



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



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

SSC CPO 2018 Paper 1 Question Paper (14-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.

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

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

6 : 18 : 14 : _____

- a. 64
- b. 98
- c. 108
- d. 70

2. तार्किक और सार्थक क्रम में निम्नलिखित शब्दों की व्यवस्था को इंगित करने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- 1. आभूषण
- 2. सोना
- 3. सुनार
- 4. आभूषणों की दुकान
- 5. दुल्हन

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

3. संख्याओं के उस समूह का चयन कीजिए जो संख्याओं के निम्नलिखित समूह के समान है। (+1, -0.25)

(7, 16, 34)

- a. (10, 19, 28)
- b. (23, 31, 48)

c. (29, 57, 96)

d. (49, 58, 76)

4. यदि चिह्न '×' को '÷' से आपस में बदल दिया जाता है और संख्या '3' को '2' से आपस में बदल दिया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समीकरण सही होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. $3 \div 2 \times 2 + 2 - 3 = 1$

b. $3 \times 2 \div 2 + 2 - 3 = 3$

c. $2 \times 3 \div 2 + 2 - 3 = 0$

d. $2 \times 3 - 2 + 2 \div 3 = 0$

5. मयंक के घर का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। वह अपने घर के पिछले दरवाजे से निकलता है और 18 मीटर चलता है। वह फिर से दाएं मुड़ता है और 28 मीटर चलता है। वह फिर से दाएं मुड़ता है और 35 मीटर चलता है। फिर वह बाएं मुड़ता है और 12 मीटर चलता है। वह फिर से बाएं मुड़ता है और 17 मीटर चलता है। वह अपने मूल स्थान से किस दिशा में और कितने मीटर की दूरी पर है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 20 मीटर उत्तर की ओर

b. 17 मीटर दक्षिण की ओर

c. 30 मीटर पश्चिम की ओर

d. 40 मीटर पूर्व की ओर

6. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर कौन सा अक्षर आएगा? (+1, -0.25)

Z, X, V, T, R, ?

a. S

b. O

c. P

d. Q

7. संख्याओं के उस समूह का चयन कीजिए जो संख्याओं के निम्नलिखित समूह के समान है। (+1, -0.25)

(3, 5, 7)

a. (29, 35, 43)

b. (23, 29, 31)

c. (19, 21, 31)

d. (11, 13, 19)

8. निम्नलिखित चार संख्या-युग्मों में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से समान हैं और एक विषम है। विषम संख्या-युग्म का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. 14, 6

b. 7, 12

c. 21, 4

d. 41, 2

9. यदि दक्षिण-पूर्व उत्तर बन जाता है, उत्तर-पूर्व पश्चिम बन जाता है और इसी प्रकार चलता जाता है तो दक्षिण-पश्चिम क्या बनेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. उत्तर

b. पश्चिम

c. पूर्व

d. दक्षिण

10. यदि दर्पण को शब्द के दाईं ओर रखा जाता है तो दिए गए शब्द की दर्पण छवि कैसी होगी? (+1, -0.25)

BK50RP62

a. BK20RP65

b. BK5ORP65

c. BK5ORP65

d. BK5ORP65

11. दिए गए समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए किन दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदलना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$14 + 4 \div 5 - 18 \times 2 = 25$$

a. $\div$ और $+$

b. $\times$ और $+$

c. $\times$ और $-$

d. $\div$ और $\times$

12. निम्नलिखित चार संख्याओं में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से समान हैं और उनमें से एक विषम है। विषम संख्या का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. 130

b. 60

c. 52

d. 78

13. यदि $AN = 14$ और $CAT = 60$ है, तो $BEG = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

a. 68

b. 72

c. 74

d. 70

14. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगली संख्या कौन सी होगी?

(+1, -0.25)

1, 4, 4, 16, 64, _____

- a. 216
- b. 1024
- c. 128
- d. 1026

15. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

(+1, -0.25)

REFORM : MROFER :: ACTION : _____

- a. NOITCA
- b. NOTICA
- c. CTOINA
- d. CTIONA

16. दी गई आकृति की दर्पण छवि कैसी होगी यदि दर्पण को आकृति के दाईं ओर लंबवत रखा जाता है?

(+1, -0.25)



a.



b.



c.



d.

17. निम्नलिखित चार अक्षर-समूहों में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से समान हैं और एक विषम है। विषम अक्षर-समूह का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. LNPRT
- b. NPRTV
- c. HJMOR
- d. DFHJL

18. विकल्प में से उस शब्द-युग्म का चयन कीजिए जिसमें दो शब्द एक दूसरे से उसी प्रकार संबंधित हैं जैसे कि निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्म में हैं। (+1, -0.25)

स्तनधारी : भालू

- a. पेन : पेंसिल
- b. खिलाड़ी : टीम
- c. फल : आम
- d. पौधे : भोजन

19. एक निश्चित भाषा में, EMBEZZLE को MEEBZZEL के रूप में कोड किया जाता है। उसी भाषा में MAXIMIZE को कैसे कोड किया जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. AIMXMIEZ
- b. AMIXIMEZ
- c. AMIMIXEZ
- d. EMIXIMEM

20. उस शब्द-युग्म का चयन कीजिए जिसमें दो शब्द एक दूसरे से उसी प्रकार संबंधित हैं जैसे कि निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्म में दो शब्द हैं। (+1, -0.25)

डॉक्टर : अस्पताल

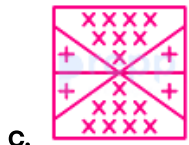
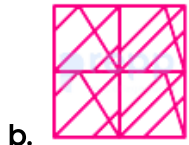
- a. पर्यवेक्षक : अधिकारी
- b. शिक्षक : स्कूल
- c. संग्रहालय : आगंतुक
- d. राज्यपाल : राष्ट्रपति

21. निम्नलिखित चार शब्द-युग्मों में से तीन एक निश्चित रूप से समान हैं और उनमें से एक विषम है। विषम शब्द-युग्म का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. त्रुटि : दोष
- b. सुधार : मरम्मत
- c. रिक्त : खाली
- d. डूबना : तैरना

22. विकल्प में से उस आकृति का चयन कीजिए जिसमें निम्न आकृति अंतर्निहित है। (+1, -0.25)





23. यदि + का अर्थ '÷' है, - का अर्थ '+' है, × का अर्थ '-' है, और '÷' का अर्थ '×' है, तो निम्नलिखित समीकरण का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$18 \div 6 - 27 + 3 \times 12 = ?$$

- a. 92
- b. 105
- c. 95
- d. 107

24. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगली संख्या कौन सी होगी? (+1, -0.25)

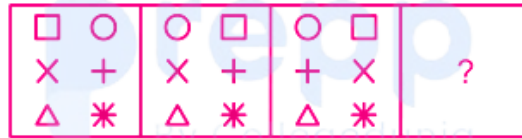
3, 7, 16, 32, 57, -----

- a. 85
- b. 80
- c. 98

d. 93

25. उस आकृति का चयन कीजिए जो निम्न आकृति श्रृंखला में अगली होगी।

(+1, -0.25)



26. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अक्षरों का कौन सा जोड़ा आगे आएगा?

(+1, -0.25)

BDZ, DGX, FJV, HMT, JPR, -----

a. MSP

b. LSP

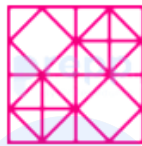
c. LTP

d. LSO

27. यदि एक निश्चित कोड में 'OPERATION' को 'BWDATXPBJ' और 'PARENT' को 'WTADJX' लिखा जाता है, तो 'ORIENT' को उस कोड में कैसे लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. PSJFOU
- b. BAPDJX
- c. BPADJX
- d. BWPDJX

28. उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन कीजिये जो दी गई आकृति में अंतर्निहित है। (+1, -0.25)



- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

29. दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस वेन आरेख को चुनें जो निम्नलिखित वर्गों के बीच संबंधों को सबसे अच्छे से दर्शाता है: (+1, -0.25)

वियना, यूरोप, न्यूजीलैंड



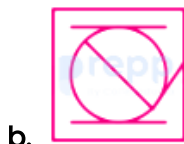
30. एक कागज़ के टुकड़े को प्रश्न आकृति में दर्शाए गये अनुसार मोड़ा और काटा जाता है। खोलने के बाद वह किस उत्तर आकृति के समान दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)





31. उस आकृति का चयन कीजिए जो आकृतियों की इस श्रृंखला में आगे आएगी।

(+1, -0.25)





d.

32. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में 'CANDLE' को 'D1OEM2' और 'MODERN' को 'N4E2SO' लिखा जाता है। 'BEWARE' को समान कूट भाषा में कैसे लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. D12OEM2
- b. C2X2S2
- c. CFY2S2
- d. C2X1S2

33. निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिए यदि वे सामान्य रूप से ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों तो भी और यह निर्णय लें कि कथनों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन :

- A. सभी सड़कें वाहन हैं।
- B. कुछ वाहन पेड़ हैं।

निष्कर्ष :

- I. कुछ पेड़ सड़क हैं।
- II. सभी वाहन पेड़ हैं।
- a. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
- b. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- c. न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है

34. दी गई श्रेणियों के बीच संबंधों को सबसे बेहतर तरीके से दर्शाने वाले आरेख की पहचान कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

माताएं, डॉक्टर, होमो सेपियन्स

a.



b.



c.



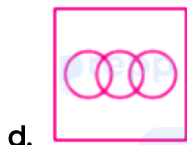
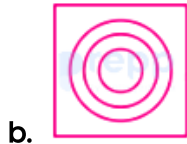
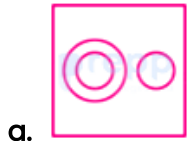
d.



35. दी गई श्रेणियों के बीच संबंधों को सबसे बेहतर तरीके से दर्शाने वाले आरेख की पहचान कीजिये।

(+1, -0.25)

अक्रिय गैसों, क्लोरीन, हीलियम



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

CFZ : HIU :: _____ : JLS

- a. EIX
- b. EHW
- c. FHX
- d. EIY

37. दी गई श्रृंखला में कौन सी संख्या असत्य है? (+1, -0.25)

11, 30, 67, 120, 219, 346

- a. 11
- b. 120
- c. 67
- d. 346

38. 'महासागर' उसी तरह 'जल' से संबंधित है जिस तरह 'रेगिस्तान' ... से संबंधित है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. रेत
- b. हवा
- c. तरंग
- d. पहाड़

39. उस आकृति का चयन कीजिए जो आकृतियों की इस श्रृंखला में आगे आएगी।

(+1, -0.25)



- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

40. निम्नलिखित चार में से तीन संख्या-जोड़े एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक अलग है। विषम का चयन कीजिये।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 93 : 117

- b. 63 : 81
- c. 133 : 171
- d. 119 : 153

41. स्केटिंग 'रिंक' से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे; टेनिस; से संबंधित है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Court
- b. Arena
- c. Pitch
- d. Racket

42. निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिए, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और निर्धारित कीजिये कि कौन सा निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

(+1, -0.25)

कथन :

- A. कुछ बल्ब एलईडी हैं।
- B. कुछ एलईडी ट्यूबलाइट हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ ट्यूबलाइट बल्ब हैं।
- II. कोई ट्यूबलाइट बल्ब नहीं है।

- a. न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है
- b. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
- c. या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है

43. निम्नलिखित चार अक्षर-समूहों में से तीन एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक अलग है। विषम का चयन कीजिये।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. KKlmn
- b. EEfgg
- c. CCdee
- d. TTuvv

44. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की व्यवस्था को इंगित करने के लिए तार्किक और सार्थक क्रम में सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- 1. अध्याय
- 2. शब्द
- 3. अक्षर
- 4. वाक्यांश
- 5. परिच्छेद
- 6. वाक्य

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

45. उस संख्या-जोड़ी का चयन कीजिए जिसमें दो संख्याएँ उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जैसे कि दी गई संख्याओं की जोड़ी की दो संख्याएँ हैं। (+1, -0.25)

36 : 49

- a. 25 : 64
- b. 16 : 36
- c. 289 : 324
- d. 256 : 361

46. निम्नलिखित चार शब्दों में से तीन एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक अलग है। विषम का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

- a. वकील
- b. डॉक्टर
- c. अभियांत्रिक
- d. शिक्षा

47. निम्नलिखित चार में से तीन संख्या जोड़े एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक अलग है। विषम का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 8 : 20
- b. 10 : 25
- c. 18 : 81
- d. 12 : 36

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

2264 : 7241 :: 3129 : _____

- a. 6342
- b. 2572
- c. 7132
- d. 9521

49. निम्नलिखित आकृति में कितने त्रिभुज हैं? (+1, -0.25)



- a. 35
- b. 36
- c. 34
- d. 30

50. एक पासे की तीन अलग-अलग स्थितियों को नीचे दिखाया गया है। '2' के विपरीत संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

(+1, -0.25)



- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 6

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Knowledge & Awareness

51. गुरु गोविंद सिंह ने सिखों को हर समय पाँच वस्तुओं को धारण करने की आज्ञा दी। इनमें से कौन उन पाँच वस्तुओं में शामिल नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. केश
 - b. कड़ा
 - c. कंघा
 - d. कीला
-
52. सिंधु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी कौन-सी है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. झेलम
 - b. चिनाब
 - c. सतलुज
 - d. ब्यास
-
53. उत्तरी ध्रुव पर स्की करने वाला पहला भारतीय कौन था? (+1, -0.25)
- a. नील परमजीत
 - b. अरुण नैय्यर
 - c. अजीत बजाज
 - d. संजय थापर
-
54. राष्ट्रपति का आदेश भारत के संविधान के _____ के तहत जारी किया गया था जो राष्ट्रपति को जम्मू और कश्मीर के राज्य विषयों के लाभ के लिए संविधान में कुछ "अपवाद और संशोधन" करने की अनुमति देता है। (+1, -0.25)
- a. अनुच्छेद 304 (1) (d)
 - b. अनुच्छेद 340 (1) (d)

- c. अनुच्छेद 370 (1) (d)
- d. अनुच्छेद 314 (1) (d)

55. जनवरी 2019 में, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन ने स्कूली बच्चों के लिए _____ नामक एक विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरू किया, जो युवा मस्तिष्कोण में अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान व्यग्रता को समझाने और शिक्षा के लिए था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. युवा वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रम
- b. युवा मस्तिष्क कार्यक्रम
- c. युवा विचार कार्यक्रम
- d. युवा रक्त कार्यक्रम

56. _____ कर्नाटक में बाघ रिजर्व दुनिया में एशियाई हाथियों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या का घर है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. नागरहोल बाघ रिजर्व
- b. रणथंभोर बाघ परियोजना
- c. कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- d. बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

57. कार्बन डेटिंग में, एक कमजोर C-14 अणु विकृत होता है और _____ में बदल जाता है (+1, -0.25)

- a. C-16
- b. C-11
- c. N-14
- d. N-12

58. मानव शरीर में सबसे बड़ी मांसपेशी की पहचान करें। (+1, -0.25)

- a. दीर्घतमा

- b. श्रोणिफलक कटिलंबिका
- c. बृहत् नितंबिका
- d. कटिपार्श्वच्छदिका

59. जनवरी 2019 में आयोजित 29 दिनों का सांस्कृतिक अतिरंजिका संस्कृत कुंभ कहाँ था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चन्द्रशिला
- b. सोनप्रयाग
- c. अगस्त्यमुनि
- d. प्रयागराज

60. निम्नलिखित में से कौन मलेरिया का संवाहक है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. एडीज मच्छर
- b. एनोफेलीज मच्छर
- c. सैंड फ्लाई
- d. फ्लीस

61. निम्नलिखित में से किस लोक नृत्य के साथ, भारत ने वर्ष 2015 में गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड में प्रवेश किया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नती
- b. गरबा
- c. बीहू
- d. भंगड़ा

62. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बैंक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का बैंक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जम्मू और कश्मीर बैंक लिमिटेड
- b. केनरा बैंक
- c. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
- d. इंडसइंड बैंक

63. एनजीओ _____ ने दोनों की संवैधानिक वैधता को चुनौती देते हुए अनुच्छेद 35 A और अनुच्छेद 370 के तहत याचिका दायर की है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. वी द सिटिज़न्स
- b. वी द चेलेंजर्स
- c. वी द ओपोजर्स
- d. वी द इंडियंस

64. पांचवें सिख गुरु ने आदि ग्रंथ का संकलन किया, जो सिख ग्रंथ का पहला आधिकारिक संस्करण था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. गुरु अर्जन देव
- b. गुरु गोविंद सिंह
- c. गुरु राम दास
- d. गुरु अमर दास

65. 'द गूगल स्टोरी' पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. फ्रेडरिक फोर्सिथ
- b. विक्रम सेठ
- c. डेविड ए. विसे
- d. शोभा डे

66. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी धातु प्रकृति में मुक्त अवस्था में पाई जाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. तांबा
- b. सोडियम
- c. पोटैशियम
- d. एल्युमीनियम

67. जवाहरलाल नेहरू मंत्रिमंडल की सलाह पर तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति राजेंद्र प्रसाद के एक आदेश द्वारा _____ में भारत के संविधान में अनुच्छेद 35A जोड़ा गया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1956
- b. 1959
- c. 1954
- d. 1950

68. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उपकरण अवरक्त विकिरण को मापता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. फेनोग्राफ
- b. पाइरेलियोमीटर
- c. कैथेटोमीटर
- d. बोलोमीटर

69. 1857 का सिपाही विद्रोह उस समय हुआ जब _____ भारत का गवर्नर जनरल था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. लॉर्ड बेंटिक
- b. लॉर्ड वेलेजली
- c. लॉर्ड डलहौजी
- d. लॉर्ड कैनिंग

70. गुरु गोविंद सिंह _____ सिख गुरु थे। (+1, -0.25)

- a. आठवें
- b. दसवें
- c. नौवें
- d. पांचवे

71. 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में कुल वन आवरण _____ हैं। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 17.80%
- b. 23.42%
- c. 21.05%
- d. 22.07%

72. $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ किस पदार्थ का रासायनिक सूत्र है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ग्रीन विट्रियल
- b. सफेद विट्रियल
- c. विरंजक चूर्ण
- d. नीला विट्रियल

73. जनवरी 2019 में, _____ कार्गो शिल्प वैज्ञानिक उपकरण और अन्य आपूर्ति देने के अपने सफल मिशन के बाद अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन से रवाना हुआ। (+1, -0.25)

- a. स्पेसY
- b. स्पेसZ
- c. स्पेसM

d. स्पेसX

74. किस शासक ने बुलंद दरवाजा, विजय के सबसे ऊंचे और सबसे बड़े प्रवेश द्वार का निर्माण किया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मोहम्मद गोरी
- b. अकबर
- c. औरंगजेब
- d. जहांगीर

75. फरवरी 2019 तक, तमिलनाडु के राज्यपाल कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बी. डी. मिश्रा
- b. बनवारीला पुरोहित
- c. ओ.पी. कोहली
- d. जगदीश मुखी

76. जनवरी 2019 में, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भारत नेपाल बौद्ध यात्रा योजना के तहत आने वाली परियोजनाओं को अपनी मंजूरी दे दी, जो सभी मौसमों वाली सड़कों द्वारा चार पवित्र स्थानों को जोड़ती है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उनमें से एक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. यमुनोत्री
- b. बद्रीनाथ
- c. केदारनाथ
- d. सबरीमाला

77. मानव में खराब दृष्टि _____ की कमी के कारण हो सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. आयरन
- b. विटामिन A

- c. आयोडीन
- d. विटामिन D

78. निम्नलिखित में से किसको भूकंप के अध्ययन के रूप में जाना जाता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. भूकंप विज्ञान
- b. शैल लक्षण
- c. लाक्षणिकता
- d. ऊतक विज्ञान

79. विद्युत प्रतिरोध की SI इकाई ज्ञात करें।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. ओम
- b. वाट
- c. कूलम्ब
- d. एम्पीयर

80. अनुच्छेद 35 A को तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू और जम्मू और कश्मीर के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री शेख अब्दुल्ला के बीच दर्ज किए गए _____ दिल्ली समझौते के आधार पर भारतीय संविधान में शामिल किया गया था।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 1960
- b. 1952
- c. 1956
- d. 1955

81. निम्नलिखित में से कौन BASIC समूह का सदस्य नहीं है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. दक्षिण अफ्रीका

- b. भारत
- c. ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- d. ब्राज़ील

82. 16 जुलाई 1991 को दुनिया की पहली अस्पताल ट्रेन जीवन रेखा ने किस शहर से अपनी यात्रा शुरू की? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बेंगलोर
- b. नई दिल्ली
- c. वाराणसी
- d. बॉम्बे (मुंबई)

83. भारत में भारत रत्न और पद्म विभूषण पुरस्कार वर्ष _____ में स्थापित किए गए थे। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1964
- b. 1958
- c. 1968
- d. 1954

84. भारत ने इंडोनेशिया में आयोजित एशियाई खेलों 2018 में _____ पदक जीते। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 39
- b. 49
- c. 69
- d. 29

85. राजस्थान का कौन सा वार्षिक मेला ऊंट व्यापार का एक प्रमुख आयोजन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सूरजकुंड मेला

- b. मारु मेला
- c. पुष्कर मेला
- d. सोनपुर मेला

86. भारत से, _____ ने इंडोनेशिया के जकार्ता-पालम्बांग में आयोजित एशियाई खेलों 2018 में पुरुषों की ट्रिपल जंप स्पर्धा में स्वर्ण पदक जीता। (+1, -0.25)

- a. अरविंदर सिंह
- b. रेन्जित माहेश्वरी
- c. विजय कुमार
- d. मंजीत सिंह

87. _____ मंदिर कर्नाटक में हम्पी का सबसे असाधारण वास्तुशिल्प प्रदर्शन-स्मारक है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मिनाक्षी
- b. लिंगाराज
- c. विठ्ठल
- d. अक्षरधाम

88. सूर्य के प्रकाश की उपस्थिति में हमारे शरीर द्वारा कौन सा विटामिन तैयार किया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. विटामिन A
- b. विटामिन C
- c. विटामिन D
- d. विटामिन B

89. भारत के किस शहर में पहली बार फॉर्मूला वन रेस आयोजित की गई थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मुंबई
- b. पुणे
- c. ग्रेटर नॉएडा
- d. फरीदाबाद

90. 1955 में इंपीरियल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का नाम बदलकर _____ कर दिया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
- b. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
- c. अलाहाबाद बैंक
- d. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक

91. भारत में मीठे पानी (अलवण जल) की सबसे बड़ी झील कौन-सी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चिल्का झील
- b. पैगोंग त्सो
- c. वुलर झील
- d. उदय सागर

92. जहांगीर, _____ मुगल सम्राट ने 1605 से 1627 तक अपनी मृत्यु तक भारत पर शासन किया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. तीसरे
- b. पाँचवें
- c. दूसरे
- d. चौथे

93. टाटा कम्युनिकेशंस और एडेको ग्रुप की साझेदारी में _____ द्वारा तैयार 'ग्लोबल टैलेंट कॉम्पिटिटिव इंडेक्स' को वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमिक फोरम की वार्षिक बैठक 2019 के पहले दिन जारी किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. गुरु गोबिंद बिजनेस स्कूल
- b. एसजीटी बिजनेस स्कूल
- c. INSEAD बिजनेस स्कूल
- d. JAMNALAL बिजनेस स्कूल

94. भारत ने _____ में दक्षिण एशियाई 2018 फुटबॉल महासंघ (SAFF) अंडर -15 महिला चैम्पियनशिप जीती। (+1, -0.25)

- a. हांग्जो, चीन
- b. जकार्ता, इंडोनेशिया
- c. थिम्फू, भूटान
- d. नानजिंग, चीन

95. एक माइनर प्लैनेट का नाम निम्न में से किसके नाम पर रखा गया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मिलखा सिंह
- b. ए. आर. रहमान
- c. विश्वनाथन आनंद
- d. सचिन तेंदुलकर

96. जनवरी 2018 में, _____ मल्लि मस्तान बाबू के बाद दूसरा भारतीय पर्वतारोही बने, जिन्होंने दुनिया के सबसे ऊंचे ज्वालामुखी माउंट ओजोस डेल सलाडो पर चढ़ाई की। (+1, -0.25)

- a. सत्यरूप सिद्धान्त
- b. अरुणा सिन्हा
- c. प्रेमलता अग्रवाल

d. मोहन सिंह कोहली

97. प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 5 जनवरी 2019 को _____ को उनकी 350 वीं जयंती के अवसर पर (+1, -0.25)
समर्पित एक स्मारक सिक्का और डाक टिकट जारी किया।

- a. गुरु अमर दास
- b. गुरु गोबिंद सिंह
- c. गुरु अर्जन देव
- d. गुरु राम दास

98. नाबार्ड की स्थापना कब की गई थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1982
- b. 1980
- c. 1986
- d. 1984

99. भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद _____ जम्मू और कश्मीर के स्थायी निवासियों को विशेष (+1, -0.25)
अधिकार और विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करता है।

- a. 32A
- b. 34A
- c. 35A
- d. 31A

100. सार्क की पहली महिला महासचिव किस देश से हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भारत
- b. मालदीव

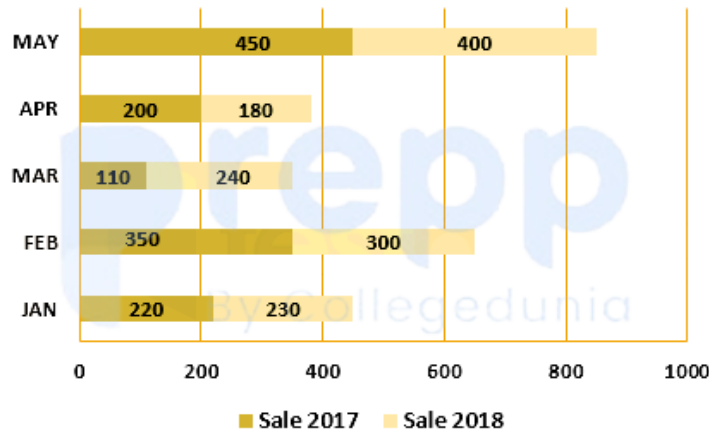
- c. भूटान
- d. श्री लंका

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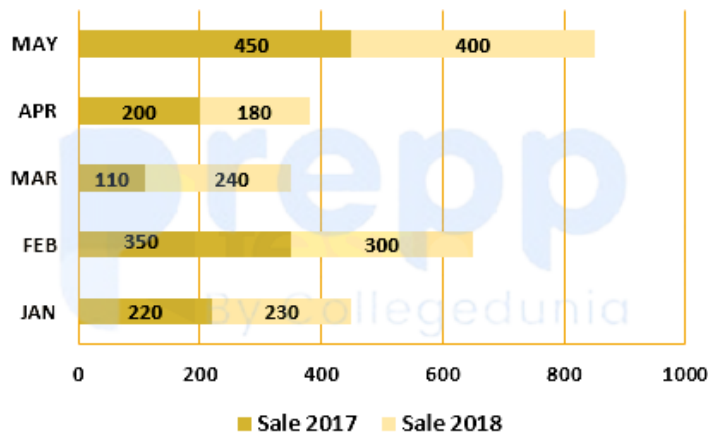
101. निर्देश: दिया गया दंड आलेख वर्ष 2017 में जनवरी और मई के बीच एक कंपनी द्वारा की गयी बिक्री चक्र के वर्णन को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए दंड-आलेख में किस महीने की बिक्री 2017 की तुलना में 2018 में अधिकतम कमी दर्शाती है?

- a. मई
- b. फरवरी
- c. अप्रैल
- d. जनवरी

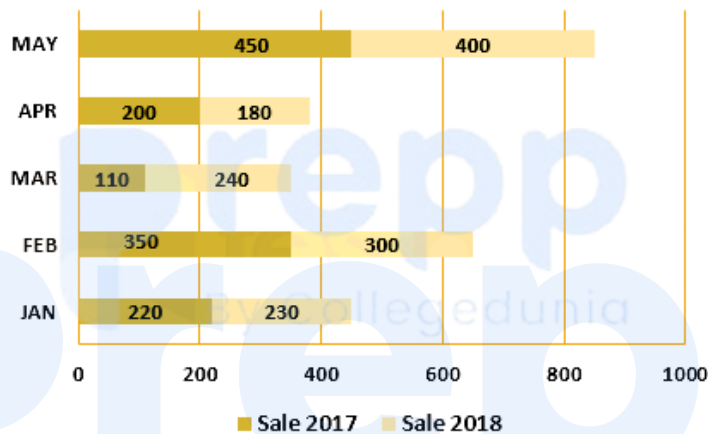
102. निर्देश: दिया गया दंड आलेख वर्ष 2017 में जनवरी और मई के बीच एक कंपनी द्वारा की गयी बिक्री चक्र के वर्णन को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए दंड-आलेख में किस महीने की बिक्री 2017 की तुलना 2018 में अधिकतम वृद्धि दर्शाती है?

- a. अप्रैल
- b. मार्च
- c. जनवरी
- d. मई

103. निर्देश: दिया गया दंड आलेख वर्ष 2017 में जनवरी और मई के बीच एक कंपनी द्वारा की गयी बिक्री चक्र के वर्णन को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए दंड-आलेख में 2018 में प्रतिशत बिक्री में कुल वृद्धि या कमी क्या है?

- a. 1.5% वृद्धि
- b. 3% वृद्धि
- c. 3% कमी
- d. 1.5% कमी

104. ग्यारह खिलाड़ियों की एक क्रिकेट टीम की औसत उम्र 27 वर्ष है। यदि दो और खिलाड़ियों को टीम में शामिल किया जाता है, तो औसत 26 वर्ष हो जाता है। शामिल किये गए दो खिलाड़ियों की औसत उम्र (वर्षों में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 24.5
- b. 20.5
- c. 26

d. 27

105. A एक काम को 12 दिनों में कर सकता है जबकि B काम को 18 दिनों में कर सकता है। यदि वे मिलकर काम करते हैं, तो इसमें कितना समय (दिनों में) लगेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. $5\frac{3}{4}$

b. $7\frac{1}{5}$

c. $6\frac{1}{4}$

d. $6\frac{2}{5}$

106. $3 \times 3 - [6 - \{12 + 15 \div (7 - 2)\}]$ का मान किसके बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

a. -15

b. 18

c. 0

d. 15

107. एक संख्या को 16% बढ़ाने पर वह 1914 बन जाती है। तो वह संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 2220

b. 1650

c. 2010

d. 1780

108. 10 और 25 के बीच सभी अभाज्य संख्याओं का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 18.67

b. 16.6

c. 15.3

d. 14.7

109. एक व्यापारी वस्तु को क्रय मूल्य से 25% अधिक की कीमत पर चिन्हित करता है और 15% की छूट की अनुमति देता है। यदि क्रय मूल्य 2,080 रुपए है, तो विक्रय मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 2,210 रुपए

b. 1,809 रुपए

c. 2,392 रुपए

d. 2,600 रुपए

110. ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है जिसमें AB इसको घेरने वाले वृत्त का एक व्यास है और $\angle BAC = 50^\circ$ है। तो $\angle ADC$ किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 60°

b. 150°

c. 130°

d. 140°

111. एक मिश्रधातु में 32% तांबा 24% निकेल और शेष जस्ता शामिल है। तो मिश्रधातु के 12 किलो में कितना जस्ता मौजूद है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 5.28 किलो

b. 6.72 किलो

c. 528 किलो

d. 672 किलो

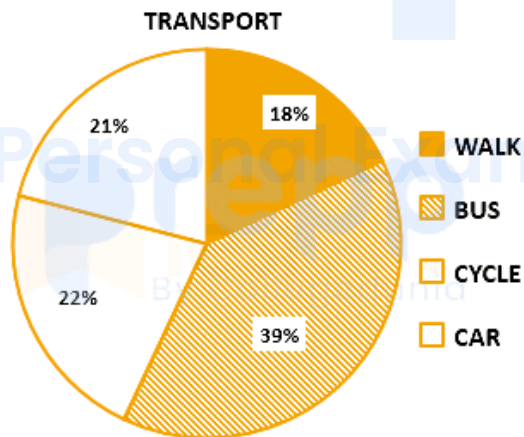
112. 6 पुरुष या 5 महिलाएं दो दिनों में 14,820 रुपए अर्जित करते हैं। तो एक दिन में 4 महिला और 6 पुरुष कितना धन अर्जित करेंगे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 13,338 रुपए
- b. 13,832 रुपए
- c. 26,676 रुपए
- d. 27,664 रुपए

113. A और B की उम्र 5 : 7 के अनुपात में है। पांच वर्ष पहले उनकी उम्र 5 : 8 के अनुपात में थी। तो उनकी संबंधित वर्तमान उम्र (वर्षों में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10, 14
- b. 20, 28
- c. 25, 40
- d. 15, 21

114. निर्देश: दिया गया वृत्त आलेख परिवहन के अलग-अलग तरीकों का उपयोग करके विद्यालय आने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत दर्शाता है। छात्रों की कुल संख्या = 1300 (+1, -0.25)

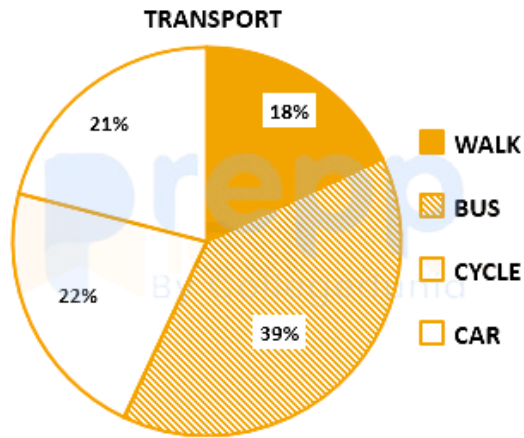


दिए गए वृत्त-आलेख में यदि 234 छात्र चलकर विद्यालय आते हैं, तो कितने छात्र बस से आते हैं?

- a. 507
- b. 273
- c. 432

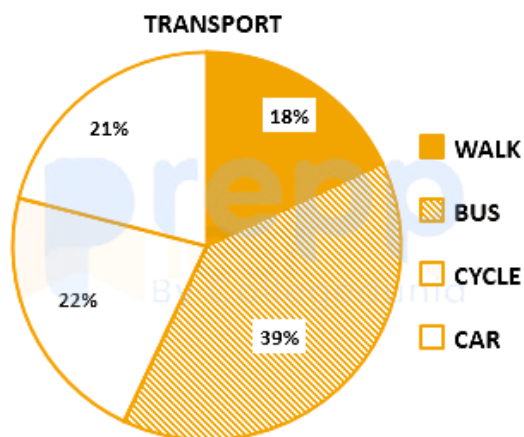
d. 286

115. निर्देश: दिया गया वृत्त आलेख परिवहन के अलग-अलग तरीकों का उपयोग करके विद्यालय आने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत दर्शाता है। छात्रों की कुल संख्या = 1300 (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए वृत्त-आलेख में कार या बस से आने वाले छात्र और चलकर या साइकिल से आने वाले छात्रों के बीच प्रतिशत अंतर क्या है?

