

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



UPTET



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 (13-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

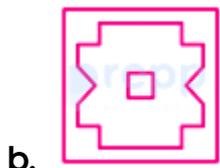
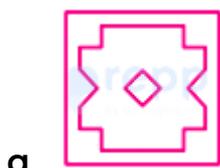
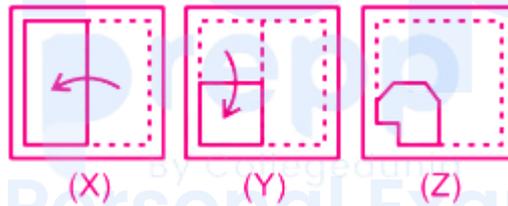
- 1.) A total of 120 minutes is allotted for the examination.
- 2.) The server will set your clock for you. In the top right corner of your screen, a countdown timer will display the remaining time for you to complete the exam. Once the timer reaches zero, the examination will end automatically. The 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. समीकरण को सही करने के लिए कौन से दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदलना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$4 \times 2 - 8 + 9 \div 3 = 15$$

- a. 3 और 4
 - b. 3 और 2
 - c. 8 और 3
 - d. 8 और 4
-
2. कागज़ के एक वर्गाकार टुकड़े को मोड़ने का क्रम और मोड़े हुए कागज़ को जिस तरह से काटा गया वह आकृतियों X, Y और Z में दर्शाया गया है। खोलने के बाद यह कागज़ कैसा दिखेगा? (+1, -0.25)



c.



d.

3. निम्न श्रृंखला में अक्षरों का कौन सा समूह प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आएगा? (+1, -0.25)

CGE, HJI, LPN, SUT, ?

a. XBZ

b. YAZ

c. YCA

d. XZY

4. निम्न चार संख्या जोड़ियों में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से एक जैसी हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है। बेजोड़ को ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. 865 : 722

b. 378 : 255

c. 756 : 633

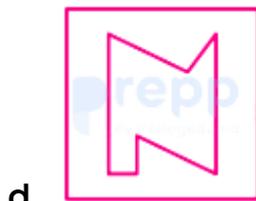
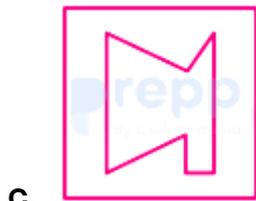
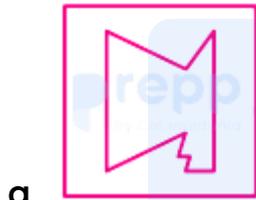
d. 967 : 844

5. निम्न चार शब्दों में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से एक जैसे हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है। बेजोड़ को ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. Potato

- b. Carrot
- c. Cabbage
- d. Turnip

6. दी गई आकृति की सही दर्पण छवि चुनिए जब दर्पण को आकृति के दायें रखा गया। (+1, -0.25)



7. निम्न चार अक्षर समूहों में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से एक जैसे हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है।
बेजोड़ को ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. CHEL
- b. ZVXT
- c. VSUP
- d. MROV

8. निम्न श्रृंखला में कौन सा अक्षर प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आएगा? (+1, -0.25)

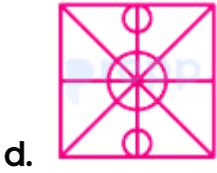
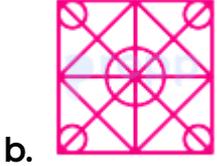
Y, X, V, S, ?, J

- a. O
- b. N
- c. Q
- d. P

9. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जिसमें दी गई आकृति निहित है। (+1, -0.25)



- a.



10. दो कथन और उनके बाद I, II और III से अंकित तीन निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए, भले ही वे सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हैं, निर्णय कीजिए कि कौन से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- a. कुछ पुरुष खिलाड़ी हैं।
- b. सभी खिलाड़ी एथलीट हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- i. कोई भी एथलीट पुरुष नहीं है।
 - ii. सभी पुरुष एथलीट हैं।
 - iii. कुछ एथलीट पुरुष हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
 - b. केवल निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करते हैं।

- c. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है।

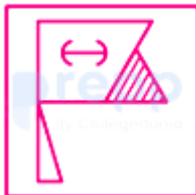
11. यदि DIG = 41 और GOAD = 55 है, तो FACT = _____ (+1, -0.25)

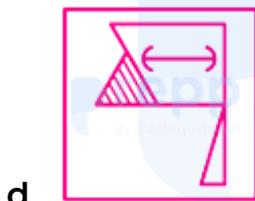
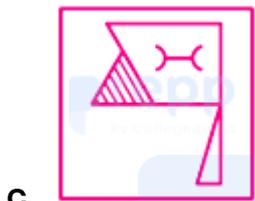
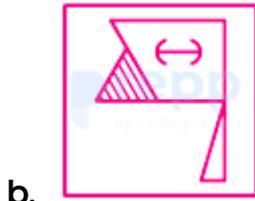
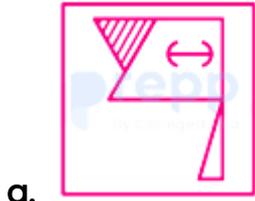
- a. 45
- b. 61
- c. 53
- d. 63

12. निम्न चार संख्या समूहों में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से एक जैसे हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है। बेजोड़ को ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

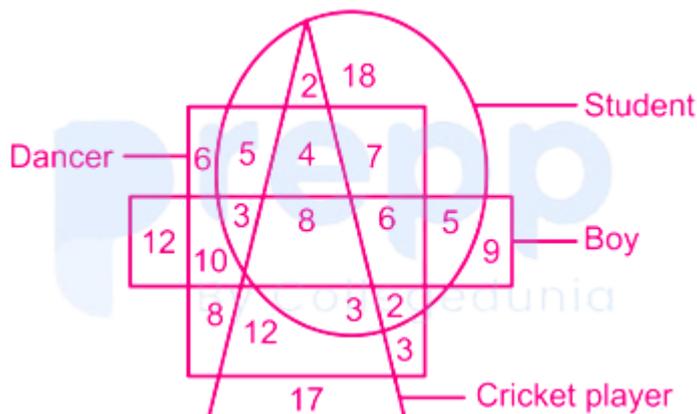
- a. 8 : 80
- b. 6 : 48
- c. 4 : 26
- d. 10 : 120

13. दी गई आकृति की सही दर्पण छवि चुनिए जब दर्पण को आकृति के दायें रखा गया। (+1, -0.25)





14. निम्न चित्र में, त्रिभुज 'क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ियों' को दर्शाता है, वृत्त 'छात्रों' को दर्शाता है, आयत 'लड़कों' को दर्शाता है और वर्ग 'डांसर' को दर्शाता है। विभिन्न खंडों की संख्याएँ व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाती हैं। (+1, -0.25)



कितने छात्र डांसर और क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ी हैं परंतु लड़के नहीं हैं?

- a. 7
- b. 12
- c. 4
- d. 16

15. संख्याओं का समूह चुनिए जो निम्न समूह के समान है।

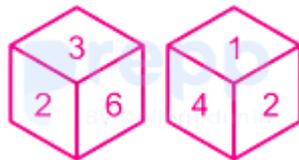
(+1, -0.25)

{9, 15, 24}

- a. {21, 33, 55}
- b. {12, 20, 30}
- c. {6, 10, 16}
- d. {15, 25, 35}

16. एक ही पासे की दो स्थितियाँ दी गई हैं। यदि '3' तल पर है तो कौन सी संख्या शीर्ष पर होगी?

(+1, -0.25)



- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 5
- d. 1

17. निम्न श्रृंखला में कौन सी संख्या प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आएगी? (+1, -0.25)

3, 7, 13, 27, ?, 107, 213

- a. 63
- b. 53
- c. 58
- d. 49

18. निम्न श्रृंखला में कौन सी संख्या प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आएगी? (+1, -0.25)

1, 3, 4, 7, ?, 18, 29

- a. 10
- b. 13
- c. 15
- d. 11

19. एक कूट भाषा में, CONCERT को CNEROCT के रूप में लिखा जाता है। उस भाषा में SMARTER को कैसे लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. RATESMR
- b. RATEMSR
- c. RATMESR
- d. RETRAMS

20. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस तरह से दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

12 : 145 : 8 :: _____

- a. 60
- b. 85
- c. 65
- d. 73

21. निम्न चार में से तीन संख्या समूह एक निश्चित रूप से एक जैसे हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है। बेजोड़ को ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 56 : 11
- b. 78 : 13
- c. 12 : 3
- d. 34 : 7

22. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस तरह दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

4 : 8 :: 25 : _____

- a. 100
- b. 75
- c. 625

d. 125

23. उस शब्द जोड़ी को चुनिए जिसमें दो शब्द उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जिस तरह से दी गई शब्द जोड़ी में दो शब्द संबंधित हैं। (+1, -0.25)

इच्छा : अभिलाषा

a. दौड़ना : गाड़ी चलाना

b. गाड़ी चलाना : गति

c. सुबह : शाम

d. शीतल : ठंडा

24. निम्न चार में से तीन अक्षर समूह एक निश्चित रूप से एक जैसे हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है। बेजोड़ को ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. DFIM

b. FHKM

c. MORV

d. QSVZ

25. निम्न चार में से तीन संख्या समूह एक निश्चित रूप से एक जैसे हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है। बेजोड़ को ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. 49 : 94

b. 56 : 67

c. 15 : 51

d. 38 : 83

26. आनंद के घर से चलकर, स्कूल बस दायें मुड़ती है और 3 किमी की दूरी तय करती है। तब, वह बाएं मुड़ती है और 2 किमी चलती है। अंत में, वह पुनः दायें मुड़ती है और 4 किमी की दूरी तय करके स्कूल पहुँचती है। स्कूल पहुँचने पर, बस दक्षिण-पूर्व के सम्मुख होती है। आनंद के घर से निकलने पर बस किस दिशा के सम्मुख थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. दक्षिण-पश्चिम

b. दक्षिण-पूर्व

c. उत्तर-पूर्व

d. उत्तर

27. संख्याओं के उस युग्म का चयन कीजिये जो निम्न युग्म के समान है? (+1, -0.25)

{9, 54, 6}

a. {3, 15, 6}

b. {8, 64, 9}

c. {7, 74, 12}

d. {5, 35, 7}

28. निम्न में से कौन-से चिह्नों और संख्याओं को परस्पर बदलने पर दिया गया समीकरण सही बन जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

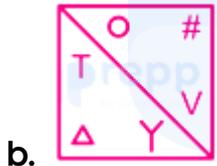
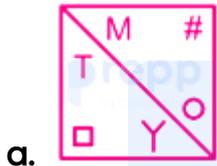
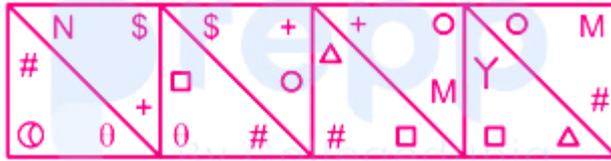
$$12 \times 18 \div 3 - 6 + 4 = 5$$

a. \div और \times , 6 और 3

- b. \div और \times , 4 और 3
- c. \div और $+$, 3 और 4
- d. \times और $+$, 3 और 6

29. निम्न श्रृंखला में अगली आने वाली आकृति का चयन कीजिये।

(+1, -0.25)



30. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन-सी संख्या प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आयेगा?

(+1, -0.25)

1, 2, 6, 12, ?, 72, 216

- a. 24
- b. 32
- c. 36
- d. 48

31. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की तार्किक और सार्थक क्रम में व्यवस्था को इंगित करने वाले सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

- 1) उपचार
- 2) निदान
- 3) चिकित्सक
- 4) डिस्चार्ज
- 5) बिल

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

32. यदि MADE के लिए कूट 12236 है और BAD के लिए कूट 123 है, तब DECK के लिए क्या कूट होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 36212
- b. 34312

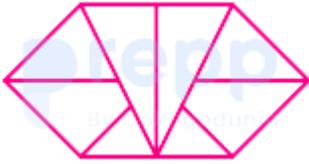
c. 36201

d. 44412

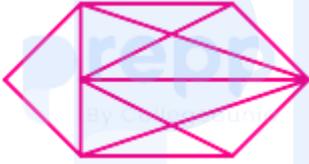
33. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दी गयी आकृति निहित है। (घुमाने की अनुमति नहीं है)। (+1, -0.25)



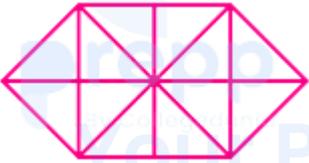
a.



b.



c.



d.



34. उस शब्द-युग्म का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दो शब्द उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जैसे दिए गए शब्द-युग्म में दो शब्द हैं। (+1, -0.25)

तोलना : तराजू

a. आयतन : द्रव्य

- b. डालना : पानी
- c. तैरना : नदी
- d. खोजना : रडार

35. एक कूट भाषा में, MONKEY को LPMLDZ लिखा जाता है। तब इस भाषा में STROKE को कैसे लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. TSSNLD
- b. RUQFJP
- c. RUQNLD
- d. RUQPJF

36. नीचे दिए गये प्रश्न में दो कथन और उसके बाद I, II और III से अंकित तीन निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथनों को सत्य मानना है भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। निर्णय कीजिये कि कौनसा निष्कर्ष ज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

सभी अध्यापक शोधकर्ता हैं।

कोई भी शोधकर्ता बेरोजगार नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ बेरोजगार अध्यापक हैं।
 - II. कोई भी अध्यापक बेरोजगार नहीं है।
 - III. कुछ अध्यापक बेरोजगार हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है

- b. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करते हैं
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष I और III अनुसरण करते हैं

37. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे कि पहला पद दूसरे पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

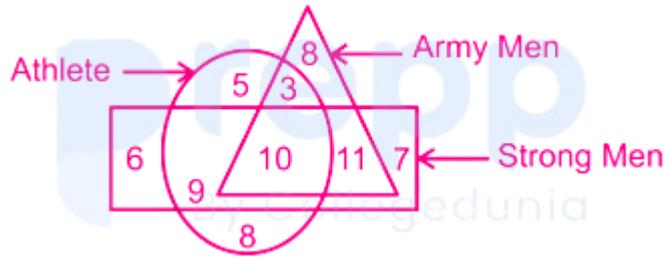
DFIM : WURN :: CMHV : _____

- a. XNSE
- b. XVTR
- c. XNTE
- d. YNSE

38. 'तारा', 'आकाशगंगा' से उसी प्रकार सम्बंधित है जिस प्रकार 'पुष्प', '_____ ' से सम्बंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. चमेली
- b. खिलना
- c. गुलदस्ता
- d. पंखुड़ी

39. निम्न आरेख में, त्रिभुज 'आर्मी जवान' को दर्शाता है, वृत्त 'खिलाड़ी' को दर्शाता है और आयत 'बलिष्ठ व्यक्ति' को दर्शाता है। विभिन्न खंडों में संख्या व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

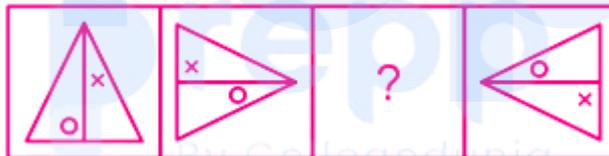


कितने बलिष्ठ आर्मी जवान खिलाड़ी नहीं हैं?

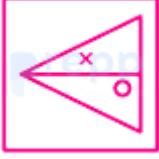
- a. 13
- b. 19
- c. 11
- d. 10

40. निम्न श्रृंखला में लुप्त आकृति को ज्ञात कीजिये।

(+1, -0.25)

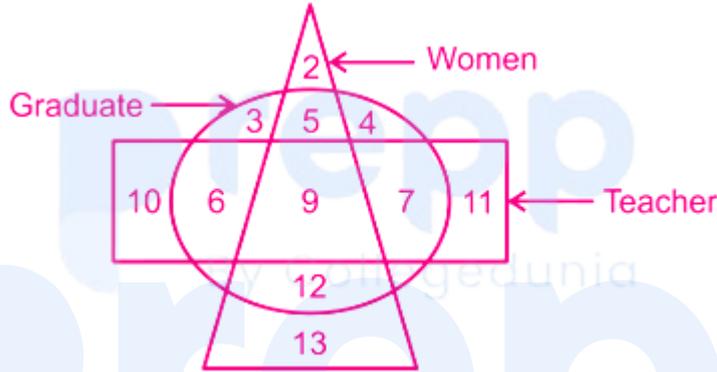


- a.
- b.
- c.



d.

41. निम्न आरेख में, त्रिभुज 'महिला' को दर्शाता है, वृत्त 'स्नातक' को दर्शाता है और आयत 'अध्यापक' को दर्शाता है। विभिन्न खण्डों में संख्याएँ व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाती हैं। (+1, -0.25)



कितनी स्नातक महिलाएँ अध्यापक नहीं हैं?

- a. 9
- b. 12
- c. 17
- d. 5
-
42. उस संख्या-युग्म का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दो संख्याएँ उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जैसे कि दिए गए युग्म की दो संख्याएँ हैं। (+1, -0.25)

16 : 26

a. 25 : 37

b. 4 : 11

c. 36 : 56

d. 15 : 27

43. रिया अपने घर से 90 मीटर उत्तर की ओर चली, और फिर एक दायाँ मोड़ लिया और 60 मीटर पैदल चलकर बाजार पहुंची। फिर, उसने एक बायाँ मोड़ लिया और बाजार से डाकघर तक पहुँचने के लिए कुछ मीटर की दूरी पर चली गई, जहाँ से उसने फिर से बाएँ ओर 160 मीटर पैदल चलकर स्कूल पहुँची, अगर उसके स्कूल और घर के बीच की हवाई दूरी 260 मीटर है, तो क्या है बाजार और डाकघर के बीच हवाई दूरी कितनी होगी ? (+1, -0.25)

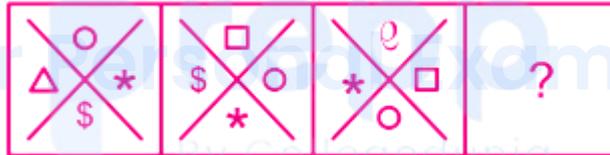
a. 180 मीटर

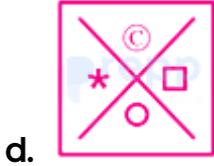
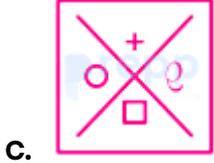
b. 120 मीटर

c. 150 मीटर

d. 100 मीटर

44. निम्न श्रृंखला में लुप्त आकृति को जात कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)





45. 'चित्र', 'रंगीन' से उसी प्रकार से सम्बंधित है जिस प्रकार 'अक्षर', '_____' से सम्बंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. बोल्ड
- b. वर्ण
- c. शब्द
- d. भाषा

46. निम्नलिखित समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए किन दो चिह्नों को परस्पर बदल देना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$10 - 15 \times 9 + 6 \div 3 = 9$$

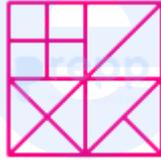
- a. - और ÷
- b. ÷ और +
- c. + और -
- d. × और -

47. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

HKNQ : IJPO :: DFHJ : _____

- a. EGJH
- b. CGLJ
- c. EEJH
- d. EEII

48. निम्न आकृति में त्रिभुजों की संख्या कितनी है? (+1, -0.25)



- a. 20
- b. 17
- c. 16
- d. 14

49. निम्नलिखित चार शब्दों में से तीन शब्द एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और एक भिन्न है। भिन्न शब्द को ज्ञात कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

- a. Pan
- b. Jug
- c. Mug

d. Cup

50. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की तार्किक और सार्थक क्रम में व्यवस्था को इंगित करने वाले सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

1. बादल

2. आश्रय

3. मानसून

4. वर्षा

5. बाढ़

6. राहत

a. 4, 1, 2, 5, 2, 6

b. 3, 1, 4, 5, 2, 6

c. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 2

d. 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 6

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General Knowledge & Awareness

51. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी नदी सिंधु नदी की एक सहायक नदी नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. ज़ास्कर
 - b. नुब्रा
 - c. श्योक
 - d. लोहित
-
52. नासा का _____ अंतरिक्ष यान वर्ष 2016 से लगभग दो वर्षों से बृहस्पति का अध्ययन कर रहा है। (+1, -0.25)
- a. मुनो
 - b. बूनो
 - c. जूनो
 - d. लूनो
-
53. हेटरड्रॉफ़ तीन प्रकार के होते हैं। इनमें से कौन सा उनमें से एक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. उपभोक्ता
 - b. मांसाहारी
 - c. सर्वाहारी
 - d. शाकाहारी
-
54. इनमें से अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य का एक नृत्य रूप कौन सा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पोपीर
- b. भवई
- c. सतरिया
- d. पुरबी

55. स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले उपराष्ट्रपति कौन थे?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. सर्वेपल्ली राधाकृष्णन
- b. किशन कांत
- c. गोपाल पाठक
- d. के. आर. नारायण

56. प्रसिद्ध लेखिका नमिता गोखले को भोपाल साहित्य और कला महोत्सव के उद्घाटन संस्करण में 'महिला लेखिका द्वारा लिखित कथा की श्रेणी सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुस्तक' के तहत उनके काम 'थिंग्स टू लीव बिहाइंड' के लिए _____ से सम्मानित किया गया।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. सुशीला देवी साहित्य पुरस्कार
- b. ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार
- c. साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार
- d. युवा पुरस्कार अवार्ड

57. _____ कवक का अध्ययन है।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. भूजीवविज्ञान

- b. कवक विज्ञान
- c. क्रोनोबायोलॉजी
- d. जराविज्ञान

58. इनमें से कौन जीवविज्ञान के महान प्रतिमानों में से एक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मेंडल के आनुवांशिकता के नियम
- b. आर्किमिडीज का सिद्धान्त
- c. तुलनात्मक जैव रसायन की स्थापना
- d. डार्विन के विकासवाद का सिद्धान्त

59. त्रिपुरा के मुख्यमंत्री _____ ने सस्टेनेबल फॉरेस्ट मैनेजमेंट (SCATFORM) परियोजना शुरू की। (+1, -0.25)

- a. भूपेश बघेल
- b. नितिश कुमार
- c. बिप्लब कुमार देब
- d. पेमा खांडू

60. जनवरी 2019 में, वित्त मंत्रालय ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों को धीरे-धीरे सरकार की इक्विटी को _____ प्रतिशत तक कम करने के लिए कहा। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 37
- b. 45

c. 52

d. 63

61. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने केंद्र सरकार को _____ पर एक नोटिस जारी किया है, जिसमें केंद्र की निगरानी और किसी भी कंप्यूटर सिस्टम को डिक्लिप्ट करने के लिए 10 केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को अधिकृत करने की केंद्र की अधिसूचना पर सवाल उठाया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

a. IPL

b. LPI

c. PIL

d. LIP

62. _____ पहले टेस्ट में पांच कैच लेने वाले चौथे भारतीय विकेट-कीपर बने। (+1, -0.25)

a. दिनेश कार्तिक

b. पार्थिव पटेल

c. नमन ओझा

d. ऋषभ पंत

63. केंद्रीय _____ राज्य मंत्री श्री श्रीपद येसो नाइक ने द्वितीय विश्व एकीकृत चिकित्सा मंच 2019 का उद्घाटन किया। (+1, -0.25)

a. मानव संसाधन विकास

b. रसायन और उर्वरक

c. आयुष

d. स्वास्थ्य

64. वर्ष 1963 में भारत के संविधान के _____ संशोधन द्वारा नागालैंड, भारतीय संघ (+1, -0.25)
का हिस्सा बन गया।

a. सत्रहवां

b. तेरहवां

c. सोलहवां

d. चौदहवां

65. _____ एक मिश्रण के पृथक्करण के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तकनीक है जो इसे एक (+1, -0.25)
माध्यम से विलयन या निलंबन में पारित करती है जिसमें घटक अलग-अलग दरों पर
गति करते हैं।

a. फिल्टरन

b. आसवन

c. वाष्पीकरण

d. क्रोमैटोग्राफी (वर्णलेखन)

66. केंद्रीय नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री _____ ने ग्लोबल एविएशन समिट 2019 में विज़न (+1, -0.25)
2040 दस्तावेज़ जारी किया।

a. सुरेश प्रभु

b. प्रकाश जावेड़कर

c. पियूष गोयल

d. निर्मला सीतारमण

67. ऐसा माना जाता है कि भगवान शिव ने _____ का रूप धारण किया और दक्षिण भारत में मीनाक्षी मंदिर के स्थान पर पार्वती से विवाह किया। (+1, -0.25)

a. पशुपति

b. हरिहर

c. नटराज

d. सुंदरेश्वर

68. _____ की लड़ाई 326 ईसा पूर्व में सिकंदर द्वारा लड़ी गई थी, जो राजा पोरस के खिलाफ थी। (+1, -0.25)

a. हाइड्रिस्पीज

b. तराइन

c. पानीपत

d. प्लासी

69. _____ वंश जिसने 1206 से 1290 तक उत्तर भारत पर शासन किया, कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

a. लोदी

b. तुगलक

c. खिलजी

d. गुलाम

70. _____ सिक्किम भूटियाओं का एक नया साल समारोह है जो सिक्किम के चंद्र पंचांग के 10 वें महीने में आता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. अशुरा
- b. सोनम लोसॉन्ग
- c. वेसाक
- d. थाई पोंगल

71. सल्फ्यूरस एसिड का आणविक द्रव्यमान है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 96.04
- b. 98.07
- c. 87.06
- d. 82.07

72. _____ का ट्रैफ़िक पुलिस विभाग ट्रैफ़िक के प्रवाह को बनाए रखने के लिए एक भविष्यवादी प्रतिरूप को देख रहा है और 'रोडियो' नाम के रोबोट को पेश करके ट्रैफ़िक नियमों के बारे में जागरूकता फैला रहा है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. अहमदाबाद
- b. मुंबई
- c. पुणे
- d. दिल्ली

73. भारत के प्रवीण धावक और एशियाई खेलों के स्वर्ण पदक विजेता, _____ को **(+1, -0.25)**
संयुक्त राष्ट्र बाल कोष (यूनिसेफ) भारत के पहले युवा राजदूत के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था।

- a. जिस्ना मैथ्यू
- b. हिमा दास
- c. मनदीप कौर
- d. मंजीत कौर

74. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह _____ द्वीप/टापूओं का एक समूह है। **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. 275
- b. 450
- c. 780
- d. 572

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75. भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (PRL) के नेतृत्व में वैज्ञानिकों के एक भारतीय समूह ने **(+1, -0.25)**
एक सूर्य जैसे तारे के चारों ओर एक उप-शनि या अधि-वरुण आकार के ग्रह की खोज की है।

- a. प्राध्यापक अभिजीत चक्रवर्ती
- b. के राधा कृष्णन
- c. पद्मनाभन
- d. आभास मित्र

76. एंग्लो-मैसूर युद्धों के बाद, ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने बंगाल के राज्यपाल के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. रॉबर्ट क्लाइव
- b. सर चार्ल्स मैटकाफ
- c. लॉर्ड हार्डिंग
- d. वारेन हेस्टिंग्स

77. इंकन दर्रा कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गोवा
- b. तेलंगाना
- c. आंध्र प्रदेश
- d. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह

78. _____ द्वारा 'एंग्री अक्कू' को सर्वश्रेष्ठ चित्र पुस्तक के लिए द हिंदू यंग वर्ल्ड-गुडबुक पुरस्कार: द हिंदू लिटरेरी प्राइज 2018 में कहानी मिली, जिसे द हिंदू लिट फॉर लाइफ 2019 के दौरान प्रदान किया गया। (+1, -0.25)

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

79. प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2022 तक किसान की आय बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 को मंजूरी दी है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 50%
- b. 100%
- c. 25%
- d. 75%

80. उप चुनाव आयुक्त _____ की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति ने जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की धारा 126 को फिर से जारी करने पर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. चन्द्र भूषण कुमार
- b. नसीम जैदी
- c. उमेश सिन्हा
- d. अचल कुमार ज्योति

81. _____ को ग्रामीण और आदिवासी बच्चों, ग्रामीण सशक्तीकरण और लिंग और सामाजिक समानता के लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अपने काम के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गांधी शांति पुरस्कार 2017 से सम्मानित किया गया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. अक्षय पात्र संस्था
- b. एकल अभियान संगठन
- c. विवेकानंद केंद्र
- d. सुलभ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय

82. पर्सिया अमेरिकाना को आमतौर पर _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. एवोकाडो
- b. तरबूज
- c. संतरा
- d. अंगूर

83. कल्हण ने 12वीं शताब्दी में _____ नामक पुस्तक को लिखा था, जो कश्मीर के राजाओं का छंदरूप में ऐतिहासिक वृत्तांत है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. तारिख-ए-फ़िरोज़ शाही
- b. नू सिपिह
- c. राजतरंगिणी
- d. पदमावत

84. दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने 1962 के युद्ध के नायक राइफलमैन _____ के जीवन पर आधारित फिल्म '72 ऑवर्स - मार्टियर हु नेवर डाइड' को प्रकाशित करने की अनुमति दी, जिन्हें वीरता के लिए मरणोपरांत महा वीर चक्र से सम्मानित किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. जसवंत सिंह रावत
- b. हरबंस सिंह विक
- c. मन मोहन खन्ना
- d. राजेन्द्र सिंह

85. गैर-कथा के लिए हिंदू साहित्य पुरस्कार 2018, द हिंदू लिट फॉर लाइफ 2019 के दौरान 'इन्टेरोगेटिंग माय चैंडल लाइफ: एन ऑटोबायोग्राफी ऑफ़ अ दलित' _____ को प्रदान किया गया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. वेनिता कोल्हो
- b. ममता नैनी
- c. मनोरंजना ब्यापारी
- d. विनायक वर्मा

86. कर्क रेखा 8 भारतीय राज्यों से होकर गुजरती है। इनमें से कौन-सा राज्य उनमें से एक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. राजस्थान
- b. असम
- c. पश्चिम बंगाल
- d. छत्तीसगढ़

87. जनवरी 2019 तक भारत के रेल मंत्री कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अरुण जेटली
- b. पियूष गोयल
- c. सुरेश प्रभु
- d. नितिन गडकरी

88. भारत, देश की रक्षा के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति देने वाले बहादुर सैनिकों को सलामी देने के लिए _____ पर सेना दिवस मनाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 15 फरवरी
- b. 10 मार्च
- c. 15 जनवरी
- d. 17 अगस्त

89. 18 वें एशियाई खेल 18 अगस्त से 2 सितंबर, 2018 तक इंडोनेशिया में _____ और _____ के शहरों में आयोजित किए गए थे। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मेदान और मकसर
- b. बांडुंग और सुरबाया
- c. मलंग और पादंग
- d. जकार्ता और पालमबांग

90. पंथी इनमें से किस राज्य का नृत्य है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ओडिशा
- b. राजस्थान
- c. छत्तीसगढ़
- d. बिहार

91. स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले मुख्य न्यायाधीश के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बिजन मुखर्जी
- b. ए आर सरकार
- c. हरिलाल कानिया
- d. वाई वी चंद्रचूड़

92. उर्जित पटेल के इस्तीफे के बाद शक्तिकांत दास ने _____ को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (+1, -0.25) के गवर्नर के रूप में पदभार संभाला।

- a. छब्बीसवें
- b. सत्ताइसवें
- c. चौबीसवें
- d. पच्चीसवें

93. केरल के उच्च न्यायालय ने 2016 विधानसभा चुनाव के दौरान प्रतिद्वंद्वी उम्मीदवार के (+1, -0.25) खिलाफ उनके मानहानि अभियान के लिए कोडुवली विधानसभा क्षेत्र से एक स्वतंत्र विधायक _____ को अयोग्य ठहराया था।

- a. कमलनाथ
- b. हिमंत बिस्वा सरमा
- c. करात रजाक
- d. अहमद पटेल

94. भारत-म्यांमार द्विपक्षीय सेना अभ्यास, IMBEX 2018-19, _____ सैन्य स्टेशन पर (+1, -0.25) शुरू हो गया है जो पश्चिमी समादेश का मुख्यालय है।

- a. तंदूर
- b. चंडी मंदिर
- c. पसन्
- d. रामगढ

95. वेसक _____ के जन्म का उत्सव है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. ईसा
- b. महावीर
- c. जूडस
- d. बुद्ध

96. भारतीय खिलाड़ी _____ ने इंडोनेशिया के जकार्ता-पालमबांग में आयोजित एशियाई खेलों के 18 वें संस्करण में महिलाओं के हेप्टाथलॉन एथलेटिक्स प्रतियोगिता में स्वर्ण पदक जीता। (+1, -0.25)

- a. अंजू बॉबी
- b. स्वप्न बर्मन
- c. अंजलि भागवत
- d. साक्षी मलिक

97. इनमें से कौन सा उत्पादन के चार मुख्य कारकों में से एक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भूमि

- b. श्रम
- c. व्यय
- d. उद्यमशीलता

98. _____ देश का पहला संस्थान है जो आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) में पूर्ण स्नातक कार्यक्रम शुरू करने वाला है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. आईआईटी हैदराबाद
- b. आईआईटी कानपुर
- c. आईआईटी दिल्ली
- d. आईआईटी बॉम्बे

99. 'सीज़र एंड क्लियोपेट्रा' नाटक किसके द्वारा लिखा गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जॉय एडमसन
- b. थॉमस पॉवर्स
- c. जॉर्ज बर्नार्ड शॉ
- d. अर्नेस्ट हेमिंग्वे

100. प्रख्यात अर्थशास्त्री और समीक्षक _____ ने दिसंबर 2018 में प्रधानमंत्री (EAC-PM) के आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद के अंशकालिक सदस्य के रूप में इस्तीफा दे दिया है (+1, -0.25)

- a. सुरजीत भल्ला
- b. अरविंद सुब्रमण्यन

- c. शिवशंकर मेनन
- d. उर्जित पटेल

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Your Personal Exams Guide

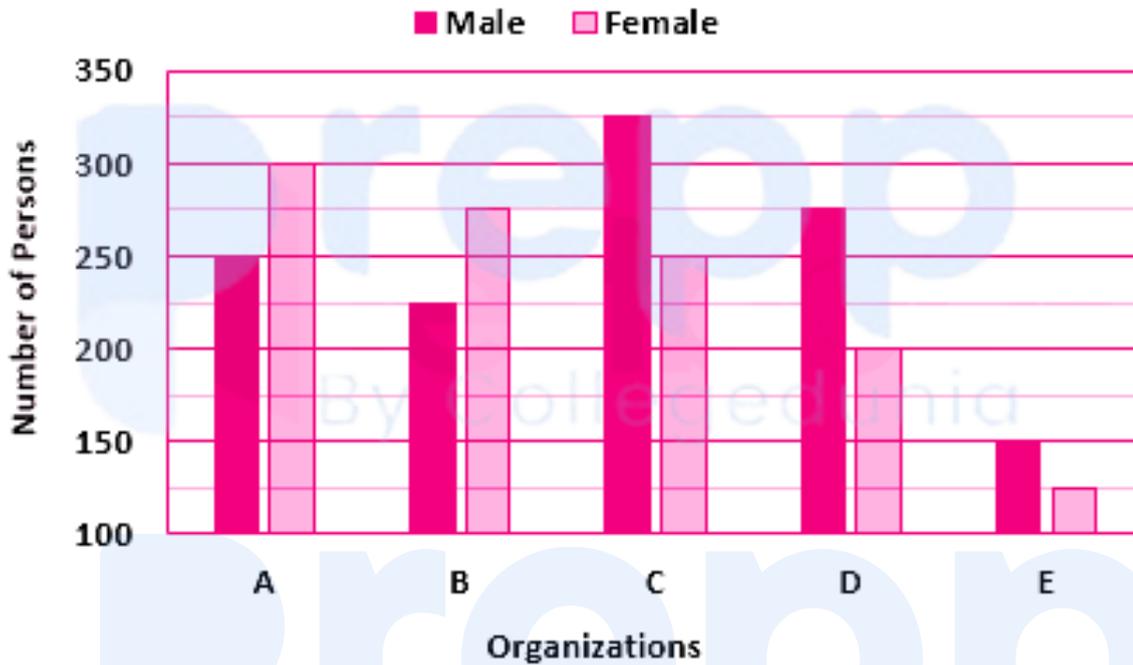
Quantitative Aptitude

101. $5\frac{1}{5} - [3\frac{1}{2} - \{\frac{5}{6} - (\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{4}{15})\}]$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)
- a. $21/10$
 - b. $7/5$
 - c. $7/3$
 - d. $8/3$

102. यदि $a^3 - b^3 = 1603$ और $(a - b) = 7$ है, तब $(a + b)^2 - ab$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)
- a. 458
 - b. 338
 - c. 229
 - d. 648

Your Personal Exams Guide

Number of Male and Female in different Organisations



103. दिए गये दंड आलेख में, सभी संस्थाओं में कार्यरत पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्याओं के मध्य अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- 49 : 46
 - 35 : 46
 - 46 : 40
 - 46 : 35

