" is a standard past tense negative construction. Grammatically, this part is correct within the relative clause.

- **Option 2: In this novel**

This is an introductory prepositional phrase. "In this novel" is a grammatically correct way to start the sentence, indicating the context.

- **Option 3: which meaning**

As discussed, the phrase "which meaning" in the relative clause modifying 'words' is grammatically incorrect. It should be 'whose meaning' or 'the meaning of which' to correctly show possession.

- **Option 4: came across**

"Came across" is the past tense of the phrasal verb "come across", meaning to find or meet by chance. This verb is used correctly in the sentence structure.

Based on the analysis, the segment "which meaning" contains the grammatical error.

Segment	Analysis	Grammatical Status
In this novel	Prepositional phrase, sets context	Correct
came across	Past tense of 'come across', verb phrase	Correct
which meaning	Part of relative clause, incorrect use of 'which' for possession	Incorrect
did not know	Past tense negative, part of relative clause	Correct

The error lies in using "which meaning" instead of a possessive form like "whose meaning" or "the meaning of which" in the relative clause.

Revision Table: Key Concepts in Sentence Structure

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Concept	Explanation	Example
Relative Clause	A type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun or pronoun, often starting with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) or a relative adverb (where, when, why).	The book that I read was interesting.
Relative Pronouns	Words used to introduce relative clauses, referring back to a noun (the antecedent).	who, whom, whose , which , that
Possessive Relative Pronouns	A relative pronoun that shows possession. 'Whose' is the primary one. 'Of which' is also used for things.	The author whose book I liked is visiting. (refers to person) The car whose engine failed is being repaired. (refers to thing) The book, the cover of which was torn, was old. (refers to thing)

Additional Information on Relative Pronouns

Understanding relative pronouns is crucial for constructing clear and correct sentences, especially when adding descriptive information using relative clauses. Here's a bit more detail:

- **Who/Whom:** Used for people. 'Who' is for the subject of the clause, 'whom' for the object (though 'who' is often used informally for the object too).
- **Which:** Used for things or animals.
- **That:** Can be used for people, things, or animals in restrictive clauses (clauses necessary for the meaning of the sentence). It is usually omitted when it is the

object of the clause.

- **Whose:** Used to show possession for people, animals, and sometimes things. It replaces possessive determiners like 'his', 'her', 'its', 'their', or possessive nouns.
- **Of which:** An alternative way to show possession for things, especially in more formal writing or when 'whose' sounds awkward with an inanimate object.

In the original sentence, the relative clause needed to show that the meaning belonged to the words. The structure "words + which meaning" does not achieve this possessive relationship correctly. Using "whose meaning" or "the meaning of which" explicitly shows that the meaning belongs to the words.

The correct sentence would be: "In this novel, I came across some words **whose meaning** I did not know."

169. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Grammatical Error in Sentence Structure

The question asks to identify the segment containing a grammatical error in the sentence: "Why she was angry with her son?". This sentence is intended to be a direct question, asking for the reason behind the anger.

In English, the structure of direct questions typically involves inversion of the subject and the verb (or auxiliary verb). This means the verb or auxiliary verb comes before the subject.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure for Direct Questions

Let's look at the standard structure for direct questions starting with a question word like 'Why', 'What', 'Where', 'When', etc.

- For sentences using the verb 'to be' as the main verb (as in this case, 'was angry'): The structure is usually **Question Word + Verb 'to be' + Subject + Rest of the sentence?**
- For sentences with other main verbs (requiring 'do', 'does', 'did'): The structure is usually **Question Word + Auxiliary Verb (do/does/did) + Subject + Main Verb (base form) + Rest of the sentence?**

Consider the given sentence: "Why she was angry with her son?".

- Question Word: Why
- Subject: she
- Verb: was (form of 'to be')
- Rest of the sentence: angry with her son

Comparing this to the standard structure for direct questions using 'to be', we see that the order of the subject ('she') and the verb ('was') is not inverted. It follows the pattern of a statement (Subject + Verb) rather than a question (Verb + Subject).

The correct direct question form would be: "Why **was she** angry with her son?".

Identifying the Grammatical Error Segment

Based on the analysis of direct question structure, the part of the sentence that contains the incorrect word order is "she was". This segment should be "was she" for the sentence to be a grammatically correct direct question.

Examining the Provided Options

Let's evaluate each option based on our understanding of the grammatical error:

- **Option 1: Why**
The word 'Why' is a correct question word to start an interrogative sentence asking for a reason. This segment does not contain the error.
- **Option 2: angry with**
'angry with' is a standard and grammatically correct phrase used to describe someone's feeling towards another person. This segment does not contain the error.

- **Option 3: her son**

'her son' is a correct noun phrase acting as the object of the preposition 'with'. This segment is grammatically sound in this context. This segment does not contain the error.

- **Option 4: she was**

As discussed, in a direct question starting with 'Why' and using the verb 'to be', the structure requires the verb ('was') to precede the subject ('she'). The order 'she was' is incorrect for a direct question and should be 'was she'. This segment contains the grammatical error.

Therefore, the segment containing the grammatical error is "she was".

Analysis of Sentence Segments

Segment	Analysis	Contains Grammatical Error?
Why	Correct question word	No
she was	Incorrect subject-verb order for a direct question	Yes
angry with	Correct phrase	No
her son	Correct noun phrase	No

Conclusion

The sentence "Why she was angry with her son?" has a grammatical error in the word order of the subject and verb within the interrogative structure. The segment "she was" should be inverted to "was she" to form a correct direct question.

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Direct Question vs. Statement Structure

Type	Structure Example (with 'to be')	Example Sentence
Statement	Subject + Verb + ...	She was angry.
Direct Question (with Q-word)	Q-word + Verb + Subject + ...?	Why was she angry?

Additional Information: Direct vs. Indirect Questions

It's important to distinguish between direct and indirect questions, as their structures differ.

- **Direct Question:** This is a question asked directly. It typically involves subject-verb inversion. Example: "Where did he go?"
- **Indirect Question:** This is a question reported within another sentence, often introduced by phrases like "I wonder", "He asked", "Do you know", etc. Indirect questions do **not** involve subject-verb inversion and follow standard statement word order (subject before verb). Example: "I wonder where he went."

The original sentence "Why she was angry with her son?" has the structure of the clause in an indirect question ("...why she was angry...") but is punctuated as a direct question (with a question mark). Therefore, it requires the direct question structure.

170. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Word FOREGO and Finding its Synonym

The question asks us to select the synonym of the word "FOREGO". A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Let's analyze the meaning of the word "FOREGO".

Meaning of FOREGO

The verb "FOREGO" means to give up or do without something, especially something pleasant or desired. It implies voluntarily abstaining from possession or enjoyment of something.

For example, "She decided to **forego** dessert to stay on her diet." This means she decided to give up eating dessert.

Now let's examine the given options to find the one that has a similar meaning to "FOREGO".

- **give up:** To stop doing or having something; to abandon or renounce. This meaning is very close to the definition of "FOREGO".
- **forget:** To fail to remember. This is unrelated to giving up or doing without something.
- **ban:** To officially or legally prohibit. While related to stopping something, it's usually an external prohibition, not necessarily a voluntary giving up, and it applies more to actions or things in general rather than personal possession or enjoyment.
- **go ahead:** To proceed or continue with something. This is the opposite of giving up or doing without.

Comparing the meanings, "give up" is the closest synonym to "FOREGO". Both terms convey the idea of renouncing or abstaining from something.

Synonym Comparison

Let's look at how "FOREGO" and "give up" can be used interchangeably in some contexts.

- She decided to **forego** her vacation plans. (She decided to **give up** her vacation plans.)
- He had to **forego** sleep to finish the project. (He had to **give up** sleep to finish the project.)

The options "forget", "ban", and "go ahead" do not share this core meaning of voluntary renunciation or doing without.

Therefore, based on the meaning and usage, the most accurate synonym for "FOREGO" among the given options is "give up".

Comparison of Options with FOREGO

Word	Meaning	Relationship to FOREGO
FOREGO	To give up or do without (voluntarily)	Original word
give up	To stop having or doing something	Synonym
forget	To fail to remember	Unrelated
ban	To prohibit officially	Different meaning
go ahead	To proceed	Antonym (in context)

Thus, the word that serves as a synonym for "FOREGO" from the provided choices is "give up".

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Key Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
FOREGO	To voluntarily give up or do without something desirable.
Synonym	A word or phrase that means the same or nearly the same as another word.
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another word.

Additional Information: Expanding Your Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is a great way to build your vocabulary. When you learn a new word like "FOREGO", try to find its synonyms and antonyms. Some other synonyms for "FOREGO" could include:

- Renounce
- Abstain from
- Waive
- Relinquish

Antonyms for "FOREGO" could include:

- Claim
- Retain
- Keep
- Insist on

Using new words and their synonyms in sentences helps reinforce their meaning and improves your command of the English language. Practice identifying synonyms in different contexts to enhance your understanding.

171. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding English Spelling: Identifying the Wrong Word

This question requires us to identify the word that has been misspelled among the given options. Correct spelling is crucial in English communication, and sometimes words can look similar but have different spellings.

Identifying the Misspelled Word

Let's examine each word provided in the options:

- **blemish**: This word is correctly spelled. It refers to a small mark or flaw that spoils the appearance of something.
- **blister**: This word is also correctly spelled. It typically refers to a small bubble on the skin filled with fluid, often caused by friction or heat.
- **blind**: This word is correctly spelled. It means unable to see.
- **blossum**: This word is misspelled. The correct spelling is 'blossom'.

Correct Spelling Explanation

The word 'blossum' is incorrect because it is missing one 's'. The standard English spelling is **blossom**.

A **blossom** refers to the flower of a plant, especially one on a fruit tree, or the state or period of flowering.

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word among the choices is 'blossum'.

Summary of Spellings

Here's a quick review:

- blemish - Correct
- blister - Correct
- blind - Correct
- blossom - **Incorrect** (Correct: blossom)

The question asks to select the wrongly spelt word, which is 'blossum'.

172. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Enclosures for Keeping Birds

The question asks us to identify the single word that means 'A large enclosure for keeping the birds in'. This is a common type of vocabulary question that tests our knowledge of specific terms for places where animals are kept.

Analyzing the Options for Bird Enclosures

Let's look at the provided options and their meanings to find the correct word for an enclosure for birds:

- **apiary:** An apiary is a place where bees are kept, typically in hives. It is related to beekeeping. So, an apiary is an enclosure for bees, not birds.
- **aquarium:** An aquarium is a transparent tank of water in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept. It can also refer to a building containing such tanks. Thus, an aquarium is for aquatic life, not birds.
- **aviary:** An aviary is a large enclosure for keeping birds, giving them plenty of space to fly. This definition perfectly matches the group of words given in the question.
- **menagerie:** A menagerie is a collection of wild animals kept in captivity for exhibition. While birds might be part of a menagerie, the term refers to a collection of various animals, not specifically an enclosure solely for birds.

Identifying the Correct Term for a Bird Enclosure

Based on the definitions, the word that specifically means 'A large enclosure for keeping the birds in' is 'aviary'. An aviary is designed to house birds, often providing them with space to fly and environments similar to their natural habitat.

Therefore, comparing the options with the given definition, 'aviary' is the correct term.

Revision Table: Terms for Animal Enclosures

Term	Definition / What it houses
Aviary	A large enclosure for keeping birds.
Apiary	A place where bees are kept.
Aquarium	A tank or building for keeping fish and aquatic animals.
Menagerie	A collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.
Vivarium	An enclosure for keeping animals or plants under semi-natural conditions (often includes terrariums and aquariums).

Additional Information on Animal Enclosures

Understanding the specific terms for places where animals are kept is useful vocabulary. Each term is derived from Latin roots often related to the type of animal housed.

- 'Aviary' comes from the Latin word 'avis', meaning bird.
- 'Apiary' comes from the Latin word 'apis', meaning bee.
- 'Aquarium' comes from the Latin word 'aqua', meaning water.
- 'Vivarium' comes from the Latin word 'vividus', meaning living.