- a. 15%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 20%
 - d. 30%
116. निर्देश: दिया गया वृत्त आलेख परिवहन के अलग-अलग तरीकों का उपयोग करके विद्यालय आने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत दर्शाता है। छात्रों की कुल संख्या = 1300 (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए वृत्त-आलेख में बस या चलकर आने वाले छात्रों की संख्या और कार या साइकिल द्वारा आने वाले छात्रों की संख्या के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- a. 182
- b. 364
- c. 125
- d. 142

117. पाइप A द्वारा एक टंकी के एक चौथाई भाग को 3 घंटे में भरा जा सकता है और समान टंकी के एक-तिहाई भाग को पाइप B द्वारा 2 घंटे में भरा जा सकता है। यदि दोनों पाइपों को खुला रखा जाता है, तो इससे टंकी को भरने में कितना समय लगेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5 घंटा
- b. 2 घंटा
- c. 4 घंटा
- d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h

118. एक निर्माता एक वस्तु को 6% लाभ पर एक थोक विक्रेता को बेचता है, थोक विक्रेता 8% लाभ पर वस्तु एक खुदरा विक्रेता को बेचता है और खुदरा विक्रेता 10% लाभ पर वस्तु अपने ग्राहक को बेचता है। ग्राहक द्वारा भुगतान की गयी कीमत 31,482 रुपये है। तो निर्माता के वस्तु की कीमत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 28,306 रुपये
- b. 26,524 रुपये
- c. 25,000 रुपये
- d. 26,980 रुपये

119. एक शंकवाकार तंबू का आयतन 924 मीटर^3 है और इसका आधार क्षेत्रफल 154 मीटर^2 है। तो तंबू की ऊंचाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 24 मीटर

- b. 6 मीटर
- c. 18 मीटर
- d. 12 मीटर

120. $1/3 \div 5/6 \times (-5)/8$ का मान किसके बराबर है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 1
- b. $1/4$
- c. $-1/4$
- d. 0

121. 6 सेमी भुजा वाले 3 घनों को घनाभ बनाने के लिए एक के बाद एक जोड़ा जाता है। घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 432 सेमी²
- b. 504 सेमी²
- c. 648 सेमी²
- d. 720 सेमी²

122. A, B से 8% वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज की दर पर 2 वर्षों के लिए ऋण लेता है और 1,91,864 रुपए के कुल ब्याज के साथ ऋण चुकाता है। तो A द्वारा ली गयी ऋण की राशि क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 1,68,920 रुपए
- b. 1,66,540 रुपए
- c. 1,64,492 रुपए
- d. 1,65,400 रुपए

123. यदि $x^2 + 1/x^2 = 11$ है, तो $x - 1/x$ किसके बराबर है:

(+1, -0.25)

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

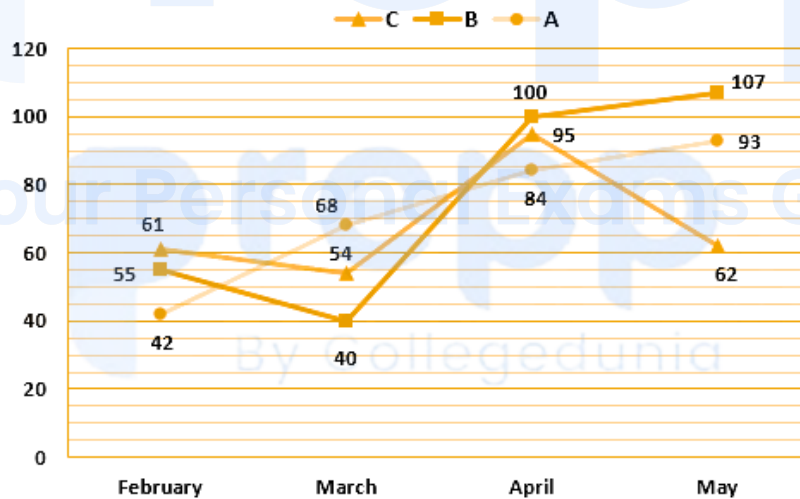
124. यदि $\cos \theta = 1/\sqrt{10}$, तो $\tan \theta$ बराबर है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. $1/\sqrt{3}$
- b. $1/3$
- c. $\sqrt{3}$
- d. 3

125. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया रेखा आलेख फरवरी से मई तक के महीने के लिए तीन परिवार A, B और C की विद्युतीय खपत (इकाई में) को दर्शाता है।

(+1, -0.25)

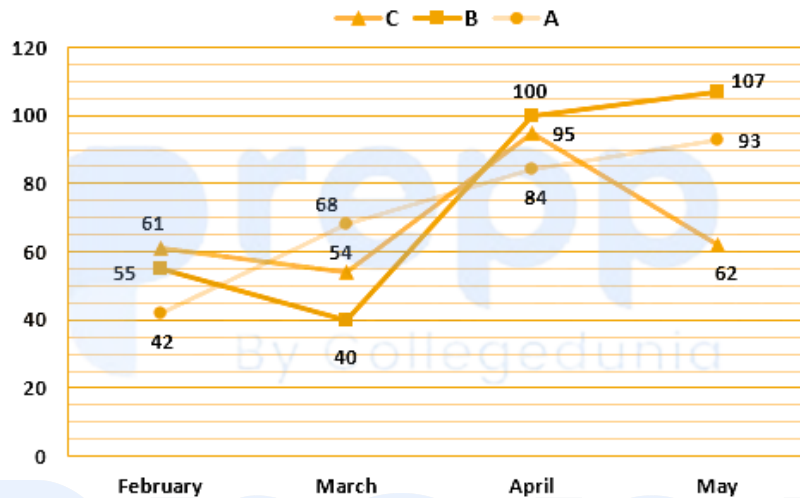


दिए गए रेखा आलेख में मार्च और मई के बीच 'B' के विद्युतीय खपत में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है?

- a. 95%
- b. 85%
- c. 7%

d. 167.5%

126. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया रेखा आलेख फरवरी से मई तक के महीने के लिए तीन परिवार A, B और C की विद्युतीय खपत (इकाई में) को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



यदि रेखा इकाई दर आलेख निम्न है:

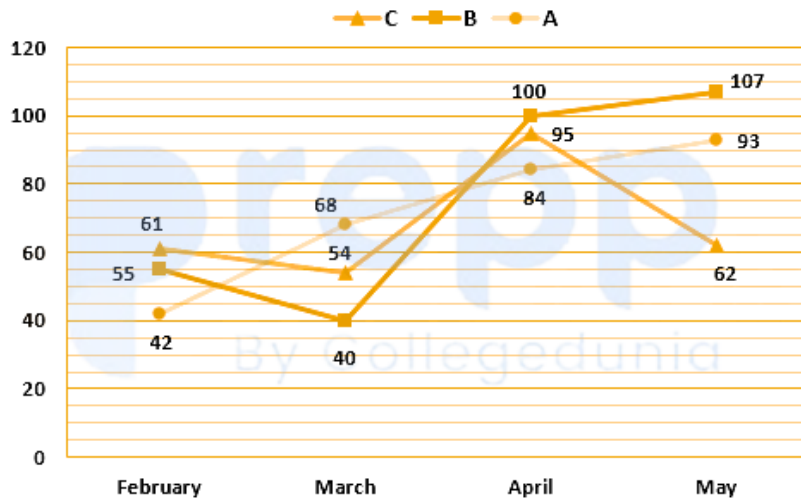
इकाई	प्रति इकाई दर
पहला 50	2.40
अगला 50	3.50
अधिक	5.50

दिए गए रेखा आलेख में फरवरी के महीने के लिए सभी (A, B और C) से संग्रहित विद्युतीय शुल्क क्या है?

- a. 348.00 रुपए
- b. 474.20 रुपए
- c. 396.80 रुपए
- d. 506.8 रुपए

127. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया रेखा आलेख फरवरी से मई तक के महीने के लिए तीन परिवार A, B और C की विद्युतीय खपत (इकाई में) को दर्शाता है।

(+1, -0.25)

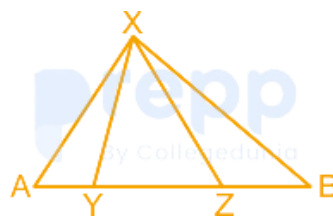


दिए गए रेखा आलेख में फरवरी और अप्रैल के महीने के बीच कुल विद्युतीय खपत के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- a. 97
- b. 74
- c. 121
- d. 15

128. दिए गए चित्र में, XYZ एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है, $\angle XAY = 40^\circ$, $\angle XBZ = 30^\circ$ तो $\angle AXB$ बराबर है:

(+1, -0.25)



- a. 110°
- b. 60°
- c. 80°
- d. 90°

129. यदि $x - 1/x = 4$ है, तो $x^3 - 1/x^3$ किसके बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 72
- b. 68
- c. 76
- d. 64

130. 120 मीटर ऊँचे प्रकाश स्तम्भ के शीर्ष से प्रकाश स्तम्भ के विपरीत भुजा पर दो जहाजों का अवनमन कोण 30° और 60° है। तो जहाजों के बीच की दूरी क्या है? (शून्यक) (+1, -0.25)

- a. 327 मीटर
- b. 127 मीटर
- c. 277 मीटर
- d. 177 मीटर

131. A ने वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने वाले 8% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर 28,500 रूपए उधार लिए। यदि 5,780 रूपए का भुगतान पहले वर्ष के अंत पर किया गया था, तो दूसरे वर्ष के अंत पर बकाया राशि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 27,000.00 रूपए
- b. 27,462.40 रूपए
- c. 30,780.00 रूपए
- d. 33,242.40 रूपए

132. A, एक साइकिल से 8 किमी/घंटा की गति से अपने घर से एक मॉल जाता है और 6 किमी/घंटा की गति से साइकिल से अपने घर वापस जाता है। यदि वह 1 घंटा 10 मिनट लेता है, तो उसके घर और मॉल के बीच की दूरी क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 8 किमी
- b. 4 किमी

- c. 5 किमी
- d. 6 किमी

133. 64 बराबर वर्ग वाले एक शतरंज के प्रत्येक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 4 सेमी² है। यदि शतरंज के सभी भुजाओं पर 2 सेमी वाली एक सीमा है, तो शतरंज का परिमाण क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 128 सेमी
- b. 80 सेमी
- c. 70 सेमी
- d. 256 सेमी

134. प्रत्येक अंक का केवल एक बार उपयोग करके अंक 3, 0 और 7 से निर्मित सभी संभव तीन अंकों की संख्याओं का योग क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2010
- b. 1990
- c. 2220
- d. 2110

135. यदि $2 \sin 3\theta = 1$, तो θ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10°
- b. 45°
- c. 20°
- d. 30°

136. PA तथा PB, वृत्त के बाहर बिंदु P से केंद्र O वाले वृत्त की स्पर्श रेखाएं हैं। A तथा B वृत्त पर दो बिंदु हैं। यदि $\angle OAB = 20^\circ$, तो $\angle APB$ बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 25°
- b. 50°
- c. 20°
- d. 40°

137. A, B और C साझेदार हैं। लाभ का हिस्सा 5 : 3 : 6 के अनुपात में है। यदि A लाभ के अपने हिस्से के रूप में 1, 92,380 रुपये अर्जित करता है, तो C का हिस्सा क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2,30,856 रुपये
- b. 1,15,428 रुपये
- c. 82,449 रुपये
- d. 1,60,317 रुपये

138. -2187 प्राप्त करने के लिए -3 को कितने घात बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5
- b. 7
- c. -7
- d. -5

139. ΔPQR , Q पर समकोण है। यदि $PQ = 6$ सेमी, $PR = 10$ सेमी है, तो QR किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5 सेमी
- b. 8 सेमी
- c. 7 सेमी
- d. 9 सेमी

140. 6 सेमी ऊंचाई वाले एक ठोस बेलन का आयतन 231 सेमी^3 है, तो बेलन की त्रिज्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 21 सेमी
- b. 2.1 सेमी
- c. 35 सेमी
- d. 3.5 सेमी

141. दो संख्याओं का म.स. और ल.स. क्रमशः 6 और 5040 है। यदि एक संख्या 210 है, तो दूसरी संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 256
- b. 144
- c. 30
- d. 630

142. उस वर्ग के विकर्ण की लम्बाई क्या है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 64 मीटर^2 है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $4\sqrt{2}$ मीटर
- b. $8\sqrt{2}$ मीटर
- c. 4 मीटर
- d. 8 मीटर

143. यदि $ab + bc + ca = 8$ और $a + b + c = 12$ है तो $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$ किसके बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 160
- b. 144
- c. 134
- d. 128

144. 12% और 8% के दो क्रमागत छूट के समकक्ष एकल छूट क्या है? (शून्यक) (+1, -0.25)
- a. 17%
 - b. 18%
 - c. 19%
 - d. 20%
-
145. एक पतंग की रस्सी 30 मीटर लंबी है और यह क्षैतिज रूप से 60° का कोण बनाती है। तो भूमि के ऊपर पतंग की ऊंचाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. $10\sqrt{3}$ मीटर
 - b. 15 मीटर
 - c. 7.5 मीटर
 - d. $15\sqrt{3}$ मीटर
-
146. एक शहर की आबादी पहले वर्ष के अंत में 5% बढ़ती है और दूसरे वर्ष के अंत में 4% कम हो जाती है। यदि दूसरे वर्ष के अंत पर आबादी 55,12,248 थी, तो पहले वर्ष के प्रारंभ में आबादी क्या थी? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 55,72,950
 - b. 56,23,012
 - c. 54,68,500
 - d. 53,00,420
-
147. संख्या 23474 किससे पूर्णतः विभाज्य है: (+1, -0.25)
- a. केवल 2 और 3
 - b. केवल 2 और 4
 - c. केवल 2 और 11

d. केवल 2

148. एक टंकी को पाइप A द्वारा क्रमशः 5 घंटे में भरा जा सकता है और इसे पाइप B द्वारा 8 घंटे में खाली किया जा सकता है। तो टंकी को आधा भरने में कितना समय लगेगा? (+1, -0.25)

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

b. $8\frac{2}{3}$ h

c. $12\frac{1}{3}$ h

d. $6\frac{2}{3}$ h

149. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है? (+1, -0.25)

a. दो प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का ल.स. उनके म.स. से विभाज्य होता है

b. म.स. + दो संख्या का ल.स. = दो संख्याओं का गुणनफल

c. यदि उनका ल.स. 1 है, तो दो अभाज्य संख्याएँ सह-अभाज्य संख्याएँ होती हैं

d. दो संख्याओं का म.स. दोनों संख्या का सबसे छोटा सामान्य विभाजक होता है

150. A और B एक-दूसरे से 1.7 किमी की दूरी पर है और वे एक-दूसरे की ओर क्रमशः 8 मीटर/सेकेंड और 9 मीटर/सेकेंड की गति पर दौड़ना प्रारंभ करते हैं। तो वे कितने समय बाद एक-दूसरे से मिलेंगे? (+1, -0.25)

a. 1 मिनट 40 सेकेंड

b. 1 मिनट 4 सेकेंड

c. 14 मिनट

d. 14 सेकेंड

English

151. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

VISIONARY

- a. creative
- b. pragmatic
- c. futuristic
- d. imaginative

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

(+1, -0.25)

Unless you do not run fast, you cannot catch the bus.

- a. you do not
- b. catch the bus.
- c. you cannot
- d. run fast

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

(+1, -0.25)

a lot on your plate

- a. having many responsibilities
- b. having a large meal
- c. having wealth in abundance
- d. having something which causes envy

154. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

(+1, -0.25)

Irrational fear of closed or confined places

- a. Kleptomania
- b. Insomnia
- c. Hydrophobia
- d. Claustrophobia

155. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

FILLIP

- a. flip
- b. knock
- c. blow
- d. boost

156. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

(+1, -0.25)

Scarcely she had heard the news when she fainted.

- a. she fainted.
- b. when
- c. heard the news
- d. Scarcely she had

157. 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)

Can you go and ask from the cook if the tea is ready?

- a. ask from the cook when the tea
- b. No improvement

- c. ask of the cook if the tea
 - d. ask the cook if the tea
-

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

Where have you been from such a long time?

- a. Where
 - b. from
 - c. such a long time?
 - d. have you been
-

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

relating to speeds close to that of sound.

- a. translucent
 - b. transparent
 - c. transonic
 - d. transformed
-

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

- a. explanation
 - b. explained
 - c. expertise
 - d. experiment
-

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

We didn't buy the dining table because _____ was too expensive.

- a. its'
- b. its
- c. it's
- d. it

162. 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)

He sat down beside me and start to read his newspaper.

- a. started reading
- b. started to be reading
- c. No improvement.
- d. started read

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

Twenty-five years ago, while travelling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold. She later returned to the United States to begin work on a master's degree in special education.

"I thought hard about what can be done to get people out of institutions and onto the streets, getting jobs, and it came to me: dogs," says Bergin, who today has a doctorate in education and is the founder of the Assistance Dog Institute and originator of the service-dog concept.

She ran into fierce resistance from academics and professionals at first: Dogs spread disease. Dogs are stupid. The disabled can't take care of dogs, how could dogs take care of them? But the long list of negative reactions didn't stop her. Her first trainee was Abdul, a golden retriever puppy someone had given her.

Her first dog-assistance client was Kerry Knaus, a soft-spoken 19-year-old woman who had a neuromuscular disorder that had left her unable to move her legs and much of her arms. If Knaus accidentally fell forward in her wheelchair, she could not get up. She

clearly lacked the physical force to train and maintain a dog. But Bergin was undeterred.

Bergin and Knaus concentrated not on physical gestures, but on verbal cues such as "sit" or "stay," using variations in tone of voice and facial expression to get Abdul to help Knaus. By the end of his training, the dog could push Knaus up from her in-chair falls, open doors, turn on lights, retrieve food and push levers to help her operate the chair lift to her van. Most important, Knaus developed a trusting emotional bond with Abdul simply by spending time with him, much in the way humans get to know one another and develop subtle, complex relationships based on mutual understanding.

Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services, and an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide. Waiting lists for the dogs, who are worth around \$10,000 by the end of the training, can be long--sometimes five years--because of the extensive breeding, training and bonding required.

What inspired Bonnie Bergin to help disabled people become self-sufficient?

- a. Her travels and teaching in foreign countries as part of her daily work
- b. Her training in banding dogs and teaching them to help people
- c. Her Master's degrees in Special Education
- d. Her observation of disabled people who managed everyday chores using donkeys

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

(+1, -0.25)

Twenty-five years ago, while travelling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold. She later returned to the United States to begin work on a master's degree in special education.

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The academics and professionals tried to dissuade Bonnie from using dogs to help the disabled basically because they

- a. believed that dogs spread diseases.
- b. were convinced that dogs could not help the disabled.
- c. thought dogs were stupid animals.
- d. All of the above

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

(+1, -0.25)

Twenty-five years ago, while travelling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold. She later returned to the United States to begin work on a master's degree in special education.

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Bergin and Knaus concentrated not on physical gestures, but on verbal cues such as "sit" or "stay," using variations in tone of voice and facial expression to get Abdul to help Knaus. By the end of his training, the dog could push Knaus up from her in-chair falls, open doors, turn on lights, retrieve food and push levers to help her operate the chair lift to her van. Most important, Knaus developed a trusting emotional bond with Abdul simply by spending time with him, much in the way humans get to know one another and develop subtle, complex relationships based on mutual understanding.

Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services, and an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide. Waiting lists for the dogs, who are worth around \$10,000 by the end of the training, can be long--sometimes five years--because of the extensive breeding, training and bonding required.

Which of the following approaches did Bonnie and Knaus NOT adopt to train Abdul to help Knaus?

- a. variations in facial expressions
- b. physical gestures to direct the dog
- c. verbal clues like 'sit' or 'stay'
- d. variations in tones of voice

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

(+1, -0.25)

Twenty-five years ago, while travelling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold. She later returned to the United States to begin work on a master's degree in special education.

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Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services, and an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide. Waiting lists for the dogs, who are worth around \$10,000 by the end of the training, can be long--sometimes five years--because of the extensive breeding, training and bonding required.

At the end of the training, which of the following was the most important help that Abdul could provide to Knaus?

- a. he could push Knaus up from her in-chair falls
- b. he could retrieve food
- c. he could open doors and turn on lights
- d. he could help her operate the chair lift to her van

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

(+1, -0.25)

Twenty-five years ago, while travelling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold. She later returned to the United States to begin work on a master's degree in special education.

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Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services, and an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide. Waiting lists for the dogs, who are worth around \$10,000 by the end of the training, can be long--sometimes five years--because of the extensive breeding, training and bonding required.

Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- a. Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services of trained dogs to disabled people.
- b. Bonnie Bergin got her master's degree from Assistance Dog Institute.
- c. Today about 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide for helping the disabled.
- d. The service dogs cost \$10,000 after the training.

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

(+1, -0.25)

Everything happened _____ quickly _____ I felt dazed.

- a. as; so
- b. as; as
- c. so; that
- d. so; as

169. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

(+1, -0.25)

A thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something

- a. remuneration
- b. salary
- c. incentive
- d. allowance

170. 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)

Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia. The volcano _____ (1) in November 2017. More than 134,000 people were _____ (2) to safe areas in advance. They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano. _____ (4), some had refused to leave. These people did not _____ (5) to leave their homes. They wanted to take care of their farms and animals.

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

- a. fired
- b. blasted
- c. exploded

d. erupted

171. 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)

Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia. The volcano _____ (1) in November 2017. More than 134,000 people were _____ (2) to safe areas in advance. They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano. _____ (4), some had refused to leave. These people did not _____ (5) to leave their homes. They wanted to take care of their farms and animals.

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

- a. exited
- b. left
- c. abandoned
- d. evacuated

172. 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)

Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia. The volcano _____ (1) in November 2017. More than 134,000 people were _____ (2) to safe areas in advance. They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano. _____ (4), some had refused to leave. These people did not _____ (5) to leave their homes. They wanted to take care of their farms and animals.

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

- a. were
- b. have
- c. is
- d. had

173. 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)

Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia. The volcano _____ (1) in November 2017. More than 134,000 people were _____ (2) to safe areas in advance. They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano. _____ (4), some had refused to leave. These people did not _____ (5) to leave their homes. They wanted to take care of their farms and animals.

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

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

174. 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)

Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia. The volcano _____ (1) in November 2017. More than 134,000 people were _____ (2) to safe areas in advance. They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano. _____ (4), some had refused to leave. These people did not _____ (5) to leave their homes. They wanted to take care of their farms and animals.

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

- a. desire
- b. wish
- c. long
- d. fancy

175. 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)

The money collected by the students of this school was deposited in the Prime Minister's fund.

- a. by the students of this schools
- b. from the student from this school
- c. No improvement.
- d. by the students at this school

176. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Laudable
- b. Laughable
- c. Lamentable
- d. Liabel

177. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. luggage
- b. luxurious
- c. luminous
- d. Iudicurous

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

(+1, -0.25)

Last year there was an increase _____ the number of road accidents on the Eastern Expressway.

- a. at
- b. to
- c. in

d. with

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

(+1, -0.25)

a sea change

a. a fast change

b. a slow change

c. a radical change

d. a nominal change

180. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

CONSTANT

a. uninterrupted

b. perpetual

c. varying

d. regular

181. 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)

I think all our furniture needing to be polished.

a. are needing to be polished.

b. need to polish.

c. needs to be polished.

d. No improvement

182. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

DRAG

- a. pull
 - b. lift
 - c. push
 - d. crack
-

183. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

TREAD

- a. Follow
 - b. Walk
 - c. Run
 - d. Climb
-

184. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

(+1, -0.25)

Something made impure by exposure to polluting substances

- a. contractual
 - b. contagious
 - c. contented
 - d. contaminated
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

He is the same man which I saw yesterday at the gate.

- a. He is
- b. the same man

- c. at the gate
 - d. which I saw
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

a safe pair of hands

- a. a reliable person
 - b. a happy person
 - c. a person who guards someone
 - d. a person who does many jobs
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

It is difficult for him to ----- all the comforts to his family in this small income.

- a. provided
 - b. provide
 - c. providing
 - d. provides
-

188. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

GRIM

- a. pleasant
 - b. gloomy
 - c. severe
 - d. harsh
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

A hot potato

- a. a tasty snack
- b. an offensive remark
- c. a memorable thing
- d. a controversial issue

190. 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)

Last week he promised that he would have come today, but he hasn't arrived yet.

- a. that he will be coming
- b. No improvement.
- c. that he would come
- d. that he will have come

191. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

PROFESS

- a. lead
- b. teach
- c. predict
- d. admit

192. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. innocent

- b. inflammable
 - c. insoluble
 - d. installation
-

193. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

DUBIOUS

- a. certain
 - b. hesitant
 - c. unconvinced
 - d. doubtful
-

194. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

(+1, -0.25)

An obsessive desire to set fire to things

- a. Monomania
 - b. Insomnia
 - c. Hypomania
 - d. Pyromania
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

A stone's throw

- a. a memorable place
- b. an easy task
- c. a short distance
- d. a faraway place

196. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

DAMSEL

- a. hag
- b. maiden
- c. witch
- d. senile

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

(+1, -0.25)

If I had money, I _____ have helped him.

- a. would
- b. can
- c. should
- d. will

198. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Magnifisent
- b. Masculine
- c. Marshal
- d. Matchless

199. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

ELABORATE

- a. Minimal
- b. Detailed

- c. Complicated
 - d. Involved
-

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

He is not such a clever boy that you are.

- a. clever boy
- b. such a
- c. that you are
- d. He is not

Prepp

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Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$6 : 18 \rightarrow 18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 6 \times 3$$

$$14 : 98 \rightarrow 98 = 2 \times 7 \times 7 = 14 \times 7$$

इसलिए, '14 : 98' सही उत्तर है।

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

सोने का उपयोग एक सुनार द्वारा आभूषण तैयार करने के लिए किया जाता है, जिसे वह एक आभूषण की दुकान में बेचता है, जहां से एक दुल्हन अपनी पसंद के आभूषण खरीद सकती है।

सोना → सुनार → आभूषण → आभूषण की दुकान → दुल्हन

इसलिए, '2, 3, 1, 4, 5' सही उत्तर है।

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$(7, 16, 34) \rightarrow 16 - 7 = 9 \text{ और } 34 - 16 = 18$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$(49, 58, 76) \rightarrow 58 - 49 = 9 \text{ और } 76 - 58 = 18$$

इसलिए, '(49, 58, 76)' सही उत्तर है।

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

चिह्न $\times$ और $\div$ तथा संख्या 3 और 2 को बदलने पर, हमें ज्ञात होता है

$$1) 2 \times 3 \div 3 + 3 - 2 = 3 \neq 1$$

$$2) 2 \div 3 \times 3 + 3 - 2 = 3$$

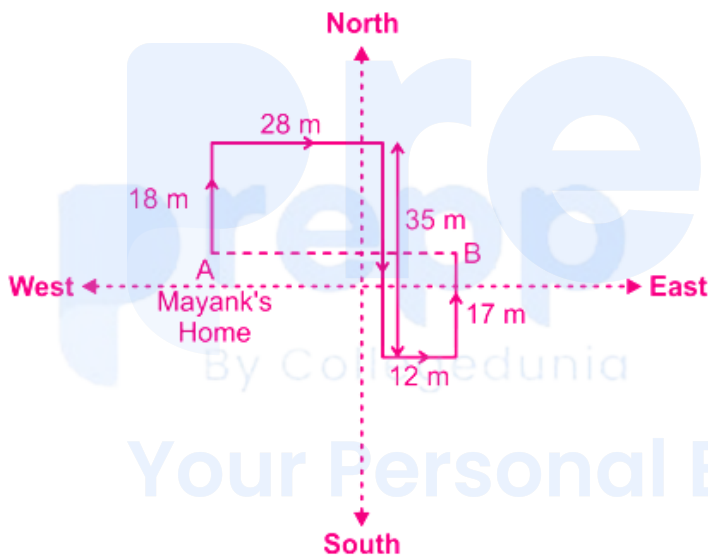
$$3) 3 \div 2 \times 3 + 3 - 2 = 11/2$$

$$4) 3 \div 2 - 3 + 3 \times 2 = 9/2$$

इसलिए, ' $3 \times 2 \div 2 + 2 - 3 = 3$ ' सही उत्तर है।

5. Answer: d

Explanation:



मूल और अंतिम स्थान के बीच की दूरी

= बिंदु A और B के बीच की दूरी

$$= 28 + 12$$

$$= 40 \text{ मीटर}$$

साथ ही, B, A के पूर्व में है।

इसलिए, '40 मीटर पूर्व की ओर' सही उत्तर है।

6. 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

$$Z \xrightarrow{-2} X \xrightarrow{-2} V \xrightarrow{-2} T \xrightarrow{-2} R \xrightarrow{-2} P$$

इसलिए, 'P' सही उत्तर है।

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

(3, 5, 7) → 3, 5 और 7 क्रमागत अभाज्य संख्याएँ हैं।

इसी प्रकार, (23, 29, 31) → 23, 29 और 31 भी क्रमागत अभाज्य संख्याएँ हैं।

इसलिए, '(23, 29, 31)' सही उत्तर है।

8. Answer: d

Explanation:

1) $14, 6 \rightarrow 14 \times 6 = 84$

2) $7, 12 \rightarrow 7 \times 12 = 84$

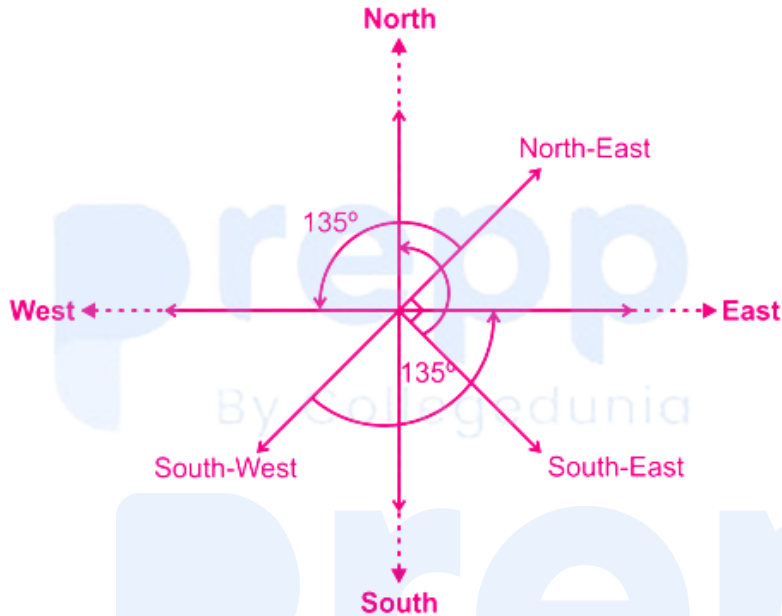
3) $21, 4 \rightarrow 21 \times 4 = 84$

4) $41, 2 \rightarrow 41 \times 2 = 82 \neq 84$.

इसलिए, '41, 2' सही उत्तर है।

9. Answer: c

Explanation:



माना, दक्षिण-पूर्व और उत्तर-पूर्व के बीच का कोण 90° है।

दक्षिण-पूर्व के 135° ($90^\circ + 45^\circ$) घूर्णन से उत्तर बनता है।

उत्तर-पूर्व के 135° घूर्णन से पश्चिम बनता है।

इसी प्रकार, दक्षिण-पश्चिम के 135° घूर्णन से पूर्व बनता है।

इसलिए, 'पूर्व' सही उत्तर है।

10. Answer: c

Explanation:



इसलिए, 'आकृति 3' सही उत्तर है।

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$14 + 4 \div 5 - 18 \times 2$$

$$1) \div \text{और } + \rightarrow 14 \div 4 + 5 - 18 \times 2 = -55/2 \neq 25$$

$$2) \times \text{और } + \rightarrow 14 \times 4 \div 5 - 18 + 2 = -24/5 \neq 25$$

$$3) \times \text{और } - \rightarrow 14 + 4 \div 5 \times 18 - 2 = 132/5 \neq 25$$

$$4) \div \text{और } \times \rightarrow 14 + 4 \times 5 - 18 \div 2 = 25$$

इसलिए, ' $\div$ और $\times$ ' सही उत्तर है।

12. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

130, 52 और 78, 13 के गुणक हैं, लेकिन 60 नहीं है।

इसलिए, '60' सही उत्तर है।

13. 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

$$AN = 1 \times 14 = 14 \text{ (जहां 1 और 14 क्रमशः A और N के स्थानीय मान हैं)}$$

$$CAT = 3 \times 1 \times 20 = 60$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$BEG = 2 \times 5 \times 7 = 70$$

इसलिए, '70' सही उत्तर है।

14. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ (पिछली दो संख्याओं का गुणनफल)}$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$16 \times 4 = 64$$

$$64 \times 16 = 1024$$

इसलिए, '1024' सही उत्तर है।

15. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:



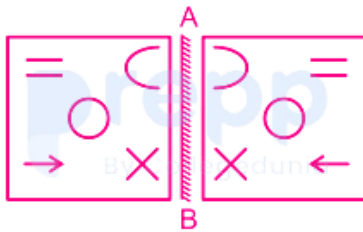
इसी प्रकार,



इसलिए, 'NOITCA' सही उत्तर है।

16. Answer: b

Explanation:



इसलिए, 'विकल्प 2 की आकृति' सही उत्तर है।

17. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

1) $L + 2 \rightarrow N$, $N + 2 \rightarrow P$, $P + 2 \rightarrow R$, $R + 2 \rightarrow T$

2) $N + 2 \rightarrow P$, $P + 2 \rightarrow R$, $R + 2 \rightarrow T$, $T + 2 \rightarrow V$

3) $H + 2 \rightarrow J$, $J + 3 \rightarrow M$, $M + 2 \rightarrow O$, $O + 3 \rightarrow R$

4) $D + 2 \rightarrow F$, $F + 2 \rightarrow H$, $H + 2 \rightarrow J$, $J + 2 \rightarrow L$

इसलिए, 'HJMOR' सही उत्तर है।

18. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

भालू एक प्रकार का स्तनधारी जीव है।

इसी प्रकार,

आम एक प्रकार का फल है

इसलिए, 'फल: आम' सही उत्तर है

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:



इसी प्रकार,



इसलिए, 'AMIXIMEZ' सही उत्तर है।

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

एक डॉक्टर अस्पताल में काम करता है।

उसी प्रकार, शिक्षक स्कूल में काम करता है।

इसलिए, 'शिक्षक: स्कूल' सही उत्तर है।

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

विकल्प 1, 2 और 3 ऐसे शब्द-युग्म हैं जहाँ शब्द एक दूसरे के पर्यायवाची हैं।

विकल्प 4 में, डूबना और तैरना एक दूसरे के विलोम शब्द हैं।

इसलिए, 'डूबना: तैरना' सही उत्तर है।

22. Answer: a

Explanation:



इसलिए, 'विकल्प 1 की आकृति' सही उत्तर है।

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है;

चिह्न	+	-	×	÷
अर्थ	÷	+	-	×

$$18 \div 6 - 27 + 3 \times 12$$

$$= 18 \times 6 + 27 \div 3 - 12$$

$$= 108 + 9 - 12$$

$$= 105$$

इसलिए, '105' सही उत्तर है।

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$3 + 2^2 = 7$$

$$7 + 3^2 = 16$$

$$16 + 4^2 = 32$$

$$32 + 5^2 = 57$$

$$57 + 6^2 = 93$$

इसलिए, '93' सही उत्तर है।

25. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

दूसरी आकृति: पहली आकृति की पहली पंक्ति में चिह्न आपस में बदलते हैं

तीसरी आकृति: दूसरी आकृति की दूसरी पंक्ति में चिह्न आपस में बदलते हैं

चौथी आकृति: तीसरी आकृति की तीसरी पंक्ति में चिह्न आपस में बदलते हैं

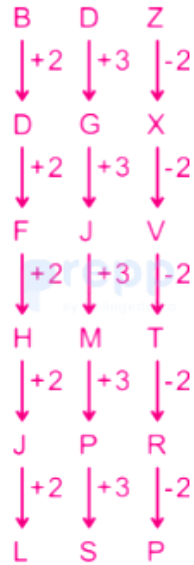
□	○	○	□	○	□	○	□
×	+	×	+	+	×	+	×
△	*	△	*	△	*	*	△

इसलिए, 'विकल्प 3 की आकृति' सही उत्तर है।

26. 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



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'LSP' है।

27. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

OPERATION को BWDATXPBJ के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है और PARENT को WTADJX के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है।

OPERATION और ORIENT के बीच समान अक्षर हैं: O, R, I, T, N

PARENT और ORIENT के बीच समान अक्षर हैं: E, N, T

Letter	O	R	I	E	N	T
Code	B	A	P	D	J	X

इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'BAPDJX' है।

28. Answer: c

Explanation:



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'आकृति 3' है।

29. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

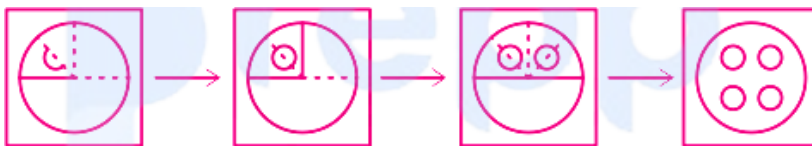
वियना एक यूरोपीय शहर है जबकि न्यूजीलैंड एक गैर-यूरोपीय देश है।



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'आकृति विकल्प 2' है।

30. Answer: c

Explanation:



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'आकृति 3' है।

31. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

प्रत्येक अगली आकृति में खंडों की संख्या 1 से बढ़ जाती है।

विकल्पतः, खंड को स्पष्टिखा या जीवा के रूप में जोड़ा जाता है।



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'आकृति 3' है।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

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

A और E को क्रमशः 1 और 2 के रूप में कोडित किया गया है। शेष अक्षरों को अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला के अगले अक्षर से बदल दिया जाता है।

$B + 1 \rightarrow C$

$E \rightarrow 2$

$W + 1 \rightarrow X$

$A \rightarrow 1$

$R + 1 \rightarrow S$

$E \rightarrow 2$

इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'C2X1S2' है।

33. Answer: c

Explanation:



निष्कर्ष I → असत्य (चूंकि यह संभव है किन्तु निश्चित नहीं)

निष्कर्ष II → असत्य (चूंकि यह संभव है किन्तु निश्चित नहीं)

इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है'।

34. Answer: a

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभव वेन आरेख है:



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'आकृति I' है।

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

हीलियम एक अक्रिय गैस है जबकि क्लोरीन नहीं है।

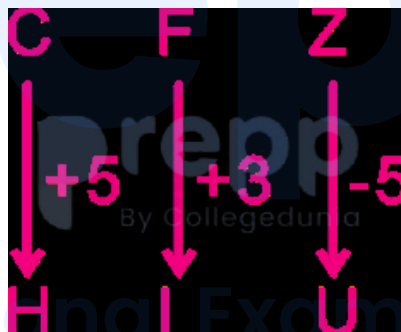


इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'आकृति 1' है।

36. 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



इसी तरह से,



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'EIX' है।

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$$2^3 + 3 = 11$$

$$3^3 + 3 = 30$$

$$4^3 + 3 = 67$$

$$5^3 + 3 = 128 \neq 120$$

$$6^3 + 3 = 219$$

$$7^3 + 3 = 346$$

इसलिए, सही उत्तर '120' है।

38. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

महासागर में पानी होता है। इसी तरह रेगिस्तान में रेत होती है।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'रेत' है।

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

आकृति दक्षिणावर्त घूम रही है और चिह्न हर दूसरी आकृति में वर्ग (गैर-विकर्ण) के विपरीत कोनों में स्थानांतरित हो जाते हैं।



इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'आकृति 3' है।

40. Answer: a

Explanation:

1) $93 : 117 \rightarrow 13 \times 7 = 91 \neq 93$ और $13 \times 9 = 117$

2) $63 : 81 \rightarrow 9 \times 7 = 63$ और $9 \times 9 = 81$

3) $133 : 171 \rightarrow 19 \times 7 = 133$ और $19 \times 9 = 171$

4) $119 : 153 \rightarrow 17 \times 7 = 119$ और $17 \times 9 = 153$

इसलिए, सही उत्तर '93 : 117' है।

41. Answer: a

Explanation:

रिंक, स्केटिंग के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली सतह है।

इसी तरह, कोर्ट टेनिस खेलने के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली सतह है।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'कोर्ट' है।

42. Answer: c

Explanation:



निष्कर्ष। और ॥ संभव हैं लेकिन निश्चित नहीं हैं और इसलिए गलत हैं। इसके अलावा, वे एक पूरक जोड़ी बनाते हैं।

इसलिए, 'या तो निष्कर्ष। या ॥ अनुसरण करता है'।

43. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 2, 3 और 4 में, अंतिम और दूसरा अक्षर समान हैं लेकिन विकल्प 1 में ऐसा नहीं है।
इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'KKlmn' है।

44. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

एक **अक्षर** एक शब्द का एक भाग है; एक **शब्द** एक वाक्यांश का एक भाग है; **वाक्यांश** वाक्य का एक भाग है; एक **वाक्य** एक **परिच्छेद** का एक भाग है; एक **परिच्छेद** एक **अध्याय** का एक भाग है।

अक्षर → शब्द → वाक्यांश → वाक्य → परिच्छेद → अध्याय

इसलिए, सही उत्तर '3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 1' है।

45. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

$36 : 49 \rightarrow 6^2 = 36$ और $(6 + 1)^2 = 7^2 = 49$

उसी तरह से, $289 : 324 \rightarrow 17^2 = 289$ और $(17 + 1)^2 = 18^2 = 324$

इसलिए, सही उत्तर '289 : 324' है।

46. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

वकील, डॉक्टर और अभियांत्रिक पेशेवर हैं जबकि शिक्षा नहीं है।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर 'शिक्षा' है।

47. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप इस प्रकार है:

1) $8 : 20 = 4 \times 2 = 8$ और $4^2 = 16 \neq 20$ ।

2) $10 : 25 = 5 \times 2 = 10$ और $5^2 = 25$ ।

3) $18 : 81 = 9 \times 2 = 18$ और $9^2 = 81$ ।

4) $12 : 36 = 6 \times 2 = 12$ और $6^2 = 36$ ।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर '8 : 20' है।

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

$2264 : 7241 \rightarrow 2 + 2 + 6 + 4 = 14$ और $7 + 2 + 4 + 1 = 14$

अब, $3129 \rightarrow 3 + 1 + 2 + 9 = 15$

1) $6342 \rightarrow 6 + 3 + 4 + 2 = 15$

2) $2572 \rightarrow 2 + 5 + 7 + 2 = 16$

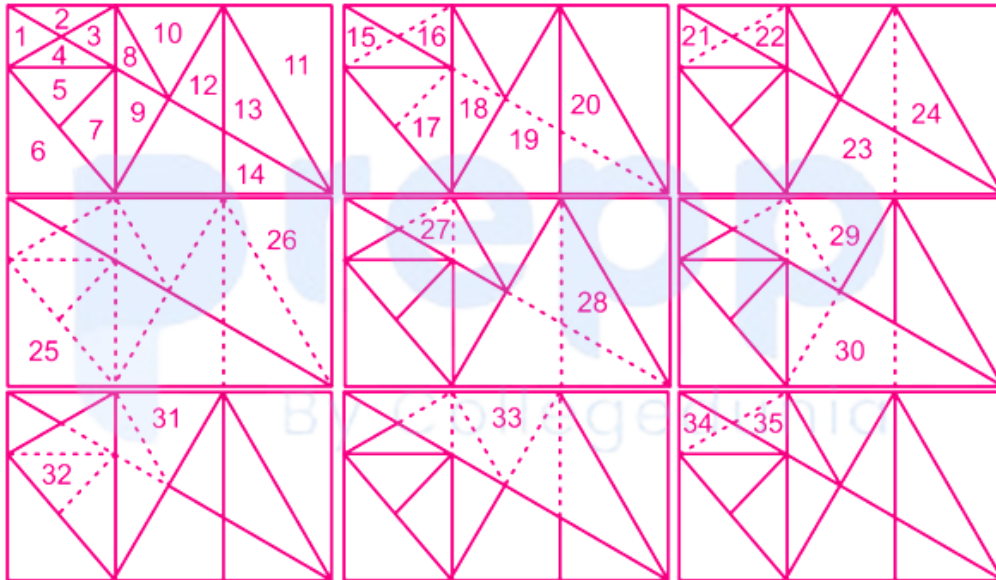
3) $7132 \rightarrow 7 + 1 + 3 + 2 = 13$

4) $9521 \rightarrow 9 + 5 + 2 + 1 = 17$

इसलिए 6342 सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:



इसलिए, सही उत्तर '35' है।

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

1, 2, 4 और 5 पहले और दूसरे पासे के अनुसार 6 के निकटवर्ती हैं।

इस प्रकार, पासा 1 में 5 के लिए 2 विकल्प हैं: या तो 4 के समीप (2 के विपरीत) या 4 के विपरीत।

तीसरे पासे के अनुसार, 4 और 5 एक दूसरे के निकटवर्ती हैं।

इसलिए, 2 के विपरीत संख्या 5 है।

51. Answer: d

Explanation:

- गुरु गोबिंद सिंह 24 नवंबर 1675 को 9 वर्ष की आयु में गुरु बन गए थे। वह सिख धर्म के दसवें और अंतिम गुरु थे।
- उन्होंने 1699 में सिख योद्धा समुदाय खालसा की स्थापना की।
- उन्होंने सिखों के पांच Ks की शुरुआत की, जो उन 5 वस्तुओं को संदर्भित करता है, जो हर समय खालसा सिख को धारण करनी चाहिए। ये इस प्रकार हैं:

1. केश- अनचाहे बाल
2. कंघा- बालों के लिए एक लकड़ी की कंघी
3. किरपान- लोहे का खंजर

4. कड़ा - एक लोहे का कंगन
5. काचेरा- कॉटन टाईबल अंडरगारमेंट्स
6. इसलिए, कीला पाँच Ks में से एक नहीं है।

52. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है → चिनाब।



प्रमुख बिंदु

- यह दो धाराओं, चंद्रा और भगा से बनता है, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश में केलांग के पास टंडी में मिलती है।
- इसलिए इसे चंद्रभागा के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- यह नदी पाकिस्तान में प्रवेश करने से पहले 1,180 किमी तक बहती है।
- सिंधु नदी की प्रमुख बाएँ किनारे की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, चिनाब, ब्यास, सतलुज और ज़ास्कर हैं।
- इसके दाहिने किनारे की सहायक नदियाँ श्योक, गिलगित और काबुल नदी हैं।
- एक सहायक नदी एक मीठे पानी की धारा है जो एक बड़ी धारा या नदी में मिलती है।
- बायीं ओर की सहायक नदी वह धारा है जो मुख्य नदी को उसके बायीं ओर से मिलाती है और दायीं ओर की सहायक नदी इससे मिलती है।

<http://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/kegy103.pdf> [पेज नंबर 5]

<http://www.ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/iess103.pdf>



Your Personal Exams Guide

अतिरिक्त जानकारी

सिंधु नदी प्रणाली की सहायक नदियाँ:

 Indus River System (and Its Tributaries) - UPSC

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

- अजीत बजाज एक भारतीय खोजकर्ता और एडवेंचरर हैं। वह पहले भारतीय हैं जिन्होंने ध्रुवीय त्रयी पूरी की है जिसमें उत्तरी ध्रुव, दक्षिणी ध्रुव और ग्रीनलैंड आइसकैप में स्कीइंग शामिल है।
- वह अप्रैल 2006 में उत्तरी ध्रुव पर स्की करने वाले पहले भारतीय बने।

- इसके अलावा, वह जनवरी 2007 में दक्षिण ध्रुव पर स्की करने वाले और मई 2011 में ग्रीनलैंड आइसकैप में पहले भारतीय बने
- रोमांच के क्षेत्र में उनके योगदान के लिए, अजीत बजाज को 2012 में पद्म श्री से सम्मानित किया गया था।

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

- यह अनुच्छेद 370 (1) के तहत था जो राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के अनुसार पेश किया गया था, राष्ट्रपति के पास जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोगों के लाभ के लिए संविधान में बदलाव करने की शक्ति है।
- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को विशेष दर्जा और लाभ दिया।
- इसे 26 नवंबर 1949 को भारतीय संविधान के भाग के रूप में अधिनियमित किया गया था।

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

- युवा वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रम (YUVIKA) जनवरी 2019 में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन द्वारा शुरू किया गया एक विशेष कार्यक्रम था।
- इसका उद्घाटन इसरो के निदेशक के. सिवन द्वारा 17 मई 2019 को किया गया था।
- इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों से स्कूल जाने वाले छात्रों को अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी और विज्ञान के बुनियादी ज्ञान प्रदान करना था।
- यह कार्यक्रम 2 सप्ताह तक चला और इसमें 4 ISRO सेंटर- विक्रम साराभाई स्पेस सेंटर, यू आर राव सैटेलाइट सेंटर, नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न स्पेस एप्लीकेशन सेंटर और स्पेस एप्लीकेशन सेंटर (बैंगलोर) में लैब विजिट, आमंत्रित वार्ता और आवासीय प्रशिक्षण शामिल थे।

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

- पूरे दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया और भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वितरित, एशियाई हाथी एशिया में सबसे बड़ी भूमि पशु प्रजाति है।
- इसे IUCN लाल सूची में लुप्तप्रायः के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है और वर्तमान में इसकी अनुमानित जनसंख्या 40,000 से 50,000 है।
- इस आबादी का लगभग आधा भाग भारत में है, मुख्य रूप से नागरहोल बाघ रिजर्व जो कर्नाटक के मैसूर जिले में स्थित है।
- एशियाई हाथियों की आबादी में गिरावट को मुख्य रूप से अवैध शिकार, आवास हानि, विखंडन, और निवास स्थान गिरावट के लिए कारण ठहराया गया है।

57. Answer: c

Explanation:

- कार्बन डेटिंग या रेडियोकार्बन डेटिंग एक ऐसी तकनीक है जिसका उपयोग किसी वस्तु की आयु निर्धारित करने के लिए किया जाता है जिसमें कार्बन, कार्बन -14 के रेडियोधर्मी समस्थानिक के गुणों को नियोजित करके कार्बनिक पदार्थ होते हैं।
- C-14 कार्बन का एक दुर्लभ समस्थानिक है और इसमें 8 न्यूट्रॉन हैं।
- जब C -14 कमजोर हो जाता है और खराब होना शुरू हो जाता है, तो यह एक इलेक्ट्रॉन खो देता है और साथ ही, न्यूट्रॉन में से एक प्रोटॉन में बदल जाता है जो समस्थानिक को नाइट्रोजन -14 में बदल देता है।

58. Answer: c

Explanation:

- कूल्हे के पीछे स्थित, बृहत् नितंबिका मानव शरीर की सबसे बड़ी मांसपेशी है।
- यह मुख्य रूप से कूल्हे के चक्रण और कूल्हे के निलंबन के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
- यह तीन बृहत् मांसपेशियों में से एक है। अन्य दो लघु नितंबिका और मध्यम नितंबिका हैं।
- ऊपरी जांघ से नीचे घुटने के अंदर तक फैले हुए, दीर्घतमा शरीर की सबसे लंबी मांसपेशी है।
- कटिपार्श्वच्छदिका शरीर की सबसे चौड़ी मांसपेशी है और यह पीठ के निचले और मध्य भाग में स्थित होती है।

★ **Mistake Points**

सबसे बड़ी और सबसे लंबी मांसपेशियों के साथ भ्रमित न हों। मानव शरीर में दीर्घतमा पेशी सबसे लंबी पेशी है। यह एक लंबी, पतली, सतही मांसपेशी है जो परिचर कक्ष में जांघ की लंबाई से नीचे की ओर चलती है।

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 29 दिनों के सांस्कृतिक उत्सव, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रयागराज में कुंभ मेला क्षेत्र में संस्कृत कुंभ आयोजित किया गया था।
- भारत सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने "एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत" पहल के तहत महोत्सव का आयोजन किया।
- इस त्यौहार का उद्देश्य हस्तशिल्प, लोक और आदिवासी कला रूपों, व्यंजनों, आदि जैसे इसके विभिन्न पहलुओं को प्रदर्शित करके भारतीय विरासत और आध्यात्मिक चेतना के संगम को मनाना था।

60. Answer: b

Explanation:

- मलेरिया एक मच्छर जनित बीमारी है जो संक्रमित मादा एनोफिलीज मच्छर द्वारा फैलती है।
- मलेरिया एक संक्रामक बीमारी है जो प्लास्मोडियम की 5 प्रजातियों के कारण होती है जो प्लास्मोडियम ओवले, प्लास्मोडियम विवैक्स, प्लास्मोडियम फाल्सीपेरम, प्लास्मोडियम मलेरिया और प्लास्मोडियम नॉलेसी (दुर्लभ) हैं।
- इसके मुख्य लक्षणों में सिरदर्द, बुखार, थकान, उल्टी और गंभीर स्थितियों में दौरे, पीली त्वचा, कोमा और यहां तक कि मौत भी शामिल है।

61. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है → नती

★ Key Points

- 9,892 नर्तकियों के साथ, कुल्लू जिला प्रशासन ने 26 अक्टूबर 2015 को सबसे बड़े नती नृत्य के लिए गिनीज वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड बनाया।
- कुल्लू में दशहरे के सप्ताह भर के उत्सव के दौरान नृत्य प्रस्तुत किया गया।
- डांस जिसे "प्राइड ऑफ कुल्लू" कहा जाता था, "सेव गर्ल चाइल्ड" का संदेश देने के लिए आयोजित किया गया था।
- 13000 महिलाओं ने इस कार्यक्रम के लिए पंजीकरण कराया था लेकिन केवल 9,892 ने ही अपने बारकोड को स्कैन करवाया।

62. Answer: d

Explanation:

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का बैंक एक प्रकार का वह बैंक होता है जिसमें अधिकांश भाग सरकार के पास होता है, जबकि एक निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक में, अधिकांश भाग बैंक के हितधारकों के पास होता है।

बैंक	प्रकार	स्थापित हुआ	मुख्यालय
<u>इंडसइंड बैंक</u>	<u>निजी</u>	अप्रैल 1994	मुंबई
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	सार्वजनिक	1 जुलाई 1955	मुंबई
केनरा बैंक	सार्वजनिक	1 जुलाई 1906	बैंगलोर
जम्मू और कश्मीर बैंक लिमिटेड	सार्वजनिक	1 अक्टूबर 1938	श्रीनगर

63. Answer: a

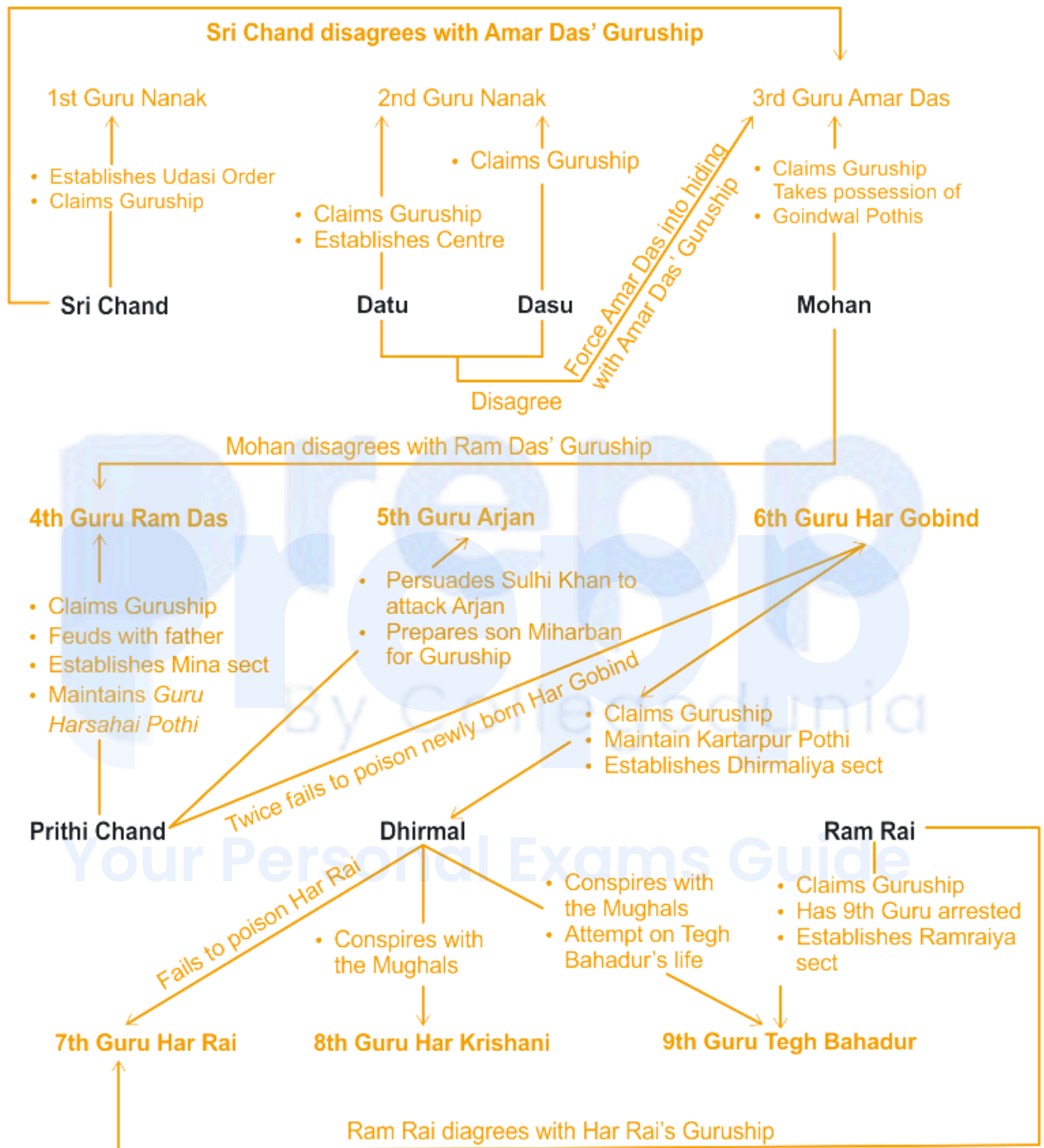
Explanation:

- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A ने जम्मू और कश्मीर विधानमंडल को यह निर्धारित करने के लिए शक्ति प्रदान की कि कौन राज्य के स्थायी निवासी हो सकते हैं और उन्हें क्या विशेषाधिकार प्रदान किए जाएंगे। यह अन्य राज्यों के लोगों को अपनी भूमि से वंचित करता है और जम्मू और कश्मीर में अन्य विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त करता है।
- वी द सिटिज़न्स एक आरएसएस से जुड़ा हुआ एनजीओ है जिसने हाल ही में अगस्त 2018 में अनुच्छेद 370 और अनुच्छेद 35 A दोनों की संवैधानिक वैधता को चुनौती दी थी।
- दिल्ली स्थित एनजीओ द्वारा अनुच्छेद 35 A को रद्द करने की प्रारंभिक याचिका 2014 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष दायर की गई थी।

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

- गुरु अर्जन देव ने सिख ग्रंथ के प्रथम संस्करण, आदि ग्रंथ का संकलन किया, जो सिख धर्म के प्रमुख ग्रंथ गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब की नींव है।
- उन्होंने पिछले सिख गुरुओं के सभी भजनों को संकलित किया और 2218 भजनों का भी योगदान दिया।
- 15 अप्रैल 1563 को जन्मे गुरु अर्जन देव 16 सितंबर 1581 को गुरु बने, जिससे वे सिख धर्म के पांचवें सिख गुरु बन गए।
- मुगल बादशाह जहाँगीर के आदेश पर 30 मई 1606 को उन्हें इस्लाम में धर्मपरिवर्तन से इंकार करने के लिए यातना दी गई थी।
- वह अपने पिता गुरु राम दास के उत्तराधिकारी और उनके बेटे गुरु हरगोबिंद उनके उत्तराधिकारी बने थे।



65. Answer: c

Explanation:

- 15 नवंबर 2005 को प्रकाशित, ‘द गूगल स्टोरी’ डेविड ए. विसे और मार्क मालसेड द्वारा लिखित एक गैर-काल्पनिक किताब है।
- पुस्तक में कंपनी गूगल, इसकी संस्कृति, इसके आरम्भ, और संस्थापकों के बारे में चर्चा की गई है।

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

- किसी धातु की प्रतिक्रियाशीलता को रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया से गुजरने की प्रवृत्ति के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है, या तो किसी अन्य सामग्री के साथ या स्वयं के द्वारा।
- जिन धातुओं में उच्च प्रतिक्रियाशीलता होती है, वे आसानी से प्रतिक्रिया करती हैं और इसलिए, एक मुक्त अवस्था में मौजूद नहीं हो सकती हैं, जबकि कम प्रतिक्रिया के साथ धातु प्रकृति में एक मुक्त अवस्था में पाई जा सकती हैं।
- निम्नलिखित धातुओं में उच्चतम से सबसे कम प्रतिक्रिया का क्रम है:

पोटेशियम > सोडियम > कैल्शियम > मैग्नीशियम > एल्यूमीनियम > जिंक > आयरन > टिन > लीड > हाइड्रोजन > तांबा > पारा > रजत > सोना

जैसा कि देखा जा सकता है, तांबे में कम प्रतिक्रियाशीलता होती है यही कारण है कि यह मुक्त अवस्था में मौजूद हो सकता है जबकि सोडियम, पोटेशियम और एल्यूमीनियम उच्च प्रतिक्रियाशील होने के बाद से नहीं कर सकते हैं।

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

- 14 मई 1954 को एक संवैधानिक आदेश के द्वारा भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 के अंतर्गत अनुच्छेद 35A को जोड़ा गया।
- यह आदेश तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू की सलाह पर जारी किया था।
- यह आदेश बाद में '1952 दिल्ली समझौते' के रूप में पारित किया गया था जो जम्मू और कश्मीर के विषयों के लिए भारतीय नागरिकता के विस्तार से संबंधित था।
- अनुच्छेद 35A ने जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के विधानमंडल को यह निर्धारित करने के लिए शक्ति दी कि राज्य के स्थायी निवासी कौन हो सकते हैं और उन्हें क्या विशेषाधिकार दिए जाएंगे।

68. Answer: d

Explanation:

संकल्पना:

एक विकरणमापी एक तापमान-निर्भर विद्युत प्रतिरोध के साथ एक सामग्री के तापन के माध्यम से आपतित विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण की शक्ति को मापने के लिए एक उपकरण है। इस उपकरण में, एक प्रतिरोधक तत्व सूक्ष्म तरंग शक्ति के संपर्क में है।

एक dc अभिनत धारा को जूल तापन के माध्यम से अपने तापमान को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिरोधक पर लागू किया जाता है, जैसे कि प्रतिरोध को तरंग पथक की विशेषता प्रतिबाधा से मिलान किया जाता है।

सूक्ष्म तरंग शक्ति को लागू करने के बाद, अभिनत धारा को सूक्ष्म तरंग शक्ति की अनुपस्थिति में विकरणमापी को उसके प्रतिरोध में वापस करने के लिए कम किया जाता है।

dc शक्ति में परिवर्तन तब अवशोषित सूक्ष्म तरंग शक्ति के बराबर होता है

स्पष्टीकरण:

उपरोक्त स्पष्टीकरण से, हम देख सकते हैं कि,

उपकरण	उपयोग
विकरणमापी	इसका उपयोग सूक्ष्म तरंग ऊर्जा और अवरक्त विकिरण की ऊष्मा को मापने के लिए किया जाता है।
फेनोग्राफ	यह एक सॉफ्टवेयर है जो उच्च आयामी एकल-सेल डेटा को उप-जनसंख्याओं में विभाजित करता है।
सूर्य-ऊष्मामापक	यह एक उपकरण है जो प्रत्यक्ष (लंब आपतन) सौर किरण विकिरण का पता लगाता है।
कैथोमीटर	यह एक उपकरण है जिसका उपयोग छोटी ऊर्ध्वाधर दूरी को मापने के लिए किया जाता है।

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 1857 का सिपाही विद्रोह भारतीय सैनिकों (सिपाहियों) द्वारा उनके अवगुण, दुर्व्यवहार और हिंदू समाज के जबरन पश्चिमीकरण के कारण ब्रिटिश सेना के खिलाफ विद्रोह था।
- प्रायः स्वतंत्रता के पहले युद्ध के रूप में माना जाता है, विद्रोह मेरठ में शुरू हुआ और आगरा, दिल्ली, कानपुर और लखनऊ तक फैल गया।
- लॉर्ड डलहौज़ी से पहले, **लॉर्ड कैनिंग** ने 28 फरवरी 1856 को पद ग्रहण किया और 21 मार्च 1862 तक इसे संभाला।
- वह **1857 के सिपाही विद्रोह के समय भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल** थे। उनकी सहनशील और सौम्य नीतियों के कारण उन्हें क्लेमेंसी क्लानिंग नाम दिया गया था और तनावपूर्ण स्थिति के दौरान वे भारतीय साम्राज्य को चलाने में कैसे कामयाब रहे।

70. Answer: b

Explanation:

- गुरु गोबिंद सिंहसिखों के दसवें और अंतिम गुरु थे।
- 5 जनवरी 1666 को जन्मे, गुरु गोबिंद सिंह अपने पिता, गुरु तेग बहादुर जी की शहादत के बाद 24 नवंबर 1675 को 9 साल की उम्र में गुरु बन गए।
- गुरु गोबिंद सिंह ने सिख धर्म को उसके वर्तमान आकार में ढालने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- उन्होंने 1699 में सिख योद्धा समुदाय खालसा की स्थापना की। उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण ग्रंथ भी लिखे और सिखों के पांच K का परिचय दिया।

71. Answer: c

Explanation:

- 2011 की भारत राज्य वन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कुल वन आवरण 6,92,027 किमी² था, जो भारत के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 21.05% था।
- रिपोर्ट 7 फरवरी 2011 को भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (FSI) द्वारा जारी की गई थी।
- एफएसआई 1987 से द्विवार्षिक रूप से वन आवरण रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित कर रहा है।
- ये रिपोर्ट उपग्रह आंकड़ों की व्याख्या से तैयार की गई हैं।
- भारत राज्य वन रिपोर्ट 2011 ऐसी 12 वीं रिपोर्ट है।

72. Answer: b

Explanation:

- ZnSO₄ · 7H₂O जिंक सल्फेट का रासायनिक सूत्र, जिसे सफेद विट्रियल के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।
- यह एक क्रिस्टलीय, रंगहीन, पानी में घुलनशील चूर्ण है जो मुख्य रूप से खाल और लकड़ी को संरक्षित करने के लिए, रंगबिरंगी चित्रकला में रंगबंधक के रूप में, कागज के विरंजन में और दवाओं में उपयोग किया जाता है।

73. Answer: d

Explanation:

- स्पेसX वर्ष 2002 में स्थापित एक अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान और प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी है। यह उन्नत रॉकेट और अंतरिक्ष यान बनाती और प्रक्षेपित करती है।
- कंपनी ने सबसे शक्तिशाली रॉकेट, फाल्कन हेवी को प्रक्षेपित करके अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी में क्रांति ला दी है।
- कंपनी का स्वामित्व उद्यमी अरबपति एलोन मस्क के पास है।

- कंपनी ने 2012 में इतिहास बनाया जब उसका ड्रैगन अंतरिक्ष यान अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन से कार्गो को पहुंचाने वाला पहला वाणिज्यिक अंतरिक्ष यान बना।

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

- "विजय का द्वार" के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, बुलंद दरवाजा मुगल सम्राट अकबर द्वारा 1601 ई. में बनाया गया था।
- उन्होंने 1573 में गुजरात की विजय के उपलक्ष्य में प्रवेश द्वार का निर्माण किया।
- यह आगरा से 43 किमी दूर स्थित है, फतेहपुर सीकरी परिसर के मुख्य द्वार के रूप में।
- यह दुनिया का सबसे ऊंचा प्रवेश द्वार है।

75. Answer: b

Explanation:

- बनवारीला पुरोहित को 30 सितंबर 2017 को तमिलनाडु के राज्यपाल के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया और 6 अक्टूबर 2017 को कार्यालय ग्रहण किया।
- वह तमिलनाडु के 21 वें राज्यपाल हैं।
- इससे पहले, उन्होंने 22 अगस्त 2016 से 29 सितंबर 2017 तक असम के राज्यपाल (असम के 25वें राज्यपाल) और 27 जनवरी 2017 से 5 अक्टूबर 2017 तक मेघालय के राज्यपाल (मेघालय के 16वें राज्यपाल) के रूप में कार्य किया।

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76. Answer: d

Explanation:

- केदारनाथ, बद्रीनाथ, यमुनोत्री और गंगोत्री पवित्र स्थान हैं जो उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थित हैं।
- सरकार ने यमुनोत्री, गंगोत्री, केदारनाथ, बद्रीनाथ के बीच सभी मौसम वाली सड़कों के निर्माण की योजना बनाई है।
- नेपाल में लुम्बिनी बुद्ध का जन्मस्थान है।
- इन पवित्र स्थानों को जोड़ने वाली सभी मौसम वाली सड़कें एक आवश्यकता है क्योंकि ये स्थान पहाड़ी इलाकों में स्थित हैं।
- सबरीमाला केरल राज्य में स्थित एक पवित्र स्थान है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अनुच्छेद 14, 15 का उल्लेख करते हुए मंदिर में महिलाओं के प्रवेश की अनुमति दी है।

77. Answer: b

Explanation:

- विटामिन A एक वसा में घुलनशील विटामिन है जो स्वस्थ दृष्टि, हड्डियों और त्वचा के लिए आवश्यक है।
- विटामिन A की कमी से श्वेत पटल का सूखापन हो जाता है, जो आंख के सामने सफ़ेद धब्बा, दृष्टि हानि, और कॉर्नियल छाले के कारण होता है।
- कमी रेटिना को नुकसान भी पहुंचा सकती है।

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

- भूकंप विज्ञान भूकंपों और भूकंपीय तरंगों का अध्ययन है जो ऊर्जा तरंगें हैं जो पृथ्वी के भीतर अचानक चट्टान या विस्फोट के कारण पृथ्वी के माध्यम से और उसके आसपास से गुजरती हैं।
- शैल लक्षण चट्टानों और तलछट की भौतिक विशेषताओं के अध्ययन को संदर्भित करता है।
- लाक्षणिकता, जिसे सांकेतिकता भी कहा जाता है, संकेतों और संकेत-उपयोग व्यवहार का अध्ययन है।
- सूक्ष्म ऊतकों और उनकी संरचना के अध्ययन को ऊतक विज्ञान कहा जाता है।

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

अवधारणा:

- किसी पदार्थ के प्रतिरोध को उसके माध्यम से आवेश (धारा) के प्रवाह का विरोध करने या बाधित करने के लिए अपने गुण के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।
- इसकी SI इकाई ओम (Ω) है।
- ओम का नियम बताता है कि एक परिपथ के पार विभवान्तर (V) इससे गुजरनेवाले धारा (I) के लिए समानुपातिक है। इस नियम के अनुसार,

$$V = IR \quad (\text{जहाँ } R \text{ प्रतिरोध है})$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$\text{or, } 1 \text{ ohm} = \frac{1 \text{ volt}}{1 \text{ amperes}}$$

व्याख्या:

उपरोक्त स्पष्टीकरण से, हम देख सकते हैं कि विद्युत प्रतिरोध की SI इकाई ओम है

अन्य मात्रा की SI इकाई भी नीचे दी गई है

मात्रा	SI इकाई	सूत्र
प्रतिरोध	ओम	$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$
आवेश	कूलम्ब	-
शक्ति	वाट	$P = \text{कार्य/समय}$
धारा	एम्पीयर	$I = Q/t$

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A ने जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के विधानमंडल को यह निर्धारित करने के लिए शक्ति दी कि कौन राज्य के स्थायी निवासी हो सकते हैं और उन्हें क्या विशेषाधिकार प्रदान किए जाएंगे।
- यह भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 के तहत संविधान आदेश, 1954 के माध्यम से पेश किया गया था जो तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद द्वारा जारी किया गया था।
- यह आदेश बाद में '1952 दिल्ली समझौते' के रूप में पारित किया गया था जो जम्मू और कश्मीर के विषयों के लिए भारतीय नागरिकता के विस्तार से संबंधित था।
- इस समझौते पर 1952 में जम्मू-कश्मीर के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री शेख अब्दुल्ला और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।

81. Answer: c

Explanation:

- BASIC समूह चार उन्नत विकासशील देशों के एक समूह को संदर्भित करता है जिसमें ब्राजील, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, भारत और चीन शामिल हैं। इसलिए, ऑस्ट्रेलिया सही उत्तर है।
- इसका गठन 28 नवंबर 2009 को चार देशों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक समझौते के माध्यम से किया गया था।
- इस गठबंधन का उद्देश्य जलवायु परिवर्तन और विश्वव्यापी तापक्रम वृद्धि पर कार्य करना है।

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर बंबई है।

- जीवन रेखा, जिसे लाइफलाइन एक्सप्रेस के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, एक रेलगाड़ी है जो रेलवे पटरियों पर दौड़ते समय अस्पताल की सुविधा प्रदान करती है।
- इस ट्रेन का उद्घाटन 16 जुलाई 1991 को हुआ था और इसे मुंबई के छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस से रवाना किया गया था।
- इस ट्रेन को भारतीय रेलवे, इम्पैक्ट इंडिया फाउंडेशन (IIF) और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के बीच सहयोग के परिणामस्वरूप शुरू किया गया था।
- इस ट्रेन का उद्देश्य पूरे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में यात्रा करना और दुर्गम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सेवाएं प्रदान करना है।

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर 1954 है।

- भारत रत्न और पद्म विभूषण, दोनों भारतीय गणराज्य के नागरिक पुरस्कार हैं और 2 जनवरी 1954 को स्थापित किए गए थे।
- भारत रत्न सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान और पद्म विभूषण दूसरा सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान है।
- दोनों पुरस्कार किसी भी क्षेत्र में देश के लिए असाधारण सेवा की मान्यता से सम्मानित किए जाते हैं।
- प्रथम भारत रत्न सी.वी. रमन (भौतिक विज्ञानी), सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन (दार्शनिक), और सी. राजगोपालाचारी (राजनीतिज्ञ)।
- प्रथम पद्म विभूषण सत्येंद्र नाथ बोस (भौतिक विज्ञानी), ज़ाकिर हुसैन (राजनीतिज्ञ), वी. के. कृष्ण मेनन (राजनेता), नंद लाल बोस (चित्रकार), जिगोर दोरजी वांगचुक (भूटान के राजा), और बालासाहेब गंगाधर खेर (राजनीतिज्ञ) को प्रदान किया गया था।

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84. Answer: c

Explanation:

- भारत ने 2018 एशियाई खेलों में कुल 69 पदक (15 स्वर्ण पदक, 24 रजत पदक और 30 कांस्य पदक) जीते।
- 2018 एशियाई खेल 18 अगस्त 2018 से 2 सितंबर 2018 तक इंडोनेशिया के जकार्ता और पालमबांग में आयोजित किए गए थे।
- नीरज चोपड़ा उद्घाटन समारोह के लिए ध्वजवाहक थे जबकि समापन समारोह के लिए रानी रामपाल ध्वजवाहक थीं।
- पदक तालिका का नेतृत्व चीन ने किया जिसके बाद जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया, इंडोनेशिया, उज्बेकिस्तान, ईरान, चीनी ताइपे, और भारत (8वां स्थान) का स्थान रहा।

85. Answer: c

Explanation:

मेला	स्थान	समयावधि	मुख्य विशेषताएँ/ आकर्षण
<u>पुष्कर मेला</u> (कार्तिक मेला)	<u>पुष्कर,</u> <u>राजस्थान</u>	यह कार्तिक महीने से शुरू होता है और कार्तिक पूर्णिमा पर समाप्त होता है।	- पशुओं का व्यापार जैसे ऊँट, घोड़ा और मवेशी। - हस्तकला स्टॉल, संगीत, नृत्य और प्रदर्शनियाँ।
सूरजकुंड मेला	सूरजकुंड, फरीदाबाद	1-15 फरवरी	एक पारंपरिक शिल्प उत्सव जो लकड़ी, बांस, वस्त्र, पत्थर, धातु और कांच की डिजाइनर वस्तुओं को प्रदर्शित करता है।
मारु मेला	जैसलमेर, राजस्थान	फरवरी का महीना, पूर्णिमा से 3 दिन पहले।	- पारंपरिक नृत्य जैसे गेअर। - लोक संगीत गाथागीत और गायन। - लोक अग्नि नृत्य.
सोनपुर मेला	सोनपुर , बिहार	नवंबर-दिसंबर, कार्तिक पूर्णिमा पर (महीने के 15 दिन तक रहता है)	एशिया में सबसे बड़ा पशु मेला

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86. Answer: a

Explanation:

- अरपिंदर सिंह एक भारतीय ट्रिपल जंपर हैं जिन्होंने 16.77 के स्कोर के साथ 2018 एशियाई खेलों-पुरुष ट्रिपल जंप में स्वर्ण पदक जीता।
- यह आयोजन 29 अगस्त 2018 को मध्य जकार्ता, इंडोनेशिया के गेलोरा बुंग करनो स्टेडियम में हुआ।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

- हम्पी, कर्नाटक के उत्तरपूर्वी भाग में स्थित, विठ्ठल मंदिर एक प्राचीन स्मारक है और हम्पी में सबसे बड़े स्मारकों में से एक है।
- यह तुंगभद्रा नदी के तट के पास स्थित है।
- यह मंदिर 15 वीं शताब्दी में विजयनगर साम्राज्य के राजा देवराय (1422-1446 ईसवी) के शासनकाल के दौरान बनाया गया था।
- कृष्णदेवराय (1508-1529 ईसवी) के शासनकाल में इसका विस्तार और नवीनीकरण किया गया था।
- यह मंदिर भगवान विष्णु के एक रूप, भगवान विठ्ठल को समर्पित है।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

- विटामिन D हड्डियों, मांसपेशियों और दांतों के लिए एक आवश्यक खनिज है और यह सूर्य के प्रकाश के संपर्क में आने पर हमारे शरीर द्वारा हमारी त्वचा में कोलेस्ट्रॉल से बनाया जाता है।
- जब सूर्य की रोशनी त्वचा पर पड़ती है, तो पराबैंगनी B किरणें कोलेस्ट्रॉल से टकराती हैं और इसे कोलेक्लसिफेरॉल में परिवर्तित करने के लिए ऊर्जा देती है, जो विटामिन D के संश्लेषण के लिए प्राकृतिक स्रोत है।
- विटामिन D एक महत्वपूर्ण खनिज है क्योंकि यह फास्फोरस और कैल्शियम को अवशोषित करने के लिए आंत को उत्तेजित करता है, जो स्वस्थ और मजबूत हड्डियों के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

89. Answer: c

Explanation:

- भारत में पहली फॉर्मूला वन रेस जिसे इंडियन ग्रैंड प्रिक्स कहा गया, ग्रेटर नोएडा के बौद्ध इंटरनेशनल सर्किट में आयोजित की गई थी।
- रेस 30 अक्टूबर 2011 को आयोजित की गई थी और इसे सेबेस्टियन वेट्टेल (रेड बुल रेसिंग) ने जीता था।
- यह सर्किट 5.125 किमी लंबा था और इसे जर्मन वास्तुकार हर्मन टिलके ने डिजाइन किया था।

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

- 30 अप्रैल 1955 को इंपीरियल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का नाम बदलकर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक कर दिया गया था।
- इंपीरियल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की स्थापना जे. एम. केन्स ने 27 जनवरी 1921 को की थी।
- यह तीन प्रेसीडेंसी बैंकों- बैंक ऑफ बंगाल, बैंक ऑफ मद्रास और बैंक ऑफ बॉम्बे का एक संयोजन था।
- इसका मुख्यालय मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र में है।

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

- जम्मू और कश्मीर के बांदीपोरा जिले में स्थित, वुलर झील भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- यह झेलम नदी के बेसिन का एक हिस्सा है और लगभग 200 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में फैली हुई है।
- चिल्का झील भारत की सबसे बड़ी गैर-मीठे पानी की झील है। यह उड़ीसा में स्थित है।
- उदय सागर उदयपुर की पाँच प्रमुख झीलों में से एक है।
- पैंगोंग ल्सो लद्दाख में स्थित एक "उच्च घास का मैदान" है।

92. Answer: d

Explanation:

- जहाँगीर चौथे मुगल सम्राट थे और उनका शासनकाल 3 नवंबर 1605 से 28 अक्टूबर 1627 तक रहा।

★ Key Points

- वह मुगल सम्राट अकबर और मरियम-उज़-ज़मानी (या जोधा बाई) के पुत्र थे।
- उन्हें सलीम नाम दिया गया था, लेकिन सिंहासन प्राप्त होने के बाद, उन्हें जहाँगीर नाम दिया गया जिसका अर्थ है "वर्ल्ड सीज़र", जो उनके शासनकाल के नाम के रूप में था।
- उनके बाद उनके तीसरे बेटे, राजकुमार खुर्रम सिंहासन पर बैठे जिन्हें शाहजहाँ के नाम से जाना जाता था।
- पहले मुगल बादशाह बाबर के बाद हुमायूँ, अकबर, जहाँगीर, शाहजहाँ, औरंगज़ेब और बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र (क्रम में) थे।

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93. Answer: c

Explanation:

- वर्ष 2019 में, एडसेको ग्रुप और टाटा कम्युनिकेशंस की साझेदारी में INSEAD बिजनेस स्कूल द्वारा तैयार ग्लोबल टैलेंट कॉम्पिटिटिव इंडेक्स वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमिक फोरम की वार्षिक बैठक 2019 के पहले दिन जारी किया गया था जो 22 जनवरी 2019 को हुई थी।
- इस सूची में स्विट्जरलैंड के बाद सिंगापुर, अमेरिका, नॉर्वे, डेनमार्क, फिनलैंड, स्वीडन, नीदरलैंड, ब्रिटेन और लक्जमबर्ग (क्रम में) का स्थान रहा। भारत 80 वें स्थान पर था।
- ग्लोबल टैलेंट कॉम्पिटिटिव इंडेक्स एक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है जो विभिन्न देशों की प्रतिभाओं के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा करने की क्षमता निर्धारित करती है। इस शोध में 114 शहर और 125 अर्थव्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं।
- इसे 2013 में लॉन्च किया गया था।

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

- 18 अगस्त 2018 को, भारत ने बांग्लादेश को हराकर 2018 SAFF U-15 महिला चैम्पियनशिप फाइनल जीता, जो भूटान के थिम्फू में चांग्लिमिथांग स्टेडियम में आयोजित किया गया था।
- यह दक्षिण एशियाई फुटबॉल महासंघ (SAFF) अंडर -15 महिला चैम्पियनशिप का दूसरा संस्करण था।
- यह टूर्नामेंट भूटान में 9 से 18 अगस्त 2018 तक आयोजित किया गया था।

95. Answer: c

Explanation:

- 1 अप्रैल 2015 को, भारतीय शतरंज ग्रैंड मास्टर, विश्वनाथन आनंद के नाम पर एक माइनर प्लैनेट का नाम '4538 विश्वानंद' रखा गया था।
- इस माइनर प्लैनेट की खोज 10 अक्टूबर 1988 को जापानी खगोलशास्त्री केंजो सुजुकी ने की थी लेकिन इसका कोई नाम नहीं था।
- माइनर प्लैनेट केंद्र के एक सदस्य माइकल रुडेंको ने खगोल विज्ञान में रुचि और शतरंज में उनके प्रदर्शन को देखते हुए विश्वनाथन आनंद के नाम पर इस ग्रह का नाम रखा।
- एक माइनर प्लैनेट एक खगोलीय वस्तु है जो न तो धूमकेतु है और न ही कोई ग्रह है।

96. Answer: a

Explanation:

- 15 जनवरी 2018 को सत्यराज सिद्धान्त मल्लि मस्तान बाबू के बाद ओजोस डेल सलाडो पर चढ़ाई करने वाले दूसरे भारतीय बने।
- 6,893 मीटर की ऊंचाई के साथ, यह दुनिया का सबसे अधिक सक्रिय ज्वालामुखी है। यह अर्जेन्टीना-चिली सीमा पर एंडीज में स्थित है।
- सत्यरूप सिद्धान्त बेंगलोर स्थित सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर और पर्वतारोही हैं।
- 15 जनवरी 2019 को, वह दुनिया के सबसे कम उम्र के पर्वतारोही और सभी 7 शिखर और 7 ज्वालामुखी शिखर पर चढ़ने वाले पहले भारतीय बन गए।

97. Answer: b

Explanation:

- गुरु गोविंद सिंह की 350 वीं जयंती (5 जनवरी 2017) को चिह्नित करने के लिए, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 350 रुपये का स्मारक सिक्का 5 जनवरी 2019 को जारी किया।
- इस सिक्के का मानक वजन 35 ग्राम है और इसमें 50% चांदी, 40% तांबा और 5% जस्ता और निकल (प्रत्येक) है।
- इन सिक्कों में वर्ष 2017 और 1666 भी क्रमशः इसके दाईं और बाईं परिधि पर उत्कीर्ण हैं।
- प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने गुरु गोविंद सिंह की 350 वीं जयंती समारोह के दौरान 5 जनवरी 2017 को एक स्मारक डाक टिकट भी जारी किया।
- गुरु गोविंद सिंह दसवें सिख गुरु थे। वह खालसा समुदाय की स्थापना और 5 Ks को शुरू करने के लिए जाने जाते हैं।

98. Answer: a

Explanation:

- 12 जुलाई 1982 को स्थापित, नेशनल बैंक फॉर एग्रीकल्चर एंड रूरल डेवलपमेंट (NABARD) एक विकास वित्तीय संस्थान या बैंक है जो मुख्य रूप से भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र पर केंद्रित है।
- नाबार्ड की स्थापना बी. सिवरमण समिति की सिफारिशों पर की गई थी।
- इसकी स्थापना राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास अधिनियम 1981 को लागू करने के लिए की गई थी।
- यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि और आर्थिक गतिविधियों से संबंधित नीति नियोजन और संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
- इसका मुख्यालय मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र में है।

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

- यह लेख अब अप्रचलित है और J & K अब केंद्रशासित प्रदेश है।
- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A ने जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के विधानमंडल को यह निर्धारित करने की शक्ति दी कि राज्य के स्थायी निवासी कौन हो सकते हैं और उन्हें क्या विशेष विशेषाधिकार और अधिकार दिए जा सकते हैं।
- यह भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 के तहत संविधान आदेश, 1954 के माध्यम से पेश किया गया था।
- अनुच्छेद 35A के अनुसार स्थायी निवासियों को प्रदान किए गए विशेषाधिकार निम्नलिखित हैं:
 - राज्य सरकार के अधीन रोजगार।
 - चुनाव लड़ने और मतदान करने का अधिकार।
 - राज्य में अचल संपत्ति और भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने की क्षमता।
 - स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और उच्च शिक्षा लाभ तक पहुंच।
 - राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति और ऐसे अन्य रूपों का अधिकार।

100. Answer: b

Explanation:

- मालदीव की राजनयिक फातिमथ धियाना सईद सार्क की पहली महिला महासचिव हैं।
- उन्हें फरवरी 2011 में सार्क मंत्रिपरिषद के 33 वें सत्र में नियुक्त किया गया था।
- उन्होंने 1 मार्च 2011 को काठमांडू में अपना पद ग्रहण किया और 24 जनवरी 2012 तक अपना पद संभाला।
- दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन (SAARC) एक अंतर-सरकारी संगठन और दक्षिण एशियाई राज्यों भारत, बांग्लादेश, भूटान, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, अफगानिस्तान, नेपाल और मालदीव का संघ है।
- यह संगठन शामिल देशों के बीच क्षेत्रीय और आर्थिक एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में काम करता है।

101. Answer: b

Explanation:

मई महीने में प्रतिशत कमी = $[(450 - 400)/450] \times 100 = 11.11\%$

अप्रैल महीने में प्रतिशत कमी = $[(200 - 180)/200] \times 100 = 10\%$

मार्च में प्रतिशत वृद्धि = $[(240 - 110)/110] \times 100 = 118.18\%$

फरवरी महीने में प्रतिशत कमी = $[(350 - 300)/350] \times 100 = 14.28\%$

जनवरी महीने में प्रतिशत वृद्धि = $[(230 - 220)/220] \times 100 = 4.54\%$

अतः अधिकतम कमी फरवरी में है।

102. Answer: b

Explanation:

मई महीने में प्रतिशत कमी = $[(450 - 400)/450] \times 100 = 11.11\%$

अप्रैल महीने में प्रतिशत कमी = $[(200 - 180)/200] \times 100 = 10\%$

मार्च में प्रतिशत वृद्धि = $[(240 - 110)/110] \times 100 = 118.18\%$

फरवरी महीने में प्रतिशत कमी = $[(350 - 300)/350] \times 100 = 14.28\%$

जनवरी महीने में प्रतिशत वृद्धि = $[(230 - 220)/220] \times 100 = 4.54\%$

अतः अधिकतम वृद्धि मार्च महीने में है।

103. Answer: a

Explanation:

वर्ष 2017 में कुल बिक्री = $450 + 200 + 110 + 350 + 220 = 1330$

वर्ष 2018 में कुल बिक्री = $400 + 180 + 240 + 300 + 230 = 1350$

2018 में बिक्री में कुल वृद्धि = $1350 - 1330 = 20$

प्रतिशत वृद्धि = $(20/1330) \times 100 = 1.5\%$

104. Answer: b**Explanation:**

ग्यारह खिलाड़ियों की औसत उम्र = 27 वर्ष

11 खिलाड़ियों की उम्र का योग = $27 \times 11 = 297$ वर्ष

यदि दो खिलाड़ियों को टीम में शामिल किया जाता है, तो 13 खिलाड़ियों की औसत उम्र = 26 वर्ष

13 खिलाड़ियों की उम्रों का योग = $13 \times 26 = 338$ वर्ष

दो खिलाड़ियों (शामिल किये गए) की उम्रों का योग = $338 - 297 = 41$ वर्ष

दो खिलाड़ियों (शामिल किये गए) की औसत उम्रों का योग = $41/2 = 20.5$ वर्ष

105. Answer: b**Explanation:**

केवल A काम को = 12 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है

A के एक दिन का काम = $1/12$

केवल B काम को = 18 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है

B के एक दिन का काम = $1/18$

(A + B) के एक दिन का काम = $1/12 + 1/18 = (3 + 5)/36 = 5/36$

(A + B) मिलकर पूरे काम को = $36/5 = 7\frac{1}{5}$ में पूरा कर सकते हैं।

106. Answer: b

Explanation:

इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए, नीचे दिए गए क्रमानुसार, BODMAS नियम का अनुसरण करें:

चरण-1: 'कोष्ठक' में संलग्न समीकरण के हिस्सों को पहले हल किया जाना चाहिए, और कोष्ठक में,

चरण-2: किसी भी गणितीय 'का' या 'घातांक' को अगले चरण में हल किया जाना चाहिए,

चरण-3: अगले चरण में, समीकरण के 'भाग' और 'गुणा' वाले हिस्सों को हल करना चाहिए,

Step-4: अंतिम लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, समीकरण के 'जोड़' और 'घटा' वाले हिस्सों को हल करना चाहिए।

$$3 \times 3 - [6 - \{12 + 15 \div (7 - 2)\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - [6 - \{12 + 15 \div 5\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - [6 - \{12 + 3\}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - [6 - 15]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - (-9)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 18$$

107. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि संख्या $100x$ है,

प्रश्नानुसार

$$100x \times (116/100) = 1914$$

$$116x = 1914$$

$$x = 1914/116 = 16.5$$

$$\text{अतः संख्या} = 100x = 100 \times 16.5 = 1650$$

108. Answer: b

Explanation:

10 और 25 के बीच अभाज्य संख्या = 11, 13, 17, 19, 23

सभी संख्याओं का योग = $11 + 13 + 17 + 19 + 23 = 83$

आवश्यक औसत = $83/5 = 16.6$

109. Answer: a

Explanation:

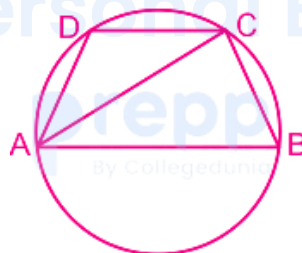
वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = 2080 रुपए

वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य = $2080 \times (125/100) = 2600$ रुपए

वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $2600 \times (85/100) = 2210$ रुपए

110. Answer: d

Explanation:



⇒ दिया गया है कि ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है और AB व्यास है।

चूँकि हम जानते हैं कि, एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज के विपरीत कोणों के किसी भी युग्म का योग 180° है।

ΔACB में, यदि AB व्यास है, तो $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ है।

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

⇒ $90^\circ + 50^\circ + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADC + \angle ABC = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$$

111. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है, मिश्रधातु में 32% तांबा 24% निकेल और शेष जस्ता शामिल है, तो

मिश्रधातु में जस्ता का प्रतिशत = $100\% - 32\% - 24\% = 44\%$

12 किलो मिश्रधातु में जस्ता की मात्रा = $12 \times (44/100) = 5.28$ किलो।

112. Answer: a

Explanation:

6 पुरुष या 5 महिलाएं दो दिनों में 14,820 रुपए अर्जित करते हैं।

दो दिनों में 6 पुरुष = 14820 अर्जित करते हैं

1 दिनों में 6 पुरुष = $14820/2 = 7410$ अर्जित करते हैं

दो दिनों में 5 महिलाएं = 14820 अर्जित करती है

1 दिन में 5 महिलाएं = $14820/2 = 7410$ अर्जित करती है

1 दिन में 1 महिला = $7410/5 = 1482$ अर्जित करती है

1 दिन में 4 महिलाएं = $1482 \times 4 = 5928$ अर्जित करती है

1 दिन में 4 महिलाएं और 6 पुरुष = $5928 + 7410 = 13,338$ अर्जित करते हैं।

113. Answer: d

Explanation:

A और B की वर्तमान उम्रों का अनुपात = $5x : 7x$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$(5x - 5) / (7x - 8) = 5/8$$

$$(5x - 5) \times 8 = (7x - 8) \times 5$$

$$40x - 40 = 35x - 25$$

$$40x - 35x = 40 - 25$$

$$x = 3$$

$$A \text{ की वर्तमान उम्र} = 5x = 5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$B \text{ की वर्तमान उम्र} = 7x = 7 \times 3 = 21$$

114. Answer: a

Explanation:

बस से आने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत = 39%

चलकर विद्यालय आने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत = 18%

चलकर विद्यालय आने वाले छात्रों की संख्या = 234

18% = 234 दर्शाता है

1% = $234/18 = 13$ दर्शाता है

39% = 507 दर्शाएगा।

115. Answer: c

Explanation:

कार या बस से आने वाले छात्रों के प्रतिशत का योग = $21\% + 39\% = 60\%$

चलकर या साइकिल से आने वाले छात्रों के प्रतिशत का योग = $18\% + 22\% = 40\%$

कार या बस से आने वाले छात्र और चलकर या साइकिल से आने वाले छात्रों के बीच प्रतिशत अंतर = $60\% - 40\% = 20\%$

116. Answer: a

Explanation:

बस और चलकर आने वाले छात्रों के प्रतिशत का योग = $39\% + 18\% = 57\%$

कार और साइकिल से आने वाले छात्रों के प्रतिशत का योग = $21\% + 22\% = 43\%$

बस और चलकर तथा कार और साइकिल द्वारा आने वाले छात्रों की संख्या का अंतर = $57\% - 43\% = 14\%$

आवश्यक अंतर = $1300 \times (14/100) = 182$

117. Answer: c

Explanation:

केवल पाइप A टंकी के $1/4$ वें भाग को = 3 घंटे में भर सकती है

केवल पाइप A टंकी को पूरी तरह से = $3 \times 4 = 12$ घंटे में भर सकती है

केवल पाइप A, 1 घंटे में टंकी के = $1/12$ भाग को भर सकती है

केवल पाइप B टंकी के $1/3$ वें भाग को = 2 घंटे में भर सकती है

केवल पाइप B टंकी को पूर्ण रूप से = $2 \times 3 = 6$ घंटे में भर सकती है

केवल B, 1 घंटे में टंकी के = $1/6$ भाग को भर सकती है

पाइप (A + B), 1 घंटे में टंकी के = $(1/12 + 1/6) = (1 + 2)/12 = 3/12 = 1/4$ भाग को भर सकती है

पाइप (A + B) मिलकर पूरे टंकी को = 4 घंटे में भरती है।

118. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य x रुपए है

प्रश्नानुसार

$x \times (106/100) \times (108/100) \times (110/100) = 31482$

$$\Rightarrow x = 31482 \times (100/106) \times (100/108) \times (100/110)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 25,000$$

119. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है, शंक्वाकार तंबू का आयतन = 924 मीटर³ और आधार का क्षेत्रफल = 154 मीटर²

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

शंक्वाकार तंबू का आयतन = $\frac{1}{3}$ आधार का क्षेत्रफल $\times$ ऊँचाई

$$924 = \frac{1}{3} \times 154 \times \text{ऊँचाई}$$

$$\text{ऊँचाई} = (924 \times 3)/154 = 18 \text{ मीटर}$$

120. Answer: c

Explanation:

इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए BODMAS नियम का पालन नीचे दिए क्रम के अनुसार करें,

चरण - 1 - सर्वप्रथम 'कोष्ठक' में समीकरण के भाग को हल किया जाना चाहिए,

चरण - 2 - इसके बाद, किसी गणितीय 'का' या 'घातांक' को हल किया जाना चाहिए,

चरण - 3 - इसके बाद, समीकरण में 'भाग' और 'गुणा' को हल किया जाना चाहिए,

चरण - 4 - अंततः, समीकरण के उन भागों को हल किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें 'जोड़' और 'घटाव' हैं।

$$[1/3] \div [5/6] \times [(-5)/8]$$

$$[1/3] \times [6/5] \times [(-5)/8]$$

$$-1/4$$

121. Answer: b

Explanation:

प्रत्येक घन की भुजा = 6 सेमी

यदि 3 घन एक के बाद एक जोड़े जाते हैं, तो

नए बने घनाभ की लम्बाई = $3 \times 6 = 18$ सेमी

नए बने घनाभ की चौड़ाई = 6 सेमी

नए बने घनाभ की ऊँचाई = 6 सेमी

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2(lb + bh + hl) = 2(18 \times 6 + 6 \times 6 + 6 \times 18) = 2(108 + 36 + 108) = 2 \times 252 = 504$ सेमी²

122. Answer: d

Explanation:

$R = 8\%$ वार्षिक

$T = 2$ वर्ष

$P = ?$

$P + S.I = 191864$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$P + S.I = 191864$

$P + (PRT)/100 = 191864$

$P + (P \times 8 \times 2)/100 = 191864$

$116P/100 = 191864$

$P = 191864 \times (100/116) = 165400$

123. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है कि, $x^2 + 1/x^2 = 11$

जैसा की हम जानते है,

$$(x - 1/x)^2 = x^2 + 1/x^2 - 2$$

$$(x - 1/x)^2 = 11 - 2 = 9$$

$$(x - 1/x) = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

124. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\cos \theta = 1/\sqrt{10}$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं

$$\cos \theta = \text{आधार/कर्ण} = 1/\sqrt{10}$$

पाइथागोरस प्रमेय से,

$$(\text{कर्ण})^2 = (\text{लम्ब})^2 + (\text{आधार})^2$$

$$(\sqrt{10})^2 = 1^2 + (\text{लम्ब})^2$$

$$10 = 1 + (\text{लम्ब})^2$$

$$(\text{लम्ब})^2 = 10 - 1 = 9$$

$$(\text{लम्ब}) = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\tan \theta = \text{लम्ब/आधार} = 3/1$$

125. Answer: d

Explanation:

मार्च में परिवार B के विद्युत की खपत = 40 इकाई

मई में परिवार B के विद्युत की खपत = 107 इकाई

$$\text{आवश्यक प्रतिशत} = [(107 - 40)/40] \times 100 = 167.5\%$$

126. Answer: c

Explanation:

परिवार C के विद्युत का कुल खपत = 61 इकाई

C के परिवार का कुल शुल्क = $50 \times 2.40 + (61 - 50) \times 3.5 = 120 + 38.5 = 158.5$

परिवार B के विद्युत का कुल खपत = 55 इकाई

A के घरेलू का कुल शुल्क = $50 \times 2.40 + (55 - 50) \times 3.5 = 120 + 17.5 = 137.5$

परिवार A के विद्युत का कुल खपत = $42 \times 2.40 = 100.8$

सभी तीन परिवारों का संग्रहित कुल शुल्क = $158.5 + 137.5 + 100.8 = 396.80$

127. Answer: c

Explanation:

फरवरी के विद्युत का कुल खपत = $61 + 55 + 42 = 158$

अप्रैल के विद्युत का कुल खपत = $95 + 100 + 84 = 279$

आवश्यक अंतर = $279 - 158 = 121$

128. Answer: a

Explanation:

हम जानते हैं,

त्रिभुज के तीनों कोणों का योग 180° है

दिया है, $\angle XAY = 40^\circ$, $\angle XBZ = 30^\circ$ तो $\angle AXB = ?$

$\angle XAY + \angle XBZ + \angle AXB = 180^\circ$

$40^\circ + 30^\circ + \angle AXB = 180^\circ$

$\angle AXB = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 30^\circ = 110^\circ$

129. Answer: c

Explanation:

जैसा की हम जानते हैं,

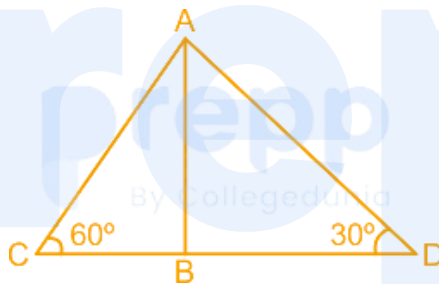
यदि $x - 1/x = a$ है, तो, $x^3 - 1/x^3 = a^3 + 3a$

$$x - 1/x = 4$$

$$x^3 - 1/x^3 = 4^3 + 3 \times 4 = 64 + 12 = 76$$

130. Answer: c

Explanation:



निम्नलिखित आरेख से

AB = प्रकाश स्तम्भ की ऊँचाई

ΔABC में

$$\tan 60^\circ = AB/BC$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 120/BC$$

$$BC = 120/\sqrt{3} = 40\sqrt{3}$$

ΔABD में

$$\tan 30^\circ = AB/BD$$

$$1/\sqrt{3} = 120/BD$$

$$BD = 120\sqrt{3}$$

जहाजों के बीच की दूरी $CD = BC + BD = 40\sqrt{3} + 120\sqrt{3} = 160 \times 1.73 = 277$ मीटर (लगभग)

131. Answer: a

Explanation:

$P = 28,500$, $r = 8\%$ वार्षिक तथा $n = 1$ वर्ष

चूँकि हम जानते हैं, $A = P (1 + r/100)^n$

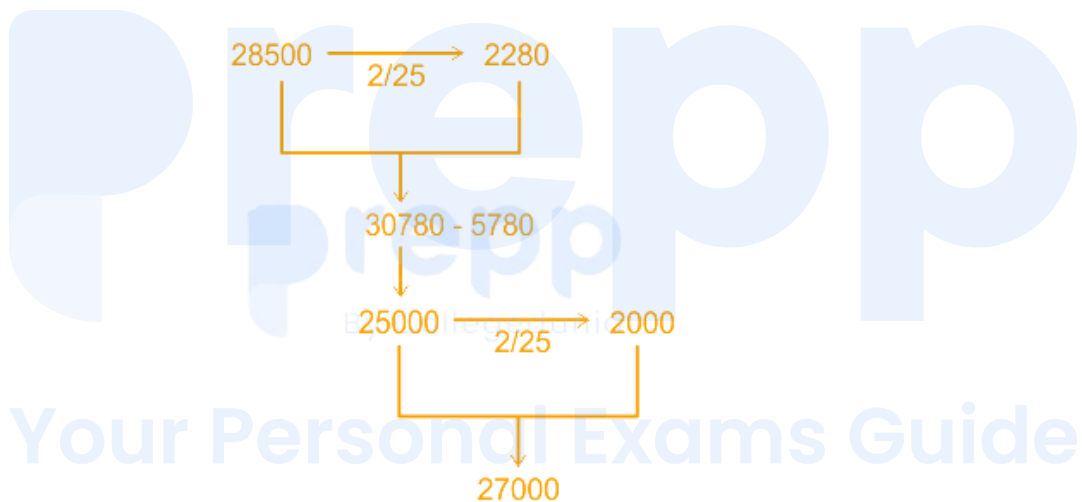
पहले वर्ष के बाद राशि = $28500 \times (1 + 8/100) = 28500 \times (108/100) = 30780$ होगी।

यदि 5780 का भुगतान किया गया था, तो शेष राशि = $30780 - 5780 = 25000$

दूसरे वर्ष के अंत के बाद राशि = $25000 \times (1 + 8/100) = 25000 \times (108/100) = 27000$ होगी।

वैकल्पिक हल:

मूलधन = $P = \text{Rs. } 28500$, ब्याज दर = $R = 8\% = 8/100 = 2/25$



132. Answer: b

Explanation:

चूँकि हम जानते हैं, 1 घंटा + 10 मिनट = $70/60$ घंटा

माना कि घर और मॉल के बीच की दूरी x किमी है।

प्रश्नानुसार

$$x/8 + x/6 = 70/60 \text{ घंटा}$$

$$7x/24 = 70/60$$

$$x = 70/60 \times 24/7 = 4 \text{ किमी}$$

133. Answer: b

Explanation:

64 बराबर वर्ग वाले एक शतरंज के प्रत्येक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 4 सेमी² है।

$$\text{शतरंज का कुल क्षेत्रफल} = 4 \times 64 = 256 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

$$a^2 = 256$$

$$a = \sqrt{256}$$

$$a = 16 \text{ सेमी}$$

यदि शतरंज के सभी भुजाओं पर 2 सेमी वाली एक सीमा है, तो

$$\text{सीमा के साथ शतरंज की भुजा} = 16 + 2 + 2 = 20$$

$$\text{सीमा के साथ शतरंज का परिमाप} = 4a = 4 \times 20 = 80 \text{ सेमी}$$

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

तीन अंकों की संख्या जो 3, 0 तथा 7 से बनाई जा सकती हैं:

$$307, 703, 730 \text{ तथा } 370$$

$$\therefore \text{अभीष्ट योग} = 307 + 703 + 730 + 370 = 2110$$

135. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$2 \sin 3\theta = 1$$

$$\sin 3\theta = 1/2$$

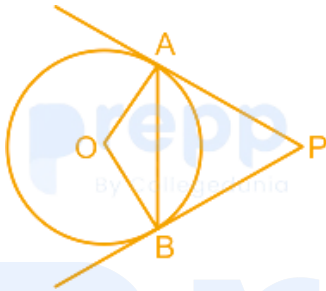
$$\sin 3\theta = \sin 30^\circ$$

$$3\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ/3 = 10^\circ$$

136. Answer: d

Explanation:



ΔOAB में,

$$\Rightarrow OA = OB \quad [\text{वृत्त की त्रिज्या}]$$

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \angle AOB = 180^\circ - 2\angle OAB$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle OAB = 180^\circ - 2 \times 20^\circ = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$\Rightarrow \angle AOB + \angle APB = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle APB = 180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$$

137. Answer: a

Explanation:

A, B और C के लाभ का हिस्सा = 5 : 3 : 6 के अनुपात में है

A का हिस्सा = 192380

$$5 \text{ इकाई} = 192380$$

$$1 \text{ इकाई} = 192380/5 = 38476$$

$$C (6 \text{ इकाई}) \text{ का हिस्सा} = 38476 \times 6 = 2,30,856$$

138. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि (-2187) प्राप्त करने के लिए (-3) को x घात तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नानुसार

$$(-3)^x = (-2187)$$

$$(-3)^x = (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3)$$

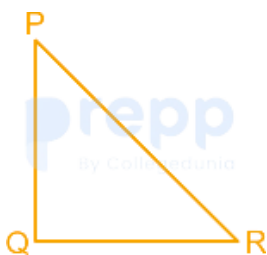
$$(-3)^x = (-3)^7$$

घातों की तुलना करने पर

$$x = 7$$

139. Answer: b

Explanation:



दिया गया है, ΔPQR , Q पर समकोण है।

$$PQ = 6 \text{ सेमी और } PR = 10 \text{ सेमी}$$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

पाइथागोरस प्रमेय का प्रयोग करके

$$(PR)^2 = (PQ)^2 + (QR)^2$$

$$10^2 = 6^2 + (QR)^2$$

$$(QR)^2 = 100 - 36 = 64$$

$$QR = \sqrt{64} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

140. Answer: d

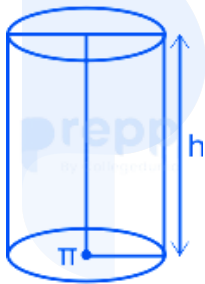
Explanation:

दिया गया है:

बेलन की ऊँचाई = 6 सेमी

बेलन का आयतन = 231 सेमी³

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:



बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h$

जहाँ,

r = बेलन की त्रिज्या

h = बेलन की ऊँचाई

गणना:

बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h$

$$\Rightarrow 231 = (22/7) \times r^2 \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 231 \times (7/22) \times (1/6)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 12.25$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{12.25}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 3.5 \text{ सेमी}$$

$\therefore$ बेलन की त्रिज्या 3.5 सेमी है।

141. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि पहली संख्या x और दूसरी संख्या y है।

दिया गया है, म.स. = 6, ल.स. = 5040 और $x = 210$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं, दोनों संख्याओं का गुणनफल = म.स. $\times$ ल.स.

$$x \times y = \text{म.स.} \times \text{ल.स.}$$

$$210 \times y = 6 \times 5040$$

$$y = (6 \times 5040) / 210 = 144$$

142. Answer: b

Explanation:

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$\text{वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल} = (\text{विकर्ण})^2 / 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 64 = (\text{विकर्ण})^2 / 2$$

$$(\text{विकर्ण})^2 = 64 \times 2$$

$$\text{विकर्ण} = \sqrt{(64 \times 2)} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

143. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है कि, $ab + bc + ca = 8$, $a + b + c = 12$ and $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = ?$

जैसा की हम जानते हैं,

$$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$$

$$12^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2 \times 8$$

$$144 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 16$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 144 - 16 = 128$$

144. Answer: c

Explanation:

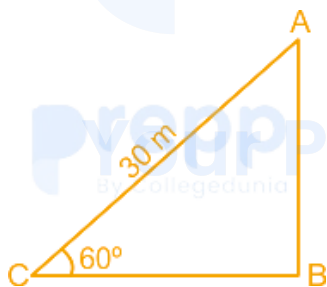
लघु विधि:

12% और 8% के एकल क्रमागत समकक्ष छूट

$$\Rightarrow 12 + 8 - [(12 \times 8)/100] = 20 - 0.96 = 19\% \text{ (लगभग)}$$

145. Answer: d

Explanation:



माना कि पतंग की ऊंचाई AB है।

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

ΔABC में

$$\sin 60^\circ = AB/AC$$

$$\sqrt{3}/2 = AB/30$$

$$AB = \sqrt{3}/2 \times 30 = 15\sqrt{3}$$

146. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि प्रारंभ में शहर की आबादी x है।

प्रश्नानुसार

$$x \times (105/100) \times (96/100) = 55,12,248$$

$$x = 55,12,248 \times (100/96) \times (100/105) = 54,68,500$$

147. Answer: c

Explanation:

2 का विभाजन नियम: एक संख्या 2 से विभाज्य है यदि इसका अंतिम अंक 0, 2, 4, 6 और 8 है।

3 का विभाजन नियम: एक संख्या 3 से विभाज्य है, यदि इसके अंकों का योग 3 से विभाज्य है

4 का विभाजन नियम: एक संख्या 4 से विभाज्य है, यदि उसके अंतिम 2 अंक 4 से विभाज्य है।

11 का विभाजन नियम: यदि संख्या के एकांतर अंकों के योग का अंतर 11 का गुणक है (जैसे 2343 11 से विभाज्य है क्योंकि $2 - 3 + 4 - 3 = 0$, जो कि 11 का गुणक है)

संख्या 23474 2 से विभाज्य है क्योंकि इसका अंतिम अंक 4 है।

$$\text{अंक का योग } 23474 = 2 + 3 + 4 + 7 + 4 = 20$$

संख्या 23474, 3 से विभाज्य नहीं है क्योंकि इसके अंकों का योग 3 से विभाज्य नहीं है।

संख्या 23474, 4 से विभाज्य नहीं है क्योंकि इसके अंतिम 2 अंक 74 4 से विभाज्य नहीं है।

संख्या 11 से विभाज्य क्योंकि

$$2 - 3 + 4 - 7 + 4 = 0$$

$$10 - 10 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

अतः, 23474 केवल 2 और 11 से विभाज्य है।

148. Answer: d

Explanation:

केवल पाइप A टंकी को 5 घंटे में भर सकती है।

केवल पाइप B टंकी को 8 घंटे में खाली कर सकती है।

माना कि टंकी x घंटे में आधा भरता है, तो

प्रश्नानुसार

$$x/5 - x/8 = 1/2$$

$$(8x - 5x)/40 = 1/2$$

$$3x/40 = 1/2$$

$$3x = (1/2) \times 40 = 20$$

$$x = 20/3 = 6\frac{2}{3}h$$

149. Answer: a

Explanation:

कथन 1 सत्य है।

प्रमाण:

माना कि दो संख्याएँ 4 और 6 हैं।

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{म.स.} = 2$$

$$\text{ल.स.} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$$

12, 2 से विभाज्य है अब यह स्पष्ट है कि दो प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का ल.स. उनके म.स. से विभाज्य होता है।

अब,

महत्तम समापवर्तक $\times$ लघुत्तम समापवर्त्य = दो संख्याओं का गुणनफल

इसलिए, कथन 2 गलत है

महत्तम समापवर्तक किन्हीं दो या दो से अधिक संख्याओं का गुणनखंड है, जो उनमें से उभयनिष्ठ हैं इसलिए दोनों संख्याओं का सबसे छोटा उभयनिष्ठ भाजक नहीं होता है।

इसलिए, सही विकल्प 1 है यानी दो प्राकृत संख्याओं का लघुत्तम समापवर्त्य उनके महत्तम समापवर्तक से विभाज्य है।

150. Answer: a

Explanation:

A की गति = 8 मीटर/सेकेंड और की गति = 9 मीटर/सेकेंड

उनके बीच की दूरी = 1.7 किमी = 1700 मीटर

यदि वे एक-दूसरे की ओर दौड़ते हैं, तो गति = $8 + 9 = 17$ मीटर/सेकेंड

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

समय = दूरी/गति

समय = $1700/17 = 100$ सेकेंड

चूँकि हम जानते हैं, 1 मिनट = 60 सेकेंड

100 सेकेंड = 1 मिनट 40 सेकेंड

151. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Visionary

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word **VISIONARY**. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Understanding the Word Visionary

The word **VISIONARY** describes a person or idea that is characterized by foresight and imagination, often relating to future possibilities or developments. A visionary thinks ahead, often in a creative and imaginative way, sometimes even idealistically, about what could be.