104. यदि $(x + 4)^3 + (2x + 1)^3 + (2x + 5)^3 = (3x + 12)(2x + 1)(2x + 5)$ है, तब x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- 3
 - 2

c. 2

d. 3

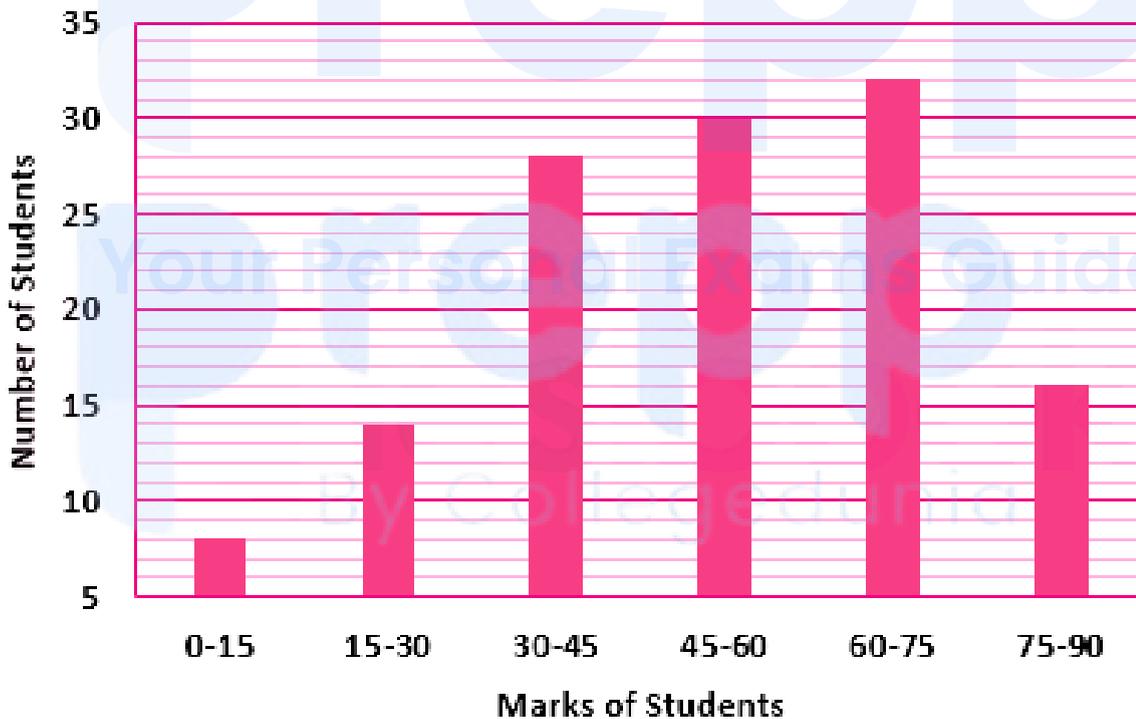
105. एक दुकानदार दो वस्तुओं को प्रति 9639 रूपर की दर से बेचता है। एक वस्तु पर वह 19% लाभ प्राप्त करता है और दूसरी वस्तु पर उसे 19% का हानि होता है। उसका कुल लाभ/हानि प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 3.81% हानि

b. 3.61% लाभ

c. 3.81% लाभ

d. 3.61% हानि



106. दिए गये लेखाचित्र में, छात्रों के माध्य अंक क्या हैं, एक दशमलव तक सही लिखिए? (+1, -0.25)

a. 51.2

b. 53.2

c. 52.7

d. 50.6

107. 5 सेमी भुजा के 8 घन किनारों से जोड़ दिए जाते हैं। निर्मित घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 850 सेमी²

b. 825 सेमी²

c. 1200 सेमी²

d. 800 सेमी²

108. पाइप A और B क्रमशः 12 घंटे और 16 घंटे में एक टंकी को भर सकते हैं और पाइप C, 24 घंटे में पूर्ण टंकी को रिक्त कर सकता है। तीनों पाइप एक साथ चालू किये जाते हैं, लेकिन 4 घंटे के बाद पाइप A बंद कर दिया जाता है। प्रारम्भ से कितने घंटे में टंकी भर जायेगी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 24

b. 28

c. 30

d. 32

109. यदि एक रेल 36 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलती है, तब वह अपने गंतव्य पर 15 मिनट देरी से पहुंचती है। हालांकि, यदि इसकी गति 45 किमी/घंटा है, तब यह केवल 4 मिनट की देरी से पहुंचती है। यात्रा को पूर्ण करने में लगा समय मिनटों में है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 22

b. 27

c. 25

d. 40

110. 18 व्यक्ति एक दिन में 8 घंटे कार्य करते हुए 10 दिनों में कार्य की 3 इकाई पूर्ण करते हैं। 16 दिनों में प्रतिदिन 6 घंटे कार्य करते हुए कितने व्यक्ति कार्य की 5 इकाइयों को पूर्ण कर सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. 25

b. 15

c. 20

d. 9

111. चीनी की कीमतों में 18% की वृद्धि हुई है, व्यक्ति उपभोग में कितने प्रतिशत कमी कर सकता है जिससे कि व्यय में कोई परिवर्तन न हो? (एक दशमलव तक लिखिए) (+1, -0.25)

a. 15.9%

b. 15.7%

c. 15.5%

d. 15.3%

112. 20%, 10% और 8% की सतत छूट, एकल छूट के कितने प्रतिशत के बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 66.24%

b. 32.84%

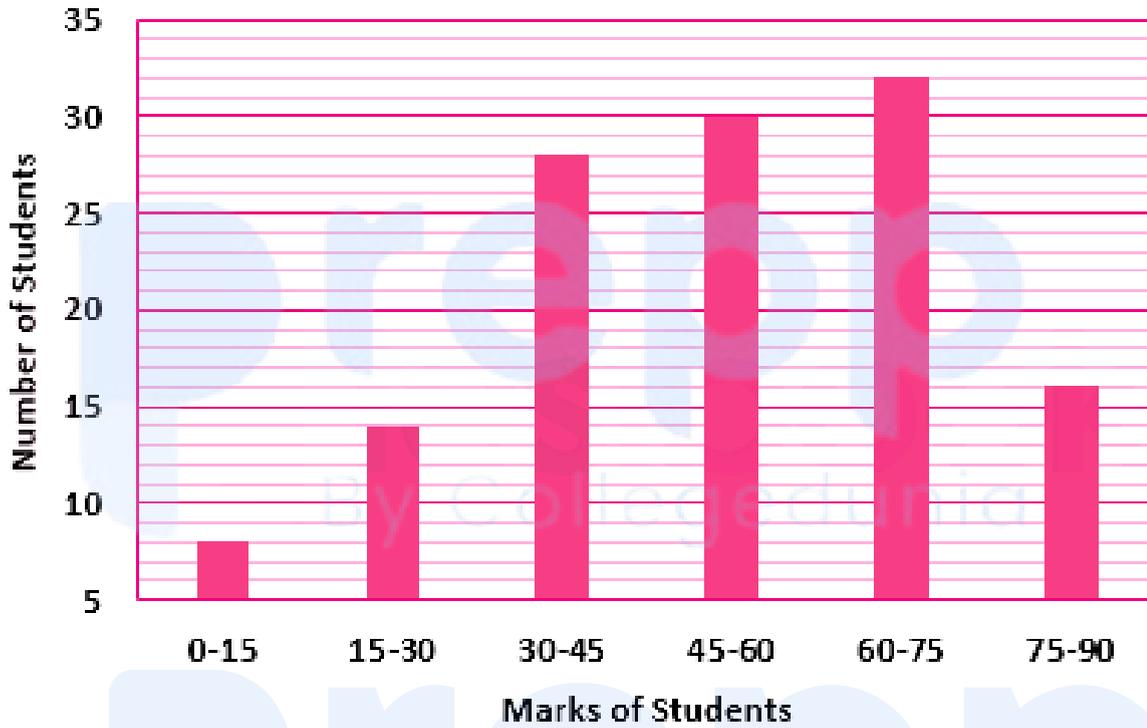
- c. 38%
- d. 33.76%

113. केंद्र O वाले एक वृत्त के बाहर स्थित बिंदु P से, दो स्पर्शरेखा PA और PB वृत्त पर क्रमशः बिंदु A और B पर मिलती हैं। यदि $\angle APB = 70^\circ$ है, तब $\angle OAB$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

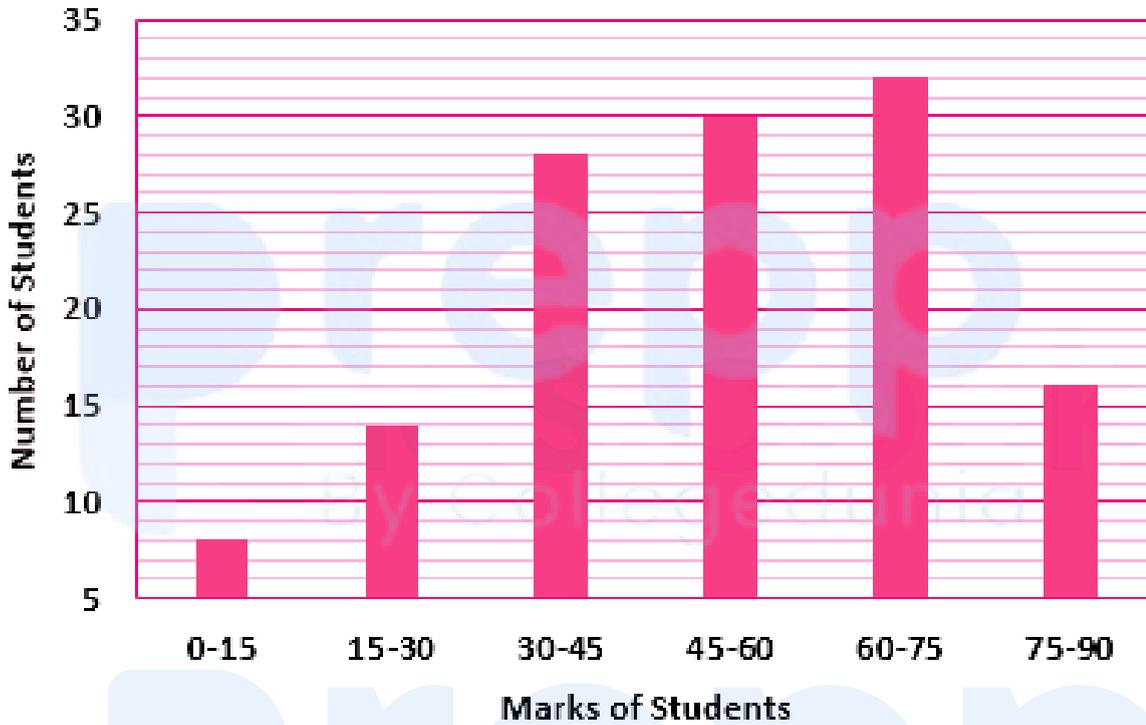
- a. 35°
- b. 65°
- c. 45°
- d. 55°

114. A, B और C क्रमशः 27,500 रुपए 32,500 रुपए और 37,500 रुपये का निवेश करके एक व्यवसाय प्रारम्भ करते हैं। A एक कार्यकारी साझेदार है और कार्य भत्ते के रूप में 20% लाभ प्राप्त करता है और शेष को उनके निवेश के अनुपात में वितरित किया जाता है। यदि C को प्राप्त धनराशी 13,500 रुपए है, तब कुल लाभ क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 35,100 रुपए
- b. 38,425 रुपए
- c. 42,750 रुपए
- d. 43,875 रुपए



115. दिए गये लेखाचित्र में, किस कक्षा वर्ग में माध्य अंक उपस्थित हैं? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 30-45
 - b. 45-60
 - c. 60-75
 - d. 15-30



116. दिए गये लेखाचित्र में, कितने प्रतिशत छात्रों ने 45 से कम अंक प्राप्त किये हैं? (एक दशमलव तक सही लिखिए) (+1, -0.25)
- 39.4%
 - 39.1%
 - 39.6%
 - 38.8%

117. ΔABC में, $\angle A = 40^\circ$ है। यदि $\angle B$ और $\angle C$ के द्विभाजक बिंदु O पर मिलते हैं, तब $\angle BOC$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)
- 130°
 - 90°
 - 70°

d. 110°

118. यदि A की आय B की आय से 40% अधिक है, तब B की आय A की आय से कितने प्रतिशत कम है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 230/7%

b. 56%

c. 25%

d. 200/7%

119. 7 सेमी त्रिज्या के एक गोले को पिघलाकर 2 सेमी त्रिज्या के छोटे गोले बनाये गये हैं। इस प्रकार कितने गोले बनाये जा सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. 40

b. 42

c. 41

d. 43

120. 15600 रुपए की धनराशी का कुछ भाग 7% वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज दर से और शेष भाग 9% वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज की दर से निवेश की जाती है। यदि 3 वर्षों में कुल ब्याज 3738 रुपए प्राप्त होता है, तब 7% वार्षिक ब्याज दर से कितनी धनराशी निवेश की गयी थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 7,800 रुपए

b. 7,900 रुपए

c. 7,600 रुपए

d. 7,700 रुपए

121. दो पाइप A और B एक रिक्त टंकी को क्रमशः 10 घंटे और 16 घंटे में भर सकते हैं। उन्हें प्रत्येक 1 घंटे के लिए एकांतर क्रम में पाइप A से प्रारम्भ करके चालू किया जाता है। रिक्त टंकी कितने घंटे में भर जायेगी। (+1, -0.25)

a. $12\frac{1}{3}$

b. $12\frac{1}{8}$

c. $12\frac{1}{4}$

d. $12\frac{1}{6}$

122. दो संख्याएँ 5 : 11 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि इनका महत्तम समापवर्त्य 24 है, तब दोनों संख्याओं का योग क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 384

b. 408

c. 120

d. 264

123. ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज इस प्रकार है कि AB इसके अंदर बने वृत्त का व्यास है और $\angle ADC = 155^\circ$ है, तब $\angle BAC$ का माप क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 35°

b. 55°

c. 65°

d. 45°

124. 1.8 और 3.2 के माध्य अनुपात तथा 5 और 3 के तीसरे आनुपातिक के मध्य का अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 3 : 5

b. 4 : 3

c. 3 : 4

d. 5 : 3

125. $3\frac{5}{6} + [3\frac{2}{3} - \{\frac{15}{4} (5\frac{4}{5} \div 14\frac{1}{2})\}]$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

a. $37/6$

b. $35/6$

c. 6

d. $19/3$

126. एक परीक्षा में, 53% उम्मीदवार विज्ञान में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए हैं और 48% उम्मीदवार गणित में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए हैं। यदि 40% दोनों विषयों में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए हैं, तब दोनों विषयों में उत्तीर्ण कुल उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 51%

b. 39%

c. 49%

d. 43%

127. एक दुकानदार एक वस्तु पर इस प्रकार मूल्य अंकित करता है कि 25% की छूट देने के बाद उसे $x\%$ लाभ होता है। यदि क्रय मूल्य और अंकित मूल्य क्रमशः 460 रुपए और 736 रुपए है, तब x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20%
- b. 18%
- c. 24%
- d. 16%

128. एक मीनार के शीर्ष का बिंदु P से भूतल पर उन्नयन कोण θ इस प्रकार है कि $\tan\theta = 12/5$ है। यदि मीनार के आधार से बिंदु P तक दूरी 75 मीटर है, तब मीनार की ऊंचाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 160 मीटर
- b. 200 मीटर
- c. 190 मीटर
- d. 180 मीटर

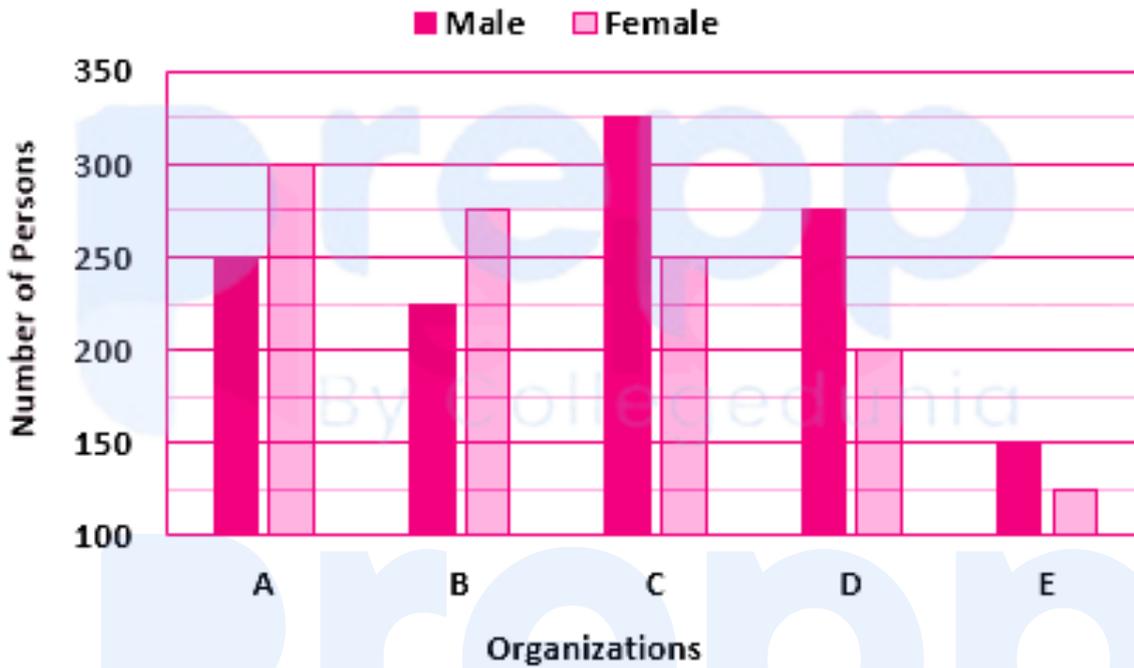
129. सबसे छोटी संख्या के अंकों का योग क्या है, जो 15, 18 और 27 से विभाजित होने पर प्रत्येक स्थिति में समान शेषफल 9 रहता है और 11 से पूर्ण रूप से विभाज्य है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20
- b. 17
- c. 18
- d. 19

130. 12000 रूपर की धनराशी 15 माह के लिए 10% वार्षिक चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज की दर से छः माह के लिए निवेश की जाती है। 15 माह के बाद प्रतिशत लाभ क्या है, एक दशमलव तक लिखिए? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 13.0%
 - b. 13.1%
 - c. 12.8%
 - d. 12.9%

131. A, B और C की कार्यक्षमता 2 : 5 : 7 के अनुपात में हैं। वे एकसाथ एक कार्य को 10 दिनों में पूर्ण कर सकते हैं। तब केवल A कार्य का 30% भाग कितने दिनों में पूर्ण करेगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 20
 - b. 28
 - c. 30
 - d. 21

Number of Male and Female in different Organisations



132. दिए गये दंड आलेख में, सभी पांच संस्थाओं में महिलाओं की औसत संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- 245
 - 235
 - 230
 - 225

133. एक नाव 20 किमी प्रवाह के अनुकूल दिशा में और 30 किमी प्रवाह के प्रतिकूल दिशा में 2 घंटे 20 मिनट में जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह 10 किमी प्रवाह के अनुकूल दिशा में और 8 किमी प्रवाह के प्रतिकूल दिशा में 49 मिनट में तय कर सकती है। नाव की प्रवाह के अनुकूल दिशा में गति किमी/घंटा में क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- 18
 - 20

c. 16

d. 24

134. मान लीजिये $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta RPQ$ और $\frac{ar(\Delta ABC)}{ar(\Delta PQR)} = \frac{1}{4}$. यदि $PQ = 4$ सेमी, $QR = 6$ सेमी और $PR = 7$ सेमी, तब AC का मान है: **(+1, -0.25)**

a. 2 सेमी

b. 4 सेमी

c. 3 सेमी

d. 3.5 सेमी

135. $\frac{6.75 \times 6.75 \times 6.75 - 4.25 \times 4.25 \times 4.25}{67.5 \times 67.5 + 42.5 \times 42.5 + 67.5 \times 42.5} = ?$ **(+1, -0.25)**

a. 2.5

b. 0.25

c. 0.0025

d. 0.025

136. यदि $\sin(A + B) = \sqrt{3}/2$ और $\tan(A - B) = 1/\sqrt{3}$ है, तब $(2A + 3B)$ का मान है: **(+1, -0.25)**

a. 120°

b. 135°

c. 130°

d. 125°

137. एक त्रिभुज की भुजाएँ क्रमशः 16 सेमी, 30 सेमी और 34 सेमी हैं। प्रत्येक शीर्ष पर, 7 सेमी त्रिज्या के वृत्त बनाये जाते हैं। वृत्त के क्षेत्रों द्वारा घेरे गए हिस्सों के अतिरिक्त, त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? ($\pi = 22/7$) (+1, -0.25)

- a. 172 सेमी²
- b. 163 सेमी²
- c. 196 सेमी²
- d. 86 सेमी²

138. 22 संख्याओं का औसत 52 है। पहली 8 संख्याओं का औसत 48 है और अगली 11 संख्याओं का औसत 54 है। 20वीं संख्या 21वीं संख्या से 7 कम और 21वीं संख्या 22वीं संख्या से 4 अधिक है। 20वीं और 22वीं संख्याओं का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 52
- b. 52.5
- c. 53
- d. 53.5

139. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वर्गमूल एक परिमेय संख्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2361.96
- b. 2758.28
- c. 72568.4
- d. 62504.9

140. $\sin^2 30^\circ \cdot \cos^2 45^\circ + 2 \tan^2 30^\circ - \sec^2 60^\circ$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. $-13/12$
- b. $-77/24$
- c. $-25/12$
- d. $-1/12$

141. 70 छात्रों की कक्षा में, 40% लड़कियां हैं और शेष लड़के हैं। लड़कों के औसत अंक 63 और लड़कियों के औसत अंक 70 हैं। सम्पूर्ण कक्षा के औसत अंक क्या हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 65.4
- b. 65.8
- c. 65.2
- d. 64.8

142. एक बेलन की त्रिज्या में 150% की वृद्धि कर दी जाती है और इसकी ऊंचाई में 50% की वृद्धि कर दी जाती है। इसके आयतन में प्रतिशत वृद्धि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 375%
- b. 625.5%
- c. 775.75%
- d. 837.5%

143. यदि $x + 1/x = 8$ है, तब $x^2 + 1/x^2$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 62
 - b. 68
 - c. 64
 - d. 66
-

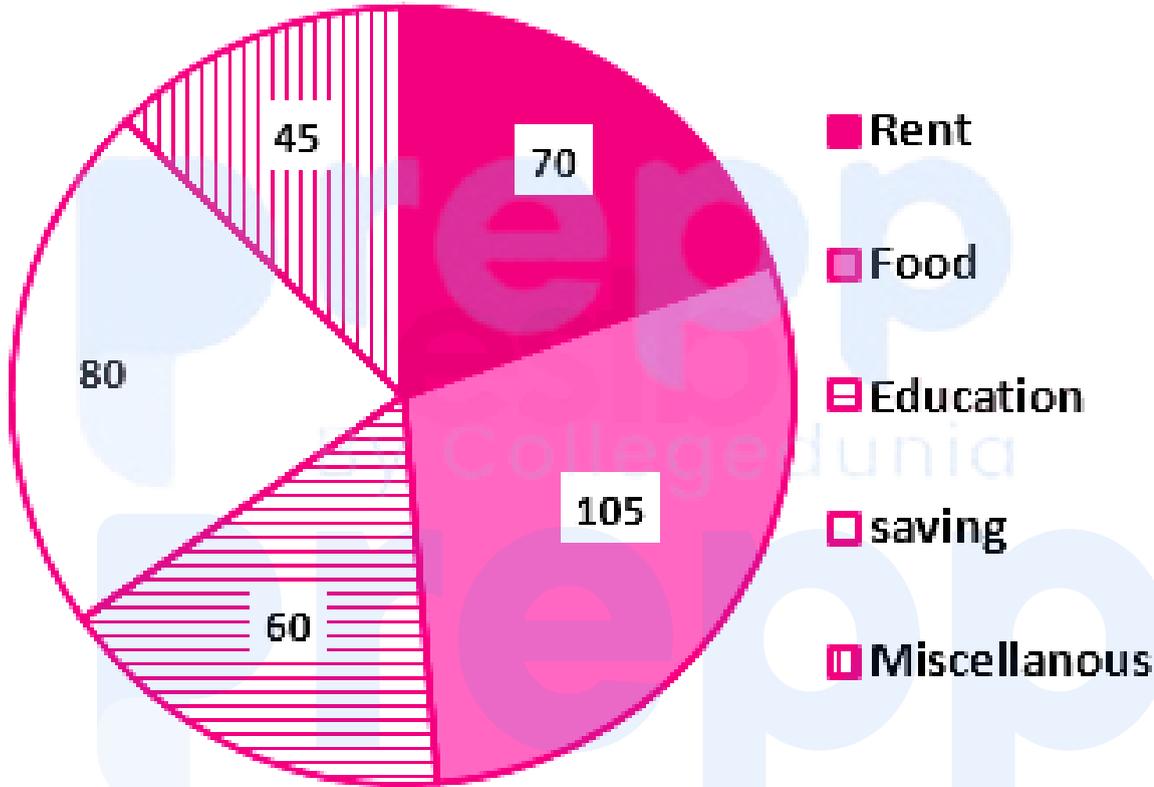
144. यदि सात अंकीय संख्या $56x34y4$, 72 से विभाज्य है, तब $(x + y)$ का न्यूनतम मान क्या है? **(+1, -0.25)**

- a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 5
 - d. 14
-

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Degree of amount incurred in different Expenditure (Total Rs. 43,200)



145. दिए गये वृत्त आलेख में, शिक्षा पर व्यय की गयी धनराशी बचत की धनराशी का कितने प्रतिशत है? (+1, -0.25)
- 80%
 - 60%
 - 70%
 - 75%

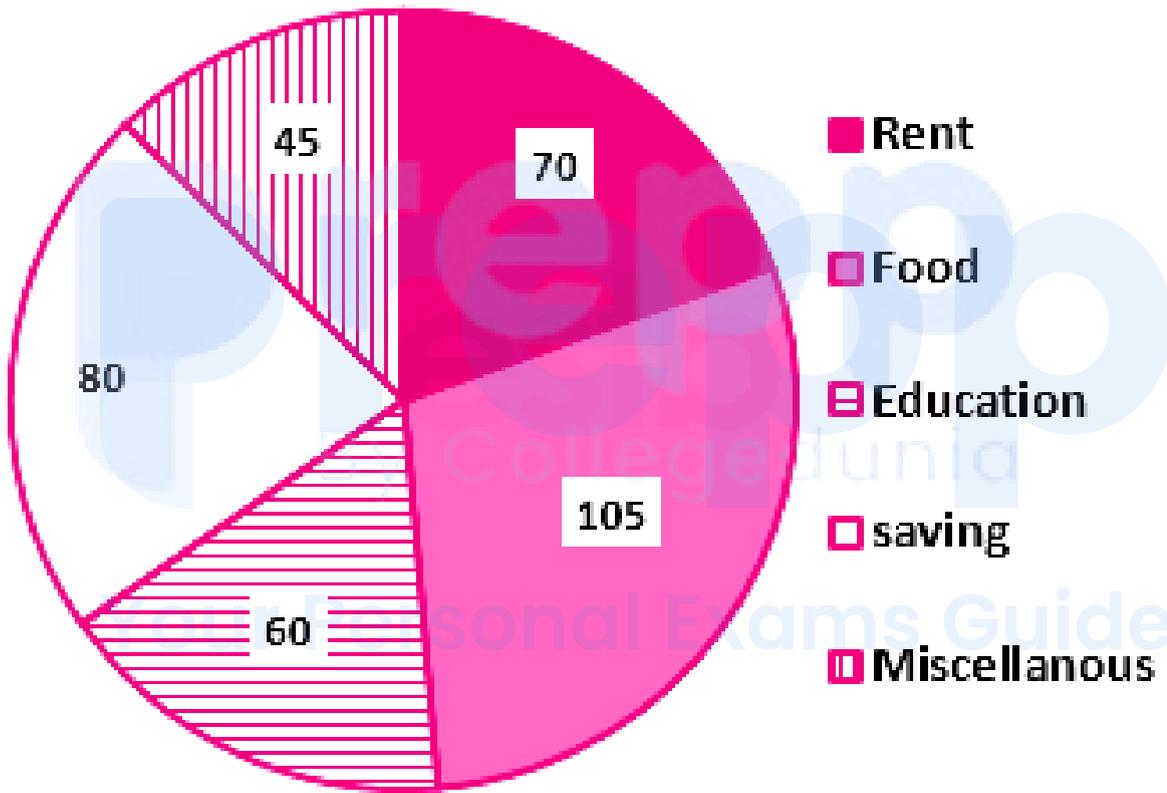
146. एक समचतुर्भुज की एक भुजा 26 सेमी और विकर्ण की लम्बाई 48 सेमी है। समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- 624 सेमी²

b. 580 सेमी²

c. 520 सेमी²

d. 480 सेमी²

Degree of amount incurred in different Expenditure (Total Rs. 43,200)



147. दिए गये पाई आलेख में, किराये पर किया गया कुल व्यय क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

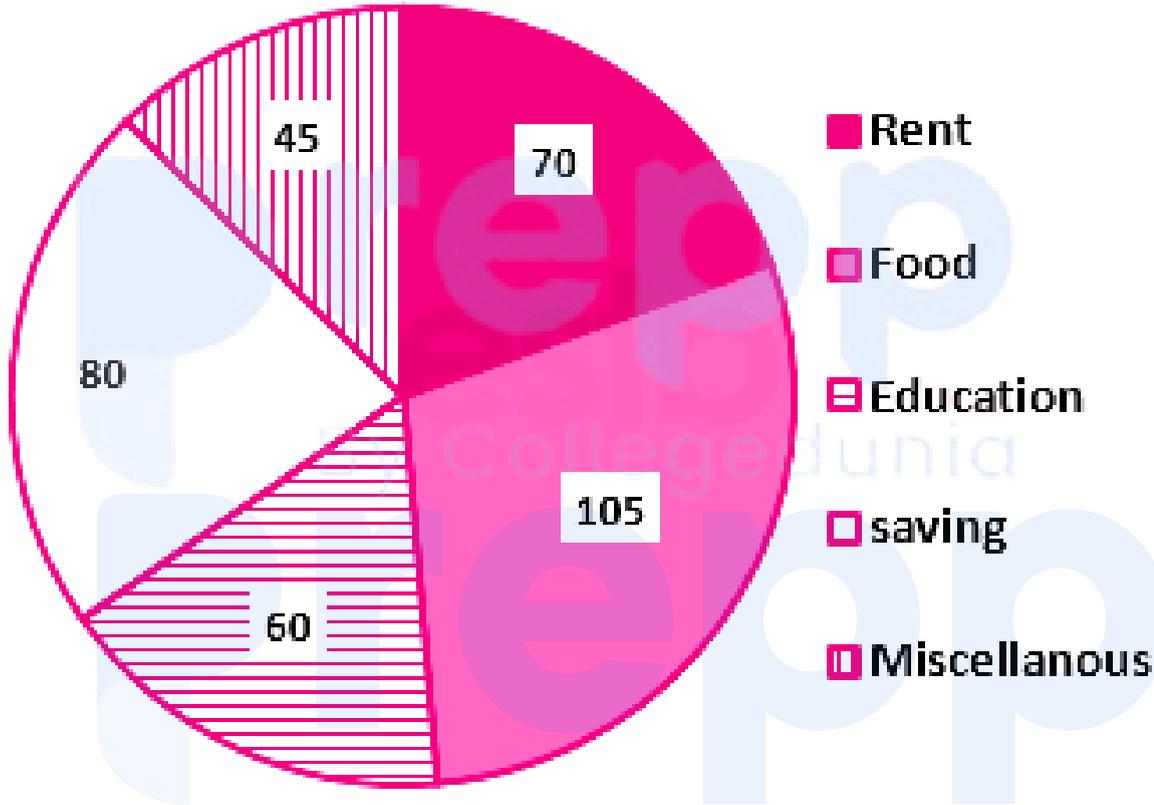
a. 8,400 रूपए

b. 8,600 रूपए

c. 8,800 रूपए

d. 8,900 रूपए

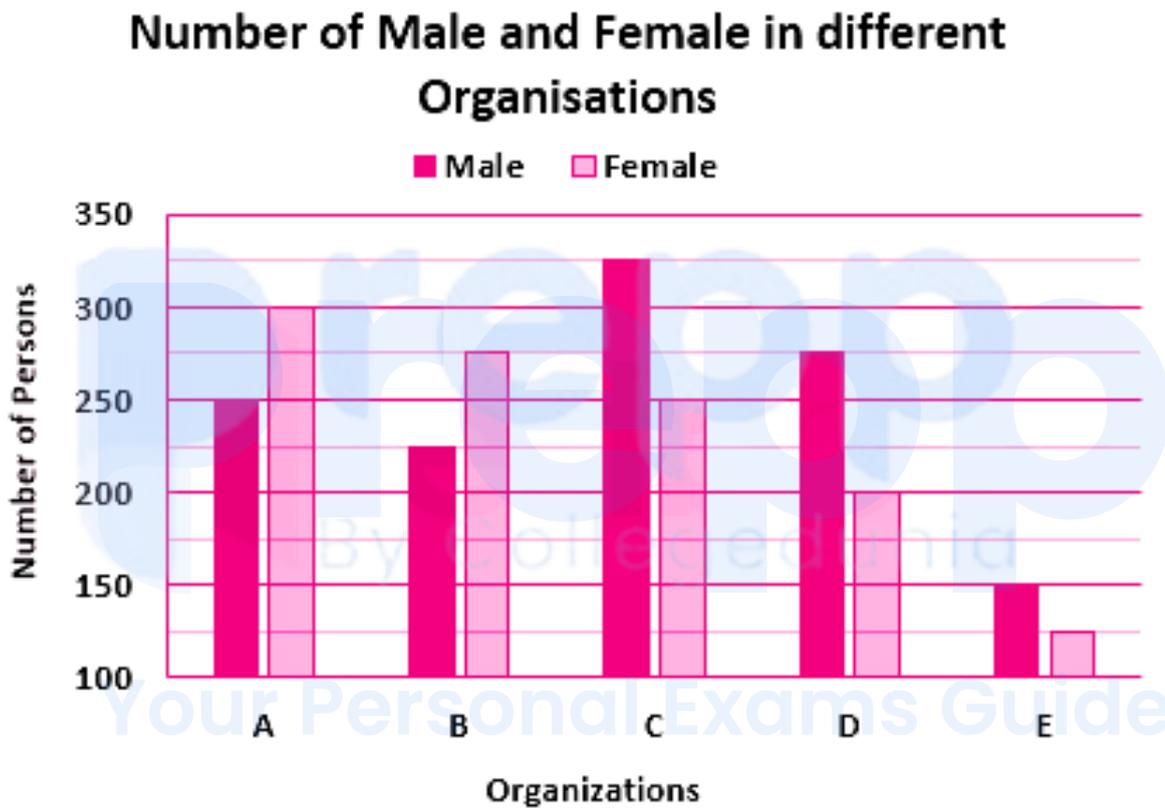
Degree of amount incurred in different Expenditure (Total Rs. 43,200)



148. दिए गये पाई आलेख में, किराये और शिक्षा पर किया गया कुल व्यय भोजन और अन्य उत्पादों पर किये गये कुल व्यय की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत कम है? (+1, -0.25)
- 26%
 - 30%
 - 200/13%
 - 40/3%

149. 75 मीटर ऊँची मीनार के शीर्ष से, मीनार के आधार के विपरीत भुजा के भूतल पर दो बिंदु P और Q के अवनमन कोण θ और ϕ इस प्रकार हैं कि $\tan\theta = 3/4$ और $\tan\phi = 5/8$ है। P और Q के मध्य की दूरी क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 190 मीटर
- b. 200 मीटर
- c. 180 मीटर
- d. 220 मीटर



150. दिए गये दंड आलेख में, कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या को आधार मानते हुए, किस संस्था में, पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य अंतर का प्रतिशत अधिकतम है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. D
 - b. E
 - c. B
 - d. C

English

151. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Devilish
- b. Device
- c. Deviation
- d. Deveous

152. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Evaporation
- b. Establish
- c. Essential
- d. Evaluetion

153. Select the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

(+1, -0.25)

I expect to return _____ Mumbai _____ March 15.

- a. from; on
- b. to; at
- c. from; in
- d. at; in

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

(+1, -0.25)

After three months of practice, I _____ now swim quite fast.

- a. Cannot
 - b. Should
 - c. Can
 - d. Could
-

155. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

STINGY

- a. Unfair
 - b. Generous
 - c. Mean
 - d. Miserly
-

156. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

(+1, -0.25)

Either Avika or Nikunj are going to win the prize in the handwriting competition.

- a. Either Avika
 - b. or Nikunj
 - c. in the
 - d. are going to
-

157. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

(+1, -0.25)

Get out of hand

- a. To act irresponsibly
- b. To become uncontrollable
- c. To be indecisive
- d. To lose courage

158. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

(+1, -0.25)

Neither I nor my sisters was interested in learning music.

- a. nor my sisters
- b. in learning music.
- c. was interested
- d. Neither I

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

(+1, -0.25)

The much-awaited expansion of Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport is expected to begin by March-end as the airport operator has received three bids for the R 9,000-crore project, two officials familiar with the matter said.

Two bids are from foreign companies while one is from an Indian firm. The airport operator, the GMR Group-led Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL), is expected to finalise the bidder this week. After the

announcement, the successful bidder is expected to take around two months to mobilise the workforce and begin expansion work. The bid document says the selected company has to complete work in 42 months. All the three bidders are reported to have quoted 39 months, the sources said.

The expansion is aimed to meet the rapid traffic growth that has already made IGI Asia's seventh busiest airport. The selected company will work on the expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3 and the construction of a new runway and taxiways. Roads leading to the airport will be widened and new approach roads will be built. The operator expects the expansion, which will start with Terminal 1, to be completed by 2021 — taking the overall handling capacity of the airport to 85 million passengers per year from the current 70 million. It will be followed by Phase 2 of the expansion, which includes the construction of another brand new terminal.

Data released last year by Airports Council International showed that the passenger traffic at the Delhi Airport grew 14.1% year on year to 63.45 million in 2017. It was the first time it breached the 60-million passenger mark. In 2018, it was just below the 70-million mark.

The new air traffic control (ATC) tower, which will open in 2019, and the fourth runway, to be launched in 2021, would help it reduce air congestion and handle more flights.

"Terminal 1 handles domestic traffic for low-cost carriers. These have registered a phenomenal growth in the last few years, calling for an expansion of the terminal. Delhi Metro under its Phase 3 programme is connecting this terminal to catchment areas of central and south Delhi. Since T1 is operating beyond its capacity, the expansion will begin from there and cover the airside, terminal building and city side." said a DIAL official.

According to the Master Plan, T1's capacity will increase from 20 million to 40 million and that of Terminal 3 from 34 million to 45 million.

Inter-terminal connectivity through the Airport Metro between T1 and T3 is also part of the expansion plan.

DIAL has appointed AECOM, a design and development consultant for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.

From the reading of the paragraph it can be inferred that it is:

- a. a news item
- b. a survey report
- c. an airport novel
- d. a promotional article

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

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DIAL has appointed AECOM, a design and development consultant for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.

The expansion of the airport will begin from:

- a. Construction of a new terminal to handle the increasing load.

- b. Terminal 3 which handles international traffic.
 - c. Construction of a new runway and taxiways.
 - d. Terminal 1 which handles fast growing domestic traffic.
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

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The expansion is aimed to meet the rapid traffic growth that has already made IGI Asia's seventh busiest airport. The selected company will work on the expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3 and the construction of a new runway and taxiways. Roads leading to the airport will be widened and new approach roads will be built. The operator expects the expansion, which will start with Terminal 1, to be completed by 2021 – taking the overall handling capacity of the airport to 85 million passengers per year from the current 70 million. It will be followed by Phase 2 of the expansion, which includes the construction of another brand new terminal.

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million in 2017. It was the first time it breached the 60-million passenger mark. In 2018, it was just below the 70-million mark.

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Inter-terminal connectivity through the Airport Metro between T1 and T3 is also part of the expansion plan.

DIAL has appointed AECOM, a design and development consultant for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.

In 2018, the number of passengers that the Delhi Airport handled was:

- a. 63.45 million
- b. 40 million
- c. just below 70 million
- d. 45 million

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

(+1, -0.25)

The much-awaited expansion of Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport is expected to begin by March-end as the airport operator has received three bids for the R 9,000-crore project, two officials familiar with the matter said.

Two bids are from foreign companies while one is from an Indian firm. The airport operator, the GMR Group-led Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL), is expected to finalise the bidder this week. After the announcement, the successful bidder is expected to take around two months to mobilise the workforce and begin expansion work. The bid document says the selected company has to complete work in 42 months. All the three bidders are reported to have quoted 39 months, the sources said.

The expansion is aimed to meet the rapid traffic growth that has already made IGI Asia's seventh busiest airport. The selected company will work on the expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3 and the construction of a new runway and taxiways. Roads leading to the airport will be widened and new approach roads will be built. The operator expects the expansion, which will start with Terminal 1, to be completed by 2021 — taking the overall handling capacity of the airport to 85 million passengers per year from the current 70 million. It will be followed by Phase 2 of the expansion, which includes the construction of another brand new terminal.

Data released last year by Airports Council International showed that the passenger traffic at the Delhi Airport grew 14.1% year on year to 63.45 million in 2017. It was the first time it breached the 60-million passenger mark. In 2018, it was just below the 70-million mark.

The new air traffic control (ATC) tower, which will open in 2019, and the fourth runway, to be launched in 2021, would help it reduce air congestion and handle more flights.

“Terminal 1 handles domestic traffic for low-cost carriers. These have registered a phenomenal growth in the last few years, calling for an expansion of the terminal. Delhi Metro under its Phase 3 programme is

connecting this terminal to catchment areas of central and south Delhi. Since T1 is operating beyond its capacity, the expansion will begin from there and cover the airside, terminal building and city side." said a DIAL official.

According to the Master Plan. T1's capacity will increase from 20 million to 40 million and that of Terminal 3 from 34 million to 45 million.

Inter-terminal connectivity through the Airport Metro between T1 and T3 is also part of the expansion plan.

DIAL has appointed AECOM, a design and development consultant for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.

Which of the following measures will help the airport reduce air congestion and handle more flights for the time being?

- a. building Inter-terminal connectivity between T1 and T3
- b. construction of air control tower and a new runway
- c. construction of taxiways and widening of approach roads
- d. construction of a brand new terminal

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

(+1, -0.25)

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Two bids are from foreign companies while one is from an Indian firm. The airport operator, the GMR Group-led Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL), is expected to finalise the bidder this week. After the announcement, the successful bidder is expected to take around two

months to mobilise the workforce and begin expansion work. The bid document says the selected company has to complete work in 42 months. All the three bidders are reported to have quoted 39 months, the sources said.