These specific terms help us describe different types of animal housing accurately, distinguishing between enclosures designed for birds, bees, fish, or a general collection of wild animals.

173. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Verb Tense in English

This question asks us to select the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "I looked at my damaged car and _____ how much it would cost to repair it." The blank requires a verb that fits the context of the sentence.

Analyzing the Sentence Context

The first part of the sentence, "I looked at my damaged car...", uses the past tense verb "looked". When coordinating two actions that happened at the same time in the past using "and", the verbs typically need to be in the same tense to maintain grammatical consistency. The sentence describes a sequence of events or concurrent actions in the past: first, looking at the car, and then, thinking about the cost.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options and determine which one correctly fits the sentence's structure and tense:

- **wondered:** This is the simple past tense form of the verb 'to wonder'. Using 'wondered' maintains tense consistency with the verb 'looked', both indicating actions completed in the past.
- **wonder:** This is the base form or simple present tense form of the verb 'to wonder'. The present tense does not fit the context of actions that occurred in the past ("looked").
- **wondering:** This is the present participle form ('-ing' form) of 'to wonder'. This form is typically used in continuous tenses (e.g., 'was wondering') or as a gerund or part of a participial phrase. It cannot stand alone here as the main verb coordinated with 'looked'.
- **wonders:** This is the third-person singular simple present tense form of 'to wonder' (e.g., 'He wonders'). It does not fit the past tense context or the subject 'I'.

Determining the Correct Verb Form

Since the sentence begins with a past tense verb ("looked") describing a completed action, the verb in the blank must also be in a form that matches this past tense context. The simple past tense is appropriate here to describe the action of thinking or estimating the cost, which happened concurrently with or immediately after looking at the car.

Comparing the options, only "wondered" is in the simple past tense and fits grammatically and contextually with "looked".

Completed Sentence

The completed sentence is: "I looked at my damaged car and **wondered** how much it would cost to repair it."

This structure uses two simple past tense verbs ("looked" and "wondered") joined by "and" to describe two related past actions performed by the subject "I". This ensures grammatical correctness and clarity in describing past events.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill the blank is "wondered".

Revision Table: Verb Tenses

Tense	Verb Form (to wonder)	Example Sentence
Simple Present	wonder / wonders	I wonder about the future. He wonders about the past.
Simple Past	wondered	I wondered about the cost.
Present Participle	wondering	I am wondering now. (Present Continuous)

Additional Information: Parallel Structure with 'And'

When joining two or more clauses or phrases with coordinating conjunctions like "and", "but", or "or", it is often important to use parallel structure. This means the

elements being joined should be grammatically similar. In this sentence, "I looked..." and "I wondered..." (with the second "I" omitted for brevity) are parallel in structure, both using the simple past tense verb followed by relevant phrases.

Parallel structure helps make sentences clear, balanced, and easy to read.

For instance, if the sentence was "I am looking at my damaged car and...", the parallel verb would be in a continuous form, like "I am looking at my damaged car and wondering...". However, the original sentence uses the simple past "looked", requiring the parallel verb to also be in the simple past, "wondered".

174. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: In High Spirits

The question asks for the meaning of the underlined idiom "in high spirits" in the sentence: "After getting the news of his promotion, he was in high spirits."

An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of its individual words. To understand the sentence, we need to know the conventional meaning of the idiom "in high spirits."

The idiom "in high spirits" is commonly used to describe someone who feels happy, cheerful, and full of energy. It suggests a state of elevated mood or feeling.

Analyzing the Sentence Context

The sentence states that the person was "in high spirits" specifically "After getting the news of his promotion." Getting a promotion is typically a positive event that makes someone happy and excited about their success and future prospects.

Therefore, the context strongly suggests that being "in high spirits" is a positive emotional state resulting from receiving good news.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best matches the meaning of "in high spirits" in this context:

- **mad:** This means angry or mentally unwell. Getting a promotion usually doesn't make someone mad. This option is incorrect.
- **drunk:** This refers to being intoxicated by alcohol. While being drunk might sometimes result in a cheerful state, the idiom "in high spirits" does not mean drunk. It describes a natural feeling of happiness or cheerfulness, not one caused by intoxication. This option is incorrect.
- **joyful:** This means feeling or showing great pleasure and happiness. This aligns perfectly with the common meaning of "in high spirits" and the context of receiving good news like a promotion. This option is likely correct.
- **hopeful:** This means feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event. While a promotion might make someone hopeful about their career, "in high spirits" describes the immediate feeling of happiness and cheerfulness, rather than a feeling focused on the future. Joyful is a more direct and accurate description of the emotional state implied by the idiom. This option is less appropriate than 'joyful'.

Determining the Most Appropriate Meaning

Based on the analysis of the idiom "in high spirits," the sentence context, and the provided options, the word that most accurately describes being "in high spirits" after getting a promotion is "joyful."

Conclusion

The idiom "in high spirits" means feeling happy, cheerful, and lively. In the context of receiving good news like a promotion, this feeling is best described as being joyful.

Idiom	Meaning	Context in Sentence	Best Matching Option
in high spirits	Happy, cheerful, lively	After getting good news (promotion)	joyful

Revision Table: Key Idioms

Idiom	Approximate Meaning	Example Sentence
In high spirits	Very happy and cheerful	The team was in high spirits after winning the match.
Down in the dumps	Unhappy, depressed	He's been down in the dumps since he lost his job.
On cloud nine	Extremely happy	She was on cloud nine after her book got published.
Feeling blue	Feeling sad or unhappy	He was feeling blue because he missed his family.

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Additional Information on English Idioms

Understanding idioms is important for comprehending and using English effectively. Idioms add richness and colour to the language, but their non-literal meaning can sometimes be confusing for learners.

- Idioms are fixed phrases; you usually cannot change the words or their order.
- They are common in both spoken and written English.
- Learning idioms requires memorization and exposure to how they are used in different contexts.
- Context is key to understanding the meaning of an idiom if you are unsure.

The idiom "in high spirits" is a common way to describe a state of happiness or cheerfulness, often resulting from a positive event or simply feeling good.

175. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence and Finding the Correct Substitution

The original sentence is: "The cause of the disaster has not yet known but an enquiry has been set up to find out what happened."

We need to examine the underlined segment "has not yet known" and determine if it is grammatically correct and if one of the provided options offers a more appropriate substitution.

Identifying the Grammatical Issue

The phrase "known" is the past participle of the verb "know." In the context of the sentence, "The cause of the disaster" is the subject. The subject is not performing the action of "knowing"; rather, the state of being "known" applies to the cause. This indicates that a passive voice construction is required.

The structure "has not yet known" uses the present perfect tense, but in an active form, which is incorrect here because the subject ("the cause") is receiving the action (or state) of being known, not performing it.

Therefore, the underlined segment "has not yet known" is grammatically incorrect for expressing the intended meaning (the cause is not yet identified or understood).

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at the options provided to substitute the underlined segment:

- **Option 1: have not yet been known**

This option uses the present perfect passive voice ("have been known"). However, the subject is "The cause" which is singular. The auxiliary verb "have" is plural. Therefore, there is a subject-verb agreement error.

- **Option 2: was not yet known**

This option uses the simple past passive voice ("was known"). This is grammatically correct as "was" agrees with the singular subject "The cause." "The cause was not yet known" is a valid past tense statement. However, the second part of the sentence says "but an enquiry **has been set up** to find out what happened." The use of the present perfect passive "has been set up" suggests the enquiry is a recent action leading up to the present, indicating that the lack of knowledge is a current situation. The simple past "was not yet known" might imply the situation is entirely in the past, which doesn't align perfectly with the present perfect action in the second clause.

- **Option 3: No substitution required**

As identified earlier, the original segment "has not yet known" is grammatically incorrect in this context. Therefore, substitution is required.

- **Option 4: is not yet known**

This option uses the simple present passive voice ("is known"). "Is" agrees with the singular subject "The cause." "The cause is not yet known" means that currently, the cause is unknown. This perfectly fits the context, as the current state of the cause being unknown is the reason why an enquiry has been set up now (present perfect).

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Comparing the options, Option 4 "is not yet known" is grammatically correct (present passive) and best fits the context of the sentence, which describes a current situation (the cause is unknown) leading to a recent action (an enquiry has been set up). While Option 2 is grammatically correct past passive, the present

passive in Option 4 provides a more natural flow with the present perfect tense used in the subsequent clause.

Conclusion

Based on the grammatical analysis and the context of the sentence, the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "has not yet known" is "is not yet known."

The corrected sentence reads: "The cause of the disaster **is not yet known** but an enquiry has been set up to find out what happened."

Original Segment	Grammatical Status	Reason
has not yet known	Incorrect	Uses active voice when passive is needed; requires correct passive tense structure.

Substitution Option	Grammatical Status	Explanation
have not yet been known	Incorrect	Subject-verb agreement error (have with singular subject "cause").
was not yet known	Grammatically Correct (Past Passive)	Valid past tense, but less appropriate contextually with the present perfect in the rest of the sentence.
No substitution required	Incorrect	The original segment is grammatically incorrect.
is not yet known	Correct (Present Passive)	Grammatically correct and fits the context describing a current state leading to a present perfect action.

Revision Table: Sentence Correction and Passive Voice

Understanding passive voice is crucial for correct sentence construction. The passive voice is used when the subject of the sentence is the recipient of the action rather than the performer of the action.

Tense	Passive Structure	Example (Passive)	Example (Active)
Simple Present	is/am/are + past participle	The door is opened .	Someone opens the door.
Simple Past	was/were + past participle	The door was opened .	Someone opened the door.
Present Perfect	has/have been + past participle	The door has been opened .	Someone has opened the door.

In our sentence, "The cause of the disaster" is the subject, and it is not doing the knowing; it is what is or is not known. Thus, passive voice is needed. The context suggests a current state, making the simple present passive "is known" the most suitable choice.

Additional Information: 'Known' and Passive Voice Usage

The verb 'know' is often used in passive constructions when the identity of the 'knower' is not important or unknown. Common passive phrases include "is known," "was known," "has been known," "will be known," etc.

For example:

- His work **is known** throughout the world. (Simple present passive)
- The truth **was known** only to a few. (Simple past passive)
- The answer **has been known** for weeks. (Present perfect passive)

It's important to select the correct tense for the passive voice based on the context of the sentence, specifically the time frame being discussed.

176. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that has a grammatical error. The sentence is: "The old man climbed seven floors with hardly no effort at all."

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

Let's look at the different parts of the sentence mentioned in the options and evaluate if they contain an error.

- **climbed:** The verb "climbed" is the past tense of "climb". It agrees with the subject "The old man" and fits the context of the sentence describing a past action. This segment seems grammatically correct.
- **The old man:** This is the subject of the sentence, a noun phrase. It is grammatically correct and functions properly as the subject.
- **at all:** This is an idiomatic phrase used for emphasis, often in negative contexts ("no effort at all"). Its usage here is standard and correct.
- **hardly no effort:** Let's examine this phrase carefully. The word "hardly" itself has a negative meaning; it means "almost not" or "scarcely". When used with "no", it creates a double negative.

Understanding Double Negatives

In standard English, a double negative occurs when two negative words are used together in a way that is redundant and grammatically incorrect. For example, "I don't have no money" is a double negative. The correct form is "I don't have any money" or "I have no money".

In our sentence, "hardly" means "almost not" or "scarcely". Combining it with "no effort" results in a double negative. The phrase "hardly no effort" literally means "almost not no effort", which is confusing and incorrect in standard grammar.

The correct phrasing should use a word that complements the negative sense of "hardly", such as "any". The correct phrase would be "hardly any effort".

Identifying the Grammatical Error Segment

Based on our analysis, the segment "hardly no effort" contains a double negative, which is a grammatical error.

