



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 (16-Mar-2019) (Shift-2)

Total Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 200

Instructions

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

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

General Intelligence & Reasoning

1. यदि $AT = 20$ और $BEG = 70$ है, तो $BANK = ______$ क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 318
- b. 308
- c. 228
- d. 282

2. उस संख्या को पहचान कीजिए जो दी गयी श्रृंखला से संबंधित नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

5, 9, 17, 29, 55, 65

- a. 55
- b. 29
- c. 9
- d. 5

3. निम्नलिखित चार संख्याओं में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो अलग संख्या की पहचान कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2047
- b. 4702
- c. 6041
- d. 4306

4. यदि एक दर्पण को MN रेखा पर रखा जाता है, तो दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से कौन सी आकृति प्रश्न आकृति की सही छवि होगी?

(+1, -0.25)



5. उस वें आरेख को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित वर्गों के बीच सही संबंध को दर्शाता है?

(+1, -0.25)

सब्जी, बैंगन, सेब



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

(18, 54, 36)

a. (16, 40, 32)

b. (10, 40, 20)

c. (2, 6, 10)

d. (8, 24, 16)

7. उस शब्द-युग्म को चुनिए जिसमें दो संख्याएँ उसी तरीके से संबंधित हैं जिस तरीके से दिए गए शब्द युग्म में दो शब्द जुड़े हुए हैं? (+1, -0.25)

इस्पात : लोहा

- a. क्रोमियम: चांदी
- b. पीतल : तांबा
- c. कांस्य : लोहा
- d. निकेल : टिन

8. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जिसमें शब्द-युग्म के बीच वही संबंध है जैसा संबंध निम्नलिखित शब्द-वाक्य के बीच है? (+1, -0.25)

हवाई जहाज : विमानशाला

- a. कार : गैराज
- b. मैदान : अनाज
- c. माल : भंडारण
- d. घोड़ा : लकड़ी

9. निम्नलिखित समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए कौन-से दो संख्याओं को एक-दूसरे से बदला जाना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$7 - 8 \div 4 + 5 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 6 \div 2 - 3$$

- a. 4 और 5
- b. 7 और 5
- c. 4 और 2
- d. 6 और 7

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

- 1) संपादक
- 2) प्रकाशक
- 3) लेखक
- 4) पाठक
- 5) पुस्तक विक्रेता

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

11. यदि '×' का अर्थ जोड़ है, '÷' का अर्थ घटाव है, '+' का अर्थ गुणा है और '-' का अर्थ भाग है, तो निम्नलिखित समीकरण का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$26 \div 13 \times 8 + 6 - 2$$

- a. 17
- b. 47
- c. 27
- d. 37

12. दो कथन दो निष्कर्ष I और II के बाद दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, और तय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन- (+1, -0.25)

सा/कौन-से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/हैं।

कथन:

कुछ सड़क मेट्रो हैं।

कुछ मेट्रो कार हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. सभी कार या तो सड़क या मेट्रो हैं।

II. कुछ कार मेट्रो हैं।

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

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

- a. शेर
- b. ढेल
- c. हाथी
- d. शार्क

14. उस वैन आरेख को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित वर्गों के बीच सही संबंध को दर्शाता है? (+1, -0.25)

जैसलमेर, जयपुर, राजस्थान



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

a. 37 : 75

b. 29 : 59

c. 28 : 56

d. 26 : 53

16. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जिस तरीके से दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

ADGJ : ZWTQ :: MPSV : _____

- a. NKHE
- b. MKHE
- c. NJGC
- d. FJLM

17. 'आशावादी', 'निराशावादी' से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जिस तरीके से 'हंसमुख', '_____' (+1, -0.25) से संबंधित है।

- a. स्वार्थी
- b. सुंदर
- c. कुरूप
- d. उदास

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

(12, 37, 112)

- a. (15, 46, 139)
- b. (7, 24, 73)
- c. (13, 40, 118)
- d. (9, 28, 83)

19. उस संख्या-युग्म को चुनिए जिसमें दो संख्याएँ उसी तरीके से संबंधित हैं जिस तरीके से दी गयी संख्या युग्म की दो संख्याएँ संबंधित हैं? (+1, -0.25)

13 : 174

a. 15 : 224

b. 8 : 69

c. 14 : 200

d. 9 : 81

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

a. KOTZ

b. DHMS

c. GIMP

d. FJOU

21. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में SON को 345 के रूप में लिखा गया है और ROAM को 6412 के रूप में लिखा गया है। तो समान भाषा में RANSOM को कैसे लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 615342

b. 651342

c. 615324

d. 612435

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

- a. 15 : 115
- b. 23 : 161
- c. 29 : 203
- d. 27 : 189

23. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जिस तरीके से दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

HVW : FTU :: DRS : _____

- a. FTU
- b. BOQ
- c. BPQ
- d. APQ

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

1, 4, 3, 4, 7, 7, 13, 13, ?

- a. 20
- b. 22
- c. 31
- d. 21

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

7, 14, 33, 70, 131, ?

- a. 190
- b. 218
- c. 131
- d. 222

26. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो दी श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान पर आएगा?

(+1, -0.25)



27. निम्नलिखित चार अक्षर-समूहों में से तीन एक विशिष्ट तरीके से एकसमान हैं और एक अलग है। तो बेजोड़ जात कीजिए।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. UFXC
- b. SHBY
- c. TGPk
- d. YAJQ

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

- 1) घुटना
- 2) एड़ी
- 3) टखना
- 4) जांघ
- 5) पिंडली

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

29. यदि चिन्ह '+' को '÷' से बदला जाता है और संख्या '2' को '6' से बदला जाता है, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $8 + 6 \div 2 = 8$
- b. $2 + 8 \div 6 = 6$

c. $2 + 8 \div 2 = 8$

d. $2 + 6 \div 8 = 11$

30. यदि दर्पण को शब्द के दायीं ओर रखा जाता है, तो दिए गए शब्द की दर्पण छवि चुनिए। (+1, -0.25)

MOUNTAIN

a. NIATIUMOM

b. MOUNTAIN

c. NIATINOM

d. NIATNUOM

31. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो दी श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान पर आएगा? (+1, -0.25)



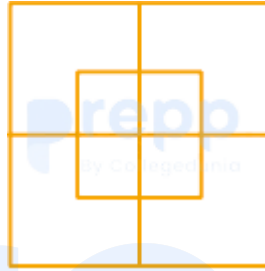
c.



d.

32. निम्नलिखित आकृति में कितने वर्ग हैं?

(+1, -0.25)



a. 8

b. 14

c. 10

d. 12

Your Personal Exams Guide

33. यदि एक भाषा में 'पैर' को 'कोहनी' कहा जाता है 'कोहनी' को 'हथेली' कहा जाता है 'हथेली' को 'अंगुली' कहा जाता है और 'अंगुली' को 'घुटना' कहा जाता है, तो उस भाषा में एक व्यक्ति अंगूठी किसमें पहनेगा?

(+1, -0.25)

a. टखना

b. घुटना

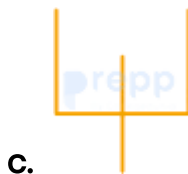
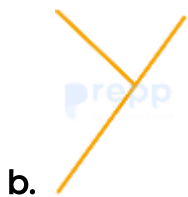
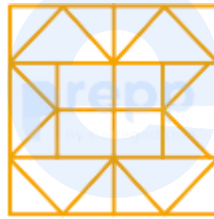
c. हथेली

d. अंगुली

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

- a. 9 : 729
- b. 13 : 2197
- c. 7 : 343
- d. 17 : 4814

35. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित आकृति में सन्निहित है? (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है) (+1, -0.25)





d.

36. दो कथन दो निष्कर्ष I और II के बाद दिए गए हैं, दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, और तय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा/कौन-से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

कोई टेबलेट शेयर नहीं है।

सभी शेयर घंटियाँ हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कोई घंटी टेबलेट नहीं है।

II. कुछ घंटियाँ शेयर हैं।

- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- b. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
- d. ना तो निष्कर्ष I और ना ही II अनुसरण करता है

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

IVM, HWL, GXK, FYJ, ?

- a. EZH
- b. EAH

c. EZI

d. DZI

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

B, E, H, K, N, ?

a. O

b. P

c. Q

d. N

39. उस वैन आरेख को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित वर्गों के बीच सही संबंध को दर्शाता है? (+1, -0.25)

पिता, डॉक्टर, गायक





40. उस संख्या-युग्म को चुनिए जिसमें दो संख्याएँ उसी तरीके से संबंधित हैं जिस तरीके से दी गयी संख्या युग्म की दो संख्याएँ संबंधित हैं? (+1, -0.25)

68 : 30

- a. 350 : 49
- b. 222 : 131
- c. 125 : 27
- d. 520 : 350

41. वर्गाकार कागज के एक टुकड़े को मोड़ने का अनुक्रम और वह तरीका जिसमें मोड़े गए कागज को काटा जाता है, नीचे दर्शाया गया है। तो खोलने पर यह कागज कैसा दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)





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

- a. आलू
- b. लहसुन
- c. टमाटर
- d. अदरक

43. एक पुरुष पूरब दिशा के सम्मुख है। फिर वह वामावर्त दिशा में 45° मुड़ता है, फिर से 180° वामावर्त दिशा में और फिर 225° दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में मुड़ता है। तो अब वह किस दिशा के सम्मुख है? (+1, -0.25)

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

44. यदि एक विशिष्ट भाषा में EDITION को VWRGRLM के रूप में लिखा गया है, तो किस शब्द को SLMVHGB के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. HAUGHTY
- b. HONESTY
- c. AMNESTY
- d. EDITORS

45. 'बेल्जियम', 'यूरोप' से उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जिस तरीके से 'जापान', '_____' से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. अफ्रीका
- b. ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- c. एशिया
- d. यूरोप

46. अपने घर से अविनाश उसके अपने घर के उत्तर-पूरब दिशा की ओर 500 मीटर की दूरी पर स्थित कपिल के घर गया। वहां से वे दोनों कपिल के घर के दक्षिण दिशा की ओर 400 मीटर की दूरी पर स्थित वरुण के घर गए। तो अविनाश की वर्तमान स्थिति और प्रारंभ में उसके स्थान के बीच की सबसे छोटी दूरी क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

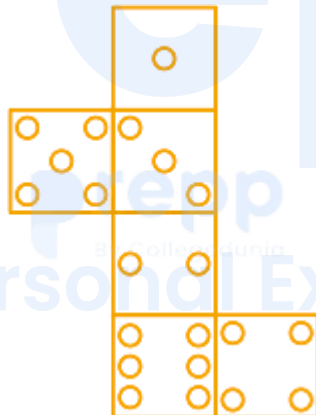
- a. 900 मीटर
- b. 400 मीटर
- c. 300 मीटर
- d. 500 मीटर

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

23 : 138 :: 17 : _____

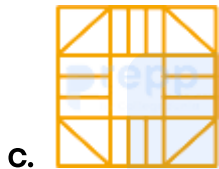
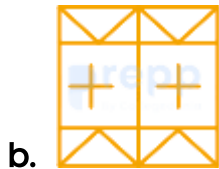
- a. 96
- b. 102
- c. 346
- d. 56

48. यदि निम्नलिखित आकृति को एक घन बनाने के लिए मोड़ा जाता है, तो चार बिंदु वाले मुख के विपरीत मुख पर कितने बिंदु दिखाई देंगे? (+1, -0.25)



- a. 5
- b. 3
- c. 6
- d. 2

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



50. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो दी श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान पर आएगा?

(+1, -0.25)



b.



c.



d.



prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Knowledge & Awareness

51. आप निम्न में से किस शब्द को 'डायोप्टर' शब्द के साथ जोड़ेंगे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. यूरोलॉजी
- b. ऑपथैल्मोलॉजी
- c. न्यूरोलॉजी
- d. ऑन्कोलॉजी

52. मध्य प्रदेश का _____ कपड़ा जीआई टैग के साथ पंजीकृत है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. पेम्बर्ची
- b. चंदेरी
- c. भागलपुरी
- d. शोलापुरी

53. इनमें से कौन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. साउथ इंडियन बैंक
- b. सिंडिकेट बैंक
- c. केनरा बैंक
- d. विजया बैंक

54. इनमें से कौन एक राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी
- b. भारतीय जनता पार्टी
- c. यूनाइटेड डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी
- d. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस

55. 'अपेक्षा सभी हृदय पीड़ा की जड़ है' _____ द्वारा एक उद्धरण है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. विलियम शेक्सपीयर
- b. दलाई लामा
- c. महावीर
- d. बुद्ध

56. टेमी चाय बागान किस राज्य में एकमात्र चाय एस्टेट है जो भारत में सर्वश्रेष्ठ में से एक माना जाता है ; (+1, -0.25)

- a. पश्चिम बंगाल
- b. सिक्किम
- c. असम
- d. ओडिशा

57. किस प्रसिद्ध तबला वादक के पुत्र भी एक प्रसिद्ध तबला वादक हैं जिन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बैंडों के साथ सहयोग किया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. उस्ताद बिस्मिल्लाह खान

- b. उस्ताद अमजद अली
- c. उस्ताद अल्लाह रक्खा
- d. उस्ताद राशिद खान

58. ओलंपिक पदक जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला कौन थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी
- b. सायना नेहवाल
- c. मैरी कॉम
- d. साक्षी मलिक

59. _____ को 2017 में "उत्कृष्ट सांसद पुरस्कार" से सम्मानित किया गया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. हुकुम देव नारायण
- b. भर्तृहरि महताब
- c. गुलाम नबी आजाद
- d. दिनेश त्रिवेदी

60. _____ सचिन तेंदुलकर की आत्मकथा है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. द टेस्ट ऑफ माय लाइफ
- b. प्लेइंग टू विन
- c. प्लेइंग इट माय वे

d. ऐस अगेंस्ट ओइस

61. मनुष्यों में, प्रत्येक कोशिका में सामान्य रूप से _____ गुणसूत्र के जोड़े होते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

a. 22

b. 24

c. 23

d. 21

62. मंगल पांडे को 1857 में ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों पर हमला करने के लिए कहाँ फांसी दी गई थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. इलाहाबाद

b. बनारस

c. कलकत्ता

d. बैरकपुर

63. रेडियम की खोज किसने की थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. अब्दुस सलाम

b. अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग

c. पियरे और मैरी क्यूरी

d. रोनल्ड रॉस

64. लोकसभा की दूसरी महिला अध्यक्ष कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. स्मृति ईरानी
- b. निर्मला सीतारमण
- c. मीरा कुमार
- d. सुमित्रा महाजन

65. भारत 15 सितंबर को राष्ट्रीय इंजीनियर दिवस मनाता है, जो किसकी जयंती है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. वीरू शशस्त्रबुद्धि
- b. मोक्षगुंडम विश्वेश्वरैया
- c. ई. श्रीधरन
- d. शिव अय्यादुरई

66. ----- भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पहले अध्यक्ष थे। (+1, -0.25)

- a. कुशाभाऊ ठाकरे
- b. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
- c. लाल कृष्ण अडवानी
- d. मुरली मनोहर जोशी

67. मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा नगर निम्न के लिए जाना जाता है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. इस्पात मीलें

- b. मिट्टी के बर्तन
- c. चीनी मीलें
- d. न्यूज़प्रिंट फैक्ट्री

68. 'ये संसार एक रंगमंच है, सारे स्त्री और पुरुष केवल अभिनयकर्ता हैं' - वाक्यांश किस नाटक से है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. मैकबेथ
- b. जूलियस सीज़र
- c. द मर्चेन्ट ऑफ वेनिस
- d. ऐज़ यू लाइक इट

69. तमिलनाडु में थिमिथि पर्व किस के सम्मान में मनाया जाता है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. पदमावती
- b. सीता
- c. द्रौपदी
- d. शूर्पणखा

70. भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रण एवं निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड(SPMCIL) की स्थापना इनमें से किस वर्ष में की गई थी: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2001
- b. 2005

c. 2003

d. 2006

71. पेनिसिलिन, दुनिया की पहली एंटीबायोटिक दवाओं में से एक, किसके द्वारा खोजी गयी थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. मेरी कुरिए

b. अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग

c. अलेक्जेंडर ग्राहम बेल

d. पियरे क्यूरी

72. राइट बंधुओं ने दुनिया की पहली सफल नियंत्रित संचालित उड़ान कब पूरी की: (+1, -0.25)

a. 1908

b. 1909

c. 1911

d. 1903

73. बहुजन समाज पार्टी का गठन कब हुआ। (+1, -0.25)

a. 1988

b. 1984

c. 1976

d. 1967

74. इनमें से क्या एक ओडोमीटर है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. जलतापक
- b. कार
- c. रक्तचाप निगरानी उपकरण
- d. वायु पंप

75. _____ काल को भारतीय इतिहास के 'स्वर्ण युग' के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मुगल
- b. मराठा
- c. गुप्त
- d. बौद्ध

76. इनमें से कौन सिक्चोरिटी प्रिंटिंग एंड मिंटिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (SPMCIL) का प्रिंटिंग प्रेस नहीं है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. बैंक नोट प्रेस
- b. बैंक सिक्चोरिटी प्रेस
- c. मुद्रा नोट प्रेस
- d. सिक्चोरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस

77. संस्कृत वाक्यांश "अतिथि देवो भवः" का अर्थ है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मैं तुम्हें सलाम करता हूँ
- b. मेहमान भगवान समान है
- c. अच्छा दिन
- d. जल्द ही फिर मिलेंगे

78. किस भारतीय राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की सबसे छोटी तटरेखा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गुजरात
- b. महाराष्ट्र
- c. पुदुचेरी
- d. तमिलनाडु

79. इनमें से कौन भारत में सर्वोच्च मंददृष्टि शतरंज खिलाड़ी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दर्पण इननि
- b. बासकरन अधिबन
- c. कृष्णन शशिकिरण
- d. पेंताला हरिकृष्ण

80. _____ को आधिकारिक रूप से 2011 में गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड्स द्वारा संगीत इतिहास में सबसे अधिक रिकॉर्डेड कलाकार के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मरिया करे
- b. आशा भोसले

c. लता मंगेशकर

d. बेयोंस

81. पंडित भीमसेन जोशी शास्त्रीय गायन के किस घराने से संबंधित थे?

(+1, -0.25)

a. इटावा

b. मल्हार

c. किराना

d. धूपद

82. जनवरी 2019 तक _____ गुजरात के सबसे लंबे समय तक सेवा करने वाले मुख्यमंत्री थे।

(+1, -0.25)

a. केशुभाई पटेल

b. नरेंद्र मोदी

c. माधव सिंह सोलंकी

d. चिमनभाई पटेल

83. ओम का नियम कहता है कि:

(+1, -0.25)

a. विद्युत प्रवाह = वोल्टेज / प्रतिरोध

b. शक्ति = वोल्टेज + विद्युत प्रवाह

c. शक्ति = वोल्टेज × विद्युत प्रवाह

d. विद्युत प्रवाह = प्रतिरोध / वोल्टेज

84. 'द टेस्ट ऑफ माय लाइफ' नामक एक आत्मकथा निम्न में से किसकी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. युवराज सिंह
- b. सचिन तेंदुलकर
- c. एमएस धोनी
- d. गौतम गंभीर

85. हवाई जहाज का आविष्कार करने का श्रेय राइट बंधुओं के नाम थे: (+1, -0.25)

- a. विलियम और ओलिवर
- b. विलियम और ओरविल
- c. विल्बर और ओरविल
- d. विल्बर और ओलिवर

86. 12 दिसंबर 2018 तक, राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी का नेतृत्व किया गया था: (+1, -0.25)

- a. सुधाकर रेड्डी
- b. शरद पवार
- c. राहुल गांधी
- d. सीताराम येचुरी

87. कनिष्क एक _____ राजा था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. कुषाण

- b. गुप्त
- c. मौर्य
- d. चोल

88. मराठा शासन में 'सरदेशमुखी' क्या था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पेशवा के समकक्ष पदनाम
- b. मराठा शासन के दौरान एक सिक्का
- c. राजस्व पर लगाया गया कर
- d. छत्रपति शिवाजी को दिया गया नाम

89. _____, क्रोकस सैटिवस L का वर्तिकाग्र है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. केसर
- b. हल्दी
- c. चुकंदर
- d. अदरक

90. पश्चिम में शिकारियों का चन्द्रमा के रूप में किसे जाना जाता है, जिसे भारत में _____ कहा जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. पौष पूर्णिमा
- b. माघ पूर्णिमा
- c. चैत्र पूर्णिमा

d. कार्तिक पूर्णिमा

91. इनमें से कौन सा राज्य भुट जोलोकिया मिर्च के लिए प्रसिद्ध नहीं है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. ओडिशा
- b. नागालैंड
- c. मणिपुर
- d. असम

92. जड़ता _____ के समानुपाती होती है।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. द्रव्यमान
- b. भार
- c. लंबाई
- d. ऊंचाई

93. फुलमिनोलॉजी का अध्ययन है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. ज्वालामुखी विस्फोट
- b. आकाशीय बिजली
- c. प्राकृतिक गैसों
- d. वायुमंडल

94. _____ देश के भीतर माल के उत्पादन/निर्माण पर एक कर है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. बिक्री कर
- b. उत्पाद शुल्क
- c. सेवा कर
- d. सीमा शुल्क

95. देवनागरी _____ लिपि से विकसित हुई (+1, -0.25)

- a. ब्रह्मी
- b. इनूकीटू
- c. हिब्रू
- d. काना

96. _____ ने दिसंबर 2018 में कुवैत में आयोजित 8वां एशियाई शॉटगन चैम्पियनशिप के पुरुषों के स्कीट फ़ाइनल स्पर्धा में विश्व रिकॉर्ड स्कोर बनाकर स्वर्ण पदक जीता। (+1, -0.25)

- a. सईद अल मकतूम
- b. अंगद वीर सिंह बाजवा
- c. विजय कुमार
- d. जीतू राय

97. किस भारतीय राज्य में समुद्री बंदरगाहों की संख्या अधिकतम है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. तमिलनाडु

- b. महाराष्ट्र
- c. गुजरात
- d. कर्नाटक

98. मुगल साम्राज्य _____ के तहत अपनी सबसे बड़ी सीमा तक पहुंच गया। (+1, -0.25)

- a. जहाँगीर
- b. शाहजहाँ
- c. अकबर
- d. औरंगज़ेब

99. _____ का अर्थ है न्यूनतम उधार दर जो भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा निर्धारित की गई है और किसी भी बैंक को इस दर से कम राशि उधार देने की अनुमति नहीं है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. कैश रिजर्व रेपो
- b. आधार दर
- c. रेपो दर
- d. सीमांत लागत

100. यह समकालीन भारतीय नर्तक जिसने कथक और कथकली को अन्य नृत्य रूपों में मिला दिया, उसे 1995 में संगीत नाटक अकादमी पुरस्कार और 2007 में पद्म श्री से सम्मानित किया गया। उनका नाम है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. बिरजू महाराज

- b. जेला मिश्रा
- c. अस्तद देबू
- d. उदय शंकर

Prepp

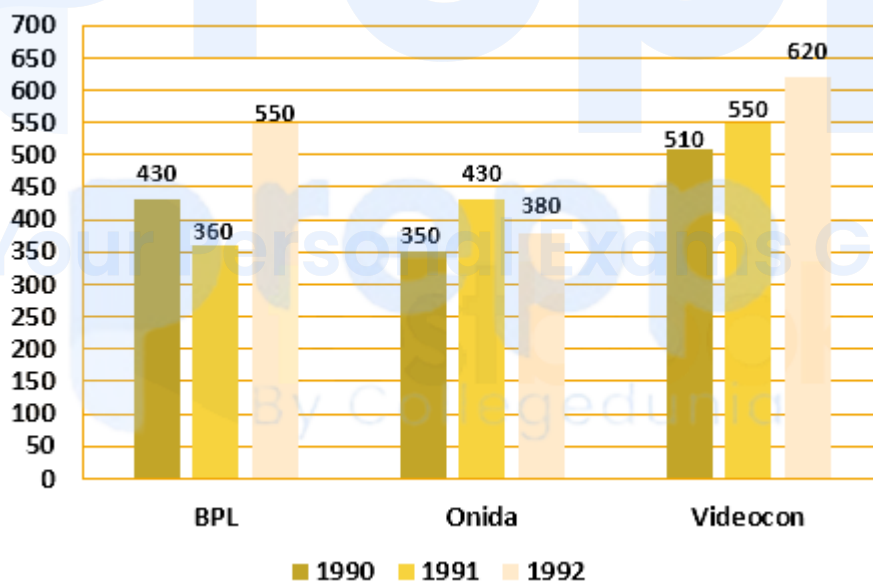
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Quantitative Aptitude

101. एक दुकानदार 2,500 रुपए में एक किताब खरीदता है और इसकी कीमत को क्रय मूल्य से 15% अधिक चिन्हित करता है। वह 345 रुपए के एक छूट की अनुमति देता है। तो छूट प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10
- b. 12
- c. 11
- d. 13

102. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख तीन वर्षों में तीन कंपनियों के टेलीविज़न के सेट की बिक्री (हजार में) को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए दंड आलेख में वर्ष 1992 में BPL और वर्ष 1991 में वीडियोकोन के बीच टेलीविज़न बिक्री का अनुपात क्या है?

- a. 1:1
- b. 1:2

c. 2 : 1

d. 1 : 3

103. जब दो क्रमागत वर्षों के लिए ब्याज की दर 8% वार्षिक और 10% वार्षिक हैं, तो 2 वर्षों में वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने पर 24,000 रुपए की राशि पर ब्याज क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 3, 994 रुपए

b. 4, 512 रुपए

c. 5, 040 रुपए

d. 5, 866 रुपए

104. एक लड़का 7 सेकेंड में 15 मीटर चलता है और फिर 5 सेकेंड में वापस आता है। तो उसकी औसत गति (मीटर/सेकेंड में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 6

b. 2.5

c. 3.25

d. 4

105. 2.4 का प्रतिशत में बदला हुआ रूप है- (+1, -0.25)

a. 0.24

b. 24

c. 240

d. 2.4

106. निर्देश: नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक विद्यालय के कक्षा 1 - 3 में नामांकन और स्थानांतरण को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

	2015			2016	
कक्षा.	मौजूदा	नामांकन	स्थानांतरण	नामांकन	स्थानांतरण
1	232	12	8	23	36
2	241	6	11	15	10
3	248	16	13	21	24

दी गयी तालिका में वर्ष 2015 के अंत में कक्षा 1 - 3 में छात्रों की कुल संख्या क्या थी?