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Inter-terminal connectivity through the Airport Metro between T1 and T3 is also part of the expansion plan.

DIAL has appointed AECOM, a design and development consultant for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.

Which agency has been appointed to prepare the design for the expansion of the Delhi airport?

- a. Airports Council International
- b. G M R group
- c. AECOM
- d. DIAL

164. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

IMPECCABLE

- a. Faultless
- b. Unsullied
- c. Imperfect
- d. Methodical

165. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.--'to drive someone up the wall'

(+1, -0.25)

- a. to help someone in difficulty
- b. to keep at a distance

- c. to irritate someone very much
 - d. to frighten someone
-

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

VELOCITY

- a. flight
 - b. race
 - c. speed
 - d. hurry
-

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

People arrive from all parts of the country and had walked miles to take a dip at the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna.

- a. are walking miles to take a dip
 - b. walk miles to take a dip
 - c. had walked miles taking a dip
 - d. No improvement
-

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

- a. Releive

- b. Recruit
 - c. Receipt
 - d. Realm
-

169. 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 improvement.

He has not taken any coaching in the game but he plays good than many professional players.

- a. He is playing good than
 - b. he plays the best than
 - c. he plays better than
 - d. No improvement
-

170. Select the antonym of the given word. Exams Guide (+1, -0.25)

AMIABLE

- a. Comfortable
 - b. Friendly
 - c. Hostile
 - d. Cordial
-

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

Not only she objected to his proposal but also condemned it in strong terms.

- a. Not only did she object
- b. Not only did she objected
- c. Not only she had objected
- d. No improvement

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

- a. Violin
- b. Visionary
- c. Vecious
- d. Voyage

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

ACCURATE

- a. Precise
- b. Truthful
- c. Condensed

d. Pacify

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

There was a lot of rubbish on the floor so I asked Sangeeta to sweep
----- away.

a. them

b. this

c. it

d. its

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

COHERENT

a. constant

b. illegible

c. consistent

d. illogical

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

WEARY

a. Quick

b. Alert

- c. Tired
 - d. Refreshed
-

177. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. (+1, -0.25)

'a large bound bundle of paper, hay or cotton'

- a. barrel
 - b. bale
 - c. gale
 - d. cache
-

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

I felt something hard _____ my cheek.

- a. hit
 - b. to hitting
 - c. to be hitting
 - d. to hit
-

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

- a. competition
- b. explanation
- c. acquisition

d. illumination

180. 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 improvement.

The Kumbh Mela has been held at Allahabad, since centuries now because in the past two decades it has grown into a mega event.

- a. for centuries now but in the past
 - b. No improvement
 - c. since centuries now but in the past
 - d. for centuries now moreover in the past
-

181. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

She is always finding fault with the food I cook.

- a. I cook
 - b. fault with
 - c. the food
 - d. is always finding
-

182. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

This test comprises of grammar, vocabulary and reading comprehension.

- a. grammar, vocabulary
 - b. This test
 - c. and reading comprehension
 - d. comprises of
-

183. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. (+1, -0.25)

'Instrument used for coding and decoding messages'

- a. chronometer
 - b. cryptograph
 - c. cardiograph
 - d. crescograph
-

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184. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. (+1, -0.25)

'To give the slip'

- a. to keep low
 - b. to escape
 - c. to hit someone
 - d. to hide
-

185. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

IMMERSE

- a. drown
- b. bathe
- c. shower
- d. submerge

186. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

AWKWARD

- a. skillful
- b. clumsy
- c. pleasant
- d. graceful

187. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and click the button corresponding to it.

(+1, -0.25)

The base frame of a car or other wheeled vehicle

- a. Fuselage
- b. Bonnet
- c. Chassis
- d. Cockpit

188. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

RADICAL

- a. trivial
- b. absolute
- c. minor
- d. moderate

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

(+1, -0.25)

The offer is good. You will regret _____ you decline it.

- a. unless
- b. whether
- c. if
- d. therefore

190. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

(+1, -0.25)

'The whole nine yards'

- a. an act of kindness
- b. the entirety of something
- c. an essential part
- d. an enjoyable situation

191. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. (+1, -0.25)

'things or people of the same kind'.

- a. contemporaries
 - b. homogeneous
 - c. fellows
 - d. colleagues
-

192. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

The village, with all its houses, were flooded by the river.

- a. by the river
 - b. were flooded
 - c. its houses
 - d. with all
-

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

It is difficult to distinguish in the two brothers.

- a. No improvement
- b. in both the two brothers.

- c. among the two brothers.
- d. between the two brothers.

194. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. (+1, -0.25)

'hit the nail on the head'

- a. be accurately right about something
- b. to hit someone on the head
- c. to assess the situation immediately
- d. to handle a difficult situation

195. Select the most appropriate word for the group of words. (+1, -0.25)

A small group of people having control of a country.

- a. Oligarchy
- b. Plutocracy
- c. Aristocracy
- d. Theocracy

196. 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)

Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan.

_____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty

vegetables and fruit on the farms. _____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops. _____ (4) the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ (5) a program to protect crops with the help of dogs. They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

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

- a. It
- b. They
- c. Those
- d. Them

197. 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)

Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan. _____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms. _____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops. _____ (4) the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ (5) a program to protect crops with the help of dogs. They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

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

- a. get
- b. cut
- c. eat
- d. waste

198. 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)

Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan. _____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms. _____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops. _____ (4) the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ (5) a program to protect crops with the help of dogs. They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

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

- a. All
- b. Whole
- c. This
- d. Every

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199. 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)

Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan. _____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms. _____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops. _____ (4) the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ (5) a program to protect crops with the help of dogs. They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

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

- a. Because
- b. However
- c. Moreover
- d. Though

200. 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)

Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan. _____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms. _____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops. _____ (4) the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ (5) a program to protect crops with the help of dogs. They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

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

- a. continued
- b. started
- c. embarked
- d. instigated

Answers

1. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण: $4 \times 2 - 8 + 9 \div 3 = 15$

1) 3 और 4 $\rightarrow 3 \times 2 - 8 + 9 \div 4 = 0.25 \neq 15$

2) 3 और 2 $\rightarrow 4 \times 3 - 8 + 9 \div 2 = 8.5 \neq 15$

3) 8 और 3 $\rightarrow 4 \times 2 - 3 + 9 \div 8 = 6.125 \neq 15$

4) 8 और 4 $\rightarrow 8 \times 2 - 4 + 9 \div 3 = 15$

अतः, '8 और 4' सही उत्तर है।

2. Answer: a

Explanation:



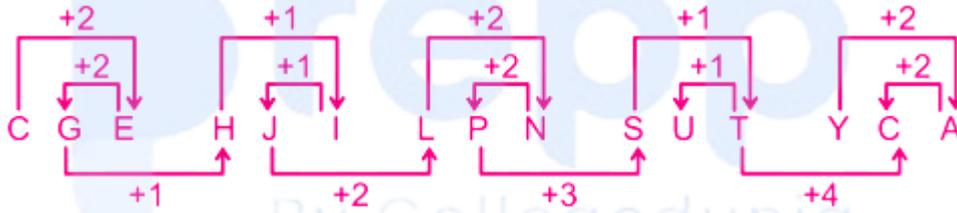
अतः, सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 में दी गई आकृति है।

3. 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 है:



अतः, सही उत्तर YCA है।

4. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

865 : 722 → 8 + 6 + 5 = 19 और 7 + 2 + 2 = 11; 19 और 11 अभाज्य हैं

378 : 255 → 3 + 7 + 8 = 18 और 2 + 5 + 5 = 12; 18 और 12 संयुक्त संख्याएँ हैं

756 : 633 → 7 + 5 + 6 = 18 और 6 + 3 + 3 = 12; 18 और 12 संयुक्त संख्याएँ हैं

967 : 844 → 9 + 6 + 7 = 22 और 8 + 4 + 4 = 16; 22 और 16 संयुक्त संख्याएँ हैं

अतः, सही उत्तर '865 : 722' है।

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

'Potato' में अक्षरों की संख्या = 6

'Carrot' में अक्षरों की संख्या = 6

'Cabbage' में अक्षरों की संख्या = 7

'Turnip' में अक्षरों की संख्या = 6

अतः, सही उत्तर 'Cabbage' है।

6. Answer: d

Explanation:



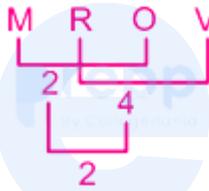
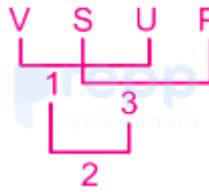
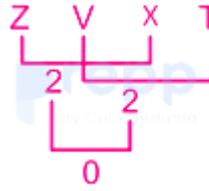
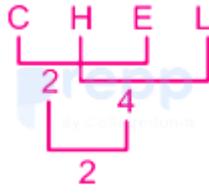
अतः, सही उत्तर आकृति 4 है।

7. 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

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है:



अतः, सही उत्तर ZVXT है।

8. Answer: a

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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 है:



अतः, सही उत्तर 0 है।

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

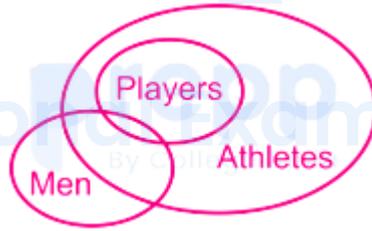


अतः, सही उत्तर आकृति 2 है।

10. Answer: d

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख है:



निष्कर्ष I → असत्य क्योंकि सभी खिलाड़ी एथलीट हैं और कुछ खिलाड़ी पुरुष हैं। (कुछ पुरुष खिलाड़ी हैं = कुछ खिलाड़ी पुरुष हैं)

निष्कर्ष II → असत्य क्योंकि यह संभव है परंतु निश्चित नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष III → सत्य (कुछ पुरुष खिलाड़ी हैं और सभी खिलाड़ी एथलीट हैं)

अतः, सही उत्तर 'केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है' है।

11. 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

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

$$DIG \rightarrow 2 \times (4 + 9 + 7) + 1 = 41$$

$$GOAD \rightarrow 2 \times (7 + 15 + 1 + 4) + 1 = 55$$

$$FACT \rightarrow 2 \times (6 + 1 + 3 + 20) + 1 = 61$$

अतः, सही उत्तर 61 है।

12. Answer: c

Explanation:

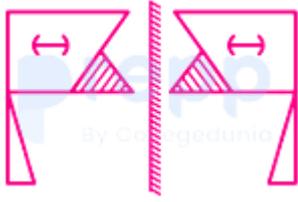
विकल्प 1, 2 और 4 में, परिणाम पूर्वपद का गुणज है।

विकल्प 3 में 26, 4 का गुणज नहीं है।

अतः, सही उत्तर 4 : 26 है।

13. Answer: b

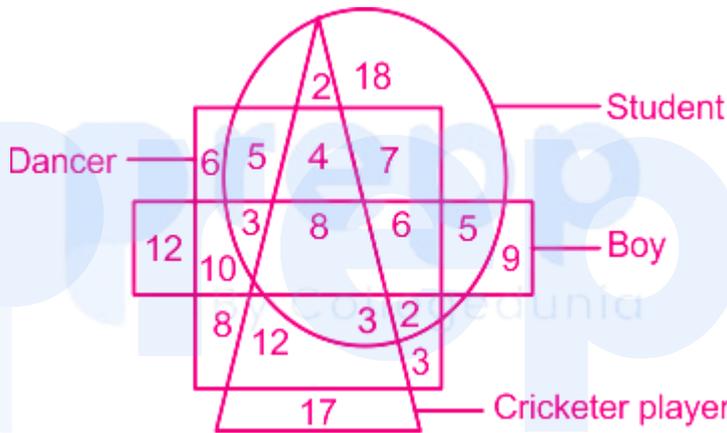
Explanation:



अतः, सही उत्तर आकृति 2 है।

14. Answer: a

Explanation:



छात्रों की संख्या जो डांसर और क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ी हैं परंतु लड़के नहीं हैं = $4 + 3 = 7$

अतः, सही उत्तर 7 है।

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

$$\{9, 15, 24\} \rightarrow 9 + 15 = 24$$

$$1) \{21, 33, 55\} \rightarrow 21 + 33 = 54 \neq 55$$

$$2) \{12, 20, 30\} \rightarrow 12 + 20 = 32 \neq 30$$

$$3) \{6, 10, 16\} \rightarrow 6 + 10 = 16$$

$$4) \{15, 25, 35\} \rightarrow 15 + 25 = 40 \neq 35$$

अतः, सही उत्तर $\{6, 10, 16\}$ है।

16. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

पहले पासे को इस तरह लुढ़काने के बाद कि 2 की स्थिति दूसरे पासे के जैसी हो और 6 तल पर हो, हम देखते हैं कि दूसरे पासे में 3, 2 के दायें है और 4, 2 के बाएँ है।

अतः, सही उत्तर 4 है।

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

$$7 + 2 \times 3 = 13$$

$$13 + 2 \times 7 = 27$$

$$27 + 2 \times 13 = 53$$

$$53 + 2 \times 27 = 107$$

$$107 + 2 \times 53 = 213$$

अतः, सही उत्तर 53 है।

★ Alternate Method

$$3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 - 1 = 13$$

$$13 \times 2 + 1 = 27$$

$$27 \times 2 - 1 = 53$$

$$53 \times 2 + 1 = 107$$

$$107 \times 2 - 1 = 213$$

अतः, सही उत्तर 53 है।

18. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$4 + 7 = 11$$

$$7 + 11 = 18$$

$$11 + 18 = 29$$

अतः, सही उत्तर 11 है।

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है:

C O N C E R T
C N E R O C T

इसी प्रकार,

S M A R T E R
R A T E M S R

अतः, सही उत्तर **RATEMSR** है।

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

$$12 : 145 \rightarrow 12^2 + 1 = 145$$

$$8 : 65 \rightarrow 8^2 + 1 = 65$$

अतः, सही उत्तर **65** है।

21. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

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

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

$$12 : 3 \rightarrow 1 + 2 = 3$$

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

अतः, सही उत्तर **78 : 13** है।

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

$$4 : 8 \rightarrow 2^2 : 2^3$$

$$25 : 125 \rightarrow 5^2 : 5^3$$

अतः, सही उत्तर **125** है।

23. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है :

इच्छा और अभिलाषा पर्यायवाची हैं।

इसी प्रकार, शीतल और ठंडा पर्यायवाची हैं।

अतः, सही उत्तर **शीतल : ठंडा** है।

24. 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

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप है:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 D \xrightarrow{+2} F \xrightarrow{+3} I \xrightarrow{+4} M \\
 F \xrightarrow{+2} H \xrightarrow{+3} K \xrightarrow{+2} M \\
 M \xrightarrow{+2} O \xrightarrow{+3} R \xrightarrow{+4} V \\
 Q \xrightarrow{+2} S \xrightarrow{+3} V \xrightarrow{+4} Z
 \end{array}$$

अतः, सही उत्तर FHKM है।

25. Answer: b

Explanation:

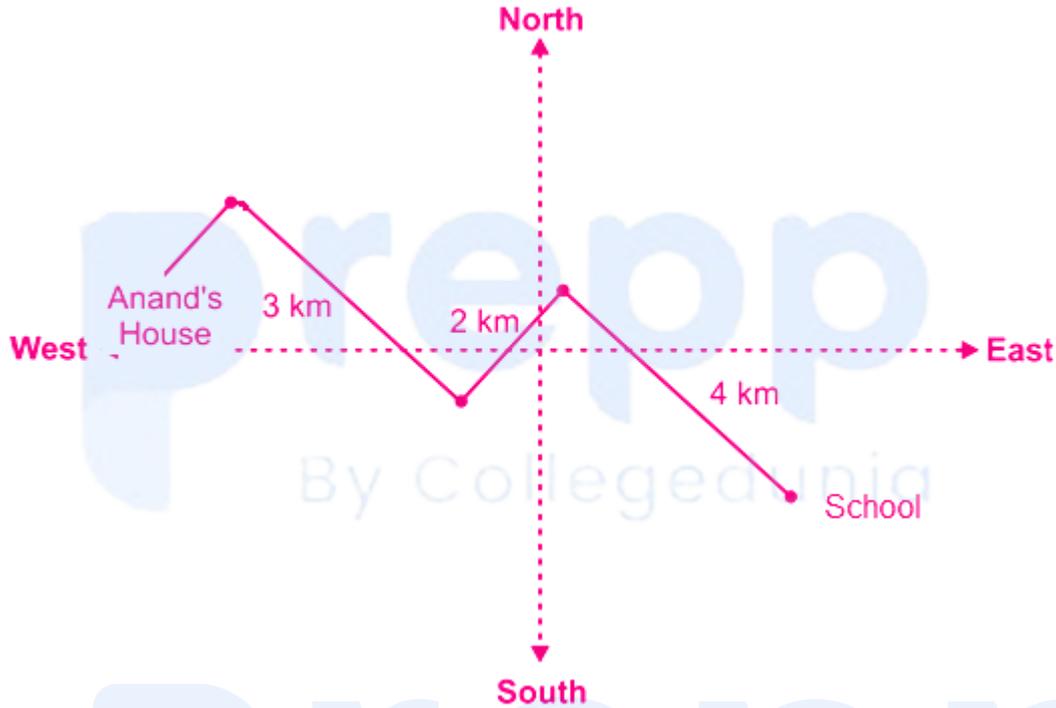
विकल्पों 1, 3 और 4 में, पूर्वपद के अंकों को उलटने के बाद परिणाम प्राप्त होता है।

56 के अंकों को उलटने के बाद, हमें 65 मिलेगा जो विकल्प 2 में परिणाम नहीं है।

अतः, सही उत्तर 56 : 67 है।

26. Answer: c

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर उत्तर-पूर्व है।

27. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$\{9, 54, 6\} \rightarrow 9 \times 6 = 54$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$\{5, 35, 7\} \rightarrow 5 \times 7 = 35$$

अतः सही उत्तर $\{5, 35, 7\}$ है।

28. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$12 \times 18 \div 3 - 6 + 4$$

1) \div और \times , 6 और 3 $\rightarrow 12 \div 18 \times 6 - 3 + 4 = 5$

2) \div और \times , 4 और 3 $\rightarrow 12 \div 18 \times 4 - 6 + 3 = -1/3$

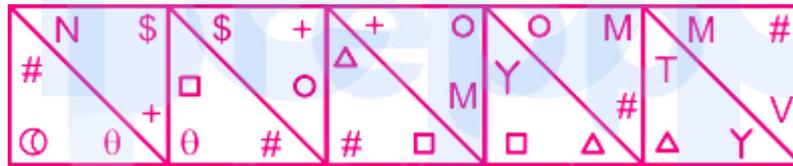
3) \div और $+$, 3 और 4 $\rightarrow 12 \times 18 + 4 - 6 \div 3 = 218$

4) \times और $+$, 3 और 6 $\rightarrow 12 + 18 \div 6 - 3 \times 4 = 3$

अतः सही उत्तर \div और \times है।

29. Answer: d

Explanation:



पहले से दूसरा:

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, थीटा द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है और नीचे के त्रिभुज में थीटा को # द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है; ऊपर के त्रिभुज में N को \$ द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है (वर्ग के ऊपरी दायें किनारे में पद)

दूसरे से तीसरा: नीचे के त्रिभुज में थीटा को # द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है और # को वर्ग द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है ; ऊपर के त्रिभुज में \$ को + द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है

तीसरे से चौथे: नीचे के त्रिभुज में # को वर्ग द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है और वर्ग को त्रिभुज द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है और; ऊपरी त्रिभुज में + को O द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है।

इसी प्रकार,

चौथे से पांचवें: नीचे के त्रिभुज में वर्ग को त्रिभुज द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा और त्रिभुज को



द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा; ऊपरी त्रिभुज में O को M द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा।

अतः विकल्प 4 में दी गयी आकृति सही उत्तर है।

30. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$12 \times 3 = \mathbf{36}$$

$$36 \times 2 = 72$$

$$72 \times 3 = 216$$

अतः सही उत्तर **36** है।

31. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही तार्किक क्रम है चिकित्सक → निदान → उपचार → बिल → डिस्चार्ज

अतः सही उत्तर 3, 2, 1, 5, 4 है।

32. 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

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & M & A & D & E \\
 \text{(Positional Value)} \rightarrow & 13 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\
 & | & | & | & | \\
 & -1 & +1 & -1 & +1 \\
 & 12 & 2 & 3 & 6
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & B & A & D \\
 \text{(Positional Value)} \rightarrow & 2 & 1 & 4 \\
 & | & | & | \\
 & -1 & +1 & -1 \\
 & 1 & 2 & 3
 \end{array}$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & D & E & C & K \\
 \text{(Positional Value)} \rightarrow & 4 & 5 & 3 & 11 \\
 & | & | & | & | \\
 & -1 & +1 & -1 & +1 \\
 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 12
 \end{array}$$

अतः सही उत्तर '36212' है।

33. Answer: c

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर आकृति 3 है।

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

तराजू का उपयोग तोलने के लिए होता है।

इसी प्रकार, रडार का उपयोग खोजने के लिए होता है।

अतः खोजना : रडार सही उत्तर है।

35. 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

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

M O N K E Y
 | -1 | +1 | -1 | +1 | -1 | +1
 L P M L D Z

इसी प्रकार,

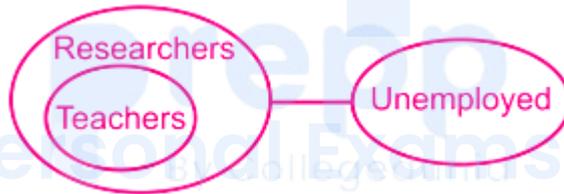
S T R O K E
 | -1 | +1 | -1 | +1 | -1 | +1
 R U Q P J F

अतः सही उत्तर RUQPJF है।

36. Answer: a

Explanation:

न्यूनतम सम्भावित वेन आरेख निम्न है:



निष्कर्ष I → असत्य क्योंकि सभी अध्यापक शोधकर्ता हैं जो कि बेरोजगार नहीं हैं।

निष्कर्ष II → सत्य (सभी अध्यापक शोधकर्ता हैं और कोई भी शोधकर्ता बेरोजगार नहीं है)

निष्कर्ष III → असत्य क्योंकि कोई भी शोधकर्ता बेरोजगार नहीं है और सभी अध्यापक शोधकर्ता हैं।

अतः 'केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है' सही उत्तर है।

37. 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

यहाँ, हम देख सकते हैं कि D और W एक व्युत्क्रम युग्म है। अतः, हमें जात होता है:

D F I M
| | | |
W U R N

इसी प्रकार,

C M H V
| | | |
X N S E

अतः सही उत्तर XNSE है।

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

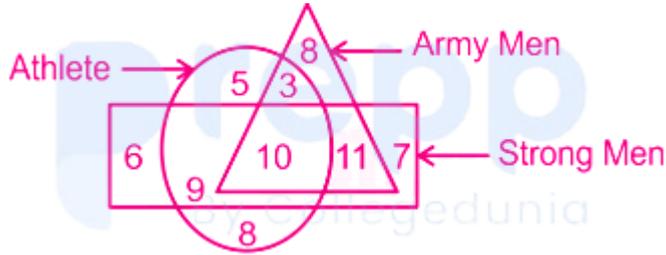
‘आकाशगंगा’ में ‘तारे’ होते हैं।

इसी प्रकार, ‘गुलदस्ते’ में ‘पुष्प’ होते हैं।

अतः सही उत्तर ‘गुलदस्ता’ है।

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

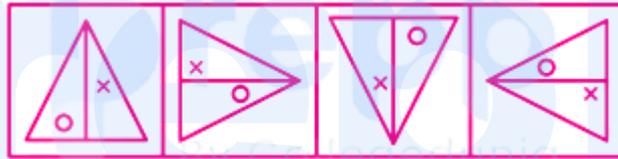


बलिष्ठ व्यक्तियों की संख्या जो खिलाड़ी नहीं हैं = 11

अतः सही उत्तर 11 है।

40. Answer: a

Explanation:

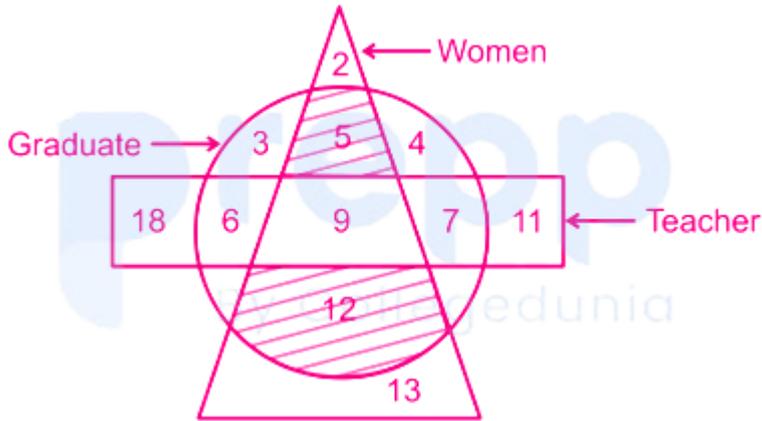


यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है कि अगली आकृति को प्राप्त करने के लिए पूर्व आकृति को 90° पर दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घुमाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, चिह्न 'x' और 'o' की स्थिति को परस्पर बदला गया है।

अतः सही उत्तर आकृति 1 है।

41. Answer: c

Explanation:



स्नातक महिलाओं की संख्या जो अध्यापक नहीं हैं = 17

अतः सही उत्तर 17 है।

42. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$16 : 25 \rightarrow 4^2 : (4 + 1)^2 + 1$$

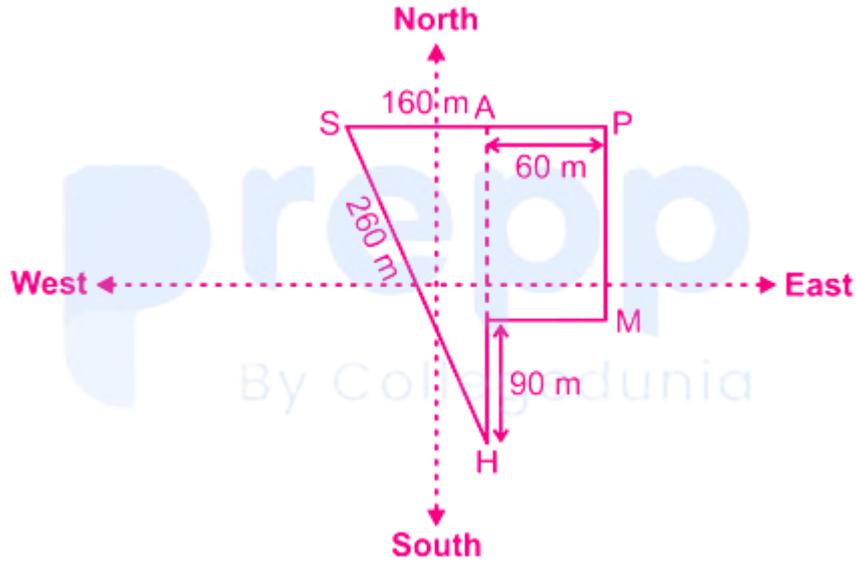
इसी प्रकार,

$$25 : 37 \rightarrow 5^2 : (5 + 1)^2 + 1$$

अतः सही उत्तर 25 : 37 है।

43. Answer: c

Explanation:



माना H रिया के घर को दर्शाता है, S रिया के स्कूल को दर्शाता है, M बाजार को दर्शाता है और P डाक-घर को दर्शाता है।

पाइथागोरस प्रमेय से,

$$HS^2 = AS^2 + HA^2$$

$$260^2 = 160^2 + HA^2$$

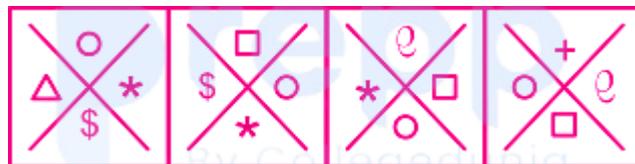
इसलिए, $HA = 240$ मीटर

$$PM = 240 - 90 = 150 \text{ मीटर}$$

अतः सही उत्तर **150 मीटर** है।

44. Answer: c

Explanation:



प्रत्येक चिह्न दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घूमता है और बाएं चतुर्थांश को छोड़कर लुप्त हो जाता है और इसके स्थान पर एक नया चिह्न आता है।

अतः विकल्प 3 की आकृति सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: a

Explanation:

‘रंगीन’, ‘चित्र’ के रूप-रंग का वर्णन करता है।

इसी प्रकार, ‘बोल्ड’, ‘अक्षर’ के रूप-रंग का वर्णन करता है।

अतः ‘बोल्ड’ सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण: $10 - 15 \times 9 + 6 \div 3 = 9$

- और $\div \rightarrow 10 \div 15 \times 9 + 6 - 3 = 9$

\div और $+$ $\rightarrow 10 - 15 \times 9 \div 6 + 3 = -19/2$

$+$ और $- \rightarrow 10 + 15 \times 9 - 6 \div 3 = 143$

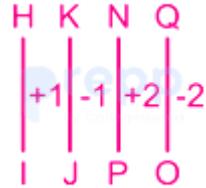
\times और $- \rightarrow 10 \times 15 - 9 + 6 \div 3 = 143$

अतः ‘- और \div ’ सही उत्तर है।

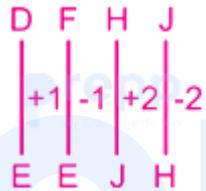
47. Answer: c

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



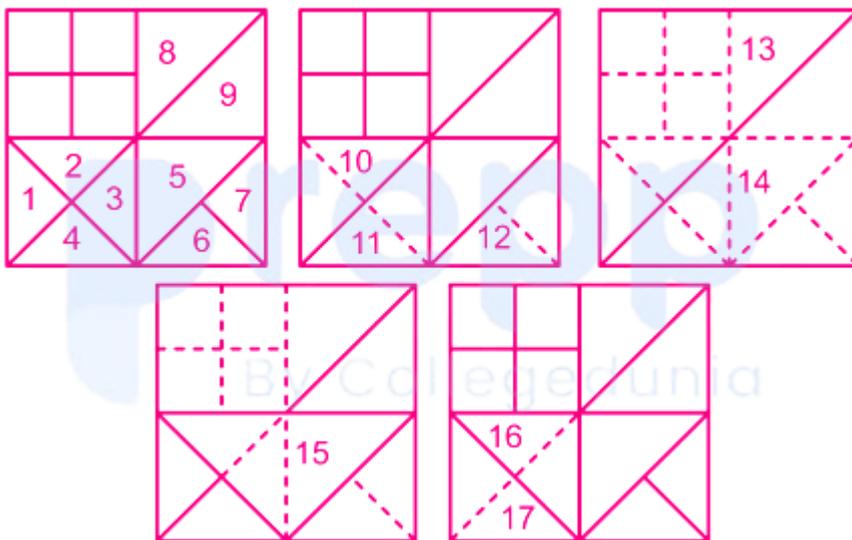
इसी प्रकार,



अतः 'EEJH' सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: b

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर 17 है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

'Jug', 'Mug' और 'Cup' तरल के लिए उपयोग किये जाते हैं जबकि 'Pan' का उपयोग इसके लिए नहीं किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त,

शब्द 'Jug', 'Mug' और 'Cup' में दूसरा अक्षर 'u' स्वर है जबकि शब्द 'Pan' में, स्वर 'a' है।

अतः सही उत्तर 'Pan' है।

50. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही तर्किक क्रम है: मानसून → बादल → वर्षा → बाढ़ → आश्रय → राहत

अतः सही उत्तर 3, 1, 4, 5, 2, 6 है।

51. Answer: d

Explanation:

- लोहित नदी सिंधु नदी की एक सहायक नदी नहीं है बल्कि यह ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की सहायक नदी है।

सिंधु नदी:

- जस्कर, नुब्रा और श्योक सिंधु नदी की सहायक नदियाँ हैं।
- इंडस नदी को सिंधु नदी भी कहा जाता है।
- यह दक्षिण एशिया में एक प्रमुख दक्षिण-बहने वाली नदी है।
- नदी की कुल लंबाई 3,180 किमी है जो इसे एशिया की सबसे लंबी नदियों में से एक बनाती है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

- असम में **ढोला-सदिया पुल** लोहित नदी पर बना है, जो ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की एक प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- पुल उत्तरी असम और पूर्वी अरुणाचल प्रदेश के बीच पहला स्थायी सड़क संपर्क है।

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **जूनो** अंतरिक्ष यान नासा द्वारा बनाया गया है। यह वर्ष 2016 से लगभग दो वर्षों से बृहस्पति का अध्ययन कर रहा है।
- 5 अगस्त, 2011 को फ्लोरिडा के केप कैनावेरल से प्रक्षेपित किया गया, जूनो 4 जुलाई, 2016 को बृहस्पति के चारों ओर कक्षा में पहुंचा।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

- वैज्ञानिकों ने 2018 में बृहस्पति के चंद्रमा आईओ के दक्षिणी ध्रुव के करीब एक ज्वालामुखी की खोज की, नासा के जूनो अंतरिक्ष यान द्वारा एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों का उपयोग करते हुए।
- नासा (नेशनल एरोनॉटिक्स एंड स्पेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन) एक संगठन है जो संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में स्थित अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण की देखरेख करता है।

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53. Answer: a

Explanation:

- **उपभोक्ता** हेटरड्रॉफ़ के प्रकारों के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं।
- हेटरड्रॉफ़ वे जीव हैं जो अपने भोजन के लिए दूसरों पर निर्भर हैं। हेटरड्रॉफ़ के कुछ उदाहरण कवक, बैक्टीरिया आदि हैं।
- वे कार्बन को स्थापित नहीं कर सकते हैं और वृद्धि और विकास के लिए कार्बनिक कार्बन का उपयोग करते हैं।

टिप्पणी: हेटरड्रॉफ़ ऐसे उपभोक्ता भी होता है जो प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक या तृतीयक उपभोक्ता हो सकते हैं लेकिन प्रकारों की स्थिति में, हेटरड्रॉफ़ 3 प्रकार के मांसाहारी, शाकाहारी और सर्वाहारी हो सकते हैं।

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

- पोपीर अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य में किया जाने वाला प्रसिद्ध नृत्य है।
- यह नृत्य मुख्य रूप से आदि जनजातियों से आता है और मुख्य रूप से युवा लड़कियों द्वारा सफेद कपड़े और अलंकृत सिर की टोपी पहनी जाते हैं।
- यह नृत्य अरुणाचल प्रदेश के गारो क्षेत्र में प्रमुख रूप से किया जाता है।
- भवई राजस्थान के लोक नृत्य में से एक है।
- सतरिया असम राज्य से भारत का एक शास्त्रीय नृत्य है।
- पुरबी भी बिहार के लोक नृत्य में से एक है।

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

- सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन एक भारतीय दार्शनिक और राजनीतिज्ञ थे जो स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले उपाध्यक्ष (1952-1962) और 1962 से 1967 तक भारत के दूसरे राष्ट्रपति थे।
- 1962 से, उनका जन्मदिन 5 सितंबर को शिक्षक दिवस के रूप में भारत में मनाया जाता है।
- सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन भी उन व्यक्तियों में से हैं, जो भारतरत्न के पहले प्राप्तकर्ता थे।

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

- भोपाल साहित्य और कला महोत्सव (बीएलएफ) का पहला संस्करण 12-14 जनवरी 2019 तक आयोजित किया गया था।
- समारोह में लेखक नमिता गोखले को एक महिला लेखक द्वारा लिखित कथा की श्रेणी सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुस्तक के तहत उनके काम "थिंग्स टू लीव टू बैक" के लिए 'सुशीला देवी साहित्य पुरस्कार' मिला।
- तीन दिवसीय साहित्य उत्सव लेखकों में भारत, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और ऑस्ट्रिया के विचारक नेताओं, कलाकारों, शिक्षाविदों और हस्तियों को देखा गया।

57. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **कवक विज्ञान** जीव विज्ञान की शाखा है जो कवक के अध्ययन से संबंधित है, जिसमें उनके आनुवांशिक और जैव रासायनिक गुण, उनके वर्गीकरण और मनुष्यों के लिए उपयोग शामिल हैं।
- **भूजीवविज्ञान:** यह जीवमंडल (जीवित जीवों और उनके उत्पादों) और भू-मंडल के बीच होने वाली अंतःक्रियाओं का अध्ययन है।
- **क्रोनोबायोलॉजी:** चक्रीय क्रियात्मक घटना से संबंधित जीव विज्ञान की शाखा।
- **जराविज्ञान:** जराविज्ञान को वृद्धावस्था के अध्ययन के रूप में जाना जाता है।

58. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **आर्किमिडीज सिद्धांत** जीव विज्ञान का प्रतिमान नहीं है यह आर्किमिडीज द्वारा दी गई भौतिकी की अवधारणा है।
- आर्किमिडीज सिद्धांत कहता है कि जब एक शरीर पूरी तरह से या आंशिक रूप से किसी तरल में डूब जाता है, तो शरीर द्वारा विस्थापित तरल की मात्रा तरल में शरीर के वजन की हानि के बराबर होती है।
- यह बताता है कि जब कोई शरीर पूरी तरह से या आंशिक रूप से एक तरल पदार्थ में डूब जाता है, तो यह एक ऊपर की ओर बल का अनुभव करता है जो इसके द्वारा विस्थापित द्रव के वजन के बराबर होता है और इस बल को उत्प्लावक बल के रूप में जाना जाता है।

59. Answer: c

Explanation:

- त्रिपुरा के मुख्यमंत्री **बिप्लब कुमार देब** द्वारा 16 जनवरी 2020 को त्रिपुरा में 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का 'सस्टेनेबल कैचमेंट फॉरेस्ट मैनेजमेंट' (SCATFORM) परियोजना शुरू की गई।
- परियोजना लक्षित जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में वनों को बेहतर बनाने में मदद करेगी।

- यह वन क्षेत्रों में और इसके आसपास रहने वाले लोगों की आजीविका का भी सृजन करेगा।
- जापान इंटरनेशनल कोऑपरेशन एजेंसी (JICA) परियोजना की 80% लागत वहन करेगी।

★ Additional Information

- त्रिपुरा के बारे में: मई 2022 तक:
 - राजधानी: अगरतला
 - मुख्यमंत्री: माणिक साहा
 - राज्यपाल: सत्यदेव नारायण आर्य
 - केंद्र शासित प्रदेश: 1 नवंबर 1956
 - राज्य के रूप में दर्जा दिया गया: 21 जनवरी 1972
 - राजकीय पशु: फायरेस लीफ मंकी
 - राज्य पक्षी: हरा शाही कबूतर

60. Answer: c

Explanation:

- वित्त मंत्रालय ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों को जनवरी 2019 में धीरे-धीरे सरकार की इक्विटी को 52 प्रतिशत तक लाने के लिए कहा।
- वित्तीय सेवा सचिव **राजीव कुमार** ने घोषणा की।

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61. Answer: c

Explanation:

- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने केंद्र सरकार को जनहित याचिका (पब्लिक इंटरिस्ट लिटिगेशन) पर एक नोटिस जारी किया है, जिसमें केंद्र की निगरानी और किसी भी कंप्यूटर सिस्टम को डिफ्रिक्ट करने के लिए 10 केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को अधिकृत करने की केंद्र की अधिसूचना पर सवाल उठाया गया है।
- जनहित याचिका (PIL) शब्द की उत्पत्ति संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में 1980 के दशक के मध्य में हुई थी।
- जनहित याचिका कानून की अदालत में दायर की जाती है, जनहित की सुरक्षा के लिए, जैसे कि प्रदूषण, आतंकवाद, सड़क सुरक्षा, आदि।