Key characteristics of a visionary:

- Foresight
- Imagination
- Focus on the future
- Original ideas

Analyzing the Options to Find the Antonym

Let's look at the given options and see which one presents an idea opposite to that of being visionary.

- **creative:** This means relating to or involving the use of the imagination or original ideas to create something. This is very similar in meaning to visionary, which involves imagination and original ideas. Therefore, it is not an antonym.
- **pragmatic:** This means dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations. A pragmatic person focuses on the present reality and practical solutions, often avoiding speculative or imaginative ideas about the future. This is quite opposite to a visionary who focuses on future possibilities and imagination.
- **futuristic:** This means having or involving very modern technology or design; relating to or characteristic of the future (often imagined). This term aligns closely with the idea of visionary thinking, which is future-oriented. Therefore, it is not an antonym.
- **imaginative:** This means having or showing creativity or inventiveness. This is a core characteristic of a visionary person. Therefore, it is not an antonym.

Identifying the Correct Antonym

Comparing the options, **pragmatic** is the word that best represents the opposite of **visionary**. While a visionary is focused on future ideals and imagination, a pragmatic person is grounded in present reality and practical considerations.

Word Relationship Comparison

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Visionary
Visionary	Imaginative, forward-thinking about the future	The main word
Creative	Using imagination to create	Similar meaning
Pragmatic	Practical, realistic, focused on the present	Opposite meaning
Futuristic	Relating to the future, often advanced	Similar meaning
Imaginative	Having or showing imagination	Similar meaning

Based on this analysis, the antonym of **VISIONARY** is **pragmatic**.

Revision Table: Visionary Antonym

Let's quickly review the key terms and the correct antonym.

- **Word:** Visionary
- **Meaning:** Future-oriented, imaginative, having original ideas
- **Antonym:** Pragmatic
- **Meaning of Antonym:** Realistic, practical, focused on present matters

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Understanding antonyms is a great way to build your vocabulary. When you learn a new word, try to find its synonyms (words with similar meanings) and antonyms (words with opposite meanings). This helps you understand the nuances of word meanings and how to use them correctly.

For example, thinking about other antonyms or related concepts for visionary might include words like realistic, practical, conventional, or perhaps even short-sighted (though pragmatic is a more direct opposite in terms of approach).

Learning words like visionary and pragmatic helps improve verbal ability and comprehension skills, which are important for many exams.

152. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in English Sentences

The question asks us to identify the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "Unless you do not run fast, you cannot catch the bus."

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

Let's break down the sentence and look at the meaning of the words used.

- The sentence uses the conjunction "Unless".
- "Unless" is a conditional conjunction. It means "if not".
- So, the phrase "Unless you do not run fast" essentially translates to "If you do not not run fast".

Identifying the Double Negative Error

Using "Unless" (which means "if not") together with "do not" creates a double negative. A double negative often results in an unintended meaning or is grammatically incorrect in standard English.

- "Unless you run fast" means "If you do not run fast".
- "Unless you do not run fast" means "If you do not (not run fast)". This simplifies to "If you run fast".

So, the sentence "Unless you do not run fast, you cannot catch the bus" effectively means "If you run fast, you cannot catch the bus". This doesn't make logical sense in the context of catching a bus by running.

Correcting the Sentence

To express the intended meaning (that you need to run fast to catch the bus), we should avoid the double negative. The correct ways to phrase this could be:

- "Unless you run fast, you cannot catch the bus." (Using "Unless" correctly, meaning "If you don't run fast...")
- "If you do not run fast, you cannot catch the bus." (Using "If not")

Locating the Error Segment

The error lies in the combination of "Unless" and "do not". The specific segment containing the problematic part after "Unless" is "you do not".

Matching with Options

Let's look at the given options:

1. you do not
2. catch the bus.
3. you cannot
4. run fast

The segment identified as containing the grammatical error is "you do not". This matches option 1.

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Error?
Unless you do not run fast	Contains the conjunction "Unless" and the negative "do not", creating a double negative.	Yes
you cannot catch the bus.	This part expresses the consequence and is grammatically correct in itself.	No

Therefore, the segment containing the grammatical error is "you do not".

Revision Table: Understanding 'Unless' vs. 'If Not'

Conjunction	Meaning	Example
Unless	If not	Unless you study, you won't pass. (If you don't study, you won't pass.)
If not	Used directly to express a negative condition.	If you do not study, you won't pass.

Additional Information: Double Negatives in English Grammar

A double negative occurs when two negative words are used in the same clause, often cancelling each other out or making the sentence confusing. While sometimes used for emphasis in informal contexts, they are generally considered non-standard or incorrect in formal English.

Common negative words include:

- Not
- No
- None
- Nobody, nothing, nowhere
- Never
- Hardly, scarcely, barely (these have a negative sense)
- Unless (as shown)

Using two of these in a way that they negate each other should usually be avoided.

- Incorrect: I don't need no help.

- Correct: I don't need any help. OR I need no help.
- Incorrect: She could hardly find nothing.
- Correct: She could hardly find anything. OR She could find nothing.

In the given sentence, "Unless" implies "not", and "do not" also implies "not". Using them together creates the double negative issue.

153. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: "A Lot on Your Plate"

The idiom "a lot on your plate" is commonly used in English to describe a situation where someone has many things to deal with, usually responsibilities, tasks, or problems.

Let's analyze the options provided to find the most appropriate meaning of "a lot on your plate".

Analyzing the Options for "A Lot on Your Plate"

- **Option 1: having many responsibilities**
This option suggests that a person is burdened with numerous tasks, duties, or obligations. This aligns perfectly with the common usage and meaning of the idiom "a lot on your plate".
- **Option 2: having a large meal**
This option relates to food, but the idiom "a lot on your plate" is figurative, not literal. It does not refer to the amount of food someone is eating.
- **Option 3: having wealth in abundance**
This option refers to having a lot of money or riches. While having many responsibilities might sometimes come with wealth, the idiom itself directly signifies responsibilities or tasks, not financial status.
- **Option 4: having something which causes envy**
This option suggests possessing something desirable that makes others jealous. The idiom "a lot on your plate" describes a state of being busy or burdened, which is usually not something that causes envy.

Conclusion on "A Lot on Your Plate" Meaning

Comparing the options, it is clear that the meaning of "a lot on your plate" is directly related to having numerous responsibilities or tasks to manage.

Therefore, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "a lot on your plate" is "having many responsibilities".

Revision Table: Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Most Appropriate Meaning
A lot on your plate	Having many responsibilities or tasks to handle

Additional Information on Idioms

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply by understanding the individual words within them. They often have a figurative meaning that is different from the literal meaning.

Understanding idioms is important for mastering a language as they are frequently used in everyday conversation and literature.

Examples of other common idioms:

- **Break a leg:** Good luck
- **The ball is in your court:** It's your turn to act
- **Let the cat out of the bag:** Reveal a secret
- **Bite the bullet:** Face a difficult situation with courage

The idiom "a lot on your plate" is a useful expression to describe being busy or overwhelmed with commitments.

154. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Fear of Confined Spaces

The question asks for the specific term used to describe the irrational fear of closed or confined places. This type of fear falls under the category of phobias, which are anxiety disorders characterized by a persistent, irrational fear of a specific object or situation.

Defining Claustrophobia

The term for the irrational fear of closed or confined places is **Claustrophobia**. People with claustrophobia experience significant anxiety or panic attacks when they are in small spaces,

such as elevators, tunnels, crowded rooms, or even while undergoing medical procedures like MRI scans.

The word "claustrophobia" comes from Latin "claustrum" meaning "a shut place" and Greek "phobos" meaning "fear".

Analyzing the Given Options

Let's look at the other options provided to understand why they do not fit the definition:

- **Kleptomania:** This is an impulse control disorder characterized by an irresistible urge to steal items that are not needed for personal use or monetary value. It is not a fear of places.
- **Insomnia:** This is a sleep disorder characterized by difficulty falling and/or staying asleep. It relates to sleep patterns, not fears of places.
- **Hydrophobia:** This term literally means fear of water. It is also an old term for rabies because one symptom of rabies is difficulty swallowing liquids. It is a fear of water, not confined spaces.

Based on the definitions, **Claustrophobia** is the correct term for the irrational fear of closed or confined places.

Revision Table: Common Phobias and Disorders

Term	Definition
Claustrophobia	Irrational fear of closed or confined places.
Kleptomania	Compulsive urge to steal.
Insomnia	Difficulty sleeping.
Hydrophobia	Fear of water (or rabies).
Agoraphobia	Fear of situations that might cause panic, helplessness or embarrassment, often involving crowds or open spaces.
Acrophobia	Fear of heights.

Additional Information on Phobias and Fears

Phobias are specific types of anxiety disorders. While it's normal to experience fear in certain situations, a phobia is an extreme and irrational fear that significantly interferes with a person's daily life.

- Phobias are often triggered by a specific event or experience, but they can also develop without a clear cause.
- Symptoms of a phobic reaction can include rapid heartbeat, sweating, trembling, shortness of breath, chest pain, dizziness, and a strong desire to escape.
- Treatment for phobias often involves therapy, such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) or exposure therapy, and sometimes medication.

Understanding terms like claustrophobia and other phobias is important in psychology and mental health studies.

155. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for FILLIP

The question asks us to select the synonym for the word "FILLIP" 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: FILLIP

The word "FILLIP" has a few meanings, but the most common one, especially in contexts involving actions or events, refers to something that acts as a stimulus or boost to an activity or economy. It can also mean a flick made with the fingers, or the sound produced by such a flick. Considering the options, the stimulus/boost meaning is the most relevant here.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each option provided:

- **flip:** This typically means to turn over or toss something with a quick movement. It can also mean a sudden movement or sound, or a casual toss. It doesn't generally mean a stimulus or boost.
- **knock:** This means to strike a surface, like a door, to attract attention, or to collide with something. It refers to a physical impact and is not related to stimulating or boosting activity.
- **blow:** This can mean a forceful stroke with a hand or weapon, or a sudden, violent gust of wind. It can also mean a setback or misfortune. It doesn't represent a positive stimulus or boost.
- **boost:** This means to help or encourage something to increase or improve. It is a source of help or encouragement. This meaning aligns closely with the primary sense of "FILLIP" as a

stimulus to activity or improvement.

Comparing FILLIP and the Options

Let's compare the core meaning of "FILLIP" (stimulus, boost, encouragement) with the meanings of the options:

Word	Meaning	Related to Stimulus/Boost?
FILLIP	Something that stimulates or gives a boost to an activity or event.	Yes
flip	Turn over quickly; toss lightly.	No
knock	Strike a surface; collide.	No
blow	Forceful stroke; setback.	No
boost	Help or encourage; source of help.	Yes

From the comparison, it is clear that "boost" is the word that shares the closest meaning with "FILLIP" when "FILLIP" is used in the sense of providing stimulus or encouragement.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the word "FILLIP" and the provided options, the word that serves as a synonym for "FILLIP" is "boost". Both words can describe something that gives momentum, encouragement, or revitalizes an activity or situation.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Term	Definition	Example
Synonym	A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.	Happy and Joyful are synonyms.
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another word.	Hot and Cold are antonyms.
Homonym	Each of two or more words having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins.	Write (to compose text) and Right (correct or direction).

Additional Information: Using FILLIP and Boost

The word "FILLIP" is often used to describe something that provides a small, positive stimulus, perhaps something unexpected that gives a bit of a push or revitalization. For example, "The new policy provided a fillip to the economy."

"Boost" is a very common word used in similar contexts, often implying an increase in level, speed, or morale. For example, "The victory gave the team a much-needed boost." While "boost" is a broader term and can refer to larger increases, it functions well as a synonym for "FILLIP" in the sense of providing positive momentum or stimulus.

156. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors with Scarcely

The question asks us to find the segment in the sentence "Scarcely she had heard the news when she fainted" that contains a grammatical error.

Let's examine the sentence structure, paying close attention to the word "Scarcely". "Scarcely" is an adverb with a negative meaning. When sentences begin with negative adverbs or adverbial phrases like scarcely, hardly, barely, no sooner, never, seldom, rarely, etc., they require inversion. Inversion means the auxiliary verb comes before the subject, similar to question formation.

The standard structure for inversion with "Scarcely" followed by a past perfect tense is:

Scarcely + auxiliary verb (had) + subject + main verb (past participle)... when...

The given sentence is "Scarcely **she had** heard the news when she fainted." The segment "she had" does not follow the inversion rule. It should be "had she".

Therefore, the segment with the grammatical error is "Scarcely she had". The correct sentence should be: "Scarcely had she heard the news when she fainted."

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the provided options and determine which one corresponds to the incorrect segment:

- she fainted.

: This segment "she fainted" is the second part of the sentence following "when". This is a simple past tense clause and is grammatically correct in this context, indicating what

happened after the first event.

- when

: The word "when" is correctly used here as a conjunction to introduce the second part of the sentence, connecting the action that followed the first event ("heard the news"). The structure "Scarcely... when..." is a common pairing for negative adverbs.

- heard the news

: This is the main verb phrase in the past perfect tense ("heard") followed by the object ("the news"). This part of the verb phrase and the object are grammatically correct within the context of a past perfect construction. The error is not in the main verb or object.

- Scarcely she had

: This segment starts with the negative adverb "Scarcely" and is followed by the subject "she" and then the auxiliary verb "had". As explained above, sentences beginning with negative adverbs require inversion, meaning the auxiliary verb should precede the subject. The correct order should be "Scarcely had she". Thus, this segment contains the grammatical error related to inversion.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of grammatical rules regarding inversion with negative adverbs, the segment "Scarcely she had" contains the error. The auxiliary verb "had" should come before the subject "she".

Revision Table: Understanding Inversion

Adverb/Phrase	Incorrect Structure	Correct Structure (Inversion)	Example Sentence
Scarcely... when...	Scarcely Subject + Aux + Verb	Scarcely Aux + Subject + Verb	Scarcely had she finished when the phone rang.
Hardly... when...	Hardly Subject + Aux + Verb	Hardly Aux + Subject + Verb	Hardly had they arrived when it started raining.
No sooner... than...	No sooner Subject + Aux + Verb	No sooner Aux + Subject + Verb	No sooner had I left than she called.
Never	Never Subject + Aux + Verb	Never Aux + Subject + Verb	Never have I seen such a beautiful sight.

Additional Information on Negative Inversion

Negative inversion is a grammatical structure used for emphasis. When certain negative words or phrases are placed at the beginning of a sentence, the normal subject-verb order is reversed. This structure is more common in formal English or literature.

Key points about negative inversion:

- It happens with adverbs and adverbial phrases that have a negative or restrictive meaning.
- Examples include: scarcely, hardly, barely, no sooner, never, seldom, rarely, only then, only after, under no circumstances, in no way, on no account, little, etc.
- The verb structure after inversion is similar to that used in yes/no questions.
- If the main verb is 'be', it comes before the subject (e.g., Never was he so happy).
- If the verb is a simple tense (present or past), the auxiliary 'do', 'does', or 'did' is used, followed by the subject and the base form of the main verb (e.g., Seldom do they visit. Rarely did she complain).
- If the verb is in a perfect or continuous tense, the auxiliary verb (have/has/had, am/is/are/was/were) comes before the subject, and the rest of the verb phrase follows (e.g., Scarcely had she heard. Never have I been).

Understanding inversion is crucial for identifying and correcting grammatical errors in sentences starting with negative adverbs like Scarcely.

157. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Correct Use of 'Ask'

The question asks us to find the most appropriate way to replace the phrase "ask from the cook if the tea" in the sentence "Can you go and ask from the cook if the tea is ready?". The issue here is the preposition used after the verb 'ask'.

When you are asking a person a question or for information, the standard and most common construction in English is to use the verb 'ask' directly followed by the person you are asking, without any preposition like 'from' or 'of'. For example, you 'ask your teacher', you 'ask a friend', you 'ask the cook'.

Analyzing the Original Sentence and Options

Let's look at the original sentence and the provided options to understand why a substitution is needed and which option is the best fit.

- **Original Segment:** "ask from the cook if the tea"
- **Sentence:** "Can you go and ask from the cook if the tea is ready?"

The phrase "ask from the cook" is grammatically incorrect in this context. When inquiring from a person, we typically do not use the preposition 'from' after 'ask'.

Now let's examine the options:

1. ask from the cook when the tea

- This option keeps the incorrect phrase "ask from the cook".
- It also changes "if the tea is ready" to "when the tea is ready". While grammatically correct on its own, changing "if" to "when" alters the meaning slightly. The original sentence asks if the tea is ready (yes/no question), while this option asks about the time the tea will be ready. However, the primary error is the use of "ask from".

2. No improvement

- This option suggests that the original phrase "ask from the cook" is correct. As we've discussed, "ask from" is not the standard and correct way to ask a person a question. Therefore, improvement is needed.

3. ask of the cook if the tea

- This option uses "ask of the cook". While "ask of someone" is sometimes used, it often implies making a demand or a request that requires some effort or obligation from the other person (e.g., "They asked a great sacrifice of him"). For a simple inquiry, "ask someone" is the more natural and standard construction.

4. ask the cook if the tea

- This option uses "ask the cook". This is the correct and standard way to ask a person a question or for information. You directly follow the verb 'ask' with the person you are addressing. The rest of the phrase "if the tea" correctly sets up the question "if the tea is ready?".

Conclusion

Comparing the options, "ask the cook if the tea" is the only grammatically correct and naturally sounding substitute for "ask from the cook if the tea" when the intention is to inquire whether the tea is ready. The incorrect preposition 'from' is removed, resulting in the standard structure 'ask + person'.

Therefore, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment is "ask the cook if the tea".

Revision Table: Correcting 'Ask' Usage

Incorrect Usage	Correct Usage	Explanation
ask from someone	ask someone	Standard way to ask a person a question or for information.
ask of someone (for simple inquiry)	ask someone	"Ask of someone" is less common for simple questions; often implies a demand or required effort.

Additional Information: Verb 'Ask' and Prepositions

The verb 'ask' can be used with different prepositions, but the choice depends on what you are asking FOR or what you are asking ABOUT, rather than usually who you are asking FROM. Here are some common uses:

- **Ask + Person:** To ask someone a question (e.g., ask me, ask your friend).
- **Ask for + Noun:** To request something (e.g., ask for help, ask for permission, ask for a glass of water).
- **Ask about + Topic:** To inquire about a specific subject (e.g., ask about the exam, ask about his health).
- **Ask after + Person:** To inquire about someone's health or well-being (e.g., She asked after you).

In the original sentence, the intent is to ask a person (the cook) if something is ready. This fits the "Ask + Person" structure, making "ask the cook" the correct form.

158. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to identify the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "Where have you been from such a long time?"

To find the error, let's examine each segment provided in the options and consider the grammatical rules related to prepositions, tense, and sentence structure.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

Let's break down the sentence and evaluate each part:

1. **"Where"**: This is an interrogative adverb, correctly used at the beginning of a question asking about location or position. In this context, it's asking about the location *during* the duration mentioned later. This segment is grammatically correct.
2. **"from"**: This is a preposition. The preposition "from" is typically used to indicate origin or starting point (e.g., "He is from London," "She came from the store"). However, in the phrase "been from such a long time," "from" is used incorrectly. The phrase "such a long time" indicates a duration. When referring to a duration with the present perfect tense (like "have been"), we usually use the preposition "for" (e.g., "I have lived here for ten years," "They have been gone for a week"). Using "from" here creates a grammatical error.
3. **"such a long time?"**: This phrase indicates a significant duration. When combined with the correct preposition ("for"), it forms a valid phrase indicating how long something has been happening or how long someone has been in a certain state or location (e.g., "for such a long time"). The punctuation mark '?' is also correct for an interrogative sentence. This segment itself, as a phrase indicating duration, is grammatically sound when used with the appropriate surrounding words.
4. **"have you been"**: This is the verb phrase in the present perfect tense, inverted for a question ("have" + subject + past participle "been"). The present perfect tense is appropriate here because it refers to a state or action that started in the past and continues up to the present moment or has relevance to the present. This segment is grammatically correct in its form and tense usage for this context.

Identifying the Error Segment

Based on the analysis, the preposition "from" is used incorrectly. It should be replaced with "for" to correctly indicate the duration mentioned ("such a long time").

The corrected sentence would be: "Where have you been **for** such a long time?"

Therefore, the segment containing the grammatical error is "from".

Conclusion

The segment with the grammatical error is "from". The sentence requires the preposition "for" to correctly express the duration "such a long time" in conjunction with the present perfect tense "have you been".

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Error Status
Where	Correct interrogative adverb.	No Error
have you been	Correct present perfect structure for a question.	No Error
from	Incorrect preposition when referring to duration. Should be 'for'.	Error
such a long time?	Correct phrase for duration, requires 'for'.	No Error (as a phrase indicating duration)

Revision Table: Common Preposition Errors with Time

Context	Correct Preposition	Example	Incorrect Example (Common Error)
Duration (with present perfect)	For	I've lived here for five years.	I've lived here since five years. (Should be 'for')
Starting point in time (with present perfect)	Since	I've lived here since 2018.	I've lived here for 2018. (Should be 'since')
Origin/Source	From	She is from Canada.	She is at Canada. (Should be 'from')
Time on a clock	At	The meeting is at 3 PM.	The meeting is on 3 PM. (Should be 'at')
Day/Date	On	My birthday is on Friday.	My birthday is in Friday. (Should be 'on')
Month/Year/Season	In	It's cold in winter.	It's cold on winter. (Should be 'in')

Additional Information: Present Perfect and Prepositions of Time

The present perfect tense is often used to talk about actions or states that began in the past and continue into the present, or actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past but have relevance now.

When discussing the duration of an action or state that started in the past and continues, we commonly use the prepositions "for" and "since":

- **For:** Used with a period of time (duration). Examples: for an hour, for two weeks, for a long time, for many years.
- **Since:** Used with a point in time (starting point). Examples: since Monday, since 2005, since I was a child, since she left.

In the sentence "Where have you been...", the phrase "such a long time" indicates a duration. Therefore, the correct preposition to connect this duration to the present perfect verb "have been" is "for". The use of "from" is incorrect because "from" usually indicates origin or starting point in space or time, not the total duration.

159. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Words Related to Speed and Properties

The question asks for the most appropriate word from the given options that relates to speeds close to that of sound.

Analysing the Options and Speeds

Let's look at each word provided in the options and understand its meaning:

- **translucent:** This term is used to describe a material that allows light to pass through, but it scatters the light so that objects on the other side cannot be seen clearly. It relates to how light interacts with a substance, not speed.
- **transparent:** This term describes a material that allows light to pass through completely, enabling objects on the other side to be seen clearly. Like 'translucent', this relates to how light interacts with a substance and has nothing to do with speed.
- **transonic:** This term is specifically used in aerodynamics and relates to speeds that are close to the speed of sound. It typically refers to the speed range where some parts of the airflow are subsonic (slower than sound) and other parts are supersonic (faster than sound). This directly matches the description provided in the question.
- **transformed:** This term means changed in form, appearance, or character. It relates to change or conversion, not speed.

Comparing the meanings, it is clear that only the word **transonic** relates to speeds close to the speed of sound. The other words relate to properties of materials regarding light transmission or general change.

Identifying the Correct Vocabulary Term

Based on the definitions, the word that accurately describes "relating to speeds close to that of sound" is **transonic**.

Therefore, the most appropriate word for the given group of words is **transonic**.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary Concepts

Word	Meaning Related to the Question	Area of Use
Translucent	Allows scattered light to pass through	Optics, Material Science
Transparent	Allows clear light to pass through	Optics, Material Science
Transonic	Relating to speeds close to the speed of sound	Aerodynamics, Fluid Dynamics
Transformed	Changed in form or character	General Usage, Mathematics, Biology

Additional Information on Transonic Speeds and Flight

The speed of sound in dry air at 20°C (68°F) is about 343 meters per second, or 1,236 kilometers per hour (768 mph). Speeds are often described relative to the speed of sound using a concept called the Mach number. Mach 1 is exactly the speed of sound.

- **Subsonic speed:** Speeds below Mach 1 ($< \text{Mach } 1$).
- **Transonic speed:** Speeds close to Mach 1, typically between Mach 0.8 and Mach 1.2. This is a critical speed range for aircraft design due to complex airflow patterns and shock waves.
- **Supersonic speed:** Speeds above Mach 1 ($> \text{Mach } 1$).
- **Hypersonic speed:** Very high speeds, typically considered to be above Mach 5.

Understanding these speed regimes is crucial in fields like aeronautics and fluid dynamics.

160. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to select the word that is spelt incorrectly from the given options. To answer this, we need to examine each word's spelling.

Let's look at the options:

- explanation
- explained
- expertise
- experiment

We need to check the standard spelling of each word.

Analysing each option:

- **explanation:** This word looks like it relates to 'explain'. The noun form of 'explain' is 'explanation'. The spelling 'explanation' is commonly seen but is incorrect. The 'a' after 'n' should not be there.
- **explained:** This is the past tense form of the verb 'explain'. Its spelling is correct.
- **expertise:** This word refers to expert skill or knowledge. Its spelling is correct.
- **experiment:** This word refers to a scientific procedure or a test. Its spelling is correct.

Based on the analysis, the word that is spelt wrongly is 'explanation'. The correct spelling is 'explanation'.

Comparison of Spelling

Word	Spelling Check	Status
explanation	Should be 'explanation'	Wrongly Spelt
explained	Standard spelling	Correctly Spelt
expertise	Standard spelling	Correctly Spelt
experiment	Standard spelling	Correctly Spelt

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Commonly Misspelt Words

Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling
recieve	receive
beleive	believe
occured	occurred
seperate	separate
definatly	definitely

Additional Information: Improving Spelling Skills

Good spelling is important for clear communication. Many words in English follow rules, but there are also many exceptions. Here are some tips to improve your spelling:

- **Read Widely:** Reading exposes you to correct spellings of words.
- **Use a Dictionary:** When in doubt, look up the word.
- **Learn Common Patterns:** Study common prefixes, suffixes, and roots.
- **Practice Regularly:** Write frequently and check your work.
- **Focus on Troublesome Words:** Keep a list of words you often misspell and practice them.

Identifying wrongly spelt words like 'explanation' is a good way to check your vocabulary and spelling knowledge.

161. Answer: d

Explanation:

Solving the English Grammar Blank Filling Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "We didn't buy the dining table because _____ was too expensive." We need a word that correctly refers back to "the dining table" and functions as the subject of the clause "_____ was too expensive."

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

Let's look at the given options and understand their meanings and uses in English grammar:

- **its'**: This is not a standard word in English. While apostrophes are used for possessives ('its') and contractions ('it's'), 'its' is grammatically incorrect.
- **its**: This is a possessive pronoun. It is used to show possession, like in "The dog wagged its tail." It means "belonging to it." In the sentence, we need a subject for the verb "was," not a possessive modifying a noun.
- **it's**: This is a contraction of either "it is" or "it has." For example, "It's cold outside" means "It is cold outside." "It's been a long day" means "It has been a long day." We can test if substituting "it is" or "it has" into the blank makes sense.
- **it**: This is a third-person singular pronoun. It can function as a subject or an object, referring to a thing or animal previously mentioned. For example, "The book is heavy. I dropped it." Here, "it" refers to "the book."

Determining the Correct Word

The blank is followed by the verb "was." This indicates that the word needed is the subject of the verb "was." The clause "_____ was too expensive" is explaining the reason why the dining table was not bought. Therefore, the pronoun in the blank must refer back to "the dining table."

Let's try substituting the meanings of the contractions and pronouns into the sentence fragment "_____ was too expensive":

- "Its' was too expensive" - Grammatically incorrect.
- "Its was too expensive" - Incorrect use of the possessive pronoun. "Its" needs to be followed by a noun it modifies (e.g., "Its price was too expensive").
- "It is was too expensive" or "It has was too expensive" - These do not make grammatical sense. Therefore, the contraction "it's" (meaning "it is" or "it has") is not correct here.
- "It was too expensive" - This makes perfect grammatical sense. "It" refers to "the dining table" and functions as the subject of the verb "was."

Based on this analysis, the pronoun "it" is the correct word to fill the blank.

The complete sentence is: "We didn't buy the dining table because **it** was too expensive."

Option	Meaning/Use	Fits the Blank?
its'	Not a word	No
its	Possessive pronoun ("belonging to it")	No (needs to be followed by a noun)
it's	Contraction of "it is" or "it has"	No (doesn't fit grammatically)
it	Subject/Object pronoun	Yes (refers to the dining table as the subject)

Conclusion

The most appropriate word to fill the blank is the pronoun "it". It correctly refers to the dining table and serves as the subject of the clause explaining why it wasn't bought.

Revision Table: Pronoun Usage in Sentences

Understanding the difference between "it," "its," and "it's" is crucial for correct grammar. Here's a quick summary:

- **It:** Subject or object pronoun (e.g., It is raining. I saw it.)
- **Its:** Possessive pronoun (e.g., The cat licked its paw.)
- **It's:** Contraction of "it is" or "it has" (e.g., It's time to go. It's been a while.)

Additional Information: Identifying Subjects and Objects

In a sentence or clause, the subject is typically the noun or pronoun that performs the action of the verb or is described by the verb. The object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb.

In the clause "_____ was too expensive," the blank space is where the subject of the verb "was" should be. Since "was" describes the dining table, the word filling the blank must be the subject referring to the dining table. The pronoun "it" serves this purpose.

162. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Verb Tense

The original sentence provided is: "He sat down beside me and start to read his newspaper." We need to examine the underlined segment "start to read" and determine if it needs substitution to make the sentence grammatically correct. Let's look at the tense used in the sentence.

The first verb in the sentence is "sat down". This verb is in the simple past tense (the past tense of "sit down"). For the sentence to be grammatically consistent and flow correctly, the subsequent action performed by "He" should also be in a form that aligns with the past tense context established by "sat down".

Evaluating the Options for Sentence Improvement

Let's consider each option provided to find the most appropriate substitute for the underlined segment.

- **Option 1: started reading**

This option uses "started", which is the simple past tense form of "start". Following "started", it uses the gerund form "reading". The structure "started + gerund" (started reading) is a grammatically correct way to express the beginning of an action in the past. This option aligns the tense with "sat down". The sentence would become: "He sat down beside me and started reading his newspaper." This sounds correct and natural.

- **Option 2: started to be reading**

This option uses "started to be reading". The structure "started to be reading" is not a standard or common grammatical construction in English. While "start to read" (infinitive) and "start reading" (gerund) are both generally correct after "start", the progressive infinitive "to be reading" followed by "started" is awkward and incorrect in this context.

- **Option 3: No improvement.**

The original sentence is "He sat down beside me and start to read his newspaper." The verb "start" is in the base form (present tense). This creates a tense inconsistency with "sat down", which is in the past tense. Therefore, the sentence requires improvement, and this option is not appropriate.

- **Option 4: started read**

This option uses "started", which is the simple past tense. However, it is followed by the base form "read". The structure "started + base verb" is grammatically incorrect. After "started", you typically use either the infinitive ("to read") or the gerund ("reading").

Choosing the Most Appropriate Substitution

Comparing the options, Option 1, "started reading", correctly uses the past tense verb "started" and follows it with the appropriate gerund form "reading", creating a grammatically sound sentence that is consistent in tense with the preceding verb "sat down". The structure "started reading" is a valid and common way to express the beginning of an action.

The corrected sentence using this option is: "He sat down beside me and **started reading** his newspaper."

Verb Forms Following 'Start'

The verb 'start' can typically be followed by either a gerund (-ing form) or a 'to' infinitive with very little difference in meaning, especially when talking about the beginning of an activity.

- Start + Gerund: She started singing. They started building the house.
- Start + To-Infinitive: She started to sing. They started to build the house.

In the context of the original sentence's options, "started reading" is provided as a valid past tense option, correcting the original present tense "start to read". Although "started to read" would also be grammatically correct, it is not offered as an option here.

Comparison of Options

Option	Verb Form	Grammar Analysis	Correct?
start to read (original)	Present tense 'start' + infinitive	Tense inconsistent with 'sat down' (past tense).	No
started reading	Past tense 'started' + gerund	Tense consistent with 'sat down'. Structure 'started + gerund' is correct.	Yes
started to be reading	Past tense 'started' + progressive infinitive	Awkward and grammatically incorrect structure.	No
No improvement.	N/A	Original sentence has a tense inconsistency.	No
started read	Past tense 'started' + base verb	Structure 'started + base verb' is incorrect.	No

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Based on the analysis, the most appropriate substitution to correct the sentence grammatically and maintain tense consistency is "started reading".

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Understanding Verb Tenses and Consistency

Concept	Explanation	Example
Simple Past Tense	Used for actions completed at a definite time in the past.	He walked to the store yesterday.
Tense Consistency	Using the same verb tense throughout a sentence or paragraph when describing a sequence of actions happening at the same time or in a continuous timeframe, unless there is a reason to shift tense (e.g., describing an earlier or later event).	He woke up, got dressed, and left the house. (All simple past)
Verbs followed by Gerunds/Infinitives	Some verbs, like 'start', can be followed by either a gerund (-ing form) or a 'to' infinitive. The choice might subtly affect meaning or is sometimes dictated by convention or context.	She started talking / She started to talk .