- a. 723
 - b. 721
 - c. 710
 - d. 704
107. एक नदी 3 मीटर गहरा और 36 मीटर चौड़ा है जो समुद्र में 5 किमी/घंटा की गति से बहता है। तो प्रति मिनट समुद्र में बहने वाले पानी का आयतन क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 8300 मीटर³
 - b. 9000 मीटर³

c. 7600 मीटर³

d. 6400 मीटर³

108. A, B और C एक कंपनी में 3 : 4 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ साझा करने वाले साझेदार हैं। यदि वे लाभ के 4% को आपातकालीन निधि के रूप में अलग रख देते हैं और शेष लाभ को बाँट लेते हैं और B, 1, 81, 400 रुपए के रूप में लाभ का उसका हिस्सा प्राप्त करता है, तो आपातकालीन निधि के लिए अलग रखे गए लाभ की राशि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 27, 845 रुपए

b. 18, 140 रुपए

c. 22, 675 रुपए

d. 24, 500 रुपए

109. यदि $a^3 + b^3 = 432$ और $a + b = 12$ है, तो $(a + b)^2 - 3ab$ किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

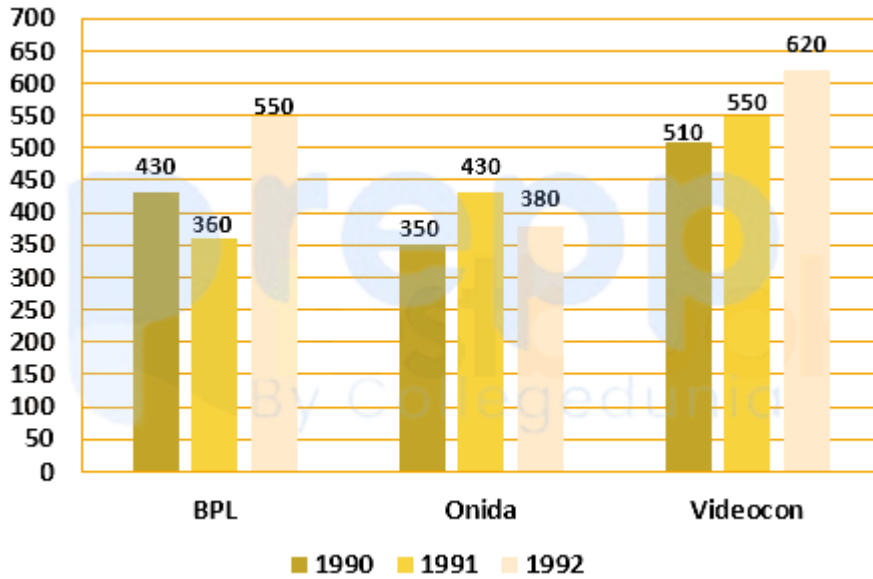
a. 42

b. 52

c. 36

d. 38

110. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख तीन वर्षों में तीन कंपनियों के टेलीविज़न के सेट की बिक्री (हजार में) को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए दंड आलेख में यदि 1992 में वीडियोकोन द्वारा प्रति टेलीविज़न से अर्जित लाभ 825 रूपए है, तो कुल अर्जित लाभ क्या था?

- a. 51150 लाख रूपए
- b. 5115 लाख रूपए
- c. 511.5 लाख रूपए
- d. 51.15 लाख रूपए

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111. एक माली एक बगीचे में 1936 पौधे लगाता है जिससे जितने पौधे पंक्तियों में थे उतने ही पौधे स्तंभों में थे। तो लगाए गए पंक्तियों की संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 47
- b. 44
- c. 48
- d. 42

112. यदि $(x - 2)^3 + (x - 3)^3 + (x - 10)^3 = (x - 2)(x - 3)(3x - 30)$ है, तो x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 7
- b. 5
- c. 18
- d. 3

113. एकसमान गति पर चलने वाली एक 100 मीटर लंबी ट्रेन 500 मीटर लम्बाई वाले एक स्टेशन को 25 सेकेंड में पार करती है। तो 380 मीटर लम्बाई वाले स्टेशन को पार करने में ट्रेन को कितना समय लगेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 21 सेकेंड
- b. 20 सेकेंड
- c. 19 सेकेंड
- d. 22 सेकेंड

114. भूमि पर एक स्थान से उड़ने वाले एक ड्रोन का उन्नयन कोण 60° है। 5 सेकेंड उड़ने के बाद उन्नयन कोण 30° कम हो जाता है। यदि ड्रोन $1000\sqrt{3}$ मीटर की एक स्थिर ऊंचाई पर क्षैतिज रूप से उड़ता है, तो ड्रोन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2000 मीटर
- b. 1000 मीटर
- c. 3000 मीटर
- d. 4000 मीटर

115. निर्देश: नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक विद्यालय के कक्षा 1 - 3 में नामांकन और स्थानांतरण को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

	2015			2016	
कक्षा.	मौजूदा	नामांकन	स्थानांतरण	नामांकन	स्थानांतरण
1	232	12	8	23	36
2	241	6	11	15	10
3	248	16	13	21	24

दी गयी तालिका में वर्ष 2016 में कक्षा 3 में नामांकन और स्थानांतरण के बीच अंतर क्या था?

- a. 3
- b. 9
- c. 8
- d. 5

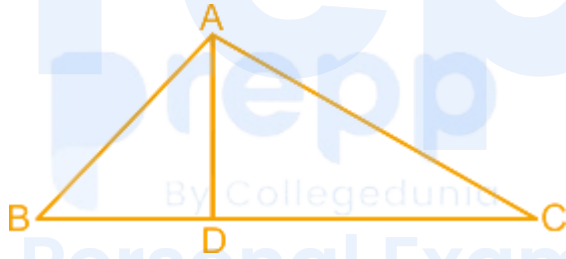
116. एक स्विमिंग पूल लम्बाई में 40 मीटर, चौड़ाई में 30 मीटर और गहराई में 2.2 मीटर है। तो 25 रुपए/मीटर² से इसके फर्श और चारों दीवारों को बनाने की लागत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 43, 980 रुपए

- b. 37,540 रुपए
- c. 34,260 रुपए
- d. 37,700 रुपए

117. $15 - \{5 + 24 \div (3 \times 9 - 15)\}$ किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. -2
- b. $11\frac{1}{3}$
- c. $6\frac{1}{4}$
- d. 8

118.  (+1, -0.25)

उपरोक्त दिए गए त्रिभुज में $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 45^\circ$, $AD = 10$ सेमी, $AC = 20$ सेमी है। तो BC की लम्बाई क्या है?

- a. 10 सेमी
- b. 27.32 सेमी
- c. 18.42 सेमी
- d. 14.14 सेमी

119. $\cot^2 A - \frac{1}{\sin^2 A}$ का मान किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 0
- b. -1
- c. -2
- d. 1

120. 8,288 रुपए को A, B और C के बीच इस प्रकार विभाजित कीजिए जिससे उनके हिस्सों का अनुपात 5 : 7 : 9 हो। तो C का हिस्सा क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2,032 रुपए
- b. 3,552 रुपए
- c. 3,872 रुपए
- d. 2,612 रुपए

121. यदि $x - \frac{1}{x} = 2\sqrt{2}$ है, तो $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 16
- b. 12
- c. 11
- d. 10

122. एक व्यापारी अंकित मूल्य पर 8% के एक छूट की अनुमति देता है। यदि विक्रय मूल्य 667 रुपए है, तो रुपए में छूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 47 रुपए

- b. 54 रुपए
- c. 58 रुपए
- d. 43 रुपए

123. यदि 15 पुरुष एक काम को 14 दिनों में कर सकते हैं, तो काम को 30 दिनों में करने के लिए कितने पुरुषों की आवश्यकता होगी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 8
- b. 10
- c. 7
- d. 9

124. A एक काम को 30 दिनों में कर सकता है, B समान काम को 48 दिनों में कर सकता है। 20 दिनों तक अकेले काम करने के बाद A काम छोड़ देता है और B काम करना प्रारंभ करता है, तो काम को पूरा करने के लिए B कितना समय लेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 24 दिन
- b. 28 दिन
- c. 38 दिन
- d. 16 दिन

125. यात्रा की एक दूरी को 80 किमी/घंटा की गति से 31.5 मिनट में तय किया गया और शेष दूरी को 75 किमी/घंटा की गति से 16 मिनट में तय किया गया। तो यात्रा की कुल दूरी क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 45 किमी

- b. 38 किमी
- c. 62 किमी
- d. 54 किमी

126. 2.4 मीटर का कितना प्रतिशत 3.2 सेमी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 75%
- b. 7.5%
- c. $1000\frac{1}{3}\%$
- d. $1\frac{1}{3}\%$

127. निर्देश: नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक विद्यालय के कक्षा 1 - 3 में नामांकन और स्थानांतरण को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

	2015			2016	
कक्षा.	मौजूदा	नामांकन	स्थानांतरण	नामांकन	स्थानांतरण
1	232	12	8	23	36
2	241	6	11	15	10
3	248	16	13	21	24

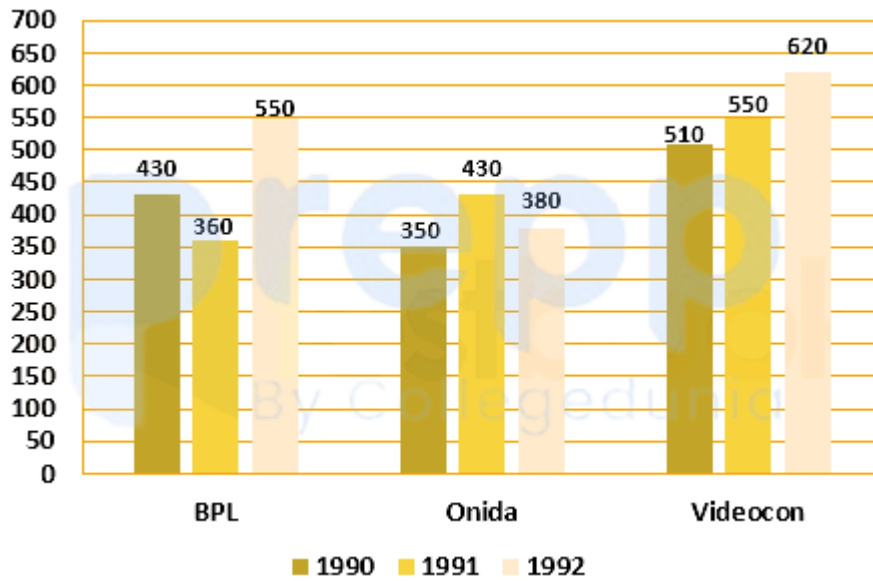
दी गयी तालिका में कक्षा 1 में वर्ष 2016 के अंत में कितने छात्र थे?

- a. 223
- b. 228
- c. 236
- d. 232

128. 112.50 रुपए प्रति मीटर की दर से 60 सेमी चौड़े कालीन से एक 11 मी लम्बे और 6 मी चौड़े कमरे में कालीन बिछाने की लागत क्या होगी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12, 375 रुपए
- b. 13, 280 रुपए
- c. 11, 695 रुपए
- d. 12, 040 रुपए

129. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख तीन वर्षों में तीन कंपनियों के टेलीविज़न के सेट की बिक्री (हजार में) को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



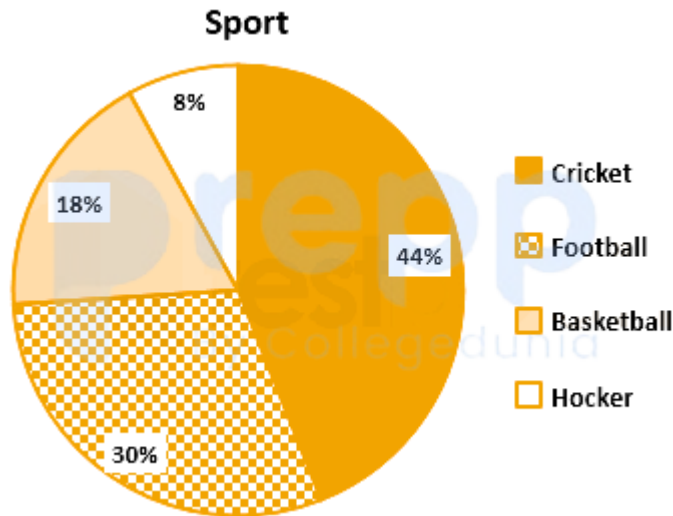
दिए गए दंड आलेख में 3 वर्षों के लिए BPL और ओनिडा के टेलीविज़नों की औसत बिक्री के बीच का अंतर क्या है?

- a. 78
- b. 56
- c. 104
- d. 60

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130. निर्देश: दिया गया वृत्त-आलेख एक विद्यालय के छात्रों के पसंदीदा खेल को दर्शाता है।

(+1, -0.25)



दिए गए वृत्त-आलेख में यदि कुल 1280 छात्र थे, तो कितने छात्र फुटबॉल पसंद करते हैं?

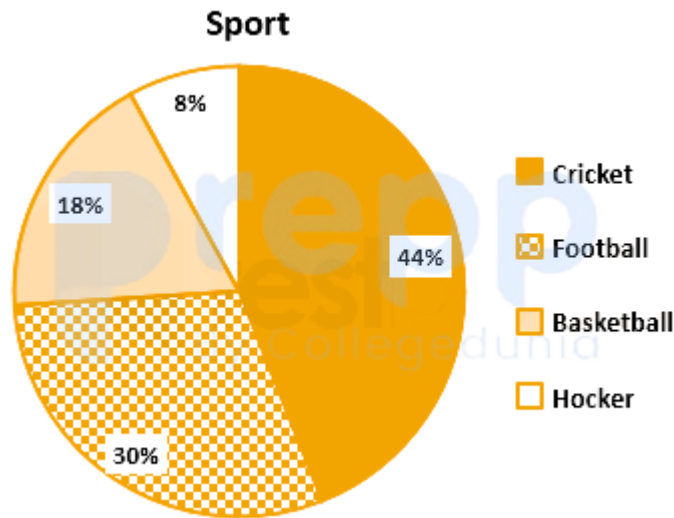
- a. 102
- b. 550
- c. 230
- d. 384

131. एक पाइप 4 घंटे में एक टंकी को भर सकती है और निचले भाग में एक छेद उस भरी हुई टंकी को 6 घंटे में खाली कर सकती है। यदि टंकी के $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग को भरने के बाद छेद पूरी तरह से बंद हो जाता है, तो प्रारंभ से टंकी को पूरी तरह से भरने के लिए कितना समय लगेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12 घंटा
- b. 4 घंटा
- c. 9 घंटा
- d. $\frac{20}{3}$ घंटा

132. निर्देश: दिया गया वृत्त-आलेख एक विद्यालय के छात्रों के पसंदीदा खेल को दर्शाता है।

(+1, -0.25)



दिए गए वृत्त-आलेख में यदि विद्यालय में छात्रों की संख्या 2500 थी, तो कितने छात्र हॉकी से अधिक क्रिकेट पसंद करते हैं?

a. 1075

b. 504

c. 900

d. 750

133. दो पाइप एक टंकी को क्रमशः 72 और 90 मिनट में भर सकती हैं। यदि दोनों पाइपों को खुला छोड़ दिया जाता है, तो टंकी को आधा भरने में कितना समय लगेगा?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 40 मिनट

b. 24 मिनट

c. 48 मिनट

d. 20 मिनट

134. चार अंकों की वह सबसे बड़ी संख्या क्या है जो 15, 21 और 30 से पूर्ण रूप से विभाज्य है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 9840
- b. 9910
- c. 9830
- d. 9870

135. एक मैदान 119 मीटर $\times$ 18 मीटर के आयाम में है। 17 मीटर $\times$ 6 मीटर $\times$ 3 मीटर वाले एक टंकी को मध्य में खोदा जाता है और निकाले गए मिट्टी को एकसमान रूप से मैदान के शेष भाग में फैलाया जाता है। तो मैदान के शेष भाग पर स्तर में वृद्धि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 14 सेमी
- b. 13 सेमी
- c. 15 सेमी
- d. 12 सेमी

136. एक त्रिभुज की भुजाएं 3 : 2 : 4 के अनुपात में हैं और परिमाप 72 सेमी है। तो भुजाएं क्या हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 24, 16, 32
- b. 48, 24, 12
- c. 36, 24, 12
- d. 36, 18, 9

137. PA और PB वृत्त के बाहर एक बिंदु P से केंद्र O के साथ एक वृत्त की दो स्पर्श रेखाएं हैं। A और B वृत्त पर बिंदुएं हैं। यदि $\angle OAB = 38^\circ$ है, तो $\angle APB$ किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 25°
- b. 35°
- c. 20°
- d. 76°

138. 210102 को पूर्ण रूप से किसके द्वारा विभाजित किया जा सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 7
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 8

139. एक परीक्षा में श्रेया गणित में 90 में से 84, विज्ञान में 50 में से 45, कंप्यूटर विज्ञान में 25 में से 23 और अंग्रेजी में 80 में से 68 अंक प्राप्त करती है। तो किस विषय में श्रेया ने अधिकतम प्रतिशत प्राप्त किया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गणित
- b. अंग्रेजी
- c. विज्ञान
- d. कंप्यूटर विज्ञान

140. उस कौन-सी न्यूनतम संख्या को 1000 से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए जिससे प्राप्त संख्या 37 से पूर्ण रूप से विभाज्य हो? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1
- b. 25
- c. 36
- d. 13

141. एक घड़ी को 10% के लाभ पर बेचा गया था। यदि इसे 77 रुपए अधिक में बेचा गया होता, तो लाभ प्रतिशत 12% होता। तो घड़ी का क्रय मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 3,760 रुपए
- b. 3,850 रुपए
- c. 3,945 रुपए
- d. 3,900 रुपए

142. ABCD एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज है जिससे AB इसमें अंकित वृत्त का एक व्यास है और $\angle ADC = 144^\circ$ है, तो $\angle BAC$ किसके बराबर है? ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (+1, -0.25)

- a. 60°
- b. 150°
- c. 54°
- d. 40°

143. एक आयताकार ठोस 20 सेमी लंबा और 12 सेमी चौड़ा है। यदि इसका आयतन 2160 सेमी³ है, तो ऊंचाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 11 सेमी
- b. 10 सेमी
- c. 12 सेमी
- d. 9 सेमी

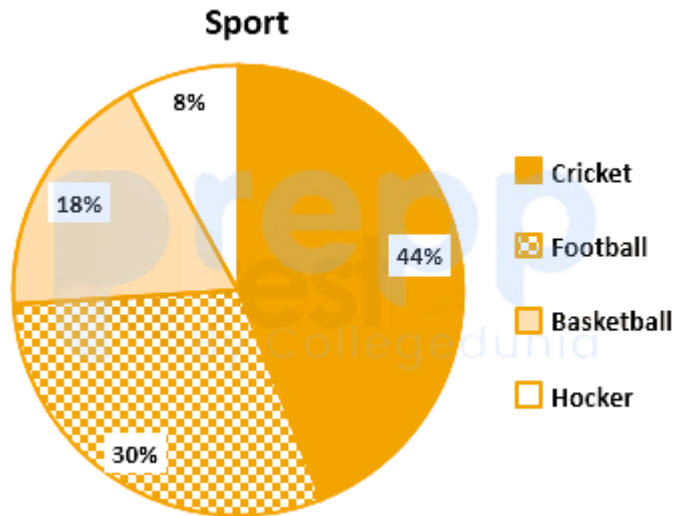
144. $(-4) \times (1020 \div 85 \times 3 - 22)$ किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. -402
- b. -56
- c. 912
- d. 72

145. $\cos^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ$ का मान किसके बराबर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $3/2$
- b. $1/2$
- c. 0
- d. 1

146. निर्देश: दिया गया वृत्त-आलेख एक विद्यालय के छात्रों के पसंदीदा खेल को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



दिए गए वृत्त-आलेख में फुटबॉल और बास्केटबॉल पसंद करने वाले छात्रों के बीच प्रतिशत में अंतर क्या है?

- a. 10
- b. 8
- c. 13
- d. 12

147. एक तेल व्यापारी के पास क्रमशः 432, 594 और 702 लीटर के आयतन में तेल की 3 किस्में हैं। तो समान आकार वाले बर्तनों की संख्या कितनी है जिसकी आवश्यकता तेल को अलग-अलग भरने के लिए होगी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 13, 15, 17
- b. 8, 11, 13
- c. 8, 13, 15
- d. 6, 9, 11

148. 1 से 5 तक के प्राकृतिक संख्याओं के वर्ग का औसत क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 11
- b. 5
- c. 8
- d. 9

149. 1.2 मीटर लंबी एक लड़की उससे 2.42 मीटर की दूरी पर स्थित 3.62 मीटर लंबे दिवार पर केवल सूर्य को देख सकती है। तो सूर्य का उन्नयन कोण क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 60°
- b. 30°
- c. 90°
- d. 45°

150. 8% वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज की दर पर एक राशि कितने वर्षों में स्वयं का $7/5$ गुना हो जाती है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 5
- b. $2\frac{1}{2}$
- c. $3\frac{1}{2}$
- d. 2

English

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

A third of us are feeling compelled to check our phones in the middle of the night.

- a. A third among us feeling compelled to check our phones
- b. A third of us feel compelled to check our phones
- c. No substitution required
- d. A third of us feel compelled checking our phones

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

A harsh chaotic mixture of sounds

- a. consonance
- b. dissonance
- c. cacophony
- d. euphony

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

Scientists have found that life was creeping and crawling about the Earth 1.5 billion years early than previously thought.

- a. previously thought
 - b. 1.5 billion years early than
 - c. Scientists have found
 - d. about the Earth
-

154. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. horrible
 - b. heiress
 - c. hospitality
 - d. hostility
-

155. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

DETRACTORS

- a. devotees
 - b. reviewers
 - c. critics
 - d. admirers
-

156. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

IMMINENT

- a. important

b. forthcoming

c. immature

d. truthful

157. Direction: Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. **(+1, -0.25)**

We often worry about lying awake in the middle of the night – but it could be good for you. A growing body of evidence from both science and history suggests that the eight-hour sleep may be unnatural.

In the early 1990s, psychiatrist Thomas Wehr conducted an experiment in which a group of people was plunged into darkness for 14 hours every day for a month. It took some time for their sleep to regulate but by the fourth week, the subjects had settled into a very distinct sleeping pattern. They slept first for four hours, then woke for one or two hours before falling into a second four-hour sleep. Though sleep scientists were impressed by the study, among the general public the idea that we must sleep for eight consecutive hours persists.

In 2001, historian Roger Ekirch of Virginia Tech published a seminal paper, drawn from 16 years of research, revealing a wealth of historical evidence that humans used to sleep in two distinct chunks. Roger Ekirch says a 1595 engraving by Jan Saenredam is evidence of activity at night. His book *At Day's Close: Night in Times Past*, published four years later, unearths more than 500 references to a segmented sleeping pattern—in diaries, court records, medical books, and literature, from Homer's *Odyssey* to an anthropological account of modern tribes in Nigeria.

Much like the experience of Wehr's subjects, these references describe a first sleep which began about two hours after dusk, followed by waking period of one or two hours and then a second sleep. "It's not just the number of references – it is the way they refer to it as if it was common

knowledge, "Ekirch said. During this waking period, people were quite active. they often got up, went to the toilet or smoked tobacco and some even visited neighbors. Most people stayed in bed, read, wrote and often prayed. Countless prayer manuals from the late 15th century offered special prayers for the hours in between periods of sleep. Ekirch found that references to the first and second sleep started to disappear during the late 17th Century. This started among the urban upper classes in northern Europe and over the course of the next 200 years filtered down to the rest of Western society. By the 1920s the idea of a first and second sleep had receded entirely from our social consciousness. He attributes the initial shift to improvements in street lighting, domestic lighting and a surge in coffee houses – which were sometimes open all night. As the night became a place for legitimate activity and as that activity increased, the length of time people could dedicate to rest dwindled.

The above passage _____ that an eight-hour sleep is natural.

- a. confirms the myth
- b. elaborates the myth
- c. promotes the myth
- d. examines the myth

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

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What did the experiment conducted by Thomas Wehr prove?

- a. It brought into question that sleeping for four consecutive hours is necessary.
- b. It proved sleeping for eight consecutive hours is not a norm.
- c. It established that when the nights are longer, people slept in two distinct chunks.
- d. It proved that all people slept in two distinct chunks of four hours.

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

We often worry about lying awake in the middle of the night – but it could be good for you. A growing body of evidence from both science and history suggests that the eight-hour sleep may be unnatural.

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Roger Ekirch indicated that _____.

- a. sleeping for eight consecutive hours is a modern standard for sleep
- b. a segmented sleeping pattern was an established common habit in nations with long winters.
- c. a segmented sleeping pattern was historically established common old habit.
- d. the practice of sleeping for eight consecutive hours was popularized by epics.

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

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Which of the following options is NOT true with reference to the segmented sleeping pattern?

- a. People were physically active.
- b. People were socially active.
- c. People prayed actively.
- d. People visited all-night coffee shops.

161. **Direction:** Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. (+1, -0.25)

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What caused the idea of a first and second sleep to entirely recede from our social consciousness?

- a. Industrialization and introduction of night shifts
- b. All-night coffee shops
- c. A group of rich people defying sleep
- d. An active night life facilitated by artificial lighting

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

The hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock.

- a. fossil
- b. ruins
- c. relics
- d. vestiges

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

Creatures began moving properly around 570 million years ago, shortly before the Cambrian explosion sparked the first vertebrates.

- a. the Cambrian explosion when sparked the first vertebrates.
- b. No substitution required
- c. the Cambrian explosion whom sparked the first vertebrates.
- d. the Cambrian explosion who sparked the first vertebrates.

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

A study has uncovered a previously overlooked law of natural selection based on "survival of the slacker". that is, spend all day lazing about could be good for human evolution.

- a. No substitution required
- b. spending all day lazing about must be good for human evolution
- c. spend all day lazing about will be good for human evolution
- d. spending all day lazing about could be good for human evolution

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

When the mixer would not work Naren's mother said, "If it's not one thing, it's another." How will I manage?"

- a. when one thing goes wrong, then another, and another
- b. when we entertain one guest, then there are many many more coming
- c. when we know a cause, then there isn't another to be looked for
- d. when a machine is not functional, it makes others also malfunction

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

Sandhya was excited about getting her new posting but I told her " Don't count your chickens before they hatch ".

- a. do not count on something that is not going to happen
- b. do not wish for something that has not yet happened
- c. do not count on a good thing that has not yet happened
- d. do not expect something good to happened

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

More than 25% of people admits they have not sent or received a hand-written letter in the past decade.

- a. a hand-written letter
- b. More than 25% people admits
- c. they have not sent or received
- d. in the past decade

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

Anil and Suresh are just finding their feet in the new venture.

- a. beginning to understand the work and feeling confident
- b. getting comfortable and getting a good salary
- c. buying and using comfortable foot wear
- d. making people fall at their feet, accepting defeat

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

Security firms would get prosecuted for a breach of their duty if they do not introduced adequate procedures to protect children from harm.

- a. would get prosecuted

- b. for a breach of their duty
 - c. to protect children
 - d. do not introduced
-

170. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

MUDDLE

- a. Refuse
 - b. Order
 - c. Refute
 - d. Spoil
-

171. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

CLINCHED

- a. bounded
 - b. finalized
 - c. devoted
 - d. argued
-

172. select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.

(+1, -0.25)

The politician began his speech by saying, "Lend me your ear".

- a. to politely ask fr someone's hearing-aid
 - b. to politely ask for someone's speakers
 - c. to politely ask for someone's full attention
 - d. to politely ask for someone's headphones
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

Teaching is so much more than ____ in front of a whiteboard as one of the most important elements of teaching is _____ a relationship with students.

- a. standing ; building
 - b. waiting : buliding
 - c. waiting ; enabling
 - d. standing ; enabling
-

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

(+1, -0.25)

Although many western cultures are moving towards more ____, less hierarchical organizations, the new research suggests _____ power structures and basic values of charity and fraternity are the cornerstones of successful societies.

- a. organized ; radical
- b. substantial ; informal
- c. liberal ; traditional
- d. liberal ; radical

175. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. reinforcement
 - b. remembrance
 - c. reimburssement
 - d. reflection
-

176. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

COMPLACENT

- a. conceited
 - b. concerned
 - c. contentious
 - d. contended
-

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177. Select the antonym of the given word

(+1, -0.25)

LAUNCH

- a. withdraw
 - b. dinner
 - c. release
 - d. brake
-

178. Select the word, which means the same as the group of words given to show or state that someone or something is not guilty of something (+1, -0.25)

- a. escape
- b. pardon
- c. charge
- d. vindicate

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

ELUSIVE

- a. distorted
- b. wrong
- c. intangible
- d. refined

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

"Get down to brass tacks now" ordered the team Leader, when he found that the targets were nowhere near completion.