- यह समाज या सामाजिक कल्याण में परिवर्तन के लिए एक प्रभावी साधन के रूप में भी कार्य करता है।
- भारत में, **कोई व्यक्ति** भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद **32** और **226** के तहत क्रमशः सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय में एक जनहित याचिका दायर कर सकता है।

62. Answer: d

Explanation:

- **ऋषभ पंत** पहले टेस्ट में पांच कैच लेने वाले चौथे भारतीय विकेटकीपर बने।
- उन्होंने ट्रेट ब्रिज में इंग्लैंड के खिलाफ तीसरे टेस्ट के दिन 2 पर यह उपलब्धि हासिल की।
- वह टेस्ट डेब्यू पर एक इनिंग में पांच कैच लेने वाले दुनिया के तीसरे विकेट-कीपर भी बन गए।
- ऋषभ के अलावा, यह उपलब्धि हासिल करने वाले दो अन्य क्रिकेटर हैं - ऑस्ट्रेलिया के ब्रायन टैबर और उनके हमवतन जॉन मैकलीन।

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

- केंद्रीय आयुष राज्य मंत्री श्री श्रीपद येसो नाइक ने द्वितीय विश्व एकीकृत चिकित्सा मंच 2019 का उद्घाटन किया।
- होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा उत्पादों के विनियमन है; वैश्विक सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाना, पर दूसरा विश्व एकीकृत चिकित्सा मंच 2019; गोवा में 23 से 25 जनवरी 2019 तक आयोजित किया गया।
- मंच, आयुष मंत्रालय के तहत होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान के लिए केंद्री परिषद द्वारा आयोजित किया गया था।
- मंच के विषय थे: विनियामक सहयोग, न्यूनतम नियामक और कानूनी मानकों के अनुरूप।

64. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **तेरहवां** संशोधन अधिनियम, 1963 भारत के संघ के एक भाग के रूप में नागालैंड राज्य के गठन का कारण बना।
- इसमें अनुच्छेद 170 संशोधित किया गया और अनुच्छेद 371 ए के तहत इसे विशेष संरक्षण भी दिया गया।

65. Answer: d

Explanation:

- **क्रोमेटोग्राफी** एक कार्बनिक यौगिक के पृथक्करण और शुद्धिकरण के लिए आधुनिक तकनीक है।
- यह तकनीक उन मिश्रणों पर भी लागू होती है, जिनके घटकों में अलग-अलग अवशोषण क्षमता होती है।
- क्रोमेटोग्राफी का आविष्कार **टस्वैत्त** द्वारा किया गया था।

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

- नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री **सुरेश प्रभु** ने ग्लोबल एविएशन समिट 2019 में विज़न 2040 दस्तावेज जारी किया।
- 15 जनवरी 2019 को मुंबई में दो दिवसीय ग्लोबल एविएशन समिट 2019 का उद्घाटन किया गया।
- शिखर सम्मेलन का विषय 'सभी के लिए उड़ान - विशेष रूप से अगले 6 अरब' था।
- यह FICCI के सहयोग से नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित किया गया था।
- शिखर सम्मेलन में हितधारकों को यह अन्वेषण करने, विचार-विमर्श करने और समझने का अवसर मिलता है कि प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित नवाचार कैसे हवाई यात्रा को बदल देंगे।

67. Answer: d

Explanation:

- **सुंदरेश्वर** भगवान शिव का एक रूप है जिन्होंने मीनाक्षी से विवाह किया, जो मीनाक्षी मंदिर में देवी पार्वती का एक रूप है।
- मीनाक्षी अम्मन मंदिर तमिलनाडु में स्थित है।
- इसे मीनाक्षी-सुंदरेश्वर मंदिर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- इसे नायक शासन के दौरान विश्वनाथ नायक द्वारा बनाया गया था और यह मदुरई शहर के केंद्र में स्थित है।

68. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर हाइड्रिस्पीज है।

★ Key Points

- हाइड्रिस्पीज की लड़ाई पंजाब क्षेत्र में **झेलम** नदी के तट पर पौरव साम्राज्य के **राजा पोरस** के खिलाफ, महान सिकंदर महान द्वारा लड़ी गई थी।
- **326 ईसा पूर्व** में, सिकंदर ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया, सिंधु नदी को पार करने के बाद वह तक्षशिला की ओर बढ़े।
- उसके बाद उन्होंने **झेलम और चिनाब नदियों के बीच** राज्य के शासक **राजा पोरस** को चुनौती दी।
- इस लड़ाई को हाइड्रिस्पीज नदी (अब झेलम) पर नामित "**बैटल ऑफ हाइड्रिस्पीज**" कहा जाता है।
- भारतीयों को भयंकर युद्ध में पराजित किया गया था, भले ही वे हाथियों के साथ लड़े थे, जो मैसेडोनियन लोगों ने पहले कभी नहीं देखा था।
- सिकंदर ने पोरस पर कब्जा कर लिया और अन्य स्थानीय शासकों की तरह, जिन्होंने उसे हराया था, उसे अपने क्षेत्र पर शासन करने की अनुमति दी।
- इस लड़ाई में, सिकंदर ने राजा पोरस को हराया।

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है, अर्थात् दास।

- गुलाम वंश या गुलाम वंश की स्थापना **कुतुब उद-दीन ऐबक** ने की थी जिसने 1206 से 1290 तक उत्तर भारत पर शासन किया था।
- वह मुहम्मद गोरी का गुलाम था और दिल्ली सल्तनत का पहला सुल्तान बना।
- इस राजवंश को गुलाम वंश के रूप में जाना जाता है क्योंकि तीन शासक यानी कुतब-उद-दीन ऐबक, इल्तुतमिश और बलबन सत्ता में आने से पहले गुलाम थे।

70. Answer: b

Explanation:

- सोनम लोसॉन्ग या लासॉन्ग त्योहार सिक्किम का सबसे लोकप्रिय त्योहार है।
- यह सामान्यतः दसवें सिक्किम या तिब्बती चंद्र महीने (सामान्यतः दिसंबर) के अंत में मनाया जाता है।
- यह भारत में भूटियाओं के बीच सबसे महत्वपूर्ण त्योहार है और यह पारंपरिक **चान नृत्य** और आमोद-प्रमोद द्वारा चिह्नित है।

71. Answer: d

Explanation:

- सल्फोरस (H 2 SO 3) एसिड का आणविक द्रव्यमान प्रत्येक परमाणु के व्यक्तिगत परमाणु द्रव्यमान को जानकर और फिर उन्हें जोड़कर पाया जा सकता है:

H ₂ SO ₃ का आणविक द्रव्यमान				
तत्व / परमाणु	परमाणुओं की संख्या	परमाणु संख्या	परमाणु द्रव्यमान	कुल परमाणु द्रव्यमान
हाइड्रोजन (H)	2	1	1.00784	2.01568
सल्फर (S)	1	16	32.065	32.065
ऑक्सीजन (O)	3	8	16	48
सल्फ्यूरस एसिड का कुल आणविक द्रव्यमान (H ₂ SO ₃)				82.08068

72. Answer: c

Explanation:

- पुणे का ट्रैफिक पुलिस विभाग ट्रैफिक के प्रवाह को बनाए रखने के लिए एक भविष्यवादी प्रतिरूप को देख रहा है और 'रोडियो' नाम के रोबोट को पेश करके ट्रैफिक नियमों के बारे में जागरूकता फैला रहा है।
- रोडियो के हाथों को वाहनों को स्थानांतरित करने और रोकने के संकेत दिखाने के लिए अभियांत्रिक किया गया है।
- रोडियो शहर की सड़कों के चारों ओर घूमेगा, एक अर्ध-यातायात पुलिसकर्मी और चेतावनी देने वाले यात्रियों के रूप में कार्य करेगा।
- रोडियो भोंपू, फिसलने वाले स्टीयरिंग पहियों और बाधाओं कापता लगाने वाले संवेदक से लैस है।

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **हिमा दास** को यूनिसेफ इंडिया के युवा राजदूत के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था।
- वह यूनिसेफ द्वारा विभिन्न पहलों का समर्थन करने की दिशा में काम करेगी।
- वह बच्चों के अधिकारों और जरूरतों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने की दिशा में भी काम करेगी।
- उन्होंने 2018 एशियाई खेलों में महिलाओं की 4 x 400 मीटर रिले स्पर्धा में स्वर्ण पदक जीता है।
- वह नागांव जिले, **असम** से संबंधित हैं और उन्हें **असम के पहले खेल राजदूत** के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

74. Answer: d

Explanation:

- अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, **572** द्वीपों/उपद्वीपों का समूह है जो बंगाल की खाड़ी और अंडमान सागर के बीच स्थित है।
- मुर्गा द्वीप, एक्स द्वीप और बाराटांग द्वीप अंडमान समूह के द्वीपों के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण द्वीप हैं।
- 42,241 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्रफल वाला जम्मू कश्मीर भारत का सबसे बड़ा केंद्रशासित प्रदेश है।
- भारत में **8 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश** हैं, जो केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित हैं।

75. Answer: a

Explanation:

- अहमदाबाद के भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (PRL) के प्राध्यापक **अभिजीत चक्रवर्ती** के नेतृत्व में वैज्ञानिकों और अभियांत्रिकों के एक समूह ने एक उप-शनि या अधि-वरुण आकार ग्रह (लगभग 27 पृथ्वी का द्रव्यमान और 6 पृथ्वी की त्रिज्या) सूर्य जैसे तारे के चारों ओर।
- खोजे गए ग्रह को EPIC 211945201b या K2-236b के रूप में जाना जाएगा।

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

- एंग्लो-मैसूर युद्धों के बाद, ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने **रॉबर्ट क्लाइव** को बंगाल का राज्यपाल नियुक्त किया।
- वे बंगाल के पहले गवर्नर थे।
- **वारेन हेस्टिंग्स** बंगाल का पहला गवर्नर-जनरल था।
- रॉबर्ट क्लाइव (1754-1772) द्वारा 1765 में **दोहरे प्रशासन** की शुरुआत की गई थी।
- इसने बंगाल के प्रशासन को दो भागों में विभाजित किया:

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

- **प्लासी की लड़ाई** बंगाल के नवाब और ; रॉबर्ट क्लाइव के बीच लड़ी गई थी। लड़ाई 23 जून 1757 को हुई।
- रॉबर्ट क्लाइव को **आर्कोट के नायक** के रूप में भी जाना जाता था।

77. Answer: d

Explanation:

- **इंकन दर्रा** दक्षिण और छोटे अंडमान के बीच स्थित हिंद महासागर में एक जलडमरूमध्य है।
- यह लगभग 48 किमी (30 मील) चौड़ा है।
- यह रटलैंड द्वीप (ग्रेट अंडमान का हिस्सा) को उत्तर और लिटिल अंडमान को दक्षिण में अलग करता है।

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78. Answer: d

Explanation:

द हिंदू यंग वर्ल्ड-गुडबुक पुरस्कार के लिए बारह पुस्तकों को संक्षिप्त किया गया था।

प्रत्येक पुस्तक को चार श्रेणियों में सूचीबद्ध किया गया और विजेताओं की घोषणा जनवरी 2019 में चेन्नई में द हिंदू लिट फॉर लाइफ में की गई।

विनायक वर्मा द्वारा 'एंग्री अक्कू' को सर्वश्रेष्ठ चित्र पुस्तक: द हिंदू लिटरेरी प्राइज 2018 में कहानी के लिए द हिंदू यंग वर्ल्ड-गुडबुक पुरस्कार मिला।

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

- केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 6 दिसंबर 2018 को कृषि निर्यात नीति को मंजूरी दी।
- नई नीति का लक्ष्य 2022 तक किसान की आय को **100%** बढ़ाना और भारत के कृषि निर्यात को \$ 60 बिलियन से दोगुना करना है।
- इसका उद्देश्य चाय, कॉफी और चावल जैसी कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना और वैश्विक कृषि-व्यापार में देश की भागेदारी बढ़ाना है।
- नीति से यह भी अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह बाजार बाधाओं से निपटने के लिए एक संस्थागत व्यवस्था प्रदान करेगी।

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

- चुनाव आयोग ने मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त **सुनील अरोड़ा** को चुनाव से पहले पिछले 48 घंटों के दौरान डिजिटल मीडिया और चुनाव प्रचार पर अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंपी।
- वरिष्ठ उप चुनाव आयुक्त **उमेश सिन्हा** की अध्यक्षता में **पैनल का गठन किया गया था।**
- पैनल को जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम के प्रावधानों में संशोधनों की समीक्षा करने और सुझाव देने के लिए अनिवार्य किया गया था।
- **चंद्र भूषण कुमार** मार्च 2018 में नियुक्त भारत के उप चुनाव आयुक्त भी हैं।
- **नसीम जैदी** भारत के 20वें मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त थे जबकि **अचल कुमार ज्योति** भारत के 21वें मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त थे।

★ Important Points

- राजीव कुमार भारत के वर्तमान मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त हैं।

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भारत के राष्ट्रपति श्री राम नाथ कोविंद ने 26 फरवरी 2019 को गांधी शांति पुरस्कार प्रदान किया।
- यह वर्ष 2015, 2016, 2017 और 2018 के लिए दरबार हॉल, राष्ट्रपति भवन, नई दिल्ली में प्रस्तुत किया गया था।
- **एकल अभियान संगठन** को ग्रामीण और आदिवासी बच्चों, ग्रामीण सशक्तीकरण और लिंग और सामाजिक समानता के लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अपने काम के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गांधी शांति पुरस्कार 2017 से सम्मानित किया गया था।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

- विवेकानंद केंद्र, कन्याकुमारी - 2015
- अक्षय पात्र संस्था और सुलभ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय - 2016 (संयुक्त रूप से)
- श्री योही ससाकावा - 2018

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

- एवोकाडो फूल के पौधे के परिवार का एक सदस्य लॉरासी का फल है जो वनस्पति रूप से एक बड़ा बेरी है जिसमें एक बड़ा बीज होता है।
- इसका वैज्ञानिक नाम **पर्सिया अमेरिकाना** है।
- एवोकाडो विटामिन ई का एक समृद्ध स्रोत है।

फल	रासायनिक नाम
तरबूज	सिट्रूलस लैनाटस
संतरा	साइट्रस एक्स साइनेंसिस
अंगूर	विटिस

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

- राजतरंगिणी ("द रिवर ऑफ किंग्स") उत्तर पश्चिमी भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप, विशेष रूप से कश्मीर के राजाओं का एक छंदरूप में पौराणिक और ऐतिहासिक वृत्तांत है।
- यह 12वीं शताब्दी ईस्वी में **कश्मीरी इतिहासकार कल्हण** द्वारा संस्कृत में लिखा गया था।
- भारत में सल्तनत काल में निर्मित तराईक-ए-फिरोज शाही, भारत-फारसी इतिहासलेखन ज़ियाउद्दीन बरनी द्वारा लिखा गया था।
- "नुह सिपिहर" (नौ आसमान) तुगलक वंश के शासक पर एक मसनवी है, जिसे अमीर खुसरो ने लिखा था।
- पद्मावत सूफी कवि मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी द्वारा लिखी गई एक कविता है।

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

- **जसवंत सिंह रावत** गढ़वाल राइफल्स में सेवारत एक भारतीय सेना के जवान थे।
- 1962 में चीन-भारतीय युद्ध के दौरान, वर्तमान अरुणाचल प्रदेश, भारत में नूरनांग की लड़ाई के दौरान उन्हें मरणोपरांत महा वीर चक्र से सम्मानित किया गया था।
- '72 ऑवर्स - मारटियर हु नेवर डाइड' एक फिल्म है जो अविनाश ध्यानी द्वारा निर्देशित फिल्म है, जो बंदूकधारी सैनिक जसवंत सिंह रावत के जीवन और समय पर आधारित है।
- जसवंत सिंह रावत के परिवार के सदस्यों ने कुछ गोपनीयता के मुद्दों के कारण फिल्म के प्रकाशन पर रोक लगा दी, लेकिन बाद में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने फिल्म को प्रकाशित करने की अनुमति दे दी।

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85. Answer: c

Explanation:

- बंगाल के पहले दलित लेखक **मनोरंजन ब्यापारी** ने एक किताब "इंटेरोगेटिंग माई चैंडल लाइफ - एन ऑटोबायोग्राफी ऑफ अ दलित" लिखी, जिसने गैर-कथा श्रेणी में द हिंदू पुरस्कार 2018 जीता।
- उनकी किताब का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद शिप्रा मुखर्जी ने किया था, जो पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य विश्वविद्यालय में अंग्रेजी की प्राध्यापक थीं।
- **विनायक वर्मा** द्वारा एंग्री अक्कू को सर्वश्रेष्ठ हिंदू पुस्तक के लिए द हिंदू यंग वर्ल्ड-गुडबुक पुरस्कार मिला: हिंदू साहित्य पुरस्कार 2018 में कहानी।

86. Answer: b

Explanation:

- कर्क रेखा भारतीय राज्य असम से होकर नहीं गुजरती है।
- कर्क रेखा एक अक्षांश है जो $22 \frac{1}{2}$ डिग्री एन पर स्थित है।
- यह भारत के 8 राज्यों- राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा और मिजोरम से होकर गुजरती है।
- कर्क रेखा 3 महाद्वीपों - एशिया, अफ्रीका और उत्तरी अमेरिका से होकर गुजरती है।
- कर्क रेखा 16 देशों और 6 जल निकायों से होकर गुजरती है।
- कर्क रेखा की स्थिति तय नहीं है, लेकिन समय के साथ एक जटिल तरीके से बदलती है।

87. Answer: b

Explanation:

- पीयूष गोयल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सदस्य हैं और भारत के वर्तमान रेलवे और कोयला मंत्री हैं। सुरेश प्रभु उनके पूर्वकालीन थे।
- जॉन मथाई स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले रेल मंत्री थे।
- अरुण जेटली भारत सरकार के वित्त और कॉर्पोरेट मामलों के वर्तमान मंत्री हैं।
- नितिन जयराम गडकरी भारत सरकार में सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग, शिपिंग और जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा कायाकल्प के वर्तमान मंत्री हैं।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

- भारत 15 जनवरी को सेना दिवस मनाता है ताकि देश की रक्षा के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति देने वाले वीर जवानों को सलामी दी जा सके।
- यह दिन 15 जनवरी, 1948 को प्रथम भारतीय कमांडर-इन-चीफ, फील्ड मार्शल केएम करियप्पा द्वारा भारतीय सेना का पदभार संभालने का प्रतीक है।

- उन्होंने अंतिम ब्रिटिश कमांडर-इन-चीफ लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल सर फ्रांसिस बुचर से सेना की बागडोर संभाली।
- यह दिन भारतीय सैनिकों को श्रद्धांजलि और सलामी देने के लिए मनाया जाता है।

89. Answer: d

Explanation:

- एशियाई खेलों का 18 वां संस्करण आधिकारिक तौर पर 18 अगस्त 2018 को इंडोनेशियाई राजधानी में बंद हो गया।
- एशियन खेल 2018, जिसे जकार्ता पालमबांग 2018 के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, 18 अगस्त से शुरू होकर 2 सितंबर, 2018 को इंडोनेशिया के **जकार्ता और पालमबांग** शहर में समाप्त हुआ।
- 1962 के बाद के खेलों की मेजबानी करने का जकार्ता के लिए यह दूसरा मौका था।
- एशियाई खेल, जिसे एशियाड के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, पूरे एशिया के खिलाड़ियों के बीच हर चार साल में आयोजित एक महाद्वीपीय बहु-खेल कार्यक्रम है।
- जकार्ता और पालमबांग में 18 वें एशियाई खेलों में भारत की अंतिम रैली में 69 पदक - 15 स्वर्ण, 24 रजत और 30 कांस्य अंकित किये गए।

90. Answer: c

Explanation:

- पंथी, छत्तीसगढ़ में महत्वपूर्ण नृत्य में से एक **छत्तीसगढ़** का लोक नृत्य है।
- यह मुख्य रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ के सतनामी समुदाय द्वारा किया जाता है।
- **छत्तीसगढ़** के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण लोक नृत्यों में सेला नृत्य, करमा, सुआ नाचा और गेंडी हैं।

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

- सर हरिलाल कानिया भारत के पहले मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे। उन्होंने 14 अगस्त 1947 - 26 जनवरी 1950 से कार्यालय संभाला।
- भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124 के खंड (2) के तहत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते हैं।

92. Answer: d

Explanation:

- भारत सरकार ने 11 दिसंबर 2018 को शक्तिकांत दास को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) का गवर्नर नियुक्त किया।
- उन्होंने उर्जित पटेल के इस्तीफे के बाद भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के पच्चीसवें गवर्नर के रूप में पदभार संभाला।
- मंत्रिमंडल की नियुक्ति समिति ने तीन साल की अवधि के लिए शक्तिकांत दास की नियुक्ति को मंजूरी दे दी।
- वह वर्तमान में वित्त आयोग के सदस्य हैं।
- वह वित्त मंत्रालय के आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग में सचिव थे।

93. Answer: c

Explanation:

- केरल के उच्च न्यायालय ने 2016 विधानसभा चुनावों के दौरान प्रतिद्वंद्वी उम्मीदवार के खिलाफ उनके मानहानि अभियान के लिए कोडुवली विधानसभा क्षेत्र से एक निर्दलीय विधायक करात रजाक को अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया।
- करात रजाक का चुनाव केरल उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार प्रथाओं में शामिल होने के कारण शून्य घोषित किया गया था।
- उन्हें पीपुल्स अधिनियम 1951 के प्रतिनिधित्व के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अयोग्य घोषित किया गया था।

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

- 14 जनवरी 2019 को हरियाणा के चंडी मंदिर सैन्य स्टेशन पर 'IMBEX 2018-19' नाम का दूसरा भारत-म्यांमार द्विपक्षीय सेना अभ्यास शुरू हुआ।
- इस संयुक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति अभियानों में भागीदारी के लिए म्यांमार प्रतिनिधिमंडल को प्रशिक्षित करना था।
- अभ्यास में म्यांमार सेना के 15 अधिकारियों और भारतीय सेना के 15 अधिकारियों की भागीदारी शामिल है।

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर बुद्ध है।

★ Key Points

- बुद्ध जयंती या बुद्ध पूर्णिमा गौतम बुद्ध की जयंती के लिए मनाई जाती है।
- बुद्ध जयंती प्रत्येक वर्ष वैशाख पूर्णिमा को मनाई जाती है।
- इस दिन को त्रिधन्य पर्व के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।
- गौतम बुद्ध का जन्म नेपाल के लुंबिनी में हुआ था और उनकी मृत्यु उत्तर प्रदेश के कुशीनगर में हुई थी।

★ Additional Information

- बुद्ध पूर्णिमा पर, यह माना जाता है कि बुद्ध के जीवन की तीन महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएं हुईं: उनका जन्म, ज्ञान की प्राप्ति और उनकी मृत्यु, परिनिर्वाण।
- नेपाल में लुंबिनी संग्रहालय भारत और नेपाल के बीच संयुक्त सहयोग का एक उदाहरण है।
- लुंबिनी बौद्ध विश्वविद्यालय में बौद्ध अध्ययन के लिए बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर पीठ स्थापित किया जाएगा।
- बुद्ध के पहले उपदेश को धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तन कहा जाता है।
- 35 वर्ष की आयु में उन्हें उरुवेला (बोधगया) में एक पीपल के पेड़ के नीचे ज्ञान की प्राप्ति हुई।
- 49 दिनों के निरंतर ध्यान के बाद, वे पूरी तरह से प्रबुद्ध हो गए और उन्हें गौतम बुद्ध / तथागत के नाम से जाना जाने लगा।

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **स्वप्न बर्मन** एशियाई खेलों के 18 वें संस्करण में महिलाओं के हेप्टाथलॉन प्रतियोगिता में स्वर्ण जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय बनीं।
- उसने दो दिनों में कुल 6026 अंक अर्जित किए।
- एशियाई खेलों का 18 वां संस्करण आधिकारिक तौर पर 18 अगस्त 2018 को इंडोनेशियाई राजधानी में बंद हो गया।
- एशियन खेल 2018, जिसे जकार्ता पालमबांग 2018 के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, 18 अगस्त से शुरू होकर 2 सितंबर, 2018 को इंडोनेशिया के जकार्ता और पालमबांग शहर में समाप्त हुआ।
- जकार्ता के लिए 1962 के बाद खेलों की मेजबानी करने का यह दूसरा मौका है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

- अंजू बॉबी जॉर्ज एक भारतीय खिलाड़ी हैं। अंजू बॉबी जॉर्ज ने इतिहास रचा जब उन्होंने 2003 में पेरिस में खेलों में विश्व प्रतियोगिता में लम्बी कूद में कांस्य पदक जीता था।
- अंजलि भागवत एक पेशेवर भारतीय निशानेबाज हैं। वह 2002 में 10 मीटर एयर राइफल में विश्व क्रमांक 1 बनीं।
- साक्षी मलिक एक भारतीय फ्रीस्टाइल पहलवान हैं। 2016 के ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक में, उसने 58 किग्रा वर्ग में कांस्य पदक जीता, ओलंपिक में पदक जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला पहलवान बन गईं।

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97. Answer: c

Explanation:

- उत्पादन के कारक वे संसाधन हैं जो व्यक्तियों द्वारा माल और सेवाओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं।
- उत्पादन के चार कारक भूमि, श्रम, पूंजी और उद्यमशीलता हैं। उन्हें अर्थव्यवस्था के मूलभूत अंग कहा जाता है।
- **व्यय** उत्पादन के चार मुख्य कारकों के तहत नहीं आता है। उत्पादन का तीसरा कारक पूंजी है।
- पूंजी मशीनरी, उपकरण और इमारतें हो सकती हैं, जिनका मनुष्य वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए उपयोग करते हैं।

98. Answer: a

Explanation:

- **आईआईटी हैदराबाद** आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) में पूर्ण स्नातक कार्यक्रम शुरू करने वाला देश का पहला शैक्षिक संस्थान बन गया है।
- भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान हैदराबाद आगामी शैक्षणिक वर्ष (2019-2020) से आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) में एक पूर्ण बीटेक कार्यक्रम शुरू कर रहा है।
- आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस कंप्यूटर विज्ञान की एक शाखा है जिसका उद्देश्य बुद्धिमान मशीनें बनाना है जो मनुष्यों की तरह काम और प्रतिक्रिया कर सकें।
- जॉन मैक्कार्थी को आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के जनक के रूप में जाना जाता है।

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

- सीजर और क्लियोपेट्रा 1898 में **जॉर्ज बर्नार्ड शॉ** द्वारा लिखित एक नाटक है।
- इसमें जूलियस सीजर और क्लियोपेट्रा के बीच संबंधों को दर्शाया गया है।
- पेगमेलियन जॉर्ज बर्नार्ड शॉ द्वारा लिखित एक प्रसिद्ध नाटक भी है।

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100. Answer: a

Explanation:

- अर्थशास्त्री **सुरजीत भल्ला** ने 1 दिसंबर 2018 से प्रभावी प्रधानमंत्री (EAC-PM) के आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद के अंशकालिक सदस्य के रूप में इस्तीफा दे दिया।
- EAC-PM का नेतृत्व नीति आयोग सदस्य विवेक देबरॉय कर रहे हैं।
- EAC-PM एक गैर-संवैधानिक, अस्थायी और स्वतंत्र निकाय है जिसे भारत सरकार को, विशेष रूप से प्रधान मंत्री को आर्थिक सलाह देने के लिए गठित किया गया है।

101. Answer: a

Explanation:

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए BODMAS नियम का अनुसरण नीचे दिए गए क्रम के अनुसार कीजिये,

B	Brackets in order (), {}, []	ब्रैकेट (), {}, [] क्रम में
O	of	का
D	Division (÷)	विभाजन (÷)
M	Multiplication (×)	गुणा (×)
A	Addition (+)	जोड़ (+)
S	Subtraction (-)	घटाव (-)

गणना:

$$\Rightarrow ? = 5\frac{1}{5} - \left[3\frac{1}{2} - \left\{ \frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{4}{15} \right) \right\} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{26}{5} - \left[\frac{7}{2} - \left\{ \frac{5}{6} - \frac{13}{30} \right\} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{26}{5} - \left[\frac{7}{2} - \frac{2}{5} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{26}{5} - \frac{31}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{21}{10}$$

∴ ? का मान $\frac{21}{10}$ है।

102. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow a^3 - b^3 = 1603$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - b) = 7$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 + ab + b^2) = 229$$

दिया गया है,

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

$$= a^2 + b^2 + ab = 229$$

103. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{पुरुषों की कुल संख्या} = (250 + 225 + 325 + 275 + 150) = 1225$$

$$\text{महिलाओं की कुल संख्या} = (300 + 275 + 250 + 200 + 125) = 1150$$

$$\text{आवश्यक अनुपात} = 1225 : 1150 = 49 : 46$$

104. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow (x + 4)^3 + (2x + 1)^3 + (2x + 5)^3 = (3x + 12) (2x + 1) (2x + 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 4)^3 + (2x + 1)^3 + (2x + 5)^3 - 3(x + 4) (2x + 1) (2x + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 4 + 2x + 1 + 2x + 5)(x^2 + 8x + 16 + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 + 4x^2 + 20x + 25 - 2x^2 - 9x - 4 - 4x^2 - 12x - 5 - 2x^2 - 13x - 20) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (5x + 10)(x^2 - 2x + 13) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2$$

105. Answer: d

Explanation:

एक वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = $(9639 \times 100)/119 = 8100$ रुपए

दूसरी वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = $(9639 \times 100)/81 = 11900$ रुपए

दोनों वस्तुओं का कुल क्रय मूल्य = $8100 + 11900 = 20000$ रुपए

दोनों वस्तुओं का कुल विक्रय मूल्य = $2 \times 9639 = 19278$ रुपए

हानि प्रतिशत = $(20000 - 19278)/(20000) \times 100 = 3.61\%$

3.61% की हानि हुई है।

106. Answer: d

Explanation:

छात्रों की कुल संख्या = $8 + 14 + 28 + 30 + 32 + 16 = 128$

छात्रों के माध्य अंक = $(7.5 \times 8 + 22.5 \times 14 + 37.5 \times 28 + 52.5 \times 30 + 67.5 \times 32 + 82.5 \times 16)/128 = 50.62$

107. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{नये घनाभ का माप} = 40 \times 5 \times 5$$

घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल

$$= 2(40 \times 5 + 5 \times 5 + 5 \times 40) = 850 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

108. Answer: d**Explanation:**

$$\text{पाइप A का 1 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/12$$

$$\text{पाइप B का 1 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/16$$

$$\text{पाइप C का 1 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/24$$

$$\text{पाइप (A + B + C) का 1 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/12 + 1/16 - 1/24 = 5/48$$

$$\text{पाइप (A + B + C) का 4 घंटे का कार्य} = 5/12$$

$$\text{शेष कार्य} = 1 - 5/12 = 7/12$$

$$\text{पाइप (B + C) का 1 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/16 - 1/24 = 1/48$$

$$\text{B और C द्वारा लिया गया समय} = 7/12 \times 48 = 28 \text{ घंटे}$$

$$\text{कुल घंटे} = 28 + 4 = 32 \text{ घंटे}$$

109. Answer: d**Explanation:**

माना रेल द्वारा कुल तय दूरी N किमी है और लिया गया समय M मिनट हैं

तब,

$$\Rightarrow N/(M + 15) = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow N/(M + 4) = 45$$

हल करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow 36M + 540 = 45M + 180$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 40$$

40 मिनट का समय लिया गया है।

110. Answer: a

Explanation:

कार्य = व्यक्ति × दिन × घंटे × 1/कार्य की इकाई

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow (18 \times 8 \times 10)/3 = (? \times 16 \times 6)/5$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 480/19.2$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 25 \text{ व्यक्ति}$$

111. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{व्यय में कमी} = (18/(100 + 18)) \times 100 = 15.3\%$$

112. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

क्रमिक छूट 20%, 10% और 8% है।

सूत्र:

$$\text{क्रमिक छूट} = X + Y - (XY)/100$$

जहाँ,

X = पहली छूट

Y = दूसरी छूट

गणना:

$$\text{क्रमिक छूट} = X + Y - (XY)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + 10 - 200/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 28\%$$

अब, फिर से

$$\text{क्रमिक छूट} = X + Y - (XY)/100$$

$$X = 28\%, Y = 8\%$$

$$\Rightarrow 28 + 8 - (28 \times 8)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 28 + 8 - 224/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 - 2.24 = 33.76\%$$

एकल समकक्ष छूट 33.76% है।

★ Shortcut Trick

एकल समकक्ष छूट

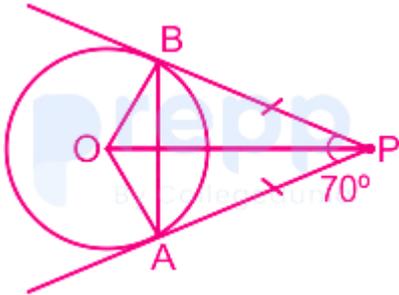
$$= 100 - (80/100 \times 90/100 \times 92/100 \times 100) = 33.76\%$$

113. Answer: a

Explanation:

दो स्पर्शरेखाएं लम्बाई में बराबर होती हैं। $PA = PB$

त्रिभुज PAB एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज है।



$$\angle PBA + \angle PAB + 70 = 180$$

$$\angle PAB = \angle PBA = 55^\circ$$

स्पर्शरेखा वृत्त के लंबवत है

$$\angle OAP = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle OAB = 90 - 55 = 35^\circ$$

114. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना कुल लाभ M रुपए है।

निवेशों का अनुपात = $27500 : 32500 : 37500 = 11 : 13 : 15$

शेष लाभ = $80M/100$

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow 15/39 \times 80M/100 = 13500$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 43875$$

\Rightarrow कुल लाभ 43875 रुपए है।

115. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

अंक	बारम्बारता	संचयी बारम्बारता
0 - 15	8	8
15 - 30	14	22
30 - 45	28	50
45 - 60	30	80
60 - 75	32	112
75 - 90	16	128
कुल	128	

$$N/2 = 128/2 = 64$$

$$\text{कक्षा माध्य} = 45 - 60$$

116. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = 8 + 14 + 28 + 30 + 32 + 16 = 128$$

$$45 \text{ से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = 8 + 14 + 28 = 50$$

$$\text{आवश्यक प्रतिशत} = (50/128) \times 100 = 39.1\%$$

117. Answer: d

Explanation:

ΔABC में,

$$\Rightarrow \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle B + \angle C = 140$$

$1/2$ से गुणा करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow \angle B/2 + \angle C/2 = 70^\circ$$

ΔBOC में,

$$\Rightarrow \angle B/2 + \angle C/2 + \angle BOC = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOC = 180 - 70 = 110^\circ$$

118. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow A = B + B \times 40/100$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 7B/5$$

तब,

$$\Rightarrow B = A - A \times ?/100$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 7B/5 - (7B/5) \times (?/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2B/5 = (7B/5) \times (?/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 200/7\%$$

B की आय A की आय से 200/7% कम है।

अन्य तरीका :

माना B की आय $100X$ है।

तब A की आय $140X$ है

$$\text{आवश्यक प्रतिशत} = (140X - 100X)/140 \times 100 = 200/7\%$$

119. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{गोले का आयतन} = (4/3)\pi r^3$$

$$\text{बड़े गोले का आयतन} = 4/3 \times \pi \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 = (4\pi/3) \times 7^3$$

$$\text{छोटे गोले का आयतन} = (4\pi/3) \times 2^3$$

तब, माना गोलों की संख्या B है।

$$\Rightarrow (4\pi/3) \times 7^3 = B \times (4\pi/3) \times 2^3$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 42$$

इस प्रकार 42 गोले बनाये जा सकते हैं।

120. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना 7% वार्षिक ब्याज दर से निवेश की गयी धनराशी A है।

$$\text{अन्य भाग} = 15600 - A$$

तब,

$$\Rightarrow (A \times 3 \times 7/100) + ((15600 - A) \times 3 \times 9/100) = 3738$$

$$\Rightarrow 21A + 421200 - 27A = 373800$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 7900$$

7% वार्षिक ब्याज दर से निवेश की गयी धनराशी 7900 रुपए थी।

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121. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{पाइप A का 1 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/10$$

$$\text{पाइप B का 1 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/16$$

$$\text{पाइप (A + B) का 2 घंटे का कार्य} = 1/10 + 1/16 = 13/80$$

$$\text{पाइप (A + B) का 12 घंटे का कार्य} = 6 \times 13/80 = 78/80 = 39/40$$

$$\text{12 घंटे के बाद कार्य का शेष भाग} = 1 - 39/40 = 1/40$$

यह कार्य A द्वारा किया जायेगा = $1/40 \times 10 = 1/4$ घंटे में

कुल समय = $12 + 1/4 = 49/4$ घंटे = $12\frac{1}{4}$ घंटे

122. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना दोनों संख्याएँ $5a$ और $11a$ हैं

\Rightarrow महत्तम समापवर्त्य = 24

\Rightarrow लघुत्तम समापवर्त्य = $55a$

तब,

$\Rightarrow 24 \times 55a = 55a^2$

$\Rightarrow a = 24$

दोनों संख्याएँ = $5 \times 24 = 120$

$\Rightarrow 24 \times 11 = 264$

आवश्यक योग = $120 + 264 = 384$

123. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$\angle ADC = 155^\circ$

ABCD चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है,

$\angle ADC + \angle CBA = 180^\circ$

$$\angle CBA = 180 - 155 = 25^\circ$$

जैसे कि अर्धवृत्त में बनाया गया कोण 90° होता है।

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

ΔABC में,

$$\angle ACB + \angle CBA + \angle BAC = 180$$

$$\angle BAC = 180 - (90 + 25) = 65^\circ$$

124. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$1.8 \text{ और } 3.2 \text{ का माध्य अनुपात} = (1.8 \times 3.2)^{1/2} = 2.4$$

$$5 \text{ और } 3 \text{ का तीसरा अनुपातिक} = 9/5 = 1.8$$

$$\text{आवश्यक अनुपात} = 2.4 : 1.8 = 4 : 3$$

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125. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$? = 3\frac{5}{6} + [3\frac{2}{3} - \{\frac{15}{4} (5\frac{4}{5} \div 14\frac{1}{2})\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 23/6 + [11/3 - \{15/4(29/5 \div 29/2)\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 23/6 + [11/3 - \{15/4 \times 2/5\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 23/6 + [11/3 - 3/2]$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 23/6 + 13/6$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 36/6 = 6$$

126. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

केवल विज्ञान में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत = $53 - 40 = 13\%$

केवल गणित में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत = $48 - 40 = 8\%$

दोनों विषयों में उत्तीर्ण कुल उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिशत

$$= 100 - 13 - 8 - 40 = 39\%$$

127. Answer: a

Explanation:

अंकित मूल्य = 736 रूपए

विक्रय मूल्य = $736 - 736 \times 25/100 = 552$ रूपए

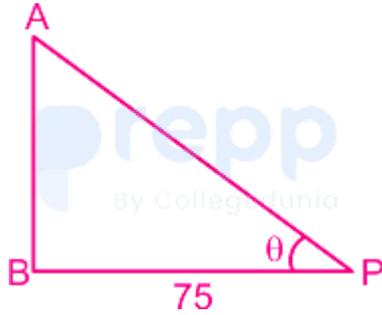
लाभ प्रतिशत = $(552 - 460)/460 \times 100 = 20\%$

लाभ प्रतिशत = $x\% = 20\%$

128. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है,



$$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = 12/5$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = AB/75 = 12/5$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = 180 \text{ मीटर}$$

मीनार की ऊंचाई 180 मीटर है।

129. Answer: c

Explanation:

संख्या का लघुत्तम समापवर्त्य

$$15 = 3 \times 5$$

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

$$27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\text{लघुत्तम समापवर्त्य} = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 = 270$$