Additional Information: Parallelism in Sentences

Although the primary issue here is tense consistency, it's also helpful to consider parallelism. When connecting two actions with "and", especially actions performed by the same subject, maintaining similar grammatical structures (like tense and verb form) contributes to clarity and flow. In the original sentence, "sat down" (past tense) and "start to read" (present tense structure) break this parallelism in terms of tense. Correcting "start" to "started" resolves both the tense inconsistency and improves parallelism.

Corrected sentence maintains parallelism in tense:

- He **sat down** (past) beside me and **started reading** (past tense + gerund form) his newspaper.

This structure presents two past actions performed by "He" in a clear and parallel manner.

163. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Bonnie Bergin's Inspiration for Service Dogs

The question asks about the key event or observation that inspired Bonnie Bergin to pursue work aimed at helping disabled people become more self-sufficient. To answer this, we need to

carefully read the provided passage and identify the part that describes the origin of her idea.

The first paragraph of the passage is crucial here. It states: "Twenty-five years ago, while travelling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold." This sentence directly points to her observation during her travels as the source of her inspiration.

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

- **Option 1: Her travels and teaching in foreign countries as part of her daily work.** While she was travelling and teaching, the inspiration wasn't the act of travelling or teaching itself, but rather what she observed during those travels. This option is too general.
- **Option 2: Her training in banding dogs and teaching them to help people.** The passage states that she returned to the US and began work on a master's degree *after* being inspired and then pursued the idea of using dogs. Her training and work with dogs came *after* the inspiration, not as the inspiration itself.
- **Option 3: Her Master's degrees in Special Education.** The passage mentions she returned to the United States to begin work on a master's degree in special education *after* her trip and observation. Like the dog training, the degree was something she pursued *following* her inspiration, not the cause of it.
- **Option 4: Her observation of disabled people who managed everyday chores using donkeys.** This option precisely describes the specific observation mentioned in the first paragraph that sparked her idea. She saw disabled people being self-sufficient and using animals (donkeys) to help them with daily tasks. This directly aligns with the text: "Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys..."

Based on the analysis of the passage, the observation of disabled people using donkeys for daily tasks during her travels was the direct inspiration for Bonnie Bergin's work on helping disabled people achieve self-sufficiency, eventually leading to the concept of service dogs.

Detailed Analysis of the Passage's Insight

The passage highlights that Bonnie Bergin's breakthrough idea originated from a real-world observation contrasting with the situation she likely saw in the United States at the time, where disabled individuals might have been more institutionalized. Seeing people abroad manage their lives and businesses with the aid of donkeys provided a tangible example of how animal assistance could facilitate independence and integration into daily life ("getting out of institutions and onto the streets, getting jobs"). This specific visual and concept (animals aiding independence) directly led her to consider how dogs could play a similar role in a different cultural context and with different tasks.

Conclusion

The passage clearly indicates that the inspiration came from observing self-sufficient disabled people using donkeys during her travels in Turkey, Nepal, and Iran. This observation led her to believe that animals could be instrumental in helping disabled individuals achieve independence.

Therefore, the correct answer is the observation of disabled people using donkeys to manage everyday chores.

The final answer is the option that states Her observation of disabled people who managed everyday chores using donkeys.

Revision Table: Key Events in Bonnie Bergin's Journey

Event Description	Timing Relative to Inspiration	Relevance
Travelling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal, Iran	During inspiration	Context for her observations of disabled people.
Observing self-sufficient disabled people using donkeys	The direct inspiration	Sparked the idea of animal assistance for independence.
Returning to the United States	After inspiration	Enabled her to pursue the idea further.
Beginning work on a master's degree in special education	After inspiration	Academic pursuit related to her goal of helping disabled people.
Developing the service-dog concept	After inspiration	The direct outcome of her inspiration and subsequent work.

Additional Information: The Service Dog Concept

The passage introduces the concept of service dogs, which Bonnie Bergin is credited with originating. A service dog is a type of assistance animal specifically trained to perform tasks for individuals with disabilities. These tasks are directly related to the person's disability and can include a wide range of activities such as:

- Retrieving objects.
- Opening and closing doors.
- Turning lights on or off.
- Providing balance or mobility support.
- Alerting to medical conditions (like seizures or changes in blood sugar).

- Helping navigate public spaces.

Unlike emotional support animals or therapy animals, service dogs are trained to perform specific tasks that mitigate a person's disability. They are typically allowed access to public places where pets are generally prohibited, as they are considered working animals rather than pets. The development of this concept, as inspired by observations of animal assistance in other cultures, has significantly enhanced the independence and quality of life for many individuals with disabilities worldwide.

164. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Resistance to Service Dogs for Disabled People

The passage discusses Bonnie Bergin's pioneering work in developing the concept of service dogs to assist disabled individuals. It highlights the initial resistance she faced from academics and professionals when proposing this idea. The question asks about the basic reasons for this resistance.

Let's examine the specific reasons for resistance mentioned in the passage:

- The passage states: "She ran into fierce resistance from academics and professionals at first: Dogs spread disease." This directly points to a concern about hygiene and health risks associated with dogs interacting closely with disabled individuals.
- Another reason mentioned is: "Dogs are stupid." This reflects a view that dogs lacked the necessary intelligence or capability to perform the complex tasks required to assist people with disabilities.
- The passage also notes the concern: "The disabled can't take care of dogs, how could dogs take care of them?" This indicates a belief that disabled people, who may already have physical limitations, would be unable to provide care for a dog, making the idea of the dog assisting them impractical or even harmful to the animal. It also implies a doubt about the dog's ability to provide meaningful assistance.

Now let's look at the options provided based on these points:

- **Option 1:** believed that dogs spread diseases. This aligns directly with the statement "Dogs spread disease" from the passage.
- **Option 2:** were convinced that dogs could not help the disabled. This is supported by the question "how could dogs take care of them?" and the general skepticism surrounding the idea, implying a lack of belief in the dogs' capabilities to assist effectively.

- **Option 3:** thought dogs were stupid animals. This matches the statement "Dogs are stupid" from the passage.

Since all three reasons listed in options 1, 2, and 3 are explicitly mentioned in the passage as reasons for the resistance Bonnie Bergin faced from academics and professionals regarding the use of service dogs for the disabled, the most comprehensive answer is the one that includes all of them.

Therefore, the academics and professionals tried to dissuade Bonnie from using dogs to help the disabled basically because they believed that dogs spread diseases, were convinced that dogs could not help the disabled, and thought dogs were stupid animals. All these points contributed to their resistance to the service dog concept.

Analysing the Reasons for Resistance to Service Dogs

Based on the passage, the key reasons for the academic and professional resistance to using service dogs for the disabled were:

Reason for Resistance	Explanation from Passage
Dogs spread disease	Concern about hygiene and health risks posed by dogs.
Dogs are stupid	Belief that dogs lacked the intelligence to perform helpful tasks.
Disabled people can't care for dogs / How could dogs care for them?	Skepticism about the practicality and effectiveness of service dogs, questioning the disabled person's ability to manage a dog and the dog's ability to provide genuine assistance.

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These points collectively represent the initial barriers Bonnie Bergin had to overcome to establish the service dog concept.

Conclusion on Service Dog Resistance

The question asks for the basic reasons for the resistance. The passage explicitly lists several reasons, all of which correspond to the first three options. Thus, the resistance was based on multiple concerns: health risks (spreading disease), perceived lack of intelligence in dogs, and doubts about the feasibility and effectiveness of the service dog idea itself (disabled cannot care for dogs, dogs cannot care for disabled). Option 4, "All of the above", accurately summarizes these reasons mentioned in the text.

Revision Table: Key Concepts on Service Dog Development

Concept	Description based on Passage
Originator of Service Dog Concept	Bonnie Bergin, inspired by observations abroad.
Initial Resistance Faced	From academics and professionals citing reasons like disease, stupidity of dogs, and impracticality for disabled individuals.
Key to Training	Focus on verbal cues, tone, and facial expression, not just physical gestures.
Importance of Bond	Emotional connection between client and dog is crucial for success.
Current Status	Over 150 programs and thousands of service dogs globally; high demand and long waiting lists.

Additional Information: Evolution of Service Animal Support

Bonnie Bergin's work marked a significant turning point in how dogs are viewed and utilized to support people with disabilities. Before the formal concept of "service dogs," dogs had been used in various capacities, such as guide dogs for the visually impaired, which has a longer history dating back decades or even centuries in informal roles.

The innovation introduced by Bergin was the expansion of this idea to assist individuals with a wider range of physical disabilities beyond visual impairment. This involved training dogs for specific tasks like retrieving objects, opening doors, helping with mobility, and providing stability or balance support.

The initial resistance highlights how revolutionary the idea was at the time. Overcoming skepticism based on misconceptions about dogs and disabled people was crucial. The success stories, like that of Kerry Knaus and Abdul, demonstrated the practical benefits and the deep emotional support service dogs could provide.

Today, service animals are recognized under laws in many countries, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the United States, which grants them public access rights when accompanying their handler. The training protocols have become more standardized, and the range of tasks service dogs can perform has expanded further, assisting people with hearing impairments, medical alert needs (like detecting low blood sugar or impending seizures), psychiatric conditions, and more. The concept pioneered by Bonnie Bergin has evolved into a vital support system improving the independence and quality of life for disabled individuals worldwide.

165. Answer: b

Explanation:

The question asks us to identify which training approach was NOT adopted by Bonnie Bergin and Kerry Knaus when training Abdul, the first service dog client. To answer this, we need to carefully read the passage and find the section that describes their training methods.

Analyzing Service Dog Training Methods from the Passage

The passage explicitly discusses the training techniques used by Bonnie and Knaus for Abdul. The key sentence is: "Bergin and Knaus concentrated **not on physical gestures**, but on **verbal cues** such as 'sit' or 'stay,' using **variations in tone of voice** and **facial expression** to get Abdul to help Knaus."

Let's break down this sentence to see what methods they used and what they avoided:

- They concentrated **not on physical gestures**. This means they did NOT use physical gestures as a primary training method.
- They concentrated on **verbal cues** such as 'sit' or 'stay'. This means they DID use verbal commands.
- They used **variations in tone of voice**. This means they DID use changes in how they spoke.
- They used **facial expression**. This means they DID use their faces to communicate with the dog.

Evaluating the Options Based on the Passage

Now let's look at the given options and compare them to what the passage says about their training approach:

1. variations in facial expressions: The passage states they used "facial expression". So, this method was adopted.
2. physical gestures to direct the dog: The passage states they concentrated "not on physical gestures". So, this method was NOT adopted.
3. verbal clues like 'sit' or 'stay': The passage states they used "verbal cues such as 'sit' or 'stay'". So, this method was adopted.
4. variations in tones of voice: The passage states they used "variations in tone of voice". So, this method was adopted.

The question asks which approach they did NOT adopt. Based on the analysis of the passage, they specifically did not concentrate on physical gestures.

Therefore, the approach that Bonnie and Knaus did NOT adopt to train Abdul was using physical gestures to direct the dog.

Revision Table: Key Concepts from the Passage

Concept	Description/Detail from Passage
Bonnie Bergin	Founder of the Assistance Dog Institute, originator of the service-dog concept, had a doctorate in education.
Kerry Knaus	First dog-assistance client, 19-year-old woman with a neuromuscular disorder affecting legs and arms.
Abdul	The first golden retriever trained as a service dog for Kerry Knaus.
Service Dog Concept	Idea developed by Bonnie Bergin to help disabled people gain independence.
Training Methods Used (Abdul)	Verbal cues ('sit', 'stay'), variations in tone of voice, facial expression.
Training Methods NOT Used (Abdul)	Physical gestures.
Abdul's Tasks	Push Knaus up from falls, open doors, turn on lights, retrieve food, push chair lift levers.
Emotional Bond	Developed between Knaus and Abdul by spending time together, based on mutual understanding.

Additional Information: Expanding on Service Dogs and Training

The passage introduces the groundbreaking concept of service dogs, pioneered by Bonnie Bergin. Service dogs are specially trained to perform tasks that assist individuals with disabilities, helping them achieve greater independence and integration into daily life.

- **What are Service Dogs?** Unlike typical pets, service dogs undergo extensive, specific training to perform tasks directly related to their handler's disability. This can include retrieving items, opening doors, alerting to medical conditions, providing balance support, and much more. Abdul's training for Kerry Knaus is a classic example of tasks a service dog can perform to aid mobility and daily functions.
- **Importance of Varied Cues:** The passage highlights that Bonnie and Knaus focused on non-physical cues like verbal commands, tone of voice, and facial expressions. This approach is crucial, especially when the handler, like Kerry Knaus, might have limited physical ability to use gestures or hand signals. Effective dog training often involves a combination of cues, but adapting the methods to the handler's capabilities is key for a successful partnership.

- **The Human-Animal Bond:** The passage emphasizes the development of a trusting emotional bond between Kerry Knaus and Abdul. Beyond performing tasks, the companionship and emotional support a service animal provides significantly contribute to the handler's well-being and confidence. This bond is built over time through shared experiences and mutual understanding.
- **Impact and Growth:** The initial resistance faced by Bonnie Bergin shows how revolutionary the service dog concept was. Today, as the passage notes, hundreds of programs and thousands of service dogs worldwide demonstrate the significant positive impact these animals have on the lives of people with disabilities, helping them move from institutions to active participation in society.

166. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing the Service Dog Passage and Abdul's Assistance

The passage tells the story of Bonnie Bergin, the founder of the service-dog concept, and her work with the first trainee, Abdul, a golden retriever, and the first client, Kerry Knaus. Kerry Knaus was a young woman with a neuromuscular disorder that significantly limited her movement, making her unable to get up if she fell forward in her wheelchair.

The question asks about the single most important help that Abdul could provide to Knaus at the end of his training, based on the options given.

Let's look at what the passage says about Abdul's capabilities after training:

- The dog could push Knaus up from her in-chair falls.
- He could open doors.
- He could turn on lights.
- He could retrieve food.
- He could push levers to help her operate the chair lift to her van.

The passage lists several helpful tasks Abdul learned. However, it also explicitly mentions Knaus's specific and critical vulnerability: "If Knaus accidentally fell forward in her wheelchair, she could not get up."

Comparing the options to Knaus's condition:

1. Pushing her up from in-chair falls directly addresses a major safety and independence issue for Knaus, as described in the passage. This task is vital because she could not manage it herself.

2. Retrieving food is helpful for daily living but might not be as critical as regaining stability after a fall.
3. Opening doors and turning on lights enhance her independence and comfort but do not address a life-threatening or critical safety concern mentioned.
4. Helping with the chair lift facilitates mobility, which is very important, but the passage highlights the inability to recover from a fall as a specific, serious problem Knaus faced.

Considering Knaus's described inability to get up after falls, the capacity of the service dog Abdul to push her up from these falls is presented as a crucial function directly mitigating a significant personal challenge and safety risk for Knaus. Therefore, among the listed tasks, helping her up from falls was the most important help Abdul could provide.

Revision Table: Key Abilities of Service Dog Abdul

Service Dog Ability (Abdul)	Importance to Knaus (based on passage)
Push up from in-chair falls	Most Important - Directly addresses inability to recover from falls, a critical safety issue.
Open doors	Important for independence and accessibility.
Turn on lights	Important for independence and comfort.
Retrieve food	Helpful for daily living and self-sufficiency.
Operate chair lift levers	Important for mobility and accessing transportation.

Additional Information on Service Dog Training and Benefits

Service dog training is a long and intensive process. It requires significant resources, which is why trained dogs are valuable and waiting lists can be long. The training goes beyond basic obedience, focusing on specific tasks tailored to the individual needs of the person with a disability. These tasks can range from physical assistance like opening doors or retrieving items to providing stability or even alerting to medical conditions.

Beyond the practical help, the passage also mentions the development of a trusting emotional bond as "Most important" in the context of the relationship forming. While the question focuses on the tasks Abdul performed, it's important to recognize that the relationship between a service dog and handler is multifaceted, involving both practical assistance and deep emotional support, which significantly enhances the handler's quality of life and confidence.

The concept of service dogs originated from observing how animals could assist people in other cultures and recognizing the potential for trained dogs to help individuals with disabilities live more independently and participate fully in society.

167. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Passage to Find the Incorrect Statement

The question asks us to identify the statement that is **NOT** true based on the information provided in the passage about Bonnie Bergin and the origin of service dogs.

Let's examine each statement presented in the options and compare it with the details given in the passage.

Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1:** "Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services of trained dogs to disabled people."

The passage states: "Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services, and an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide." This directly supports Statement 1. Therefore, this statement is true according to the passage.

- **Statement 2:** "Bonnie Bergin got her master's degree from Assistance Dog Institute."

The passage mentions Bonnie Bergin returned to the United States "to begin work on a master's degree in special education." Later, it says she "is the founder of the Assistance Dog Institute." The passage indicates she founded the institute and worked on her master's degree, but it **does not** state that she obtained her master's degree *from* the Assistance Dog Institute. In fact, the text suggests the institute was founded after she began working on her master's. Therefore, this statement is not true according to the passage.

- **Statement 3:** "Today about 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide for helping the disabled."

The passage states: "...an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide." This directly supports Statement 3. Therefore, this statement is true according to the passage.

- **Statement 4:** "The service dogs cost \$10,000 after the training."

The passage states: "Waiting lists for the dogs, who are worth around 10,000 by the end of the training, can be long..." This indicates the value or cost of the dogs after training is around 10,000. This supports Statement 4. Therefore, this statement is true according to the passage.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of each statement against the passage content, Statement 2 is the one that is **NOT** supported by or true according to the provided text. The passage explicitly states where she worked on her master's (special education) and that she founded the Assistance Dog Institute, but not that she got the degree from there.

Statement	Information in Passage	Truthfulness (according to passage)
Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services of trained dogs to disabled people.	"Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services..."	True
Bonnie Bergin got her master's degree from Assistance Dog Institute.	"...begin work on a master's degree in special education." and "...founder of the Assistance Dog Institute." (No mention of getting degree from ADI)	Not True
Today about 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide for helping the disabled.	"...an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide."	True
The service dogs cost \$10,000 after the training.	"...who are worth around \$10,000 by the end of the training..."	True

Therefore, the statement that is NOT true according to the passage is that Bonnie Bergin got her master's degree from Assistance Dog Institute.

Revision Table: Key Facts from the Passage

Detail	Information from Passage
Bonnie Bergin's early travels	Turkey, Nepal, Iran
What she noticed	Self-sufficient disabled people using donkeys
Master's Degree field	Special Education
What she founded	Assistance Dog Institute
Her concept	Service dogs
First trainee dog	Abdul (Golden Retriever)
First client	Kerry Knaus
Knaus's condition	Neuromuscular disorder (unable to move legs/much of arms)
Dog training method	Verbal cues, tone, facial expression
Dog's tasks for Knaus	Push up from falls, open doors, turn on lights, retrieve food, push levers for chair lift
Bond with dog	Trusting emotional bond developed by spending time together
Current programs	More than 150 worldwide
Current service dogs	Estimated 3,500 worldwide
Dog value/cost after training	Around \$10,000
Waiting list length	Can be long (sometimes 5 years)

Additional Information on Service Animals

Service animals, particularly dogs, play a crucial role in assisting people with disabilities. The passage highlights the pioneering work of Bonnie Bergin in this field.

- **Definition:** In many countries, a service animal is defined as a dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for a person with a disability.
- **Types of Assistance:** Service dogs can perform a wide variety of tasks, including guiding people who are blind, alerting people who are deaf, pulling wheelchairs, carrying items, alerting to medical crises (like seizures or low blood sugar), and providing physical support and stability.

- **Training:** The training is extensive and specific to the individual's needs. It often involves multiple stages, from puppyhood socialization to specialized task training.
- **Legal Rights:** Depending on the jurisdiction, service animals are often granted access rights to public places where pets are not typically allowed, enabling their handlers to participate fully in society.
- **Emotional Support vs. Service Animal:** It is important to distinguish between service animals and emotional support animals. While both provide comfort, only service animals are trained to perform specific tasks directly related to the handler's disability and have public access rights under laws like the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the United States. The dogs discussed in the passage are clearly service animals performing physical tasks.

168. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Structure with 'So' and 'That'

This question asks us to choose the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks in the sentence "Everything happened _____ quickly _____ I felt dazed." This sentence structure is typically used to show cause and effect. Something happened to a certain degree ('so quickly'), which then resulted in something else happening ('I felt dazed').

Analyzing the Options for Fill in the Blank

Let's look at the given options and see which pair of words correctly completes the sentence to express a cause and effect relationship.

1. Option 1: as; so

If we fill the blanks with "as; so", the sentence becomes "Everything happened as quickly so I felt dazed." The construction "as quickly so" is not standard English grammar for showing cause and effect. "As...as" is used for comparisons of equality, and "so" by itself can indicate result, but not directly following "as quickly" in this manner.

2. Option 2: as; as

If we fill the blanks with "as; as", the sentence becomes "Everything happened as quickly as I felt dazed." The structure "as quickly as" is used for comparison (e.g., "He ran as quickly as he could"). It doesn't fit the intended meaning of cause and effect, where the speed caused the dazed feeling.

3. Option 3: so; that

If we fill the blanks with "so; that", the sentence becomes "Everything happened so quickly that I felt dazed." The structure "so + adjective/adverb + that + clause" is a standard way to express cause and effect. 'So' modifies the adverb 'quickly', indicating the degree or intensity, and the 'that' clause describes the consequence or result of that intensity. This fits the meaning of the original sentence perfectly.

4. Option 4: so; as

If we fill the blanks with "so; as", the sentence becomes "Everything happened so quickly as I felt dazed." While "so...as" can be used in some contexts (like negative comparisons, "not so quick as", or in older usage), the standard structure for expressing result after an adjective or adverb is "so...that". "So quickly as I felt dazed" is grammatically awkward and does not clearly convey the intended cause and effect.

Determining the Correct Fill in the Blank Option

Based on the analysis of sentence structure and common English usage for expressing cause and effect, the structure "so + adverb + that + result clause" is the correct and most appropriate fit for the given sentence.

The sentence "Everything happened _____ quickly _____ I felt dazed" requires a construction that shows the speed of the events was the reason for the feeling of being dazed.

The pair "so; that" provides this structure:

Everything happened **so** quickly **that** I felt dazed.

Here, 'so quickly' indicates the cause (the speed), and 'that I felt dazed' indicates the effect (the result).

Option Analysis Summary

Option	Filled Sentence	Grammatical Correctness / Meaning
as; so	Everything happened as quickly so I felt dazed.	Incorrect structure for cause/effect.
as; as	Everything happened as quickly as I felt dazed.	Used for comparison, not cause/effect here.
so; that	Everything happened so quickly that I felt dazed.	Correct structure (so...that) for cause/effect.
so; as	Everything happened so quickly as I felt dazed.	Less common/awkward for expressing result in this way; "so...that" is standard.

Therefore, the most appropriate words to fill the blanks are "so" and "that".

Revision Table: Grammar Structures

Common Sentence Structures with 'So' and 'That'

Structure	Usage	Example
So + Adjective/Adverb + That clause	Expresses cause and result. The degree of the adjective/adverb leads to the result in the 'that' clause.	He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately. She spoke so softly that I couldn't hear her.
Such + (a/an) + Adjective + Noun + That clause	Similar to 'so...that', but used with nouns. 'Such' modifies the noun phrase.	It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors. They faced such difficulties that they almost gave up.
As + Adjective/Adverb + As	Used for comparisons of equality.	He is as tall as his father. She ran as quickly as she could.
Not so + Adjective/Adverb + As	Used for comparisons of inequality, typically in negative sentences.	He is not so tall as his brother. She didn't run so quickly as him.

Additional Information on Cause and Effect Clauses

Understanding how to express cause and effect is crucial for clear communication. The 'so...that' construction is one of several ways to do this in English. Other methods include using conjunctions like 'because', 'since', 'as', or phrases like 'as a result of', 'due to', etc.

- Using 'Because': Indicates the reason directly. Example: I felt dazed **because** everything happened quickly.
- Using 'Since' or 'As': Similar to 'because', often used when the reason is already known or less important. Example: **Since** everything happened quickly, I felt dazed.
- Using 'As a result': Connects a cause (often in a previous sentence or clause) to its effect. Example: Everything happened quickly. **As a result**, I felt dazed.

The 'so...that' structure specifically highlights the degree of the adjective or adverb as the cause, making the result particularly impactful.

169. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Best Word for Motivation and Encouragement

The question asks for a single word that describes "A thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something". Let's look at the given options and see which one fits this description most accurately.

Analyzing the Options

We need to understand the meaning of each word provided in the options:

- **Remuneration:** This typically refers to payment for work or services. While payment can certainly be a motivator, remuneration itself is the payment received, not necessarily the mechanism used specifically to encourage or motivate beyond the basic exchange of labor for money.
- **Salary:** This is a fixed regular payment made by an employer to an employee, especially for professional or office work. It is a specific type of remuneration. Like remuneration, it's a form of payment, which is a motivator, but the word 'salary' doesn't broadly capture the idea of 'a thing that motivates or encourages someone' in a general sense that includes non-monetary forms or specific inducements beyond the standard wage.
- **Incentive:** This word is defined as "a thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something". Incentives are often used to drive a specific action or performance. They can be financial (like bonuses, commissions) or non-financial (like recognition, awards, opportunities for advancement). This definition aligns perfectly with the group of words in the question.
- **Allowance:** This is usually a sum of money paid regularly to a person to meet needs or expenses. It's more about provision of funds for a specific purpose or period rather than a tool specifically designed to motivate or encourage a particular action or behaviour.

Comparing the Definitions

Let's compare how well each word matches the phrase "A thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something":

Word	Primary Meaning	Matches "motivates or encourages"?
Remuneration	Payment for work/services	Indirectly (payment is often motivating, but word is the payment itself)
Salary	Fixed regular payment	Indirectly (a type of remuneration)
Incentive	A thing that motivates or encourages	Directly and comprehensively
Allowance	Money for needs/expenses	Generally not used for specific motivation/encouragement of actions

Based on the direct meanings, 'incentive' is the word specifically designed to describe something that motivates or encourages someone to perform an action or behave in a certain way.

Conclusion

The word that most appropriately fits the description "A thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something" is 'incentive'. Incentives are tools or factors used precisely for this purpose.

The final answer is **incentive**.

Revision Table: Vocabulary for Motivation

Term	Meaning in Context
Motivates	Provides a reason for doing something; drives or inspires action.
Encourages	Gives support, confidence, or hope to someone; spurs on.
Incentive	Something that motivates or encourages someone to do something.
Remuneration	Payment for work or services.
Salary	Fixed regular payment for work.
Allowance	Money given regularly for needs or expenses.

Additional Information: Understanding Motivation in Language

Words related to motivation and encouragement are crucial in describing human behaviour and economic principles. While terms like 'remuneration' and 'salary' are forms of motivation (specifically financial), the term 'incentive' is broader and directly means something intended to motivate or encourage.

- **Types of Incentives:** Incentives can be financial (like bonuses, profit sharing) or non-financial (like recognition, praise, flexible working hours, training opportunities).
- **Usage:** 'Incentive' is often used in business, economics, and psychology to describe mechanisms put in place to influence behaviour or performance. For example, "The company offered a bonus as an incentive for meeting sales targets."
- **Distinction from Payment:** While payment (remuneration, salary, allowance) can be an incentive, not all incentives are direct payment for work done (e.g., a prize for best performance). The word 'incentive' focuses on the motivating aspect itself.

170. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Question

The passage describes the situation around Mount Agung, a volcano in Bali, Indonesia, after a significant event in November 2017. It talks about people being moved to safety and some choosing to stay. The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the first blank, which describes what the volcano did in November 2017.

The blank is: The volcano _____ (1) in November 2017.

We need to find the word that correctly describes the action of a volcano becoming active.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 1

Let's look at the given options for filling in blank No. 1:

- **fired:** This word is typically used for shooting a weapon, igniting something, or starting an engine. It is not the standard term used to describe a volcano's activity.
- **blasted:** While volcanic activity can involve powerful blasts, "blasted" isn't the most common or general term for the volcano itself becoming active. It implies a sudden, forceful explosion, which might be part of an eruption but doesn't describe the overall event.
- **exploded:** Similar to "blasted," volcanic eruptions can be explosive, but "exploded" is more about a single, powerful burst. The blank describes what the volcano "did" in a specific month, suggesting the onset of its activity, not just a single explosion. While related, it's not the most precise word for a volcano becoming active.

- **erupted**: This is the specific scientific and commonly used term to describe a volcano becoming active and releasing material such as lava, ash, gas, or rocks. It accurately describes the primary action of a volcano entering an active phase.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the word that best describes what a volcano does when it becomes active is "erupted". The passage talks about the volcano's activity leading to evacuations, which aligns perfectly with the meaning of a volcanic eruption.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank No. 1 is **erupted**.

Filling the Blank

When we fill the blank with "erupted", the sentence reads:

The volcano **erupted** in November 2017.

This sentence makes perfect sense in the context of a passage about a volcano on a popular tourist island that caused a large number of people to be evacuated.

Final Answer Explanation

The question asks for the most appropriate word to describe the activity of the Mount Agung volcano in November 2017. Considering the options provided, 'erupted' is the standard and most accurate term used to describe a volcano becoming active and releasing volcanic materials. The other options ('fired', 'blasted', 'exploded') do not fit the context as precisely as 'erupted' does for the general description of a volcano's activity over a period.

Blank No.	Context	Most Appropriate Word	Reasoning
1	Describing the volcano's activity in November 2017	erupted	'Erupted' is the specific term for a volcano becoming active and releasing material.

Revision Table: Key Terms Review

Term	Definition/Context
Volcano	A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
Eruption	An act or instance of erupting, such as the sudden occurrence of a violent discharge of steam and volcanic material.
Evacuation	The action of vacating a place or area, especially in an emergency.

Additional Information on Volcanic Activity

Volcanoes become active when pressure from molten rock (magma) and gases builds up beneath the Earth's surface. When this pressure exceeds the strength of the surrounding rocks, it can lead to a volcanic eruption. Eruptions can vary greatly in style and intensity. Some are gentle outpourings of lava, while others are explosive events that send ash and gas high into the atmosphere. The type of eruption depends on factors like the composition of the magma and the amount of gas dissolved within it.

The passage mentions evacuation because volcanic eruptions can pose significant hazards, including lava flows, ashfall, pyroclastic flows (fast-moving hot gas and volcanic matter), and volcanic gases. Monitoring volcanoes helps authorities predict eruptions and implement safety measures like evacuation to protect nearby populations.

171. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing Blank No. 2 in the Passage

The question asks us to fill in blank No. 2 in the sentence: "More than 134,000 people were _____ (2) to safe areas in advance." This sentence describes what happened to the population near Mount Agung volcano before its activity.

Let's look at the options provided for blank No. 2:

- exited
- left
- abandoned
- evacuated

We need to choose the word that best fits the context of moving people away from a dangerous area, such as a volcano erupting, to a safe location.

Evaluating the Options for Blank No. 2

Let's consider each option:

- **Exited:** The verb 'exit' usually means to leave a place. The passive form 'were exited' is not standard English grammar in this context. You might say "people exited the area," but not "people were exited to safe areas."
- **Left:** The verb 'leave' means to go away from a place. While 'were left' is grammatically possible, it often implies being abandoned or remaining behind ("The survivors were left on the island"). The phrase "were left to safe areas" doesn't make sense grammatically or contextually; people are usually taken or moved *to* safe areas, not 'left' to them in this way.
- **Abandoned:** The verb 'abandon' means to leave something or someone behind, often permanently, without intending to return, and sometimes implies neglect. If people were 'abandoned', it would mean they were left behind in the dangerous area, which contradicts the phrase "to safe areas in advance."
- **Evacuated:** The verb 'evacuate' means to remove people from a place of danger to a safer place. This precisely matches the context of moving people away from a volcano eruption threat "to safe areas in advance." The passive form 'were evacuated' is also grammatically correct and commonly used in this situation.

Conclusion for Blank No. 2

Based on the meanings of the words and the context of the sentence describing people being moved away from a volcano to safety, the word **evacuated** is the most appropriate choice for blank No. 2.

The completed sentence fragment is: "More than 134,000 people were **evacuated** to safe areas in advance."

Option	Meaning	Fit in Context
Exited	Left a place	No (grammatically incorrect passive)
Left	Went away from; remained behind	No (grammatically and contextually awkward)
Abandoned	Left behind, neglected	No (opposite of moving to safety)
Evacuated	Removed from danger to safety	Yes (fits meaning and grammar)

Revision Table: Vocabulary for Disasters

Term	Meaning
Eruption	A sudden violent outburst, like from a volcano
Evacuate	To remove people from a dangerous place to a safe one
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country or home due to war, persecution, or natural disaster
Disaster	A sudden event, such as an accident or a natural catastrophe, that causes great damage or loss of life
Shelter	A place providing temporary protection from bad weather or danger

Additional Information: Volcano Evacuations

Volcano evacuations are planned responses to potential volcanic eruptions. They involve moving people from areas at high risk to designated safe zones.

- Authorities monitor volcano activity closely using instruments like seismographs, gas sensors, and satellite imagery.
- Based on the level of threat, authorities issue warnings or mandatory evacuation orders for specific zones around the volcano.
- Evacuation routes and shelters are typically planned in advance.
- The decision to evacuate can be complex, balancing the risk of eruption against the disruption and cost of moving large populations.
- Not everyone complies with evacuation orders, sometimes due to concern for property, livestock, or a belief the danger is low.

172. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Mount Agung Passage Blank Fill

The passage describes the events surrounding the eruption of Mount Agung, a volcano in Bali, Indonesia, in November 2017. It talks about how people were evacuated and some who chose to stay. We need to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 3 to complete the sentence grammatically and contextually.

Analyzing Blank Number 3

The sentence containing blank number 3 reads: "They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano."

The subject of this sentence is "They", which refers to the "More than 134,000 people" mentioned in the previous sentence who "were moved to safe areas".

The word "housed" is the past participle of the verb "house". The structure "subject + form of 'be' + past participle" is used to form the passive voice.

The context of the passage is a past event, the volcano eruption in November 2017. Therefore, the verb tense needed should be appropriate for describing a past action.

Evaluating the Options for Blank 3

Let's look at the given options and see which one fits the sentence structure, tense, and subject-verb agreement:

1. were
2. have
3. is
4. had

Let's test each option in the blank:

- **Option 1: were**

"They **were** housed far away from the volcano." 'Were' is the past tense, plural form of the verb 'be'. This fits the plural subject 'They' and the past tense context. 'Were housed' is the passive voice, indicating that someone housed them. This makes grammatical and contextual sense.

- **Option 2: have**

"They **have** housed far away from the volcano." 'Have' is used for the present tense or present perfect. If used with 'housed', it would typically be 'have been housed' for the passive voice ("They have been housed"). "They have housed" implies they did the housing themselves (active voice), which doesn't fit the context of people being moved and given housing.

- **Option 3: is**

"They **is** housed far away from the volcano." 'Is' is the present tense, singular form of the verb 'be'. It does not agree with the plural subject 'They'.

- **Option 4: had**

"They **had** housed far away from the volcano." 'Had' is used for the past perfect tense. If used in the passive voice, it would be 'had been housed' ("They had been housed"). "They had housed" is the active voice past perfect, meaning they did the housing before some other past action, which doesn't fit here. While "They had been housed" is grammatically correct

passive voice, the simple past passive "They were housed" is a more direct and common way to describe a completed action in the past and fits the narrative flow well. Between 'were' and 'had', 'were' forms the simple past passive, which is most appropriate here.

Conclusion for Blank 3

Considering the subject 'They' (plural), the past context (November 2017), and the need for a passive voice construction ("housed" being the past participle), the option that correctly forms the simple past passive voice is 'were'. "They were housed" means that accommodation was provided for them.

Analysis of Verb Forms for 'They _____ housed'

Option	Verb Form	Grammatical Fit	Contextual Fit
were	Past Simple Passive (They + were + housed)	Correct (Plural subject, past tense)	Correct (Describes people being accommodated in the past)
have	Present Perfect or Present Active	Incorrect (Needs 'been' for passive; 'have' doesn't agree with 'housed' alone)	Incorrect (Not present or active voice)
is	Present Simple Singular	Incorrect (Doesn't agree with plural subject 'They')	Incorrect (Not present tense)
had	Past Perfect Active or needs 'been' for passive	Less direct than 'were' for simple past action; 'had housed' is active voice	Less appropriate than simple past passive

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3 is 'were'.

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Key Grammar Points for Fill in the Blanks

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb must agree in number (singular/plural) with its subject.	He is housed. They were housed.
Passive Voice	Used when the action is more important than the doer, or the doer is unknown. Formed with 'be' + past participle.	The people were housed by the authorities.
Past Tense Context	Use past tense verbs when describing events that happened completely in the past.	The eruption happened in November 2017 . People were moved .

Additional Information: Understanding Passive Voice

The passive voice is a grammatical construction. In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence receives the action, rather than performing it.