- a. start taking up the most important facts of a situation
- b. become angry about something that is not done
- c. come back to the tracks and start again

- d. examine the thumb tacks used to fix a notice
-

181. Select the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks. (+1, -0.25)

Advocates say the idea of a basic income eliminates poverty traps and _____ income while _____ the individual and reducing paperwork.

- a. redistributes; empowering
 - b. earned ; helping
 - c. earns; eliminating
 - d. distributes; empowers
-

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

- a. contraction
 - b. contextual
 - c. concievable
 - d. commitment
-

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

Last year the UK saw it's first child diagnosed with internet addiction.

- a. Last year
- b. the UK saw

- c. it's first child
 - d. diagnosed with
-

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

the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants

- a. agriculture
 - b. horticulture
 - c. viniculture
 - d. sericulture
-

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

Tesla designed system for sending electricity over the air through a series of enormous towers.

- a. for sending electricity
 - b. Tesla designed system
 - c. through a series of enormous towers
 - d. over the air
-

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

REQUISITE

- a. dominant
- b. dynamic
- c. critical
- d. obligatory

187. Select the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks. (+1, -0.25)

All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include _____ to superiors and _____ the property of others.

- a. deferring ; respecting
- b. deferring ; guarding
- c. following ; respecting
- d. conforming ; guarding

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

- a. Inquisitive
- b. Inherent
- c. Inistitutional
- d. Invitation

189. Select the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks. (+1, -0.25)

The idea of a basic income as a replacement for means-tested _____ payments has its share of supporters on both the left and the right of the

political _____.

- a. extra ; support
- b. goodness ; zone
- c. free ; range
- d. welfare ; spectrum

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 substitution required. (+1, -0.25)

Doing short bursts of high-intensity exercise can be most effective to weight loss than moderate workouts.

- a. more effective to weight loss than
- b. No substitution required
- c. most effective for weight loss than
- d. more effective for weight loss than

191. 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)

Screen time is an inescapable reality of modern childhood, with kids of every age (1) _____ hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions. That's not always a bad thing: Educational apps and TV shows (2) _____ great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains and (3) _____ their communication skills -- not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents. But tread carefully:

A number of troubling studies connect delayed cognitive (5) _____ in kids with extended exposure to electronic media.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank (1)

- a. complying
- b. spending
- c. earning
- d. cheating

192. 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)

Screen time is an inescapable reality of modern childhood, with kids of every age (1) _____ hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions. That's not always a bad thing: Educational apps and TV shows (2) _____ great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains and (3) _____ their communication skills -- not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents. But tread carefully: A number of troubling studies connect delayed cognitive (5) _____ in kids with extended exposure to electronic media.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank(2).

- a. are
- b. is
- c. were
- d. have been

193. 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)

Screen time is an inescapable reality of modern childhood, with kids of every age (1) _____ hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions. That's not always a bad thing: Educational apps and TV shows (2) _____ great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains and (3) _____ their communication skills -- not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents. But tread carefully: A number of troubling studies connect delayed cognitive (5) _____ in kids with extended exposure to electronic media.

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

- a. improve
- b. burnish
- c. dull
- d. freshen

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194. 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)

Screen time is an inescapable reality of modern childhood, with kids of every age (1) _____ hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions. That's not always a bad thing: Educational apps and TV shows (2) _____ great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains and (3) _____ their communication skills -- not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents. But tread carefully: A number of troubling studies connect delayed cognitive (5) _____ in kids with extended exposure to electronic media.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank (4)

- a. vessels
- b. gadgets
- c. utensils
- d. products

195. 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)

Screen time is an inescapable reality of modern childhood, with kids of every age (1) _____ hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions. That's not always a bad thing: Educational apps and TV shows (2) _____ great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains and (3) _____ their communication skills -- not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents. But tread carefully: A number of troubling studies connect delayed cognitive (5) _____ in kids with extended exposure to electronic media.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No(5)

- a. increment
- b. improvement
- c. progress
- d. change

196. Select the word, which means the same as the group of words given a company or person that makes or sells sweets of chocolate (+1, -0.25)

- a. confectioner
 - b. vendor
 - c. chef
 - d. wholesaler
-

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

- a. apartheid
 - b. appearance
 - c. appropriate
 - d. apparent
-

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

EXPANSION

- a. complaint
 - b. constraint
 - c. contraction
 - d. constriction
-

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

EVASIVE

- a. frank

- b. abusive
 - c. opaque
 - d. slippery
-

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

The World Health Organization were classified Internet gaming as an official mental health disorder.

- a. No substitution required
- b. The world Health Organization classify Internet gaming
- c. The Wold Health Organization has classified Internet gaming
- d. The World Health Organization classifying Internet gaming

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Answers

1. 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

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

AT के लिए,

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है।

T का स्थानीय मान 20 है।

$$AT = A \times T = 1 \times 20 = 20$$

BEG के लिए,

B का स्थानीय मान 2 है।

E का स्थानीय मान 5 है।

G का स्थानीय मान 7 है।

$$BEG = B \times E \times G = 2 \times 5 \times 7 = 70$$

उसीप्रकार,

BANK के लिए,

B का स्थानीय मान 2 है।

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है।

N का स्थानीय मान 14 है।

K का स्थानीय मान 11 है।

$$\text{BANK} = 2 \times 1 \times 14 \times 11 = 308$$

अतः "308" सही उत्तर है।

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

निम्नलिखित प्रतिरूप है,

$$5 + 4 = 9$$

$$9 + 8 = 17$$

$$17 + 12 = 29$$

$$29 + 16 = 45 \text{ (55 नहीं)}$$

$$45 + 20 = 65$$

इसलिए श्रृंखला में फिट होने के लिए 55 के बजाय 45 होना चाहिए।

अतः, "55" दी गई श्रृंखला से संबंधित नहीं है।

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$2047 \rightarrow 2 + 0 + 4 + 7 = 13$$

$$4702 \rightarrow 4 + 7 + 0 + 2 = 13$$

$$6041 \rightarrow 6 + 0 + 4 + 1 = 11$$

$$4306 \rightarrow 4 + 3 + 0 + 6 = 13$$

जब सभी संख्याओं के अंकों को जोड़ा जाता है, तो हमें 6041 के बजाय 13 प्राप्त होता है।

अतः "6041" अन्य से अलग है।

4. Answer: d

Explanation:

जब दर्पण को MN रेखा पर रखा जाता है, तो दर्पण छवि निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

5. Answer: c

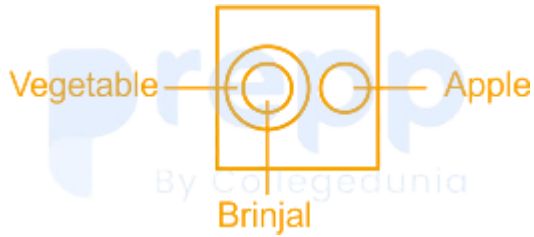
Explanation:

बैंगन सब्जी का एक प्रकार है।

और,

सेब एक फल है।

वेन आरेख का सही प्रतिनिधित्व निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$(18, 54, 36)$

$$18 \times 3 = 54$$

$$18 \times 2 = 36$$

उसीप्रकार,

विकल्प 1 $\rightarrow (16, 40, 32)$

$$16 \times 3 = 48$$

$$16 \times 2 = 32$$

विकल्प 2 $\rightarrow (10, 40, 20)$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

विकल्प 3 $\rightarrow (2, 6, 10)$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

विकल्प 4 $\rightarrow$ (8, 24, 16)

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

(8, 24, 16) दिए गए समूह के समान स्वरूप का अनुसरण करता है।

अतः "(8, 24, 16)" सही उत्तर है।

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

एक मिश्रधातु दो या दो से अधिक तत्वों को एकसाथ पिघलाकर बनाया गया एक पदार्थ होता है।

इस्पात, लोहा और कार्बन का एक मिश्रधातु होता है।

उसीप्रकार,

पीतल, तांबा और जस्ता का एक मिश्रधातु होता है।

पीतल : तांबा उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जिस तरीके से दिए गए शब्द-युग्म में दो शब्द संबंधित हैं।

अतः "पीतल : तांबा" सही उत्तर है।

8. Answer: a

Explanation:

एक विमानशाला विमान को रखने के लिए एक व्यापक तल क्षेत्र के साथ एक बड़ी इमारत होती है।

इसलिए,

हवाई जहाज : विमानशाला

उसीप्रकार,

कार को गेराज में रखा जाता है।

कार : गेराज में दिए गए शब्द-युग्म के समान संबंध है।

अतः "कार : गेराज" सही उत्तर है।

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

दी गयी संख्याओं को एक-दूसरे से बदलने पर और BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करने पर,

विकल्प 1 → 4 और 5

$$7 - 8 \div 5 + 4 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 6 \div 2 - 3$$

$$7 - 8 / 5 + 4 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 3 - 3$$

$$7 - 1.6 + 12 = 24 + 3 - 3$$

17.4, 24 के बराबर नहीं है।

विकल्प 2 → 7 और 5

$$5 - 8 \div 4 + 7 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 6 \div 2 - 3$$

$$5 - 2 + 7 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 3 - 3$$

$$5 - 2 + 21 = 24 + 3 - 3$$

$$26 - 2 = 24$$

$$24 = 24$$

विकल्प 3 → 4 और 2

$$7 - 8 \div 2 + 5 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 6 \div 4 - 3$$

$$7 - 4 + 5 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 3/2 - 3$$

$$7 - 4 + 15 = 24 + 3/2 - 2$$

18, $24 - \frac{1}{2}$ के बराबर नहीं है।

विकल्प 4 $\rightarrow$ 6 और 7

$$6 - 8 \div 4 + 5 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 7 \div 2 - 3$$

$$6 - 2 + 5 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 + 3.5 - 3$$

$$6 - 2 + 15 = 24 + 3.5 - 3$$

19, 24.5 के बराबर नहीं है।

अतः विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

10. Answer: a

Explanation:

सर्वप्रथम लेखक आता है जो पुस्तक लिखता है।

फिर संपादक पुस्तक को संपादित करता है।

संपादन के बाद पुस्तक प्रकाशित होता है।

अंतिम में पाठक आता है।

लेखक $\rightarrow$ संपादक $\rightarrow$ प्रकाशक $\rightarrow$ पुस्तक विक्रेता $\rightarrow$ पाठक

अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गयी जानकारी का कूट खोलने पर:

×	÷	+	-
अर्थ			
+	-	×	÷

कूट खोलने के बाद,

$$26 - 13 + 8 \times 6 \div 2$$

$$= 26 - 13 + 8 \times 3$$

$$= 26 - 13 + 24$$

$$= 50 - 13$$

$$= 37$$

अतः "37" सही उत्तर है।

12. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार वैन आरेख खींचने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: सभी कार या तो सड़क या मेट्रो हैं। → असत्य (यह निश्चित नहीं है, लेकिन संभव है)

निष्कर्ष 2: कुछ कार मेट्रो हैं। → सत्य है (यह निश्चित रूप से सत्य है)



अतः "केवल निष्कर्ष 2" अनुसरण करता है।

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

शेर, व्हेल और हाथी स्तनधारी हैं।

लेकिन,

शार्क स्तनधारी नहीं होता है।

अतः "शार्क" बेजोड़ है।

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

राजस्थान भारत का एक राज्य है।

जयपुर और जैसलमेर राजस्थान के शहर हैं।

वेन आरेख का सही प्रतिनिधित्व निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$37 : 75 \rightarrow 37 \times 2 = 74, 74 + 1 = 75$$

$$29 : 59 \rightarrow 29 \times 2 = 58, 58 + 1 = 59$$

$$28 : 56 \rightarrow 28 \times 2 = 56$$

$$26 : 53 \rightarrow 26 \times 2 = 52, 52 + 1 = 53$$

'28 : 56' को छोड़कर सभी समान समान स्वरूप का अनुसरण करते हैं।

अतः "28 : 56" अन्य से अलग है।

16. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है, पीछे से पहला अक्षर Z है।

D का स्थानीय मान 4 है, पीछे से चौथा अक्षर W है।

G का स्थानीय मान 7 है, पीछे से सातवां अक्षर T है।

J का स्थानीय मान 10 है, पीछे से दसवां अक्षर Q है।

इसलिए,

ADGJ : ZWTQ

उसीप्रकार,

M का स्थानीय मान 13 है, पीछे से तेरहवाँ अक्षर N है।

P का स्थानीय मान 6 है, पीछे से सोलहवाँ अक्षर K है।

S का स्थानीय मान 19 है, पीछे से उन्नीसवाँ अक्षर H है।

V का स्थानीय मान 22 है, पीछे से बाईसवाँ अक्षर E है।

इसलिए,

MPSV : NKHE

अतः "NKHE" सही उत्तर है।

17. Answer: d

Explanation:

आशावादी, निराशावादी का विपरीत होता है।

उसीप्रकार,

हंसमुख का विपरीत उदास होता है।

अतः "उदास" सही उत्तर है।

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$(12, 37, 112) \rightarrow 12 \times 3 = 36, 36 + 1 = 37$$

$$12 \times 9 = 108, 108 + 4 = 112 \text{ या } 37 \times 3 = 111, 111 + 1 = 112$$

विकल्पों की जाँच करने पर,

$$(15, 46, 139) \rightarrow 15 \times 3 = 45, 45 + 1 = 46$$

$$15 \times 9 = 135, 135 + 4 = 139 \text{ या } 46 \times 3 = 138, 138 + 1 = 139$$

$$(7, 24, 73) \rightarrow 7 \times 3 = 21, 21 + 1 = 21 \neq 24$$

$$(13, 40, 118) \rightarrow 13 \times 3 = 39, 39 + 1 = 40$$

$$13 \times 9 = 117, 117 + 4 = 121 \neq 118$$

$$(9, 28, 83) \rightarrow 9 \times 3 = 27, 27 + 1 = 28$$

$$9 \times 9 = 81, 81 + 4 = 85 \neq 83$$

(15, 46, 139) दिए गए समूह के समरूप है।

अतः "(15, 46, 139)" सही उत्तर है।

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$13 : 174 \rightarrow 13 : 13^2 + 5$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$\text{विकल्प 1} \rightarrow 15 : 224 \rightarrow 15 : 15^2 - 1$$

$$\text{विकल्प 2} \rightarrow 8 : 69 \rightarrow 8 : 8^2 + 5$$

$$\text{विकल्प 3} \rightarrow 14 : 200 \rightarrow 14 : 14^2 + 4$$

विकल्प $4 \rightarrow 9 : 81 \rightarrow 9 : 9^2$

‘8 : 69’ उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जिस तरीके से दी गयी संख्या युग्म की दो संख्याएँ संबंधित है।

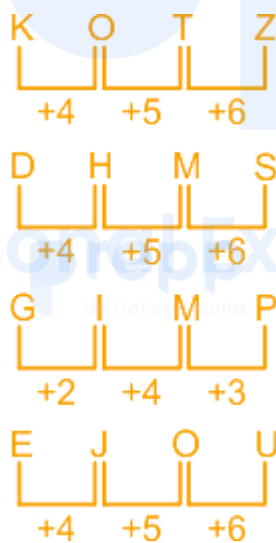
अतः “8 : 69” सही उत्तर है।

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,



‘GIMP’ को छोड़कर अन्य सभी समान स्वरूप का अनुसरण करते हैं।

अतः ‘GIMP’ बेजोड़ है।

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,
के लिए,

S	O	N
3	4	5

और,

R	O	A	M
6	4	1	2

उसीप्रकार,

R	A	N	S	O	M
6	1	5	3	4	2

RANSOM → 615342

अतः "615342" सही उत्तर है।

22. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$15 : 115 \rightarrow 15 \times 7 = 105, 115 \text{ नहीं}$$

$$23 : 161 \rightarrow 23 \times 7 = 161$$

$$29 : 203 \rightarrow 29 \times 7 = 203$$

$$27 : 189 \rightarrow 27 \times 7 = 189$$

'15 : 115' को छोड़कर सभी समान स्वरूप का अनुसरण करते हैं।

अतः "15 : 115" बेजोड़ है।

23. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

H	V	W
-2	-2	-2
F	T	U

उसीप्रकार,

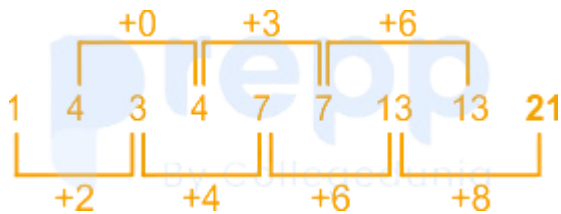
D	R	S
-2	-2	-2
B	P	Q

अतः "BPQ" सही उत्तर है।

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,



अतः "21" सही उत्तर है।

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$1^3 + 6 = 7$$

$$2^3 + 6 = 14$$

$$3^3 + 6 = 33$$

$$4^3 + 6 = 70$$

$$5^3 + 6 = 131$$

$$6^3 + 6 = 222$$

अतः "222" सही उत्तर है।

26. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गयी श्रृंखला में भुजाओं की संख्या प्रत्येक आकृति में एक बढ़ती जा रही है।

वह आकृति जो श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान पर आएगी, निम्न है,



पूर्ण स्वरूप निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

27. Answer: d

Explanation:

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

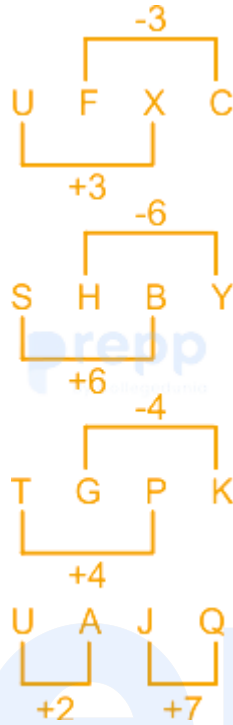
अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

विकल्प 1 → U और F विपरीत युग्म हैं, X और C विपरीत युग्म हैं।

विकल्प 2 → S और H विपरीत युग्म हैं, B और Y विपरीत युग्म हैं।

विकल्प 3 → T और G विपरीत युग्म है, P और k विपरीत युग्म हैं।

विकल्प 4 → Y और A विपरीत युग्म नहीं हैं, J और Q विपरीत युग्म नहीं हैं।



‘YAJQ’ को छोड़कर अन्य सभी एक विशिष्ट स्वरूप का अनुसरण करते हैं।

अतः ‘YAJQ’ बेजोड़ है।

28. Answer: d

Explanation:

ये सभी मानव शरीर के भाग हैं।

सर्वप्रथम, एड़ी आती है।

एड़ी, टखना के बाद होती है।

आगे पिंडली होती है (पिंडली पैर में मौजूद मांस होता है)।

पिंडली, घुटना के बाद होती है।

घुटना, जांघ के बाद होता है।

सही क्रम निम्न है

एड़ी → टखना → पिंडली → घुटना → जांघ

अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

29. Answer: d

Explanation:

‘+’ और ‘÷’ तथा ‘2’ और ‘6’ को एक-दूसरे से परिवर्तित करने पर

विकल्प 1:

$$8 \div 2 + 6 = 8$$

$4 + 6$, 8 के बराबर नहीं है।

विकल्प 2:

$$6 \div 8 + 2 = 6$$

$3/4 + 2$, 6 के बराबर नहीं है।

विकल्प 3:

$$6 \div 8 + 2 = 8$$

$3/4 + 2$, 8 के बराबर नहीं है।

विकल्प 4:

$$6 \div 2 + 8 = 11$$

$$3 + 8 = 11$$

$$11 = 11$$

अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

जब दर्पण को शब्द के दाएँ पक्ष पर रखा जाता है, तो दर्पण छवि निम्न है,

MOUNTAIN | MIATIUOM

अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

वह आकृति जो श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान में आएगी, निम्न है



त्रिभुज के भुजाओं की संख्या कम होते जा रही है और वृत्त बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

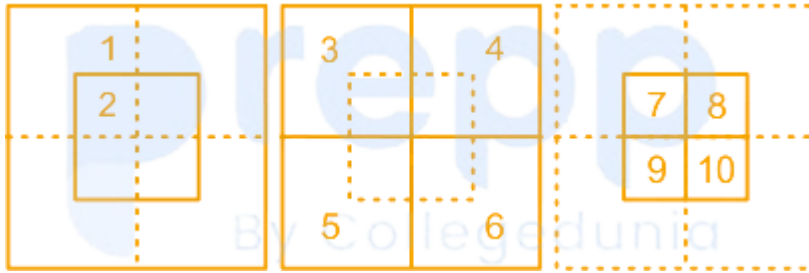
पूर्ण स्वरूप निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

32. Answer: c

Explanation:



दी गयी आकृति में वर्गों की संख्या 10 है।

अतः "10" सही उत्तर है।

33. Answer: b

Explanation:

एक व्यक्ति अंगूठी उनके अंगुली में पहनेगा।

लेकिन,

अंगुली को घुटना कहा जाता है।

अतः "घुटना" सही उत्तर है।

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$9 : 729 \rightarrow 9 : 9^3$$

$$13 : 2197 \rightarrow 13 : 13^3$$

$$7 : 343 \rightarrow 7 : 7^3$$

$$17 : 4814 \rightarrow 17^3, 4913 \text{ है, } 4814 \text{ नहीं।}$$

अतः "4814" अन्य से अलग है।

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

वह आकृति जो दी गयी आकृति में सन्निहित है, निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

36. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार वेंन आरेख खींचने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: कोई घंटी टेबलेट नहीं है। → असत्य (यह निश्चित नहीं है, लेकिन संभव है)

निष्कर्ष 2: कुछ घंटियां शेर हैं। → सत्य (यह निश्चित रूप से सत्य है)



अतः "केवल निष्कर्ष 2" अनुसरण करता है।

37. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

I V M
 | | |
 -1 +1 -1
 H W L
 | | |
 -1 +1 -1
 G X K
 | | |
 -1 +1 -1
 F Y J
 | | |
 -1 +1 -1
 E Z I

अतः "EZI" सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,



अतः "Q" सही उत्तर है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

पिता डॉक्टर व गायक हो सकता है।

वेंन आरेख का सही प्रतिनिधित्व निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है,

$$68 : 30 \rightarrow 4^3 + 4 : 3^3 + 3$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$350 : 49 \rightarrow 7^3 + 7 : 7^2$$

$$222 : 131 \rightarrow 6^3 + 6 : 5^3 + 6$$

$$125 : 27 \rightarrow 5^3 : 3^3$$

$$520 : 350 \rightarrow 8^3 + 8 : 7^3 + 7$$

‘520 : 350’ उसी तरीके से संबंधित है जिस तरीके से दी गयी संख्या युग्म की दो संख्याएँ संबंधित हैं।

अतः “520 : 350” सही उत्तर है।

41. Answer: d

Explanation:

कागज को खोलने के बाद प्राप्त आकृति निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: c

Explanation:

आलू, लहसुन और अदरक जड़ वाली सब्जियाँ हैं।

जबकि,

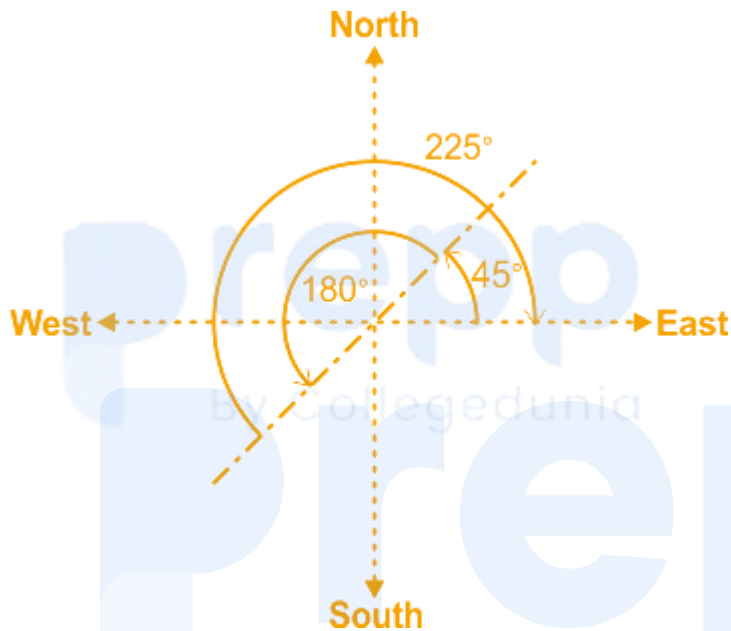
टमाटर जड़ वाली सब्जी नहीं है, यह सीधे पौधों से प्राप्त होती है।

अतः “टमाटर” बेजोड़ है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार:



अतः 'पूरब' सही उत्तर है।

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44. 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

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है

EDITION का स्थान मान निम्न है

E → 5, पीछे से पांचवा अक्षर V है।

D → 4, पीछे से चौथा अक्षर W है।

I → 9, पीछे से नौवां अक्षर R है।

T → 20, पीछे से बीसवां अक्षर G है।

I → 9, पीछे से नौवां अक्षर R है।

O → 15, पीछे से पन्द्रहवां अक्षर L है।

N → 14, पीछे से चौदहवां अक्षर M है।

EDITION को VWRGRLM के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया गया है।

उसीप्रकार,

SLMVHGB के लिए स्थानीय मान निम्न हैं

S → 19, पीछे से उन्नीसवां अक्षर H है।

L → 12, पीछे से बारहवां अक्षर O है।

M → 13, पीछे से तेरहवां अक्षर N है।

V → 22, पीछे से बाईसवां अक्षर E है।

H → 8, पीछे से आठवां अक्षर S है।

G → 7, पीछे से सातवां अक्षर T है।

B → 2, पीछे से दूसरा अक्षर Y है।

SLMVHGB को HONESTY के रूप में लिखा गया है।

अतः "HONESTY" सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: c

Explanation:

बेल्जियम महाद्वीप 'यूरोप' में एक देश है।

उसीप्रकार,

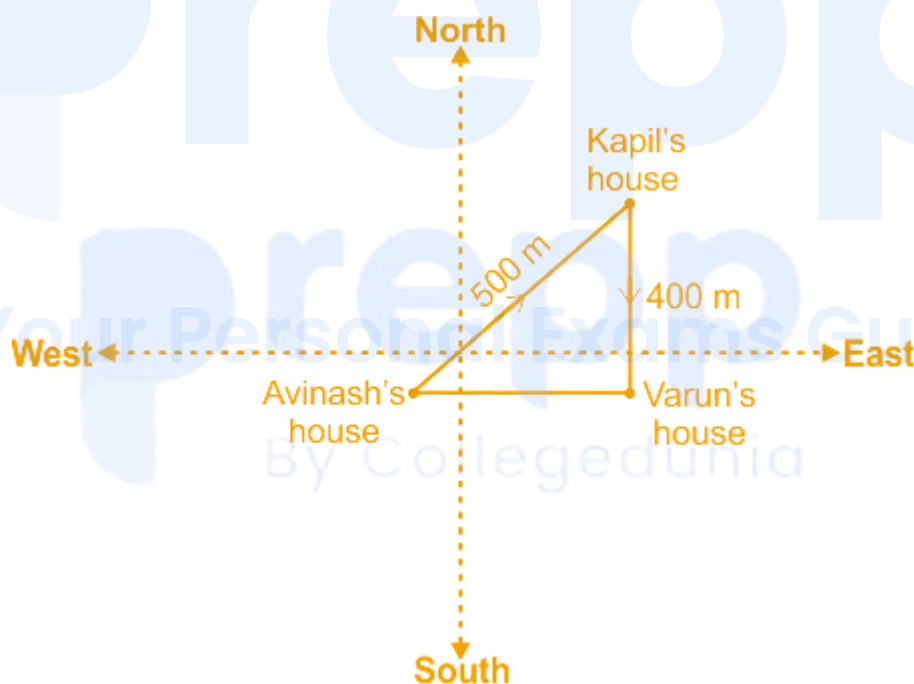
जापान, एशिया में है।

अतः "एशिया" सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: c

Explanation:

निम्नलिखित जानकारी के अनुसार आरेख खींचने पर,



अविनाश की वर्तमान स्थिति और प्रारंभ में उसके स्थान के बीच की दूरी = $\sqrt{500^2 - 400^2}$

$$= \sqrt{90000} = 300$$

अतः "300 m" सही उत्तर है।

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न है

$$23 : 138 \rightarrow 23 \times 6 = 138$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$17 \times 6 = 102$$

इसलिए

$$17 : 102$$

अतः "102" सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

जब दिए गए घन को मोड़ा जाता है,

1 बिंदु वाला मुख 2 बिंदु वाले मुख के विपरीत होगा।

3 बिंदु वाला मुख 6 बिंदु वाले मुख के विपरीत होगा।

और,

5 बिंदु वाला मुख 4 बिंदु वाले मुख के विपरीत होगा।

अतः "5" सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: b

Explanation:

दी गयी आकृति निम्न में सन्निहित है,



अतः विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गयी श्रृंखला में चिन्ह " → " घूमते हुए वामावर्त दिशा में घुम रहा है और ">" दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घुम रहा है।

और,

प्रत्येक आकृति के लिए "x" संख्या एक से बढ़ता रहता है।

वह आकृति जो श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान में आएगा, निम्न है



पूर्ण स्वरूप निम्न है,



अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

'डायोप्टर' शब्द 'ऑपथैल्मोलॉजी' से जुड़ा है।

- डायोप्टरलेंस या घुमावदार दर्पण की ऑप्टिकल शक्ति के मापन की एक इकाई है, जो मीटर में मापी गई फोकल लंबाई के पारस्परिक के बराबर है।
- डायोप्टर शब्द का प्रस्ताव फ्रांसीसी नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ फर्डिनेंड मोनॉययर ने 1872 में किया था।
- ऑपथैल्मोलॉजी, चिकित्सा और सर्जरी की एक शाखा है जो नेत्र विकारों के निदान और उपचार से संबंधित है।
- यूरोलॉजी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का एक हिस्सा है जो पुरुष और महिला मूत्र पथ के रोगों से संबंधित है।
- न्यूरोलॉजी तंत्रिका तंत्र के विकारों से निपटने वाली दवा की एक शाखा है।
- ऑन्कोलॉजी चिकित्सा की वह शाखा है जो कैंसर का पता लगाती है, उसकी पहचान करती है और उसका इलाज करती है।

52. Answer: b

Explanation:

मध्य प्रदेश का चंदेरी कपड़ा जीआई टैग के साथ पंजीकृत है।

- एक भौगोलिक संकेत (जीआई) एक \ ऐसे उत्पादों पर उपयोग किया जाने वाला एक संकेत है जो एक विशिष्ट भौगोलिक क्षेत्र से संबंधित है और उन गुणों को धारण करता है जो उस क्षेत्र विशेष के कारण होते हैं।
- 2004-05 में दार्जिलिंग चाय भारत में पहली जीआई टैग की गई उत्पाद बन गई।
- चंदेरी कपड़े ज्यादातर चंदेरी साड़ी के लिए उपयोग करते हैं।
- मुगल काल के दौरान, चंदेरी का कपड़ा व्यवसाय अपने चरम पर पहुंच गया था।

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

साउथ इंडियन बैंक एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक नहीं है।

- स्वदेशी आंदोलन के दौरान "साउथ इंडियन बैंक" अस्तित्व में आया।
- यह भारत के केरल में त्रिशूर में मुख्यालय वाला एक प्रमुख निजी क्षेत्र का बैंक है।
- आरबीआई अधिनियम के तहत 1946 में केरल में निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में पहला अनुसूचित बैंक बन गया।
- मार्च 1993 में औद्योगिक वित्त शाखा शुरू करने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र का पहला बैंक है।
- कोर बैंकिंग सिस्टम को लागू करने वाला पहला केरल स्थित बैंक है।

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

यूनाइटेड डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी एक राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है।

- यूनाइटेड डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी (यूडीपी) एक क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक पार्टी है, जिसे भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।
- इसका सामूहिक आधार मुख्य रूप से भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य मेघालय में है।
- यूनाइटेड डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी का गठन वर्ष 1997 में ई.के. मावलॉंग मावलॉंग द्वारा किया गया।
- वर्तमान में पार्टी का नेतृत्व डोनकुपर रॉय कर रहे हैं।
- वर्तमान में, यूडीपी मेघालय में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी राजनीतिक पार्टी है, सत्तारूढ़ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के बाद और दूसरी सबसे बड़ी राजनीतिक पार्टी, राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी है।

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

विलियम शेक्सपियर का एक उद्धरण 'अपेक्षा सभी हृदय की जड़ है'।

- विलियम शेक्सपियर एक अंग्रेजी कवि, नाटककार और पुनर्जागरण युग के अभिनेता थे।
- उनके सबसे उल्लेखनीय कार्यों में रोमियो और जूलियट और हेमलेट शामिल हैं।
- शेक्सपियर की कृतियों में 38 नाटक, 2 कथात्मक कविताएँ और 154 सोननेट शामिल हैं।

56. Answer: b

Explanation:

टेमी चाय उद्यान सिक्किम में एकमात्र टी एस्टेट है, जो भारत में सर्वश्रेष्ठ में से एक माना जाता है।

- टेमी टी गार्डन सिक्किम सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1969 में स्थापित किया गया।
- टेमी टी एस्टेट रावंगला में स्थित हैं।
- तेन्डांग हिल्स से निकलने वाली पहाड़ियों की खड़ी ढलानों के साथ टेमी चाय के पौधे 1200 से 1800 मीटर तक बढ़ रहे हैं।
- यह सिक्किम में मौजूद एकमात्र चाय बागान है, जिसमें स्विट्जरलैंड के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मार्केटकोलॉजी (आईएमओ) के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार जैविक विधि का उपयोग करके, हर साल लगभग 1 लाख किलोग्राम चाय का उत्पादन होता है।

57. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है → उस्ताद अल्लाह रक्खा।

★ Key Points

- उस्ताद अल्लाह रक्खा प्रसिद्ध तबला वादक के पुत्र भी एक प्रसिद्ध तबला वादक हैं जिन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बैंडों के साथ सहयोग किया है।
- उस्ताद अल्लाह रक्खा ने पटियाला घराने के आशिक अली खान के नेतृत्व में आवाज और राग विद्या का अध्ययन किया।
- उन्हें 1977 में पद्म श्री और 1982 में संगीत नाटक अकादमी पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया।
- उन्हें 29 अप्रैल 2014 को उनके 95वें जन्मदिन के अवसर पर गूगल डूडल में भी दिखाया गया था।
- ज़ाकिर हुसैन उस्ताद अल्लाह रक्खा के सबसे बड़े बेटे हैं।
- उस्ताद बिस्मिल्लाह खान ने शहनाई वादक हैं।
- उस्ताद अमजद अली एक भारतीय सरोद वादक हैं।
- उस्ताद राशिद खान एक भारतीय संगीतकार हैं, जो स्वरमंडल का अभिनय करते हैं।

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी ओलंपिक पदक जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला थीं।

- कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी एक भारतीय भारोत्तोलक थीं।
- वर्ष 1993 में, उन्होंने मेलबर्न में विश्व चैंपियनशिप में 54 किलोग्राम वर्ग में कांस्य पदक जीता।
- वह इस्तांबुल में 1994 विश्व चैंपियनशिप में स्वर्ण जीतने वाली, एक विश्व चैंपियन बन गई।
- उसने 29 अंतराष्ट्रीय पदक जीते थे, जिनमें से 11 स्वर्ण थे।
- उन्होंने 2000 के सिडनी ओलंपिक गेम्स वेटलिफ्टिंग इवेंट (69 किग्रा) में कांस्य जीता।

59. Answer: b

Explanation:

भर्तृहरि महताब को 2017 में "उत्कृष्ट सांसद पुरस्कार" से सम्मानित किया गया था।

- BJD सांसद भर्तृहरि महताब को संसद के सेंट्रल हॉल में एक समारोह में राष्ट्रपति राम नाथ कोविंद द्वारा 2017 के लिए उत्कृष्ट सांसद से सम्मानित किया गया।
- पुरस्कार विजेताओं का चयन उनके वाद-विवाद कौशल, मुद्दों पर जागरूकता, अनुभव, गरिमा के रखरखाव, प्रक्रिया के नियमों के पालन और संसदीय समितियों में योगदान के आधार पर किया गया है।
- चयन लोकसभा अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में भारतीय संसदीय समूह द्वारा किए गए थे।
- नज़मा हेपतुल्ला, हुकुमदेव नारायण यादव, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद और दिनेश त्रिवेदी को क्रमशः 2013, 2014, 2015 और 2016 के लिए भी सम्मानित किया गया।

60. Answer: c

Explanation:

प्लेइंग इट माय वेपूर्व भारतीय क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी सचिन तेंदुलकर की आत्मकथा है।

★ Key Points

- किताब में तेंदुलकर के शुरुआती दिनों, उनके 24 साल के अंतरराष्ट्रीय करियर और उनके जीवन के पहलुओं का वर्णन है।
- इसने फिक्शन और नॉन-फिक्शन दोनों श्रेणियों में सबसे ज्यादा बिकने वाली वयस्क हार्डबैक बनने के लिए लिम्का बुक ऑफ रिकॉर्ड्स में प्रवेश किया।
- इसने वाल्टर इसाकसन की स्टीव जॉब्स की जीवनी द्वारा सबसे अधिक प्री-ऑर्डर की जाने वाली जीवनी पुस्तक के रिकॉर्ड को तोड़ दिया।
- द टेस्ट ऑफ माय लाइफ युवराज सिंह की आत्मकथा है।
- ऐस अगेंस्ट ऑइस सानिया मिर्जा की जीवनी है।

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

मनुष्यों में, प्रत्येक कोशिका में सामान्यतः गुणसूत्र के 23 जोड़े होते हैं।

- मनुष्यों में, प्रत्येक कोशिका में सामान्य रूप से कुल 46 के लिए गुणसूत्र के 23 जोड़े होते हैं।
- इनमें से बाइस जोड़े, जिन्हें ऑटोसोम कहा जाता है, पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों में एक समान दिखते हैं।
- 23वां जोड़ा, लिंग गुणसूत्र, पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच भिन्न होते हैं।
- स्त्रियों के पास X गुणसूत्र की दो प्रतियां होती हैं, जबकि पुरुषों में एक X और एक Y गुणसूत्र होता है।

62. Answer: d

Explanation:

मंगल पांडे को 1857 में बैरकपुर में ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों पर हमला करने के लिए फांसी दी गई थी।

- 8 अप्रैल 1857 को मंगल पांडे को फांसी पर लटका दिया गया था।
- मंगल पांडे ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की बंगाल नेटिव इन्फैंट्री (BNI) की 34वीं रेजिमेंट में एक सिपाही, ने अपने ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों पर हमला करने के लिए भारतीय इतिहास में एक छाप छोड़ी।

- इस हमले ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के पहले युद्ध को छिड़ दिया, या जैसा कि अंग्रेजों ने इसे 1857 का सिपाही विद्रोह करार दिया।

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

पियरे और मैरी क्यूरी ने रेडियम की खोज की है।

- 20 अप्रैल, 1902 को, मैरी और पियरे क्यूरी ने पेरिस में अपनी प्रयोगशाला में खनिज पिचब्लेंड से रेडियोधर्मी रेडियम लवण को सफलतापूर्वक अलग किया।
- रेडियम को अलग करने के एक साल बाद, वे रेडियोधर्मिता की अभूतपूर्व जांच के लिए फ्रांसीसी वैज्ञानिक ए. हेनरी बेकरेल के साथ भौतिकी में 1903 का नोबेल पुरस्कार साझा करेंगे।
- यूरेनियम 1896 में बेकरेल की रेडियोधर्मिता की खोज का उत्साह था।
- अब्दुस सलाम ने भौतिक विज्ञान में 1979 के नोबेल पुरस्कार को शेल्डन ग्लासो और स्टीवन वेनबर्ग के साथ इलेक्ट्रोविक एकीकरण सिद्धांत में उनके योगदान के लिए साझा किया।
- अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग ने दुनिया के पहले एंटीबायोटिक पदार्थ पेनिसिलिन की खोज की।
- रोनल्ड रॉस ने मलेरिया के संचरण पर काम किया।

64. Answer: d

Explanation:

सुमित्रा महाजन लोकसभा की दूसरी महिला अध्यक्ष हैं।

- सुमित्रा महाजन सबसे लंबे समय तक सेवा देने वाली महिला सांसद हैं, उन्हें प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव के बाद चुना गया था और दूसरी बार बीजेपी के वरिष्ठ नेता लालकृष्ण आडवाणी ने प्रोटेम स्पीकर कमलनाथ द्वारा बुलाया गया था।
- वह 16वीं लोकसभा की अध्यक्ष थीं।
- वह 2002 से 2004 के बीच केंद्रीय मंत्री रहीं।
- लोकसभा की पहली महिला स्पीकर मीरा कुमार थीं।
- निर्मला सीतारमण भारत की वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री हैं।
- स्मृति ईरानी भारत के केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में मंत्री हैं।

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

भारत 15 सितंबर को राष्ट्रीय इंजीनियर दिवस मनाता है, जो मोक्षगुंडम विश्वेश्वरैया की जयंती का दिन है।

- मोक्षगुंडम विश्वेश्वरैया (एमवी सर) एक भारतीय सिविल इंजीनियर और राजनेता थे।
- उन्हें 1955 में भारत का सर्वोच्च सम्मान, भारत रत्न प्राप्त हुआ।
- उनकी याद में 15 सितंबर को भारत, श्रीलंका और तंजानिया में इंजीनियर दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।
- उन्हें किंग जॉर्ज वी द्वारा ब्रिटिश भारतीय साम्राज्य के कमांडर के रूप में 1915 में 'नाइट' से सम्मानित किया गया था।

66. Answer: b

Explanation:

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पहले अध्यक्ष थे।

- 13 अक्टूबर, 1999 को, उन्होंने नई गठबंधन सरकार के प्रमुख के रूप में लगातार दूसरी बार भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में पदभार संभाला।
- पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बाद वे पहले प्रधानमंत्री हैं जो लगातार दो जनादेश के साथ भारत के प्रधानमंत्री बने हैं।
- भारत का दूसरा सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान, पद्म विभूषण उन्हें दिया गया था।
- 1994 में, उन्हें भारत का 'सर्वश्रेष्ठ सांसद' नामित किया गया।

67. Answer: d

Explanation:

मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा नगर न्यूज़प्रिंट फैक्ट्री के लिए जाना जाता है।

- मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर, नेपानगर में न्यूजप्रिंट पेपर प्रोजेक्ट।
- **एनईपीए (राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण संरक्षण प्राधिकरण) लिमिटेड** (भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम) **46800 टीपीए प्रिंटिंग और राइटिंग पेपर और 36200 टीपीए न्यूजप्रिंट पेपर** का उत्पादन करने के लिए पुनरुद्धार और मील विकास योजना का प्रस्ताव कर रहा है।
- इसकी स्थापना **1948** में की गई थी और **अप्रैल 1956** से **30,000 टीपीए** की स्थापित क्षमता के साथ इसका उत्पादन शुरू हुआ था।
- अक्टूबर 1949 में वर्तमान **मध्य प्रदेश** में कंपनी की स्थापना **मध्य प्रांत और बरार सरकार** द्वारा की गई थी।

68. Answer: d

Explanation:

ये संसार एक रंगमंच है, सारे स्त्री और पुरुष केवल अभिनयकर्ता हैं - यह नाटक **ऐज़ यू लाइक इट** का एक वाक्यांश है।

- **विलियम शेक्सपियर का नाटक "ऐज़ यू लाइक इट" 1599** में लिखी गई एक व्यंग्यात्मक सोच है।
- यह एक नायिका, उत्पीड़न से भागती हुई **रोज़ालिंड** की कहानी है।
- इस नाटक में शेक्सपियर की कुछ सबसे प्रसिद्ध और ज्ञात लाइनें शामिल हैं, जिनमें से किसी किरदार के द्वारा बोली जाने वाली कई बातें, जो कि वन ऑफ एर्डन, जेके में मिलती हैं।
- **विलियम शेक्सपियर एक अंग्रेजी कवि, नाटककार और पुनर्जागरण युग के अभिनेता थे।**
- **मैकबेथ और द मर्चेन्ट ऑफ वेनिस नाटक विलियम शेक्सपियर द्वारा लिखे गए थे।**

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

तमिलनाडु में थिमिथि त्योहार द्रौपदी के सम्मान में मनाया जाता है।

- **द्रौपदी पांच पांडव भाइयों की पत्नी** थी, जिन्होंने अपने चचेरे भाई **दुर्योधन** के साथ जुए के खेल में अपने घर, देश और यहां तक कि अपनी **पत्नी द्रौपदी** को भी खो दिया था।
- **थिमिथि दक्षिण भारत में होने वाला एक हिंदू त्योहार है जो तमिल कैलेंडर के अिपासी के महीने के दौरान मनाया जाता है।**
- इस समारोह को मनाने और **द्रौपदी की पूजा** करने के लिए **त्योहार** मनाया जाता है।

- त्योहार की अवधि के दौरान, भक्तों और नाटक मंडलों द्वारा **महाभारत** के दृश्य बनाए जाते हैं।

70. Answer: d

Explanation:

भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रण एवं निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड(SPMCIL) की स्थापना 2006 में हुई।

- भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रण एवं निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड(SPMCIL) का गठन नौ इकाइयों के निगमितकरण के बाद किया गया था, जिसमें चार टकसाल, चार प्रेस और एक पेपर मिल शामिल हैं जो पहले वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यरत थे।
- कंपनी को 13.01.2006 को निगमित किया गया था।
- एसपीएमसीआईएल का मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में स्थित है।
- कंपनी वित्त मंत्रालय के आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है।

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

पेनिसिलिन, दुनिया की पहली एंटीबायोटिक दवाओं में से एक, अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग द्वारा खोजी गई थी।

- अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग एक स्कॉटिश चिकित्सक-वैज्ञानिक थे।
- 1940 के दशक में पेनिसिलिन की शुरुआत, जिसने एंटीबायोटिक दवाओं का युग शुरू किया था, को चिकित्सीय चिकित्सा में सबसे बड़ी प्रगति के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है।
- एंटीबायोटिक एजेंट के उपयोग ने लाखों लोगों की जान बचाई है, और फ्लेमिंग - **हॉवर्ड फ्लॉरी और अर्नस्ट चेन** के साथ मिलकर धन अर्जित किया, जिन्होंने पेनिसिलिन के **बड़े पैमाने पर अलगाव और उत्पादन के लिए तरीकों को तैयार किया है।**
- फिजियोलॉजी / मेडिसिन में **1945 का नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया।**
- उन्होंने आँसू, लार, त्वचा, बाल और नाखूनों में **लाइसोजाइम** की भी खोज की।

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

राइट बंधुओं ने 1903 में दुनिया की पहली सफल नियंत्रित उड़ान पूरी की।

- हवाई जहाज का आविष्कार करने का श्रेय **राइट बंधुओं के नाम विल्बर और ऑरविले** को था।
- **विल्बर और ऑरविले राइट** अमेरिकी आविष्कारक और विमानन के अग्रदूत थे।
- **1903 में राइट ब्रदर्स** ने पहली संचालित, निरंतर और नियंत्रित हवाई जहाज की उड़ान हासिल की; उन्होंने दो साल बाद अपने खुद के मील के पथर को पार कर लिया जब उन्होंने पहली बार पूरी तरह से व्यावहारिक हवाई जहाज बनाया और उड़ान भरी।

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

बहुजन समाज पार्टी का गठन 1984 में हुआ था।

- बहुजन समाज पार्टी (बीएसपी) या मेजरिटी पीपुल्स पार्टी भारत के केवल पांच प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों में से एक है।
- बहुजन समाज पार्टी (बसपा) की विचारधारा "बहुजन समाज" का "सामाजिक परिवर्तन और आर्थिक मुक्ति" है।
- पार्टी गौतम बुद्ध, बी. आर. अम्बेडकर, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, नारायण गुरु, पेरियार ई. वी. रामासामी और छत्रपति शाहूजी महाराज के दर्शन से प्रेरित होने का दावा करती है।
- पार्टी की वर्तमान अध्यक्ष **मायावती** हैं।

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

ओडोमीटर का उपयोग कार में किया जाता है।

- ओडोमीटर एक उपकरण है जिसका उपयोग किसी वाहन द्वारा तय की गई दूरी को मापने के लिए किया जाता है।
- ओडोमीटर आमतौर पर वाहन के डैशबोर्ड में स्थित होता है।

- एक रोमन इंजीनियर और वास्तुकार ने 15 ईसा पूर्व के आसपास का पहला ओडोमीटर विकसित किया।
- ब्लाइस पास्कल ने 17वीं शताब्दी में एक ओडोमीटर का पहला आधुनिक प्रोटोटाइप का आविष्कार किया था।
- रक्तचाप निगरानी उपकरण को रक्तदाबमापी के नाम से जाना जाता है।

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

गुप्त काल को भारतीय इतिहास के 'स्वर्ण युग' के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है।

★ Key Points

- गुप्त साम्राज्य की समृद्धि ने सांस्कृतिक और वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के स्वर्ण युग का निर्माण किया।
- गुप्त साम्राज्य, महाराजा श्री गुप्ता द्वारा स्थापित, एक प्राचीन भारतीय क्षेत्र था, जो 320-550 ई.पू. से भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप का अधिकांश भाग शामिल करता था।
- गुप्त साम्राज्य को वैश्य जाति का एक वंश माना जाता था, जो व्यापारियों और किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली चार हिंदू जातियों में से तीसरा था।
- चंद्रगुप्त ने मगध राज्य की राजकुमारी कुमारदेवी से शादी की, जो चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी के दौरान प्राचीन भारत के महाजनपदों में से एक थी।

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76. Answer: b

Explanation:

बैंक सिक्कोरिटी प्रेस सिक्कोरिटी प्रिंटिंग एंड मिंटिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (SPMCIL) का प्रिंटिंग प्रेस नहीं है।

- मुद्रा नोट प्रेस, नासिक रोड और बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास जो हमारे देश के साथ-साथ विदेशी देशों के लिए कौशल तकनीक का उपयोग करके बैंक नोटों के उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं।
- भारत में परिचालित 40% से अधिक मुद्रा नोट इन इकाइयों द्वारा छापे जाते हैं।
- बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास विभिन्न सुरक्षा संगठनों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की सुरक्षा स्याही भी बनाती है।

- सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के पास सुरक्षित संचालन प्रक्रियाओं और विनिर्माण प्रोटोकॉल के तहत सुरक्षा उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने के लिए विशेष तकनीक और कई प्रिंटिंग प्रक्रियाओं को प्रयोग में लाने का 80 से अधिक वर्षों का गौरवशाली इतिहास है।
- 2006 में नौ इकाइयों के निगमीकरण के बाद सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग एंड मिंटिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ़ इंडिया लिमिटेड (SPMCIL) का गठन किया गया था।

77. Answer: b

Explanation:

संस्कृत वाक्यांश "अतिथि देवो भवः" का अर्थ है "मेहमान भगवान समान है"।

- मंत्र, तैत्तिरीय उपनिषद्, शिक्षावली 1.11.2 से हैं।
- हिंदू धर्म में भगवान की पांच चरणों वाली पूजा की जाती है, इसे पंचोपचार पूजा के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- 'अतिथि देवो भवः' एक सामाजिक जागरूकता अभियान है जिसका उद्देश्य देश में स्वागत करने की अधिक समझ के साथ अंतर्गामी पर्यटक प्रदान करना है।

78. Answer: c

Explanation:

पुदुचेरी (केंद्रशासित प्रदेश) की सबसे छोटी तटरेखा है।

- पुदुचेरी पहले 4744 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ था, जिसकी आबादी 12.44,464 थी।
- पुदुचेरी में 45 किलोमीटर की तटरेखा है।
- केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पुदुचेरी भारतीय प्रायद्वीप के दक्षिणी भाग में स्थित है।
- पुदुचेरी शहर केंद्रशासित प्रदेश की राजधानी है।
- भारत में गुजरात की सबसे लंबी मुख्य भूमि का तट (1600) है।

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

दर्पण इननि भारत में **सबसे ज्यादा मंददृष्टि शतरंज खिलाड़ी** हैं।

- दर्पण इननि भारत के **सबसे प्रगाढ़ नेत्रहीन खिलाड़ी** है।
- वह बेलग्रेड में 2013 विश्व जूनियर चैम्पियनशिप में कांस्य पदक विजेता रहे हैं।
- 2010 में, वह 16 साल की उम्र में नेशनल ब्लाइंड चैम्पियनशिप जीतने वाले सबसे कम उम्र के खिलाड़ी बन गए।
- **भास्करन अधिबन** भारतीय राज्य तमिलनाडु के **ग्रेंडमास्टर** हैं और 2600 से अधिक रेटिंग के साथ भारत के कुलीन खिलाड़ियों में से एक हैं।
- **कृष्णन शशिकिरण का जन्म** चेन्नई में हुआ था और विश्वनाथन आनंद के नकरोकदम पर चलते हुए उच्च उपलब्धि हासिल करने वाले भारतीय खिलाड़ियों में से एक हैं।
- पेंटला हरिकृष्णा 12 सितंबर 2001 को भारत के **सबसे कम उम्र के ग्रेंडमास्टर** बने

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

2011 में **गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड्स** द्वारा **आशा भोसले** को आधिकारिक तौर पर संगीत इतिहास में सबसे अधिक रिकॉर्डिंग कलाकार के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया था।

- वे हिंदी सिनेमा में **एक पार्श्व गायिका** के रूप में जानी जाती हैं, जिन्होंने 20 से अधिक भारतीय और विदेशी भाषाओं में 12000 से अधिक गाने रिकॉर्ड किए हैं।
- **विश्व रिकॉर्ड अकादमी**, एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन है, जो विश्व रिकॉर्ड को प्रमाणित करता है, ने उन्हें सितंबर 2009 में दुनिया में **"सर्वाधिक रिकॉर्डिंग कलाकार"** के रूप में मान्यता दी।
- उन्होंने 18 नामांकन में **सात फिल्मफेयर सर्वश्रेष्ठ महिला प्लेबैक पुरस्कार** जीते हैं।
- वे उस्ताद अली अकबर खान के साथ एक एल्बम, लिगेसी के लिए, **ग्रेमी अवार्ड** के लिए नामांकित होने वाली **पहली भारतीय गायिका** बनीं।
- उन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा **पद्म विभूषण** से सम्मानित किया गया था।

81. Answer: c

Explanation:

स्वर्गीय पंडित भीमसेन जोशी किराना घराने से थे।

- वह हिंदुस्तानी शास्त्रीय का एक रूप, खयाल को पूर्ण करने के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे।
- वह वर्ष 1972 में पद्मश्री से सम्मानित प्राप्तकर्ता बने।
- उन्होंने भारत का दूसरा सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कार पद्म विभूषण प्राप्त किया और उन्हें वर्ष 1999 में सम्मानित किया गया।
- उन्होंने 1985 की फ़िल्म 'अनकही' में अपने गायन के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुरुष पार्श्व गायक का राष्ट्रीय फ़िल्म पुरस्कार जीता।
- 1985 में, उन्हें इस प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया था।

82. Answer: b

Explanation:

जनवरी 2019 तक, नरेंद्र मोदी गुजरात के सबसे लंबे समय तक रहने वाले मुख्यमंत्री थे।

- उन्हें अक्टूबर 2001 से मई 2014 तक अपने कार्यकाल अवधि के साथ गुजरात के सबसे लंबे समय तक मुख्यमंत्री रहने का गौरव प्राप्त है।
- श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 30 मई, 2019 को भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में शपथ ली, जो उनके दूसरे कार्यकाल की शुरुआत थी।
- 2 अक्टूबर 2014 को, महात्मा गांधी की जयंती पर, पीएम ने पूरे देश में स्वच्छता के लिए 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' एक जन आंदोलन शुरू किया।
- उन्हें सऊदी अरब के सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान किंग अब्दुलअज़ीज़ सहित विभिन्न सम्मानों से सम्मानित किया गया है।

83. Answer: a

Explanation:

ओम का नियम कहता है कि: $\text{विद्युत प्रवाह} = \text{वोल्टेज} / \text{प्रतिरोध}$ ।

- विद्युत प्रवाह, वोल्टेज और प्रतिरोध के बीच संबंध को ओम का नियम कहा जाता है, जिसकी खोज जॉर्ज साइमन ने की थी और यह 1827 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

- ओम के सिद्धान्त में खोजा गया था कि किसी भी तापमान के लिए किसी परिपथ में धातु के सुचालक के माध्यम से विद्युत प्रवाह की मात्रा सीधे उस पर लगे वोल्टेज के समानुपाती होती है।
- विद्युत प्रवाह की इकाई एम्पीयर (ए) है, वोल्टेज वोल्ट (वी) है और प्रतिरोध ओम (Ω) है।

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर युवराज सिंह है।

★ Key Points

द टेस्ट ऑफ माय लाइफ युवराज सिंह की आत्मकथा है।

- अपनी पहली पुस्तक द टेस्ट ऑफ माय लाइफ में, उन्होंने खुलासा किया है कि कैसे अनिद्रा से ग्रस्त है, खांसना जिससे उन्हें खून की उल्टी होती है, और खाने में असमर्थता होती है - उन्होंने भगवान को संबोधित किया।
- युवराज सिंह एक पूर्व भारतीय क्रिकेटर है और कैंसर सर्वाइवर हैं।
- 2011 में, वह ICC विश्व कप में टूर्नामेंट के खिलाड़ी के रूप में उभरे।
- प्लेइंग इट माय वे, पूर्व भारतीय क्रिकेटर सचिन तेंदुलकर की आत्मकथा है।

85. Answer: c

Explanation:

हवाई जहाज का आविष्कार करने का श्रेय राइट बंधुओं विल्बर और ऑरविले के नाम था।

- विल्बर और ऑरविल राइट अमेरिकी आविष्कारक और विमानन के अग्रदूत थे।
- 1903 में राइट ब्रदर्स ने पहली संचालित, सतत और नियंत्रित हवाई जहाज की उड़ान हासिल की; उन्होंने दो साल बाद अपने खुद के मील के पथर को पार कर लिया जब उन्होंने पहली बार पूरी तरह से व्यावहारिक हवाई जहाज बनाया और उड़ान भरी।

86. Answer: b

Explanation:

12 दिसंबर 2018 तक राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी का नेतृत्व शरद पवार ने किया था।

- 1999 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस से अलग होकर शरद पवार ने राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी की स्थापना की।
- राकांपा का चुनाव चिह्न एक एनालॉग घड़ी है जिसमें 10:10 पढ़ा जाता है।
- सुधाकर रेड्डी भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (CPI) के महासचिव थे।
- सीताराम येचुरी भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी) के एक नेता हैं।
- राहुल गांधी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के पूर्व अध्यक्ष थे।

87. Answer: a

Explanation:

कनिष्क एक कुषाण राजा था।

- वह दूसरे महान बुद्धिष्ठ परिषद को लाने के लिए जिम्मेदार राजा के रूप में बुद्धिष्ठ परंपरा में संरक्षित है।
- कनिष्क के युग का पहला वर्ष 127 ईस्वी था।
- उनके युद्ध के कारनामे और उनके राज्य की ताकत वास्तव में उल्लेखनीय हैं, और अधिकांश इतिहासकारों द्वारा यह महसूस किया जाता है कि उनके शासनकाल ने मध्य एशिया में कुषाण प्रभुत्व की ऊंचाई को चिह्नित किया था।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

'सरदेशमुखी', मराठा शासन में राजस्व पर लगाया जाने वाला कर था।

- मराठा साम्राज्य मुगल शासन के निरंतर विरोध से उत्पन्न होने वाला एक और शक्तिशाली क्षेत्रीय राज्य था।
- पूना, मराठा साम्राज्य की राजधानी बन गई।
- भारत में मराठा साम्राज्य द्वारा अठारहवीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चौथ एक कर या भेंट थी।
- यह राजस्व या उत्पादन पर मात्र 25% पर लगाया जाता था।

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

केसर क्राइस्टस सैटिवस L का वर्तिकाग्र है।

- केसर एक मसाला है जो क्रोकस सैटिवस के फूल से प्राप्त होता है, जिसे आमतौर पर "केसर क्रोकस" के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- केसर में कई प्लांट-व्युत्पन्न रासायनिक यौगिक होते हैं जिन्हें एंटीऑक्सीडेंट, रोग-निवारक और स्वास्थ्यवर्धक गुणों से जाना जाता है।
- इसका उपयोग कृमिनाशक या कीटनाशक के रूप में भी किया जाता है।
- "हल्दी" का वैज्ञानिक नाम करकुमा लोंगा है।
- "चुकंदर" का वैज्ञानिक नाम सिनारा स्कोलिमस है।
- "अदरक" का वैज्ञानिक नाम जिंजिबर ऑफिसिनेल है।

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90. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है → कार्तिक पूर्णिमा।

- कार्तिक पूर्णिमा को पश्चिम में हंटर्स मून के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- कार्तिका पूर्णिमा हिंदू, सिख और जैन सांस्कृतिक त्योहार है जो पारंपरिक हिंदू कैलेंडर के अनुसार कार्तिक महीने की पूर्णिमा (पूर्णिमा) को मनाया जाता है।
- कार्तिक पूर्णिमा को 'त्रिपुरी पूर्णिमा' के रूप में भी जाना जाता है क्योंकि यह त्रिपुरा नाम के राक्षस पर भगवान शिव की विजय की याद दिलाती है।
- कार्तिक पूर्णिमा, भगवान विष्णु के मत्स्य-अवतार (अवतार), मत्स्य का जन्मदिवस भी है। यह वृंदा का जन्मदिवस भी है, तुलसी के पौधे का और कार्तिकेय का मानवीकरण, युद्ध के देवता और

शिव के पुत्र का।

- तमिलनाडु में, इस दिन को **अिपासी पूर्णिमा** के रूप में मनाया जाता है, तमिल महीने अिपासी में पूर्णिमा।

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

ओडिशा भूट जोलोकिया मिर्च के लिए प्रसिद्ध नहीं है।

- नागालैंड और असम भूट जोलोकिया मिर्च के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं।
- 2007 में, द गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड्स में द **घोस्ट पेपर** को ग्रह पर सबसे **तीखी मिर्च** के रूप में प्रमाणित किया गया था।
- पकी मिर्च लाल, पीली, नारंगी, सफेद, बैंगनी या चॉकलेट रंग के साथ 2.5 से 3.3 इंच लंबे होते हैं।
- यह **मैक्सिकन रेड सविना** की तुलना में दोगुना तीखी है, दूसरी **तीक्ष्ण मिर्च** है।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

जड़त्व द्रव्यमान के समानुपाती होती है।

- जड़त्व गति में परिवर्तन का **प्रतिरोध** है।
- किसी वस्तु के जड़त्व के कारण वह चलती रहती है तब तक यह गतिमान नहीं होती है जब तक कि किसी **असंतुलित बल** द्वारा इसकी गति को बदलने के लिए इस पर कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है।
- यह **वेग** में परिवर्तन के **प्रतिरोध** का **मापक** है।
- जड़त्व **द्रव्यमान का एक गुण** है और बदल नहीं सकता है।

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है अर्थात् आकाशीय बिजली।

★ Key Points

- फुलमिनोलॉजी आकाशीय बिजली का अध्ययन है।
- बिजली को बादलों और पृथ्वी के बीच बिजली के निर्वहन के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है जिसमें एक उज्ज्वल फ्लैश देखा जाता है जिसके बाद गड़गड़ाहट की आवाज सुनाई देती है।
- थंडरस्टॉर्म को बारिश की बौछार कहा जाता है जिसके दौरान गरज सुनाई देती है।
- वॉल्केनॉलॉजी, ज्वालामुखियों का अध्ययन है।

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

उत्पाद शुल्क देश के भीतर माल के उत्पादन/निर्माण पर एक कर है।

- उत्पाद शुल्क उन वस्तुओं पर लगाया जाने वाला एक अप्रत्यक्ष कर है, जो भारत में निर्मित हैं और जो घरेलू उपभोग के लिए हैं।
- यह विनिर्माण पर एक कर है, जिसका भुगतान एक निर्माता द्वारा किया जाता है, जो ग्राहकों को अपना भार देता है।
- किसी वस्तु की बिक्री पर बिक्री कर लगाया जाता है, जो पहली बार उत्पादित या आयात और बेचा जाता है।
- सेवा कर सरकार द्वारा कुछ सेवा लेनदेन पर सेवा प्रदाताओं पर लगाया जाने वाला कर है, लेकिन वास्तव में ग्राहकों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।
- सीमा शुल्क एक प्रकार का अप्रत्यक्ष कर है जो देश में आयात होने वाले सभी सामानों के साथ-साथ देश से निर्यात होने वाले कुछ सामानों पर लगाया जाता है।

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

देवनागरी ब्राह्मी लिपि से विकसित हुई।

- यद्यपि ब्राह्मी लिपि की संतति देवनागरी एक उच्च प्रवाही हस्तलेखन लिपि में विकसित हुई है।

- हिंदू धर्मग्रंथ देवनागरी में लिखे गए हैं, जो कि नाम की व्युत्पत्ति द्वारा चित्रित एक तथ्य है।
- "देवनागरी" एक यौगिक शब्द है जिसके दो मूल हैं: देव का अर्थ है "देवता", और नागरी का अर्थ है "शहर"।
- देवनागरी की उत्पत्ति दक्षिण एशिया से हुई है।
- हिब्रू भाषा, उत्तरी मध्य समूह की सेमिटिक भाषा है।
- इनूकीटूट एक इनुइट भाषा है जो मुख्य रूप से उत्तरी कनाडा में बोली जाती है।

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

अंगद वीर सिंह बाजवा ने दिसंबर 2018 में कुवैत में आयोजित 8वा एशियाई शॉटगन चैंपियनशिप के पुरुषों के स्कीट फाइनल स्पर्धा में विश्व रिकॉर्ड स्कोर स्थापित करके स्वर्ण पदक जीता।

- वह किसी भी महाद्वीपीय या विश्व स्तर के आयोजन में स्वर्ण पदक जीतने वाले पहले भारतीय स्कीट शूटर बन गए।
- उन्होंने यूएई (संयुक्त अरब अमीरात) के सईद अल मकतूम को हराया।
- 2018 के राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में, उन्होंने इस आयोजन में अपना पहला राष्ट्रमंडल खेल स्वर्ण पदक हासिल किया।
- 2010 के राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में, उन्होंने तीन स्वर्ण पदक और एक रजत पदक जीता।

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97. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर महाराष्ट्र है।

महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा बंदरगाह हैं।

- महाराष्ट्र (48) में अप्रमुख बंदरगाहों की अधिकतम संख्या है, जिसके बाद गुजरात (42) और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (23) है।
- नौ तटीय भारतीय राज्य गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, ओडिशा और पश्चिम बंगाल भारत के सभी प्रमुख और छोटे बंदरगाहों का घर हैं।

- भारत की लंबी तटरेखापानी में भूमि के सबसे बड़े टुकड़े को बनाती है, ये बारह प्रमुख भारतीय बंदरगाह माल यातायात और कंटेनर ट्रेफिक की एक बड़ी मात्रा को संभालते हैं।
- न्हावा शेवा को अब जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट के रूप में जाना जाता है जो भारत में सबसे बड़ा कंटेनर पोर्ट है, जो नवी मुंबई महाराष्ट्र में कोंकण क्षेत्र की मुख्य भूमि पर स्थित है।

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

मुगल साम्राज्य औरंगजेब के अधीन अपनी सबसे बड़ी सीमा तक पहुँच गया।

★ Key Points

- औरंगजेब 1658 में सिंहासन पर बैठा और 1707 तक सर्वोच्च शासन किया।
- अपने 50 वर्षों के शासन के दौरान, औरंगजेब ने एक नियम के तहत पूरे उप-महाद्वीप को लाने की अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा को पूरा करने की कोशिश की।
- यह उसके अधीन था कि मुगल साम्राज्य क्षेत्र की स्थिति में अपने चरम पर पहुँच गया।
- अकबर न केवल एक महान विजेता था बल्कि एक सक्षम आयोजक और एक महान प्रशासक भी था।

99. Answer: b

Explanation:

- आधार दर भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम दर है जिसके नीचे बैंकों को अपने ग्राहकों को उधार देने की अनुमति नहीं है।
- आधार दर का फैसला क्रेडिट मार्केट में पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए किया जाता है और यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि बैंक अपने ग्राहकों को फंड की कम लागत सौंपे।
- ऋण की कीमत आधार दर और क्रेडिट जोखिम प्रीमियम के आधार पर उपयुक्त प्रसार को जोड़कर की जाएगी।
- भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक) भारत में आधार दर की गणना करता है। RBI ने भारत के सभी बैंकों के लिए समान दरों को लाने के लिए इसे निर्धारित किया है।

- आधार दर में ऋण देने की ब्याज की दरों के सभी तत्व शामिल होते हैं, जो विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उधारकर्ताओं में आम हैं।

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **अस्ताद देबू** एक भारतीय समकालीन नर्तक और कोरियोग्राफर हैं, जिन्होंने कथक और कथकली को नृत्य शैली बनाने के लिए अन्य नृत्य रूपों के साथ मिला दिया जो उनके लिए अद्वितीय है।
- उन्हें भारत सरकार से दो प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कार मिले हैं: **1995 में**, सरकार के प्रमुख कला संगठन, संगीत नाटक अकादेमी से क्रिएटिव डांस अवार्ड, और **2007 में**, पद्म श्री ने उन्हें समकालीन भारतीय नृत्य में अग्रणी के रूप में मान्यता दी।

101. Answer: b

Explanation:

क्रय मूल्य = 2500 रुपए

किताब का अंकित मूल्य = 2500 + 2500 का 15% = 2500 + 375 = 2875 रुपए

छूट प्रतिशत = $(345/2875) \times 100 = 12\%$

102. Answer: a

Explanation:

1992 में BPL के टेलीविज़न की बिक्री = 550

1991 में वीडियोकोन के टेलीविज़न की बिक्री = 550

∴ वर्ष 1992 में A और वर्ष 1991 में C के बीच टेलीविज़न बिक्री का अनुपात = $550/550 = 1:1$

103. Answer: b

Explanation:

पहले वर्ष के लिए मूलधन = 24000 रुपए

पहले वर्ष के लिए 8% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर पर 24000 रुपए पर ब्याज = 1920 रुपए

दूसरे वर्ष के लिए मूलधन = 24000 + 1920 = 25920 रुपए

पहले वर्ष के लिए 10% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर पर 25920 रुपए पर ब्याज = 2592 रुपए

∴ दो क्रमागत वर्षों के लिए कुल ब्याज = 1920 + 2592 = 4512 रुपए

104. Answer: b

Explanation:

लड़के की औसत गति = कुल दूरी/कुल समय = $(15 + 15) / (7 + 5) = 2.5$ मीटर/सेकेंड

105. Answer: c

Explanation:

किसी संख्या को प्रतिशत में बदलने के लिए इसे 100 से गुणा किया जाएगा।

$$2.4 \times 100 = 240\%$$

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: प्रतिशत को संख्या में बदलने के लिए इसे 100 से विभाजित किया जाएगा।

$$240\% = 240/100 = 2.4$$

106. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$2015 \text{ के अंत में कक्षा 1 में छात्रों की संख्या} = 232 + 12 - 8 = 236$$

$$2015 \text{ के अंत में कक्षा 2 में छात्रों की संख्या} = 241 + 6 - 11 = 236$$

$$2015 \text{ के अंत में कक्षा 3 में छात्रों की संख्या} = 248 + 16 - 13 = 251$$

$$\therefore 2015 \text{ के अंत में कक्षा 1 - 3 में छात्रों की कुल संख्या} = 236 + 236 + 251 = 723$$

107. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{नदी की गहराई} = d = 3 \text{ मीटर, नदी की चौड़ाई} = b = 36 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\text{नदी के प्रवाह की गति} = 5 \text{ किमी/घंटा} = (5 \times 1000)/60 \text{ मीटर/मिनट} = 250/3 \text{ मीटर/मिनट}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{प्रति मिनट नदी की लम्बाई} = l = 250/3 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\therefore \text{प्रति मिनट समुद्र में बहने वाले पानी का आयतन} = l \times b \times d = (250/3) \times 36 \times 3 = 9000 \text{ मीटर}^3$$

108. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि कुल लाभ P है।

आपातकालीन निधि के बाद शेष लाभ = P का 96%

$$\text{कुल हिस्सा} = 3 + 4 + 5 = 12$$

$$B \text{ का हिस्सा} = (4/12) \times (96/100) \times P = 181400 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 566875 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\therefore \text{आपातकालीन निधि} = (4/100) \times 566875 = 22675 \text{ रुपए}$$

109. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

$$\Rightarrow 12^3 = 432 + 3ab \times 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 3ab = (1728 - 432) / 12 = 108$$

$$(a + b)^2 - 3ab = 12^2 - 108 = 36$$

110. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$1992 \text{ में वीडियोकोन के टेलीविज़न की बिक्री} = 20000$$

$$\text{कुल लाभ} = 620000 \times 825 = 5115 \text{ लाख}$$

111. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि पंक्तियों की संख्या n है।

$\therefore$ स्तंभों की संख्या भी n है।

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = 1936$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 44$$

112. Answer: b

Explanation:

लघु विधि:

दिए गए विकल्पों से x का मान रखिए और दिए गए समीकरण को संतुष्ट कीजिए।

विस्तृत हल:

$$(x - 2)^3 + (x - 3)^3 + (x - 10)^3 = (x - 2)(x - 3)(3x - 30)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 8 - 6x^2 + 12x + x^3 - 27 - 9x^2 + 27x + x^3 - 1000 - 30x^2 + 300x = 3x^3 - 15x^2 + 18x - 30x^2 + 150x - 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^3 - 45x^2 + 339x - 1035 = 3x^3 - 45x^2 + 168x - 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 339x - 168x = 1035 - 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 171x = 855$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

113. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{ट्रेन की लम्बाई} = L = 100 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\text{पहले स्टेशन की लम्बाई} = S_1 = 500 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\text{पहले स्टेशन को पार करने में ट्रेन द्वारा लिया गया समय} = T = 25 \text{ सेकेंड}$$

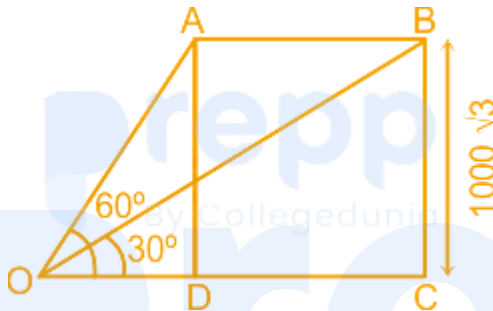
$$\therefore \text{ट्रेन की लम्बाई} = V = (L + S_1)/T = (100 + 500)/25 = 24 \text{ मीटर/सेकेंड}$$

दूसरे स्टेशन की लम्बाई = $s_2 = 380$ मीटर

दूसरे स्टेशन को पार करने में ट्रेन द्वारा लिया गया समय = $(L + s_2)/V = (100 + 380)/24 = 20$ सेकेंड

114. Answer: a

Explanation:



ड्रोन की ऊंचाई = $AD = BC = h = 1000\sqrt{3}$ मीटर

$\triangle OAD$ में

$$\tan 60^\circ = h/OD$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1000\sqrt{3}/OD$$

$$OD = 1000 \text{ मीटर}$$

$\triangle OBC$ में

$$\tan 30^\circ = h/OC$$

$$1/\sqrt{3} = 1000\sqrt{3}/OC$$

$$OC = 3000 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\therefore \text{ड्रोन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी} = OC - OD = 2000 \text{ मीटर}$$

115. Answer: a

Explanation:

वर्ष 2016 में कक्षा 3 में नामांकन = 21

वर्ष 2016 में कक्षा 3 में स्थानांतरण = 24

∴ वर्ष 2016 में कक्षा 3 में नामांकन और स्थानांतरण के बीच अंतर = $24 - 21 = 3$

116. Answer: d

Explanation:

स्विमिंग पूल की लम्बाई = $l = 40$ मीटर

स्विमिंग पूल की चौड़ाई = $b = 30$ मीटर

स्विमिंग पूल की गहराई = $h = 2.2$ मीटर

∴ स्विमिंग पूल के फर्श का क्षेत्रफल = $l \times b = 40 \times 30 = 1200$ मीटर²

⇒ स्विमिंग पूल के चारों दीवारों का क्षेत्रफल = $2(lh + bh) = 2(40 \times 2.2 + 30 \times 2.2) = 308$ मीटर²

⇒ कुल क्षेत्रफल = $1200 + 308 = 1508$ मीटर²

⇒ बनाने की लागत = $1508 \times 25 = 37700$ रुपए

117. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$15 - \{5 + 24 \div (3 \times 9 - 15)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 - \{5 + 24 \div 12\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 - 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 8$$

118. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\angle ADB = 90^\circ, \angle ABC = 45^\circ, AD = 10 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 45^\circ = AD / BD$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 10 / BD$$

$$\Rightarrow BD = 10 \text{ सेमी}$$

ΔADC में

$$\angle ADC = 90^\circ, AD = 10 \text{ सेमी}, AC = 20 \text{ सेमी}$$

पाइथागोरस प्रमेय का प्रयोग करने पर,

$$AC^2 = AD^2 + DC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 20^2 = 10^2 + DC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow DC^2 = 400 - 100 = 300$$

$$\Rightarrow DC = 10\sqrt{3} \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = BD + DC = 10 + 10\sqrt{3} = 27.32 \text{ सेमी}$$

119. Answer: b

Explanation:

हम जानते हैं कि,

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1, \cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$$

$$\cot^2 A - \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\cos^2 A - 1}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{(-\sin^2 A)}{\sin^2 A} = -1$$

120. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{कुल हिस्सा} = 5 + 7 + 9 = 21$$

$$C \text{ का हिस्सा} = (9/21) \times 8288 = 3552 \text{ रुपए}$$

121. Answer: d

Explanation:

लघु विधि:

हम जानते हैं कि,

$$\text{यदि } x - 1/x = a \text{ है, तो } x^2 + 1/x^2 = a^2 + 2 \text{ है}$$

$$\text{यहाँ } x - 1/x = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = (2\sqrt{2})^2 + 2 = 8 + 2 = 10$$

विस्तृत हल:

हम जानते हैं कि,

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

$$\text{यहाँ } a = x, b = 1/x, (a - b) = x - 1/x = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\sqrt{2})^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 8 + 2 = 10$$

122. Answer: c

Explanation:

अंकित मूल्य का 92% = 667 रुपए

$\therefore$ अंकित मूल्य = $667 \times 100/92 = 725$ रुपए

छूट = अंकित मूल्य का 8% = $(8/100) \times 725 = 58$ रुपए

123. Answer: c

Explanation:

हम जानते हैं कि

$$M_1 D_1 = M_2 D_2$$

$M_1 = 15$ पुरुष, $D_1 = 14$ दिन, $D_2 = 30$ दिन

$\therefore M_2 = 7$ पुरुष

124. Answer: d

Explanation:

विस्तृत हल:

A की दक्षता = $1/30$

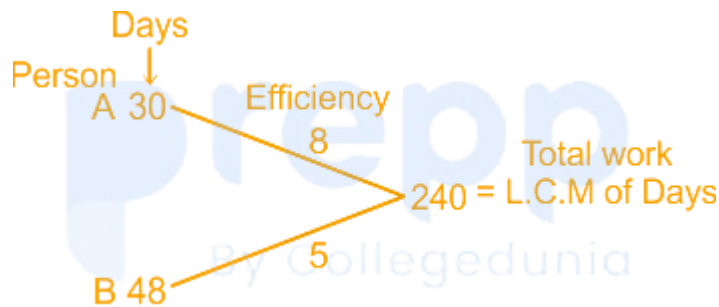
B की दक्षता = $1/48$

20 दिनों में A द्वारा किया गया काम = $20/30 = 2/3$

शेष काम = $1 - (2/3) = 1/3$

काम को पूरा करने के लिए B द्वारा लिए गए दिनों की संख्या = $(1/3) / (1/48) = 16$ दिन

वैकल्पिक हल:



2 दिनों में A द्वारा किया गया काम = $20 \times 8 = 160$

शेष काम = $240 - 160 = 80$

B द्वारा लिए गए दिनों की संख्या = $80/5 = 16$ दिन

125. Answer: c

Explanation:

80 किमी/घंटा की गति से 31.5 मिनट में तय की गयी दूरी = $(31.5 / 60) \times 80 = 42$ किमी

75 किमी/घंटा की गति से 16 मिनट में तय की गयी दूरी = $(16 / 60) \times 75 = 20$ किमी

$\therefore$ कुल दूरी = $42 + 20 = 62$ किमी

126. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$2.4 \text{ मीटर} = 240 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{प्रतिशत} = (3.2/240) \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{3}\%$$

127. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{वर्ष 2015 के अंत में छात्रों की संख्या} = 232 + 12 - 8 = 236$$

$$\text{वर्ष 2016 के अंत में छात्रों की संख्या} = 236 + 23 - 36 = 223$$

128. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{उपयोग किये जाने वाले कालीन की कुल लम्बाई} = \text{फर्श का क्षेत्रफल} / \text{फर्श की चौड़ाई} = (11 \times 6) / (60/100) = 110 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\text{कालीन बिछाने की कुल लागत} = 110 \times 112.5 = 12375 \text{ रुपए}$$

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129. Answer: d

Explanation:

गणना:

$$\text{BPL टेलीविज़न की कुल बिक्री} = 430 + 360 + 550 = 1340$$

$$\text{ओनिडा टेलीविज़न की कुल बिक्री} = 350 + 430 + 380 = 1160$$

$$\text{BPL टेलीविज़न की औसत बिक्री} = 1340/3$$

$$\text{ओनिडा टेलीविज़न की औसत बिक्री} = 1160/3$$

3 वर्षों के लिए BPL और ओनिडा के टेलीविज़न की औसत बिक्री के बीच का अंतर = $(1340/3) - (1160/3)$

$$= 180/3$$

$$= 60$$

130. Answer: d

Explanation:

फुटबॉल पसंद करने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत = 30%

कुल छात्र = 1280

∴ फुटबॉल पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या = $(30/100) \times 1280 = 384$

131. Answer: d

Explanation:

विस्तृत हल: Your Personal Exams Guide

पाइप A की दक्षता = $1/4$

छेद की दक्षता = $1/6$

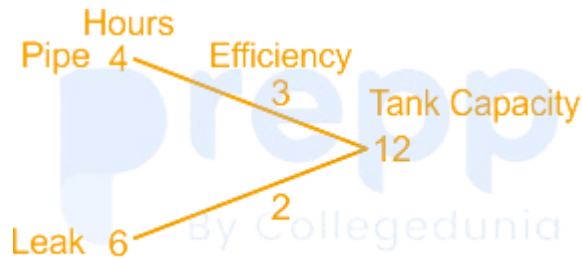
छेद के खुले होने पर पाइप A की दक्षता = $1/4 - 1/6 = 1/12$

छेद के बंद होने पर टंकी का $1/3$ वां भाग भरने के लिए पाइप A द्वारा लिया गया समय = $(1/3) / (1/12)$
= 4 घंटा

छेद के बंद होने पर टंकी का $2/3$ वां भाग भरने के लिए पाइप A द्वारा लिया गया समय = $(2/3) / (1/4)$
= $8/3$ घंटा

पाइप A द्वारा लिया गया कुल समय = $4 + (8/3) = 20/3$ घंटा

वैकल्पिक हल:



छेद के बंद होने पर टंकी का $\frac{1}{3}$ वां भाग भरने के लिए पाइप द्वारा लिया गया समय = $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{12}{(3 - 2)}$
= 4 घंटा

छेद के बंद होने पर शेष टंकी को भरने के लिए पाइप द्वारा लिया गया समय = $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{12}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$ घंटा

टंकी को भरने के लिए पाइप द्वारा लिया गया कुल समय = $4 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$ घंटा

132. Answer: c

Explanation:

विद्यालय में छात्रों की कुल संख्या = 2500

क्रिकेट पसंद करने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत = 44%

हॉकी पसंद करने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत = 8%

हॉकी से अधिक क्रिकेट पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या = 2500 का $(44 - 8) \% = \frac{36}{100} \times 2500 = 900$

133. Answer: d

Explanation:

विस्तृत हल:

पहले पाइप की दक्षता = $\frac{1}{72}$

दूसरे पाइप की दक्षता = $1/90$

कुल दक्षता = $(1/72) + (1/90) = 1/40$

टंकी को आधा भरने के लिए दोनों पाइपों द्वारा लिया गया समय = $(1/2) / (1/40) = 20$ मिनट

वैकल्पिक हल:



आधे-भरे गए टंकी की दक्षता = $1/2 \times 360 = 180$

टंकी को आधा भरने के लिए दोनों पाइपों द्वारा लिया गया समय = $180 / (5 + 4) = 20$ मिनट

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

15, 21 और 30 का ल.स. 210 है।

चार अंकों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या 9999 है।

15, 21 और 30 से विभाज्य चार अंकों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या को ज्ञात करने के लिए हमें 9999 को 210 से विभाजित और शेषफल को 9999 से घटाना चाहिए।

जब हम 9999 को 210 से विभाजित करते हैं, तो हमें शेषफल 129 प्राप्त होता है।

$\therefore$ आवश्यक संख्या = $9999 - 129 = 9870$

135. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि मैदान के शेष भाग पर स्तर में वृद्धि h है।

(मैदान का क्षेत्रफल - टंकी का क्षेत्रफल) $\times h$ = टंकी का आयतन

$$(119 \times 18 - 17 \times 6) \times h = 17 \times 6 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 306/2040 = 0.15 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

136. Answer: a**Explanation:**

माना कि त्रिभुज की भुजाएं $3x$, $2x$, $4x$ हैं।

हम जानते हैं कि,

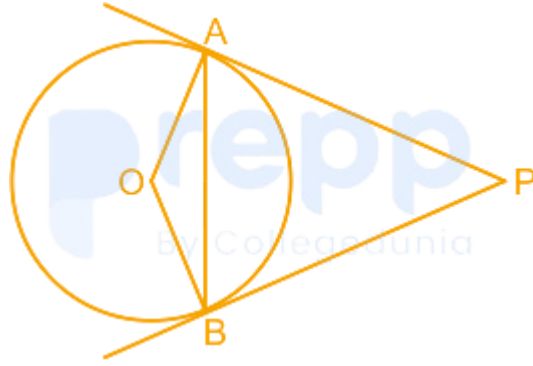
त्रिभुज का परिमाप = त्रिभुज के भुजाओं का योग

$$\therefore \text{त्रिभुज का परिमाप} = 3x + 2x + 4x = 72 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

$\Rightarrow$ त्रिभुज की भुजाएं 24 सेमी, 16 सेमी और 32 सेमी हैं।

137. Answer: d**Explanation:**



दिया गया है, $\angle OAB = 38^\circ$

$\triangle OAB$ में,

चूँकि $OA = OB$

$$\therefore \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 38^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle AOB = 180^\circ - 2 \times 38^\circ = 104^\circ$$

हम जानते हैं कि स्पर्शिता के बिंदु के लिए वृत्त के केंद्र की त्रिज्या स्पर्श रेखा के लंबवत है।

$\therefore$ चतुर्भुज APBO में,

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

$$\Rightarrow \angle APB = 360^\circ - 2 \times 90^\circ - 104^\circ = 76^\circ$$

138. Answer: b

Explanation:

210102 के अंकों का योग 6 है।

हम जानते हैं कि एक संख्या के 3 से विभाज्य होने के लिए इसके अंकों का योग 3 से विभाज्य होना चाहिए।

4 का विभाज्यता नियम - संख्या के अंतिम दो अंक 4 से विभाज्य होने चाहिए।

8 का विभाज्यता नियम - संख्या के अंतिम दो अंक 8 से विभाज्य होने चाहिए।

7 का विभाज्यता नियम - संख्या के अंतिम अंक को लेते हैं, इसे दोगुना करते हैं और फिर इसे शेष संख्या से घटाते हैं। यदि परिणाम 7 से विभाज्य है, तो वास्तविक संख्या भी 7 से विभाज्य होगी।

139. Answer: a

Explanation:

श्रेया द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है,

$$\text{गणित में प्रतिशत} = (84/90) \times 100 = 280/3 = 93.33\%$$

$$\text{विज्ञान में प्रतिशत} = (45/50) \times 100 = 90\%$$

$$\text{कंप्यूटर विज्ञान में प्रतिशत} = (23/25) \times 100 = 92\%$$

$$\text{अंग्रेजी में प्रतिशत} = (68/80) \times 100 = 85\%$$

140. Answer: c

Explanation:

1000 से जोड़े जाने वाली उस न्यूनतम संख्या को ज्ञात करने के लिए ताकि प्राप्त संख्या 37 से पूर्ण रूप से विभाज्य हो। हमें 1000 को 37 से विभाजित करना होगा और शेषफल ज्ञात करना होगा। तो 37 और शेषफल के बीच के अंतर को 1000 से जोड़िए।

जब हम 1000 को 37 से विभाजित करते हैं, तो हमें प्राप्त होने वाला शेषफल 1 है।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{वह न्यूनतम संख्या जिसे 1000 से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए जिससे प्राप्त संख्या 37 से विभाज्य हो} &= 37 - 1 \\ &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

141. Answer: b

Explanation:

क्रय मूल्य का 12 % – क्रय मूल्य का 10 % = 77 रुपए

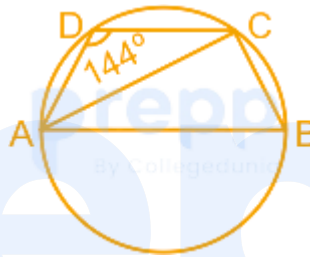
$\Rightarrow$ क्रय मूल्य का 2% = 77 रुपए

$\Rightarrow$ क्रय मूल्य = $77 \times 100/2$

$\therefore$ क्रय मूल्य = 3850 रुपए

142. Answer: c

Explanation:



प्रश्नानुसार,

$$\angle ADC = 144^\circ$$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं, एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज के विपरीत कोणों के किसी भी युग्म का योग 180° है और परिधि पर व्यास द्वारा बनाया गया कोण 90° है।

चक्रीय चतुर्भुज में,

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

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = 36^\circ$$

चूँकि AB व्यास है जैसा प्रश्न में दिया गया है।

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

$\triangle ACB$ में,

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

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 36^\circ = 54^\circ$$

143. Answer: d

Explanation:

आयताकार ठोस की लम्बाई = $l = 20$ सेमी

आयताकार ठोस की चौड़ाई = $b = 12$ सेमी

आयताकार ठोस की ऊँचाई = h

आयताकार ठोस का आयतन = $V = l \times b \times h = 2160$ सेमी³

$$\Rightarrow h = 2160 / (20 \times 12) = 9 \text{ सेमी}$$

144. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$(-4) \times (1020 \div 85 \times 3 - 22)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-4) \times (12 \times 3 - 22)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-4) \times 14$$

$$\Rightarrow -56$$

145. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\cos^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ = (1/\sqrt{2})^2 + (1/2)^2 - (\sqrt{3}/2)^2$$

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

$\Rightarrow 0$

146. Answer: d

Explanation:

फुटबॉल पसंद करने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत = 30%

बास्केटबॉल पसंद करने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत = 18%

फुटबॉल और बास्केटबॉल पसंद करने वाले छात्रों के बीच प्रतिशत में अंतर = $30\% - 18\% = 12\%$

147. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$432 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$594 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11$$

$$702 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 13$$

$\therefore$ 432, 594, 702 का म.स 54 है।

432 लीटर तेल को भरने के लिए समान आकार वाले बर्तनों की संख्या = $432/54 = 8$

594 लीटर तेल को भरने के लिए समान आकार वाले बर्तनों की संख्या = $594/54 = 11$

702 लीटर तेल को भरने के लिए समान आकार वाले बर्तनों की संख्या = $702/54 = 13$

148. Answer: a

Explanation:

n प्राकृतिक संख्याओं के वर्गों का योग $= n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$

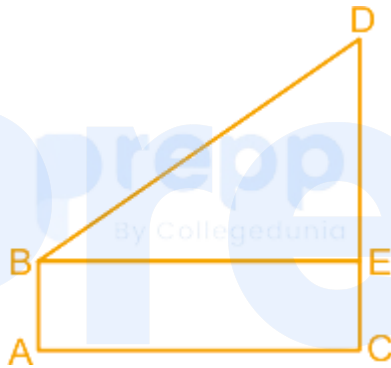
यहाँ $n = 5$

$\therefore$ 1 से 5 तक के प्राकृतिक संख्या के वर्गों का योग $= 55$

$\Rightarrow$ 1 से 5 तक के प्राकृतिक संख्या के वर्गों का औसत $= 55/5 = 11$

149. Answer: d

Explanation:



लड़की की लम्बाई $= AB = 1.2$ मीटर

दिवार की ऊँचाई $= CD = 3.62$ मीटर

और $AB = CE = 1.2$ मीटर

$\therefore DE = CD - CE = 3.62 - 1.2 = 2.42$ मीटर

लड़की और दिवार के बीच का कोण $= AC = BE = 2.42$ मीटर

$\triangle DEB$ में,

माना कि सूर्य का उन्नयन कोण $= \angle DBE = x$

$\tan x = DE / BE = 2.42 / 2.42 = 1$

$\therefore x = 45^\circ$

150. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि राशि P और समय T है।

राशि पर अर्जित ब्याज = $(7/5)P - P = (2/5)P$

ब्याज की दर = $R = 8\%$

साधारण ब्याज = $PRT / 100$

$(2/5)P = P \times 8 \times T / 100$

$\Rightarrow T = 5$ वर्ष

151. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding English Grammar and Sentence Structure

The question asks us to find the best way to phrase the underlined part of the sentence: "A third of us **are feeling compelled to check** our phones in the middle of the night." We need to evaluate the original phrase and the options provided to see which one uses correct English grammar, particularly focusing on verb tense, subject-verb agreement, and the structure following "compelled".

Analysing the Original Sentence Segment

The original segment is "are feeling compelled to check". This uses the present continuous tense ("are feeling"). While present continuous can describe a temporary action happening now, it can also describe a trend. However, in the

context of a general statement about a proportion of people's behaviour ("A third of us"), the simple present tense often sounds more natural and describes a habitual or general truth.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at each option:

- **Option 1:** "A third among us feeling compelled to check our phones"

This option uses "among us" instead of "of us", which is grammatically acceptable but less common in this structure. More importantly, it uses "feeling compelled" which is a present participle phrase without a clear helping verb (like 'are'). This makes the segment grammatically incomplete or awkward in this context. It lacks a finite verb for the subject "A third".

- **Option 2:** "A third of us feel compelled to check our phones"

This option uses "of us", which is standard. It uses the verb "feel" in the simple present tense. The subject "A third of us" functions as a plural subject in this context (referring to a portion of a plural group 'us'), agreeing with the plural verb "feel". The structure "feel compelled to check" is grammatically correct. This option describes a general state or behaviour of the group.

- **Option 3:** "No substitution required"

As discussed, while "are feeling" isn't strictly incorrect, "feel" in the simple present is generally preferred for expressing a general truth or habitual behaviour when talking about a proportion of a group. The original phrasing might imply a more temporary state than intended by the statement.

- **Option 4:** "A third of us feel compelled checking our phones"

This option uses "of us" and the simple present verb "feel". However, the structure "feel compelled checking" is grammatically incorrect. The correct structure after "compelled" (when followed by a verb describing the action one is compelled to do) is usually "compelled to + base verb" (infinitive). So, "compelled to check" is correct, not "compelled checking".

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Comparing the options, option 2 provides the most grammatically correct and natural-sounding phrasing for a general statement about a proportion of a group feeling compelled to do something. It uses the correct simple present tense and the correct structure "feel compelled to + verb".

Explanation of Subject-Verb Agreement

The subject is "A third of us". When a fraction or a percentage is followed by "of" and a plural noun or pronoun (like "us"), the verb usually agrees with the noun or pronoun. Since "us" is plural, the verb should be plural. "Feel" is the plural form of the verb (the singular would be "feels").

Structure with 'Compelled'

When 'compelled' is used to describe being forced or pressured to do something, it is typically followed by the infinitive form of the verb (to + base verb). For example:

- They were **compelled to confess**.
- She felt **compelled to help**.

Thus, "compelled to check" is the correct structure.

Conclusion on Sentence Substitution

Based on grammatical correctness, natural phrasing for a general statement, and proper structure with 'compelled', the segment "feel compelled to check our phones" is the most appropriate substitution for "are feeling compelled to check our phones".

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Grammar Concept	Explanation	Example (Relevant to Question)
Subject-Verb Agreement (Fractions/Percentages)	When a fraction or percentage is followed by "of + plural noun/pronoun", the verb is usually plural.	A third of us feel (plural verb).
Simple Present vs. Present Continuous	Simple present describes general truths or habits. Present continuous describes actions happening now or temporary situations.	"We feel tired" (general state). "We are feeling tired now" (temporary state). For general behaviour like checking phones, simple present is often better.
Structure with 'Compelled'	'Compelled' meaning forced or pressured is typically followed by 'to' + base verb (infinitive).	Compelled to check , not compelled checking.

Additional Information: Common Sentence Structure Errors

Understanding common errors helps in sentence substitution tasks. Some frequent mistakes include:

- Incorrect subject-verb agreement (e.g., "He walk" instead of "He walks").
- Incorrect verb tense usage (e.g., using past tense for a present action).
- Misusing participles or infinitives after certain verbs or adjectives.
- Lack of parallel structure in lists or comparisons.
- Using incorrect prepositions.

Practicing identifying these errors in various sentences can significantly improve grammar skills.

152. Answer: c

Explanation:

Harsh Chaotic Mixture of Sounds: Selecting the Right Word

This question requires identifying the word that best defines a **harsh chaotic mixture of sounds** from the given options. We need to understand the meaning of each term provided to find the correct synonym.

Analyzing Word Options for Sound Description

Let's examine each option to determine which one accurately describes a **harsh chaotic mixture of sounds**:

1. Consonance

- **Definition:** Consonance refers to the repetition of consonant sounds in a phrase or line of poetry or prose, often creating a pleasing or harmonious effect. It can also mean agreement or compatibility.
- **Relevance:** This term relates to pleasant sound patterns or agreement, which is the opposite of a **harsh chaotic mixture**. Therefore, 'consonance' is incorrect.

2. Dissonance

- **Definition:** Dissonance means a lack of harmony or agreement. In music, it refers to a combination of notes that sound harsh or unstable together.
- **Relevance:** While dissonance implies unpleasantness and a lack of harmony, it doesn't always convey the full sense of a **chaotic mixture** as strongly as another option might. It often refers to specific discordant combinations rather than a general chaotic blend.

3. Cacophony

- **Definition:** Cacophony is defined as a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds. It specifically describes loud, unpleasant, and chaotic noise.
- **Relevance:** This definition directly matches the phrase "**A harsh chaotic mixture of sounds**" given in the question. It perfectly captures the essence of unpleasant, jumbled noise.

4. Euphony

- **Definition:** Euphony refers to the quality of being pleasing to the ear, especially through a harmonious combination of words or sounds.
- **Relevance:** This is the direct opposite of what the question is asking for. Euphony describes pleasant, harmonious sounds, not a **harsh chaotic mixture**. Therefore, 'euphony' is incorrect.

Conclusion

Based on the definitions, 'cacophony' is the word that precisely means the same as "**A harsh chaotic mixture of sounds**". It effectively communicates the idea of loud, discordant, and disorganized noise.

153. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identifying the Grammatical Error in the Sentence

The question asks us to find the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. Let's carefully examine the sentence:

"Scientists have found that life was creeping and crawling about the Earth 1.5 billion years early than previously thought."

Analyzing the Sentence Segments for Grammatical Accuracy

We need to look closely at each part of the sentence provided in the options to pinpoint the error.

- **"Scientists have found"**: This segment uses the present perfect tense ("have found") which is appropriate here to describe a finding that has current relevance. This part is grammatically correct.
- **"about the Earth"**: The preposition "about" used here in the sense of 'on' or 'over' the Earth is grammatically sound in this context. This part is grammatically correct.
- **"previously thought"**: This phrase is a common way to express something happening relative to a previous assumption or thought. It is grammatically correct, often used in comparisons.
- **"1.5 billion years early than"**: Let's look at this segment closely. It is comparing the time life was present on Earth ("1.5 billion years early") to a previous estimate ("previously thought"). When making a comparison between two things (in this case, timeframes), we typically use the comparative form of the adjective or adverb followed by "than". The word "early" is an adverb here, modifying "than previously thought". The comparative form of "early" is "earlier". Therefore, the correct construction should be "earlier than". The phrase "early than" is grammatically incorrect.

Explaining the Comparative Form: Early vs. Earlier

Adjectives and adverbs often change form when used in comparisons. For adverbs like "early", the comparative form is created by adding "-er" to the end.

- Positive form: early
- Comparative form: earlier
- Superlative form: earliest

We use the comparative form (e.g., earlier) followed by "than" when comparing two things or ideas.

Correct usage examples:

- I arrived **earlier than** you did.
- The meeting finished **earlier than** expected.

In the given sentence, the comparison is between the actual time life appeared and the previously thought time. Thus, the comparative form "earlier than" is required.

Identifying the Segment with the Error

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "1.5 billion years early than".

The sentence should be corrected to:

"Scientists have found that life was creeping and crawling about the Earth 1.5 billion years **earlier than** previously thought."

Segment	Analysis	Grammatically Correct?
Scientists have found	Present perfect, correct usage.	Yes
1.5 billion years early than	Incorrect comparative form; should be "earlier than".	No
about the Earth	Correct preposition in context.	Yes
previously thought	Correct comparative phrase.	Yes

Conclusion on the Grammatical Error

The error lies in using "early than" instead of the correct comparative phrase "earlier than".

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Comparative Adverbs/Adjectives	Used to compare two things. Often formed by adding -er or using "more". Followed by "than".	fast > faster, happy > happier, quickly > more quickly
"Early" Comparative	The comparative form of "early" is "earlier".	He woke up earlier than yesterday.
Present Perfect Tense	Used for actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past or started in the past and continue to the present.	They have visited Paris. (Indefinite past)

Additional Information: Understanding Comparative Structures

Comparative structures are essential for making comparisons in English. They typically involve adjectives or adverbs.

- **One-syllable adjectives/adverbs:** Add "-er" (e.g., tall > taller, fast > faster, late > later).
- **Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y:** Change -y to -i and add "-er" (e.g., happy > happier, easy > easier).
- **Most two-syllable or longer adjectives/adverbs:** Use "more" before the word (e.g., beautiful > more beautiful, quickly > more quickly).
- **Irregular comparatives:** Some words have irregular comparative forms (e.g., good > better, bad > worse, far > farther/further).

The structure is usually: Item 1 + Verb + Comparative Form + **than** + Item 2.

In our sentence, "1.5 billion years early than previously thought", the comparison is implicit between the time "1.5 billion years earlier" and the time "previously thought". The adverb "early" should be in its comparative form "earlier".

154. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly among the given options. Let's examine each word's spelling carefully.

Here are the words provided:

- horrible
- heiress
- hospitallity
- hostility

Analysing Each Word's Spelling

We need to check the correct spelling of each word to find the wrongly spelt word.

Let's break down each option:

- **horrible**: This word means causing or likely to cause horror; shocking. The spelling 'horrible' is correct.
- **heiress**: This word refers to a woman who is legally entitled to inherit the property or rank of another. The spelling 'heiress' is correct.
- **hospitallity**: This word seems intended to mean the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers. Let's check its correct spelling. The standard spelling for this word is 'hospitality'. It has one 'l', not two. Therefore, 'hospitallity' is wrongly spelt.
- **hostility**: This word means hostile behaviour; unfriendliness or opposition. The spelling 'hostility' is correct.

Based on our analysis, the word 'hospitallity' is the wrongly spelt word.

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

Comparing the given spellings with the correct spellings, we find that 'hospitality' deviates from the standard spelling 'hospitality'. The extra 'l' makes it incorrect.

The correct spelling of 'hospitality' is **hospitality**.

Conclusion: The Wrongly Spelt Word

After reviewing each option, it is clear that 'hospitality' is the word with the incorrect spelling.

The wrongly spelt word among the given options is **hospitality**.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Misspelled Word (Example)	Correct Spelling	Common Error
recieve	receive	'i' and 'e' reversed
acommodate	accommodate	Missing double 'c' or 'm'
definatly	definitely	Using 'a' instead of 'i' in the last syllable
seperate	separate	Using 'e' instead of 'a' in the second syllable
untill	until	Adding an extra 'l'
hospitality	hospitality	Adding an extra 'l'

Additional Information: Improving Spelling Skills

Improving spelling takes practice and attention to detail. Here are some tips:

- **Read Widely:** Reading exposes you to correct spellings naturally.
- **Use a Dictionary:** When in doubt, always look up the word. Pay attention to its structure.

- **Learn Common Patterns:** Many words follow rules (like 'i' before 'e' except after 'c' or when sounding like 'a' as in neighbour and weigh), though English has many exceptions.
- **Practice Writing:** The more you write, the more you reinforce correct spellings.
- **Proofread Carefully:** Review your writing specifically for spelling errors.
- **Use Mnemonics:** Create memory aids for tricky words (e.g., 'a lot' is two separate words, think 'a lot of space').
- **Learn Root Words, Prefixes, and Suffixes:** Understanding word parts can help with spelling complex words.

Focusing on commonly misspelled words, like 'hospitality', is a great way to start improving your spelling accuracy.

155. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Word DETRACTORS

The question asks for a synonym of the word **DETRACTORS**. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Let's understand the meaning of **DETRACTORS**.

DETRACTORS are people who diminish the worth or value of something or someone. They often express disapproval or find fault. Essentially, they are people who speak or write negatively about something or someone, often to criticize them or make them seem less impressive.

Analyzing the Options

Now let's look at the given options and determine their meanings:

- **devotees:** People who are very loyal to or enthusiastic about something or someone; fans or followers.

- **reviewers:** People who write reviews, especially of books, films, or plays. Their reviews can be positive, negative, or mixed.
- **critics:** People who express an unfavorable opinion of something. They point out faults and express disapproval.
- **admirers:** People who regard someone or something with respect or warm approval; people who like or look up to someone or something.

Comparing Meanings to Find the Synonym

We are looking for a word that means people who speak negatively or find fault, similar to **DETRACTORS**.

Comparing the meanings:

- **devotees** and **admirers** are opposites of **DETRACTORS**. They show support and approval, not criticism or negativity.
- **reviewers** assess or evaluate, which can involve criticism, but their primary role is evaluation, not necessarily constant negative commentary. While some reviewers might be detractors, the term "reviewers" itself doesn't exclusively mean negative commentators.
- **critics** specifically focus on finding fault and expressing disapproval. This meaning aligns very closely with the definition of **DETRACTORS**.

Let's summarize the relationship between **DETRACTORS** and the options:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to DETRACTORS
DETRACTORS	People who criticize or speak negatively about something/someone.	Target word
devotees	Loyal fans, supporters.	Opposite
reviewers	People who evaluate (can be positive or negative).	Related but not exact synonym (reviewer can be positive)
critics	People who express unfavorable opinions, find fault.	Synonym
admirers	People who like or respect.	Opposite

Based on the meanings, the word that is closest in meaning to **DETRACTORS** is **critics**.

Conclusion: Identifying the Correct Synonym

The word **DETRACTORS** refers to individuals who express negative opinions or find fault with something or someone. Among the given options, the term **critics** most accurately captures this meaning. Therefore, **critics** is the synonym for **DETRACTORS**.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
DETRACTORS	People who criticize or belittle someone or something.
devotees	Ardent followers or supporters.
reviewers	People who formally evaluate and write about something.
critics	People who judge or analyze, often unfavorably.
admirers	People who regard someone or something with approval or respect.

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary Knowledge

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for vocabulary building. When learning a new word like **DETRACTORS**, it's helpful to also learn its related words, including synonyms (like **critics**) and antonyms (like **admirers** or **supporters**).

Consider how these words are used in sentences:

- Despite the efforts of his **DETRACTORS**, the project was successful.
- Her work received praise from her **admirers** but harsh reviews from her **critics**.
- The artist has many **devotees** who follow her closely.
- Film **reviewers** gave the movie mixed reactions.

Practicing using these words in different contexts helps solidify their meanings.

156. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for IMMINENT

The question asks us to select the synonym for the word **IMMINENT** from the given options. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

Let's first understand the meaning of the word **IMMINENT**.

- **IMMINENT** means about to happen; likely to occur at any moment. It suggests that something, often something unpleasant or undesirable, is very near in time.

Now, let's look at the meanings of the given options:

- **important**: Significant, valuable, or having great consequence.
- **forthcoming**: About to appear or be produced; happening in the near future. It can also mean ready or available when needed.
- **immature**: Not fully developed or grown; characteristic of a child or someone who is not yet an adult.
- **truthful**: Honest; telling or expressing the truth.

Now, let's compare the meaning of **IMMINENT** with each option to find the closest match:

- Comparing **IMMINENT** ("about to happen very soon") with **important** ("significant"): These meanings are not similar. Something important might not be imminent, and something imminent might not be important (though it often is).
- Comparing **IMMINENT** ("about to happen very soon") with **forthcoming** ("about to appear or happen in the near future"): These meanings are very close. Both words indicate something is expected to occur soon.
- Comparing **IMMINENT** ("about to happen very soon") with **immature** ("not fully developed"): These meanings are completely different.
- Comparing **IMMINENT** ("about to happen very soon") with **truthful** ("honest"): These meanings are completely different.