आवश्यक संख्या जो 11 से पूर्ण रूप से विभाज्य है

$$= 270 \times 4 + 9 = 1089$$

$$\text{अंकों का योग} = 1 + 8 + 9 = 18$$

130. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना P = मूलधन, R = ब्याज दर और N = समय

$$\text{अर्धवार्षिक चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज} = P(1 + (R/2)/100)^{2n} - 1$$

दिया गया है,

समय = 1 वर्ष और 3 माह

$$\text{धनराशी} = 12000(1 + 5/100)^2 = 13230$$

$$\text{साधारण ब्याज} = (13230 \times 3/12 \times 10)/100 = 330.75$$

$$15 \text{ माह के बाद धनराशी} = 13230 + 330.75 = 13560.75 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\text{प्रतिशत लाभ} = (13560.75 - 12000) / (12000) \times 100 = 13.0\%$$

131. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना A, B और C द्वारा कुल कार्य को करने में लगा समय क्रमशः 2M, 5M और 7M है।

$$\Rightarrow \text{कुल कार्य} = 10 \times (2M + 5M + 7M) = 140M$$

$$\text{केवल A कार्य कर सकता है} = 140M/2M = 70 \text{ दिनों में}$$

$$\text{कार्य के 30\% भाग को केवल A पूर्ण करेगा} = 70 \times 30/100 = 21 \text{ दिनों में}$$

132. Answer: c

Explanation:

महिलाओं की औसत संख्या:

$$= (300 + 275 + 250 + 200 + 125)/5 = 1150/5 = 230$$

133. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{समय घंटे में} = 2 + 20/60 = 7/3 \text{ घंटे}$$

$$\text{समय घंटे में} = 49/60 \text{ घंटे}$$

माना प्रवाह के प्रतिकूल दिशा में गति और प्रवाह के अनुकूल दिशा में गति क्रमशः A किमी/घंटे और B किमी/घंटे है।

$$\Rightarrow 30/A + 20/B = 7/3 \quad \text{---- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8/A + 10/B = 49/60$$

हल करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow 16/A + 20/B = 49/30 \quad \text{---- (2)}$$

घटाने पर,

$$\Rightarrow 14/A = 7/10$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 20/B = 7/3 - 30/20$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 24$$

प्रवाह के अनुकूल दिशा में गति = 24 किमी/घंटे

134. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{ar}(\Delta ABC)}{\text{ar}(\Delta PQR)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC \sim \Delta RPQ$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB/RP)^2 = (BC/PQ)^2 = (AC/RQ)^2 = 1/4$$

$$\Rightarrow AC/6 = 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow AC = 3$$

135. Answer: d

Explanation:

★ Mistake Points

इस प्रकार के प्रश्न में, अंश में 6.75 और 4.25 है, जबकि हर में 67.5 और 42.5 गुणन में मौजूद हैं।

हर से, हम 67.5×67.5 को $6.75 \times 10 \times 6.75 \times 10 = 100 \times (6.75)$ के रूप में लिख सकते हैं, और इसी तरह अन्य पदों को भी लिख सकते हैं।

इसलिए हम हर से 100 को उभयनिष्ठ मानते हैं।

प्रयुक्त सर्वसमिका:

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

गणना:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6.75 \times 6.75 \times 6.75 - 4.25 \times 4.25 \times 4.25}{67.5 \times 67.5 + 42.5 \times 42.5 + 67.5 \times 42.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{[(6.75 - 4.25)(6.75 \times 6.75 + 4.25 \times 4.25 + 6.75 \times 4.25)]}{[100 \times (6.75 \times 6.75 + 4.25 \times 4.25 + 6.75 \times 4.25)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 2.5/100$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 0.025$$

$$\therefore ? = 0.025$$

136. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow \sin(A + B) = \sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\Rightarrow (A + B) = \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{3}/2) = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(A - B) = 1/\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - B) = \tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3}) = 30$$

हल करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow 2A = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 15$$

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow ? = 2A + 3B$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 2 \times 45 + 3 \times 15$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 135^\circ$$

137. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow s = (16 + 30 + 34)/2 = 80/2 = 40$$

$$\text{त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल} = \sqrt{(40(40 - 16)(40 - 30)(40 - 34))}$$

$$= \sqrt{57600} = 240 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

$$\text{वृत्त के क्षेत्रों द्वारा घेरे गए हिस्से} = (180/360) \times 22/7 \times 7 \times 7 = 77 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

$$\text{वृत्त के अतिरिक्त, त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल} = 240 - 77 = 163 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

138. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$22 \text{ संख्याओं का योग} = 22 \times 52 = 1144$$

$$\text{पहली 8 संख्याओं का योग} = 48 \times 8 = 384$$

$$\text{अगली 11 संख्याओं का योग} = 54 \times 11 = 594$$

$$\text{अंतिम 3 संख्याओं का योग} = 1144 - 384 - 594 = 166$$

माना 21वीं संख्या N है

$$\Rightarrow N - 7 + N + N - 4 = 166$$

$$\Rightarrow N = 59$$

$$\Rightarrow 20\text{वीं संख्या} = 59 - 7 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow 22\text{वीं संख्या} = 59 - 4 = 55$$

$$\text{आवश्यक औसत} = (52 + 55)/2 = 53.5$$

139. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\sqrt{2361.96} = \sqrt{(236196/100)} = 486/10$$

$$\sqrt{2758.28} = \sqrt{(275828/100)} = 528.19/10$$

$$\sqrt{72568.4} = \sqrt{(725684/10)} = 269.38$$

$$\sqrt{62504.9} = \sqrt{(625049/10)} = 250.01$$

विकल्प 1 परिमेय संख्या है।

140. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow ? = \sin^2 30^\circ \cdot \cos^2 45^\circ + 2 \tan^2 30^\circ - \sec^2 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = (1/2)^2 (1/\sqrt{2})^2 + 2(1/\sqrt{3})^2 - 2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = (1/4 \times 1/2) + (2/3) - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 1/8 + 2/3 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = -77/24$$

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141. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = 70$$

$$\text{लड़कियों की संख्या} = 70 \times 40/100 = 28$$

$$\text{लड़कों की संख्या} = 70 \times 60/100 = 42$$

$$\text{लड़कियों के कुल अंक} = 28 \times 70 = 1960$$

$$\text{लड़कों के कुल अंक} = 42 \times 63 = 2646$$

$$70 \text{ छात्रों के कुल अंक} = 1960 + 2646 = 4606$$

$$\text{आवश्यक औसत} = 4606/70 = 65.8$$

142. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{बेलन का आयतन} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{नयी त्रिज्या} = r + r \times 150/100 = 5r/2$$

$$\text{नयी ऊंचाई} = h + h \times 50/100 = 3h/2$$

$$\text{नया आयतन} = \pi(25r^2/4)(3h/2) = (75/8)\pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{आयतन में प्रतिशत वृद्धि} = (75/8 - 1)/1 \times 100 = 837.5\%$$

143. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow x + 1/x = 8$$

वर्ग करने पर,

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 1/x^2 + 2 = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 1/x^2 = 62$$

144. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$72 \text{ के खंड} = 8 \times 9$$

$$\text{सात अंकीय संख्या} = 56x34y4$$

एक संख्या 72 से विभाज्य होनी चाहिए इसका अर्थ है वह संख्या 8 और 9 से भी विभाज्य है।

यह 8 से विभाज्य है क्योंकि इसके अंतिम 3 अंक 8 से विभाज्य हैं।

$$\Rightarrow 4y4 = 424, 8 \text{ से विभाज्य है}$$

9 से विभाज्य होने के लिए, इसका योग 9 से विभाज्य होना चाहिए।

तब,

$$\Rightarrow \text{योग} = 5 + 6 + x + 3 + 4 + y + 4$$

$$= 22 + x + y$$

$$\Rightarrow 22 + x + 2 = 24 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 + 3 = 27, 9 \text{ से विभाज्य है}$$

$$(x + y) \text{ का न्यूनतम मान} = 3 + 2 = 5$$

145. Answer: d

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Explanation:

दिया गया है,

$$\text{शिक्षा पर व्यय की गयी धनराशी का प्रतिशत} = 60/360 \times 100 = 100/6$$

$$\text{शिक्षा पर व्यय की गयी धनराशी} = 43200 \times 100/6 \times 1/100 = \text{Rs.}7200$$

$$\text{बचत पर व्यय की गयी धनराशी का प्रतिशत} = 80/360 \times 100 = 200/9$$

$$\text{बचत पर व्यय की गयी धनराशी} = 43200 \times 200/9 \times 1/100 = \text{Rs.}9600$$

$$\text{आवश्यक प्रतिशत} = (7200/9600) \times 100 = 75\%$$

146. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है,

पाइथागोरस प्रमेय से,

$$\Rightarrow (\text{अन्य विकर्ण}/2)^2 = (\text{भुजा})^2 - (\text{एक विकर्ण}/2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अन्य विकर्ण} = 2(676 - 576)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अन्य विकर्ण} = 20 \text{ सेमी}$$

समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल = $1/2 \times$ विकर्णों का गुणनफल

$$= 1/2 \times 20 \times 48 = 480 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

147. Answer: a

Explanation:

किराये पर किये गये व्यय का प्रतिशत = $(70/360) \times 100 = 19.44\%$

किराये पर किया गया कुल व्यय = $43200 \times 19.44/100 = 8400$ रूपए

148. Answer: d

Explanation:

किराये और शिक्षा पर किया गया कुल व्यय का प्रतिशत = $(70 + 60)/360 \times 100 = 36.11\%$

किराये और शिक्षा पर किया गया कुल व्यय = $43200 \times 36.11 = 15600$ रूपए

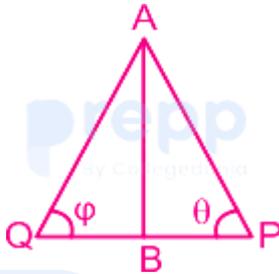
भोजन और अन्य उत्पादों पर किये गये कुल व्यय का प्रतिशत = $(105 + 45)/360 \times 100 = 41.67\%$

भोजन और अन्य उत्पादों पर किया गया कुल व्यय = $43200 \times 41.67/100 = 18000$ रूपए

आवश्यक प्रतिशत = $(18000 - 15600) \times 100/18000 = 40/3\%$

149. Answer: d

Explanation:



दिया गया है,

$$\tan\theta = 3/4 = AB/BP$$

$$BP = 100$$

$$\tan\phi = 5/8 = AB/BQ$$

$$BQ = 120$$

$$\text{आवश्यक दूरी} = 100 + 120 = 220 \text{ मीटर}$$

150. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$A \text{ में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की कुल संख्या} = 250 + 300 = 550$$

$$A \text{ में प्रतिशत अंतर} = (50/550) \times 100 = 9.09\%$$

$$B \text{ में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की कुल संख्या} = 225 + 275 = 500$$

B में प्रतिशत अंतर = $(50/500) \times 100 = 10\%$

C में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की कुल संख्या = $325 + 250 = 575$

C में प्रतिशत अंतर = $(75/575) \times 100 = 13.0\%$

D में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की कुल संख्या = $275 + 200 = 475$

D में प्रतिशत अंतर = $(75/475) \times 100 = 15.7\%$

E में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की कुल संख्या = $150 + 125 = 275$

E में प्रतिशत अंतर = $(25/275) \times 100 = 9.09\%$

उपरोक्त से, संस्था D में, प्रतिशत अंतर अधिकतम है।

151. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to select the word from the given options that is spelt incorrectly. We need to examine each word provided in the options and determine if its spelling is standard English spelling.

Analyzing Each Option

Let's look at each word carefully:

- Option 1: Devilish

This word describes something relating to or appropriate to a devil. Its spelling is standard and correct.

- Option 2: Device

This word refers to a thing made or adapted for a particular purpose, especially a piece of mechanical or electronic equipment. Its spelling is standard and correct.

- **Option 3: Deviation**

This word means the action of departing from an established course or accepted standard. Its spelling is standard and correct.

- **Option 4: Devious**

Let's consider the potential intended word. It seems similar to the word 'devious'. The word 'devious' means showing a skillful use of underhanded tactics to achieve goals, or (of a route or journey) longer and less direct than the most straight forward way. The standard spelling for this word is **devious**, not 'deveous'.

Identifying the Incorrect Spelling

Comparing the spellings, 'Devilish', 'Device', and 'Deviation' are all correctly spelt English words. The word 'Deveous' is not the standard spelling for any common English word. The likely intended word, 'devious', includes the letter 'i' after 'v', not 'e'. Therefore, 'Deveous' is the wrongly spelt word among the given options.

Conclusion on Wrongly Spelt Word

Based on the analysis of each option, the word with the incorrect spelling is 'Deveous'. The correct spelling is 'devious'.

Word	Spelling Correct?	Notes
Devilish	Yes	Correct standard spelling.
Device	Yes	Correct standard spelling.
Deviation	Yes	Correct standard spelling.
Deveous	No	Incorrect spelling. Correct spelling is likely 'devious'.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Mistakes

It's helpful to be aware of common spelling pitfalls to avoid making mistakes. Often, errors occur with vowel combinations or silent letters.

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling	Tip
recieve	receive	'i' before 'e' except after 'c' (usually).
beleive	believe	Follows the 'i' before 'e' rule here.
seperate	separate	Remember 'a' in the middle: 'separate'.
definately	definitely	Contains 'finite': 'definitely'.
occured	occurred	Double the 'r' when adding '-ed'.

Additional Information: Improving Your English Spelling Skills

Improving spelling takes practice and attention. Here are a few tips:

- **Read Widely:** Reading exposes you to correct spellings in context.
- **Use a Dictionary:** Look up words you are unsure about.
- **Learn Rules and Patterns:** Understand common spelling rules (though English has many exceptions).
- **Practice Regularly:** Use flashcards or spelling apps. Write words out multiple times.
- **Proofread:** Always reread your writing specifically looking for spelling errors.

Paying attention to the visual form of words is crucial in identifying wrongly spelt words like 'Deveous' where a simple vowel mistake makes the word incorrect.

152. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelled Word

The question asks us to select the word that is spelled incorrectly among the given options. To answer this, we need to examine the spelling of each word carefully.

Let's look at each option:

- **Evaporation:** This word refers to the process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas or vapor. The spelling 'E-v-a-p-o-r-a-t-i-o-n' is standard and correct.
- **Establish:** This word means to set up or create something, like an organization or system. The spelling 'E-s-t-a-b-l-i-s-h' is standard and correct.
- **Essential:** This word means absolutely necessary or important. The spelling 'E-s-s-e-n-t-i-a-l' is standard and correct.
- **Evaluation:** This word appears to be an attempt to spell 'evaluation'. The correct spelling of the word meaning the making of a judgment about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment is 'E-v-a-l-u-a-t-i-o-n'. The spelling 'Evaluation' is incorrect; it uses 'e' instead of 'a' after 'l'.

Comparing the options, we find that 'Evaluation' is the only word that is not spelled correctly. The correct spelling is 'Evaluation'.

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word is 'Evaluation'.

Word as Given	Correct Spelling	Status
Evaporation	Evaporation	Correctly Spelled
Establish	Establish	Correctly Spelled
Essential	Essential	Correctly Spelled
Evaluation	Evaluation	Wrongly Spelled

Revision Table: Common Spelling Checks

Regularly checking common words and their spellings can help improve accuracy. Paying attention to vowel combinations and common suffixes is often helpful.

Additional Information: Importance of Correct Spelling

Correct spelling is crucial for clear communication. Misspellings can change the meaning of a word or make your writing difficult to understand. Practicing spelling and using dictionaries or spell checkers are good ways to improve your skills. Words like 'evaluation' are frequently used and worth double-checking if you are unsure.

153. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Prepositions: Returning from a Place on a Specific Date

The question asks us to select the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks in the sentence: "I expect to return _____ Mumbai _____ March 15." This requires choosing the correct prepositions for place and time.

Analyzing the First Blank: Preposition of Place

The first blank refers to the place from which the person is returning. When someone returns, they are coming back from a location. The preposition used to indicate the origin or starting point of movement away from a place is 'from'.

- **Return from:** Indicates coming back from a specific place (e.g., return from Mumbai). This fits the context.
- **Return to:** Indicates coming back to a specific place (e.g., return to Mumbai). This would be used if Mumbai was the destination, not the origin of the return journey.
- **Return at:** 'At' is typically used for specific points or locations, not for the origin of a return journey from a city.

Therefore, the most appropriate preposition for the first blank is 'from'.

Analyzing the Second Blank: Preposition of Time for Dates

The second blank refers to a specific date, "March 15". Prepositions of time have specific uses depending on whether you are referring to a specific time, a specific date, a month, a year, etc.

- **On:** Used for specific days and dates (e.g., on Monday, on March 15, on your birthday). This fits the context of "March 15".
- **In:** Used for longer periods like months, years, seasons, or centuries (e.g., in March, in 2024, in summer). "in March 15" is incorrect for a specific date.
- **At:** Used for specific times of day or specific points in time (e.g., at 3 PM, at midnight, at the moment). "at March 15" is incorrect for a specific date.

Therefore, the most appropriate preposition for the second blank is 'on'.

Combining the Prepositions

Based on the analysis, the correct prepositions to fill the blanks are 'from' for the first blank and 'on' for the second blank.

The complete sentence is: "I expect to return **from** Mumbai **on** March 15."

Evaluating the Options

Let's check the given options:

- Option 1: from; on - This matches our analysis.
- Option 2: to; at - Incorrect ('to' for origin, 'at' for date).
- Option 3: from; in - Incorrect ('in' for date).
- Option 4: at; in - Incorrect ('at' for origin, 'in' for date).

Option 1 uses the correct prepositions 'from' and 'on' for the given context.

Blank	Context	Appropriate Preposition	Reason
First Blank	Returning from a place (Mumbai)	from	Indicates origin of movement
Second Blank	Specific date (March 15)	on	Used for specific dates

The complete and correct sentence is: "I expect to return **from** Mumbai **on** March 15."

Revision Table: Common Preposition Usage



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Preposition	Common Use (Place)	Common Use (Time)	Example
from	Origin/Starting point	Starting time	I am from India. / The shop is open from 9 AM.
to	Destination/Direction towards	End time (up to)	I am going to Mumbai. / Open from 9 AM to 5 PM.
on	Surface/Position touching something	Specific days/dates	The book is on the table. / My birthday is on July 25.
in	Enclosed space/Larger area	Months, years, seasons, centuries, general periods	I am in the room. / She lives in Mumbai. / I was born in 2000. / It's cold in winter.
at	Specific point/Location	Specific time	I am at the bus stop. / Meet me at the park entrance. / Let's meet at 7 PM.

Additional Information on Prepositions of Time and Place

Prepositions are small words (like 'in', 'on', 'at', 'from', 'to') that connect a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence, often indicating relationships of place, time, or direction. Understanding their specific uses is crucial for correct English grammar.

Prepositions of Place:

- **from:** indicates the point of origin or where something starts. "I came from Pune."
- **to:** indicates the destination or direction towards a place. "I am going to Delhi."
- **in:** used for larger areas like countries, cities, continents, or enclosed spaces. "She lives in Canada." "The keys are in the drawer."
- **on:** used for surfaces or specific locations on a map/line. "The picture is on the wall." "It's located on the main street."
- **at:** used for specific points, addresses, or general locations/events. "Meet me at the corner." "She is at home." "They are at the concert."

Prepositions of Time:

- **on:** used for specific days of the week, specific dates, and holidays with "Day". "The meeting is on Tuesday." "The event is on June 10th." "We celebrate on Christmas Day."
- **in:** used for months, years, seasons, decades, centuries, and longer periods. "My holiday is in August." "He was born in 1995." "It rains a lot in the monsoon." "We live in the 21st century."
- **at:** used for specific times of the day, periods like 'night', 'weekend' (in some variants), and holidays without "Day". "The store opens at 9 AM." "I work better at night." "See you at Christmas."

Mastering these prepositions helps in forming accurate and clear sentences in English.

154. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Modal Verbs for Ability

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "After three months of practice, I _____ now swim quite fast." This sentence describes an ability that the speaker has acquired recently due to practice. We need to choose a word that correctly expresses this present ability.

The options provided are all modal verbs or negations of modal verbs:

- Cannot
- Should
- Can
- Could

Let's analyse each option in the context of the sentence.

Analysing the Options

Option 1: Cannot

The word "Cannot" is the negative form of "Can". It expresses inability or lack of skill. If we use "Cannot", the sentence becomes: "After three months of practice, I cannot now swim quite fast." This contradicts the idea that practice leads to improvement in ability. So, "Cannot" is not appropriate.

Option 2: Should

The word "Should" is used to express obligation, recommendation, or what is probable. For example, "You should study for the exam" (recommendation) or "The train should arrive soon" (probability). Using "Should" in the sentence results in: "After three months of practice, I should now swim quite fast." This implies that it is expected or recommended that I can swim fast, but it doesn't directly state the acquired ability. It doesn't fit the context of expressing a personal skill gained through practice.

Option 3: Can

The word "Can" is a modal verb used to express present ability or possibility. For example, "I can speak English" (ability) or "It can rain tomorrow" (possibility). In the given sentence, the phrase "After three months of practice" indicates that a skill has been developed, and the word "now" specifies that this ability exists in the present. Using "Can" fits perfectly: "After three months of practice, I can now swim quite fast." This sentence correctly conveys that the speaker possesses the ability to swim fast in the present time as a result of their practice.

Option 4: Could

The word "Could" is often used as the past tense of "Can" to express past ability. For example, "When I was younger, I could run very fast." It can also be used to express possibility in the present or future, or for polite requests. The sentence uses "now", indicating present time. While "Could" *can* sometimes express a less certain present ability or possibility, "Can" is the direct and standard way to express present ability that has been acquired. Since the sentence clearly talks about an ability that exists "now" due to practice, "Can" is the most appropriate choice over "Could".

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of each option and the context of the sentence describing a present ability gained through practice, the most appropriate word is "Can".

The completed sentence is: "After three months of practice, I **can** now swim quite fast."

Revision Table: Modal Verbs of Ability

Modal Verb	Common Use	Example
Can	Present ability or possibility	I can play the piano.
Could	Past ability, possibility, polite requests	I could ride a bike when I was five. (Past ability) It could rain later. (Possibility)
Cannot (Can't)	Present inability or impossibility	I cannot understand this question.
Should	Recommendation, obligation, probability	You should rest if you're tired.

Additional Information: Expressing Ability in English

Modal verbs are essential for expressing various nuances like ability, possibility, permission, obligation, etc. "Can" and "Could" are the primary modal verbs used for expressing ability.

- **Present Ability:** Use "Can". Example: She can speak three languages.
- **Past Ability:** Use "Could" or "Was/Were able to". Example: He could swim when he was a child. OR He was able to swim across the lake. Note that "was/were able to" is often used for a single achievement in the past, while "could" describes general past ability.
- **Future Ability:** Use "Will be able to". Example: After the course, you will be able to write better essays.

In the given question, the presence of "now" specifically points to present ability, making "Can" the clear choice.

155. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Antonym of STINGY

To find the antonym of a word, we need to understand its meaning and then identify the word with the opposite meaning. The word we are focusing on is **STINGY**.

Let's define what **STINGY** means. **STINGY** describes someone who is unwilling to spend money or give things away; they are not generous.

An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

Now, let's look at the given options and their meanings to find the antonym of **STINGY**.

- **Option 1: Unfair**
Unfair means not based on or behaving according to the principles of equality

and justice. This is not related to spending or giving, so it is not an antonym of **STINGY**.

- **Option 2: Generous**

Generous means showing a readiness to give more of something, especially money, than is necessary or expected; willing to give and share freely. This is the direct opposite of being unwilling to give or spend.

- **Option 3: Mean**

Mean can have several meanings, but in the context related to money or giving, it means unwilling to give or share things, similar to **STINGY** or miserly. So, mean is a synonym, not an antonym, of **STINGY**.

- **Option 4: Miserly**

Miserly means characteristic of a miser; not generous. A miser is a person who hoards wealth and spends as little money as possible. This is very close in meaning to **STINGY**. So, miserly is also a synonym, not an antonym, of **STINGY**.

Comparing the meanings, we can see that **Generous** is the opposite of **STINGY**.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to STINGY
STINGY	Unwilling to spend or give.	The base word.
Unfair	Not just or equal.	No direct relation.
Generous	Willing to give or share freely.	Opposite (Antonym).
Mean	Unwilling to give or share.	Similar (Synonym).
Miserly	Not generous; hoarding wealth.	Similar (Synonym).

Based on the definitions and comparison, the word that is the antonym of **STINGY** is **Generous**.

Revision Table: Mastering Antonyms and Synonyms

Concept	Definition	Example
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another.	Hot - Cold, Up - Down, STINGY - Generous
Synonym	A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another.	Happy - Joyful, Big - Large, STINGY - Mean, Miserly

Additional Information on Vocabulary Building

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is a key part of building a strong vocabulary. When you learn a new word, try to find words that mean the same (synonyms) and words that mean the opposite (antonyms). This helps you to understand the nuance of the word's meaning and how it relates to other words. For example, knowing that 'mean' and 'miserly' are synonyms of 'stingy' helps you understand the different ways to describe someone who is not generous. Similarly, knowing 'generous' is the antonym provides the contrasting concept.

Practicing with word lists and using new words in sentences are effective ways to improve your vocabulary skills for exams and everyday communication.

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156. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in English Sentences

The question asks us to find the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: **Either Avika or Nikunj are going to win the prize in the handwriting competition.**

Analyzing the Sentence Structure: "Either... or..."

The sentence uses the correlative conjunctions "Either... or...". These conjunctions are used to connect two possible subjects. When "Either... or..." connects two singular subjects, the verb is usually singular. However, when it connects a singular and a plural subject, or two plural subjects, the rule is that the verb agrees with the subject that is closer to it.

Applying the Subject-Verb Agreement Rule

Let's break down the sentence:

- The correlative conjunctions are "Either... or...".
- The two subjects connected are "Avika" and "Nikunj".
- "Avika" is a singular subject.
- "Nikunj" is a singular subject.
- Both subjects are singular.
- The verb phrase is "are going to win". The main verb determining agreement here is "are".

Since both subjects ("Avika" and "Nikunj") are singular, according to the rule for "Either... or..." with two singular subjects, the verb should be singular. Even applying the rule for subjects of different numbers (verb agrees with the closer subject), "Nikunj" is closer to the verb "are going to". "Nikunj" is singular. Therefore, the verb must be singular to agree with the closest subject.

Identifying the Error Segment

The verb used is "are going to". The verb "are" is plural. However, the subject closest to it, "Nikunj", is singular. This creates a disagreement between the subject and the verb.

The singular form of the verb needed to agree with "Nikunj" would be "is". So, the correct verb phrase should be "is going to win".

The segment containing the incorrect plural verb is "are going to".

Corrected Sentence

The corrected sentence would be: **Either Avika or Nikunj is going to win the prize in the handwriting competition.**

Conclusion: Grammatical Error Segment

Based on the analysis of subject-verb agreement with the "Either... or..." construction, the segment containing the grammatical error is "are going to". This part of the sentence should use a singular verb form ("is going to") to agree with the singular subject ("Nikunj") closest to it.

Subject-Verb Agreement with Correlative Conjunctions

Conjunction	Subjects	Verb Agreement Rule	Example
Either... or...	Both singular	Verb is singular	Either John or Mary is coming.
Either... or...	Both plural	Verb is plural	Either the students or the teachers are responsible.
Either... or...	One singular, one plural	Verb agrees with the subject closer to it	Either the teacher or the students are responsible. Either the students or the teacher is responsible.
Neither... nor...	(Same rules as Either... or...)	Verb agrees with the subject closer to it	Neither the boys nor the girl is here. Neither the girl nor the boys are here.
Not only... but also...	(Same rules as Either... or...)	Verb agrees with the subject closer to it	Not only John but also his friends are helping. Not only his friends but also John is helping.

Revision Table: Identifying Grammar Errors

Key Points for Identifying Grammar Errors

Grammar Concept	Common Errors to Look For	Example of Error & Correction
Subject-Verb Agreement	Singular subject with plural verb, or vice versa.	Error: She like apples. Correction: She likes apples.
Pronoun Agreement	Pronoun doesn't match its antecedent in number or gender.	Error: Each student should bring their book. Correction: Each student should bring his or her book (or use plural: Students should bring their books).
Verb Tense Consistency	Shifting tenses unnecessarily within a sentence or paragraph.	Error: He walked to the store and buys milk. Correction: He walked to the store and bought milk.
Parallelism	Using inconsistent grammatical forms for items in a list or series.	Error: She enjoys reading, to write, and painting . Correction: She enjoys reading, writing, and painting .
Dangling Modifiers	A descriptive phrase that doesn't clearly modify the correct noun.	Error: Walking down the street , the building was visible. Correction: Walking down the street , I saw the building.

Additional Information: More on Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental rule in English grammar. The verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject. While the basic rule is simple, it becomes more complex with certain constructions:

- **Phrases between subject and verb:** Phrases like "accompanied by", "as well as", "in addition to", or prepositional phrases between the subject and the verb do not affect the verb's agreement. The verb agrees with the main subject. Example: The student, **as well as his friends**, **is** studying. (Subject is 'student', singular)
- **Indefinite Pronouns:** Some indefinite pronouns are always singular (e.g., each, every, either, neither, one, anyone, everybody, everything, nobody, nothing, somebody, something). Others are always plural (e.g., several, few, both, many). Some can be singular or plural depending on the noun they refer to (e.g., some, all, most, none).
Example: **Each** of the students **is** ready.
Example: **Many** of the students **are** ready.
- **Collective Nouns:** Nouns referring to a group (e.g., committee, team, family) can be singular or plural depending on whether the group is acting as a single unit or as individuals. In British English, plural is more common; in American English, singular is often preferred if the group acts as one.
Example: The committee **has** made its decision. (Acting as a unit)
Example: The committee **are** arguing among themselves. (Acting as individuals - more common in BE)

Paying close attention to the actual subject and its number is key to avoiding subject-verb agreement errors in sentences, especially with complex structures like "Either... or...".

157. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Get Out of Hand

Idioms are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words. The idiom "Get out of hand" is commonly used in English to describe a situation or person that has become difficult to manage or control.

Meaning of 'Get Out of Hand'

When something 'gets out of hand', it means it is no longer under control. It has become unruly, difficult to handle, or unmanageable. Think about a situation escalating quickly and becoming impossible to contain. That's when it has gotten out of hand.

Analyzing the Options Provided

Let's carefully examine each option given for the meaning of the idiom "Get out of hand":

- **Option 1:** To act irresponsibly

Acting irresponsibly means behaving without thinking about the consequences or without a sense of duty. While acting irresponsibly can sometimes *lead* to a situation getting out of hand, the idiom itself doesn't directly mean acting irresponsibly. It describes the state of being uncontrollable, not the action that caused it.

- **Option 2:** To become uncontrollable

This option perfectly matches the core meaning of "Get out of hand". When something 'becomes uncontrollable', it means it can no longer be managed or kept in check. This aligns precisely with the definition of the idiom.

- **Option 3:** To be indecisive

To be indecisive means having difficulty making decisions. This has no direct relation to the idiom "Get out of hand". The idiom is about losing control, not about struggling to decide.

- **Option 4:** To lose courage

Losing courage means becoming afraid or losing confidence. This meaning is completely unrelated to the idiom "Get out of hand", which is about management and control.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the idiom's meaning and the provided options, the most appropriate meaning of "Get out of hand" is to become uncontrollable.

Idiom Analysis: Get Out of Hand

Idiom	Meaning	Closest Option
Get out of hand	To become difficult to control or manage; to become uncontrollable.	To become uncontrollable

Revision Table: Key Idioms and Meanings

Common English Idioms

Idiom	Meaning
Break a leg	Good luck (especially before a performance)
Hit the books	To study
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult situation with courage
Let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret by mistake

Additional Information on Idiom Use

Using idioms like "Get out of hand" can make your language sound more natural and expressive. They are frequently used in everyday conversation and writing. Understanding common idioms is crucial for improving comprehension and fluency in English.

When you encounter a new idiom, try to look it up in a dictionary specifically for idioms or in a reliable online resource. Pay attention to how it is used in different contexts. For example, you might hear about a party getting out of hand, or costs

getting out of hand, or even a person's behaviour getting out of hand. The context often provides clues to the idiom's meaning.

158. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in English Sentences

The question asks us to identify the segment within the sentence "Neither I nor my sisters was interested in learning music" that contains a grammatical error. This requires understanding the rules of subject-verb agreement, particularly when using correlative conjunctions like "neither... nor".

Analyzing the Sentence and Subject-Verb Agreement

The sentence uses the correlative conjunction "neither... nor". When "neither... nor" connects two subjects, the verb must agree with the subject that is closest to it. Let's look at the structure of the sentence:

- Subject 1: I
- Subject 2: my sisters
- Verb: was interested

In this sentence, the subject closest to the verb "was interested" is "my sisters". The subject "my sisters" is plural.

According to the rule of subject-verb agreement with "neither... nor", the verb should agree with the nearest subject. Since "my sisters" is plural, the verb should also be plural.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each segment provided in the options:

1. **nor my sisters:** This is part of the correlative conjunction and the second subject. This phrase structure is grammatically correct in this context.
2. **in learning music.:** This is a prepositional phrase and the object of the preposition. This segment is grammatically correct.
3. **was interested:** This is the verb phrase. The verb "was" is singular. However, the nearest subject, "my sisters", is plural. This creates a subject-verb agreement error. The verb should be the plural form, which is "were interested".
4. **Neither I:** This is part of the correlative conjunction and the first subject. This phrase structure is grammatically correct in this context.

Based on the analysis of subject-verb agreement with "neither... nor", the segment "was interested" contains the grammatical error. The correct form of the verb should be "were interested" to agree with the plural subject "my sisters".

Corrected Sentence

The grammatically correct sentence would be: "Neither I nor my sisters **were** interested in learning music."

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Grammatical Status
Neither I	Part of conjunction + Subject 1	Correct
nor my sisters	Part of conjunction + Subject 2 (plural)	Correct
was interested	Verb (singular)	Incorrect (should be plural 'were' to agree with 'my sisters')
in learning music.	Prepositional phrase	Correct

Revision Table: Subject-Verb Agreement with Correlative Conjunctions

Understanding how verbs agree with subjects connected by correlative conjunctions like "neither... nor", "either... or", and "not only... but also" is crucial for

identifying grammatical errors. The general rule is proximity.

Conjunction	Rule for Verb Agreement	Example
Neither... nor	Verb agrees with the subject closest to it.	Neither he nor they are coming. Neither they nor he is coming.
Either... or	Verb agrees with the subject closest to it.	Either you or I am going. Either I or you are going.
Not only... but also	Verb agrees with the subject closest to it.	Not only the students but also the teacher is present. Not only the teacher but also the students are present.

Additional Information: Common Grammatical Errors

Mastering subject-verb agreement is key to avoiding common grammatical errors in sentences. Other common areas include:

- Pronoun agreement errors (e.g., "Each student should bring their book" - should be "his or her book" or rephrased).
- Incorrect verb tense or form.
- Misplaced modifiers.
- Comma splices or run-on sentences.
- Errors with parallel structure.

Regular practice and understanding the fundamental rules like the one applied in this "Neither nor" sentence are essential for improving grammar skills.

159. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing the Passage to Determine its Type

The question asks us to determine the nature of the provided passage based on its content and style. We need to read the passage carefully and evaluate which option best describes it.

The passage discusses the planned expansion of Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI), providing details such as:

- The expected start date and cost of the project (R 9,000 crore).
- The number and origin of the bidders received by the airport operator (DIAL).
- The timeline for finalising the bidder and starting work.
- The expected duration for project completion (42 months quoted as 39 months by bidders).
- The purpose of the expansion (to meet rapid traffic growth, making IGI Asia's seventh busiest airport).
- Specific areas of expansion (Terminal 1, Terminal 3, new runway, taxiways, roads).
- Expected increase in airport handling capacity (from 70 million to 85 million passengers/year).
- Data on passenger traffic growth (14.1% growth in 2017, breaching 60 million mark).
- Mention of upcoming infrastructure like the new ATC tower (2019) and fourth runway (2021) to reduce air congestion.
- Details about Terminal 1's importance for low-cost carriers and its expansion plans, including Metro connectivity.
- Planned capacity increase for T1 (20 million to 40 million) and T3 (34 million to 45 million).
- Inter-terminal connectivity plans via Airport Metro.
- Mention of the consultant appointed for preliminary design (AECOM).

Let's evaluate the given options based on these observations:

- **Option 1: a news item**

A news item reports current events, facts, figures, and often includes quotes or references to officials or sources familiar with the matter. The passage provides specific details about an upcoming project (airport expansion), including costs, timelines, involved parties (GMR Group, DIAL, bidders, AECOM),

data points (traffic growth, capacity), and quotes from a DIAL official. This aligns perfectly with the characteristics of a news report.

- **Option 2: a survey report**

A survey report typically presents findings from a study or survey, often involving data analysis from questionnaires or data collection over a specific period, focused on specific metrics or opinions. While the passage includes data on passenger traffic, its primary focus is reporting a planned project and its status, not presenting a comprehensive analysis of survey findings.

- **Option 3: an airport novel**

An airport novel is a work of fiction, usually a thriller or popular fiction, designed for reading during travel. The passage is clearly a piece of factual, non-fiction reporting.

- **Option 4: a promotional article**

A promotional article is written to advertise or highlight the positive aspects of something to encourage interest or action. While the expansion is presented positively in terms of increased capacity and reduced congestion, the tone is largely informative and objective, providing details like costs, timelines, and challenges (T1 operating beyond capacity), which are typical of news reporting rather than pure promotion.

Based on the detailed and factual reporting style covering a current development with specific data and sources, the passage is best described as a news item.

The final answer is [a news item](#).

Characteristic	Present in Passage?	Matches 'News Item'?
Reports current or upcoming event	Yes (Airport expansion)	Yes
Includes specific facts/figures (cost, timelines, capacity)	Yes	Yes
References sources or officials	Yes (“officials familiar with the matter”, “the sources said”, “a DIAL official said”)	Yes
Provides background information (traffic growth, current capacity)	Yes	Yes
Objective reporting tone	Yes	Yes

Revision Table: Understanding Passage Types

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Type	Key Features	Example Content
News Item	Reports current events; factual; includes specific details, quotes, data; objective tone.	Article about a political decision, a natural disaster, a business development, or infrastructure project.
Survey Report	Presents findings from research (surveys, polls); focuses on data analysis, trends, conclusions based on collected data.	Report on customer satisfaction survey results, public opinion poll findings, market research analysis.
Airport Novel	Fiction; narrative story (often thriller, mystery); meant for entertainment.	A novel plot involving characters and events, typically fast-paced.
Promotional Article	Highlights positive aspects; aims to persuade or market; often uses persuasive language; less objective than news.	Article promoting a new product, a company's services, or a tourist destination.

Additional Information: Components of a News Report

A typical news report aims to inform the reader about a recent or upcoming event. Key components often include:

- **Headline:** A concise summary of the main point.
- **Lead Paragraph:** Summarizes the most important information (Who, What, When, Where, Why, How).
- **Body Paragraphs:** Provide more detailed information, background, context, quotes, data, and explanations.
- **Quotes:** Direct or indirect statements from people involved or knowledgeable about the subject, adding credibility and different perspectives.
- **Facts and Figures:** Specific data, numbers, costs, dates, and times to support the reporting.

- **Attribution:** Clearly stating where the information came from (sources, officials, reports).
- **Objective Tone:** Presenting information neutrally without significant bias or personal opinion (although bias can sometimes be present).

The passage about the Delhi Airport expansion clearly exhibits these characteristics, confirming its classification as a news item.

160. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Delhi Airport Expansion Starting Point

The passage discusses the upcoming expansion of Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI). It mentions that the expansion is planned to handle the rapid traffic growth the airport has experienced, making it Asia's seventh busiest.

The question asks about the specific terminal or area where the airport expansion will begin.

Identifying the Expansion Starting Point from the Passage

Let's look at the key sentences in the passage that talk about where the expansion starts:

- "The operator expects the expansion, which will start with **Terminal 1**, to be completed by 2021..."
- A DIAL official is quoted saying, "Since T1 is operating beyond its capacity, the expansion will begin from there and cover the airside, terminal building and city side."