Structure of the passive voice:

Subject + form of 'be' + past participle of the main verb + (optional: by + doer of the action)

Examples:

- Active: The authorities housed them. (Authorities = doer, them = receiver)
- Passive: They were housed by the authorities. (They = receiver, were housed = passive verb)

In the sentence "They _____ housed", 'housed' is the past participle. 'They' is the subject receiving the action of being housed. This indicates a need for a form of the verb 'be' to create the passive voice. Since the event happened in the past and 'They' is plural, the past tense plural form of 'be', which is 'were', is required.

173. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank No. 4

The passage describes the events following the eruption of Mount Agung, a volcano in Bali. It talks about people being evacuated for safety.

The sentence before blank No. 4 states: "They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano." This implies that a large number of people were moved to safe locations.

The sentence containing blank No. 4 is: "_____ (4), some had refused to leave." This introduces a group of people who did the opposite of what was generally happening (being housed far away). They refused to leave their homes near the volcano.

Analyzing Options for Blank No. 4

We need a word or phrase for blank No. 4 that connects the idea of most people being evacuated to the contrasting idea of some people refusing to leave. Let's look at the options:

- **However:** This word is used to introduce a statement that contrasts with something that has just been said. It signals an exception or an opposing idea.
- **Because:** This word is used to give a reason for something. It indicates a cause-and-effect relationship.
- **Whether:** This word is used to introduce a choice between alternatives or to express doubt.
- **Moreover:** This word is used to add extra information that supports or reinforces the previous point. It means "in addition" or "furthermore."

Selecting the Most Appropriate Connector

The relationship between the two sentences is one of contrast. Most people were moved to safety, **but** some chose not to go. The word that best expresses this contrast among the given options is "However".

- If we use "Because", the sentence would mean "Because some had refused to leave, [something happened]". This doesn't fit the context.
- "Whether" doesn't fit grammatically or contextually here.
- "Moreover" would suggest that "some had refused to leave" is an additional point supporting the idea that people were housed far away, which is incorrect.
- "However" correctly signals that the statement "some had refused to leave" is in contrast to the general action of people being housed safely away.

Let's place "However" in the blank:

They _____ (3) housed far away from the volcano. **However**, some had refused to leave.

This makes logical sense in the passage.

Conclusion for Blank No. 4

The word "However" is the most appropriate choice to fill in blank No. 4 because it correctly introduces a contrasting idea to the previous statement in the passage about the Mount Agung

volcano evacuation.

Option	Meaning / Usage	Fits Blank No. 4?	Reason
However	Introduces a contrast or exception	Yes	Correctly signals a contrast to the previous sentence.
Because	Introduces a reason	No	Does not indicate a contrast or reason for the previous action.
Whether	Introduces choice/doubt	No	Grammatically and contextually incorrect.
Moreover	Adds supporting information	No	Introduces additional, non-contrasting information.

Revision Table: Key Sentence Connectors

Connector	Function	Example
However	Shows contrast	It was raining heavily; however , we went for a walk.
Moreover	Adds information	The food was delicious; moreover , the service was excellent.
Because	Shows cause/reason	We stayed indoors because it was raining.
Therefore	Shows result	It was raining heavily; therefore , we stayed indoors.

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Additional Information: Understanding Context in Passages

When filling in blanks in a passage, it is crucial to understand the context. Read the sentences before and after the blank carefully. Look for clues about the relationship between the ideas being presented.

- Are the ideas contrasting? Use words like "however", "but", "although".
- Is one idea a result of the other? Use words like "therefore", "thus", "consequently".
- Is one idea a reason for the other? Use words like "because", "since", "as".
- Is additional, supporting information being added? Use words like "moreover", "furthermore", "in addition".
- Are similar ideas being presented? Use words like "similarly", "likewise".

Analyzing the logical flow and the relationship between sentences will help you choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete the passage accurately.

174. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 5

The passage describes the situation during the Mount Agung volcano eruption in Bali. It talks about people being evacuated, but notes that some people refused to leave their homes because they wanted to care for their farms and animals. The sentence for blank 5 is: "These people did not _____ (5) to leave their homes." We need a word that fits this structure and conveys the meaning that these people did not want or wish to leave.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 5

Let's look at the options provided and see which one best fits the context and grammatical structure:

- **desire:** The word 'desire' means to strongly wish for or want something. The phrase "did not desire to leave" means they did not strongly want to leave. This fits the context of people refusing to evacuate because they preferred to stay with their property and animals. Grammatically, "did not desire to do something" is correct.
- **wish:** The word 'wish' also means to want something. The phrase "did not wish to leave" means they did not want to leave. This also fits the context and is grammatically correct ("did not wish to do something"). 'Desire' often implies a stronger inclination than 'wish', which can sometimes relate to things that are unlikely or impossible, though it's also used for simple wants.
- **long:** The word 'long' means to have a strong wish or desire, especially for something that is difficult to obtain or far away. While "long to do something" is a valid structure, "did not long to leave" would mean they did not have a strong desire *to* leave. This fits the meaning, but 'long' is more commonly used for a desire *for* something or *to* do something positive that is missed or wanted, like 'long for home' or 'long to see someone'. Using it in the negative to mean 'did not want to leave' is less typical than 'desire' or 'wish'.
- **fancy:** The word 'fancy' means to like or want something, often casually. The structure "fancy to do something" is generally considered grammatically incorrect in standard English. You might say "fancy doing something" (gerund) or "fancy a [noun]". Therefore, this option does not fit the grammatical structure required by the sentence.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis:

- 'fancy' is grammatically incorrect.
- 'long' is grammatically correct but less idiomatic than 'desire' or 'wish' in this specific negative context ("did not long to leave").
- 'desire' and 'wish' are both grammatically correct and fit the meaning of not wanting to leave.

In the context of a strong refusal to leave their homes and belongings during a dangerous event, 'desire' implies a deep-seated feeling or inclination, which aligns well with the description of people prioritizing their farms and animals over evacuation. While 'wish' is also plausible, 'desire' often conveys a stronger or more fundamental feeling, making it potentially the most appropriate choice in this specific context describing their deep reluctance.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill blank 5 is 'desire'. The completed sentence reads: "These people did not desire to leave their homes."

Word Appropriateness for Blank 5

Option	Meaning	Grammar Fit	Context Fit
desire	Strong wish or want	Yes ("did not desire to leave")	Yes, conveys strong reluctance
wish	Want	Yes ("did not wish to leave")	Yes, conveys reluctance
long	Strong wish for something difficult/absent	Yes ("did not long to leave")	Less typical phrasing for 'not wanting to leave'
fancy	Like or want (casual)	No ("fancy to leave" is incorrect)	No

Revision Table – Passage Completion Review

Reviewing vocabulary choices for passage completion questions helps improve reading comprehension and word usage skills. Understanding the nuances between similar words like 'desire' and 'wish' is crucial for selecting the best fit in context.

Additional Information – Vocabulary for Wanting

Many words express the idea of wanting or wishing, but they have different shades of meaning and are used in different contexts and grammatical structures. Some synonyms or related terms for 'desire' or 'wish' include:

- Want
- Craving (strong, often for something specific like food)
- Yearning (deep longing)

- Aspiration (hope or ambition)
- Inclination (a feeling that you want to do something)
- Prefer (like one thing more than another)

Choosing the right word depends on the intensity of the feeling, the object of the desire, and the surrounding sentence structure.

175. Answer: c

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence Correction Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to replace the underlined part of the sentence: "The money collected by the students of this school was deposited in the Prime Minister's fund." We need to determine if the original phrasing is correct or if one of the given alternatives provides a better structure or uses more appropriate words.

Evaluating the Original Phrase: "by the students of this school"

Let's carefully examine the underlined segment:

- **"by the students"**: This part uses the preposition 'by' correctly to indicate the agent who performed the action of collecting the money. When we talk about something being done by someone, 'by' is the standard preposition. For example, "The book was written by him."
- **"of this school"**: This part uses the preposition 'of' to show the relationship between the students and the school. Students 'of' a school are members or associated with that school. This is a common and correct way to express this affiliation. For example, "students of Delhi University" or "members of the club."

Combining these parts, "by the students of this school" means the collection was done by the students who belong to or are affiliated with this specific school. This phrasing is grammatically sound and perfectly clear in meaning.

Evaluating the Provided Options for Substitution

Now let's look at the options given and see if they offer a better alternative or if they introduce errors.

Option 1: by the students of this schools

This option changes "school" to "schools" at the end. The sentence refers to "this school," indicating a single specific school. Using the plural "schools" here is a grammatical error. It should be singular to match "this school."

Option 2: from the student from this school

This option makes two significant changes:

- It changes "by the students" to "from the student." Using 'from' here is incorrect. 'From' usually indicates origin or source, not the agent performing an action. Also, "student" is singular, suggesting only one student collected the money, which might not be accurate in the context of "money collected," often implying a collective effort by many students. The original "students" (plural) is more likely appropriate.
- It changes "of this school" to "from this school." Again, 'from' is less suitable than 'of' or 'at' to describe the affiliation of students with a school in this context.

This option is grammatically incorrect and changes the intended meaning and number (singular vs. plural).

Option 4: by the students at this school

This option changes "of this school" to "at this school."

- **"at this school":** Using 'at' emphasizes the location. It means the students who were physically present at the school collected the money. This is also grammatically correct.

However, "students of this school" emphasizes their membership or affiliation, which is often the primary relationship intended when talking about students raising money for a cause associated with their school. While "at this school" is possible, "of this school" is equally, if not more, common and natural to express student affiliation. Since the original sentence "by the students of this school" is already correct and clear, there is no necessity to change it to "by the students at this school."

Conclusion: Is Improvement Needed?

After examining all the options, we conclude that the original segment "by the students of this school" is grammatically correct and makes perfect sense in the context of the sentence. None of the options provide a clearly better or more accurate alternative. Option 1 and Option 2 contain definite grammatical errors or inappropriate word choices. Option 4 is grammatically sound but doesn't necessarily improve upon the original phrase, which is also correct.

Therefore, no improvement is needed for the underlined segment.

Revision Table: Prepositions and Their Usage

Preposition	Common Usage in this Context	Example Phrase
by	Indicates the agent performing the action.	collected by the students
of	Indicates belonging, affiliation, or association.	students of the school
at	Indicates location.	students at the school

Additional Information: Sentence Structure and Prepositions

Understanding how prepositions connect different parts of a sentence is key to sentence correction. In the given sentence, "by the students of this school" functions as a prepositional phrase modifying "collected," indicating who did the collecting and their relationship to the school. The structure is common in passive-like constructions or when describing the agent of an action resulting in a state (money being collected).

Choosing between 'of' and 'at' when referring to students and a school often depends on the emphasis. 'Of' highlights their status as members or affiliates, while 'at' highlights their physical presence. Both can be correct in different situations, but in this context, 'of' feels slightly more natural when referring to the student body associated with the school. Since the original used 'of' and it is correct, "No improvement" is the logical choice.

176. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to select the word that is spelt incorrectly among the given options. To answer this, we need to examine each word's spelling and compare it to the correct spelling.

Analyzing Each Option for Correct Spelling

- **Option 1: Laudable**
The word "Laudable" is an adjective meaning deserving praise or commendation. Its spelling is correct.
- **Option 2: Laughable**
The word "Laughable" is an adjective meaning such as to provoke laughter; ridiculous. Its spelling is correct.
- **Option 3: Lamentable**
The word "Lamentable" is an adjective meaning deplorably bad or unsatisfactory; regrettable.

Its spelling is correct.

- **Option 4: Liabel**

The word "Liabel" is presented as an option. However, the correct spelling of this word, which refers to a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation, is **Libel**. Therefore, "Liabel" is the **wrongly spelt word**.

Based on the analysis, the word "Liabel" is misspelled. The correct spelling is "Libel".

Conclusion

The wrongly spelt word among the given options is **Liabel**.

Spelling Check Summary

Word as Given	Correct Spelling	Status
Laudable	Laudable	Correct
Laughable	Laughable	Correct
Lamentable	Lamentable	Correct
Liabel	Libel	Wrong

Revision Table: Common Misspellings and Correct Forms

Common Misspellings

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling
Acheive	Achieve
Belive	Believe
Calender	Calendar
Definately	Definitely
Occured	Occurred

Additional Information: Improving Your Spelling Skills

Developing strong spelling skills is important for clear communication. Here are some tips:

- **Read Widely:** Reading exposes you to correctly spelt words in context.

- **Learn Common Patterns:** Pay attention to common letter combinations and rules (e.g., 'i' before 'e' except after 'c').
- **Use Mnemonics:** Create memory aids for tricky words (e.g., A **lie** in **believe**).
- **Practice Regularly:** Use flashcards or spelling apps to test yourself.
- **Proofread Carefully:** Always review your writing for spelling errors.
- **Use a Dictionary:** If unsure about a spelling, look it up.

Understanding word origins (etymology) can also sometimes help with spelling.

177. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelled Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled incorrectly among the given options. Let's examine each word carefully to check its spelling.

Analyzing the Spelling of Each Word

We are given four words. We need to determine which one deviates from the standard English spelling.

- **luggage:** This word refers to bags and cases used to carry belongings when traveling. The spelling 'l-u-g-g-a-g-e' is the correct and standard spelling in English.
- **luxurious:** This word describes something characterized by luxury, indicating great comfort, extravagance, or elegance. The spelling 'l-u-x-u-r-i-o-u-s' is the correct and standard spelling in English.
- **luminous:** This word describes something emitting or reflecting light; shining. The spelling 'l-u-m-i-n-o-u-s' is the correct and standard spelling in English.
- **ludicrous:** This word appears similar to "ludicrous", which means foolish, unreasonable, or out of place as to be amusing; ridiculous. Let's compare the spelling. The standard spelling for this word is 'l-u-d-i-c-r-o-u-s'. The option provided uses 'l-u-d-i-c-u-r-o-u-s', which includes an extra 'u'.

Identifying the Incorrectly Spelled Word

Based on our analysis, the word 'ludicrous' is spelled incorrectly. The correct spelling is 'ludicrous'. The extra 'u' in 'ludicrous' makes it a misspelling.

Therefore, the wrongly spelled word among the given options is 'ludicrous'.

Revision Table: Correct Spellings

Given Word	Correct Spelling?	Correct Spelling
luggage	Yes	luggage
luxurious	Yes	luxurious
luminous	Yes	luminous
ludicrous	No	ludicrous

Additional Information on Common Misspellings

English spelling can be tricky due to its history and influences from various languages. Many words that sound similar or have similar letter combinations are frequently misspelled. Words like 'ludicrous' with vowel combinations can be common sources of error.

Tips to avoid common misspellings:

- Read extensively to become familiar with correct spellings.
- Use a dictionary or spell checker when unsure.
- Learn common spelling rules, but also be aware of exceptions.
- Practice writing and review your work for errors.
- Pay attention to the structure of words, including roots, prefixes, and suffixes.

178. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Prepositions with 'Increase'

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "Last year there was an increase _____ the number of road accidents on the Eastern Expressway." This requires choosing the correct preposition to follow the noun 'increase'.

Analyzing the Options for Preposition Use

Let's examine each option and how it is typically used with the word 'increase' or in similar contexts:

- **at:** The preposition 'at' with 'increase' usually refers to a specific point or rate, e.g., "The population increased at a rate of 2%." It doesn't fit when talking about an increase in a quantity like 'the number of road accidents'.
- **to:** The preposition 'to' with 'increase' typically indicates the final value reached after the increase, e.g., "The price increased to \$50." It is not used to specify what quantity or thing has increased.
- **in:** The preposition 'in' is commonly used with 'increase' (both as a noun and a verb) to specify the area, quantity, or thing that has increased. For example: "an increase in sales," "an increase in temperature," "increase in production," "an increase in crime." The phrase "increase in the number of..." is a standard construction.
- **with:** The preposition 'with' with 'increase' is less common in this context. It might suggest something increases alongside something else or in proportion to it, e.g., "Their confidence increased with practice." It doesn't fit the meaning of an increase in 'the number of road accidents'.

Why 'in' is the Correct Preposition

The sentence describes an increase in 'the number of road accidents'. When we talk about an increase concerning a quantity, amount, or a general area, we use the preposition 'in'.

Consider these examples:

- An increase **in** profits.
- An increase **in** the population.
- An increase **in** demand.

Similarly, when referring to an increase in a count of things, such as 'road accidents', the correct preposition is 'in'. Therefore, "an increase in the number of road accidents" is the grammatically correct and natural-sounding phrase.

Substituting 'in' into the sentence gives: "Last year there was an increase **in** the number of road accidents on the Eastern Expressway." This sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning clearly.

Revision Table: Common Prepositions with 'Increase'

Preposition	Common Usage with 'Increase'	Example
in	To specify the area, quantity, or thing that increases.	An increase in prices; Increase in demand.
of	Less common with the noun 'increase', but possible in some contexts (e.g., "an increase of 10%"). More common with the verb ("increased by 10%").	An increase of 10%; Increased by of 10%. (Note: 'by' is more common with the verb)
to	To indicate the resulting level after an increase.	The price increased to \$100.
by	Used with the verb 'increase' to show the amount of increase.	Prices increased by 5%.
at	To specify a rate of increase.	Increasing at a rate of 3%.

Additional Information: Understanding English Prepositions

Prepositions are words that link a noun, pronoun, or phrase to other words in a sentence. They typically indicate relationships of location, direction, time, or other abstract relationships. Choosing the correct preposition is crucial for clear and accurate communication in English.

Many verbs, nouns, and adjectives are followed by specific prepositions. These combinations are often fixed phrases that need to be learned. For example:

- depend **on**
- aware **of**
- good **at**
- interested **in**
- believe **in**

In the case of 'increase', the preposition 'in' is standard when referring to an increase in a quantity or area, as demonstrated in the question.

Learning these fixed prepositional phrases is a key part of mastering English grammar and language usage. Context is always important in determining the correct preposition.

179. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom 'A Sea Change'

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "a sea change". Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of its individual words.

Meaning of 'A Sea Change' Explained

The idiom "a sea change" refers to a profound, fundamental, or radical transformation. It suggests a major shift or change in circumstances, outlook, or something else. The change is typically significant and often affects many aspects.

Analyzing the Options for 'A Sea Change'

Let's examine the given options to find the one that best matches the meaning of "a sea change":

- Option 1: A fast change. While a sea change can happen relatively quickly, the speed is not the defining characteristic of the idiom. The emphasis is on the depth and significance of the change, not its pace.
- Option 2: A slow change. Similarly, the idiom does not specifically imply a slow process of change. The key element is the radical nature of the transformation, not how long it takes.
- Option 3: A radical change. This option perfectly captures the essence of "a sea change". A radical change means a complete or fundamental change, which aligns with the profound transformation implied by the idiom.
- Option 4: A nominal change. A nominal change is a change that is small, insignificant, or exists only in name. This is the opposite of a "sea change", which signifies a major transformation.

Conclusion: Selecting the Appropriate Meaning for 'A Sea Change'

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the options, the most appropriate meaning for "a sea change" is a radical change.

Idiom	Meaning
A sea change	A profound or radical transformation

Revision Table: Common English Idioms

Idiom	Meaning
Break a leg	Good luck
Bite the bullet	Endure a difficult situation
Get out of hand	Become uncontrollable
On the ball	Aware of things and quick to react

Additional Information: Understanding Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions are a crucial part of the English language. They add richness and nuance but can be tricky for learners because their meaning is not literal. Learning idioms like "a sea change" involves understanding the figurative meaning rather than the individual words. Recognizing and using idioms correctly can significantly improve communication skills and comprehension.

180. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym for the Word CONSTANT

Understanding the Meaning of CONSTANT

The word **CONSTANT** describes something that remains unchanged over time or does not fluctuate. It signifies stability and a lack of variation. For example, a physical law might be considered **constant** under specific conditions.

Examining the Provided Options

To find the **antonym**, we need to identify the word that means the opposite of remaining unchanged. Let's analyze each option:

- **uninterrupted**: This means something that continues without stopping. While a **constant** thing might be uninterrupted, this term focuses on the continuity rather than the state of being unchanged.
- **perpetual**: This word means lasting forever or occurring continuously without interruption. It is often used as a **synonym** for **constant**, as both imply a lack of change or cessation.

- **varying**: This term means changing, different, or subject to fluctuation. It directly contrasts with the idea of remaining the same.
- **regular**: This describes something that happens predictably or follows a pattern. While regularity implies consistency in occurrence, it doesn't necessarily mean the state or value itself is unchanging.

Identifying the Opposite of CONSTANT

Comparing the meanings, we look for the word that signifies change:

- "Uninterrupted" relates to continuation.
- "Perpetual" is similar in meaning to **constant** (a **synonym**).
- "Regular" implies predictability, not necessarily immutability.
- "Varying" directly implies change and inconsistency, making it the opposite of **constant**.

Therefore, **varying** serves as the most suitable **antonym** for the word **CONSTANT**.

181. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence Correction Question

The question asks us to find the best way to replace the underlined part of the sentence: "I think all our **furniture needing to be polished**." We need to ensure the corrected sentence is grammatically correct and makes sense.

The original sentence has a subject "furniture" but the underlined part "needing to be polished" isn't a proper verb phrase to complete the sentence structure. It's like saying "The dog barking at the mailman" without a main verb like "is" or "was". We need a main verb that agrees with the subject "furniture".

Analyzing the Subject: "Furniture"

The word "furniture" is an uncountable noun in English. Uncountable nouns are treated as singular, even if they refer to many items (like tables, chairs, etc.).

Examples of uncountable nouns treated as singular:

- Information
- Advice
- Equipment

- Luggage
- News
- Furniture

Since "furniture" is singular, the verb that follows it must also be in the singular form.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at each option and see if it correctly completes the sentence "I think all our furniture _____".

Option 1: are needing to be polished.

- The subject is "furniture", which is singular.
- The verb used is "are needing".
- "Are" is a plural verb form. This does not agree with the singular subject "furniture".
- Also, the verb "need" is typically a stative verb and is not usually used in the continuous form ("needing").
- Therefore, this option is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb disagreement and the inappropriate use of the continuous tense for a stative verb.

Option 2: need to polish.

- The subject is "furniture", which is singular.
- The verb used is "need".
- "Need" is a plural verb form. This does not agree with the singular subject "furniture". The singular form is "needs".
- Furthermore, the sentence implies that the furniture requires polishing, meaning the polishing action is done *to* the furniture. This requires the passive voice ("to be polished"). The active infinitive "to polish" would mean the furniture is doing the polishing, which doesn't make sense.
- Therefore, this option is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb disagreement and the incorrect verb voice.

Option 3: needs to be polished.

- The subject is "furniture", which is singular.
- The verb used is "needs".
- "Needs" is a singular verb form. This correctly agrees with the singular subject "furniture".
- The phrase "to be polished" is a passive infinitive. This correctly shows that the furniture is the object of the polishing action (it needs someone to polish it).
- Therefore, this option is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning.

Option 4: No improvement

- As discussed earlier, the original sentence "I think all our furniture needing to be polished" is grammatically incomplete and incorrect because "needing to be polished" is not a proper main verb phrase for the subject "furniture".
- An improvement is needed.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of subject-verb agreement for the uncountable noun "furniture" and the correct use of the passive voice to express the furniture requiring polishing, Option 3 "needs to be polished" is the only grammatically correct and meaningful choice.

Option	Verb Form	Subject-Verb Agreement	Voice (Active/Passive)	Correctness
Original (needing to be polished)	Participle phrase (not main verb)	Incomplete sentence structure	Passive infinitive	Incorrect
are needing to be polished	are needing	Incorrect (furniture is singular, are is plural)	Passive infinitive (stative verb in continuous tense is wrong)	Incorrect
need to polish	need	Incorrect (furniture is singular, need is plural)	Active infinitive	Incorrect
needs to be polished	needs	Correct (furniture is singular, needs is singular)	Passive infinitive	Correct
No improvement	-	-	-	Incorrect (original is wrong)

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Here's a quick summary of the key grammar concepts used in this question:

Concept	Explanation	Example Related to Furniture
Uncountable Nouns	Nouns that cannot be counted individually and are treated as singular.	Furniture , information, advice, luggage.
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must match the number (singular or plural) of its subject.	Singular subject (furniture) requires a singular verb (needs). Plural subject (chairs) requires a plural verb (need).
Passive Voice	Used when the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action. Formed with a form of "be" + past participle.	The furniture is polished by the cleaner. The furniture needs to be polished .
Active Voice	Used when the subject of the sentence performs the action.	The cleaner polishes the furniture. The furniture does not polish itself.
Stative Verbs	Verbs that describe a state rather than an action (e.g., need, want, know, believe). Generally not used in continuous tenses.	Correct: I need help. Incorrect: I am needing help.

Additional Information: Using Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns like "furniture" can be tricky. Remember they always take a singular verb. To refer to individual items of furniture, you might use phrases like "a piece of furniture" or specify the type, like "chairs and tables" (which would then take a plural verb).

For instance:

- All our **furniture needs** cleaning. (Furniture is singular)
- A **piece** of furniture **is** broken. (Piece is singular)
- The **chairs and tables need** cleaning. (Chairs and tables are plural)

This question tests your understanding of how to correctly use uncountable nouns and ensure subject-verb agreement, along with choosing the appropriate voice (active vs. passive) for the context.

182. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Word DRAG and its Synonym

The question asks us to find the synonym for the word **DRAG** from the given options. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Let's look at the word **DRAG**. The word **DRAG** typically means to pull someone or something along forcefully, roughly, or with difficulty. It often implies pulling something along the ground or another surface.

Analyzing the Options

We are given four options:

- pull
- lift
- push
- crack

Let's examine each option to see which one is a synonym for **DRAG**.

Option 1: pull

The word **pull** means to exert force on someone or something so as to cause movement toward the source of the force. When you **drag** something, you are essentially **pulling** it along a surface. This meaning is very close to the meaning of **DRAG**.

Option 2: lift

The word **lift** means to raise to a higher position or level. This is different from **dragging**, which involves moving something horizontally along a surface, not upwards.

Option 3: push

The word **push** means to exert force on someone or something in order to move them away from oneself. This is the opposite of **dragging** or **pulling**, where the movement is towards or alongside the source of the force.

Option 4: crack

The word **crack** means to break or cause to break without a complete separation of the parts. This meaning is completely unrelated to moving something by pulling it along.

Identifying the Correct Synonym for DRAG

Based on the analysis of the options, the word **pull** is the closest in meaning to **DRAG**. When you **drag** something, you **pull** it along a surface, often with effort.

Conclusion

The synonym of **DRAG** among the given options is **pull**.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Related Action
DRAG	To pull something along (often forcefully or with difficulty)	Movement towards the force source, often along a surface
pull	To exert force to move something towards the force source	Movement towards the force source
lift	To raise something upwards	Vertical movement upwards
push	To exert force to move something away	Movement away from the force source
crack	To break partially	Breaking or splitting

Additional Information: Exploring Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms is important for vocabulary building and improving communication. Synonyms are words with similar meanings. Antonyms, on the other hand, are words with opposite meanings.

- **Examples of Synonyms:**

- Happy – Joyful
- Big – Large
- Fast – Quick

- **Examples of Antonyms:**

- Happy – Sad
- Big – Small
- Fast – Slow

In the case of **DRAG**, an antonym could be **push**, as dragging involves pulling towards, while pushing involves moving away.

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for TREAD

The question asks us to select the synonym of the word "TREAD" from the given options. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Let's look at the meaning of the word **TREAD**.

The word **TREAD** primarily means to walk in a specific way or to set one's foot down upon something. It can also refer to the sound made by walking or the act of walking itself.

Now, let's examine the given options:

- **Follow:** To go after someone or something; to move along behind. This is not a synonym for tread.
- **Walk:** To move along on foot at a regular pace. This aligns closely with the primary meaning of tread.
- **Run:** To move rapidly on foot, with the legs moving at a speedier pace than in walking. Running is a faster form of locomotion than treading or walking.
- **Climb:** To move or make one's way up (something). This involves ascending and is different from treading or walking horizontally.

Comparing the options with the meaning of **TREAD**, we can see that **Walk** is the word that is closest in meaning. Treading often implies walking, sometimes deliberately or heavily.

Therefore, the most appropriate synonym for **TREAD** among the given options is **Walk**.

Revision Table: Understanding TREAD and its Synonym

Word	Meaning	Relationship to TREAD
TREAD	To walk upon or along something; the act of walking.	The base word in question.
Follow	To go after something/someone.	Different action.
Walk	To move on foot at a regular pace.	Synonym for tread.
Run	To move rapidly on foot.	Different action (faster pace).
Climb	To move upwards.	Different action (vertical movement).

Additional Information on Synonyms and Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms is crucial for building a strong vocabulary and improving language skills. Synonyms allow us to express ideas with variation and precision.

- **Context is Key:** The best synonym for a word can sometimes depend on the specific context in which it is used. However, in general English, "walk" is a common synonym for "tread".
- **Other Meanings of Tread:** The word "tread" can also refer to the part of a tire that grips the road, the part of a shoe that touches the ground, or the horizontal surface of a step on a stair. These are noun forms related to the action of treading or walking.
- **Related Phrases:** Phrases like "tread carefully" mean to walk with caution, emphasizing the walking aspect. "Tread on someone's toes" is an idiom meaning to offend someone, also related to the act of stepping.

In the context of basic movement, **TREAD** and **Walk** are interchangeable in many situations, making "Walk" the correct synonym in this multiple-choice question.

184. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Meaning of "Impure by Polluting Substances"

The question asks us to select the single word that best describes something which has become impure because it was exposed to polluting substances. This involves understanding the meaning of different words and matching it to the given definition.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each provided option:

- **Contractual:** This relates to a contract, which is a formal agreement between two or more parties. It has nothing to do with purity or pollution.
- **Contagious:** This describes a disease that spreads from one person or organism to another, typically by direct contact. While it involves transmission, it's about diseases, not general impurity from pollutants.
- **Contented:** This means feeling or showing satisfaction with one's possessions, status, or situation. It describes a state of mind and is unrelated to physical purity or pollution.
- **Contaminated:** This means to make something impure by polluting or poisoning it. This definition perfectly matches the phrase "Something made impure by exposure to polluting

substances".

Identifying the Correct Word

Based on the analysis of the options, the word that precisely fits the description "Something made impure by exposure to polluting substances" is "contaminated". Contamination occurs when harmful or impure substances are introduced into something, making it unclean or unfit for use.

For example, water can become **contaminated** by chemical waste, or food can become **contaminated** by bacteria.

Therefore, the most appropriate word is **contaminated**.

Revision Table: Word Meanings

Word	Meaning
Contractual	Relating to a contract or agreement.
Contagious	(Of a disease) Spreading from one person or organism to another by direct or indirect contact.
Contented	Happy and satisfied.
Contaminated	Made impure or unsuitable by contact with something unclean or harmful.

Additional Information: Understanding Purity and Impurity

In various contexts, the terms purity and impurity are used to describe the state of a substance or item.

- **Purity:** Refers to being free from adulteration or contamination; unmixed. A pure substance contains only one type of molecule or element.
- **Impurity:** Refers to the state of not being pure; containing foreign or polluting substances. Impurities can alter the properties or suitability of a substance.

The process described in the question is specifically about introducing "polluting substances" which directly leads to the state of being impure. The word **contaminated** directly captures this process and state.

185. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Grammatical Error

Let's carefully examine the given sentence to identify the segment containing a grammatical error. The sentence is: "He is the same man which I saw yesterday at the gate." We need to find the part that breaks the rules of English grammar.

The sentence is describing a specific man ("the same man") and providing more information about him using a relative clause ("which I saw yesterday at the gate"). The error lies in the choice of the relative pronoun used to introduce this clause.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

We will look at each segment mentioned in the options:

- **He is:** This segment is grammatically correct. "He" is the subject, and "is" is the verb.
- **the same man:** This phrase is grammatically correct. "The same" modifies "man".
- **at the gate:** This is a prepositional phrase acting as an adverbial phrase modifying the verb "saw". It is grammatically correct in its structure and usage here.
- **which I saw:** This segment contains the relative pronoun "which" used to refer to "the same man". This is where the grammatical error occurs.

Identifying the Error: Relative Pronoun Usage

In English grammar, when referring to a person (like "man"), the relative pronoun typically used is "who" or "whom" (depending on whether it's the subject or object in the relative clause) or "that". However, when the antecedent (the noun being referred to) is preceded by words like "the same", "the only", "the superlatives" (e.g., the best, the worst), or when the antecedent includes both a person and a thing, the relative pronoun "that" is generally preferred over "who" or "which". In some contexts, especially after "the same", "as" can also be used as a relative pronoun.

In the sentence "He is the same man which I saw yesterday at the gate," the antecedent is "the same man". Since "the same" is used, the relative pronoun "which" (which is typically used for things or non-defining clauses referring to people) is incorrect here. The correct relative pronoun should be "that" or "as".

The correct sentence should be either:

- He is the same man **that** I saw yesterday at the gate.
- He is the same man **as** I saw yesterday at the gate.

Therefore, the segment "which I saw" contains the grammatical error because of the incorrect use of the relative pronoun "which".

Segment	Grammatical Correctness	Explanation
He is	Correct	Standard subject-verb structure.
the same man	Correct	Proper noun phrase structure.
which I saw	Incorrect	Incorrect relative pronoun ("which") used after "the same man". Should be "that" or "as".
at the gate	Correct	Proper prepositional phrase.

Conclusion

The grammatical error is in the segment "which I saw" due to the misuse of the relative pronoun "which" after the phrase "the same man". The correct relative pronoun in this context should be "that" or "as".

Revision Table: Sentence Correction

Original Segment with Error	Correction	Explanation
which I saw	that I saw	Replace "which" with "that" after "the same".
which I saw	as I saw	Alternatively, replace "which" with "as" after "the same".

Additional Information: Relative Pronouns Explained

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses, which provide extra information about a noun. Common relative pronouns include who, whom, whose, which, and that.

- **Who/Whom/Whose:** Used for people. "Who" is for the subject, "whom" for the object, and "whose" for possession.
- **Which:** Used for things or animals, or to refer to a whole clause. Can be used for people in non-defining clauses, but "who" is more common.
- **That:** Can be used for both people and things. Often preferred in defining clauses, especially after certain antecedents like "the same", "the only", superlatives, or when the antecedent is a mix of people and things.

- **As:** Can function as a relative pronoun, particularly after "such", "the same", or "as".

The rule regarding "the same" followed by a relative pronoun is a key point. Use "that" or "as" after "the same".

For example:

- Incorrect: This is the same car **which** I had last year.
- Correct: This is the same car **that** I had last year.
- Correct: This is the same car **as** I had last year.

This principle applies to people as well, as seen in the question sentence.

186. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Idioms: "A Safe Pair of Hands"

Idioms are phrases where the meaning isn't obvious from the individual words. They add color and expression to language. Let's look at the idiom "a safe pair of hands".

Meaning of "A Safe Pair of Hands" Idiom

The idiom "a safe pair of hands" is used to describe a person who is reliable, dependable, and trustworthy, especially when handling important or delicate matters. It suggests someone competent and capable of managing situations or tasks without making mistakes or causing problems. You can rely on this person to do a good job.

Analyzing the Options for "A Safe Pair of Hands"

Let's examine the given options to find the one that best matches the meaning of "a safe pair of hands":

- **Option 1: a reliable person**
A reliable person is someone you can count on, someone who is dependable. This meaning aligns perfectly with the idea of having a "safe pair of hands" – someone who handles things reliably and competently.
- **Option 2: a happy person**
Being happy is a state of mind or emotion. It has no direct connection to a person's ability to handle tasks safely or reliably. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 3: a person who guards someone**

This option describes someone who provides physical protection or security. While related to the word "safe," the idiom "a safe pair of hands" refers to reliability and competence in managing tasks or situations, not physical guarding. This option is incorrect.

- **Option 4: a person who does many jobs**

This describes someone versatile or a multi-tasker. While a person who does many jobs might also be reliable, the idiom specifically emphasizes the quality of being reliable and capable in handling responsibilities, not just the quantity of jobs they do. This option is not the most appropriate meaning.

Conclusion on "A Safe Pair of Hands" Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "a safe pair of hands" is a reliable person.

Idiom	Meaning
A safe pair of hands	A reliable and competent person, especially in handling tasks or situations.

Revision Table: Common Idioms

Here is a table with a few other common idioms and their meanings for quick revision:

Idiom	Meaning
Break a leg	Good luck (used especially before a performance)
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage
Get something off your chest	To express something that has been worrying you for a long time
Let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret carelessly or by mistake

Additional Information: Learning Idioms Effectively

Understanding idioms is crucial for improving your English language skills, especially for competitive exams. Here are some tips:

- Learn idioms in context: Try to understand how they are used in sentences or conversations.
- Group similar idioms: Sometimes idioms related to the same topic or concept can be learned together.