Based on the comparison, the word **forthcoming** is the closest synonym for **IMMINENT** as both describe something that is about to happen or appear soon.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym (from options)
IMMINENT	About to happen; very soon	forthcoming

Additional Information on Vocabulary Building

Building a strong vocabulary is essential for understanding and using language effectively. When learning new words like **IMMINENT**, try to:

- Understand the precise meaning and any nuances.
- Learn its synonyms and antonyms to see how it relates to other words.
- Use the word in sentences to understand its context.
- Look for the word in reading materials to see how it's used in real situations.

Knowing synonyms helps you choose the best word to express a specific idea and improves the richness of your writing and speaking.

157. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Passage on Sleep Patterns

The passage discusses the common belief that an eight-hour continuous sleep is natural. It presents evidence, both scientific and historical, that challenges this idea and suggests that humans historically slept in two distinct periods, known as segmented sleep.

Key Points from the Passage:

- Psychiatrist Thomas Wehr's experiment showed that subjects, when exposed to longer periods of darkness, naturally settled into a pattern of sleeping for

- four hours, waking for one or two, and then sleeping for another four hours.
- Historian Roger Ekirch's research found extensive historical evidence (from diaries, court records, literature, etc.) from before the late 17th century describing this same segmented sleep pattern as common knowledge.
 - During the waking period between the two sleeps, people were active, engaging in various activities.
 - The idea of segmented sleep began to disappear from social consciousness from the late 17th century onwards, potentially influenced by factors like improved lighting and the rise of coffee houses, which made the night a time for activity rather than just rest.
 - By the 1920s, the concept of an eight-hour continuous sleep had become the norm.

Evaluating the Options:

The question asks how the passage relates to the idea that an eight-hour sleep is natural. Let's look at the options:

1. **confirms the myth:** The passage presents evidence suggesting that eight-hour sleep is **not** natural and that segmented sleep was historically common. Therefore, it does not confirm the idea of eight-hour sleep being natural.
2. **elaborates the myth:** Elaborating a myth usually means adding detail to the mythical story or belief. The passage doesn't add details **to** the idea that eight-hour sleep is natural; it discusses its origins and presents evidence **against** it being the natural or historical human pattern.
3. **promotes the myth:** Promoting the myth would mean supporting or encouraging the belief that eight-hour sleep is natural and necessary. The passage does the opposite by highlighting research and historical evidence that challenges this belief.
4. **examines the myth:** To examine something means to inspect it thoroughly or investigate it. The passage takes the common belief (the "myth" or idea) that eight-hour sleep is natural and looks at its history, presents scientific experiments and historical evidence related to it, and discusses how the current sleep pattern became dominant. This is exactly what "examines the myth" means – it scrutinizes the idea using evidence and historical context.

Based on the analysis, the passage carefully investigates and discusses the idea of the eight-hour continuous sleep being natural, presenting evidence that questions its naturalness and historical prevalence. Therefore, it examines this idea.

Option	Analysis	Fit with Passage
confirms the myth	Suggests passage agrees 8-hr sleep is natural.	Incorrect. Passage presents evidence <i>*against*</i> this idea.
elaborates the myth	Suggests passage adds detail <i>*to*</i> the 8-hr sleep being natural.	Incorrect. Passage focuses on evidence challenging this idea.
promotes the myth	Suggests passage supports the belief in 8-hr sleep being natural.	Incorrect. Passage argues it might be unnatural/historical anomaly.
examines the myth	Suggests passage investigates and discusses the idea of 8-hr sleep being natural.	Correct. Passage explores historical evidence and research related to this concept.

Conclusion

The passage does not confirm, elaborate, or promote the idea that an eight-hour sleep is natural. Instead, it delves into the history and science surrounding human sleep patterns, presenting evidence that suggests the widely accepted norm of eight continuous hours might be a relatively recent phenomenon, and segmented sleep was historically common. Thus, the passage **examines the myth** of eight-hour sleep being natural.

Revision Table: Sleep Patterns and History

Concept	Description	Key Takeaway from Passage
Eight-hour continuous sleep	The modern idea of sleeping for one long period of about 8 hours.	Passage suggests this might be unnatural and a relatively recent historical development.
Segmented sleep (First & Second sleep)	Sleeping in two distinct periods (e.g., 4 hrs, waking interval, 4 hrs).	Passage provides scientific and historical evidence that this was a common human sleep pattern historically.
Thomas Wehr's Experiment	Putting subjects in darkness for 14 hrs/day.	Showed subjects naturally adopted a segmented sleep pattern.
Roger Ekirch's Research	Historical investigation into sleep patterns.	Found extensive documentation of segmented sleep in history.

Additional Information: Human Sleep Cycles and History

Our understanding of sleep has evolved significantly. While the passage focuses on the idea of segmented sleep being potentially more 'natural' from a historical perspective, modern sleep science studies various aspects like sleep cycles, sleep stages (REM, non-REM), and the impact of light on circadian rhythms.

The modern emphasis on a single block of sleep is heavily influenced by industrialization, artificial lighting, and changes in work schedules. Before reliable artificial light, human activity was more dictated by natural light cycles, potentially facilitating a more segmented approach to nighttime.

The concept of "first sleep" and "second sleep" described by Ekirch involves a period of wakefulness in the middle of the night. Historical accounts suggest this period was used for quiet activities, reflection, or even socializing. This contrasts sharply with modern anxieties about waking up at night and the pressure to immediately fall back asleep.

While historical prevalence doesn't automatically equate to being biologically 'better' or 'more natural' for modern humans, understanding the history of sleep patterns provides valuable context and suggests that variations in sleep structure may be normal.

158. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Thomas Wehr's Sleep Experiment

The question asks about the findings of the experiment conducted by psychiatrist Thomas Wehr. The provided passage details this experiment, which aimed to investigate natural sleep patterns.

Details of Thomas Wehr's Experiment

According to the passage, Thomas Wehr conducted an experiment in the early 1990s. In this study, a group of participants was kept in complete darkness for 14 hours each day for a month. The objective was to observe their sleep patterns under these specific conditions.

- Initially, the participants took some time to adjust their sleep schedules.
- By the end of the fourth week, a distinct sleeping pattern emerged among the subjects.
- This pattern involved sleeping for approximately four hours, followed by a period of wakefulness lasting one to two hours, and then another sleep session of about four hours.

Analysis of the Experiment's Findings

Wehr's experiment revealed a natural tendency for humans to adopt a segmented sleep schedule when deprived of artificial light cues. This pattern consisted of two distinct sleep periods separated by a period of waking activity. The passage notes

that while sleep scientists found this study significant, the public continued to believe in the necessity of sleeping for eight **consecutive** hours.

Evaluating the Options Based on the Passage

- **Option 1:** "It brought into question that sleeping for four consecutive hours is necessary."

Wehr's experiment showed people sleeping in chunks of about four hours, but it didn't directly question the necessity of a single four-hour block in isolation. Instead, it highlighted a pattern that included these blocks.

- **Option 2:** "It proved sleeping for eight consecutive hours is not a norm."

The experiment demonstrated a natural sleep pattern that involved waking up in the middle of the night, which is contrary to sleeping for eight **consecutive** hours. This finding challenges the idea that eight uninterrupted hours is the standard or natural way humans should sleep. The passage contrasts this finding with the public's persistence in believing in the eight-hour consecutive sleep norm.

- **Option 3:** "It established that when the nights are longer, people slept in two distinct chunks."

While the experiment used longer periods of darkness (14 hours), the primary conclusion drawn was about the segmented sleep pattern itself, rather than solely attributing it to the length of the night. Historical evidence cited also supports segmented sleep independent of experimental conditions.

- **Option 4:** "It proved that all people slept in two distinct chunks of four hours."

The experiment showed that the **subjects in the study** settled into a pattern of roughly four-hour chunks. It doesn't generalize this finding to **all people** or guarantee exactly four hours for both segments.

Conclusion on Wehr's Experiment

Thomas Wehr's experiment provided evidence for a natural biphasic (or segmented) sleep pattern, where individuals sleep in two main periods separated by a period of wakefulness. This directly contradicts the modern societal norm of sleeping for eight **consecutive** hours. Therefore, the experiment served to demonstrate that sleeping for eight **consecutive** hours might not be the natural or only way humans sleep.

159. Answer: c

Explanation:

Analyzing Roger Ekirch's Findings on Historical Sleep Patterns

The question asks what Roger Ekirch indicated based on his research discussed in the passage. We need to carefully examine the text to understand Ekirch's contributions to the understanding of sleep.

Understanding Roger Ekirch's Research

The passage details the significant work done by historian Roger Ekirch of Virginia Tech. Here are the key points about his research:

- He published a seminal paper in 2001 based on 16 years of research.
- His research revealed historical evidence that humans used to sleep in two distinct chunks, a pattern he calls "segmented sleep" or "biphasic sleep."
- He found over 500 references to this segmented sleeping pattern in various historical sources like diaries, court records, medical books, and literature dating back centuries.
- He noted that these references treated this segmented pattern as if it was "common knowledge" at the time.
- The pattern typically involved a first sleep starting a couple of hours after dusk, followed by a one or two-hour waking period, and then a second sleep.

- Ekirch found that references to this pattern started disappearing in the late 17th century, initially among the urban upper classes, and vanished from social consciousness by the 1920s.
- He attributes the shift away from segmented sleep to factors like improved lighting (street and domestic) and the rise of coffee houses, which increased legitimate activity during the night.

Evaluating the Options

Let's analyze each option in light of Ekirch's research:

Option 1: sleeping for eight consecutive hours is a modern standard for sleep

- The passage mentions that the idea of sleeping eight consecutive hours persists among the general public, suggesting it is a modern concept.
- Ekirch's work shows that historically, sleep was not typically eight consecutive hours but segmented.
- While the passage implies the eight-hour continuous sleep is a modern norm, it doesn't explicitly state Ekirch indicated this. His focus is on the historical segmented pattern and its disappearance. However, his findings indirectly support the idea that continuous eight-hour sleep is a departure from historical norms and thus a modern standard. Let's keep evaluating other options.

Option 2: a segmented sleeping pattern was an established common habit in nations with long winters.

- The passage discusses Ekirch's findings about segmented sleep being a historical norm.
- It mentions the pattern was found in various places, including references from Homer's Odyssey (ancient Greece) and anthropological accounts of modern tribes in Nigeria (tropical region).
- It also mentions its disappearance started in "northern Europe" among "urban upper classes," which might imply some geographical link initially, but the overall evidence presented by Ekirch covers diverse regions and climates, not specifically highlighting nations with long winters as a requirement for this pattern. The passage links the pattern to the natural dark/light cycle (like

Wehr's experiment with 14 hours of darkness) which is affected by latitude, but Ekirch's evidence points to a more widespread historical phenomenon not limited to long-winter regions.

Option 3: a segmented sleeping pattern was historically established common old habit.

- The passage explicitly states that Ekirch's research revealed "historical evidence that humans used to sleep in two distinct chunks" (segmented pattern).
- It also quotes Ekirch saying references treat this pattern "as if it was common knowledge."
- This directly matches the description of a "historically established common old habit."

Option 4: the practice of sleeping for eight consecutive hours was popularized by epics.

- The passage mentions Homer's Odyssey as one source where Ekirch found references to the *segmented* sleeping pattern, not continuous eight-hour sleep.
- Ekirch's work focuses on the *disappearance* of segmented sleep and links the rise of continuous sleep to factors like lighting and coffee houses, not epics.
- This option is directly contradicted by the passage.

Conclusion

Based on the detailed analysis of the passage, Roger Ekirch's research strongly indicates that a segmented sleeping pattern was a widely recognized and practiced custom in the past, effectively a historically established common old habit. Option 3 is the most accurate reflection of his findings presented in the text.

The passage states: "Roger Ekirch of Virginia Tech published a seminal paper... revealing a wealth of historical evidence that humans used to sleep in two distinct chunks." It later adds that references treated it "as if it was common knowledge". This confirms the idea of it being a historically established, common, old habit.

Revision Table: Roger Ekirch's Sleep Research

Aspect	Description from Passage
Researcher	Roger Ekirch, Historian at Virginia Tech
Key Finding	Historical evidence of segmented (two-chunk) sleep pattern in humans
Evidence Sources	Diaries, court records, medical books, literature (e.g., Homer's Odyssey, modern tribes)
Time Period (Prevalence)	Until late 17th Century (disappearance began), gone by 1920s
Nature of Habit	Treated as "common knowledge" historically
Pattern Description	First sleep (approx. 4 hrs) → Waking period (1-2 hrs) → Second sleep (approx. 4 hrs)
Reasons for Disappearance	Improvements in lighting, rise of coffee houses, increased nighttime activity

Additional Information: Segmented Sleep Concepts

The concept of segmented sleep, also known as biphasic or polyphasic sleep (depending on the number of segments), is a topic of interest for both historians and sleep scientists today. While modern society largely practices monophasic sleep (one long block), historical and anthropological evidence suggests segmented sleep was common.

- **Historical Context:** Before widespread artificial lighting, human activity and sleep patterns were more closely tied to the natural light-dark cycle. The long nights, especially in winter, could make one continuous block of sleep less practical or natural.
- **The Waking Period:** The period between the two sleep segments was not merely sleeplessness but often a time for quiet activities like reading, writing,

praying, or even socializing. This period was considered normal and not a sign of insomnia.

- **Modern Relevance:** Some people today naturally experience segmented sleep, waking during the night for a period before returning to sleep. Understanding its historical context can help destigmatize this pattern and suggest it might be a natural variation rather than a disorder for everyone.
- **Shift to Monophasic Sleep:** The transition to primarily monophasic sleep is seen as a cultural shift driven by industrialization, artificial lighting, and changing work schedules, which made nighttime a time for continuous activity or continuous rest in preparation for the next day's work.

160. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing Segmented Sleep Activities from the Passage

The question asks us to identify which of the given options is NOT true regarding the segmented sleeping pattern as described in the provided passage. The passage discusses historical and scientific evidence suggesting that humans traditionally slept in two distinct periods, referred to as the "first sleep" and the "second sleep", separated by a waking interval.

Let's examine each option in the context of the activities described during the waking period of this segmented sleep pattern:

Examining Activities During Segmented Sleep Waking Period

- Option 1: People were physically active.

The passage states that during the waking period, "people were quite active. they often got up, went to the toilet or smoked tobacco". Getting up, going to the toilet, and smoking are all forms of physical activity. Therefore, this statement aligns with the passage.

- **Option 2: People were socially active.**

The passage mentions that people "even visited neighbors" during the waking interval. Visiting neighbors is a social activity. Therefore, this statement aligns with the passage.

- **Option 3: People prayed actively.**

The passage notes that people "often prayed" and that "Countless prayer manuals from the late 15th century offered special prayers for the hours in between periods of sleep." This strongly indicates that praying was a common and active practice during this time. Therefore, this statement aligns with the passage.

- **Option 4: People visited all-night coffee shops.**

The passage attributes the disappearance of the first and second sleep pattern to several factors, including "a surge in coffee houses – which were sometimes open all night". This suggests that the rise of coffee houses and the activities associated with them were part of the *shift away* from the segmented sleep pattern, making nighttime a place for different kinds of legitimate activity. The passage does not describe visiting all-night coffee shops as an activity *during* the waking period of the traditional segmented sleep pattern itself, which was common before the late 17th century when these changes began to occur. Therefore, this statement does NOT align with the description of activities during the segmented sleeping pattern.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the passage, visiting all-night coffee shops is presented as a factor contributing to the *decline* of the segmented sleep pattern, not an activity performed during the waking period of the pattern itself. The other options describe activities explicitly mentioned as taking place during the waking interval between the first and second sleep.

Therefore, the statement that is NOT true with reference to the segmented sleeping pattern, as described in the passage, is that people visited all-night coffee shops.

Revision Table: Segmented Sleep Activities

Activity	Mentioned in Passage (Yes/No)	Context (During Segmented Sleep / Cause of Decline)
Physically active (get up, toilet, smoke)	Yes	During Segmented Sleep waking period
Socially active (visit neighbors)	Yes	During Segmented Sleep waking period
Prayed actively	Yes	During Segmented Sleep waking period
Visited all-night coffee shops	Yes	Cause of Decline of Segmented Sleep

Additional Information: The History of Sleep Patterns

The passage highlights fascinating research by Thomas Wehr and Roger Ekirch, suggesting that the idea of sleeping for a continuous eight hours is a relatively recent development. Historically, segmented sleep appears to have been a common and accepted practice. The transition away from this pattern seems linked to changes in society, technology (like lighting), and social habits that made the night less of a purely restful time and more suitable for work, socializing, or entertainment.

Understanding historical sleep patterns can provide perspective on modern sleep issues and challenge the notion that there is only one "natural" way to sleep. The research suggests human sleep is more flexible and culturally influenced than often assumed.

161. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Disappearance of Segmented Sleep

The passage discusses the historical pattern of segmented sleep, where people slept in two distinct phases separated by a period of wakefulness during the night. The question asks what caused this pattern to disappear entirely from social consciousness.

According to the passage, historian Roger Ekirch's research indicates that references to this first and second sleep pattern began to vanish in the late 17th century, starting with the urban upper classes in northern Europe and spreading across Western society over the next two centuries, completely receding by the 1920s.

The passage explicitly attributes this shift to specific changes in society:

- **Improvements in street lighting:** Making the outdoors safer and usable at night.
- **Improvements in domestic lighting:** Allowing people to be active indoors during the night.
- **A surge in coffee houses:** Providing places for social activity that were sometimes open all night.

These factors combined meant that "the night became a place for legitimate activity and as that activity increased, the length of time people could dedicate to rest dwindled." This transformation led to the social norm shifting towards a single, consolidated period of sleep, and the concept of segmented sleep faded away.

Let's look at how this explanation aligns with the potential causes provided:

- Industrialization and introduction of night shifts: While industrialization occurred during this period, the passage specifically highlights lighting and social venues (coffee houses) as the initial drivers, leading to increased night activity, rather than explicitly naming industrialization and night shifts as the primary, initial cause for the *recession from social consciousness*.
- All-night coffee shops: This is mentioned as a contributing factor, but not the sole reason.
- A group of rich people defying sleep: The passage notes the change started with the urban upper classes but doesn't describe it as "defying sleep"; rather,

their lifestyle changed with new opportunities for nighttime activity.

- An active night life facilitated by artificial lighting: This option directly combines the key elements mentioned in the passage: improved street and domestic lighting (artificial lighting) leading to the night becoming a place for "legitimate activity" where activity increased (active night life).

Therefore, the most accurate cause, as described in the passage for the disappearance of segmented sleep from social consciousness, is the development of an active night life enabled by artificial lighting and social changes like the rise of coffee houses.

Revision Table: Segmented Sleep

Concept	Description	Historical Context
Segmented Sleep	Sleeping in two phases (first sleep, waking period, second sleep) during the night.	Historically common before the modern era.
Causes of Disappearance	Improvements in lighting (street and domestic), rise of coffee houses, increased legitimate nighttime activity.	Beginning late 17th Century, completed by 1920s in Western society.
Impact	Shift to the social ideal of a single, consolidated 8-hour sleep period.	Changed societal perception of night and rest.

Additional Information: History of Sleep Patterns

The study of historical sleep patterns, like the research by Roger Ekirch, provides fascinating insights into how societal changes influence fundamental biological rhythms. The idea that humans historically practiced segmented sleep challenges the modern notion that 8 hours of continuous sleep is the only natural or healthy

way to sleep. The transition away from this pattern aligns with major shifts in technology and culture, particularly the introduction and widespread adoption of artificial light, which effectively extended the "day" and changed how people structured their time.

Before electric light, people's activity was largely dictated by the sun. The period after dusk and before dawn was often quiet and dark. The wakeful period between the first and second sleep was a time when people were relaxed and engaged in quiet activities. The advent of effective and affordable artificial lighting changed this dramatically, making the night a viable time for work, socializing, and entertainment, ultimately compressing sleep into a single block to maximize daytime productivity and nighttime activity.

162. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Prehistoric Remains in Rock: The Term 'Fossil'

The question asks for a single word that describes the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant found preserved inside a rock. Let's carefully examine the provided group of words and the options to find the correct term.

Analyzing the Group of Words: "The hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock."

This phrase describes the physical evidence of past life forms, specifically those from prehistoric times, which have been preserved, often through natural processes like mineralization, within geological formations such as rock.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at each option and see if it matches the definition:

- **fossil:** A fossil is defined as the preserved remains or traces of organisms (plants, animals, or other life forms) from a remote geological past. These remains are often found embedded in sedimentary rock. This definition perfectly aligns with the group of words provided in the question.
- **ruins:** Ruins are the deteriorated remains of human-made structures, such as buildings or cities. This term is not used to describe the remains of prehistoric plants or animals.
- **relics:** Relics typically refer to objects or customs that survive from an earlier time. In some contexts, they can refer to parts of a saint's body or belongings kept as objects of reverence. While they relate to the past, the term is not specifically for prehistoric biological remains found in rock.
- **vestiges:** A vestige is a trace or remnant of something that is disappearing or no longer exists. While a fossil is a type of vestige of past life, "fossil" is the precise and specific term for the prehistoric remains found in rock as described.

Identifying the Correct Term

Based on the analysis of the definition and the options, the word that precisely matches "the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock" is 'fossil'. Fossils are crucial evidence for understanding the history of life on Earth, providing insights into ancient environments and extinct organisms.

Therefore, the correct word is **fossil**.

Revision Table: Key Terms

Term	Meaning	Relevance to Question
Fossil	Preserved remains or traces of prehistoric organisms (plant/animal) found in rock.	Directly matches the definition in the question.
Ruins	Remains of human-made structures.	Not relevant to prehistoric biological remains.
Relics	Objects or customs surviving from the past, sometimes sacred remains.	Not specifically prehistoric biological remains in rock.
Vestiges	A trace of something that no longer exists.	A broader term; "fossil" is the specific term required.

Additional Information: The Study of Fossils

The study of fossils is known as paleontology. Paleontologists use fossils to learn about the types of organisms that lived in the past, how they lived, and how they interacted with their environment. Fossils can include not only hard remains like bones, teeth, and shells but also traces of activity like footprints, burrows, and fossilized dung (coprolites). The process by which organic material is replaced by minerals, turning it into stone, is called permineralization or petrification, a common way fossils form within rock over millions of years.

- Fossils provide evidence for evolution and continental drift.
- Fossils help date rock layers in geology.
- Types of fossils include mold fossils, cast fossils, trace fossils, and true form fossils.

163. Answer: b

Explanation:

Grammar Analysis: Substituting Underlined Segment

The question asks us to evaluate the underlined segment in the sentence:

"Creatures began moving properly around 570 million years ago, shortly before **the Cambrian explosion sparked the first vertebrates.**"

We need to determine if the underlined part needs to be substituted with one of the given options or if the original sentence is correct.

Analyzing the Original Sentence Structure

The underlined segment is "the Cambrian explosion sparked the first vertebrates". This segment functions as a clause acting as the object of the preposition "before".

- "the Cambrian explosion" is the subject of this clause.
- "sparked" is the verb.
- "the first vertebrates" is the object of the verb "sparked".

The verb "sparked" here means 'caused' or 'initiated'. The structure "Subject + Verb + Object" is a standard and grammatically correct clause structure in English. The phrase "shortly before the Cambrian explosion sparked the first vertebrates" is grammatically sound.

Evaluating Substitution Options

Let's examine each substitution option:

1. the Cambrian explosion when sparked the first vertebrates.

This option introduces the relative adverb "when". "When" is typically used to introduce a clause describing a time. However, the construction "the Cambrian explosion when sparked" is grammatically incorrect. "When" modifies a verb or a noun referring to time, but it's not correctly used to introduce a verb phrase like "sparked". This phrasing is awkward and ungrammatical.

2. No substitution required

This option suggests the original sentence is correct. As analyzed above, the original segment "the Cambrian explosion sparked the first vertebrates" is a

grammatically valid clause functioning correctly within the sentence structure.

3. the Cambrian explosion whom sparked the first vertebrates.

"Whom" is a relative pronoun used for people (or sometimes animals) when they are the object of a verb or preposition. The Cambrian explosion is a geological/biological event, not a person or animal. Furthermore, "whom sparked" is grammatically incorrect; "whom" cannot be the subject of the verb "sparked".

4. the Cambrian explosion who sparked the first vertebrates.

"Who" is a relative pronoun used for people (or sometimes animals) when they are the subject of a verb. Like "whom", "who" is not used for inanimate objects or events like the Cambrian explosion. Therefore, using "who" here is incorrect.

Conclusion on Substitution

Comparing the options with the original sentence:

- Option 1 uses "when" incorrectly.
- Option 3 uses "whom" incorrectly for an event and as the subject.
- Option 4 uses "who" incorrectly for an event.
- The original sentence uses a clear and correct Subject-Verb-Object structure within a prepositional phrase.

Based on the analysis, the original sentence structure is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning that the Cambrian explosion was the event that initiated the first vertebrates. Therefore, no substitution is required.

Revision Table: Analyzing Sentence Parts

Part of Sentence	Grammatical Role	Notes
Creatures	Subject	Main subject of the sentence
began moving properly	Verb Phrase	Main verb action
around 570 million years ago	Adverbial Phrase	Modifies the verb, indicating time
shortly before	Prepositional Phrase (Preposition + Clause)	Indicates timing relative to another event
the Cambrian explosion	Subject of subordinate clause	Subject of "sparked"
sparked	Verb of subordinate clause	Means 'caused' or 'initiated'
the first vertebrates	Object of subordinate clause	What the Cambrian explosion sparked

Additional Information: Relative Pronouns and Adverbs

Understanding how relative pronouns (like who, whom, whose, which, that) and relative adverbs (like when, where, why) are used is crucial for sentence structure.

- **Who/Whom:** Used for people (and sometimes animals). "Who" is for the subject, "whom" is for the object.
- **Which/That:** Used for things, events, or animals. "Which" is often used in non-restrictive clauses (adding extra information), while "that" is common in restrictive clauses (essential information).
- **Whose:** Used to show possession for people, animals, or things.
- **When:** Used for time. Introduces clauses that specify when something happened.
- **Where:** Used for places. Introduces clauses that specify where something happened.

- **Why:** Used for reasons. Introduces clauses that explain the reason for something.

In the original sentence, the phrase "the Cambrian explosion sparked the first vertebrates" acts as a noun phrase equivalent (the object of the preposition "before") rather than a relative clause modifying a preceding noun. It describes the event that happened after the point in time mentioned ("shortly before"). Using relative pronouns ("who", "whom") or relative adverbs ("when") would change the grammatical structure in ways that are not supported by standard English usage for this context.

164. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Natural Selection: Correcting Sentence Structure

Analyzing the Sentence for 'Survival of the Slacker'

The sentence describes a new idea related to **natural selection**, termed "survival of the slacker." It suggests that being inactive might actually benefit **human evolution**. The specific structure being examined is: "A study has uncovered... that is, [underlined segment] could be good for human evolution."

The part of the sentence that is underlined is: **spend all day lazing about**.

Following the phrase "that is," the underlined segment functions as the subject of the clause that describes its potential positive effect on **human evolution**.

Grammatical Requirement: Gerunds as Subjects

In English grammar, when an action or activity is presented as the subject of a sentence or clause, it often needs to be expressed using a gerund. A gerund is the '-ing' form of a verb that functions as a noun.

- The original underlined phrase, "**spend** all day lazing about," uses the base form of the verb. This form is incorrect when used as the subject of a sentence.
- The clause requires a noun-like structure to act as the subject that "could be good for human evolution."