These sentences clearly state that the expansion is expected to start with **Terminal 1**.

Reason for Starting with Terminal 1 Expansion

The passage provides the reason for prioritizing **Terminal 1**:

- "**Terminal 1** handles domestic traffic for low-cost carriers."
- "These have registered a phenomenal growth in the last few years, calling for an expansion of the terminal."
- "Since T1 is operating beyond its capacity..."

This indicates that the rapid growth in domestic traffic handled by **Terminal 1** is the reason it is operating beyond capacity and thus is the starting point for the expansion.

Evaluating the Options Based on the Passage

Let's examine the given options:

1. Construction of a new terminal to handle the increasing load.

The passage mentions that Phase 2 of the expansion includes constructing another brand new terminal, but the initial phase starts with T1 and T3 expansion and a new runway. It does not say the expansion **begins** with the construction of a new terminal.

2. Terminal 3 which handles international traffic.

The passage states the expansion will work on Terminal 1 and Terminal 3, but explicitly mentions the expansion will **start** with Terminal 1. T3 capacity will also increase, but it's not the starting point.

3. Construction of a new runway and taxiways.

The construction of a new runway and taxiways is part of the expansion project, but the passage specifies that the expansion "will start with **Terminal 1**".

4. Terminal 1 which handles fast growing domestic traffic.

The passage explicitly states the expansion "will start with **Terminal 1**". It also explains that **Terminal 1** handles domestic traffic for low-cost carriers which

have seen "phenomenal growth", leading to T1 operating "beyond its capacity". This aligns perfectly with this option.

Conclusion

Based on the clear statements in the passage, the expansion of the airport will begin from **Terminal 1** because it handles fast-growing domestic traffic and is operating beyond its capacity.

The final answer is **Terminal 1** which handles fast growing domestic traffic.

Revision Table: Key Expansion Details

Aspect	Details from Passage
Project Cost	R 9,000 crore
Start Point	Terminal 1
Reason for Start Point	Terminal 1 handles fast-growing domestic traffic, operating beyond capacity.
Initial Scope	Terminal 1 & Terminal 3 expansion, new runway & taxiways, road widening.
Phase 1 Completion (Overall)	Expected by 2021
Capacity after Phase 1	Increased to 85 million passengers/year (from 70 million)
Phase 2	Construction of another brand new terminal

Additional Information on Airport Expansion

Airport expansion projects like the one at IGI are crucial for accommodating the increasing demand for air travel. Such projects typically involve multiple components to boost capacity and improve efficiency.

- **Terminal Expansion:** Increasing the size and facilities of existing terminals to handle more passengers and flights. This includes check-in areas, security checkpoints, boarding gates, baggage handling systems, and retail spaces.
- **Runway and Taxiway Construction/Expansion:** Adding new runways or extending existing ones increases the number of aircraft movements (take-offs and landings) the airport can handle per hour. Taxiways connect runways to terminals and hangars; expanding them improves ground movement efficiency.
- **Air Traffic Control (ATC):** Upgrading or building new ATC towers and systems is vital for managing increased air traffic safely and efficiently, reducing congestion in the air.
- **Ground Transportation:** Improving roads and public transport links (like metro lines) to the airport ensures passengers can get to and from the terminals easily, reducing congestion on access routes.
- **Capacity Increase:** The ultimate goal is to significantly increase the total number of passengers the airport can handle annually, often measured in Millions of Passengers Per Annum (MPPA). The IGI expansion aims to go from 70 MPPA to 85 MPPA in the first phase.

These projects require significant investment and careful planning to minimize disruption during construction while ensuring future growth needs are met.

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161. Answer: c

Explanation:

Analyzing Delhi Airport Passenger Traffic in 2018

The question asks about the number of passengers handled by Delhi Airport in the year 2018, based on the provided passage.

To find the answer, we need to carefully read the passage and locate the information pertaining to passenger numbers in 2018.

The passage discusses the growth in passenger traffic at Delhi Airport. It mentions the traffic in 2017 and then provides information for 2018:

- "Data released last year by Airports Council International showed that the passenger traffic at the Delhi Airport grew 14.1% year on year to 63.45 million in 2017."
- "In 2018, it was just below the 70-million mark."

The sentence directly stating the passenger number for 2018 is "In 2018, it was just below the 70-million mark."

Now, let's compare this finding with the given options:

1. 63.45 million
2. 40 million
3. just below 70 million
4. 45 million

Option 3, "just below 70 million", matches the information explicitly stated in the passage regarding the passenger count for 2018.

Therefore, according to the passage, the number of passengers handled by Delhi Airport in 2018 was just below 70 million.

Revision Table: Delhi Airport Passenger Data

Year	Passenger Traffic
2017	63.45 million
2018	Just below 70 million

Additional Information on Delhi Airport Expansion

The passage provides several details about the planned expansion of Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI). Key points include:

- The project is estimated to cost R 9,000 crore.
- Three bids were received for the project, two from foreign companies and one from an Indian firm.
- The successful bidder is expected to complete the work in 42 months, although bidders quoted 39 months.
- The expansion is driven by rapid traffic growth, making IGI Asia's seventh busiest airport.
- Work includes expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3, construction of a new runway and taxiways, and widening/building approach roads.
- Phase 1, starting with Terminal 1, is expected to be completed by 2021, increasing overall capacity from 70 million to 85 million passengers per year.
- Phase 2 involves building another brand new terminal.
- Terminal 1's capacity will increase from 20 million to 40 million and Terminal 3's from 34 million to 45 million as per the Master Plan.
- Inter-terminal connectivity via the Airport Metro between T1 and T3 is also planned.
- A new ATC tower opening in 2019 and a fourth runway launching in 2021 are expected to reduce air congestion.
- AECOM is appointed as the consultant for the preliminary design.

The expansion is necessary because Terminal 1, which handles domestic traffic for low-cost carriers, is operating beyond its capacity due to phenomenal growth in recent years.

162. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Delhi Airport Expansion and Air Congestion

The question asks about measures mentioned in the passage that will help Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI) reduce air congestion and handle more

flights for the time being. We need to read the passage carefully to find the specific measures linked to these outcomes and their timelines.

Identifying Key Information in the Passage

The passage discusses the expansion project at Delhi Airport (IGI) which aims to meet rapid traffic growth. Several components of the expansion are mentioned, including:

- Expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3.
- Construction of a new runway and taxiways.
- Widening and building new approach roads.
- Construction of another brand new terminal (Phase 2).
- New air traffic control (ATC) tower.
- Fourth runway.
- Inter-terminal connectivity through Airport Metro.

We are looking for measures that specifically address "reduce air congestion" and "handle more flights".

Analyzing Relevant Sentences

The passage contains a sentence that directly addresses the question:

"The new air traffic control (ATC) tower, which will open in 2019, and the fourth runway, to be launched in 2021, would help it reduce air congestion and handle more flights."

This sentence explicitly states that the ATC tower and the fourth runway are the measures intended to reduce air congestion and handle more flights. Their timelines (2019 and 2021) are relatively near-term, fitting the idea of helping "for the time being" within the larger expansion context.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option based on the information from the passage:

1. building Inter-terminal connectivity between T1 and T3

The passage mentions this as part of the expansion plan, but it is related to passenger movement between terminals, not reducing air congestion or handling more flights in the air.

2. construction of air control tower and a new runway

The passage explicitly states that the new ATC tower (opening 2019) and the fourth runway (launching 2021) "would help it reduce air congestion and handle more flights." This directly matches the information in the passage.

3. construction of taxiways and widening of approach roads

Taxiways are part of airside infrastructure and widening roads improve ground access. While these are important components of airport operations and expansion, the passage does not state that these specific measures are the ones that will reduce *air* congestion and handle *more flights* in the air traffic control sense.

4. construction of a brand new terminal

The passage mentions a brand new terminal in Phase 2, which follows the initial expansion expected to be completed by 2021. Terminals primarily increase passenger handling capacity, not directly reduce air congestion or handle more flights from an air traffic perspective. Also, it's part of a later phase.

Conclusion

Based on the clear statement in the passage, the construction of the air control tower and a new runway are the measures specifically identified to reduce air congestion and handle more flights for the time being, given their mentioned operational timelines.

Revision Table

Expansion Component	Purpose/Outcome Mentioned in Passage	Directly Addresses Air Congestion/Handle More Flights?
Expansion of Terminal 1 & 3	Increase capacity (T1 from 20M to 40M, T3 from 34M to 45M); meet rapid traffic growth	No (Focus on passenger capacity)
Construction of new runway (implied: the fourth runway)	Would help reduce air congestion and handle more flights (launched 2021)	Yes
Construction of taxiways	Part of expansion work	No (Not explicitly stated for air congestion/flight handling in air)
Widening/new approach roads	Ground access	No (Focus on road traffic)
New air traffic control (ATC) tower	Would help reduce air congestion and handle more flights (opens 2019)	Yes
Inter-terminal connectivity (Airport Metro)	Part of expansion plan	No (Focus on passenger movement)
Construction of brand new terminal (Phase 2)	Increase capacity (later phase)	No (Focus on passenger capacity, later timeline)

Additional Information on Airport Operations

Understanding how airports work can help clarify the roles of different infrastructure components:

- **Runways:** These are strips of land where aircraft take off and land. More runways allow more aircraft to operate simultaneously or in closer succession, directly increasing flight handling capacity and reducing airborne delays (congestion).
- **Taxiways:** These are paths connecting runways to aprons, hangars, terminals, and other airport facilities. Efficient taxiways allow aircraft to move quickly on the ground, reducing ground congestion and clearing the runway faster for the next aircraft.
- **Air Traffic Control (ATC) Tower:** This is the core facility for managing aircraft movements in the air and on the ground within a certain radius of the airport. Controllers in the tower guide pilots during takeoffs, landings, and ground movements. A new or improved ATC system and tower can handle more complex traffic patterns, sequence aircraft more efficiently, and improve safety, thereby reducing air congestion.
- **Terminals:** These buildings are where passengers check in, go through security, wait for flights, and board. Their capacity relates to the number of passengers the airport can process, not the number of flights the runways and air traffic control can handle.

The passage correctly identifies that the ATC tower and runways are key to managing air traffic flow and congestion.

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163. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Delhi Airport Expansion Design Appointment

The question asks about the agency appointed to prepare the design for the expansion of the Delhi airport. We need to carefully read the provided passage to find this specific piece of information.

Scanning the passage for details about the design work and who is responsible, we find the following sentence in the last paragraph:

"DIAL has appointed AECOM, a design and development consultant for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work."

This sentence directly states that AECOM has been appointed by DIAL (Delhi International Airport Ltd.) to handle the preliminary design for the expansion work. Therefore, AECOM is the agency responsible for the design preparation according to the passage.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see how they relate to the passage:

- **Airports Council International:** The passage mentions that data released by Airports Council International showed the passenger traffic growth at the Delhi Airport. This agency is related to airport data and statistics, not the design of the expansion project.
- **G M R group:** The passage states that the airport operator, Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL), is led by the GMR Group. GMR Group is the lead partner in the operating company, but the passage specifies that DIAL appointed another agency for the design.
- **AECOM:** As identified from the passage, AECOM is explicitly mentioned as the agency appointed by DIAL to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.
- **DIAL:** DIAL is the airport operator (Delhi International Airport Ltd.). While DIAL is overseeing the expansion project, the passage states that DIAL *appointed* AECOM for the design work, meaning DIAL itself is not the agency doing the design in this context.

Conclusion

Based on the direct information provided in the passage, AECOM was appointed to prepare the design for the Delhi airport expansion.

Revision Table: Key Entities in Delhi Airport Expansion

Entity	Role in Expansion (as per passage)
DIAL (Delhi International Airport Ltd.)	Airport operator, leading the expansion project, appointed AECOM for design.
GMR Group	Leads DIAL, the airport operator.
AECOM	Design and development consultant appointed by DIAL for preliminary design work.
Airports Council International	Provided data on passenger traffic growth at the airport.

Additional Information: Understanding Airport Expansion Projects

Airport expansion projects like the one at Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI) are complex undertakings involving multiple phases and specialized agencies. Here are some related concepts:

- **Master Plan:** Airports often operate based on a Master Plan, which outlines long-term development goals, including capacity increases, infrastructure needs (runways, terminals, taxiways), and connectivity improvements. The passage mentions the Master Plan regarding T1 and T3 capacity increases.
- **Phased Development:** Large expansions are typically done in phases to minimize disruption to ongoing operations and manage investment. The Delhi expansion is described as having Phase 1 (focusing on T1 and T3 expansion, new runway/taxiways, roads) and a subsequent Phase 2 (including another new terminal).
- **Design Consultants:** Specialized engineering and design firms like AECOM are crucial in airport projects. They handle the detailed architectural and engineering plans required before construction can begin. This ensures the

new structures and systems meet safety, capacity, and functional requirements.

- **Construction Bidders:** The passage mentions receiving bids for the construction project. Construction companies then execute the plans prepared by the design consultants. The bid process involves selecting the company that can complete the work according to specifications and timelines.
- **Capacity:** A key driver for expansion is increasing passenger handling capacity. The passage highlights the growth in traffic and the goal to increase capacity from 70 million to 85 million passengers per year after Phase 1.

164. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Impeccable

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word "IMPECCABLE". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To answer this, we need to understand the meaning of "IMPECCABLE" and then examine the meanings of the given options.

The word "IMPECCABLE" means faultless, flawless, or perfect. Something impeccable is entirely without defect or error.

Let's look at the options provided:

- **Faultless:** This word means without fault; perfect. This is a synonym of impeccable.
- **Unsullied:** This word means not spoiled or made impure; clean or pure. This is similar in meaning to impeccable in the sense of being pure or without blemish, often used metaphorically. It is closer to a synonym than an antonym.
- **Imperfect:** This word means not perfect; having faults, defects, or errors. This is the direct opposite of faultless or perfect.

- **Methodical:** This word means done according to a systematic or established procedure; orderly. This word relates to method or process and is unrelated to the quality of being perfect or having faults.

Comparing the meaning of "IMPECCABLE" (faultless, perfect) with the options, we see that "Imperfect" means having faults, which is the opposite of being faultless or impeccable.

Detailed Analysis of Options

Word	Meaning	Relationship to IMPECCABLE
IMPECCABLE	Faultless; perfect; without error or defect.	The main word.
Faultless	Without fault; perfect.	Synonym
Unsullied	Not spoiled or made impure; clean.	Close Synonym (in purity/blemish context)
Imperfect	Not perfect; having faults or defects.	Antonym
Methodical	Systematic; orderly.	Unrelated

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Based on this analysis, the word that is the antonym of "IMPECCABLE" is "Imperfect".

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Type (Synonym/Antonym)
Impeccable	Perfect, faultless	-
Faultless	Perfect, without fault	Synonym of impeccable
Unsullied	Pure, not stained	Synonym (in purity context)
Imperfect	Having faults, not perfect	Antonym of impeccable
Methodical	Systematic, orderly	Unrelated

Additional Information: Understanding Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and comprehending texts. Here's a bit more about them:

- **Synonyms:** Words that have similar meanings (e.g., happy and joyful, big and large).
- **Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings (e.g., hot and cold, light and dark).

Identifying antonyms often involves looking for words that express a contrasting quality or state. Sometimes, prefixes like 'im-', 'un-', 'dis-', 'in-', etc., can indicate an antonym (e.g., perfect vs. imperfect, happy vs. unhappy, connect vs. disconnect).

In the case of "IMPECCABLE" and "Imperfect", the prefix 'im-' in "Imperfect" reverses the meaning of "perfect" (which is close to the meaning of impeccable).

165. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: To Drive Someone Up the Wall

The idiom "to drive someone up the wall" is a common expression in English. Idioms are phrases where the meaning isn't obvious from the individual words.

Let's break down the meaning of this specific idiom.

Meaning of 'To Drive Someone Up the Wall'

When someone says that something or someone "drives them up the wall," it means that it makes them extremely annoyed, frustrated, or irritated. It suggests a feeling of intense annoyance that makes a person feel agitated or even a little crazy, like they want to literally climb the walls out of frustration.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best matches the meaning of the idiom:

1. to help someone in difficulty: This is about providing assistance. The idiom is about causing annoyance, not helping. So, this is incorrect.
2. to keep at a distance: This implies avoiding someone or something. The idiom describes an effect on someone, not the act of keeping distance. So, this is incorrect.
3. to irritate someone very much: This perfectly matches the meaning of causing extreme annoyance or frustration. Driving someone up the wall is exactly what happens when they are greatly irritated. So, this is the correct meaning.
4. to frighten someone: This is about causing fear. While extreme irritation can sometimes lead to other feelings, the primary meaning of this idiom is about annoyance and frustration, not fear. So, this is incorrect.

Conclusion on the Idiom's Meaning

Based on the common understanding and usage of the idiom "to drive someone up the wall," the most appropriate meaning is to cause someone to become

extremely irritated or annoyed.

Example: "His constant whistling was driving me up the wall." This means his whistling was making me very irritated.

Revision Table: Idioms and Meanings

Idiom	Meaning
To drive someone up the wall	To irritate or annoy someone greatly
Break a leg	Good luck (especially before a performance)
Hit the nail on the head	To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem

Additional Information: Understanding English Idioms

Idioms are a fascinating part of the English language. They add color and expressiveness to communication. Learning idioms helps you understand native speakers better and makes your own language more fluent. Here are a few points about idioms:

- Idioms are fixed phrases; you usually cannot change the words or their order.
- Their meaning is figurative, not literal. "Driving up the wall" doesn't mean physically climbing a wall.
- Context is key to understanding which meaning is intended, though with common idioms like this one, the meaning is standard.
- Mastering idioms takes time and exposure to the language.

166. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for VELOCITY

The question asks us to find the synonym for the word "VELOCITY" from the given options. A synonym is a word that has the same or a very similar meaning to another word.

Understanding VELOCITY

The word "VELOCITY" typically refers to the rate at which someone or something is moving. In common language, it is often used interchangeably with the word "speed". While in physics, velocity is a vector quantity (including direction) and speed is a scalar quantity (only magnitude), in everyday usage, "velocity" usually implies the speed of movement.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the provided options and their meanings:

- **flight:** This refers to the act of flying or escaping. It describes a type of movement, but not the rate of movement itself.
- **race:** This is a competition of speed, but the word itself is the competition, not the rate of movement.
- **speed:** This refers to the rate at which someone or something is able to move. This directly relates to how fast something is going.
- **hurry:** This means to move or act with urgency or speed. While related to speed, it implies rushed action rather than the rate of movement itself.

Identifying the Closest Synonym

Comparing the meanings, the word "speed" is the closest in meaning to "velocity". Both terms describe how fast something is moving. Although there's a technical difference in physics, in general vocabulary, "speed" serves as the most appropriate synonym for "velocity" among the given choices.

Comparing Velocity and Speed

Term	Common Meaning	Physics Meaning
Velocity	How fast something moves	Rate of change of displacement (speed in a specific direction)
Speed	How fast something moves	Rate of change of distance

Based on the common meaning, which is relevant for finding a synonym in general vocabulary, "speed" is the best fit.

Conclusion

Among the given options, "speed" is the word that most closely matches the meaning of "velocity", referring to the rate of movement.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym (from options)
VELOCITY	Rate of movement; speed	speed
flight	Act of flying or escaping	-
race	A competition of speed	-
hurry	Act with urgency or speed	-

Additional Information: Speed vs. Velocity in Physics

While "speed" and "velocity" are often used as synonyms in everyday language, it's important to know their distinction in physics:

- **Speed** is a scalar quantity. It only tells you how fast an object is moving (magnitude). For example, 50 kilometers per hour (km/h).

- **Velocity** is a vector quantity. It tells you how fast an object is moving AND in what direction (magnitude and direction). For example, 50 km/h to the north.

So, an object can have constant speed but changing velocity if its direction of motion changes (e.g., moving in a circle).

167. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Improvement and Verb Tenses

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate replacement for the underlined segment "had walked miles to take a dip" in the given sentence: "People arrive from all parts of the country and **had walked miles to take a dip** at the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna."

To solve this, we need to look at the structure and tense used in the sentence, especially the part before the underlined segment.

Analyzing the Original Sentence

The first part of the sentence says, "People **arrive** from all parts of the country...". The verb "arrive" is in the simple present tense. It describes a habitual action or a general truth about these people.

The second part, which is underlined, says "...and **had walked** miles to take a dip...". The verb "had walked" is in the past perfect tense. The past perfect tense is used to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past. This creates a tense mismatch with the simple present "arrive".

For a sentence connected by "and" to make sense, the tenses of the verbs describing related actions should typically be consistent or logically sequenced.

Since "arrive" is in the present, the action of walking should also ideally be in a tense that aligns with this present context.

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's examine the given options:

1. are walking miles to take a dip
2. walk miles to take a dip
3. had walked miles taking a dip
4. No improvement

Option 1: are walking miles to take a dip

- This option uses the present continuous tense ("are walking"). While present continuous can sometimes describe ongoing actions related to the present, it doesn't fit well with the simple present "arrive" which describes a general or habitual action. "People arrive... and are walking..." implies that the walking is happening right at the moment they arrive, which isn't the general sense likely intended for a recurring event like arriving for a dip at a confluence.

Option 2: walk miles to take a dip

- This option uses the simple present tense ("walk"). This tense aligns perfectly with the simple present tense "arrive". "People arrive from all parts of the country and walk miles..." suggests that it is a characteristic or habitual action of these people that when they arrive, they typically walk miles to reach the confluence for a dip. The structure "walk miles to take a dip" clearly states the purpose of walking. This maintains tense consistency and makes logical sense in the context.

Option 3: had walked miles taking a dip

- This option keeps the past perfect tense ("had walked"), which still clashes with the present tense "arrive". Additionally, "taking a dip" here uses the present participle, suggesting the walking happened simultaneously with taking the

dip, which is not the intended meaning. The structure "walk miles to take a dip" is a standard way to express purpose (using the infinitive "to take").

Option 4: No improvement

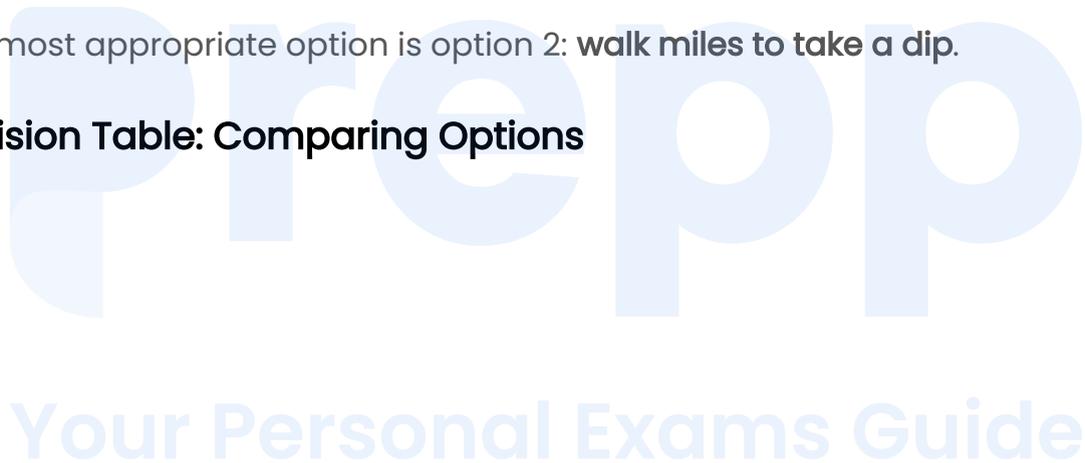
- As discussed, the original sentence has a tense inconsistency between "arrive" (present) and "had walked" (past perfect). Therefore, improvement is needed.

Conclusion on Sentence Improvement

Comparing the options, substituting "had walked miles to take a dip" with "walk miles to take a dip" provides the best fit. It ensures tense consistency with the verb "arrive" and clearly states the action and its purpose in a grammatically sound way that suits a general description of people's actions.

The most appropriate option is option 2: **walk miles to take a dip**.

Revision Table: Comparing Options



Original Segment	Option	Tense Used	Consistency with "arrive" (present)	Meaning & Grammar
had walked miles to take a dip	Original	Past Perfect ("had walked")	Inconsistent	Meaning clear, but tense mismatch.
are walking miles to take a dip	Option 1	Present Continuous ("are walking")	Less consistent for general action	Meaning clear, but awkward tense pairing for habitual action.
walk miles to take a dip	Option 2	Simple Present ("walk")	Consistent	Meaning clear, correct tense pairing for habitual action.
had walked miles taking a dip	Option 3	Past Perfect ("had walked") + Participle ("taking")	Inconsistent	Tense mismatch and awkward phrasing ("walking while taking a dip").
No improvement	Option 4	N/A	N/A	Improvement is needed due to tense mismatch.

Additional Information: Verb Tense Consistency

Verb tense consistency is crucial for clear and logical writing. When multiple actions are described in a sentence or paragraph, their tenses should relate to each other in a sensible way.

- If a sentence describes a series of events happening at the same time or as a general pattern, the verbs should generally be in the same tense (e.g., simple present with simple present, simple past with simple past).

- If describing events in sequence, different tenses might be used, but they must follow logical rules (e.g., past perfect for an action before a past action, present perfect for an action continuing to the present).
- In the given sentence, "People arrive... and walk..." uses the simple present for both actions, suggesting they are part of a general pattern or truth about these people's actions when they visit the confluence.
- Mixing simple present ("arrive") with past perfect ("had walked") is typically incorrect unless there's a specific context establishing a past event that occurred before the present arrival, which is not indicated here.

168. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly among the given options. Let's examine each option carefully.

Analysing Each Option's Spelling

- **Option 1: Releive**
 - We need to check if "Releive" is the correct spelling. The common spelling rule is "i before e, except after c, or when sounding like 'a' as in neighbour and weigh." Here, the sound is 'ee', and there is no 'c' before 'ei'. According to the rule, it should be 'ie'. The correct spelling is **Relieve**. Thus, "Releive" is misspelt.
- **Option 2: Recruit**
 - The word "Recruit" means to enlist someone, especially in the armed forces. This is the standard and correct spelling of the word.
- **Option 3: Receipt**
 - The word "Receipt" refers to a written acknowledgement of having received something. It is often noted for its silent 'p'. This is the correct spelling of the word.
- **Option 4: Realm**

- The word "Realm" refers to a kingdom or sphere of activity. This is the correct spelling of the word.

Conclusion on Spelling Errors

Based on the analysis, the word "Releive" is not spelt correctly. The correct spelling follows the 'i before e' rule and should be "Relieve". The other words, "Recruit", "Receipt", and "Realm", are all spelt correctly.

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word is "Releive".

Revision Table: Common Spelling Rules

Here's a quick look at some common spelling patterns and rules that can help identify misspelt words:

Rule/Pattern	Description	Examples
'i' before 'e'	Generally, 'i' comes before 'e' when the sound is 'ee'.	Believe, Chief, Piece
'i' before 'e' after 'c'	When the sound is 'ee' and it follows 'c', 'e' comes before 'i'.	Receive, Deceive, Conceit
'i' before 'e' with 'a' sound	When the sound is 'a' (like 'ay'), 'e' comes before 'i'.	Neighbour, Weigh, Sleigh
Adding suffixes (-ing, -ed, -er)	Often involves doubling the final consonant (run > running) or dropping a silent 'e' (make > making).	Swimming, Planned, Writing, Moved

Additional Information: Understanding Spelling Nuances

English spelling can be tricky due to its history and influences from various languages. Here are a few points to keep in mind:

- **Silent Letters:** Many English words contain letters that are written but not pronounced, such as the 'p' in "receipt," the 'k' in "know," or the 'b' in "doubt." Learning common words with silent letters is important.
- **Homophones:** These are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings (e.g., "their," "there," and "they're"). Context is key to using the correct spelling.
- **Vowel Combinations:** Different combinations of vowels can produce the same sound (e.g., 'ee', 'ea', 'ie', 'ei' can all make an 'ee' sound). Familiarity with common patterns helps.
- **Practice:** Regular reading and writing are the best ways to improve spelling skills and recognise correctly spelt words instinctively.

169. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction and Comparative Forms

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "he plays good than" in the sentence: "He has not taken any coaching in the game but he plays good than many professional players." This involves checking for grammatical correctness, specifically regarding the use of comparative forms.

Analyzing the Original Sentence

The sentence compares the subject's playing ability ("he plays good") with that of "many professional players". When comparing two entities (or one entity against a group), we typically use the comparative degree of an adjective or adverb, followed by "than".

- The word "good" is an adjective (describing a noun) or, less formally, can sometimes function as an adverb (describing a verb). However, the standard

adverbial form corresponding to the adjective "good" is "well".

- The comparative form of the adjective "good" is "better".
- The comparative form of the adverb "well" is also "better".

In the phrase "he plays good than", "plays" is a verb. We need an adverb to modify the verb "plays", or in a comparative structure, the comparative form of the adverb. The structure "good than" is grammatically incorrect for a comparison. We need the comparative form, which is "better", whether considering "good" as an adjective used adverbially (less common but sometimes seen informally) or considering the need for the adverb "well" in its comparative form.

Therefore, the underlined segment requires correction.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option:

1. He is playing good than

This option uses the present continuous tense ("is playing") instead of the simple present ("plays"), which changes the meaning slightly (from a general statement about ability to an action happening now). More importantly, it still uses the incorrect comparative form "good than" instead of "better than". This option is grammatically incorrect.

2. he plays the best than

This option uses the superlative form ("the best"). The superlative degree is used when comparing three or more things or one thing to a whole group, implying superiority over all others in that group. While the sentence compares the subject to "many professional players" (a group), the structure "plays the best than" is incorrect. The superlative form ("the best") is typically used without "than" when comparing within a stated group (e.g., "He plays the best among all players"). Using "than" indicates a direct comparison between two things or sets, requiring the comparative form ("better than"). This option is grammatically incorrect.

3. he plays better than

This option uses the simple present tense ("plays"), consistent with the original sentence's general statement. It uses the correct comparative form "better than" to compare the subject's playing ability to that of "many professional players". "Better" is the comparative form of both "good" and "well". This structure is grammatically correct in the context of comparison.

4. No improvement

As established, the original segment "he plays good than" is grammatically incorrect. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of comparative forms and grammatical structure, the only option that correctly substitutes the underlined segment is "he plays better than".

The corrected sentence reads: "He has not taken any coaching in the game but he plays **better than** many professional players."

Degree	Adjective (Good)	Adverb (Well)	Usage in Comparison
Positive	Good	Well	Describes one thing (e.g., He is a good player. He plays well .)
Comparative	Better	Better	Compares two things or one against a group; often followed by "than" (e.g., He is a better player than John. He plays better than John.)
Superlative	Best	Best	Compares three or more; indicates superiority over all others; often preceded by "the" and followed by "of" or "in" a group (e.g., He is the best player on the team. He plays the best in the league.)

Revision Table: Comparative and Superlative Adverbs/Adjectives

Here is a quick summary of the degrees of comparison for "good" and "well":

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good (Adjective)	Better	Best
Well (Adverb)	Better	Best

Remember that when comparing two things (or one thing against a group), the comparative form is necessary and is often followed by "than".

Additional Information on English Grammar and Comparison

Understanding the different degrees of comparison is crucial for accurate sentence construction in English grammar. Many common errors involve using the positive form (like "good") where a comparative or superlative form is needed, or misusing "than" with the superlative degree.

- The word "good" is primarily an adjective. It describes nouns (e.g., a **good** book, **good** weather).
- The word "well" is usually an adverb, describing verbs (e.g., reads **well**, behaves **well**). It can also be an adjective meaning in good health (e.g., I feel **well**).
- In the context of describing how someone performs an action (like "plays"), the adverbial form is typically required. Thus, "plays well" is correct, while "plays good" is informal or incorrect.
- Since the comparative form of both "good" (adjective) and "well" (adverb) is "better", using "better than" is the correct structure for comparison in sentences like the one provided.

Paying attention to whether you need an adjective or an adverb, and then using the correct degree of comparison, will significantly improve your English grammar skills.

170. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Amiable

Let's break down this vocabulary question to find the correct antonym for the word "AMIABLE". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Understanding the Word Amiable

The word **AMIABLE** describes someone who is friendly, pleasant, and easy to get along with. Think of a person who is generally cheerful, warm, and good-natured in social interactions. Someone who is amiable makes others feel comfortable and welcome.

Analyzing the Options for Amiable Antonym

We are given four options: Comfortable, Friendly, Hostile, and Cordial. Let's look at the meaning of each option:

- **Comfortable:** This word usually refers to a state of physical ease, or feeling relaxed and free from discomfort. It doesn't relate to personality traits in the same way as "amiable".
- **Friendly:** This word describes someone who is kind and pleasant. This is actually very close in meaning to "amiable". It is a synonym, not an antonym.
- **Hostile:** This word describes someone who is unfriendly, antagonistic, or shows ill will towards others. A hostile person is likely to be unwelcoming and difficult to get along with.
- **Cordial:** This word describes someone who is warm and friendly. Like "friendly", this word is also a synonym for "amiable".

Why Hostile is the Antonym of Amiable

Based on the meanings, we can see that "amiable" means friendly and pleasant, while "hostile" means unfriendly and antagonistic. These two words are direct opposites in terms of describing a person's disposition and interaction with others.

Relationship to Amiable

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Amiable
Amiable	Friendly, pleasant, easy to get along with	Original word
Comfortable	At ease, relaxed	Unrelated antonym
Friendly	Kind, pleasant	Synonym
Hostile	Unfriendly, antagonistic	Antonym
Cordial	Warm, friendly	Synonym

Conclusion: Identifying the Correct Antonym of Amiable

Comparing "amiable" (friendly, pleasant) with the options, "Hostile" (unfriendly, antagonistic) is the only word that represents the clear opposite meaning. "Friendly" and "Cordial" are synonyms, and "Comfortable" is unrelated in this context.

Therefore, the antonym of AMIABLE is HOSTILE.

Revision Table: Vocabulary Review

Key Vocabulary Words and Relationships

Word	Definition Summary	Type of Word	Example Usage
Amiable	Friendly, pleasant	Adjective	She has an amiable personality.
Antonym	Word opposite in meaning	Noun	'Hot' is an antonym of 'cold'.
Synonym	Word similar in meaning	Noun	'Happy' is a synonym of 'joyful'.
Hostile	Unfriendly, antagonistic	Adjective	He received a hostile reception.

Additional Information: Exploring Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is a crucial part of building vocabulary. Antonyms help us express contrasts and opposites, making our language more precise. Synonyms help us vary our language and avoid repetition.

Many words can have multiple antonyms depending on the specific context. For example, the antonym of "light" could be "dark" (absence of light) or "heavy" (weight).

Regularly learning new words and their related antonyms and synonyms is an effective way to improve your English language skills for exams and everyday communication.

171. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Inversion with Not Only... But Also

The sentence provided uses the correlative conjunction "Not only... but also...". These conjunctions connect two balanced grammatical elements. A key rule to remember is that when "Not only" begins a sentence or clause, it often requires inversion of the subject and verb that follows it. This means the auxiliary verb comes before the subject, similar to the structure of a question.

Analyzing the Original Sentence

The original sentence is: "Not only she objected to his proposal but also condemned it in strong terms."

The underlined segment is "Not only she objected".

The structure here is "Not only" followed by the subject ("she") and then the main verb ("objected"). This structure does not follow the rule of inversion required when "Not only" starts the sentence. The tense used in the first part ("objected") and the second part ("condemned") is the simple past tense. For correct parallelism and inversion, the first part should also be in the simple past tense structure but with the required inversion.

Examining the Substitution Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one correctly substitutes the underlined segment while following the rules of grammar, specifically inversion with "Not only" and maintaining parallelism.

Option	Analysis	Correctness
1. Not only did she object	This option uses the structure: Not only + Auxiliary verb (did) + Subject (she) + Base form of main verb (object). This is the correct inverted structure for the simple past tense when "Not only" starts the sentence. It also maintains parallelism with "condemned" (simple past) by using the simple past tense structure.	Correct
2. Not only did she objected	This option uses: Not only + Auxiliary verb (did) + Subject (she) + Past tense of main verb (objected). When using the auxiliary verb 'did', the main verb must be in its base form. 'Objected' is the past tense form.	Incorrect
3. Not only she had objected	This option uses: Not only + Subject (she) + Auxiliary verb (had) + Past participle (objected). This uses the past perfect tense and does not apply the required inversion (Auxiliary + Subject + Main verb) immediately after "Not only". Also, it disrupts the parallelism with the simple past tense verb "condemned" in the second part.	Incorrect
4. No improvement	The original sentence "Not only she objected" is grammatically incorrect due to the lack of inversion after "Not only". Therefore, improvement is needed.	Incorrect

Determining the Most Appropriate Substitution

Based on the analysis, option 1, "Not only did she object", correctly applies the rule of inversion required when "Not only" begins a sentence in the simple past tense, and it maintains parallelism with the second part of the sentence ("but also condemned it").

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Concept	Explanation	Example
Inversion with "Not only"	When "Not only" starts a sentence or clause, an auxiliary verb (like do, does, did, have, has, had, or a modal verb like can, will, etc.) should come before the subject.	Correct: Not only did he finish the work, but he also helped others. Incorrect: Not only he finished the work...
Structure with Inversion (Simple Past)	Not only + did + Subject + Base form of Main Verb ... but also ...	Not only did she object ... but also she condemned ...
Parallelism with "Not only... but also"	The grammatical structure following "not only" should be parallel to the structure following "but also". If a verb is used after "Not only" (with inversion), a verb in the same tense should follow "but also".	Not only did she object (verb), but also she condemned (verb). Not only is he smart (adjective phrase), but he is also very kind (adjective phrase).

Additional Information on Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions used to link sentence elements of equal value. They always come in pairs.

- Not only... but also...
- Either... or...
- Neither... nor...
- Both... and...
- Whether... or...

When using these conjunctions, ensure that the grammatical structure following the first part of the pair is parallel to the grammatical structure following the second part. For example, if you use a noun after "either", you should use a noun after "or".

However, "Not only... but also..." is unique among these because when placed at the beginning of a sentence, it triggers subject-verb inversion in the clause that follows "Not only". This inversion is a feature of certain negative or restrictive adverbs placed sentence-initially.

172. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly from the given options. Let's examine each word:

- Violin
- Visionary
- Vecious
- Voyage

Analysis of Each Word

We will check the standard spelling of each word provided in the options.

- **Violin:** This word refers to a musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow. The spelling 'Violin' is correct.
- **Visionary:** This word describes a person who has original ideas about how things will or could be in the future. The spelling 'Visionary' is correct.
- **Vecious:** This word is intended to be 'Vicious'. 'Vicious' means deliberately cruel or violent, or (of a place, thing, or time) unpleasantly severe. The spelling 'Vecious' is incorrect.

- **Voyage:** This word refers to a long journey, especially by sea or in space. The spelling 'Voyage' is correct.

Based on the analysis, the word 'Vecious' is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is 'Vicious'.

Summary of Spellings

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Status
Violin	Violin	Correct
Visionary	Visionary	Correct
Vecious	Vicious	Incorrect
Voyage	Voyage	Correct

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word among the given options is 'Vecious'.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Reviewing common misspellings can help improve accuracy. Here are a few examples related to similar sounds or structures:

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling	Hint/Rule
recieve	receive	'i' before 'e' except after 'c' (or when sounding like 'a' as in neighbor and weigh)
acheive	achieve	'i' before 'e' rule applies
seperate	separate	Remember 'a rat' in 'separate'
definatly	definitely	Related to 'finite', not 'definite'

Additional Information: Importance of Correct Spelling

Correct spelling is crucial for clear and effective communication. Misspellings can change the meaning of a word, make your writing difficult to understand, and affect your credibility.

Tips for improving spelling:

- Read widely to see words used correctly in context.
- Use a dictionary or spell checker when unsure (but don't rely on them entirely).
- Learn common spelling rules (like 'i' before 'e').
- Practice words you often misspell.
- Break down longer words into smaller parts.
- Use mnemonics (memory aids).