Revision Table: Common Grammar Errors

Type of Error	Explanation	Example Incorrect	Example Correct
Double Negative	Using two negative words when only one is needed.	I don't want none.	I don't want any. / I want none.
Subject-Verb Agreement	Subject and verb do not match in number.	She walk to the park.	She walks to the park.
Pronoun Agreement	Pronoun does not agree with the noun it replaces in number or gender.	Everyone should bring their book. (Often accepted informally, but technically debated for formal use)	Everyone should bring his or her book. / All students should bring their books.
Misplaced Modifier	A phrase or clause that is placed in the wrong spot in a sentence, causing confusion.	He saw a dog walking down the street with a long tail.	Walking down the street, he saw a dog with a long tail.

Additional Information: Understanding Double Negatives

Double negatives were common in Old and Middle English but are generally avoided in modern standard English. Using a double negative usually makes the sentence unclear or changes the intended meaning. While they are sometimes used for effect in informal speech or specific dialects, they are considered a grammatical error in formal writing and standard communication.

When you encounter a sentence with "hardly," "scarcely," "barely," or "rarely," check if it is followed by another negative word like "no," "not," "none," or "never." If it is, it's likely a double negative error. Replace the second negative word with a non-negative alternative (like "any" or "ever") to correct it.

177. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Structure and Grammar

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "were trapped inside a coal mine" in the sentence: "Thirteen miners **were trapped inside a coal mine** due to flooding from a nearby river yesterday". We need to analyze the original segment and the provided options based on English grammar rules, particularly concerning verb tense, voice, and prepositions.

Analyzing the Original Sentence

The original sentence describes an event that happened in the past, indicated by the time marker "yesterday". The subject is "Thirteen miners". The underlined segment "were trapped inside a coal mine" uses the past passive voice (were +

past participle 'trapped'). This construction correctly indicates that the miners were the recipients of the action (being trapped).

- Subject: Thirteen miners
- Verb: were trapped (Past Passive Voice)
- Location: inside a coal mine (appropriate preposition 'inside' indicating location within)
- Time: yesterday (Past time marker)

The past passive voice is suitable for describing a completed action in the past where the focus is on the subject receiving the action. The preposition "inside" is correctly used to indicate the location within the coal mine.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option to see if it provides a grammatically correct and contextually appropriate substitute:

1. were trapped into a coal mine

This option uses "trapped into". While "trapped" can sometimes be followed by "into" (e.g., "led into a trap"), "trapped into a coal mine" is not the standard or correct phrasing to describe being stuck inside a location. The preposition "into" typically implies movement or entry, whereas the context requires a preposition indicating the state of being located within the mine. "Trapped inside" or "trapped in" is correct.

2. trapped inside a coal mine

This option provides "trapped inside a coal mine" without an auxiliary verb like "were" or "have been". For "Thirteen miners" as the subject in a simple past sentence, the main verb phrase needs to be in a finite form. "Trapped inside a coal mine" on its own functions more like a past participle phrase (e.g., "The miners trapped inside...") or an adjective, but not the main verb of the sentence "Thirteen miners...". The sentence requires a verb structure indicating what happened to the miners, such as "were trapped".

3. No substitution required

As analyzed earlier, the original sentence uses the past passive voice "were trapped", which is correct for a past event indicated by "yesterday". The preposition "inside" is also used appropriately to describe the location. The sentence is grammatically sound and conveys the intended meaning effectively.

4. have been trapped inside a coal mine

This option uses the present perfect passive voice ("have been trapped"). The present perfect is typically used for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, or past actions with a result that is relevant now, or actions that occurred at an unspecified time in the past. However, the sentence contains the specific past time marker "yesterday". The present perfect tense is generally not used with specific past time markers like "yesterday", "last week", "in 2010", etc. The simple past or past passive ("were trapped") is appropriate here.

Conclusion

Comparing the options, the original sentence "Thirteen miners were trapped inside a coal mine due to flooding from a nearby river yesterday" uses the correct past passive tense and appropriate prepositions for the context of a specific past event ("yesterday"). Therefore, no substitution is required.

Original Segment	Analysis	Correctness
were trapped inside a coal mine	Past Passive Voice; "inside" for location; matches "yesterday"	Correct

Option	Analysis	Correctness
were trapped into a coal mine	Incorrect preposition "into" for location	Incorrect
trapped inside a coal mine	Missing auxiliary verb for main verb phrase	Incorrect
No substitution required	Original is grammatically correct	Correct
have been trapped inside a coal mine	Present Perfect with specific past time "yesterday"	Incorrect

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Past Passive Voice	Used to describe an action that happened in the past where the subject received the action. Form: was/were + past participle.	The window was broken yesterday. (The window received the action)
Present Perfect Passive	Used for actions that started in the past and continue or have present relevance, where the subject receives the action. Form: have/has been + past participle.	The road has been repaired . (Repair happened in the past, result is visible now)
Time Markers	Words or phrases indicating when an action occurred. Specific past markers like "yesterday", "last week", "in 2005" typically require simple past or past passive.	I visited Paris last year . (Simple Past)
Prepositions of Place	Words like 'in', 'on', 'at', 'inside' used to indicate location. 'Inside' means within something.	The cat is inside the box.

Additional Information: Verb Tenses with Time Markers

Understanding how verb tenses work with specific time markers is crucial for sentence correction exercises. Here's a simple breakdown:

- **Simple Past:** Used for completed actions at a specific time in the past.
 - Time markers: yesterday, last week/month/year, ago (two days ago), in + past year (in 1990), specific time in the past (at 3 PM yesterday).
 - Example: They finished the project **last night**.
- **Present Perfect:** Used for actions that started in the past and continue, or completed actions with present results, or actions at an unspecified time in the past.
 - Time markers (often used with): ever, never, already, yet, just, since + point in time, for + duration.
 - Note: Usually NOT used with specific past time markers like 'yesterday', 'last year', etc.
 - Example: I **have never seen** such a beautiful place. (Unspecified past)
 - Example: She **has lived** here for five years. (Started in past, continues)
- **Past Passive:** Formed with 'was/were' + past participle. Used for actions done to the subject in the past. Follows the same time marker rules as the Simple Past active voice.
 - Time markers: yesterday, last month, etc.
 - Example: The bridge **was built** ten years ago.

In the given sentence, the presence of "yesterday" strongly indicates the need for a past tense or past passive structure, making "were trapped" the correct choice.

178. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom 'Ins and Outs'

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom "ins and outs" in the sentence: "He has set up his business now as he knows the **ins and outs** of it."

An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the ordinary meanings of its individual words. The idiom "ins and outs" is commonly used in English.

Meaning of 'Ins and Outs'

The idiom "ins and outs" means:

- All the details, facts, and complexities of something.
- The complete procedures or secrets involved in something.
- A thorough understanding of how something works or operates.

It refers to having a comprehensive knowledge of a subject, process, or situation, including both the simple and complex aspects.

Analysing the Sentence

The sentence states, "He has set up his business now as he knows the ins and outs of it." This implies that the person was able to establish their business successfully because they possess a detailed and thorough understanding of how that business operates. They know all the specific procedures, potential problems, and overall workings of the business.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options:

1. details
2. usefulness
3. importance
4. difficulties

We need to select the option that best matches the meaning of "ins and outs".

- **Details:** This option perfectly aligns with the core meaning of "ins and outs," which refers to knowing all the specific facts and intricacies of something.
- **Usefulness:** While knowing the ins and outs of a business might imply its usefulness, the idiom itself doesn't directly mean usefulness.
- **Importance:** Knowing the ins and outs shows the importance of understanding, but the idiom's meaning is about the depth of knowledge, not the importance of the subject itself.
- **Difficulties:** The idiom might include understanding difficulties, but it encompasses much more than just problems; it includes all aspects, simple and complex.

Comparing the options, "details" is the most accurate and comprehensive meaning of the idiom "ins and outs" in this context.

Conclusion

The idiom "ins and outs" refers to knowing all the details, facts, and procedures related to something. In the given sentence, knowing the "ins and outs" of the business means knowing all its details, which enabled him to set it up successfully.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
Ins and outs	All the details and complexities	She knows the ins and outs of the computer system.

Revision Table: Key Idioms Related to Knowledge

Idiom	Meaning
Know something inside out	To know something perfectly or thoroughly.
Get the hang of something	To learn how to do something, especially when it is not obvious or simple.
Know the ropes	To understand how things are done in a particular place or situation.
Learn the hard way	To learn something by experience, especially by making mistakes.

Additional Information: Learning English Idioms

Learning idioms is crucial for understanding and using the English language effectively. Idioms add color and richness to communication, but their meanings are often not literal. The best way to learn idioms is to:

- See them used in context (reading books, watching movies, listening to conversations).
- Look up their meanings in a dictionary designed for idioms.
- Practice using them in your own sentences.
- Group idioms by theme (e.g., idioms about knowledge, feelings, time).

Understanding idioms like "ins and outs" helps you grasp the full meaning of sentences and improves your fluency.

179. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Feather One's Own Nest

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom "to feather their own nest" in the context of the given sentence: "Many people in our country like to **feather their own nest** from the money they raise for social work."

What does the idiom 'to feather one's own nest' mean?

The idiom "to feather one's own nest" means to enrich oneself, often selfishly and dishonestly, by taking advantage of one's position or situation. It implies improving one's own financial or personal situation, frequently at the expense of others or through improper means.

Analyzing the Sentence Context

The sentence states that people "feather their own nest" from money raised for "social work". Money intended for social work is meant to help others or society, not for personal gain. Using these funds for oneself strongly suggests taking advantage of a position of trust or responsibility for personal enrichment, which fits the negative connotation of the idiom.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options and compare them to the meaning of the idiom in this specific context:

- **Option 1:** provide comforts in one's house

While feathering one's nest might result in comforts, this option is too general. It doesn't necessarily imply that the comforts were gained improperly or dishonestly, which is a key part of the idiom's meaning in the given sentence.

- **Option 2:** make one's family comfortable

Similar to Option 1, this describes the potential outcome but lacks the crucial element of how the comfort is achieved. The idiom emphasizes the act of enriching oneself, often by questionable means, rather than just the state of the family being comfortable.

- **Option 3:** achieve something and be proud of it

This option is incorrect. The idiom "to feather one's own nest" has a negative connotation and is associated with selfish or dishonest actions, not proud achievements.

- **Option 4:** enrich oneself by dishonest means

This option aligns perfectly with the meaning of the idiom "to feather one's own nest," especially in the context of misusing funds designated for social work. It captures both the self-enrichment aspect and the implication of improper or dishonest methods.

Based on the analysis of the idiom and its usage in the sentence, the most appropriate meaning is to enrich oneself by dishonest means, particularly by misusing funds intended for social work.

Conclusion

The idiom "to feather one's own nest" in this sentence means to enrich oneself using the money raised for social work, which implies dishonest or improper means. Therefore, Option 4 is the correct meaning.

Revision Table: Key Idioms for Exam Prep

Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
Feather one's own nest	To enrich oneself, often dishonestly or selfishly.	He was accused of feathering his own nest while in public office.
Beat around the bush	To avoid coming to the point.	Stop beating around the bush and tell me what you want.
Break a leg	Good luck (used especially in theatre).	"Break a leg!" the director told the actors before the show.
Let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret.	She accidentally let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party.

Additional Information: Understanding Idioms

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply by knowing the definitions of the individual words. They have a figurative meaning that is different from their literal meaning. Understanding idioms is important for comprehending native English speakers and improving fluency.

- Idioms are a type of figurative language.
- They often have cultural or historical origins.
- Learning idioms helps in understanding nuances in communication.
- Using idioms appropriately can make language more vivid and interesting.

The idiom "feather one's own nest" is derived from the behavior of birds collecting soft materials to build a comfortable nest. Figuratively, it applies this idea to a person collecting wealth or comforts for themselves, often in a way that is seen as selfish or unfair.

180. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Adversity and Its Antonym

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word **ADVERSITY**. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To find the antonym, we first need to understand the meaning of **ADVERSITY**.