- Use flashcards or apps: Practice regularly using tools that help you test your knowledge.
- Read widely: Pay attention to idioms when reading books, articles, or watching movies.
- Practice using them: Try to incorporate new idioms into your own speaking or writing.

187. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Verb Forms After 'To'

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "It is difficult for him to _____ all the comforts to his family in this small income."

The blank follows the word "to". In English grammar, when "to" is used before a verb to express purpose or the base form of an action, it is called an infinitive. The structure for the infinitive is usually "to + base form of the verb".

Let's look at the options provided and see which one fits this rule:

- **provided:** This is the past tense or past participle form of the verb 'provide'. It does not follow the "to + base form" rule.
- **provide:** This is the base form of the verb 'provide'. This fits the "to + base form" structure required after "to" in this context, forming the infinitive phrase "to provide".
- **providing:** This is the present participle or gerund form (ending in -ing). It does not follow the "to + base form" rule.
- **provides:** This is the third-person singular present tense form. It does not follow the "to + base form" rule.

The sentence requires the infinitive form of the verb 'provide' after "to". Therefore, the base form 'provide' is the correct choice.

The completed sentence is: "It is difficult for him to **provide** all the comforts to his family in this small income."

Identifying the Correct Verb Form

The structure "It is difficult for someone **to do something**" is a common way to express difficulty or a challenge. The part after "for someone" typically uses the infinitive form (to + base verb).

- Structure: It is [adjective] for [person/pronoun] **to [base verb]**.
- Example: It is easy for her **to learn** new things.
- Example: It is important for us **to study** hard.

In our sentence, "It is difficult for him to _____", the structure matches this pattern, requiring the base form of the verb after "to".

Explanation of Options

Let's briefly analyze why the other options are incorrect in this specific context:

- **provided:** This form would be used in sentences like "He provided for his family" (past tense) or "The comforts provided were few" (participle used as adjective). It doesn't fit after "to".
- **providing:** This form would be used in sentences like "He is providing for his family" (present continuous) or "Providing for a family is hard" (gerund as subject). It doesn't fit after "to".
- **provides:** This form is used for third-person singular in the simple present tense, like "He provides for his family" (regular action). It doesn't fit after "to".

Only 'provide' is the base form needed to complete the infinitive phrase "to provide".

Revision Table: Verb Forms

Verb Form	Example Usage	Used After "To" (Infinitive)?
Base Form (provide)	They provide support.	Yes (to provide)
Past Tense (provided)	He provided support yesterday.	No
Past Participle (provided)	Support was provided.	No
Present Participle (providing)	He is providing support.	No
Third Person Singular Present (provides)	She provides support.	No

Additional Information: Infinitives

An infinitive is a non-finite verb form. The most common form is the "to-infinitive" (to + base verb). Infinitives can function in different ways in a sentence:

- **As a noun:** To err is human. (Subject)
- **As an adjective:** This is the time to leave. (Modifies 'time')
- **As an adverb:** He came to help. (Modifies 'came', explaining purpose)
- **After certain verbs:** He wants to go.
- **After certain adjectives:** It is difficult to understand. (Like in the question)

Understanding when to use the base form of the verb, especially after "to", is crucial for correct sentence construction.

188. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of GRIM

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word **GRIM** from the given options. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Understanding the Meaning of GRIM

The word **GRIM** typically means:

- Stern or forbidding in appearance or nature.
- Unpleasant, dreary, or depressing.
- Serious or unsmiling.

Think of a "grim expression" (stern, unsmiling) or a "grim forecast" (unpleasant, depressing).

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option to determine its relationship to the word **GRIM**:

1. **pleasant**: This word means agreeable, enjoyable, attractive, or friendly. It suggests a positive or welcoming quality.
2. **gloomy**: This word means dark or poor light conditions; depressing or feeling distressed. It suggests sadness or lack of hope.
3. **severe**: This word means strict or harsh; very great or intense. It suggests strictness, harshness, or seriousness.
4. **harsh**: This word means unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses; cruel or severe. It suggests roughness, cruelty, or severity.

Comparing GRIM and the Options

Let's compare the meanings to find the antonym.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to GRIM
GRIM	Stern, unpleasant, dreary, severe, harsh, gloomy	Original word
pleasant	Agreeable, enjoyable, attractive, friendly	Opposite of unpleasant, severe, harsh, gloomy
gloomy	Depressing, sad, dismal	Similar to GRIM (Synonym)
severe	Strict, harsh, intense	Similar to GRIM (Synonym)
harsh	Rough, cruel, severe	Similar to GRIM (Synonym)

Identifying the Antonym

From the comparison, we can see that 'gloomy', 'severe', and 'harsh' all share meanings similar to 'grim'. They are synonyms or closely related in meaning. The word 'pleasant' means the opposite of unpleasant, severe, harsh, or gloomy. Therefore, 'pleasant' is the antonym of **GRIM**.

Conclusion: Antonym of GRIM is Pleasant

The word that is opposite in meaning to **GRIM** is **pleasant**.

Revision Table: GRIM Antonym

Word	Antonym	Synonyms
GRIM	pleasant	gloomy, severe, harsh, stern, forbidding, dreary

Additional Information: Understanding Antonyms and Synonyms

Antonyms and synonyms are important concepts in vocabulary building. Understanding them helps in expressing ideas more precisely and effectively.

- **Antonyms:** Words with opposite meanings (e.g., hot vs. cold, happy vs. sad, GRIM vs. pleasant).
- **Synonyms:** Words with similar meanings (e.g., happy vs. joyful, big vs. large, GRIM vs. gloomy).

Identifying antonyms often involves understanding the core sense of the word and finding a word that negates that sense or expresses the opposite quality.

189. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: A Hot Potato

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "A hot potato". Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of its words. They have a figurative meaning that is understood through common usage.

Meaning of "A Hot Potato"

The idiom "A hot potato" refers to a difficult, controversial, or unpleasant issue that is awkward to deal with and that nobody wants to handle.

Think about a literally hot potato. It's something you would want to drop or pass quickly to avoid getting burned. Similarly, a "hot potato" issue is something people try to avoid or pass on to someone else because it is problematic or likely to cause trouble or disagreement.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best matches the meaning of "A hot potato":

1. a tasty snack
2. an offensive remark
3. a memorable thing
4. a controversial issue

Let's examine each option:

- **Option 1: a tasty snack**
This is a literal interpretation of the word "potato" but completely ignores the idiomatic meaning of "hot potato". An idiom's meaning is not literal. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 2: an offensive remark**
While a hot potato issue can sometimes involve offensive remarks, the idiom itself refers to the issue or problem, not specifically a remark. An offensive remark is a specific type of communication, whereas a hot potato is a broader term for a difficult topic or situation. This option is too narrow and not the primary meaning.
- **Option 3: a memorable thing**
A hot potato issue might be memorable because it is difficult or controversial, but the core meaning of the idiom is about the difficulty or controversy, not just being memorable. Many things are memorable without being "hot potatoes". This option is incorrect.

- **Option 4: a controversial issue**

This option perfectly captures the essence of the idiom "A hot potato". A controversial issue is one that causes public disagreement, debate, and is difficult to handle, exactly like a hot potato you want to get rid of. This aligns directly with the figurative meaning of the idiom.

Conclusion: The Correct Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "A hot potato" is "a controversial issue". It represents a subject or situation that is difficult and sensitive, often causing disagreement, and is something people are reluctant to deal with.

Idiom Meaning Summary

Idiom	Meaning
A hot potato	A controversial or difficult issue that people want to avoid.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Key Terms for "A Hot Potato" Idiom

Term	Explanation
Idiom	A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.
Controversial	Giving rise or likely to give rise to controversy or public disagreement.
Issue	An important topic or problem for debate or discussion.

Additional Information: Understanding Idioms and Figurative Language

Idioms are a key part of mastering any language, including English. They add color and nuance to communication.

- Idioms are a type of figurative language, meaning they use words in a way that is not their literal sense to create a particular effect.
- Learning idioms helps improve comprehension of native speakers and makes your own language sound more natural.
- Context is crucial when encountering an idiom, as the literal words might not make sense in the situation.

- Examples of other common idioms include "break a leg" (meaning good luck), "the ball is in your court" (meaning it's your turn to act), and "kick the bucket" (meaning to die).
- Regular practice and exposure to English are the best ways to learn and remember idioms.

190. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and the Grammar Issue

The original sentence is: "Last week he promised that he would have come today, but he hasn't arrived yet."

The sentence talks about a promise made in the past ("Last week") regarding an event expected today ("today"). The phrase underlined is "that he would have come today". We need to determine if this phrase is grammatically correct and fits the context, or if it needs substitution.

The key issue here lies in the use of reported speech. When we report what someone said (or promised) in the past, we often shift the tenses. The original promise, made last week, was likely "I will come today".

Why "would have come" is Incorrect in this Context

The structure "would have come" typically relates to:

- The third conditional (e.g., If I had known, I would have come). This talks about a hypothetical past situation that didn't happen.
- The future perfect in the past (e.g., By this time yesterday, he would have arrived). This refers to an action completed by a certain time in the past, viewed from an earlier point in the past.

In the context of reporting a simple promise for today ("I will come today"), neither of these meanings fits. The promise was a simple statement of future intent (from the perspective of last week), not a hypothetical situation or a future perfect action.

Analyzing the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the provided options to substitute the underlined segment:

1. that he will be coming

This uses "will be coming" (future continuous). When reporting a statement with a past verb like "promised", the future tense usually changes. "Will" typically changes to "would". So, "will

be coming" should become "would be coming" in reported speech. Also, "will be coming today" suggests an action ongoing at a specific time today, which isn't the most direct way to report a promise to arrive.

2. No improvement.

As discussed, "that he would have come" is grammatically incorrect for reporting a simple promise for today. Therefore, improvement is needed.

3. that he would come

This uses "would come". In reported speech, the simple future "will come" (as in "I will come today") changes to "would come" when the reporting verb is in the past ("promised"). "He promised that he would come today" is the correct way to report the promise "I will come today". This perfectly fits the context of the sentence, which is followed by "but he hasn't arrived yet".

4. that he will have come

This uses "will have come" (future perfect). Similar to option 1, "will" usually changes to "would" in reported speech after a past verb. "Will have come" should become "would have come", which brings us back to the original incorrect phrase. "Will have come today" implies that by some point today, the action of coming would be completed, which is an awkward way to phrase a simple promise to arrive today.

The Correct Reported Speech Form: "would come"

The correct way to report a simple future statement ("I will come") when the reporting verb is in the past ("He promised") is to change "will" to "would".

Direct speech: "I will come today," he promised last week.

Reported speech: Last week, he promised that he would come today.

This structure accurately reflects the original promise and fits the context of the sentence which explains that the promised arrival ("he would come today") has not yet happened ("but he hasn't arrived yet").

Revision Table: Common Reported Speech Tense Changes

Direct Speech	Reported Speech (Reporting Verb in Past)
Present Simple (e.g., come)	Past Simple (e.g., came)
Present Continuous (e.g., am coming)	Past Continuous (e.g., was coming)
Present Perfect (e.g., have come)	Past Perfect (e.g., had come)
Past Simple (e.g., came)	Past Perfect (e.g., had come)
Will + base verb (e.g., will come)	Would + base verb (e.g., would come)
Can + base verb (e.g., can come)	Could + base verb (e.g., could come)

Additional Information: Using "Would Have Done" Correctly

The structure "would have done" (would + have + past participle) is commonly used in specific grammatical contexts:

- **Third Conditional:** Talking about an unreal past condition and its unreal past result.
Example: If you had called me, I would have come. (You didn't call, so I didn't come).
- **Hypothetical Past Actions:** Talking about something you wanted to do in the past but didn't.
Example: I would have gone to the party, but I was too tired.
- **Reporting Future Perfect in the Past:** Reporting a statement like "By tomorrow, I will have finished." becomes "He said that by the next day, he would have finished." This is not a simple promise for today.

In the original sentence, the context requires reporting a simple promise for today, not a hypothetical past or a future perfect action. Therefore, "would have come" is incorrect.

191. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Synonym of PROFESS

The question asks us to find the synonym of the word "PROFESS" 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.

Defining the Word PROFESS

The word **PROFESS** means to state openly or publicly that one has a particular quality or feeling, or to declare openly that one has a belief or faith.

For example:

- She professed her innocence. (She stated openly that she was innocent.)
- He professed his love for music. (He declared openly his strong liking for music.)
- They profess to follow a certain religion. (They declare openly their belief in that religion.)

Analyzing the Options for PROFESS Synonym

Let's examine each option to see which word is the closest in meaning to **PROFESS**:

- **Option 1: lead**

To lead means to guide, direct, or be in charge of something or someone. This is not related to stating or declaring something openly. Therefore, 'lead' is not a synonym of **PROFESS**.

- **Option 2: teach**

To teach means to instruct or educate someone about a subject or skill. This involves imparting knowledge, which is different from stating or declaring one's own beliefs or feelings. Therefore, 'teach' is not a synonym of **PROFESS**.

- **Option 3: predict**

To predict means to say or estimate that a specified thing will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something. This is about forecasting future events, not stating present beliefs or qualities. Therefore, 'predict' is not a synonym of **PROFESS**.

- **Option 4: admit**

To admit means to confess to be true or to be the case, often despite initial denial or reluctance. It also means to acknowledge or declare something openly. In the sense of declaring something openly, especially a belief or fact, 'admit' can be a synonym for **PROFESS**. For example, "profess ignorance" is similar in meaning to "admit ignorance." Both involve stating or declaring something openly.

Identifying the Correct Synonym

Comparing the meaning of **PROFESS** with the given options, the word that is closest in meaning is **admit**. While 'admit' often implies confessing something potentially negative or previously hidden, it can also simply mean to acknowledge or declare openly, which aligns well with the meaning of **PROFESS**.

Therefore, **admit** is the most appropriate synonym for **PROFESS** among the given choices.

Word	Meaning	Synonyms Include	Related to PROFESS?
PROFESS	To state openly or publicly; to declare belief/feeling	Declare, state, affirm, avow, admit, confess	Primary word
lead	Guide, direct	Guide, direct, conduct	No
teach	Instruct, educate	Instruct, educate, train	No
predict	Forecast future event	Forecast, foresee, prophesy	No
admit	Confess, acknowledge, declare openly	Confess, acknowledge, declare, concede	Yes (in the sense of declaring/acknowledging)

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary Questions

When tackling vocabulary questions like finding synonyms, follow these steps:

- Read the word carefully and try to understand its meaning in context (if a sentence is provided).
- If no context, recall common uses and definitions of the word.
- Examine each option provided.
- Define each option word or recall its meaning.
- Compare the meaning of the original word with the meaning of each option.
- Choose the option that is closest in meaning to the original word.

Additional Information on Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning. They are useful for varying language and avoiding repetition.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Many words have multiple synonyms depending on the specific shade of meaning or the context in which they are used. For **PROFESS**, synonyms can include 'declare', 'state', 'affirm', 'avow', and in certain contexts, 'admit' or 'confess'.

192. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to find the word among the given options that is spelt incorrectly. Let's examine each word carefully to determine its spelling accuracy.

Analysis of Word Spellings

We need to check the standard spelling of each provided word:

- **innocent:** This word means not guilty of a crime or offence, or harmless. Its spelling is correct.
- **inflammable:** This word is likely intended to mean something easily set on fire. Let's check its standard spelling.
- **insoluble:** This word means impossible to dissolve. Its spelling is correct.
- **installation:** This word refers to the act of installing something or the thing installed. Its spelling is correct.

Upon reviewing common English spellings, we find that the standard spelling for the word meaning easily set on fire is **inflammable**, not 'inflammable'. The provided option has an extra 'l'.

Correcting the Spelling Error

The wrongly spelt word is 'inflammable'. The correct spelling is 'inflammable'. Both 'inflammable' and 'flammable' mean easily set on fire and burned.

Comparing the Misspelt and Correct Word

Provided Word	Correct Spelling	Status
inflammable	inflammable	Wrongly Spelt

Therefore, the word with the spelling error is 'inflammable'.

Spelling Revision Table

Reviewing All Provided Words

Provided Word	Spelling Status	Correct Spelling (if different)
innocent	Correct	–
infillamable	Wrongly Spelt	inflammable
insoluble	Correct	–
installation	Correct	–

Additional Information on Spelling

Understanding common spelling rules and patterns can help identify errors.

- Many words use prefixes like 'in-' or 'im-' to negate a meaning (e.g., soluble vs. insoluble).
- Double letters can be tricky. Often, they appear when a prefix is added to a word starting with the same letter (e.g., un + necessary = unnecessary), but not always. In the case of 'inflammable', the 'in-' prefix here actually intensifies the meaning (related to 'enflame'), it doesn't negate it. However, the single 'l' is part of the root word related to 'flame'.
- Regular practice and checking spellings with a dictionary are good ways to improve spelling accuracy.

193. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Antonym of Dubious

The question asks us to select the antonym of the word "DUBIOUS" from the given options. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Defining Dubious

The word **dubious** means:

- Hesitating or doubting.
- Not to be relied upon; suspect.
- Of questionable value or merit.

Essentially, if something is dubious, it is uncertain, doubtful, or questionable.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each option:

1. **certain**: This means having no doubts; sure; fixed; established. If you are certain, you are sure and have no doubts.
2. **hesitant**: This means tentative, unsure, or slow in acting or speaking due to lack of confidence or certainty. This is similar in meaning to dubious.
3. **unconvinced**: This means not persuaded or certain that something is true. This is also similar in meaning to dubious.
4. **doubtful**: This means feeling or showing doubt; not at all likely. This is a direct synonym of dubious.

Finding the Opposite

We are looking for the word that means the opposite of doubtful, uncertain, or questionable.

Comparing the options:

- **certain** is the opposite of having doubts or being unsure.
- **hesitant** is similar to dubious (indicating uncertainty).
- **unconvinced** is similar to dubious (indicating lack of certainty).
- **doubtful** is a synonym of dubious.

Therefore, the antonym of "dubious" is "certain".

Conclusion: Antonym of Dubious

Based on the analysis, the word that is opposite in meaning to **dubious** is **certain**.

Revision Table: Dubious and Related Words

Word	Meaning	Relation to Dubious
Dubious	Doubtful; questionable; uncertain	The core word
Certain	Having no doubts; sure; confident	Antonym
Hesitant	Unsure or slow in acting	Synonym (relates to doubting)
Unconvinced	Not persuaded or certain	Synonym (relates to lack of certainty)
Doubtful	Feeling or showing doubt; not likely	Synonym

Additional Information: Understanding Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building strong vocabulary in English. Antonyms are words with opposite meanings, while synonyms are words with similar meanings.

- Learning antonyms helps you understand the range of meaning for a word. For instance, knowing that "certain" is the opposite of "dubious" clarifies what both words mean.
- Synonyms help you vary your language and express similar ideas in different ways. "Doubtful," "hesitant," and "unconvinced" are synonyms that can be used in contexts similar to "dubious."
- Practicing identifying antonyms and synonyms improves reading comprehension and writing skills.

194. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Obsessive Desire to Set Fire

The question asks for a single word that describes an intense and obsessive urge or desire to set fire to things. This specific type of psychological condition is related to impulse control disorders.

Let's look at the options provided and understand what each term means:

- **Monomania:** This term refers to an excessive preoccupation with one thing or idea. While it involves obsession, it is not specifically linked to fire.
- **Insomnia:** This is a sleep disorder characterized by difficulty falling and/or staying asleep. It is not related to setting fires.
- **Hypomania:** This is a mood state characterized by persistent and pervasive elevated, expansive, or irritable mood that is clearly different from a usual non-depressed mood. It is a less severe form of mania and is part of bipolar disorder, not related to setting fires.
- **Pyromania:** This term specifically refers to an impulse control disorder characterized by a fascination with fire and an obsessive desire to set fires. Individuals with pyromania experience tension or affective arousal before setting a fire and pleasure, gratification, or relief when setting fires, witnessing fires, or participating in their aftermath.

Comparing the definitions, the term that precisely matches the description "an obsessive desire to set fire to things" is Pyromania.

Explanation of Pyromania

Pyromania is a clinical term used in psychology and psychiatry. It describes a recurring failure to resist impulses to set fires deliberately and purposefully. It is distinct from arson, which is setting fires for criminal profit, revenge, or vandalism. Pyromania is about the impulse itself and the psychological relief or pleasure derived from the act of setting fire or observing fires.

Comparing Options with Obsessive Fire Setting

Term	Meaning	Related to Obsessive Fire Setting?
Monomania	Obsessive preoccupation with one thing.	Generally no, unless the one thing is fire. But "Pyromania" is more specific.
Insomnia	Difficulty sleeping.	No.
Hypomania	Mild form of mania/elevated mood state.	No.
Pyromania	Obsessive desire to set fires.	Yes.

Based on the definitions and the comparison, Pyromania is the most appropriate word for an obsessive desire to set fire to things.

Revision Table: Key Terms

Term	Definition
Pyromania	An impulse control disorder characterized by a fascination with fire and an obsessive desire to set fires.
Monomania	Excessive preoccupation with a single idea or object.
Insomnia	A sleep disorder involving difficulty falling or staying asleep.
Hypomania	A state of elevated mood, energy, and activity, less severe than full mania.

Additional Information on Impulse Control Disorders

Pyromania belongs to a class of disorders known as impulse control disorders. These disorders are characterized by difficulty controlling impulses or urges, which can be harmful to oneself or others. Other examples of impulse control disorders include kleptomania (obsessive urge to steal) and intermittent explosive disorder (recurrent episodes of aggressive behavior). Understanding these

disorders helps in recognizing the specific nature of the obsessive desire described in the question.

195. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom "A Stone's Throw"

The question asks for the meaning of the idiom "A stone's throw". Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of its individual words. To understand "A stone's throw", we need to know its common usage.

The idiom "A stone's throw" suggests a very short distance. Imagine how far a person can actually throw a stone; it's not very far, is it? This simple image gives us the core meaning of the idiom.

Analyzing the Options for "A Stone's Throw"

Let's look at the given options and see which one best fits the meaning of "A stone's throw":

- **Option 1: a memorable place**
This option talks about a place that is easy to remember. This has nothing to do with distance, which is what "A stone's throw" is about. So, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 2: an easy task**
This option refers to something that is simple to do. Again, the idiom "A stone's throw" is related to physical distance, not the difficulty of a task. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 3: a short distance**
This option describes a small extent in space. This aligns perfectly with the visual idea of how far someone can throw a stone – it's not far at all. This option accurately captures the meaning of "A stone's throw".
- **Option 4: a faraway place**
This option is the opposite of "a short distance". "A stone's throw" means very close, not far away. So, this option is incorrect.

Identifying the Correct Meaning

Based on our analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "A stone's throw" is a short distance. This idiom is commonly used to indicate that something is very close by.

For example, you might say, "The shop is just a stone's throw from my house," meaning the shop is very close to your house.

Revision Table: Idioms of Distance

Understanding idioms related to distance or proximity is helpful. Here are a few examples:

Idiom	Meaning	Example Usage
A stone's throw	A very short distance	The park is a stone's throw away.
Within spitting distance	Very close by; a very short distance (informal)	The bus stop is within spitting distance.
Miles away	Very far away (can be literal or figurative, like being lost in thought)	He lives miles away in the countryside.

Additional Information on English Idioms

Idioms are a crucial part of learning English vocabulary and language. They add color and naturalness to communication. When you encounter an idiom, try to:

- Look it up in a dictionary or online resource.
- Pay attention to how native speakers use it in context.
- Practice using it in your own sentences.

Understanding idioms like "A stone's throw" helps improve comprehension and fluency in English.

196. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Word Damsel and Its Synonym

The question asks us to select the synonym of the given word, which is **DAMSEL**.

A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Let's analyze the meaning of the word **DAMSEL** and the provided options to find the correct synonym.

Meaning of Damsel

The word **DAMSEL** is typically used to refer to:

- A young unmarried woman.
- Often used in historical or literary contexts, sometimes implying distress or vulnerability (as in "damsel in distress").

Analyzing the Options

Now, let's look at the meanings of the given options:

- **hag**: This word refers to an ugly or unpleasant old woman. This is clearly not a synonym for **DAMSEL**.
- **maiden**: This word refers to a girl or unmarried young woman. This meaning aligns closely with the meaning of **DAMSEL**.
- **witch**: This word refers to a woman thought to have evil magic powers. This is not a synonym for **DAMSEL**.
- **senile**: This is an adjective describing a person (usually elderly) having or showing the weaknesses or diseases of old age, especially a loss of mental faculties. This is not a synonym for **DAMSEL**.

Identifying the Correct Synonym for Damsel

Comparing the meaning of **DAMSEL** with the meanings of the options, we can see that **maiden** is the word that means nearly the same thing as **DAMSEL**. Both words refer to a young, unmarried woman.

Word	Meaning	Is it a synonym for DAMSEL?
DAMSEL	A young unmarried woman	N/A (the word itself)
hag	An ugly or unpleasant old woman	No
maiden	A girl or unmarried young woman	Yes
witch	A woman thought to have evil magic powers	No
senile	Having or showing the weaknesses or diseases of old age	No

Based on the analysis, the correct synonym for **DAMSEL** is **maiden**.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Concept	Explanation	Example
Synonym	A word or phrase with the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase.	Happy > Joyful
Antonym	A word or phrase with the opposite meaning of another word or phrase.	Happy > Sad
Homophone	Words that sound alike but have different meanings and spellings.	To, Too, Two

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms is a key part of building a strong vocabulary. When you learn a new word like **DAMSEL**, it's helpful to also learn its synonyms and antonyms if they exist. This helps you use a wider range of words in your writing and speaking.

For example, instead of always saying "young woman," you could use **DAMSEL** or **maiden** in appropriate contexts, especially in more formal or literary language.

Words like **hag**, **witch**, and **senile** describe different types of people, often with negative connotations or referring to age/condition, and are not related in meaning to a young woman.

197. Answer: a

Explanation:

This question requires identifying the correct modal verb to complete a conditional sentence, focusing on hypothetical situations involving **money** and **helping** someone.

Understanding Hypothetical Conditionals

Conditional sentences explore the relationship between a condition and its result. The sentence "If I had money, I _____ have helped him" describes a hypothetical situation.

- The condition clause is "If I had money". The use of "had" (simple past) indicates that this is an **unreal condition**, meaning the speaker currently does **not** have money.
- The result clause needs to express the hypothetical outcome of this condition. The structure requires a modal verb followed by "have" and the past participle ("helped").

Evaluating Modal Verb Options

Let's examine each option to see which modal verb fits grammatically and logically:

- **1. *would*** Sentence: "If I had money, I **would** have helped him." Explanation: This structure fits a mixed conditional type. The condition ("If I had money") refers to an unreal present situation, and the result ("I would have helped him") refers to a hypothetical past action. This implies: "Since I don't have money now, I didn't help him (in the past)." This is a standard and correct construction for this meaning.
- **2. *can*** Sentence: "If I had money, I **can** have helped him." Explanation: "Can have helped" suggests a past possibility, but it doesn't align well with the hypothetical nature introduced by "If I had money." 'Can' typically relates to present ability or possibility, making this combination awkward and grammatically questionable in this context.
- **3. *should*** Sentence: "If I had money, I **should** have helped him." Explanation: "Should have helped" implies a past obligation or duty that was perhaps not met. While grammatically valid on its own, it changes the core meaning from a simple hypothetical outcome based on possessing money to one involving moral obligation. The sentence structure focuses more on the hypothetical consequence of having money, not necessarily a missed duty.
- **4. *will*** Sentence: "If I had money, I **will** have helped him." Explanation: "Will have helped" indicates a future completed action (future perfect). Combining this with "If I had money" (an unreal present condition) creates a significant tense and mood mismatch. This is grammatically incorrect for standard conditional sentences.

Selecting the Correct Modal Verb

The sentence structure "If + Simple Past (unreal), ... **would** have + Past Participle" is used to describe a hypothetical past result stemming from an unreal present condition.

In this case, the condition is the lack of money *now* ("If I had money"), and the result is about *past* action ("have helped him"). The modal verb that correctly connects these is '**would**'.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill in the blank is '**would**', creating the sentence: "If I had money, I **would** have helped him."

198. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to select the word that is spelt incorrectly from the given options. To do this, we need to examine each word and compare its spelling to the correct standard English spelling.

Analysing Each Word's Spelling

Let's look at each option provided:

- **Magnifisent:** This word looks like it is trying to be "magnificent". The common English spelling for the word meaning grand, splendid, or impressive is 'magnificent'. The spelling 'magnifisent' uses 's' instead of 'c' and 'e' before 'nt'. Therefore, 'magnifisent' is a wrongly spelt word.
- **Masculine:** This word refers to qualities or attributes traditionally associated with men. The spelling 'masculine' is the correct standard English spelling.
- **Marshal:** This word can refer to an officer of the highest rank in the armed forces, or it can mean to gather or arrange things. The spelling 'marshal' is a correct standard English spelling (though 'marshall' is also used, 'marshal' is common, especially in certain contexts like military ranks or court officials). In the context of common English words, 'marshal' is accepted as correct.
- **Matchless:** This word means having no equal; incomparable. The spelling 'matchless' is the correct standard English spelling.

Based on the analysis, the word 'Magnifisent' is the only word among the options that is spelt incorrectly according to standard English spelling rules. The correct spelling should be 'Magnificent'.

Selecting the Wrongly Spelt Word

Comparing the options to their correct spellings:

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Is it Wrongly Spelt?
Magnifisent	Magnificent	Yes
Masculine	Masculine	No
Marshal	Marshal	No
Matchless	Matchless	No

The table clearly shows that 'Magnifisent' is the wrongly spelt word.

Conclusion

The wrongly spelt word among the given options is 'Magnifisent'.

Revision Table: English Spelling Check

Word	Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Reason for Error (if any)
Magnificent	Magnifisent	Magnificent	Incorrect use of 's' and 'e' instead of 'c' and 'i' before 'ent'.
Masculine	Masculine	Masculine	Correct spelling.
Marshal	Marshal	Marshal	Correct spelling (common variant).
Matchless	Matchless	Matchless	Correct spelling.

Additional Information: Common Spelling Errors

Spelling errors are frequent in English, often due to similar-sounding letters or common patterns. Here are some common types of spelling errors:

- **Vowel Substitutions:** Replacing one vowel with another (e.g., 'recieve' instead of 'receive').
- **Consonant Doubling:** Incorrectly doubling a consonant or failing to double one when required (e.g., 'acommodate' instead of 'accommodate').
- **Letter Transposition:** Swapping the order of letters (e.g., 'recieve' instead of 'receive').
- **Suffix Errors:** Incorrectly adding suffixes, especially when the base word changes (e.g., 'beautifull' instead of 'beautiful').
- **Homophones:** Confusing words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings (e.g., 'their', 'there', 'they're').

Learning common root words, prefixes, and suffixes can help improve spelling. Regular practice and checking a dictionary are also effective strategies to avoid wrongly spelt words.

199. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of ELABORATE

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word **ELABORATE** from the given options. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

Understanding the Word ELABORATE

The word **ELABORATE** means complex, detailed, or involving many carefully arranged parts or details. It suggests something that is fully developed, intricate, and rich in detail.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each option provided:

- **Minimal:** This word means of a minimum amount, quantity, or degree; the least possible. It suggests something very simple, basic, or lacking detail.
- **Detailed:** This word means having many details or giving a lot of information. This is very similar in meaning to **ELABORATE**, making it a synonym, not an antonym.
- **Complicated:** This word means involving many different and confusing aspects. This is also very similar in meaning to **ELABORATE**, suggesting complexity, making it a synonym.
- **Involved:** This word can mean complex, intricate, or complicated. Like 'Detailed' and 'Complicated', this word is close in meaning to **ELABORATE**.

Identifying the Antonym for ELABORATE

We are looking for the word that means the opposite of complex, detailed, or fully developed. Comparing the options to the meaning of **ELABORATE**:

- **Detailed, Complicated, and Involved** all describe something similar to **ELABORATE** — something complex or rich in detail. These are synonyms or related concepts.
- **Minimal** means the opposite — simple, basic, or lacking detail. This stands in direct contrast to something that is **ELABORATE**.

Therefore, **Minimal** is the antonym of **ELABORATE**.

Revision Table: ELABORATE and Related Words

Word	Meaning	Relationship to ELABORATE
ELABORATE	Complex, detailed, intricate	Main Word
Minimal	Basic, simple, least possible	Antonym
Detailed	Having many details	Synonym
Complicated	Involving many confusing aspects	Synonym
Involved	Complex, intricate	Synonym

Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is a key part of building vocabulary.

- **Antonyms:** Words with opposite meanings (e.g., hot and cold, up and down, happy and sad).
- **Synonyms:** Words with similar meanings (e.g., happy and joyful, big and large, quick and fast).

When trying to find an antonym, it's helpful to first understand the precise meaning of the given word. Then, consider each option and see if its meaning is the opposite, similar, or unrelated.

In this case, **ELABORATE** implies richness, complexity, and detail, while **Minimal** implies simplicity and a lack of detail, making them clear opposites.

200. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to find the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "He is not such a clever boy that you are."

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

Let's break down the sentence. It compares the cleverness of "He" with the cleverness of "you". The structure used is based around "such a... that". This structure is typically used to show cause and effect or result, like "He is such a clever boy that he always gets good grades."

However, when making a comparison, especially in negative sentences, the structure often changes. The correct comparative structures are usually:

- Such... as
- So... as

Let's look at how these structures are used in comparison, particularly in negative sentences:

- **Such... as:** Used before a noun phrase. Example: "He is not such a clever boy as you are."
- **So... as:** Used before an adjective or adverb. Also used before a noun phrase preceded by 'much', 'many', 'little', 'few'. Can also be used before 'adjective + a + noun'. Example: "He is not so clever as you are." or "He is not so clever a boy as you are."

In the given sentence, "He is not such a clever boy that you are," the phrase "such a clever boy" is followed by "that you are". This usage of "such... that" for comparison is incorrect.

pinpointing the Grammatical Error Location

Based on the correct comparative structures, the part of the sentence that follows "such a clever boy" should be "as you are" if we are using the "such... as" structure. The presence of "that you are" where "as you are" should be constitutes the grammatical error.

The incorrect segment is therefore "that you are". The sentence should correctly read: "He is not such a clever boy as you are."

Examining the Options

Let's evaluate the given options:

- **clever boy:** This phrase itself ("a clever boy") is grammatically correct in isolation and fits the context with "such a".
- **such a:** This is the beginning of the structure "such a clever boy". While the overall structure used ("such... that") is incorrect for comparison, the phrase "such a" itself is correct as the start of a noun phrase modification. The error lies in the word that follows the noun phrase.
- **that you are:** This is the concluding part of the "such... that" structure used in the sentence. As discussed, in a comparison (especially negative), this part should be "as you are". Thus, this segment contains the grammatical error.
- **He is not:** This is the subject and the negation of the verb. This part is grammatically correct.

Comparing the options with our analysis, the segment "that you are" is where the grammatical error is located because it incorrectly uses "that" instead of "as" in a comparative construction with "such".

Correct Sentence Structure

The correct sentence using the appropriate comparative structure would be:

He is not **such a clever boy as** you are.

or using the 'so... as' structure:

He is not **so clever a boy as** you are.

Conclusion on Grammatical Error

The segment "that you are" contains the grammatical error as it should be "as you are" to form a correct comparative sentence with "such a clever boy".

Sentence Segment	Grammatical Status	Explanation
He is not	Correct	Subject + negative verb.
such a clever boy	Correct as part of the intended structure	A correct noun phrase introduced by 'such a'.
that you are	Incorrect	Should be 'as you are' in this comparative context with 'such'.

Revision Table: Understanding 'Such' and 'So' in Grammar

Structure	Usage	Example
Such... that	Expressing result/consequence. Used before a noun or noun phrase.	It was such a hot day that we stayed indoors.
Such... as	Making comparisons (similar to); introducing examples. Used before a noun or noun phrase.	He is not such a good student as his sister. (Comparison) They discussed problems such as pollution and climate change. (Examples)
So... that	Expressing result/consequence. Used before an adjective or adverb.	It was so hot that we stayed indoors.
So... as	Making comparisons (equality/inequality). Used before an adjective or adverb. Can also be used with 'adjective + a + noun'. Often used in negative comparisons.	He is not so tall as his brother. (Comparison) She is not so brilliant a painter as she was. (Comparison)

Additional Information on Comparative Grammar

Understanding comparative structures like 'such... as' and 'so... as' is crucial for accurate English grammar. While 'such... that' and 'so... that' express result, 'such... as' and 'so... as' are used for comparisons, indicating similarity or difference.

In negative comparisons, 'so... as' is very common, but 'such... as' can also be used, especially when followed by a noun phrase like in the original sentence structure ("such a clever boy as you

are").

Always remember that 'that' is typically used with 'such' or 'so' to show consequence, not comparison of equality or inequality. For comparing the degree of a quality or quantity, 'as' is the correct conjunction to follow 'such' or 'so'.

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