Recognizing common errors, like the one in the question (Vecious vs. Vicious), is a key step in mastering English spelling.

173. Answer: a

Explanation:

Let's analyze the word "ACCURATE" and find its best synonym among the given options.

The word **ACCURATE** means correct in all details; exact. It refers to something that is free from errors, mistakes, or defects.

Now let's examine each option:

- **Precise:** This word means marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail. It implies being very specific and correct.
- **Truthful:** This word means telling or expressing the truth; honest. While accuracy can relate to truth, truthful often applies more to statements or people regarding honesty, whereas accurate applies more to measurements, data, or information being exact.

- **Condensed:** This word means made denser or more concentrated; shortened or abridged. It relates to making something smaller or more compact, not necessarily more accurate.
- **Pacify:** This word means to quell the anger, agitation, or excitement of (someone). It means to calm or soothe. This word is unrelated to accuracy.

Comparing the meanings, "Precise" is the closest synonym for "ACCURATE" because both words emphasize exactness and freedom from error. An accurate measurement is a precise measurement.

Word	Meaning
ACCURATE	Correct in all details; exact; free from errors.
Precise	Marked by exactness and accuracy; specific.
Truthful	Telling or expressing the truth; honest.
Condensed	Made denser or shorter.
Pacify	To calm or soothe.

Therefore, "Precise" is the most suitable synonym for "ACCURATE".

Finding Synonyms for ACCURATE

Understanding synonyms is important for building vocabulary and improving language skills. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

When looking for a synonym for a word like "ACCURATE", we consider words that share the core meaning of correctness, exactness, or being free from error. "Precise" fits this description very well.

Analyzing Vocabulary Options

Let's look closely at why the other options are not suitable synonyms for "ACCURATE":

- "Truthful" relates to honesty and factual correctness, but lacks the emphasis on exactness often implied by "accurate" (e.g., an accurate measurement needs to be exact, not just truthful).
- "Condensed" relates to size or density, which has no connection to the meaning of "accurate".
- "Pacify" relates to calming emotions, which is completely unrelated to the meaning of "accurate".

Revision Table: Understanding ACCURATE and Synonyms

Word	Meaning related to ACCURATE	Why it is/isn't a synonym
ACCURATE	Exact, correct, no errors	Target word
Precise	Exact, specific, accurate details	Direct synonym, emphasizes exactness
Truthful	Honest, conforms to fact	Related but focuses on honesty/factuality rather than exactness of detail/measurement
Condensed	Shorter, denser	Unrelated meaning
Pacify	Calm, soothe	Unrelated meaning

Additional Information: Expanding Your Vocabulary

Learning synonyms helps you express yourself more variedly and understand nuances in meaning. For example, while "accurate" and "precise" are very close, "precise" sometimes implies a higher degree of detail or specificity than "accurate". Other synonyms for "accurate" might include correct, exact, factual, veracious,

truthful, faithful (in representation), etc., depending on the context. However, among the given options, "Precise" is the best fit.

174. Answer: c

Explanation:

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "There was a lot of rubbish on the floor so I asked Sangeeta to sweep _____ away." We need a pronoun that refers back to the word "rubbish".

Understanding the Noun "Rubbish"

In English, the noun "rubbish" is typically treated as an uncountable noun. Uncountable nouns refer to things that we cannot count individually, such as liquids (water, milk), materials (wood, metal), or abstract concepts (information, happiness). Even though "rubbish" might consist of many individual items, it is considered a single, undifferentiated mass or collection.

Because "rubbish" is uncountable, it uses singular verb forms and is referred to by singular pronouns.

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

Let's look at the provided options and see which pronoun correctly replaces "rubbish" in the sentence "sweep _____ away". The pronoun should be a direct object pronoun.

- **them:** This is a plural pronoun. It is used to refer to multiple countable items or people. Since "rubbish" is uncountable and treated as singular, "them" is not appropriate.
- **this:** This is a demonstrative pronoun, used to refer to something specific nearby. While technically possible in some contexts, it's less common and less direct than using a personal pronoun like "it" when referring back to a previously mentioned uncountable noun like "rubbish".

- **it:** This is a singular pronoun. It is used to refer to a singular noun, especially a thing or an animal. As "rubbish" is treated as a singular, uncountable noun, "it" is the correct pronoun to refer to it.
- **its:** This is a possessive pronoun, used to show ownership or relation (e.g., "The dog wagged **its** tail"). We need a pronoun that acts as the direct object of the verb "sweep", not a possessive. Therefore, "its" is incorrect.

Identifying the Correct Pronoun

The sentence says "There was a lot of **rubbish** on the floor". The word "rubbish" is the uncountable noun we are referring to. The action is "sweep _____ away", where the blank should be the pronoun standing for "rubbish". Since "rubbish" is treated as singular, the appropriate singular object pronoun is "it".

Therefore, the correct sentence is: "There was a lot of rubbish on the floor so I asked Sangeeta to sweep **it** away."

Summary of Pronoun Usage for Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns like rubbish, information, water, furniture, etc., are referred to using singular pronouns, most commonly "it".

Noun Type	Example	Referring Pronoun
Countable Singular	A book	it / him / her
Countable Plural	Books	them
Uncountable	Rubbish	it

Conclusion for Filling the Blank

Based on the grammatical rule that "rubbish" is an uncountable noun treated as singular, the singular object pronoun "it" is the most appropriate word to fill the blank.

Revision Table: Pronouns for "Rubbish"

Option	Pronoun Type	Refers to	Appropriate for "Rubbish"?
them	Plural Object Pronoun	Plural nouns	No
this	Demonstrative Pronoun	Singular (can be uncountable), often specific/nearby	Less appropriate than 'it'
it	Singular Object Pronoun	Singular nouns (including uncountable)	Yes
its	Singular Possessive Pronoun	Possession by a singular noun	No (needs direct object)

Additional Information: Uncountable vs. Countable Nouns

Understanding the difference between countable and uncountable nouns is crucial for correct pronoun usage and verb agreement.

- **Countable Nouns:** These are nouns that can be counted individually. They have both singular and plural forms. Examples: book (one book, two books), chair (a chair, many chairs), person (one person, several people).
- **Uncountable Nouns:** These are nouns that cannot be counted individually. They usually do not have a plural form and are treated as singular. Examples: water, air, information, advice, furniture, money, happiness, rubbish.

We use different quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns (e.g., "many books" vs. "much information", "a few chairs" vs. "a little water"). When referring back to an uncountable noun, we use a singular pronoun like "it".

175. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let's find the antonym of the word **COHERENT**. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Understanding the Meaning of COHERENT

The word **COHERENT** is typically used to describe something that is logical, consistent, and easy to understand. When we say an argument or a statement is coherent, it means it makes sense and its parts are well-connected and follow a logical pattern. It forms a unified whole.

- **COHERENT**: Logical, consistent, easily understood, forming a unified whole.

Analyzing the Options for the Antonym of COHERENT

We are given four options. Let's look at the meaning of each option to see which one is the opposite of **COHERENT**.

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Option	Meaning	Is it the antonym of COHERENT?
constant	Occurring continuously over a period of time; unchanging.	No. Being constant is not the opposite of being logical or well-connected.
illegible	Not clear enough to be read. Often used for handwriting.	No. This relates to readability of text, not the logical sense or consistency of an argument or idea.
consistent	Acting or done in the same way over time; unchanging. Can be similar in meaning to coherent, especially regarding logic or agreement.	No. Consistent is similar in meaning to coherent, or sometimes even a synonym, not an antonym.
illogical	Lacking sense or clear, sound reasoning. Not logical.	Yes. This is the direct opposite of being logical and having sound reasoning, which is a key part of being coherent.

Determining the Correct Antonym

Based on the meanings, a **coherent** argument is logical and makes sense. An **illogical** argument lacks sense and clear reasoning. These two words have opposite meanings.

Therefore, the word that is the antonym of **COHERENT** is **illogical**.

Revision Table: COHERENT Antonym

Word	Meaning	Antonym
COHERENT	Logical, consistent, easily understood	illogical

Additional Information: Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms helps improve vocabulary. A **synonym** is a word that has a similar meaning to another word. An **antonym** has an opposite meaning.

- Synonyms for **COHERENT** can include: logical, consistent, clear, rational, reasoned, unified.
- Antonyms for **COHERENT** can include: illogical, inconsistent, unclear, confused, jumbled, disjointed, muddled.

In this question, 'illogical' is provided as an option and is a direct antonym.

176. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Weary

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word "WEARY". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To answer this, we first need to understand the meaning of "weary".

The word **weary** means feeling or showing tiredness, especially as a result of excessive exertion or lack of sleep. It implies a lack of energy or enthusiasm.

Now let's look at the given options and see which one has the opposite meaning of **weary**:

- **Quick**: This word relates to speed or promptness. It is not directly related to the state of being tired or full of energy.
- **Alert**: This word means watchful and ready. While being alert often implies not being tired, it is more about mental readiness than the physical or mental state opposite to weariness.

- **Tired:** This word is a synonym of **weary**. Both mean feeling fatigued or needing rest.
- **Refreshed:** This word means having had new strength or energy restored, often through rest, food, or drink. Someone who is **refreshed** feels revitalized and no longer **weary**.

Comparing the options, "Refreshed" is the most direct opposite of "Weary". While "Alert" can sometimes imply the absence of tiredness, "Refreshed" specifically describes the state of having recovered from weariness and feeling revitalized.

Analyzing the Options for Weary Antonym

Let's summarize the relationship between **weary** and the options:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Weary
Weary	Feeling tired or lacking energy	The word in question
Quick	Fast, rapid	No direct antonym relationship
Alert	Watchful, ready	Can imply not being tired, but not a direct opposite state of energy
Tired	Feeling fatigued	Synonym
Refreshed	Having energy restored, revitalized	Antonym

Based on the meanings, **Refreshed** is the clear antonym of **Weary**.

Conclusion: The Antonym of Weary

The word that means the opposite of feeling tired or lacking energy (weary) is feeling revitalized and having energy restored. Therefore, the antonym of **weary** is **Refreshed**.

Revision Table: Understanding Antonyms

Concept	Description	Example
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another word.	Hot <—> Cold
Synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.	Happy = Joyful
Homonym	Each of two or more words having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins.	Bear (animal) / Bear (carry)

Additional Information: Vocabulary Building for Exams

Expanding your vocabulary is crucial for understanding questions and options in exams, especially for antonyms and synonyms. Here are some tips:

- Read widely: Encountering words in context helps you understand their meaning and usage.
- Use a dictionary or thesaurus: Look up words you don't know and find their synonyms and antonyms.
- Use flashcards: Write the word on one side and its definition, synonyms, and antonyms on the other.
- Practice regularly: Try to use new words in your writing or conversation.
- Focus on root words, prefixes, and suffixes: Understanding these can help you guess the meaning of new words.

Knowing the antonym of **weary**, like **refreshed**, is a good example of how understanding word relationships helps in language questions.

177. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Right Word for a Large Bundle

The question asks for the most appropriate single word to describe 'a large bound bundle of paper, hay or cotton'. This phrase refers to a quantity of material compressed and tied together for ease of handling or transport.

Let's look at the given options and understand their meanings:

- **Barrel:** A cylindrical container, typically bulging in the middle and made of wooden staves with metal hoops. Barrels are usually used for liquids or granular materials, not large bound bundles of paper, hay, or cotton.
- **Bale:** A large bundle of raw or processed material, such as hay, straw, cotton, or paper, compressed and bound by ropes, wires, or straps. This definition perfectly matches the description provided in the question.
- **Gale:** A very strong wind. This term is related to weather and has no connection to bundles of materials.
- **Cache:** A collection of items of the same type stored in a hidden or inaccessible place. While it means a store of items, it doesn't specifically describe a large bound bundle of materials like hay or cotton.

Comparing the definitions with the description, 'bale' is the word that accurately describes a large bound bundle of paper, hay, or cotton.

Analyzing the Options

Let's analyze each option in the context of the group of words provided.

- **Barrel:** This is a container shape, typically for liquids or loose dry goods. It doesn't fit the description of a bound bundle.
- **Bale:** This word specifically refers to a large amount of material like hay, cotton, or paper that is pressed together and tied up. This is exactly what the question describes.
- **Gale:** This relates to wind speed, not physical objects or bundles.
- **Cache:** This implies a hidden store or collection, not a bound bundle.

Therefore, the most fitting word is 'bale'.

Understanding 'Bale'

A bale is a standard unit for storing and transporting various materials. For example, farmers make hay bales, textile industries produce cotton bales, and recycling centers might create bales of paper or plastic bottles. The key characteristics are that it's large, compressed, and bound.

Word	Meaning	Fits Description ('large bound bundle...')?
Barrel	Cylindrical container	No
Bale	Large, bound bundle of material	Yes
Gale	Strong wind	No
Cache	Hidden store of items	No

Conclusion on the Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis of the meanings of the words, 'bale' is the only word that describes 'a large bound bundle of paper, hay or cotton'.

Revision Table: Word Meanings

Term	Definition	Example Use
Barrel	A cylindrical container, often wooden, for liquids or loose goods.	An oil barrel, a wine barrel.
Bale	A large bundle of material compressed and bound.	A bale of hay, a bale of cotton, a bale of paper.
Gale	A very strong wind.	A severe gale warning.
Cache	A hidden store of items; a quantity of something hidden away.	A weapons cache, a food cache.

Additional Information: Units of Measurement

Understanding terms for quantities of materials is important. Different materials have different standard units. While 'bale' is common for hay, cotton, and paper, other terms include:

- **Ream:** A standard quantity of paper, typically 500 sheets.
- **Sheaf:** A bundle of grain stalks tied together after reaping.
- **Stack:** A pile of objects, often neatly arranged (e.g., stack of books, stack of firewood). A stack of hay is different from a bale of hay.
- **Bundle:** A collection of things wrapped or tied together (more general than bale).

These terms help describe quantities and forms of various materials, and 'bale' is specific to a large, compressed, bound bundle.

178. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Verbs of Perception and the Blank

The question asks us to fill in the blank in the sentence: "I felt something hard _____ my cheek." The key verb here is "felt," which is the past tense of "feel." "Feel" is one of the verbs of perception. Verbs of perception relate to our senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste).

When verbs of perception like 'see', 'hear', 'feel', 'watch', and 'notice' are followed by an object, the verb that follows the object often takes a specific form. This form is usually either the base form of the verb (the infinitive without 'to') or the present participle (-ing form).

Let's look at the structure:

Subject + Verb of Perception + Object + Base Form or Present Participle (-ing)

In the given sentence: "I (Subject) felt (Verb of Perception) something hard (Object) _____ my cheek."

We need a verb in the blank that describes what "something hard" did to "my cheek." The options are related to the verb "hit."

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

Let's examine each option provided to fill the blank:

- **Option 1: hit**

This is the base form of the verb "to hit." The base form is correctly used after a verb of perception + object when we want to describe the complete action that was perceived. "I felt something hard hit my cheek" means you perceived the event of the object making contact with your cheek. This fits the grammatical rule for verbs of perception + object + base form.

- **Option 2: to hitting**

This option combines the infinitive marker 'to' with the -ing form. This is not a standard grammatical construction in English.

- **Option 3: to be hitting**

This is the infinitive form of the present continuous tense ('to be' + -ing). While the -ing form ('hitting') can follow verbs of perception (e.g., "I felt the rain hitting my face"), the full infinitive form 'to be hitting' is not typically used in this structure after 'feel' + object.

- **Option 4: to hit**

This is the full infinitive form. While the full infinitive is used after many verbs followed by an object (e.g., "I asked him to help"), it is generally not used after verbs of perception like 'feel', 'see', 'hear', 'watch', 'notice' when describing the action perceived. The base form or the -ing form is preferred.

Determining the Correct Word

Based on the grammar rules for verbs of perception followed by an object, the base form of the verb is a correct and common construction to describe the action that was felt or perceived. The structure "Subject + felt + Object + Base Form" is

grammatically sound and appropriate for the sentence "I felt something hard _____ my cheek."

The base form of the verb "to hit" is "hit". Therefore, "hit" is the most appropriate word to fill the blank.

The completed sentence is: "I felt something hard **hit** my cheek."

Revision Table: Key Grammar Point

Grammar Concept	Rule/Usage	Example with 'Feel'
Verbs of Perception + Object + Base Form	Used for a completed action or the action viewed from start to finish.	I felt the ground shake. (Base form: shake)
Verbs of Perception + Object + Present Participle (-ing)	Used for an ongoing action or the action viewed as happening at a particular moment.	I felt the ground shaking. (-ing form: shaking)
Verbs of Perception + Object + Full Infinitive (to + verb)	Generally NOT used in this structure.	Incorrect: I felt the ground to shake.

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Additional Information: Verbs Followed by Objects

It's important to distinguish verbs of perception from other types of verbs that might be followed by an object and another verb. For example:

- Some verbs are followed by an object and the full infinitive (to + verb): advise, allow, ask, encourage, expect, force, invite, order, persuade, tell, want, warn.
Example: She told me **to study** harder.
- Some causative verbs like 'make' and 'let' are followed by an object and the base form:
Example: She made me **laugh**. Let me **go**.

- The verb 'help' can be followed by an object and either the base form or the full infinitive:

Example: He helped me **carry** the bags. OR He helped me **to carry** the bags.

Understanding the specific patterns that different verbs follow is key to choosing the correct form of the subsequent verb.

179. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identify Wrongly Spelt Words: Spelling Check

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly among the given options. This requires careful examination of each word's spelling.

Analyzing the Spelling Options

Let's look at each word provided in the options:

- **Option 1:** competition
- **Option 2:** explanation
- **Option 3:** acquisition
- **Option 4:** illumination

We need to check the standard spelling of each of these words to find the wrongly spelt word.

Checking Each Word's Spelling

- **competition:** This word is correctly spelt. It refers to the act of competing with others.
- **explanation:** This word is misspelt. The correct spelling is "explanation". It refers to the act of explaining something or a statement that makes something clear.

- **acquisition:** This word is correctly spelt. It refers to the act of gaining or obtaining something.
- **illumination:** This word is correctly spelt. It refers to lighting or the act of lighting something.

Based on the standard English spellings, the word "explanation" is the only one that is wrongly spelt. The common mistake involves adding an 'a' before the '-tion' suffix when it's not needed, unlike words like "information" or "preparation" which come from verbs ending in '-ain' or '-are'.

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word is "explanation".

Correcting the Misspelling

The correct spelling for "explanation" is **explanation**.

Summary of Spellings

- competition (Correct)
- explanation (Wrong) → explanation (Correct)
- acquisition (Correct)
- illumination (Correct)

Conclusion on Wrongly Spelt Word

Among the given options, the word "explanation" is the wrongly spelt word. Identifying correctly and wrongly spelt words is an important part of vocabulary and language proficiency.

Revision Table: Commonly Misspelt Words

Here is a table showing the wrongly spelt word and its correct form discussed in this question, along with other similar examples.

Wrong Spelling	Correct Spelling	Notes
explanation	explanation	Derived from 'explain' + suffix '-ation'
recieve	receive	'i' before 'e' except after 'c' rule exception (or when sounding like 'a')
neccessary	necessary	One 'c', two 's'
seperate	separate	'a' in the middle

Additional Information on Spelling Rules

Improving spelling involves understanding common patterns and exceptions in English words. Here are a few tips:

- **Base word:** Often, the spelling of a word gives clues from its base word. For example, "explanation" comes from "explain". Notice how the 'ai' in 'explain' changes to 'a' before the '-ation' suffix.
- **Common Suffixes:** Pay attention to suffixes like -tion, -sion, -able, -ible, -ance, -ence. They can sometimes change the spelling of the base word.
- **Mnemonics:** Use memory aids (mnemonics) for tricky words. For instance, 'a rat in separate'.
- **Reading:** Reading widely exposes you to correct spellings of many words.
- **Practice:** Regularly writing and checking your spelling helps reinforce correct forms.

180. Answer: a

Explanation:

Sentence Correction for Kumbh Mela Context

The given sentence is: "The Kumbh Mela has been held at Allahabad, since centuries now because in the past two decades it has grown into a mega event."

We need to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment.

Analyzing the Original Sentence Errors

Let's break down the underlined segment: "since centuries now because in the past"

1. **"since centuries now"**: The word "since" is used to indicate a starting point in time (e.g., since 2005, since yesterday). The word "for" is used to indicate a duration of time (e.g., for five years, for two hours). "Centuries" refers to a long duration, not a specific starting point. Therefore, "since centuries" is grammatically incorrect. The correct phrasing for a duration like centuries is "for centuries".
2. **"because in the past two decades"**: The conjunction "because" is used to show cause and effect. It explains the reason for something. In this sentence, the fact that the Kumbh Mela has been held for centuries is not a result of it growing into a mega event in the past two decades. Instead, the growth into a mega event in recent decades is an additional point or perhaps a contrast to its long history. A conjunction like "but" or "moreover" would be more appropriate here to connect the long history with the recent dramatic growth in scale.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at the provided options:

1. for centuries now but in the past
2. No improvement
3. since centuries now but in the past
4. for centuries now moreover in the past

Based on our analysis:

- Option 2 ("No improvement") is incorrect because the original segment contains grammatical errors ("since centuries" and "because").
- Option 3 ("since centuries now but in the past") is incorrect because it retains the error "since centuries".
- Option 1 ("for centuries now but in the past") correctly uses "for centuries" for duration and "but" to connect the long history with the recent change in scale.
- Option 4 ("for centuries now moreover in the past") also correctly uses "for centuries". "Moreover" adds extra information. While plausible, "but" often introduces a point that contrasts or highlights a difference from the preceding point, which fits the idea of the Mela having a long history but experiencing rapid recent growth more effectively than simply adding more information.

Comparing options 1 and 4, option 1 ("but") seems to better capture the nuance of connecting the historical practice with its recent, significant transformation into a 'mega event'.

Correcting the Sentence

Substituting the underlined segment with the most appropriate option (Option 1), the corrected sentence is:

"The Kumbh Mela has been held at Allahabad, **for centuries now but in the past** two decades it has grown into a mega event."

Revision Table: For vs. Since

Term	Usage	Example
For	Used to indicate a duration of time.	for five years, for a week, for centuries
Since	Used to indicate a starting point in time.	since 2010, since Monday, since birth

Additional Information on Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses.

- **Because:** Used to show cause or reason. (Example: He was late because his car broke down.)
- **But:** Used to introduce a contrast or something unexpected. (Example: She is small but strong.)
- **Moreover:** Used to add additional information that supports or expands on the previous point. (Example: The rent is high; moreover, the location is inconvenient.)

In the context of the Kumbh Mela sentence, the long history and recent growth are not causally linked, making "because" incorrect. "But" introduces the recent growth as a point contrasting with or following from the long history, highlighting the scale change. "Moreover" would simply add the information about recent growth without emphasizing the shift in scale.

181. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

Understanding verb tenses and their appropriate usage is crucial for identifying grammatical errors in English sentences. Let's examine the given sentence: "She is always finding fault with the food I cook." We need to identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

We will break down the sentence into the provided segments and analyze each one for potential errors:

- **I cook:** This segment is part of a relative clause modifying "the food" ("the food that I cook"). The simple present tense "cook" is correctly used here to describe

a regular action (the action of cooking the food). This segment is grammatically correct.

- **fault with:** This is part of the idiom "finding fault with," which means to criticize someone or something. The phrase "fault with" is standard in this idiom. This segment is grammatically correct within the context of the idiom.
- **the food:** This is a noun phrase referring to a specific type of food (the food that "I" cook). It is grammatically correct as the object of the preposition "with".
- **is always finding:** This segment uses the present continuous tense ("is finding") combined with the adverb "always". The present continuous with "always" is typically used to describe actions that happen very often and are usually annoying or critical habits. While this usage exists, for a general statement about someone's characteristic behavior or habitual action like "finding fault," the simple present tense is generally preferred and considered more standard. The habitual nature of "finding fault" makes the simple present "always finds" a more appropriate choice than the continuous "is always finding". Therefore, this segment contains the grammatical error.

Explanation of the Grammatical Error

The error lies in the use of the present continuous tense ("is finding") with "always" to describe a habitual action or a characteristic trait. While the structure "always + present continuous" is used to express annoyance or criticism about frequent actions, the simple present tense ("always finds") is the standard way to describe a persistent habit or characteristic.

Consider these examples:

- Correct (Habit/Characteristic): She **always finds** something to complain about.
- Less common/Emphasizing Annoyance: She **is always finding** something to complain about.

In formal grammar analysis, using the present continuous with "always" for a general, non-temporary characteristic or habit like "finding fault" is often flagged as less appropriate than the simple present.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "is always finding". The sentence should ideally be "She always finds fault with the food I cook."

Summary of Segment Analysis

Segment	Analysis	Grammatically Correct?
I cook	Relative clause, simple present correct for habitual action.	Yes
fault with	Part of idiom "finding fault with".	Yes
the food	Noun phrase, object of preposition.	Yes
is always finding	Present continuous with 'always' for habitual action; simple present preferred.	No (contains the error)

Revision Table: Correcting the Error Segment

Grammar Correction Example

Original Segment	Corrected Segment	Corrected Sentence
is always finding	always finds	She always finds fault with the food I cook.

Additional Information: 'Always' with Present Tenses

The adverb 'always' can be used with different verb tenses, but the meaning and implication change:

- **Always + Simple Present:** Describes a permanent state, a general truth, or a frequent/habitual action.
 - Example: The sun always rises in the east.

- Example: She always drinks coffee in the morning.
- **Always + Present Continuous:** Describes an action that happens very often, usually implying that the speaker finds it annoying or remarkable.
 - Example: He is always leaving his keys on the table! (Annoyance)
 - Example: They are always helping others. (Remarkable/Characteristic, but still often with an emotional tone)

In the context of a general characteristic like "finding fault," the simple present is the neutral and standard choice. The continuous form emphasizes the persistence, potentially with a tone of annoyance, but for identifying a general grammatical error based on standard usage, the simple present is expected for such habits.

182. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The given sentence is: **This test comprises of grammar, vocabulary and reading comprehension.**

We need to find the part of the sentence that has a grammatical error.

Let's look closely at the verb used: "comprises of".

Analyzing the Verb 'Comprise'

The verb 'comprise' means to include or contain. When using 'comprise', it is usually not followed by 'of'.

- Correct usage: The whole **comprises** the parts. (e.g., The committee comprises ten members.)
- Correct usage: The parts **comprise** the whole. (e.g., Ten members comprise the committee.)
- Alternatively, the passive form 'is comprised of' is also used to mean 'is composed of' or 'consists of'. (e.g., The committee is comprised of ten

members.)

In the given sentence, "This test comprises of grammar, vocabulary and reading comprehension", the phrase "comprises of" is grammatically incorrect. The correct phrasing should be "This test comprises grammar, vocabulary and reading comprehension".

Identifying the Error Segment

The segment containing the grammatical error is "comprises of".

Evaluating the Options

Let's check which option contains the error segment:

1. grammar, vocabulary
2. This test
3. and reading comprehension
4. comprises of

Option 4, "comprises of", is the segment that contains the grammatical error.

Segment	Analysis	Error Present?
This test	Subject phrase, correctly used.	No
comprises of	Incorrect use of 'comprise' followed by 'of'.	Yes
grammar, vocabulary	Part of the list of things the test includes.	No
and reading comprehension	Connects the last item in the list.	No

Conclusion

The grammatical error is in the segment "comprises of".

Revision Table: Correct Usage of Comprise

Incorrect	Correct	Explanation
Comprises of	Comprises	'Comprise' means 'include' or 'consist of'. It usually doesn't take 'of'.
Consists	Consists of	'Consist' must be followed by 'of'.
Is comprised of	Is comprised of	Passive form is common and means 'is composed of' or 'consists of'.

Additional Information on Similar Verbs

Understanding verbs that describe what something is made of or includes can be tricky. Here are a few common ones:

- **Consist of:** Always followed by 'of'. Example: The team consists of five players.
- **Compose:** Used in the passive form 'be composed of'. Example: The team is composed of five players.
- **Include:** Means to contain as part of a whole. Can list items directly. Example: The test includes grammar, vocabulary, and reading comprehension.

Paying attention to prepositions like 'of' is crucial for grammatical accuracy.

183. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Instruments for Coding and Decoding Messages

The question asks for an instrument used specifically for coding and decoding messages. This relates to the field of cryptography, which is the study of techniques for secure communication in the presence of adversaries.

Let's examine each option provided to determine the most appropriate word:

- **chronometer:** A chronometer is a precise timepiece, historically used for navigation to determine longitude at sea. It is not used for coding or decoding messages.
- **cryptograph:** A cryptograph is an instrument or device used for encoding and decoding messages, typically using a specific cipher or code. This aligns directly with the description provided in the question.
- **cardiograph:** A cardiograph is a medical instrument used to record the electrical activity of the heart. This recording is called an electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG). It has no relation to message coding.
- **crescograph:** A crescograph is a device for measuring the growth rate of plants. It was invented by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose. It is not used for message coding or decoding.

Based on the definitions, the instrument specifically designed for coding and decoding messages is a cryptograph.

Analysis of Options

Option	Definition/Purpose	Relevant to Coding/Decoding Messages?
Chronometer	Precise timepiece (for navigation)	No
Cryptograph	Instrument for encoding and decoding messages	Yes
Cardiograph	Medical instrument (records heart activity)	No
Crescograph	Instrument for measuring plant growth	No

As the analysis shows, only the cryptograph serves the function of coding and decoding messages as described in the question.

Revision Table: Key Instrument Definitions

Instrument Name	Primary Function
Chronometer	Accurate timekeeping (especially for navigation)
Cryptograph	Coding and decoding messages (encryption/decryption)
Cardiograph	Recording heart's electrical activity
Crescograph	Measuring plant growth rate

Additional Information on Cryptography and Instruments

Cryptography involves techniques used to protect information and communication through the use of codes, so that only those for whom the information is intended can read and process it. The process of converting plain message text into a coded form is called encryption or coding, while converting coded text back into plain text is called decryption or decoding.

Early forms of cryptography involved mechanical devices. A cryptograph is a general term for an instrument that performs such coding and decoding functions. Famous examples include the Scytale used by the Spartans, and later, more complex machines like the Enigma machine used during World War II.

Modern cryptography heavily relies on complex mathematical algorithms executed by computers, rather than physical instruments like the historical cryptograph devices. However, the principle of using a tool or method for coding and decoding messages remains central to the field.

184. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: 'To give the slip' Meaning

Let's break down the meaning of the idiom 'To give the slip'. Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the literal meaning of their individual words. They have a figurative meaning that is understood through common usage.

The idiom 'To give the slip' is commonly used to describe the act of escaping from someone, often someone who is trying to catch or follow you. It implies getting away from someone or something, sometimes in a clever or stealthy manner.

Analyzing the Options for 'To give the slip'

Now let's look at the provided options and see which one best fits the meaning of 'To give the slip':

- **to keep low:** This phrase usually means to remain inconspicuous or avoid attracting attention, often to stay out of trouble or avoid being seen. While it might involve some form of concealment, it doesn't capture the active sense of getting away or escaping from pursuit.
- **to escape:** This word means to break free from confinement or control, or to get away from a dangerous situation or from someone who is pursuing you. This aligns directly with the common understanding of 'To give the slip', which is about successfully getting away from someone who is trying to catch you.
- **to hit someone:** This means to strike someone with a hand or object. This has no relation to the meaning of the idiom 'To give the slip'.
- **to hide:** This means to put oneself in a place where one cannot be seen or found. While hiding can be a tactic used when trying to escape, the idiom 'To give the slip' emphasizes the successful act of getting away, not just concealing oneself. Escaping is the broader action that might involve hiding as a part of it.

Identifying the Correct Meaning of 'To give the slip'

Comparing the options, the phrase **'to escape'** is the most accurate and appropriate meaning for the idiom **'To give the slip'**. It directly conveys the action of getting away from someone who is trying to keep you under control or catch you.

For example, if a suspect manages **to give the police the slip**, it means they successfully escaped from police pursuit.

Conclusion: The Meaning of 'To give the Slip'

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the given options, the most appropriate meaning of **'To give the slip'** is **to escape**.

Revision Table: 'To give the Slip' Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Most Appropriate Meaning	Explanation
To give the slip	To escape	To successfully get away from someone pursuing you.

Additional Information: Idiom 'To give the Slip'

Understanding idioms like **'To give the slip'** is important for improving language proficiency and comprehension. Idioms add color and nuance to communication. The idiom **'To give the slip'** often implies that the escape was achieved through cleverness, speed, or taking advantage of an opportunity.

Other related idioms or phrases might include "get away," "break free," or "evade capture," but **'To give the slip'** specifically focuses on eluding a pursuer.

185. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Synonym for Immerse

The question asks us to select the synonym of the given word, which is **IMMERSE**.

Understanding the meaning of the word **IMMERSE** is key to finding its synonym. The word **IMMERSE** primarily means to dip or submerge something in a liquid. It can also mean to involve oneself deeply in a particular activity or interest.

Analyzing the Options for Immerse

Let's look at the provided options and determine their meanings to see which one is the closest synonym for **IMMERSE**, particularly in its physical sense:

- **drown:** To die by submersion in or suffocation by water or other liquid. This describes a fatal outcome of being submerged, not the action of putting something in liquid itself.
- **bathe:** To wash oneself by immersing one's body in a bath, or to wash a part of the body in water. While bathing involves immersion, it is a specific activity or purpose for immersion (washing), not the general action of placing something in liquid.
- **shower:** To wash oneself with a spray of water. This method of washing does not involve immersion in a body of water.
- **submerge:** To cause to be covered completely with water or other liquid. This directly describes the action of placing something fully under the surface of a liquid.

Comparing Immerse and Submerge

Comparing the meanings, **IMMERSE** and **SUBMERGE** are very similar in their primary physical sense. Both words describe the act of putting something fully under the surface of a liquid.

- **Immerse:** dip or submerge in a liquid; involve oneself deeply in a particular activity or interest.
- **Submerge:** sink or plunge into water; cover completely with water.

In the context of the options provided (all related to being in water), the most fitting synonym for **IMMERSE** is **SUBMERGE** as it captures the core meaning of putting something entirely into a liquid.

Word	Meaning	Relation to IMMERSE
IMMERSE	To dip or submerge in a liquid; involve deeply	The main word
drown	Die by submersion	Specific outcome, not synonym for the action
bathe	Wash by immersion	Specific use of immersion, not general action
shower	Wash with spray	Not immersion
submerge	Cover completely with liquid	Direct synonym for the physical action

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the meanings of **IMMERSE** and the provided options, the word that is the closest synonym for **IMMERSE** is **submerge**.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Concept	Description	Example
Synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.	Happy and Joyful
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another.	Happy and Sad
Homophone	Words that sound the same but have different meanings and often different spellings.	To, Too, Two

Additional Information: Vocabulary Building

Building your vocabulary is essential for understanding questions like this. Here are some tips:

- Read widely: Encountering words in different contexts helps solidify their meaning.
- Use a dictionary: Look up words you don't know to understand their definitions, synonyms, and antonyms.
- Practice using new words: Try incorporating new words into your writing or conversations.
- Learn word roots, prefixes, and suffixes: This can help you figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Understanding synonyms helps in expressing ideas clearly and choosing the most appropriate word for a given situation. In this case, identifying the correct synonym for **IMMERSE** involved comparing its core meaning with the meanings of the options like **drown**, **bathe**, **shower**, and **submerge**.

186. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for AWKWARD

Understanding synonyms is crucial for building a strong vocabulary. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. We are asked to find the synonym for the word **AWKWARD**.

Understanding the Meaning of AWKWARD

The word **AWKWARD** typically describes something that is:

- Difficult to use or handle, or causing inconvenience.
- Lacking skill or grace in movement; clumsy.
- Difficult to deal with; embarrassing or inconvenient.

In the context of people or movements, **AWKWARD** often means lacking grace or skill.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meanings of the given options:

- **skillful**: Having or showing skill; adept at doing something.
- **clumsy**: Awkward in movement or handling things.
- **pleasant**: Giving a sense of happy satisfaction or enjoyment.
- **graceful**: Having or showing grace or elegance.

Word	Meaning
AWKWARD	Lacking skill or grace; clumsy; difficult to handle or deal with.
skillful	Having or showing skill; adept.
clumsy	Awkward in movement or handling things.
pleasant	Giving satisfaction or enjoyment.
graceful	Having or showing grace or elegance.

Comparing Meanings to Find the Synonym

We need to find the option that has a meaning closest to **AWKWARD**. Let's compare the options:

- **skillful** is the opposite of lacking skill, so it is an antonym, not a synonym.
- **clumsy** means awkward in movement or handling things, which is a direct meaning of **AWKWARD**.
- **pleasant** relates to feeling or enjoyment, not physical movement or difficulty, so it is unrelated in this context.
- **graceful** means having elegance, which is the opposite of lacking grace (a meaning of **AWKWARD**), so it is an antonym.

Based on the meanings, **clumsy** is the word that is a synonym for **AWKWARD**, specifically in the sense of lacking grace or skill in movement.

Conclusion

The word that means nearly the same as **AWKWARD** among the given options is **clumsy**.

Revision Table: Vocabulary Practice

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Word	Synonym(s)	Antonym(s)	Example Sentence
AWKWARD	clumsy, ungainly, difficult, inconvenient	graceful, skillful, smooth, easy	He made an awkward movement and dropped the plates.
skillful	adept, expert, proficient	unskillful, clumsy, awkward	She is a very skillful musician.
clumsy	awkward, ungainly, maladroit	graceful, dextrous, skillful	The clumsy waiter tripped and spilled the soup.
pleasant	agreeable, enjoyable, nice	unpleasant, disagreeable, nasty	We had a very pleasant evening.
graceful	elegant, fluid, poised	clumsy, awkward, ungainly	The dancer moved with natural gracefulness .

Additional Information on Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is a key part of expanding your English vocabulary. Synonyms help you to use different words with similar meanings, adding variety to your writing and speech. Antonyms help you to express opposite ideas, providing contrast and clarity.

- Synonyms are words with similar meanings (e.g., happy, joyful).
- Antonyms are words with opposite meanings (e.g., happy, sad).

Learning words in pairs or groups of synonyms and antonyms can make vocabulary building more effective. Always consider the context when choosing a synonym, as some synonyms are only appropriate in certain situations.

187. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Base Frame in Vehicles

The question asks us to find the correct term for "The **base frame of a car or other wheeled vehicle**". The **base frame** is the fundamental structure that supports all the other parts of a vehicle, like the engine, wheels, seats, and body. Think of it as the skeleton of the vehicle.

Examining Options for Vehicle Structure

Let's explore the meaning of each given option to identify the one that accurately represents the **base frame**:

- **Fuselage**: This term is used for the main body section of an airplane or glider. It's not related to the structure of a car or typical **wheeled vehicle**.
- **Bonnet**: The bonnet, often called the hood in American English, is the cover over the engine compartment of a motor vehicle. It is part of the vehicle's bodywork, not the underlying structural frame.
- **Chassis**: The **chassis** is defined as the structural framework of a motor vehicle, supporting the body and components like the engine, drivetrain, and suspension. This directly corresponds to the definition of the **base frame** for a **car** or other **wheeled vehicle**.
- **Cockpit**: The cockpit is the compartment where the driver (in a car) or pilot (in an aircraft) sits to operate the vehicle. It contains the controls and instruments, but it is not the base structural frame itself.

Identifying the Correct Term for the Base Frame

Comparing the definitions with the description "The **base frame of a car or other wheeled vehicle**":

- The **fuselage** is an aircraft term.
- The **bonnet** is an engine cover.
- The **cockpit** is the driver/pilot's seating area.
- The **chassis** is the structural foundation, the **base frame**, essential for any **car** or similar **wheeled vehicle**.

Therefore, **Chassis** is the word that accurately substitutes the given phrase.

188. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for RADICAL

The question asks us to select the word that is a synonym for RADICAL 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.