ADVERSITY typically refers to difficulties, misfortunes, or challenging circumstances. It describes a state or instance of serious or continued difficulty.

Now let's look at the given options and their meanings:

- **misfortune**: This means bad luck or an unlucky event or occurrence. It is very similar in meaning to **adversity**.
- **casualty**: This usually refers to a person killed or injured in a war or accident. While often a result of adverse situations, it's not a general term for the

opposite of difficulty.

- **calamity:** This means an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster. Like misfortune, it is very similar in meaning to **adversity**.
- **prosperity:** This refers to the state of being successful, especially in financial or material terms; financial good fortune and the state of flourishing, thriving, or succeeding.

We are looking for a word that is the opposite of difficulty, misfortune, or hardship. Comparing the options, **prosperity** represents a state of success and good fortune, which is the opposite of facing difficulties and misfortunes (adversity).

Analyzing the Options for Antonym of Adversity

Let's analyze each option in relation to **adversity**:

Option	Meaning	Relation to Adversity
misfortune	Bad luck, unlucky event	Synonym or closely related concept
casualty	Person killed/injured	Possible outcome of adversity, not an antonym
calamity	Disaster, great distress	Synonym or closely related concept
prosperity	Success, good fortune, flourishing	Opposite concept

Based on this analysis, **prosperity** is the word that means the opposite of **adversity**.

Conclusion: Finding the Opposite of Adversity

The antonym of **adversity**, which means hardship, difficulty, or misfortune, is a state of success and good fortune. Among the given options, **prosperity** fits this description perfectly.

Therefore, the correct antonym for **ADVERSITY** is **prosperity**.

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Type	Example Sentence
Adversity	Difficulties; misfortune	Noun	Facing adversity can make you stronger.
Misfortune	Bad luck	Noun	He suffered a series of misfortunes last year.
Casualty	Person killed or injured	Noun	There were few casualties in the accident.
Calamity	Disaster; great distress	Noun	The flood was a great calamity for the region.
Prosperity	Success; good fortune	Noun	The country enjoyed a period of economic prosperity.

Additional Information: Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms (words with similar meanings) and antonyms (words with opposite meanings) is crucial for building vocabulary and improving language skills. For the word **adversity**:

- **Synonyms** include hardship, difficulty, misfortune, trouble, crisis, catastrophe, trial, tribulation, suffering.
- **Antonyms** include prosperity, fortune, good luck, success, ease, advantage, blessing.

By learning synonyms and antonyms, you can express yourself more precisely and understand texts more deeply.

181. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Role of a Museum Keeper

The question asks us to find a single word that means 'the keeper of a museum'. This is a vocabulary question where we need to identify the specific term used for the person who manages and cares for the contents of a museum.

Let's look at the provided options and understand what each word means:

- **Conservator:** A conservator is a person who works to preserve and restore artifacts, artworks, and other items, especially in a museum or library. They focus on the physical condition and care of objects.
- **Compere:** A compere is a person who introduces the performers in a variety show and provides commentary between acts. This role is related to entertainment events, not museum keeping.
- **Curator:** A curator is a keeper or custodian of a museum or gallery. They are responsible for collecting, managing, preserving, and interpreting the objects in the collection. They often organize exhibitions and conduct research.
- **Commissioner:** A commissioner is an official appointed to a commission (a group of people given authority over a specific function) or a person formally chosen to represent others or a government. This role is typically administrative or governmental, not specific to managing a museum's collection.

Based on the definitions, the word that directly matches 'the keeper of a museum' is curator.

Analyzing the Options

Let's compare how each option relates to the description 'the keeper of a museum':

Word	Meaning	Related to 'keeper of a museum'?
Conservator	Preserves and restores museum objects	Related role, but focuses on physical care, not overall keeping/management.
Compere	Introduces performers in a show	Not related to museums.
Curator	Keeper or custodian of a museum, manages collections	Directly matches the description.
Commissioner	Official appointed to a commission or representative	Not related to museums.

The word 'curator' accurately describes the person responsible for the overall care, management, and organization of a museum's collection and exhibitions. Therefore, it is the correct word for 'the keeper of a museum'.

Conclusion on Museum Keeper Role

To summarise, the term 'curator' is the professional title for the person who holds the role of 'the keeper of a museum'. They are central to the operation of a museum, looking after its valuable items and deciding how they are displayed and interpreted for the public.

Revision Table: Key Museum Roles

Term	Primary Role in a Museum Context
Curator	Keeper and manager of the collection, organizes exhibitions.
Conservator	Treats and prevents damage to objects.
Registrar	Manages records, loans, and movement of objects.
Educator	Designs and delivers learning programs for visitors.

Additional Information on Museum Professionals

Museums employ various professionals, each with specific roles essential to the institution's function. While the curator is the 'keeper' responsible for the collection's academic and interpretive aspects, other roles are also crucial. For instance, a conservator focuses specifically on the physical preservation of the objects. A registrar handles documentation and logistics related to the collection. Museum educators develop programs to help the public understand the collections. All these roles work together to ensure the museum fulfills its mission of preserving, interpreting, and sharing cultural heritage.

182. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Word HARASS

The word **HARASS** means to subject someone to aggressive pressure or intimidation. It often involves repeatedly annoying or tormenting someone.

Think of it as persistent trouble or disturbance.

Analyzing the Given Options for HARASS

Let's look at the meaning of each provided option:

- **care:** This word means feeling concern or interest; looking after someone or something. This is the opposite of causing trouble or torment.
- **help:** This word means to make it easier or possible for someone to do something by offering them assistance. This also contrasts with the idea of troubling someone.
- **refuse:** This word means to indicate that one is unwilling to do something that has been requested. It's about declining a request, not bothering someone.
- **bother:** This word means to annoy, trouble, or upset someone. This aligns closely with the meaning of causing persistent trouble or disturbance to someone.

Identifying the Synonym of HARASS

Comparing the meaning of **HARASS** with each option, we find that **bother** shares the closest meaning. Both words involve causing annoyance or trouble to someone.

We can see this relationship clearly:

Word	Meaning
HARASS	To subject someone to aggressive pressure or intimidation; repeatedly annoy or torment.
bother	To annoy, trouble, or upset someone.

The other options have meanings that are either opposite (care, help) or unrelated (refuse) to harassing someone.

Conclusion: The Synonym for HARASS

Based on the analysis of the meanings, the word that is a synonym for **HARASS** is **bother**.

Revision Table: HARASS and Synonym

Word	Synonym
HARASS	Bother

Additional Information: Exploring Synonyms

Understanding synonyms helps build vocabulary and improve language skills. While "bother" is a good synonym for "harass", other words can also sometimes be used depending on the context, such as:

- Annoy
- Pester
- Torment
- Trouble
- Irritate

These words all share the core idea of causing discomfort or disturbance to someone.

183. Answer: b

Explanation:

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "You have travelled a long way. You _____ be tired." This requires understanding the meaning and usage of different modal verbs to express probability or logical deduction based on the first part of the sentence.

Analyzing the Modal Verb Options

Let's look at the modal verbs provided in the options and consider how they are used to express degrees of certainty or inference.

- **Should:** Used for advice, recommendation, obligation, or expectation (something is likely to happen). Example: "You should eat more vegetables." or "The train should arrive soon." It implies a reasonable expectation but not a strong certainty.
- **Must:** Used for strong obligation, necessity, or a logical conclusion/strong probability based on evidence. Example: "You must follow the rules." or "She hasn't eaten all day; she must be hungry." It indicates a high degree of certainty or a necessary inference.
- **Can:** Used for ability, possibility, or permission. Example: "I can speak Spanish." or "It can get very cold here in winter." or "You can leave now." It expresses possibility but not necessarily a strong likelihood or deduction.
- **Could:** Used for past ability, possibility, suggestions, or conditional statements. Example: "When I was young, I could run fast." or "It could rain later." or "You could try calling him." It expresses possibility, often a weaker one than 'can', or relates to past or hypothetical situations.

Choosing the Best Modal Verb

The first sentence, "You have travelled a long way," provides the evidence or reason for the conclusion in the second sentence. Travelling a long distance is a strong indicator that someone would feel tired. We need a modal verb that expresses a strong, logical conclusion based on this evidence.

Let's evaluate the options in the context of the sentence "You _____ be tired" given the premise "You have travelled a long way":

- **Should:** "You should be tired." This sounds like an expectation or perhaps advice (though advice is less likely here). It doesn't convey the strong, logical inference that the long journey *makes* tiredness highly probable.
- **Must:** "You must be tired." This conveys a strong logical conclusion. Based on the fact that you travelled a long way, the speaker is making a strong inference that you are tired. This usage of 'must' signifies a high degree of probability or certainty based on the available information.
- **Can:** "You can be tired." This suggests possibility ("It is possible that you are tired"), but it doesn't reflect the strong causal link implied by travelling a long way. It's a weak statement of possibility.

- **Could:** "You could be tired." Similar to 'can', this expresses possibility, perhaps slightly weaker or more polite. It doesn't capture the strong deduction based on the long journey.

Comparing the options, 'must' is the most suitable word to express a strong, logical deduction that someone is tired because they have travelled a long way. It implies that, given the evidence, tiredness is the highly probable and reasonable conclusion.

Conclusion

The modal verb 'must' is used to express a conclusion that is very likely to be true based on evidence. In the sentence "You have travelled a long way. You _____ be tired," the evidence ("travelled a long way") strongly supports the conclusion ("be tired"). Therefore, 'must' is the most appropriate modal verb to fill the blank.

Modal Verb	Meaning in this context	Appropriateness
Should	Expected to be tired	Less appropriate for strong logical deduction
Must	Strongly concluded to be tired (high probability)	Most appropriate for logical inference from evidence
Can	Possible to be tired	Weak possibility, not a strong deduction
Could	Possible to be tired (weaker than can)	Weak possibility, not a strong deduction

Revision Table: Understanding Modals for Deduction

Modal Verb	Expresses (among other things)	Example for Deduction	Strength of Deduction
Must	Logical conclusion, strong probability	He hasn't slept for 24 hours. He must be exhausted.	Strong / Very likely
Should	Expectation, reasonable likelihood	They left an hour ago. They should be there by now.	Moderate / Likely
May / Might / Could	Possibility	He isn't answering his phone. He may / might / could be in a meeting.	Weak / Possible

Additional Information: Modal Verbs in English Grammar

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that add meaning to the main verb. They express things like possibility, ability, permission, obligation, and deduction. Common modal verbs include will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, and must.

- They are always followed by the base form of the main verb (e.g., must **be**, can **go**, should **study**).
- They do not change form based on the subject (e.g., I must, he must, they must).
- They do not use 'do/does' in questions or negatives (e.g., Must you go? not Do you must go?; You must not go, not You don't must go).

Understanding the nuances of modal verbs is crucial for expressing different degrees of certainty, obligation, and possibility in English.

184. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence Completion Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "You will not be allowed in the Film Festival _____ you have a photo ID card."

This sentence sets a condition for entry into the Film Festival. It states that entry will be denied under certain circumstances related to having a photo ID card.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option and see how it affects the meaning of the sentence:

- **whether:** This word is used to introduce alternatives or express doubt. For example, "I don't know whether he will come." If we put "whether" in the blank, the sentence becomes "You will not be allowed in the Film Festival whether you have a photo ID card." This doesn't make sense in this context; it implies having or not having an ID doesn't matter for being disallowed, which contradicts the common sense requirement of an ID for entry.
- **unless:** This word means "if not" or "except if". If we put "unless" in the blank, the sentence becomes "You will not be allowed in the Film Festival unless you have a photo ID card." This means "You will not be allowed in the Film Festival if you do not have a photo ID card." This fits perfectly. It establishes that having a photo ID card is a necessary condition for being allowed entry.
- **in case:** This phrase is used to talk about taking precautions for a possible future event. For example, "Take an umbrella in case it rains." If we put "in case" in the blank, the sentence becomes "You will not be allowed in the Film Festival in case you have a photo ID card." This implies that having an ID card is a potential problem that would cause you to be disallowed, which is the opposite of the intended meaning.
- **if:** This word is used to introduce a condition. For example, "If you study hard, you will pass." If we put "if" in the blank, the sentence becomes "You will not be allowed in the Film Festival if you have a photo ID card." This means that *having* a photo ID card is the condition that will cause you to be disallowed, which is incorrect. The sentence implies that *not having* an ID is the problem.