Understanding the Word RADICAL

The word **RADICAL** has several meanings, depending on the context. Some common meanings include:

- Relating to or affecting the fundamental nature of something; far-reaching or thorough.
- Advocating or based on thorough or complete political or social reform; representing an extreme section of a political party.
- (of a person) advocating extreme change.
- (Mathematics) Relating to the root of a number.
- (Slang) Excellent; cool (though this meaning is less formal and relevant here).

In the context of finding a synonym among the given options, the meaning "fundamental," "thorough," or "far-reaching" is most relevant.

Examining the Options and Definitions

Let's look at the given options and their meanings:

- **trivial:** Of little value or importance.
- **absolute:** Not qualified or diminished in any way; total. Viewed or existing independently and not relative to other things; not relative.
- **minor:** Of lesser importance, seriousness, or significance.

- **moderate:** Average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree. Not extreme; reasonable.

Comparing RADICAL with the Options

We are looking for a word that means nearly the same as RADICAL, particularly in the sense of being fundamental, thorough, complete, or extreme.

- **RADICAL vs. trivial:** Trivial means unimportant, which is the opposite of radical (fundamental, significant). These are antonyms.
- **RADICAL vs. minor:** Minor means less important or insignificant, which is also the opposite of radical. These are antonyms.
- **RADICAL vs. moderate:** Moderate means not extreme, which is the opposite of one meaning of radical (extreme, advocating extreme change). These are antonyms.
- **RADICAL vs. absolute:** Absolute means total or complete. This meaning aligns well with the "thorough," "far-reaching," or "complete" sense of radical. For example, "radical change" can mean "absolute change," and "a radical reform" implies a thorough, complete reform.

Based on this comparison, **absolute** is the closest synonym for **RADICAL** among the given options, specifically relating to the meaning of radical as thorough, complete, or fundamental.

Conclusion

The word that serves as a synonym for RADICAL from the provided options is **absolute**.

Word	Relevant Meaning	Relationship to RADICAL
RADICAL	Fundamental, thorough, complete, far-reaching	Base word
trivial	Unimportant	Antonym
absolute	Total, complete, unqualified	Synonym
minor	Less important	Antonym
moderate	Not extreme	Antonym

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Understanding synonyms is key to expanding vocabulary. This table summarizes the main points:

Term	Definition	Example (Synonym of RADICAL)
Synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.	Absolute is a synonym for Radical (in some contexts).
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another.	Trivial, minor, and moderate are antonyms for Radical (in relevant contexts).

Additional Information on RADICAL and ABSOLUTE

While "absolute" is a synonym for "radical" in the sense of completeness or thoroughness, it's important to remember that words can have multiple meanings. For example:

- **RADICAL** can also refer to political extremism, where "absolute" might not be a direct synonym.
- **ABSOLUTE** can mean 'not relative' (e.g., absolute zero), where "radical" wouldn't fit.

However, among the given options, "absolute" is the most suitable synonym for "radical" when considering its core meaning of being fundamental or complete.

189. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Completion and Conditional Clauses

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "The offer is good. You will regret _____ you decline it." We need a word that connects the action of declining the offer with the consequence of regretting it.

Let's examine the options provided:

- unless
- whether
- if
- therefore

Analyzing the Options for Filling the Blank

We need to consider how each word fits into the sentence structure and meaning:

1. **Unless:** This word means "except if". If we insert 'unless', the sentence becomes "You will regret unless you decline it." This implies that you will regret it in all cases, except if you decline it. This is the opposite of the intended meaning. You regret *because* you decline, not avoid regretting *by* declining.

2. **Whether:** This word is used to introduce alternatives or express doubt. If we insert 'whether', the sentence becomes "You will regret whether you decline it." This suggests you will regret it regardless of whether you decline or not, or it introduces uncertainty about the outcome. This doesn't fit the clear cause-and-effect relationship needed here.
3. **If:** This word is used to introduce a condition. It sets up a situation where one thing happens on the condition that another thing happens. If we insert 'if', the sentence becomes "You will regret if you decline it." This means that the regret is conditional upon declining the offer. This perfectly fits the context; declining the good offer is the condition that leads to regret.
4. **Therefore:** This word means "as a result" or "consequently". It's used to show a consequence or result. If we insert 'therefore', the sentence becomes "You will regret therefore you decline it." This is grammatically incorrect. 'Therefore' is typically used between independent clauses or after a conjunction, not to link a condition to a consequence in this way.

Based on the analysis, the word 'if' is the only option that correctly establishes the necessary conditional relationship between declining the offer and experiencing regret. Declining is the condition that triggers the regret.

The completed sentence is: "The offer is good. You will regret **if** you decline it."

Why 'if' is the Correct Choice

The structure "You will regret if you decline it" is a common type of conditional sentence (specifically, a first conditional, even though the condition is implied to be future). It clearly states that the consequence (regret) depends on the condition (declining the offer). This highlights the importance of accepting the 'good offer'.

Word Option	Meaning	Fits the Sentence?	Explanation
unless	except if	No	Creates the opposite meaning: no regret if you decline.
whether	introduces alternative/doubt	No	Doesn't express the direct conditional link.
if	introduces a condition	Yes	Correctly links declining to regret.
therefore	as a result	No	Grammatically incorrect connector in this structure.

Revision Table: Understanding Conditional Connectors

Connector	Function	Example
if	Introduces a condition.	If it rains, we will stay inside.
unless	Introduces an exception to a condition (means 'except if').	We will go outside unless it rains. (We will go outside if it doesn't rain.)
whether	Introduces alternatives or expresses doubt.	I don't know whether he will come or not.
therefore	Shows a result or consequence.	He studied hard; therefore, he passed the exam.

Additional Information: Conditional Sentences Basics

Conditional sentences discuss hypothetical situations and their possible results. They typically consist of an 'if' clause (the condition) and a main clause (the result).

- **Structure:** Often, it's "If [condition], [result]" or "[Result] if [condition]".
- **Tenses:** The tenses used in the 'if' clause and the main clause depend on whether the situation is real, unreal, in the past, or the future. In our sentence, "You will regret if you decline it," the future tense 'will regret' in the main clause pairs with the present tense 'decline' in the 'if' clause (referring to a future action), which is typical of first conditional sentences discussing likely future events.

Understanding these connectors and sentence structures is crucial for accurate sentence completion and overall grammar proficiency.

190. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: 'The Whole Nine Yards' Meaning

Let's break down the meaning of the idiom 'The whole nine yards'. Idioms are phrases whose meaning cannot be determined simply by looking at the individual words. Understanding idioms is key to mastering English vocabulary and comprehension.

The idiom **'The whole nine yards'** is commonly used to mean **everything**, the **entire amount**, or **the entirety of something**. When you give 'the whole nine yards', you are not holding anything back; you are including every last detail or component.

Analyzing the Options for 'The Whole Nine Yards'

Let's look at the given options and see which one best fits the meaning of the idiom 'The whole nine yards':

- **Option 1: an act of kindness**

This option suggests a charitable or benevolent action. The idiom 'The whole nine yards' has no relation to kindness or good deeds. So, this is incorrect.

- **Option 2: the entirety of something**

This option means the complete or whole amount or extent of something. This perfectly aligns with the common understanding and usage of the idiom 'The whole nine yards'.

- **Option 3: an essential part**

This option suggests only a crucial or fundamental component, not the complete thing. The idiom means everything, not just a part, even if that part is essential. So, this is incorrect.

- **Option 4: an enjoyable situation**

This option describes a pleasant or fun circumstance. The idiom 'The whole nine yards' does not inherently describe a situation as enjoyable. It just describes the completeness of something. So, this is incorrect.

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of 'The whole nine yards' is 'the entirety of something'.

Conclusion on 'The Whole Nine Yards' Meaning

The idiom '**The whole nine yards**' means everything, the complete extent or amount. Therefore, the option that correctly captures this meaning is 'the entirety of something'.

Revision Table: Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Meaning	Example Usage
The whole nine yards	Everything; the entirety of something	"We're not just painting the walls; we're redoing the entire room, the whole nine yards."

Additional Information on Idioms

Idioms add color and depth to language. They are often metaphorical and their meanings have evolved over time. The exact origin of 'The whole nine yards' is debated, with theories ranging from concrete mixers to football, but its meaning as 'everything' is widely understood and used today.

Learning common English idioms like 'The whole nine yards' is very helpful for improving fluency and understanding native speakers.

191. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Understanding the Vocabulary Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word from the given options that means "things or people of the same kind". This is a vocabulary question testing our understanding of word meanings.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option to determine which word best fits the definition "things or people of the same kind".

Option 1: Contemporaries

The word 'contemporaries' refers to people living or existing at the same time. While contemporaries share a common time period, they are not necessarily of the same 'kind' in terms of nature, type, or composition.

- Definition: A person or thing living or existing at the same time as another.
- Example: Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth I were contemporaries.

This word does not match the definition "things or people of the same kind".

Option 2: Homogeneous

The word 'homogeneous' is used to describe things or people that are all of the same kind, or are uniform in structure or composition.

- Definition: Of the same kind; alike.
- Definition: Consisting of parts all of the same kind.
- Example: A homogeneous mixture has uniform composition throughout.
- Example: A homogeneous group of students all come from similar backgrounds.

This definition perfectly matches the phrase "things or people of the same kind" given in the question.

Option 3: Fellows

The word 'fellows' can have several meanings, typically referring to people who are in the same group, profession, or condition, or are peers. While fellows share some commonality, it's usually related to association or status rather than being of the exact same 'kind' in a fundamental sense.

- Definition: A person in the same position, involved in the same activity, or otherwise associated with another.
- Definition: A peer or comrade.

This word is close but less precise than a word specifically meaning "of the same kind".

Option 4: Colleagues

The word 'colleagues' specifically refers to people with whom one works, especially in a profession or business. This describes a relationship based on shared work, not necessarily based on being of the same fundamental 'kind'.

- Definition: A person with whom one works in a profession or business.

This word does not fit the definition "things or people of the same kind".

Conclusion on Choosing the Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis of each option's definition, the word that most accurately means "things or people of the same kind" is 'homogeneous'. It directly describes uniformity or being of the same type.

Revision Table: Vocabulary Meanings

Word	Meaning	Fits "same kind"?
Contemporaries	People or things from the same time period	No
Homogeneous	Of the same kind; uniform in composition	Yes
Fellows	People in the same group, profession, or condition; peers	Less direct than 'homogeneous'
Colleagues	People who work together	No

Additional Information on Homogeneous

The word 'homogeneous' comes from Greek words: 'homos' meaning "same" and 'genos' meaning "kind" or "race". Its antonym is 'heterogeneous', which means diverse in character or content, or consisting of parts of different kinds.

- **Homogeneous:** Uniform, same kind, alike.
- **Heterogeneous:** Diverse, different kinds, varied.

Understanding the root words can help remember the meaning of 'homogeneous' and its relation to being of the "same kind".

192. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identify Grammatical Errors: Subject-Verb Agreement

The question asks us to pinpoint the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "The village, with all its houses, were flooded by the river."

Analyzing the Sentence Structure for Subject-Verb Agreement

To find a grammatical error, especially in verb usage, we should first identify the subject of the sentence and the main verb. The verb must agree with its subject in number (singular or plural).

- The subject of the sentence is "The village".
- The phrase "with all its houses" is an intervening phrase. It provides additional information about the village but does not change the number of the subject "The village". This type of phrase often starts with words like 'with', 'along with', 'together with', 'as well as', etc.
- The main verb phrase is "were flooded".

Checking Subject-Verb Agreement

The subject is "The village", which is a singular noun. Therefore, the verb that follows should be singular.

The verb phrase is "were flooded". The auxiliary verb "were" is the past tense form of "to be" and is used with plural subjects (e.g., "they were") or the pronoun "you". The singular past tense form of "to be" is "was", used with singular subjects (e.g., "he was", "she was", "it was").

Since the singular subject "The village" is followed by the plural verb "were flooded", there is a subject-verb agreement error.

The correct form of the sentence should be: "The village, with all its houses, **was** flooded by the river."

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options:

- **by the river:** This is a prepositional phrase indicating the agent of the action in the passive voice. It is grammatically correct in this context.
- **were flooded:** As analyzed above, this is the verb phrase. The auxiliary verb "were" is plural, but the subject "The village" is singular. This segment contains the grammatical error related to subject-verb agreement.
- **its houses:** "its" is a possessive pronoun agreeing in number with "The village" (singular). "houses" is a plural noun, which is correct because a village typically has multiple houses. This segment is grammatically correct within the phrase "with all its houses".
- **with all:** This is the beginning of the intervening phrase "with all its houses". "with" is a preposition, and "all" is a determiner. This part of the phrase is grammatically correct.

Based on the analysis, the segment "were flooded" contains the grammatical error.

Revision Table: Common Subject-Verb Agreement Rules

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Rule	Explanation	Example
Basic Rule	Singular subjects take singular verbs. Plural subjects take plural verbs.	He runs . (Singular) They run . (Plural)
Intervening Phrases	Phrases between the subject and the verb (like 'with', 'along with', 'as well as') do not affect subject-verb agreement. The verb agrees with the main subject.	The leader, along with his team, is arriving.
Compound Subjects (And)	Subjects joined by 'and' are usually plural.	John and Mary are studying.
Compound Subjects (Or/Nor)	When subjects are joined by 'or' or 'nor', the verb agrees with the subject closest to it.	Neither the students nor the teacher is ready. Neither the teacher nor the students are ready.

Additional Information on Grammatical Errors

Understanding subject-verb agreement is crucial for correct sentence construction. Other common grammatical errors involve:

- **Pronoun Agreement:** Pronouns must agree with their antecedents (the nouns they replace) in number and gender.
- **Verb Tense Consistency:** Using consistent verb tenses within a sentence or paragraph unless there is a reason to change tense.
- **Misplaced Modifiers:** Phrases or clauses that are not placed close enough to the words they modify, leading to confusion.
- **Parallel Structure:** Using the same grammatical form for items in a series or comparison.

- **Comma Usage:** Incorrect use or omission of commas can change the meaning or make sentences unclear.

Identifying grammatical errors like the one in the sentence about the village being flooded helps improve writing clarity and correctness.

193. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and the Error

The original sentence is: "It is difficult to distinguish in the two brothers."

The phrase "distinguish in" is grammatically incorrect in this context. When we talk about telling the difference between two or more things or people, we use a specific preposition with the verb "distinguish". The current preposition "in" does not convey the intended meaning of differentiation.

Analyzing the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the provided options to find the most appropriate replacement for the underlined segment "in".

1. **No improvement:** This option would be correct if the original sentence were already grammatically sound. As we identified, "distinguish in" is incorrect, so this option is not suitable.
2. **in both the two brothers:** This option replaces "in" with "in both the two brothers". This phrase is redundant ("both" implies two, so "the two brothers" after "both" is repetitive) and still uses the incorrect preposition "in" for distinguishing between things. This option is incorrect.
3. **among the two brothers:** This option suggests using the preposition "among". The preposition "among" is typically used when referring to three or more people or things. Since the sentence refers specifically to "the **two** brothers", "among" is not the correct preposition here. This option is incorrect.

4. **between the two brothers:** This option proposes using the preposition "between". The preposition "between" is used when referring to two people, things, or groups. In the sentence, we are distinguishing between "the **two** brothers". This usage of "between" is grammatically correct and fits the context perfectly.

Correct Usage of 'Between' and 'Among'

The choice between "between" and "among" depends on the number of items being discussed.

- **Between:** Used for two distinct items or groups.
- **Among:** Used for three or more items or groups, or when referring to things collectively within a group.

In the given sentence, we are distinguishing between exactly **two** brothers. Therefore, "between" is the correct preposition to use with "distinguish". The correct phrase is "distinguish between the two brothers".

Conclusion: Choosing the Best Substitution

Based on the analysis of the options and the correct usage of prepositions, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "in" is "between the two brothers".

Revision Table: Prepositions with 'Distinguish'

Phrase	Grammatical Correctness in Context	Reason
distinguish in the two brothers	Incorrect	"in" is the wrong preposition for differentiation.
distinguish in both the two brothers	Incorrect	Redundant ("both the two") and uses the wrong preposition "in".
distinguish among the two brothers	Incorrect	"Among" is for three or more items.
distinguish between the two brothers	Correct	"Between" is for two items.

Additional Information: Prepositions 'Between' and 'Among'

Understanding the difference between "between" and "among" is crucial for correct English grammar, especially in sentences involving distinctions or relationships between items.

- **Between:**
 - Used for two items: "Divide the candy **between** the two children."
 - Used for relationships or connections between two items: "The treaty was signed **between** the two countries."
 - Can also be used for more than two items when discussing specific, paired relationships: "There is a connection **between** the three cities on the map." (Here, it implies connections between City A and B, B and C, and A and C).
- **Among:**
 - Used for three or more items: "Divide the candy **among** the three children."
 - Used when referring to items as part of a group or collectively: "The secret was kept **among** friends."

- Implies a less specific, more general relationship within a group.

In the context of distinguishing, when you are pointing out the differences between two specific entities, "between" is the correct choice.

194. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom 'Hit the Nail on the Head'

Idioms are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words. They are common in English and understanding them is important for comprehension.

The idiom "hit the nail on the head" is used when someone says or does something that is exactly right, especially when it precisely identifies the issue or the solution to a problem.

Meaning of 'Hit the Nail on the Head' Idiom

Let's break down the common understanding of the idiom "hit the nail on the head":

- It means to describe a situation or problem exactly.
- It implies being perfectly correct or accurate about something.
- It often refers to a statement or observation that gets straight to the core of the matter.

Think about hitting a nail with a hammer. To do it properly, you need to strike the head of the nail directly and accurately. This action is a metaphor for being accurate or precise in speech or thought.

Analyzing the Options for 'Hit the Nail on the Head'

We need to find the option that best matches the meaning of being accurately right about something.

- **Option 1:** be accurately right about something
- **Option 2:** to hit someone on the head
- **Option 3:** to assess the situation immediately
- **Option 4:** to handle a difficult situation

Let's compare the idiom's meaning with each option:

- Option 1 directly matches the core meaning of the idiom: being precisely correct or accurate.
- Option 2 describes a literal action, which is not how idioms work; they have figurative meanings.
- Option 3 is related to understanding a situation, but "hit the nail on the head" emphasizes being correct or accurate in that understanding, not just being quick to assess.
- Option 4 describes managing a challenge, which is not the meaning of this specific idiom.

Based on this analysis, option 1 captures the intended meaning of the idiom.

Conclusion: Correct Meaning of 'Hit the Nail on the Head'

The idiom "hit the nail on the head" means to say or identify something that is exactly correct or true. It is used when someone makes a point that is spot on or accurately describes the core issue.

Comparing the options again, the most appropriate meaning is to be accurately right about something.

Idiom	Meaning	Best Matching Option
Hit the nail on the head	To be exactly right or accurate about something.	be accurately right about something

Revision Table: English Idioms

Here's a quick review of the idiom discussed and its meaning:

Idiom	Meaning in Simple Terms
Hit the nail on the head	You said exactly the right thing or figured out the correct answer/problem.

Additional Information on English Idioms

Understanding idioms is vital for mastering English because they are frequently used in everyday conversation and writing. They add color and expressiveness to the language. Here are a few points about idioms:

- **Figurative Language:** Idioms are a type of figurative language; their meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of the words.
- **Context is Key:** The meaning of an idiom becomes clear from the context in which it is used.
- **Common Usage:** Many idioms are widely recognized by native speakers. Learning common idioms helps improve fluency and comprehension.
- **Examples:** Other common idioms include "break a leg" (good luck), "piece of cake" (very easy), and "let the cat out of the bag" (reveal a secret).

Continue studying idioms and phrases to enhance your English language skills!

195. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Government by a Small Group: Defining Oligarchy

The question asks for the most appropriate word to describe a situation where a small group of people holds control over a country. This is a fundamental concept

in political science and describes a specific type of governance.

Let's examine the given options to find the term that best fits this description:

- **Oligarchy:** This term comes from the Greek words 'oligos' meaning 'few' and 'arkhein' meaning 'to rule'. Therefore, oligarchy literally means 'rule by the few'. This aligns directly with the description of a small group of people having control.
- **Plutocracy:** This term also has Greek roots: 'ploutos' meaning 'wealth' and 'kratos' meaning 'power' or 'rule'. Plutocracy specifically refers to rule by the wealthy. While a plutocracy is often a form of oligarchy (as wealthy people can form a small ruling group), the term 'oligarchy' is more general, referring to any small group, not just the wealthy.
- **Aristocracy:** Derived from Greek 'aristos' meaning 'best' and 'kratos' meaning 'power' or 'rule'. Aristocracy traditionally means rule by the nobility or a privileged upper class, often based on heredity or social standing. Like plutocracy, it can be a form of oligarchy if this aristocratic class is small, but it specifies the *type* of small group (aristocrats) rather than just a small group in general.
- **Theocracy:** This term comes from Greek 'theos' meaning 'god' and 'kratos' meaning 'power' or 'rule'. Theocracy is a form of government where priests rule in the name of God or a god, or by officials who are regarded as divinely guided. While it involves a group (religious leaders), the basis of their control is religious authority, not just being a small group.

Comparing the definitions, 'Oligarchy' is the most direct and general term for 'a small group of people having control of a country', without specifying the basis of their power (wealth, nobility, military strength, etc.), unlike the other options which describe more specific types of rule by a group.

Comparing Political Systems: Oligarchy vs. Other Forms

To further clarify why Oligarchy is the best fit, let's look at a comparison:

Term	Definition	Basis of Control	Fits "Small group control"?
Oligarchy	Rule by a small group	Varied (wealth, military power, political influence, etc.)	Yes
Plutocracy	Rule by the wealthy	Wealth	Yes (but more specific)
Aristocracy	Rule by nobility or privileged class	Heredity, social standing	Yes (but more specific)
Theocracy	Rule by religious leaders	Religious authority	Yes (but specific type of group)

The phrase "a small group of people having control of a country" precisely describes the defining characteristic of an Oligarchy.

Conclusion: Identifying the Appropriate Term

Based on the definitions and comparison, the word that most appropriately describes a small group of people having control of a country is Oligarchy.

Revision Table: Understanding Key Political Terms

Political Term	Meaning
Oligarchy	Rule by a small group.
Plutocracy	Rule by the wealthy.
Aristocracy	Rule by nobility or privileged class.
Theocracy	Rule by religious leaders.

Additional Information on Oligarchy and Government Types

Oligarchies can take many forms throughout history and in modern times. Examples aren't always clear-cut, as many countries have elements of different systems. An oligarchy might be based on military power (military junta), wealth (plutocracy), a specific political party, family ties, or religious leadership, although the term theocracy is more specific for the latter.

It's important to distinguish oligarchy from democracy, where power is theoretically held by the people, and monarchy, where power is held by a single individual, usually a king or queen.

Understanding terms like oligarchy, plutocracy, aristocracy, and theocracy is crucial for studying different forms of government and political systems around the world.

196. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Passage and Filling the First Blank

The passage describes a problem faced by farmers in Japan due to wild monkeys. It talks about how these monkeys affect the farms and the measures being taken to counter this problem.

The first sentence introduces the topic: "Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan."

The second sentence, where blank (1) is located, says: "_____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms."

We need to select the most appropriate word to fill blank (1). This word is the subject of the verb phrase "come out". The subject refers back to "Wild monkeys"

mentioned in the previous sentence.

Understanding Subject Pronouns

A subject pronoun is a pronoun that is used as the subject of a verb. In English, subject pronouns include I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.

Let's look at the options provided for blank (1):

1. It
2. They
3. Those
4. Them

Evaluating the Options for Blank (1)

- **Option 1: It**

The pronoun 'It' is a singular subject pronoun, typically used for things, animals, or concepts in the singular. The subject of the sentence is referring to "Wild monkeys," which is a plural noun. Therefore, 'It' is not appropriate.

- **Option 2: They**

The pronoun 'They' is the plural subject pronoun used to refer to people, animals, or things. Since "Wild monkeys" is plural, 'They' is the correct pronoun to use as the subject of the verb "come out".

- **Option 3: Those**

'Those' can function as a demonstrative pronoun or adjective. As a pronoun, it refers to specific people or things that are often at a distance or previously mentioned. While it can refer to a plural noun like 'monkeys', 'They' is the standard personal pronoun used to refer back to a previously mentioned plural noun as the subject of a verb, making 'They' a more direct and appropriate choice in this context.

- **Option 4: Them**

The pronoun 'Them' is a plural object pronoun. It is used when the pronoun is the object of a verb or a preposition (e.g., "We saw **them**," "Give it to **them**"). It cannot be used as the subject of a verb. Therefore, 'Them' is incorrect here.

Conclusion for Blank (1)

Based on the analysis, the blank requires a plural subject pronoun to refer to "Wild monkeys". The most appropriate option that fits this requirement is 'They'.

The sentence with the blank filled correctly is: "**They** often come out of the woods..."

Revision Table: Pronoun Types

Pronoun Type	Function	Examples
Subject Pronoun	Acts as the subject of a verb	I, you, he, she, it, we, they
Object Pronoun	Acts as the object of a verb or preposition	Me, you, him, her, it, us, them
Possessive Adjective	Modifies a noun to show possession	My, your, his, her, its, our, their
Possessive Pronoun	Replaces a noun to show possession	Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
Demonstrative Pronoun	Points to specific things (can be subject or object)	This, that, these, those

Additional Information: Sentence Structure Basics

Understanding basic sentence structure helps in identifying the correct part of speech needed for a blank.

- A typical simple sentence structure is: Subject + Verb + Object (optional).
- The **Subject** is usually a noun or pronoun that performs the action of the verb.
- The **Verb** describes the action or state of being.
- The **Object** is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb.

In the sentence "_____ (1) often come out of the woods...", the blank is before the verb phrase "come out", indicating that it is the subject position. Since the reference is to plural "monkeys", a plural subject pronoun is needed.

The complete passage structure is:

Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan. **They** often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms. _____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops. _____ (4) the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ (5) a program to protect crops with the help of dogs. They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

The question specifically asks for the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.

197. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Wild Monkeys Passage and Blank 2

The passage describes a problem faced by farmers in Japan: wild monkeys damaging crops. It explains that the monkeys come out of the woods and perform an action related to the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms. We need to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 2, which describes this action.

The sentence containing blank 2 is: "_____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms." Blank (1) likely refers to the monkeys. Blank (2) describes what they do with the vegetables and fruit once they are on the farm.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 2

Let's look at the given options for blank 2 and consider which word best fits the context of wild monkeys interacting with farm crops:

Option	Analysis	Suitability
get	Monkeys do "get" food, but the phrase "get the tasty vegetables and fruit" is slightly general. While they do obtain the food, this option doesn't specifically describe their interaction with it on the farm in the context of damage.	Possible, but not the most descriptive.
cut	Monkeys do not typically use tools to "cut" vegetables or fruit from plants in this manner. This action is not characteristic of how wild monkeys forage for food.	Unsuitable.
eat	Monkeys are herbivores and omnivores known to "eat" fruits, vegetables, and other plants. Coming out of the woods to "eat the tasty vegetables and fruit" directly explains their motivation for being on the farm and aligns perfectly with the later mention of causing "heavy damage to the crops" through consumption.	Highly Suitable.
waste	While monkeys might waste some food, their primary purpose for seeking out tasty vegetables and fruit on a farm would be to consume them, not to intentionally "waste" them. Wasting would be a consequence, not the main intended action.	Unsuitable as the primary action.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word for Blank 2

Considering the natural behavior of monkeys and the context of damaging crops on a farm, the most logical and appropriate word for blank 2 is "eat". The monkeys come out of the woods specifically to consume the tasty produce, which leads to the heavy damage mentioned later in the passage.

Conclusion on Blank 2 for the Wild Monkeys Passage

Based on the analysis of the sentence structure and the meaning of the options, the word that best completes the sentence and describes the monkeys' action is

"eat". This accurately reflects why monkeys would visit farms with tasty produce and how they cause damage.

Revision Table: Wild Monkeys Passage Blank 2

Blank Number	Context	Best Fit Option	Reasoning
2	Monkeys come out of woods to _____ tasty vegetables and fruit.	eat	Monkeys' primary interaction with tasty produce is consumption (eating), which causes damage to crops.

Additional Information: Cloze Passages and Context Clues

Completing cloze passages like this one requires using context clues. Context clues are hints found within a sentence, paragraph, or passage that a reader can use to understand the meaning of new or unfamiliar words, or in this case, to determine the most appropriate word to fill a blank. For blank 2, the phrase "tasty vegetables and fruit" and the later mention of "heavy damage to the crops" serve as strong context clues pointing towards the action of eating.

When filling blanks, always consider:

- The grammatical structure of the sentence (e.g., what type of word is needed - verb, noun, adjective?).
- The meaning of the surrounding words and sentences.
- The overall topic and tone of the passage.
- The specific meanings of the alternative options provided.

198. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let's carefully analyze the provided passage and the options for blank number 3 to determine the most appropriate word.

The passage discusses the problem of wild monkeys for farmers in Japan:

Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan. _____ (1) often come out of the woods to _____ (2) the tasty vegetables and fruit on the farms. _____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops. _____ (4) the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ (5) a program to protect crops with the help of dogs. They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

We need to fill in blank number 3 in the sentence: "_____ (3) year, they cause heavy damage to the crops." This sentence describes the frequency or regularity of the damage caused by the monkeys.

Let's examine the options for blank number 3:

1. All
2. Whole
3. This
4. Every

Now, let's consider how each option fits grammatically and contextually in the sentence "_____ year, they cause heavy damage to the crops."

- **All:** "All year" typically refers to the entire duration of a single year (e.g., "It rained all year"). While damage might happen throughout a year, the sentence implies a recurring problem over multiple years, not just continuous damage within one year.
- **Whole:** "Whole year" is similar to "all year," meaning the entirety of a single year. It doesn't convey the sense of an event that repeats in subsequent years.
- **This:** "This year" refers specifically to the current year. While damage is happening this year, the context of the passage suggests that this is a long-standing, recurring problem for farmers, not something limited to just the current year. Using "This year" would make it sound like the damage is a new or temporary issue.

- **Every:** "Every year" means each year without exception. This phrase is used to describe events or situations that happen repeatedly on an annual basis. The context that monkeys are "a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan" and that farmers are "fighting back" suggests this is a persistent, annual issue. Therefore, "Every year" perfectly fits the context of recurring heavy damage to crops.

The sentence "_____ year, they cause heavy damage to the crops" describes a regular occurrence. Among the given options, "Every" is the determiner used to refer to each individual member of a group or series (in this case, the series of years). It clearly indicates that the damage is a problem that happens year after year.

Let's look at the sentence with the most appropriate option:

Every year, they cause heavy damage to the crops.

This sentence structure and meaning clearly state that the damage is an annual event, which aligns with the overall context of the passage describing a persistent problem and the farmers' efforts to counteract it.

Therefore, 'Every' is the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 3.

Revision Table: Analyzing Options for Blank 3

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Option	Word	Fit in Sentence "----- year..."	Contextual Fit (Recurring Damage)
1	All	Refers to the entire duration of one year.	Poor fit. Doesn't convey recurring damage year after year.
2	Whole	Refers to the entire duration of one year.	Poor fit. Doesn't convey recurring damage year after year.
3	This	Refers only to the current year.	Poor fit. Implies damage is limited to the current year, not a recurring problem.
4	Every	Refers to each year in a series.	Excellent fit. Clearly indicates that the damage happens annually, year after year.

Additional Information on Determiners 'Every', 'Each', 'All', 'Whole'

Understanding the usage of determiners like 'every', 'each', 'all', and 'whole' is important for accurate writing.

- **Every:** Used with singular countable nouns to refer to all the members of a group or series as a whole. It emphasizes regularity or frequency over a period (e.g., every day, every student, every year).
- **Each:** Used with singular countable nouns to refer to individual members of a group (usually smaller groups). It emphasizes individuality (e.g., each student received a certificate).
- **All:** Used with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns to refer to the entire quantity or number (e.g., all students, all the water). Can be used with time periods like 'all day' or 'all year' to mean the entire duration.
- **Whole:** Used with singular countable nouns (often with 'the' or a possessive) to refer to the complete thing, not divided (e.g., the whole cake, my whole life). Can also refer to a period of time like 'the whole year'.

In the context of something happening repeatedly on an annual basis, "every year" is the standard and most appropriate phrase, unlike "all year" or "whole year" which describe the duration within a single year, or "this year" which limits the scope to the current year.

199. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 4

The passage describes a problem faced by farmers in Japan: wild monkeys causing damage to crops. It mentions that the monkeys come out of the woods to eat vegetables and fruit, resulting in heavy damage every year.

Blank 4 is located at the beginning of the sentence, "_____ the farmers are fighting back." This sentence introduces a response or action taken by the farmers against the monkey problem described in the preceding sentences. We need a word that connects the problem (monkeys causing damage) with the farmers' action (fighting back).

Analyzing Options for Blank 4

Let's look at the given options and see how each word fits or doesn't fit the context of blank 4:

- **Because:** This word is used to show cause and effect. If we use "Because," the sentence would imply that the farmers are fighting back *because* something happened, which doesn't make sense as a transition from the problem description to the action taken. It introduces a reason, not a contrasting action.
- **However:** This word is used to introduce a statement that contrasts with something that has just been said. The preceding sentences talk about the negative impact of monkeys (the problem). The sentence after the blank talks

about the farmers' actions (the counter-action or solution). "However" fits perfectly here to show this contrast between the problem and the response.

- **Moreover:** This word is used to add more information or another point to what has already been said. The sentence "the farmers are fighting back" is not simply more information about the damage; it's a different aspect – the human response to the damage. Therefore, "Moreover" is not suitable.
- **Though:** This word is typically used to introduce a subordinate clause that expresses a contrast or concession. For example, "Though the monkeys cause damage, the farmers are fighting back." While it involves contrast, placing it at the beginning of the main clause as a transition word between sentences in this structure is grammatically awkward and not the best fit compared to "However". "Though" usually works better within or at the beginning of a clause, not as a simple conjunctive adverb connecting two independent sentences in this manner.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Comparing the options, "However" is the most suitable word to fill blank 4. It clearly signals a transition from the description of the problem (monkey damage) to the description of the farmers' response or counter-action (fighting back). It sets up the expectation that what follows is in contrast to or a development related to the preceding information.

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Option	Meaning/Function	Fit in Blank 4?	Reason
Because	Indicates cause/reason	No	Doesn't show a contrast or shift from problem to solution.
However	Indicates contrast/contrary to what was said	Yes	Signals a shift from the problem (monkey damage) to the response (farmers fighting back).
Moreover	Adds more information	No	The farmers fighting back is a response, not just additional information about the problem.
Though	Introduces a contrasting clause/concession	No	Grammatically awkward as a simple conjunctive adverb here compared to "However".

Step-by-Step Reasoning for Blank 4

1. Read the sentences before and after blank 4.
2. Identify the relationship between the ideas in these sentences. The preceding sentences describe the problem (monkeys causing damage). The sentence after blank 4 describes the response (farmers fighting back).
3. Determine what kind of connecting word is needed. A word is needed that shows a contrast or a counter-action to the previously mentioned problem.
4. Evaluate each option based on its meaning and how it connects ideas.
5. "Because" shows cause, which is incorrect here.
6. "Moreover" adds information, which is incorrect here.
7. "Though" introduces a contrasting clause but isn't the best fit as a simple conjunctive adverb connecting these two independent sentences.
8. "However" shows a contrast or a point contrary to the preceding information, which perfectly fits the context of introducing the farmers' counter-effort against the monkey problem.

9. Therefore, "However" is the most appropriate option for blank 4.

Revision Table: Passage Completion Strategies

Strategy	Description	Application in Passage Completion
Read Full Passage	Read the entire passage once to understand the overall topic and flow.	Helps grasp the context before filling blanks.
Focus on Surrounding Sentences	Pay close attention to the sentences immediately before and after the blank.	Crucial for understanding the required grammatical function and meaning of the missing word.
Analyze Options	Carefully consider the meaning and usage of each given alternative.	Allows elimination of incorrect options based on context, grammar, or meaning.
Test Each Option	Mentally insert each option into the blank and read the sentence aloud (if possible).	Helps identify which word sounds natural and makes logical sense in the sentence and passage.
Check for Cohesion and Coherence	Ensure the chosen word creates a smooth and logical connection between sentences and ideas.	Verifies that the passage flows well after filling the blank.

Additional Information: Understanding Transition Words

Transition words and phrases are essential for creating clear and coherent writing. They connect ideas, sentences, and paragraphs, helping the reader follow the flow of thought. Here are some common types:

- **Adding Information:** moreover, furthermore, in addition, also, besides.
- **Showing Contrast:** however, nevertheless, on the other hand, in contrast, while, although.
- **Indicating Cause and Effect:** therefore, thus, consequently, as a result, because, since.
- **Giving Examples:** for example, for instance, such as, including.
- **Summarizing or Concluding:** in conclusion, in summary, to sum up, finally.

In this passage completion question, identifying that blank 4 required a word showing contrast between the problem and the action was key to choosing "However".

200. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Filling Blank 5

The passage describes a problem faced by farmers in Japan due to wild monkeys damaging crops. It then introduces a solution implemented by a small village in Nagano in 2005 involving trained dogs.

We need to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 5 in the sentence:

In 2005, a small village in Nagano _____ a program to protect crops with the help of dogs.

Let's look at the options provided for blank No. 5:

- continued
- started
- embarked
- instigated

The sentence specifies a year, "In 2005", indicating when this action regarding the program took place. This suggests the beginning or initiation of the program.

Let's analyze each option in context:

- **continued:** This means the program was already in existence before 2005 and simply carried on. The passage introduces this program as a specific action taken in 2005, implying it was new. Therefore, "continued" is unlikely to be correct.
- **started:** This means the program began in 2005. This fits perfectly with the phrase "In 2005, a small village in Nagano started a program...", indicating the initiation of the program at that specific time.
- **embarked:** The phrase "embarked on" is commonly used to mean begin a course of action, especially one that is important or difficult. While similar in meaning to 'started', the typical structure is "embarked on a program". Using "embarked a program" is less common and grammatically less natural than "started a program".
- **instigated:** This means to bring about or initiate (an action or event). While it means to begin something, it can sometimes carry a connotation of causing something to happen, often trouble, and isn't the most natural fit for simply beginning a formal program.

Considering the context of the sentence which introduces a new program in a specific year (2005), the word that most clearly and naturally indicates the beginning of this program is "started".

Here is a comparison of the options:

Option	Meaning in Context	Fit for Blank 5
continued	Carried on an existing program	Poor fit (implies program existed before 2005)
started	Began a new program	Excellent fit (indicates initiation in 2005)
embarked	Began a course of action (often "embarked on")	Possible, but "started a program" is more common/natural phrasing than "embarked a program"
instigated	Initiated or brought about (sometimes with negative connotation)	Possible meaning of initiation, but less natural or common for starting a formal program than "started"

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill blank No. 5 is "started".

The completed sentence segment reads: "...a small village in Nagano **started** a program..."

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Context in Passage
Problem	Something difficult to achieve or deal with.	Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers.
Damage	Physical harm caused to something in such a way as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function.	Monkeys cause heavy damage to crops.
Program	A planned series of future events, items, or performances; a plan of action.	A village started a program to protect crops.
Trained	Taught a skill or type of behaviour through practice and instruction.	Dogs were trained to scare monkeys away.

Additional Information on Contextual Vocabulary

Choosing the right word in a fill-in-the-blanks question depends heavily on the context of the passage. Understanding the meaning of the surrounding words and the overall topic helps determine which option fits best.

- When a specific time is mentioned, like "In 2005", the verb should usually reflect what happened at that time.
- Verbs like "started", "began", or "launched" are commonly used to introduce a new initiative, project, or program.
- Pay attention to common collocations – words that often go together (e.g., "start a program", "embark on a journey").
- Consider the nuances of meaning between synonyms. While "started" and "instigated" both mean to begin, "instigated" can have different implications depending on what is being started.

In this passage about a village creating a solution to a problem, "started" is the most straightforward and appropriate verb to describe the initiation of the protection program.

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