Determining the Correct Word

Based on the analysis, the word that correctly expresses the necessary condition for entry (or rather, the condition that prevents being disallowed) is "unless". The sentence structure "You will not be allowed... unless you have..." is a standard way to express that the action (being allowed) depends on the condition (having the ID). The negation "not allowed" is cancelled out by the negative conditional "unless" when the condition is met.

The completed sentence is: You will not be allowed in the Film Festival **unless** you have a photo ID card.

Revision Table: Understanding Conditionals

Let's quickly recap the common conditional words discussed:

Word/Phrase	Meaning	Example Context
if	on the condition that	You will pass if you study. (Study is required for passing)
unless	if not; except if	You won't pass unless you study. (Not studying results in not passing)
whether	introducing alternatives; if (often with 'or not')	I don't know whether he is coming. (Two possibilities: coming or not)
in case	because of the possibility that	Take a map in case you get lost. (Preparation for possible event)

Additional Information: Conditional Sentences

Sentences that use words like 'if', 'unless', 'provided that', 'as long as' are called conditional sentences. They consist of a condition clause (usually with 'if' or similar) and a result clause. In our question, the condition clause is related to having a photo ID card, and the result clause is about being allowed into the Film Festival.

The structure "not [result] unless [condition]" is equivalent to "[result] if [condition]".

- You will not be allowed in unless you have an ID.
- You will be allowed in if you have an ID.

Both sentences convey the same meaning: having an ID is required for entry.

185. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Medical Specialists for Pain Relief During Surgery

The question asks us to identify the word that describes a medical specialist responsible for administering drugs to relieve pain during surgery. This role is crucial in ensuring a patient's comfort and safety during medical procedures.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option provided to determine which one fits the description:

- **nephrologist:** A nephrologist is a medical doctor who specializes in the diagnosis, treatment, and management of conditions affecting the kidneys. This is not related to administering pain relief during surgery.
- **dermatologist:** A dermatologist is a medical doctor who specializes in conditions involving the skin, hair, and nails. This is also unrelated to pain management during surgical procedures.
- **anaesthetist:** An anaesthetist (or anesthesiologist in some regions) is a medical specialist trained in anaesthesia and perioperative medicine. They are responsible for administering anaesthetics and other drugs to manage pain and maintain a patient's vital signs before, during, and after surgery. This closely matches the description given in the question.
- **analgesic:** An analgesic is a type of drug or medication used specifically to relieve pain. It is not a medical specialist but a substance administered by

one.

Identifying the Correct Specialist

Based on the analysis, the medical specialist who administers drugs for relieving pain during surgery is an anaesthetist.

Term	Definition	Relevance to Question
Nephrologist	Specialist in kidney diseases.	Not relevant.
Dermatologist	Specialist in skin diseases.	Not relevant.
Anaesthetist	Specialist who administers drugs for pain relief/anaesthesia during surgery.	Directly relevant.
Analgesic	A drug for pain relief.	Not a specialist.

Therefore, the word that means the same as 'a medical specialist who administers drugs for relieving pain during surgery' is anaesthetist.

Revision Table: Medical Specialists

Specialist Type	Area of Expertise
Cardiologist	Heart conditions
Oncologist	Cancer treatment
Pediatrician	Child health
Gastroenterologist	Digestive system disorders
Neurologist	Brain and nervous system disorders

Additional Information: Role of an Anaesthetist

The role of an anaesthetist is critical in modern surgery. They are not just involved in pain management during the procedure but also in the patient's overall care before, during, and after the operation. Their responsibilities include:

- Evaluating the patient's medical history and current health status before surgery.
- Choosing and administering the appropriate type of anaesthesia (general, regional, or local).
- Monitoring the patient's vital signs (heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen levels) during the procedure.
- Managing pain and recovery in the post-operative period.
- Handling any medical emergencies that may arise during surgery.

Their expertise ensures that the surgical procedure can be performed safely and comfortably for the patient.

186. Answer: c

Explanation:

- The question asks us to find the best substitution for the underlined phrase "anybody have explored into" in the sentence: "This is the first time anybody have explored into this part of the economy."

Grammar Check: Subject-Verb Agreement

The sentence begins with the structure "This is the first time...", which typically requires the present perfect tense (has/have + past participle) for the following action. The subject in the underlined phrase is "anybody".

"Anybody" is an indefinite pronoun and is considered singular in English grammar. Therefore, it requires a singular verb form.

The original sentence uses "have explored". "Have" is the plural form of the auxiliary verb. Since the subject "anybody" is singular, the verb should be "**has**". This indicates an error in subject-verb agreement.

Grammar Check: Verb and Preposition Usage

The phrase "explored into" is used in the original sentence. While "explore" can sometimes be used with "into" (e.g., "explore into the unknown"), when talking about exploring a specific area or part, simply using "explore" followed by the object is more common and idiomatic.

For example, we usually say "explore this part" or "explore the region", rather than "explore into this part" or "explore into the region".

Analysis of Options

Let's examine the given options:

- **Option 1: No substitution required** – This is incorrect because there is a subject-verb agreement error ("anybody have").
- **Option 2: anybody have explored this part** – This option corrects the preposition ("into" is removed) but fails to correct the subject-verb agreement error ("anybody have" remains).
- **Option 3: anybody has explored this part** – This option correctly changes the verb to "**has**" to agree with the singular subject "anybody". It also removes the preposition "into", making the phrase more standard and idiomatic for this context.
- **Option 4: anybody has explored into this part** – This option corrects the subject-verb agreement error by changing "have" to "has". However, it retains the preposition "into", which is less common and potentially awkward in this specific context compared to simply "explored this part".

Conclusion and Corrected Sentence

Comparing the options, Option 3 addresses both the subject-verb agreement error and uses the more appropriate phrasing for the context.

The corrected sentence is: "This is the first time **anybody has explored this part** of the economy."

Therefore, the most appropriate substitution is Option 3.

187. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Role of a Scout in Warfare

The passage describes the crucial role of a scout during wartime. A scout is a soldier specially chosen to go ahead of the main army to gather vital information about the enemy. This information helps the commander make strategic decisions.

Analyzing the Passage and Blank No. 1

The sentence relevant to blank No. 1 is: "During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is." We need to choose the most appropriate word to describe the scout's position relative to the main army.

A scout's primary function is reconnaissance – finding out where the enemy is located. To do this effectively, the scout must move into the territory ahead of the main force, often unseen.

Examining the Options for Blank No. 1

Let's look at the given options for filling blank No. 1:

1. behind
2. before
3. ahead
4. after

Evaluating Each Option

- **behind:** If a scout went 'behind' the army, they would be following it or moving to its rear. This contradicts the purpose of finding the enemy who is typically in front of the army's direction of movement.

- **before:** The word 'before' can mean in front, but in the context of moving relative to a group, 'ahead' is a more common and precise term to indicate being further forward in the direction of travel. While not entirely wrong, it's less idiomatic than 'ahead'.
- **ahead:** The word 'ahead' means in front of or further forward in space or time, especially in a direction of movement. This perfectly aligns with the role of a scout who precedes the main army to locate the enemy.
- **after:** If a scout went 'after' the army, it would mean they followed the army later in time or position. This is the opposite of what a scout does.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis of the scout's role and the meaning of the options, the word that best fits the blank to describe the scout's position relative to the army is "ahead". The scout goes "ahead" of the army to find the enemy.

Option	Meaning	Fits the Context?
behind	At the rear of	No (Scout goes in front)
before	In front of (less common for relative position in motion)	Less appropriate than 'ahead'
ahead	In front of, further forward (in direction of movement)	Yes (Matches scout's role)
after	Following behind	No (Scout goes in front)

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 1 is "ahead".

Revision Table: Understanding Scout Roles

Let's quickly review the key aspects of a scout's role mentioned in the passage.

Aspect	Description
Chosen Soldier	A specific soldier is selected for this task.
Purpose	To find out the enemy's location.
Position Relative to Army	Goes ahead of the main army.
Action after locating enemy	Returns to the commander.
Information Gathering	Gathers information about the enemy.
Information Reporting	Reports gathered information to the commander.

Additional Information: Military Reconnaissance

The action performed by a scout is a form of military reconnaissance. Reconnaissance involves exploring beyond the area occupied by friendly forces to gain information about the enemy's activities, resources, and geographical features. This information is critical for military planning and operations.

Key types of reconnaissance include:

- **Area Reconnaissance:** Focuses on obtaining information about a specific location or area.
- **Route Reconnaissance:** Focuses on a specific route to determine its suitability for troop movement.
- **Zone Reconnaissance:** Covers a broader zone or area to identify all enemy forces and obstacles.

Scouts often operate individually or in small groups, relying on stealth, observation skills, and navigation to perform their duties effectively and safely return with information.

188. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Scout's Role: Filling the Blank

The passage describes the role of a scout during wartime. A scout is a soldier sent ahead of the main army to gather information, particularly about the enemy's location and movements. The question asks us to fill in the blanks in the passage with the most appropriate words from the given alternatives.

Analyzing Blank No. 2 in the Scout Passage

Let's look at the sentence containing blank No. 2:

"During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is."

The phrase containing the blank is "_____ (2) out". This suggests we are looking for a verb that combines with "out" to form a phrasal verb that fits the context of discovering the enemy's location.

Evaluating Options for Blank No. 2

We are given the following options for blank No. 2:

1. call
2. bring
3. carry
4. find

Let's examine each option in the context of the sentence "in order to [option] out where the enemy is":

- **call out:** To 'call out' means to shout, to challenge, or to draw attention. This does not fit the meaning of secretly discovering an enemy's position.
- **bring out:** To 'bring out' means to produce, to emphasize, or to make something visible. This doesn't make sense in the context of locating an enemy.

- **carry out:** To 'carry out' means to perform or execute a task. While scouting is a task carried out, the phrase "carry out where the enemy is" is grammatically incorrect and doesn't convey the idea of discovery.
- **find out:** To 'find out' means to discover information, to learn, or to ascertain. This perfectly fits the role of a scout, whose primary job is to gather information and discover the enemy's location ("find out where the enemy is").

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the phrasal verb "find out" is the only option that logically completes the sentence and accurately describes the scout's objective of discovering the enemy's position.

The completed part of the sentence would be: "...in order to **find out** where the enemy is."

Option Analysis for Blank No. 2

Option	Word	Meaning in Context	Fit
1	call	call out: shout, challenge	No
2	bring	bring out: produce, emphasize	No
3	carry	carry out: perform a task	No
4	find	find out: discover information	Yes

Conclusion for Blank 2

The most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 2 is 'find'.

Revision Table: Scout Passage Blank Filling

Key Concepts Reviewed

Concept	Relevance to Question
Vocabulary	Understanding the meanings of words like 'scout' and the options provided.
Phrasal Verbs	Recognizing and correctly using phrasal verbs like 'find out'.
Context Clues	Using the surrounding text to determine the appropriate word choice.
Reading Comprehension	Understanding the overall meaning of the passage to select suitable words.

Additional Information: Understanding Vocabulary and Context

This type of question tests your vocabulary and your ability to use context clues. When filling blanks in a passage, it's important to:

- Read the entire passage first to get a general understanding of the topic.
- Look at the sentence where the blank is located and identify the grammatical role the missing word plays (verb, noun, adjective, etc.).
- Consider the words immediately before and after the blank. They often provide strong clues.
- Try each option in the blank and see if the resulting sentence makes sense grammatically and logically within the context of the passage.
- Pay attention to collocations and phrasal verbs, as certain words naturally go together.

In this case, recognizing that "_____ out" is likely part of a phrasal verb is key. Then, knowing the meaning of common phrasal verbs like "find out" helps solve the problem quickly.

189. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Word Meaning in Context

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 3 in the given passage. The passage describes the role and actions of a military scout during a war. We need to carefully read the sentence containing the blank and consider the surrounding context to determine the best fit from the options provided.

Analyzing the Passage and Blank No. 3

The passage explains what a scout does:

"During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5)."

Blank number 3 is in the sentence: "He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5)."

This sentence describes the scout's action after gathering information about the enemy. The scout needs to communicate this information back to their commander. The blank needs a verb that describes this action of communicating intelligence.

Evaluating the Options for Blank No. 3

Let's examine each option:

- **sends:** The word 'sends' means to cause to go or be conveyed to a destination. While a scout 'sends' information, the phrase 'sends back to' is grammatically acceptable, but might not be the most specific or formal term in a military context describing the conveyance of gathered intelligence.
- **tells:** The word 'tells' means to communicate information or facts. 'Tells back to' is not standard English phrasing. 'Tells the commander' would work, but the

blank includes 'back to', suggesting a specific action of returning with information.

- **carries:** The word 'carries' means to support and move (someone or something) from one place to another. This typically refers to physical transport. A scout carries equipment, but they 'carry back' physical items, not information itself in this sense. Information is conveyed or communicated, not physically carried.
- **reports:** The word 'reports' means to give a spoken or written account of something observed, heard, done, or investigated. In a military context, 'reporting back' to a superior officer is the standard and formal way to convey information or intelligence gathered during a mission. The phrase 'reports back to the commander' fits perfectly with the scout's duty to inform their superior about the enemy's location and other details.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the context of a military scout conveying gathered intelligence to their commander, the verb 'reports' is the most accurate, formal, and appropriate term. A scout performs reconnaissance and then reports the findings back to their command structure.

Conclusion for Blank No. 3

Based on the analysis of the passage and the options, the word that best fits blank number 3 is 'reports'.

The completed sentence would be: "He then **reports** back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5)."

Understanding the Role of a Scout

The passage provides a clear definition of a military scout:

- A soldier chosen to go ahead of the main army.
- Their primary purpose is to find out the enemy's location and gather information.

- They then return and communicate (report) this gathered information back to their commander.

This emphasizes the scout's role in reconnaissance and intelligence gathering and reporting.

Blank Number	Context	Most Appropriate Action
3	Conveying gathered information to the commander	Formally communicate findings after a mission

Revision Table: Key Terms and Concepts

Term	Meaning in Context	Relevance
Scout	A soldier who goes ahead of the main force to gather information about the enemy or terrain.	The central subject of the passage.
Commander	A person in authority, especially over a body of troops or a military operation.	The recipient of the scout's intelligence.
Reports back	Communicates information or findings to a superior after a mission.	The key action being described in blank 3.
Gathered	Collected or accumulated information.	Refers to the intelligence the scout obtains.

Additional Information: Military Communication

In military operations, clear and precise communication is crucial. Different types of information are conveyed using specific terminology. Reporting is a formal

process for conveying intelligence, status updates, or observations to the chain of command. A scout's report is vital for planning and executing military strategy, as it provides timely information about enemy movements, strength, and positions.

Other forms of military communication might include orders, requests, or situation reports (SITREPs). The word 'reports' specifically fits the action of a scout delivering the results of their reconnaissance.

190. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Role of a Scout

The passage describes the role of a scout during wartime. A scout is a soldier sent ahead of the main army to find out details about the enemy. This task involves observing, gathering facts, and then reporting these findings back to the commander. We need to fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words based on the context.

The passage is:

What does the word scout mean? During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5). Such a soldier is known as a scout.

Analyzing Blank No. 4: What a Scout Gathers

Blank No. 4 refers to what the scout gathers and reports back to the commander. Let's look at the options provided for blank No. 4:

- information
- news
- messages
- communications

Evaluating the Options for Blank No. 4

Consider what a scout's primary objective is when observing the enemy:

- **Information:** This term refers to facts or knowledge gained about something or someone. A scout's job is precisely to gain facts and knowledge about the enemy's position, strength, movements, etc. This fits the context very well.
- **News:** News typically refers to reports of recent events. While a scout's findings are recent, "information" is a broader and more suitable term for the specific details collected in a military context.
- **Messages:** Messages are specific pieces of communication, often sent between individuals or groups. A scout might send messages, but blank 4 refers to what the scout *has gathered*, which is the content of the findings, not the message format itself.
- **Communications:** This term refers to the process or means of communicating. It is too general and does not describe the specific content gathered by the scout.

Based on the role of a scout, the most accurate word to describe what he gathers about the enemy is 'information'. A scout collects specific details and facts that constitute information.

Choosing the Most Appropriate Word for Blank 4

Let's see how each option fits into the sentence fragment: "He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5)."

If we use 'information', the sentence becomes: "He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the **information** he has gathered about the _____ (5)." This makes perfect sense. A scout gathers information.

Let's briefly consider possible words for the other blanks to see how 'information' fits the overall flow:

- (1) of an army: 'ahead', 'in front'
- (2) out where the enemy is: 'find', 'figure', 'scope'

- (3) back to the commander: 'reports', 'sends', 'goes'
- (5): 'enemy', 'situation'

For example, the completed section could be: "He then **reports** back to the commander all the **information** he has gathered about the **enemy**." This confirms that 'information' is the most suitable word for blank 4 in this context.

Therefore, 'information' is the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 4.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning in Context	Relevance to Scout's Role
Scout	A soldier sent ahead to gather information about the enemy.	The main subject of the passage.
Gather	To collect or accumulate.	What the scout does with facts/details.
Information	Facts or knowledge gained or provided about something.	The type of data a scout collects.
Commander	A person in command of a body of troops or an army.	The person the scout reports to.

Additional Information: Cloze Test Strategy

Cloze tests assess your vocabulary and reading comprehension. To solve them effectively:

- Read the entire passage first to understand the general meaning and context.
- Look at the sentences containing the blanks one by one.
- Consider the words immediately before and after the blank, as they provide clues about the required word type (noun, verb, adjective, etc.).
- Examine the options provided for each blank.
- Mentally insert each option into the blank and see which one fits grammatically and makes the most sense in the context of the sentence and

the overall passage.

- Sometimes, completing other blanks first can help clarify the context for a difficult blank.
- Ensure the chosen words create a coherent and logical passage.

191. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Role of a Scout

The question asks us to understand the meaning of the word "scout" by filling in the blanks in a passage. We need to select the most appropriate option for blank number 5.

Analyzing the Passage and Blank 5

Let's read the passage carefully:

"What does the word scout mean? During a war, a soldier is chosen to go _____ (1) of an army in order to _____ (2) out where the enemy is. He then _____ (3) back to the commander all the _____ (4) he has gathered about the _____ (5). Such a soldier is known as a scout."

The passage describes a scout as a soldier who goes ahead of their army to find the location of the enemy. The scout then reports information back to the commander. The last blank, number 5, refers to what the scout gathers information about.

Evaluating Options for Blank 5

We need to determine what information a scout primarily gathers according to this passage. The passage explicitly states the scout's goal is to "find out where the **enemy** is" and reports the information gathered about the " _____ (5)". Let's look at the options:

1. commanders: The scout reports *to* the commander, but doesn't primarily gather information *about* commanders in this context.
2. army: The scout goes ahead of *their own* army. The information gathered is usually about the opposing force, not their own army's position.
3. soldiers: While the enemy consists of soldiers, the primary focus of scouting is the enemy force as a whole, their position, strength, etc. The term "enemy" is more comprehensive in this context.
4. enemy: The passage directly states the scout's purpose is to find the "enemy". Gathering information about the "enemy" fits perfectly with the scout's mission as described.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Option for Blank 5

Based on the context provided in the passage, the scout gathers information about the opposing force, which is referred to as the "enemy". Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill blank number 5 is "enemy".

The Completed Sentence

With "enemy" in place, the last part of the passage reads: "...he has gathered about the **enemy**. Such a soldier is known as a scout." This sentence clearly and accurately describes the information a scout collects.

Final Answer for Blank 5

The most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 5 is "enemy".

Blank Number	Most Appropriate Word (Based on Context)
5	enemy

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Term	Definition/Role in Passage
Scout	A soldier sent ahead of the main army to gather information about the enemy.
Commander	The leader to whom the scout reports the gathered information.
Army	The main force that the scout goes ahead of.
Enemy	The opposing force that the scout is tasked with locating and gathering information about.

Additional Information on Scouting in Warfare

Scouting is a crucial military function. It involves reconnaissance, which is gathering information about the enemy's position, strength, movements, and intentions, as well as terrain and weather conditions. This information is vital for commanders to make informed decisions about troop movements, attack plans, and defenses. Scouts often operate in small groups or individually and require skills in navigation, observation, camouflage, and survival. Their work is often high-risk but provides essential intelligence that can significantly impact the outcome of military operations.

Different types of scouting exist, including:

- **Reconnaissance-in-force:** Using a significant unit to provoke a reaction and reveal enemy positions/strength.
- **Patrolling:** Regular trips by small units to check areas for enemy activity.
- **Covert Surveillance:** Observing enemy activity without being detected.

The passage focuses on the fundamental role of a scout as an information gatherer specifically regarding the "enemy".

192. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction and Verb Forms

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "wants to be winning" in the sentence: "Everybody wants to be winning a prize in the art competition." We need to analyze the grammar of the original sentence and compare it with the options provided.

Analyzing the Original Sentence

The sentence is: "Everybody wants to be winning a prize in the art competition."

- Subject: "Everybody". This is an indefinite pronoun and is treated as singular.
- Verb: "wants". This is the third-person singular form of the verb "want", correctly agreeing with the singular subject "Everybody".
- Underlined phrase: "to be winning". This is a continuous infinitive construction. It follows the verb "wants".

The phrase "wants to be winning" sounds unnatural in standard English when referring to the desire to achieve a single outcome like winning a prize in a competition. The verb "want" is typically followed by the simple infinitive (to + base verb) when expressing a desire for an action or state.

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's examine each option:

Option 1: No substitution required

As discussed, the original phrase "wants to be winning" is grammatically awkward and incorrect in this context. Therefore, a substitution is required.

Option 2: wants to win

- "wants": This is the singular form, correctly agreeing with the subject "Everybody".

- "to win": This is the simple infinitive form. The construction "wants to + simple infinitive" is the standard and correct way to express a desire for an action (winning) to happen.

This option maintains the correct subject-verb agreement and uses the appropriate verb form after "wants".

Option 3: want winning

- "want": This is the plural form of the verb, which does not agree with the singular subject "Everybody".
- "winning": This is a gerund. While some verbs can be followed by a gerund, "want" is usually followed by an infinitive, especially when expressing a desire for a future action. However, the main issue here is the subject-verb agreement ("want" instead of "wants").

This option is incorrect due to subject-verb disagreement.

Option 4: want to have won

- "want": This is the plural form of the verb, which does not agree with the singular subject "Everybody".
- "to have won": This is the perfect infinitive. The perfect infinitive refers to an action completed before the time of the main verb. Wanting to have won means desiring that the winning event was already finished in the past, which is not the intended meaning in the context of a future competition.

This option is incorrect due to subject-verb disagreement and the inappropriate use of the perfect infinitive.

Conclusion: Choosing the Correct Substitution

Comparing the options, only option 2, "wants to win", correctly addresses both the subject-verb agreement and uses the appropriate verb form (simple infinitive) after "wants" to express the desire for a future action (winning the prize). The sentence "Everybody wants to win a prize in the art competition" is grammatically sound and conveys the intended meaning clearly.

Therefore, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment is "wants to win".

Original Phrase	Analysis
wants to be winning	Incorrect form after 'wants'. Continuous infinitive is not standard here.

Option	Substitution	Analysis	Correctness
1	No substitution required	Original is incorrect.	Incorrect
2	wants to win	'wants' (singular) agrees with 'Everybody'; 'to win' (simple infinitive) is correct after 'wants'.	Correct
3	want winning	'want' (plural) does not agree with 'Everybody'; gerund 'winning' is less common after 'want'.	Incorrect
4	want to have won	'want' (plural) does not agree with 'Everybody'; perfect infinitive 'to have won' is inappropriate contextually.	Incorrect

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	Singular subjects take singular verbs; plural subjects take plural verbs. Indefinite pronouns like 'Everybody', 'Somebody', 'Nobody', 'Anybody', 'Everyone', 'Someone', 'No one', 'Anyone' are singular.	Everybody wants (singular verb). They want (plural verb).
Verb Forms After 'Want'	The verb 'want' is typically followed by the simple infinitive (to + base verb) to express a desire for an action or state.	I want to go . She wants to learn . They want to win .
Simple vs. Continuous vs. Perfect Infinitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple Infinitive (to + base verb): Expresses the action itself (e.g., to win). • Continuous Infinitive (to be + -ing): Expresses an ongoing action (e.g., to be winning). Less common after 'want' for a desired outcome. • Perfect Infinitive (to have + past participle): Expresses an action completed before the time of the main verb (e.g., to have won). 	I want to finish the task (simple). He wants to be working on his project right now (continuous). They pretended to have seen the movie before (perfect).

Additional Information on Verb Complements

Verbs can be followed by different structures, such as infinitives, gerunds, or noun clauses, which function as complements. The choice of complement depends on the specific main verb. Understanding which form follows which verb is crucial for correct sentence construction.

- Verbs followed by infinitive (to + base verb): want, need, would like, decide, agree, plan, hope, promise, refuse, etc. (e.g., I decided to leave.)
- Verbs followed by gerund (verb + -ing): enjoy, mind, stop, finish, avoid, consider, imagine, practise, suggest, etc. (e.g., I enjoy reading.)
- Some verbs can be followed by either infinitive or gerund, sometimes with a change in meaning (e.g., stop to talk vs. stop talking).

In the case of 'want', the standard complement when expressing a desire for an action is the simple infinitive 'to win', not the continuous infinitive 'to be winning'.

193. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Leave in the Lurch

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom "leaves you in the lurch" in the sentence, "A friend is no friend if he leaves you in the lurch." Understanding the meaning of this idiom is key to selecting the correct option.

Meaning of 'Leave in the Lurch'

The idiom 'leave someone in the lurch' means to abandon someone in a difficult situation, leaving them without help when they need it most. It implies leaving someone in a helpless or vulnerable state.

Analyzing the Sentence

The sentence "A friend is no friend if he leaves you in the lurch" suggests that true friendship involves being there for someone when they are in trouble. A person who abandons you when you are in a difficult situation is not a true friend.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option provided:

- **Option 1: take advantage of someone**

This means using someone for your own benefit. While someone left in the lurch might be taken advantage of later, the idiom itself refers to the act of abandonment in a difficult situation, not necessarily the act of exploiting them.

- **Option 2: make a fool of someone**

This means to ridicule or deceive someone. Leaving someone in the lurch is about abandonment and helplessness, not making them look foolish or tricking them.

- **Option 3: leave someone in a helpless condition**

This directly matches the core meaning of the idiom 'leave in the lurch'. It describes the act of abandoning someone when they are in a difficult or vulnerable situation where they cannot help themselves.

- **Option 4: leave for one's own work**

This simply means departing to do one's own tasks. While it involves leaving, it doesn't necessarily imply leaving someone in a difficult or helpless state. One could leave for work without abandoning someone who needs help.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the options, the most appropriate meaning of 'leave in the lurch' is to leave someone in a helpless condition.

Idiom	Meaning
Leave in the lurch	To abandon someone in a difficult or helpless situation.

Revision Table: Idioms of Abandonment

Idiom	Approximate Meaning	Example
Leave in the lurch	To abandon someone in difficulty	Don't leave your friends in the lurch when they need help.
Wash one's hands of	To disclaim responsibility	He washed his hands of the project when problems arose.
Cut ties with	To end a relationship/connection	She decided to cut ties with her old business partners.

Additional Information: Understanding Idioms

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the individual words. They add richness and nuance to language. Understanding idioms like 'leave in the lurch' is crucial for comprehending the full meaning of sentences and improving language skills.

The idiom 'in the lurch' has origins related to card games, specifically referring to a state where a player is left far behind others in scoring. This original sense of being left in a disadvantaged position evolved into the current meaning of being left in a difficult or helpless situation.

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194. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identify the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled incorrectly among the given options. Spelling is a fundamental part of English language proficiency, and recognizing common spelling mistakes is crucial for clear communication.

Let's examine each option carefully:

- **Discomfort:** This word is formed by adding the prefix 'dis-' to the word 'comfort'. 'Discomfort' means a state of unease or slight pain. This spelling is correct.
- **Disallow:** This word is formed by adding the prefix 'dis-' to the word 'allow'. 'Disallow' means to refuse to allow something. This spelling is correct.
- **Disappear:** This word is formed by adding the prefix 'dis-' to the word 'appear'. 'Disappear' means to cease to be visible or to pass out of sight. This spelling is correct.
- **Dissappoint:** This word uses the prefix 'dis-' but includes a double 's' before the word 'appoint'. The correct spelling of this word, meaning to fail to fulfil the hopes or expectations of someone, is 'Disappoint', with a single 's'. Therefore, 'Dissappoint' is the wrongly spelt word.

The common mistake here is adding an extra 's' after the 'dis-' prefix when combining it with the root word 'appoint'.

Here is a summary:

Word	Spelling	Correct/Incorrect	Correct Spelling (if incorrect)
Discomfort	Discomfort	Correct	-
Disallow	Disallow	Correct	-
Disappear	Disappear	Correct	-
Dissappoint	Dissappoint	Incorrect	Disappoint

Based on the analysis, the wrongly spelt word is 'Dissappoint'. The correct spelling is 'Disappoint'.

Revision Table: Correcting Spelling Mistakes

Understanding common spelling rules and exceptions can help avoid mistakes. Let's look at some common patterns with the prefix 'dis-'.

Prefix	Root Word	Combined Word	Notes
dis-	appoint	Disappoint	Single 's'
dis-	agree	Disagree	Single 's'
dis-	connect	Disconnect	Single 's'
dis-	solve	Dissolve	Double 's' (exception)
dis-	sect	Dissect	Double 's' (exception)

While 'dis-' usually just attaches to the root word, there are a few exceptions like 'dissolve' and 'dissect' where the root word starts with 's'. However, 'appoint' does not start with 's', making 'Dissappoint' incorrect.

Additional Information: Common Prefixes and Spelling Rules

Prefixes are added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. 'Dis-' is a common prefix meaning 'not', 'opposite of', 'away', or 'apart'. When adding a prefix, the spelling of the root word usually remains unchanged. However, there are some instances, often with assimilation or historical reasons, where the spelling might seem irregular (like 'dissolve' or 'dissect', or prefixes like 'in-' changing to 'il-', 'im-', 'ir-').

For most words starting with 'dis-', remember the single 's':

- Disable
- Disadvantage
- Discover
- Dismiss
- Distribute

Practicing and familiarizing yourself with commonly misspelled words is key to improving spelling.

195. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Word REplete and its Synonym

The question asks us to find the synonym of the word 'REplete' from the given options. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Let's first understand the meaning of the word 'REplete'.

Definition of REplete:

- Filled or well-supplied with something.
- Very full of or sated by food.

So, 'REplete' implies being full or abundantly supplied.

Analyzing the Options for REplete's Synonym

Now, let's look at the given options and their meanings:

1. **Occupied:** This means being used or lived in, or busy. For example, "The seat is occupied." or "She was occupied with her work." This is not close to the meaning of 'REplete'.
2. **Full:** This means containing or holding as much or many as possible; packed. For example, "The basket is full of apples." or "His schedule is full." This meaning is very similar to 'REplete', especially the sense of being filled or well-supplied.
3. **Calm:** This means not agitated or disturbed; peaceful. For example, "The sea was calm." or "She felt calm before the test." This has no relation to the meaning of 'REplete'.
4. **Restful:** This means providing rest and relaxation. For example, "The quiet room was restful." This is also not related to the meaning of 'REplete'.

Comparing REplete and the Options

Let's compare the core meaning of 'REPLETE' (filled, full, well-supplied) with the core meanings of the options.

Word	Core Meaning
REPLETE	Filled, full, well-supplied, abounding
Occupied	Taken up, busy
Full	Containing or holding as much as possible, packed
Calm	Peaceful, not disturbed
Restful	Providing rest and relaxation

Based on this comparison, the word 'Full' is the word that most closely matches the meaning of 'REPLETE'. When something is 'REPLETE' with something, it is 'Full' of it or 'well-supplied' with it.

Conclusion on the Synonym of REPLETE

Considering the definitions and the analysis of the options, the best synonym for 'REPLETE' among the choices provided is 'Full'. Both words convey the idea of being abundantly supplied or completely filled.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Example Usage
REPLETE	Completely filled; abounding	The report was replete with errors.
Full	Containing as much as possible	The box is full.
Synonym	A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word	'Happy' is a synonym of 'joyful'.

Additional Information on REplete and Similar Words

The word 'REplete' often suggests being abundantly supplied, sometimes even to excess. It can be used in various contexts, not just for physical items, but also for abstract things like ideas or emotions.

Other words related to being full or abundant include:

- Abundant
- Brimming
- Packed
- Swarming (often used for living things)
- Teeming
- Overflowing

While 'Full' is a common and accurate synonym, these other words can sometimes offer a more specific nuance depending on the context in which 'REplete' is used.

196. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identify Grammatical Errors in English Sentences

Let's carefully examine the sentence provided to identify any grammatical errors: "I thanked him for his advices."

The sentence describes an action of thanking someone for something they provided. We need to check each part for correctness in grammar and usage.

Analyzing the Word 'Advices'

The key word to scrutinize here is 'advices'. In English, the noun 'advice' is typically an uncountable noun. Uncountable nouns (also known as mass nouns) do not

have a plural form and cannot be used with indefinite articles like 'a' or 'an'. They represent abstract concepts, substances, or collections that are treated as a single, undivided entity.

Examples of uncountable nouns include:

- Information
- Furniture
- Knowledge
- Water
- Money
- Advice

Since 'advice' is uncountable, it does not form a plural by adding '-s'. The correct form to use is 'advice', even when referring to multiple suggestions or pieces of guidance. To quantify 'advice', we use phrases like 'a piece of advice' or 'pieces of advice'.

Checking Other Parts of the Sentence

Let's look at the other segments of the sentence:

- **"I thanked"**: This is the subject ('I') and the verb in the past tense ('thanked'). This structure is grammatically correct for expressing a past action.
- **"him"**: This is the object of the verb 'thanked'. 'Him' is the correct objective pronoun to refer to a male person. This part is grammatically correct.
- **"for his"**: This is a prepositional phrase indicating the reason for the thanking. 'For' is a correct preposition, and 'his' is the possessive determiner modifying the following noun ('advices'). This structure is generally correct, assuming the noun it modifies is used correctly.
- **"advices"**: As discussed, 'advice' is an uncountable noun. The plural form 'advices' is incorrect.

Pinpointing the Grammatical Error Segment

Based on our analysis, the grammatical error lies in the use of the word 'advices'. The options provided break the sentence into different segments. We need to find

the option that contains this incorrect word.

Option Segment	Analysis	Contains Error?
for his	Correct preposition and possessive determiner, depends on the following noun.	No (error is in the noun itself)
advices	Incorrect plural form of the uncountable noun 'advice'.	Yes
him	Correct objective pronoun.	No
I thanked	Correct subject-verb structure in the past tense.	No

The segment that contains the grammatical error is "advices". The sentence should be corrected to "I thanked him for his advice."

Revision Table: Common Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable Noun	Incorrect Usage Example	Correct Usage Example	Quantifying Phrase Example
Advice	He gave me many advices .	He gave me much advice .	He gave me several pieces of advice .
Information	She got important informations .	She got important information .	She got several pieces of information .
Furniture	They bought new furnitures .	They bought new furniture .	They bought several items of furniture .
News	This is a bad news .	This is bad news .	This is a bad piece of news .

Additional Information on Uncountable Nouns and Error Correction

Understanding uncountable nouns is crucial for correct English grammar. Here are some key points:

- Uncountable nouns usually take a singular verb: "The information **is** helpful."
- They cannot be used with 'a' or 'an': You cannot say "a furniture" or "an advice".
- They can be used with determiners like 'some', 'much', 'a lot of', 'little', 'his', 'her', 'their', etc.: "He needs some advice." "She has a lot of knowledge." "His furniture is old."
- To express a specific quantity, use phrases like 'a piece of', 'an item of', 'a grain of', 'a drop of', etc., followed by the uncountable noun: "a piece of furniture," "a grain of sand," "a drop of water."
- Correcting errors involving uncountable nouns often involves removing the plural '-s' or using appropriate quantifying phrases.

Identifying grammatical errors like this requires attention to common non-standard plural forms and the correct usage of uncountable nouns in sentences. Practice with various examples helps in mastering these grammar rules.

197. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms: Finding the Opposite of VANITY

This question asks us to find the antonym of the word "VANITY". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To solve this, we need to understand the meaning of "VANITY" and then examine the meanings of the given options to find the one that is most opposite.

Defining VANITY

The word **VANITY** typically refers to excessive pride in or admiration of one's own appearance or achievements. It can also refer to the quality of being futile or worthless. In the context of the options provided, it is most likely referring to the first meaning – excessive pride, especially related to self-admiration.

- **Key idea of VANITY:** Excessive self-admiration, conceit, arrogance, feeling superior due to one's appearance or accomplishments.

Analyzing the Options to Find the Antonym

Let's look at the meaning of each option provided:

1. **Humility:** The quality of having a modest or low view of one's own importance. It involves being humble and not arrogant or boastful.
2. **Timidity:** Lack of courage or confidence; shyness. It relates to being easily frightened or apprehensive.
3. **Dignity:** The state or quality of being worthy of honor or respect. It implies self-respect and composure.
4. **Pride:** A feeling of deep pleasure or satisfaction derived from one's own achievements, the achievements of those with whom one is closely associated, or from qualities or possessions that are widely admired. Pride can also mean high or inflated opinion of one's own importance (this is closer to vanity).

Comparing Meanings: VANITY vs. Options

Now let's compare the core meaning of **VANITY** (excessive self-admiration, conceit) with each option:

- **VANITY vs. Humility:** Vanity is excessive self-importance, while humility is having a low view of one's own importance. These seem directly opposite.
- **VANITY vs. Timidity:** Vanity is about self-admiration/pride; timidity is about shyness/lack of confidence. They are not directly opposite concepts.
- **VANITY vs. Dignity:** Vanity is excessive pride; dignity is about self-respect and being worthy of respect. While related to self-perception, they are not antonyms. One can have dignity without being vain.

- **VANITY vs. Pride:** Vanity is often considered a form of excessive or negative pride. Pride can be positive or negative, but positive pride is about satisfaction in achievement, not necessarily excessive self-admiration of appearance. However, "pride" can also mean arrogance, which is close to vanity, making it more of a synonym or related concept than an antonym.

Word	Core Meaning	Relationship to VANITY
VANITY	Excessive pride/admiration of self (appearance/achievements)	The word in question
Humility	Modest view of self, not arrogant	Opposite of excessive pride
Timidity	Shyness, lack of confidence	Unrelated to self-admiration
Dignity	Self-respect, worthiness of respect	Different concept, not opposite
Pride	Feeling satisfied with self/achievements (can be positive or negative/excessive)	Can be a synonym (negative pride) or related, not antonym

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Conclusion: The Antonym of VANITY

Based on the comparison, **Humility** is the quality of having a modest view of oneself, which is the direct opposite of **VANITY**, which is excessive pride or self-admiration. Therefore, Humility is the most fitting antonym.

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Antonym Example
VANITY	Excessive pride in one's appearance or achievements.	Humility
HUMILITY	The quality of being humble; a modest view of one's own importance.	VANITY
TIMIDITY	Lack of courage or confidence; shyness.	Boldness, Confidence
DIGNITY	The state or quality of being worthy of honor or respect.	Indignity, Baseness
PRIDE	Feeling satisfaction from achievements; or, high opinion of one's importance.	Humility (when negative pride), Shame (when related to satisfaction)

Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving comprehension. Antonyms are words with opposite meanings, while synonyms are words with similar meanings.

- **Why learn antonyms?** Learning antonyms helps clarify the meaning of a word by understanding what it is **not**. It also expands your vocabulary by introducing related words.
- **Why learn synonyms?** Synonyms help you express ideas with more variety and precision. They allow you to choose the best word for a specific context.
- **Context is key:** The meaning of a word, and thus its antonyms or synonyms, can sometimes depend on the context in which it is used. For example, "bright" can mean intelligent (antonym: dull) or full of light (antonym: dark).
- **Common antonyms:** Good/Bad, Up/Down, Fast/Slow, Hot/Cold.

Practicing identifying antonyms helps you think critically about word meanings and their relationships.

198. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to find the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. Let's look at the sentence: "To my point of view, he should not have behaved in such a manner."

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

We need to examine each part of the sentence provided in the options to identify the error.

- **behaved:** This is the past participle form of the verb "behave," used correctly with "should not have." There is no error here regarding the verb form.
- **should not have:** This is a modal verb phrase expressing regret or criticism about a past action. This construction ("should have" + past participle) is grammatically correct.
- **in such a manner:** This phrase means "in that way" or "in such a fashion." It is a standard and grammatically correct way to describe the way someone did something.
- **to my point of view:** This phrase introduces a personal opinion. Let's consider if this is the standard or correct way to express this idea.

Identifying the Grammatical Error

The error lies in the introductory phrase "To my point of view". While its meaning is clear (indicating a personal opinion), the preposition used is incorrect in standard English idiomatic usage.

The correct idiomatic phrases to express a personal opinion are:

- "From my point of view..."

- "In my view..."
- "According to me..." (though "In my view" or "From my point of view" are often preferred for expressing personal opinion rather than just stating a fact based on one's information).

Therefore, using "To my point of view" is grammatically incorrect.

The Corrected Sentence

The sentence should ideally be written as:

- "From my point of view, he should not have behaved in such a manner."
- OR
- "In my view, he should not have behaved in such a manner."

Based on this analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "to my point of view".

Revision Table: Common Grammatical Errors

Incorrect Usage	Correct Usage	Explanation
To my point of view	From my point of view / In my view	Incorrect preposition 'to'. The standard idioms use 'from' or 'in'.
Different than	Different from	'Different from' is generally preferred in standard English.
Could of	Could have	Incorrect use of 'of' instead of 'have' after a modal verb.

Additional Information: Idiomatic Expressions in English

Idiomatic expressions are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words. They are a common source of errors for learners. Using the

correct prepositions in these phrases is crucial for grammatical accuracy.

Some examples of fixed expressions with prepositions:

- On time vs. In time
- Look at vs. Look for vs. Look after
- Fond of
- Afraid of
- Believe in

Mastering these idiomatic phrases requires exposure and practice, as the rules are often based on convention rather than strict logic.

199. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Vocabulary: Fortress on High Ground

The question asks us to identify a single word that describes a specific type of structure: 'A fortress typically on high ground above a city.'

Let's examine the meaning of each option provided:

- **Palace:** A large and impressive building forming the official residence of a sovereign, archbishop, bishop, or other distinguished person. While it can be large and imposing, it is not primarily defined as a fortress on high ground above a city.
- **Colossus:** A statue that is much larger than life size. This term refers to a statue, not a building or fortress.
- **Tower:** A tall, narrow building, either free-standing or part of a larger building. A tower can be part of a fortress, but the term itself does not describe the entire fortress, especially one situated on high ground above a city.
- **Citadel:** A fortress, typically on high ground, protecting or dominating a city. This definition perfectly matches the description given in the question. A

citadel serves as a defensive structure for a city, often positioned strategically on elevated terrain.

Based on the definitions, the word that means the same as 'A fortress typically on high ground above a city' is Citadel.

Word	Meaning	Matches Description?
Palace	Royal or important residence	No
Colossus	Giant statue	No
Tower	Tall structure (can be part of fortress)	No (Doesn't describe the whole fortress on high ground)
Citadel	Fortress on high ground above a city	Yes

Revision Table: Key Terms for Fortress Vocabulary

Reviewing key terms related to fortifications and structures can help solidify understanding.

Term	Definition
Fortress	A military stronghold, especially a strongly fortified town.
Citadel	A fortress, typically on high ground, protecting or dominating a city.
Castle	A large building or group of buildings fortified against attack, typically inhabited by a king or lord.
Bastion	A projecting part of a fortification built at an angle to the line of a wall, so as to allow defensive fire in several directions.

Additional Information: The Strategic Importance of a Citadel

A citadel was historically built on the highest ground available in or near a city for several strategic reasons:

- **Defense:** Being on high ground provided a natural defensive advantage, making it harder for attackers to scale walls and approach the fortress.
- **Overview:** The elevated position offered commanding views of the surrounding area, allowing defenders to spot approaching enemies early.
- **Control:** A citadel not only defended the city but also served as a symbol and often a means of control over the city itself. In times of rebellion or siege, it could be the last stand for the ruling power.
- **Shelter:** It could serve as a place of refuge for the city's inhabitants during an attack, though its primary role was military defense.

Examples of famous citadels include the Citadel of Cairo, the Citadel of Aleppo, and the Acropolis of Athens (which served as a citadel in antiquity).

200. Answer: d

Explanation:

Find the Synonym for AMPLIFY

The question asks us to select the synonym of the given word, which is "AMPLIFY". A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Let's understand the meaning of the word "AMPLIFY". To amplify means to increase the volume of sound, or to increase the intensity or size of something; to make something larger or stronger. It can also mean to expand on something, like a story or explanation.

Now let's look at the options provided:

- Satisfy: To satisfy means to meet the expectations, needs, or desires of someone, or to fulfill a condition. This is not related to increasing size, intensity, or volume.
- Electrify: To electrify means to charge something with electricity, or to thrill or excite someone greatly. This is not a synonym for amplifying.
- Supply: To supply means to provide something needed or wanted. This is about providing resources, not increasing magnitude or intensity.
- Magnify: To magnify means to make something appear larger than it is, especially with a lens or microscope. It also means to make something seem more important or intense than it really is, or to increase the effect or impact of something. The core idea of making something larger, stronger, or more intense aligns closely with the meaning of "AMPLIFY".

Comparing the meanings, "Magnify" is the word that is closest in meaning to "AMPLIFY" as both involve increasing the size, intensity, or effect of something.

Therefore, the synonym of AMPLIFY is Magnify.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Relation to AMPLIFY
AMPLIFY	Increase volume, intensity, or size; make larger/stronger.	The base word for which we seek a synonym.
Satisfy	Fulfill needs or desires.	Not a synonym.
Electrify	Charge with electricity; thrill/excite.	Not a synonym.
Supply	Provide something needed.	Not a synonym.
Magnify	Make larger; increase intensity/effect.	A close synonym.

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms is crucial for expanding your vocabulary and improving your communication skills. Synonyms allow you to express ideas with greater

precision and variety.

For instance, words related to "AMPLIFY" might include:

- Increase
- Enlarge
- Boost
- Intensify
- Expand
- Heighten
- Strengthen

The choice of synonym often depends on the specific context. While "Magnify" is a good general synonym for "AMPLIFY," other words might be more appropriate in different situations (e.g., "boost the signal" vs. "magnify the image").

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