Correcting the Underlined Phrase for Human Evolution Context

To make the phrase grammatically correct as a subject, the verb "spend" must be changed to its gerund form, "spending". Thus, the accurate phrase required is "**spending** all day lazing about". This correctly identifies the activity as the subject in the context of the "survival of the slacker" theory related to **human evolution**.

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

We need to select the option that provides the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment, ensuring grammatical correctness and coherence within the sentence:

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Option Number	Option Text	Grammatical Correctness	Appropriateness
1	No substitution required	Incorrect. The original phrase "spend..." cannot act as a subject.	Not appropriate as the sentence contains a grammatical error.
2	spending all day lazing about must be good for human evolution	Uses the correct gerund form "spending..." as the subject. However, it changes the modal verb "could" to "must".	Less appropriate because it alters the original sentence's modality (possibility vs. certainty) unnecessarily.
3	spend all day lazing about will be good for human evolution	Incorrectly uses the verb form "spend..." as the subject.	Not appropriate due to the grammatical error.
4	spending all day lazing about could be good for human evolution	Uses the correct gerund form "spending..." as the subject and retains the original modal verb "could".	Most appropriate. It corrects the grammatical error in the subject phrase while preserving the original meaning and sentence structure.
5	(No text provided)	N/A	Not applicable.

Conclusion: Best Fit for the Sentence

Option 4 is the most suitable choice. It correctly replaces the underlined segment "**spend** all day lazing about" with the grammatically accurate gerund phrase "**spending all day lazing about**". This corrected phrase properly functions as the

subject of the clause. By keeping the modal verb "could", Option 4 maintains the sentence's intended meaning concerning the study on **natural selection** and its implications for **human evolution**.

165. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: "If It's Not One Thing, It's Another"

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom "If it's not one thing, it's another" as used in the sentence: "When the mixer would not work Naren's mother said, 'If it's not one thing, it's another. How will I manage?'"

This idiom is commonly used to express frustration when problems occur in continuous succession. It suggests that as soon as one difficulty is resolved or dealt with, another one arises immediately, creating a feeling of being overwhelmed by a constant stream of issues.

Analyzing the Sentence Context

In the given sentence, Naren's mother faces a problem: the mixer isn't working. Her reaction, using the idiom "If it's not one thing, it's another," followed by "How will I manage?", indicates that the broken mixer is just the latest in a series of problems she is dealing with, or that she feels overwhelmed by this new problem on top of existing challenges. The idiom highlights the feeling of facing a continuous flow of difficulties.

Evaluating the Options for the Idiom's Meaning

Let's examine each option to find the one that best fits the meaning of the idiom "If it's not one thing, it's another" in this context.

Option 1: when one thing goes wrong, then another, and another

This option accurately describes a situation where problems happen sequentially, one after the other. This directly aligns with the common meaning of the idiom and the mother's feeling of frustration with successive issues.

Option 2: when we entertain one guest, then there are many many more coming

This option relates to guests arriving in large numbers, which is unrelated to the concept of recurring problems or difficulties expressed by the idiom "If it's not one thing, it's another".

Option 3: when we know a cause, then there isn't another to be looked for

This option talks about identifying the cause of a problem and not needing to search further. This has nothing to do with the idiom, which is about facing a series of different problems, not identifying the cause of a single problem.

Option 4: when a machine is not functional, it makes others also malfunction

This option describes a chain reaction of machine failures. While it involves malfunction, it's a specific scenario of cause and effect among machines, not the general expression of a continuous series of unrelated or related problems in life that the idiom "If it's not one thing, it's another" conveys.

Conclusion: Identifying the Correct Meaning

Based on the analysis of the idiom and its usage in the sentence, option 1 is the only one that correctly captures the meaning of "If it's not one thing, it's another" as expressing a situation where problems follow one after another.

Revision Table – Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Common Meaning	Contextual Meaning in Sentence
If it's not one thing, it's another	A series of problems occurring continuously or in close succession.	Frustration due to a new problem (broken mixer) following other existing or recent problems.

Additional Information – Understanding Idioms

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of the individual words. They are figurative and often deeply ingrained in the language's culture.

- Understanding idioms is crucial for comprehension in English.
- "If it's not one thing, it's another" is a common idiom used to complain about a series of misfortunes or annoyances.
- Learning idioms helps in understanding native speakers and improves communication skills.

166. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Don't Count Your Chickens Before They Hatch

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the sentence: "Sandhya was excited about getting her new posting but I told her " Don't count your chickens before they hatch "."

An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of its individual words. We need to understand the common figurative meaning of the idiom "Don't count your chickens before they hatch."

Meaning of "Don't Count Your Chickens Before They Hatch"

This idiom is a cautionary piece of advice. It warns against making plans that depend on a future event happening before it actually happens. It means you should not assume success or count on the benefits of something until it is certain.

- Imagine counting eggs that haven't hatched yet. Not all eggs might hatch, or something might happen to the chicks after they hatch. So, counting them as

future chickens before they are actually born and healthy is premature.

- Similarly, in life, relying on a positive outcome (like getting a new posting) before it is absolutely confirmed or finalized can lead to disappointment if it doesn't happen as expected.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best matches the meaning of the idiom "Don't count your chickens before they hatch."

1. do not count on something that is not going to happen
2. do not wish for something that has not yet happened
3. do not count on a good thing that has not yet happened
4. do not expect something good to happened

Evaluation of Each Option:

- **Option 1: "do not count on something that is not going to happen"**
This option suggests the event definitely won't happen. The idiom doesn't imply the event is impossible, just that it's not certain **yet**. The new posting **might** happen, but it's not confirmed when the advice is given. So, this option is not the best fit.
- **Option 2: "do not wish for something that has not yet happened"**
The idiom is about "counting on" or relying on the outcome, not merely "wishing" for it. Wishing is hoping, whereas counting on something implies making plans or assuming the benefit. This option is not accurate.
- **Option 3: "do not count on a good thing that has not yet happened"**
This option aligns closely with the idiom's meaning. "Count on" means to rely on or plan based on. "A good thing" refers to the desirable outcome (like the new posting). "That has not yet happened" means it is not yet certain or finalized. This captures the essence of the idiom perfectly.
- **Option 4: "do not expect something good to happened"**
"Expect" is similar to "count on" but perhaps a bit weaker. More importantly, the idiom is specifically about relying **on** the outcome or its benefits before it is certain, not just generally not expecting good things. Option 3 is more precise with "count on" and "has not yet happened".

Conclusion on the Most Appropriate Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Don't count your chickens before they hatch" in the context of Sandhya's new posting is "do not count on a good thing that has not yet happened." Sandhya is excited about the posting (the good thing), but the advice is not to rely too much on it or assume its benefits before it is a certainty.

Idiom	Meaning	Example Context
Don't count your chickens before they hatch	Do not rely on a future event or its benefits until it is certain.	Making plans based on getting a job before the job offer is official.

Revision Table: Key Learnings

Concept	Description	Relevance to Idiom
Idiom	A phrase with a figurative meaning different from its literal words.	"Don't count your chickens before they hatch" is an idiom.
"Count on"	To rely upon; depend on.	The idiom advises against relying on uncertain future events.
"Before they hatch"	Before the event or outcome is certain or finalized.	Highlights the prematurity of the reliance or planning.
"Good thing"	A positive or favourable outcome.	The idiom is typically used when anticipating something positive.

Additional Information on Idiom Usage

Understanding idioms is crucial for comprehending native English speakers and texts. Idioms add colour and richness to language. The idiom "Don't count your chickens before they hatch" is widely used in everyday conversation and writing to caution someone against premature celebration or planning.

Synonyms or similar cautionary phrases might include:

- Don't get ahead of yourself.
- Wait until it's signed, sealed, and delivered.
- Cross that bridge when you come to it (sometimes similar, depending on context).

Remember, the key takeaway from "Don't count your chickens before they hatch" is patience and prudence when anticipating positive outcomes that are not yet guaranteed.

167. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in English Sentences

Let's carefully examine the sentence provided: "More than 25% of people admits they have not sent or received a hand-written letter in the past decade." We need to identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments for Grammatical Errors

We will break down the sentence into the segments given in the options and check each one for correctness.

- **Segment 1:** "a hand-written letter"

This phrase consists of an article ("a"), a compound adjective ("hand-written"), and a singular noun ("letter"). This segment appears grammatically correct in the context of the sentence.

- **Segment 2:** "More than 25% of people admits"

This segment contains the subject and the main verb. The subject is "More than 25% of people". When a percentage modifies a plural noun like "people", the subject is considered plural. The verb is "admits". The verb "admits" is the third-person singular form (he/she/it admits). For a plural subject ("people"), the verb should be in the plural form, which is "admit". Therefore, there is a subject-verb agreement error in this segment. It should be "More than 25% of people admit".

- **Segment 3:** "they have not sent or received"

This segment uses the pronoun "they", which correctly refers to the plural subject "people". The verb phrase "have not sent or received" is in the present perfect tense and correctly agrees with the plural subject "they". This segment is grammatically correct.

- **Segment 4:** "in the past decade"

This is a prepositional phrase indicating a time period. It is correctly formed and fits the context of the sentence. This segment is grammatically correct.

Identifying the Grammatical Error

Based on our analysis, the grammatical error lies in the segment "More than 25% of people admits" due to incorrect subject-verb agreement. The subject "More than 25% of people" is plural, requiring the plural verb form "admit" instead of the singular form "admits".

Conclusion

The segment containing the grammatical error is "More than 25% of people admits". The verb should be "admit" to agree with the plural subject "people".

Segment	Analysis	Error Found?
a hand-written letter	Article + Adjective + Noun; grammatically sound.	No
More than 25% people admits	Subject "people" (plural) requires plural verb "admit", not "admits".	Yes
they have not sent or received	Pronoun "they" (referring to people) and verb "have not sent or received" agree.	No
in the past decade	Correct prepositional phrase for time.	No

Revision Table: Common Grammatical Errors

Error Type	Description	Example (Incorrect)	Example (Correct)
Subject-Verb Agreement	Subject and verb must agree in number (singular/plural).	He walk to school.	He walks to school.
Pronoun Agreement	Pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number and gender.	Each student must bring their book.	Each student must bring his or her book. (Or rephrase)
Tense Consistency	Maintain a consistent verb tense within a sentence or paragraph unless a time change is indicated.	He woke up and eats breakfast.	He woke up and ate breakfast.

Additional Information on Subject-Verb Agreement with Percentages

When a percentage is used, the verb agreement depends on the noun that the percentage refers to. The structure is typically "Percentage of + Noun".

- If the noun is singular or a non-count noun, use a singular verb.
 - Example: 50% of the pizza is gone. (pizza is singular)
 - Example: 20% of the water was spilled. (water is non-count)
- If the noun is plural, use a plural verb.
 - Example: More than 25% of people admit they haven't sent letters. (people is plural)
 - Example: 10% of the students are absent. (students is plural)

In the given sentence, "25% of people," the noun "people" is plural, so the verb must be plural ("admit").

168. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom 'Finding Their Feet'

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom "finding their feet" in the sentence: "Anil and Suresh are just **finding their feet** in the new venture."

What Does 'Finding Their Feet' Mean?

The idiom "finding one's feet" means to become comfortable and confident in a new situation or role. It describes the process of adjusting to new circumstances and gaining stability and assurance.

- It implies a period of learning and adjustment.
- It suggests moving from being unsure or awkward to being capable and at ease.
- It is often used when someone starts a new job, moves to a new place, or begins a new project or venture.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option based on the meaning of the idiom:

- **Option 1: beginning to understand the work and feeling confident**

This option directly aligns with the meaning of becoming comfortable and confident in a new situation (the new venture). Understanding the work is part of becoming comfortable, and feeling confident is key to having "found one's feet".

- **Option 2: getting comfortable and getting a good salary**

While "getting comfortable" is part of the idiom's meaning, "getting a good salary" is an external outcome and not part of the idiom itself. The idiom focuses on the internal process of adjustment and confidence.

- **Option 3: buying and using comfortable foot wear**

This is a literal interpretation of the words "finding their feet". Idioms have figurative meanings, not literal ones. This option completely misses the idiomatic sense.

- **Option 4: making people fall at their feet, accepting defeat**

This phrase relates to dominance or victory over others ("people falling at their feet") or surrender ("accepting defeat"). Neither of these meanings is related to the idiom "finding their feet".

Conclusion on the Idiom's Meaning

Comparing the options with the definition of "finding their feet," Option 1 accurately captures the essence of the idiom in the context of a new venture.

Therefore, the most appropriate meaning of "finding their feet" in the given sentence is beginning to understand the work and feeling confident.

Revision Table: Common Idioms and Meanings

Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
Break a leg	Good luck	"Break a leg on your performance tonight!"
Bite the bullet	Face a difficult situation with courage	"I had to bite the bullet and tell him the truth."
On the same page	Agreeing about something	"Let's make sure we're on the same page before the meeting."
Cost an arm and a leg	Very expensive	"That fancy dinner cost an arm and a leg!"

Additional Information on English Idioms

Idioms are phrases or expressions where the meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the individual words. They add color and depth to a language but can be challenging for learners because their meanings must be learned as whole units.

- Idioms are a type of figurative language.
- Understanding idioms requires cultural context and exposure to native speakers.
- Using idioms correctly can make communication sound more natural and fluent.
- There are thousands of idioms in the English language, covering various topics and situations.

Mastering idioms is an important part of achieving proficiency in English. Practice recognizing and using them in context.

169. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

Let's carefully examine the sentence provided to find the grammatical error:

Security firms would get prosecuted for a breach of their duty if they do not introduced adequate procedures to protect children from harm.

We need to identify the segment within this sentence that contains a grammatical mistake. Let's look at the options provided, which break down the sentence into segments.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

The sentence uses a conditional structure ('if'). The main clause is "Security firms would get prosecuted...", and the conditional clause is "if they do not introduced adequate procedures...".

- **would get prosecuted:** This part uses the conditional form 'would' followed by 'get' (base verb) and the past participle 'prosecuted'. This structure is grammatically correct in this context, indicating a potential outcome under a condition.
- **for a breach of their duty:** This is a prepositional phrase modifying why they might be prosecuted. 'Breach' as a noun is used correctly here, and the possessive 'their' refers to 'Security firms'. This segment seems grammatically sound.
- **to protect children:** This is an infinitive phrase ('to' + base verb 'protect') used to indicate the purpose of the procedures. This construction is grammatically correct.
- **do not introduced:** Let's look closely at this segment. It uses the auxiliary verb 'do' followed by 'not' and then the word 'introduced'. In English grammar, when using auxiliary verbs like 'do', 'does', or 'did' in negative sentences (like 'do not', 'does not', 'did not') or questions, the main verb that follows must be in its base form (the infinitive without 'to').

Identifying the Error

The base form of the verb 'introduced' is 'introduce'. However, the segment uses 'do not introduced'. According to the rule, it should be 'do not introduce'. The verb 'introduced' is either the simple past tense or the past participle form, neither of which is correct when used directly after 'do not'.

Therefore, the segment containing the grammatical error is **do not introduced**.

Correcting the Error

The corrected sentence segment should be:

do not **introduce**

The complete corrected sentence would be:

Security firms would get prosecuted for a breach of their duty if they do not introduce adequate procedures to protect children from harm.

Based on the analysis, the segment "do not introduced" contains the grammatical error because the verb following the auxiliary 'do not' should be in its base form.

Revision Table: Key Grammar Point

Auxiliary Verb	Structure (Negative)	Required Main Verb Form	Example (Incorrect)	Example (Correct)
Do/Does/Did	Subject + do/does/did + not + ...	Base form of the verb	They do not introduced .	They do not introduce .
Do/Does/Did	Subject + do/does/did + not + ...	Base form of the verb	She does not wanted .	She does not want .
Do/Does/Did	Subject + do/does/did + not + ...	Base form of the verb	We did not went .	We did not go .

Additional Information: Verb Forms After Auxiliaries

Understanding how to use verb forms correctly with auxiliary verbs is fundamental to English grammar. Here are some key points:

- Auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) assist the main verb in a sentence to express tense, mood, or voice. Common auxiliaries include 'be' (am, is, are, was, were), 'have' (has, have, had), and 'do' (do, does, did).
- Modal auxiliary verbs (like can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must) are always followed by the base form of the main verb. For example: "You **can go** now." "They **should study** harder."
- The auxiliary verb 'do' (do, does, did) is used to form negative sentences and questions in the simple present and simple past tenses when there is no other auxiliary or modal verb present.
- When 'do', 'does', or 'did' is used as an auxiliary, the main verb that follows must always be in its base form. This is a strict rule in English grammar.
- Incorrectly using a past tense or past participle form after 'do not', 'does not', or 'did not' is a common grammatical error.

Examples:

- Incorrect: He **does not plays** soccer. Correct: He **does not play** soccer.
- Incorrect: They **did not finished** the work. Correct: They **did not finish** the work.

Paying attention to the base form of the verb after 'do', 'does', and 'did' is crucial for constructing grammatically correct negative sentences and questions.

170. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms: Finding the Opposite of MUDDLE

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word **MUDDLE**. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the correct antonym, we first need to understand the meaning of **MUDDLE** and then examine the meaning of each given option.

Defining MUDDLE

The word **MUDDLE** typically means to bring into a disordered or confusing state. It can also refer to a confused or disordered state itself. Think of mixing things up so they are messy and disorganized.

- Example: He would often muddle his papers together.
- Example: The project became a complete muddle.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each option provided:

1. **Refuse:** To indicate that one is unwilling to do something that has been asked. This means to decline or reject.
2. **Order:** An arrangement or disposition of people or things working or acting according to a set sequence, pattern, or method. This means a state of neatness, arrangement, or proper sequence.
3. **Refute:** To prove (a statement or theory) to be wrong or false; to deny the truth or validity of (a statement or theory). This means to disprove or challenge.
4. **Spoil:** To diminish or destroy the value or quality of; to harm the character of (a child) by being excessively indulgent. This means to ruin or damage.

Identifying the Antonym

We are looking for the opposite of **MUDDLE**, which means disorganization, confusion, or a disordered state.

- **Refuse** is about declining something. This is not the opposite of being in a state of muddle.
- **Order** is about being in a state of neatness, arrangement, or proper sequence. This is the direct opposite of being in a state of muddle or confusion.

- **Refute** is about proving something wrong. This is not the opposite of being in a state of muddle.
- **Spoil** is about damaging or ruining something. This is not the opposite of being in a state of muddle.

Comparing the meanings, **Order** is the word that represents the opposite of **MUDDLE**.

Conclusion

The word that means the opposite of **MUDDLE** (disorder, confusion) is **Order** (arrangement, neatness).

Word	Meaning	Relationship to MUDDLE
MUDDLE	Disorder, confusion, messy state	The base word
Refuse	Decline, reject	Not an antonym
Order	Arrangement, neatness, proper sequence	Antonym
Refute	Disprove, challenge	Not an antonym
Spoil	Ruin, damage	Not an antonym

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Revision Table: Antonyms and MUDDLE

Let's quickly review the core concepts related to this question.

Term	Definition	Example
Antonym	A word having a meaning opposite to that of another word.	Hot (antonym: Cold)
MUDDLE	A state of confusion or disorder.	The office was a muddle of papers.
Order	The arrangement of people or things in a sequence or according to a system.	Everything was in perfect order.

Additional Information: Exploring Antonyms and Vocabulary

Understanding antonyms is a key part of building a strong vocabulary. When you learn a new word like **MUDDLE**, thinking about its opposite, **Order**, helps solidify its meaning in your mind. Let's explore related concepts:

- **Synonyms:** Words that have similar meanings. Synonyms for **MUDDLE** could include confusion, mess, disorder, jumble. Synonyms for **Order** could include arrangement, structure, neatness, organization.
- **Word Families:** Exploring related words can also help. For example, from "order," you get "orderly," "disorder," "disorderly." From "muddle," you might see it used as a verb ("to muddle things up") or a noun ("a muddle").
- **Context is Key:** The meaning of a word, and therefore its antonym, can sometimes depend on how it is used in a sentence. However, for words like **MUDDLE** referring to a state of disorganization, "Order" is a very common and direct antonym.

Practicing with different words and their antonyms/synonyms is a great way to improve your English language skills for exams and everyday communication.

171. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for CLINCHED

Understanding vocabulary is important for improving your English language skills. This question asks for the synonym of the word **CLINCHED**. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

Meaning of CLINCHED

The word **CLINCHED** comes from the verb 'clinch'. When something is 'clinched', it means it has been made definite, final, or secure. It often refers to successfully settling an argument, securing a deal, or winning a contest decisively.

- Example: The team **clinched** the championship with a win today.
- Example: They finally **clinched** the business deal after weeks of negotiation.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meanings of the given options:

1. **bounded**: This word means limited, confined, or enclosed within boundaries. It is not related to making something final or secure.
2. **finalized**: This word means to complete or finish the process of something, making it definite or final.
3. **devoted**: This word means loyal, dedicated, or committed to someone or something. It is related to feelings or allegiance, not finality.
4. **argued**: This word means to exchange diverging or opposite views, typically in a heated or angry way. It is related to discussion or debate, not the conclusion or securing of something.

Comparing Meanings

We are looking for a word that means made definite or final, like **CLINCHED**. Comparing the options:

- **bounded** means limited.

- **finalized** means made final or complete.
- **devoted** means loyal.
- **argued** means debated.

The meaning of **finalized** most closely matches the meaning of **CLINCHED** in the context of making something definite or securing an outcome.

Word Meanings Comparison

Word	Meaning	Synonym of CLINCHED?
CLINCHED	Made definite, final, or secure	-
bounded	Limited or enclosed	No
finalized	Made final or complete	Yes
devoted	Loyal or dedicated	No
argued	Debated or discussed views	No

From the analysis, **finalized** is the most appropriate synonym for **CLINCHED** as both words imply bringing something to a definite and secure conclusion.

Conclusion on CLINCHED Synonym

Based on the definitions and comparison, the word that is a synonym for **CLINCHED** is **finalized**.

Revision Table: Vocabulary Practice

Key Vocabulary from the Question

Word	Part of Speech	Meaning	Example Sentence
Clinch	Verb	To make definite or secure; to settle decisively	She hoped to clinch the deal by Friday.
Bounded	Adjective	Limited or enclosed within boundaries	The garden was bounded by a stone wall.
Finalize	Verb	To complete or finish; to make final	They need to finalize the plans soon.
Devoted	Adjective	Loyal and committed	He was a devoted fan of the team.
Argued	Verb (Past Tense)	Exchanged differing views, typically in debate	They argued about the best way to solve the problem.

Additional Information: Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms and antonyms are crucial for expanding vocabulary and understanding the nuances of language. Synonyms are words with similar meanings, while antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

- Using synonyms helps to avoid repetition and makes writing or speaking more interesting.
- Understanding antonyms helps to clarify the meaning of a word by contrasting it with its opposite.
- For **CLINCHED** (meaning made definite/final), synonyms can include: secured, settled, confirmed, concluded.
- Antonyms for this meaning of **CLINCHED** could include: unsettled, uncertain, disputed, pending.

Practicing identifying synonyms and antonyms is a great way to prepare for vocabulary questions in exams.

172. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: "Lend Me Your Ear"

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom "Lend me your ear" in the sentence: "The politician began his speech by saying, 'Lend me your ear'."

Idioms are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words. "Lend me your ear" is a common English idiom.

Let's break down the context and the idiom's meaning:

- The sentence describes a politician starting a speech.
- During a speech, the speaker wants the audience to listen carefully to what they are saying.
- The phrase "Lend me your ear" is used to ask someone to give their attention and listen to you.

Now, let's look at the given options:

- Option 1: to politely ask for someone's hearing-aid. This is a literal interpretation and doesn't fit the common idiomatic meaning or the context of a speech.
- Option 2: to politely ask for someone's speakers. This is also a literal interpretation related to sound equipment, not personal attention for listening.
- Option 3: to politely ask for someone's full attention. This aligns perfectly with the idiomatic meaning of "Lend me your ear" – requesting someone to listen attentively.
- Option 4: to politely ask for someone's headphones. Similar to speakers and hearing-aid, this is a literal interpretation related to listening devices and is not the idiomatic meaning.

Therefore, in the context of a politician giving a speech, saying "Lend me your ear" is a polite way to ask the audience to give him their full attention and listen to his

words.

The most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Lend me your ear" is to politely ask for someone's full attention.

Revision Table: Idiom Meaning Analysis

Idiom	Common Meaning	Context in Sentence	Appropriate Interpretation
Lend me your ear	Ask someone to listen attentively	Politician starting a speech	Asking the audience for full attention to listen

Additional Information: Understanding Idioms

Idioms are an important part of language. They add colour and depth to communication but can be tricky because their meaning isn't direct. Learning common idioms like "Lend me your ear" helps in understanding native speakers and improves communication skills.

Key takeaway:

- Idioms have figurative meanings, not literal ones.
- Context is crucial in understanding the intended meaning of an idiom.
- "Lend me your ear" is a classic example of an idiom used to request attention for listening.

173. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Understanding the Teaching Concept Sentence

The question asks us to select the most appropriate words to complete a sentence about the nature of teaching. The sentence contrasts a basic physical act often associated with teaching with a more profound and essential aspect of the profession.

The sentence is: "Teaching is so much more than ____ in front of a whiteboard as one of the most important elements of teaching is _____ a relationship with students."

We need to choose two words that logically fit these blanks and create a coherent and meaningful statement about teaching.

Analyzing the Options for Filling the Blanks

Let's look at the provided options and see how they fit into the sentence:

- **Option 1:** standing ; building
- **Option 2:** waiting ; buliding
- **Option 3:** waiting ; enabling
- **Option 4:** standing ; enabling

Now, let's insert the words from each option into the sentence:

Option 1: "Teaching is so much more than **standing** in front of a whiteboard as one of the most important elements of teaching is **building** a relationship with students."

Option 2: "Teaching is so much more than **waiting** in front of a whiteboard as one of the most important elements of teaching is **buliding** a relationship with students."
(Note: "buliding" is misspelled)

Option 3: "Teaching is so much more than **waiting** in front of a whiteboard as one of the most important elements of teaching is **enabling** a relationship with students."

Option 4: "Teaching is so much more than **standing** in front of a whiteboard as one of the most important elements of teaching is **enabling** a relationship with students."

Evaluating Each Blank for Appropriate Vocabulary

Let's consider each blank separately.

First Blank: The sentence contrasts teaching with a simple action performed "in front of a whiteboard". The most common action a teacher performs in this location is teaching or presenting information, which often involves standing.

- "Standing" fits this context well. It represents the physical posture often associated with traditional teaching, where the teacher is physically present at the front of the classroom near the board.
- "Waiting" does not fit the context. Waiting implies inaction or anticipation, which is not typically seen as a core activity contrasted with the broader scope of teaching. The sentence implies a comparison with a representative, albeit limited, physical act of teaching.

Based on this, "standing" is the more appropriate word for the first blank.

Second Blank: The sentence states that "one of the most important elements of teaching is _____ a relationship with students." This describes a crucial aspect of the teacher-student interaction beyond simply delivering information.

- "Building a relationship" is a very common and appropriate phrase. It implies actively creating, nurturing, and developing a connection or rapport with students. This is widely recognized as vital for effective teaching and student learning.
- "Enabling a relationship" is also possible, as a teacher's actions can enable or facilitate a relationship. However, "building" implies a more active and deliberate process on the part of the teacher in establishing that connection. "Building a relationship" is a stronger and more standard phrase in educational contexts when discussing the teacher's role in fostering rapport and trust with students.

Comparing "building" and "enabling" in this specific phrase, "building a relationship" is the more conventional and impactful description of the teacher's effort in establishing student connections.

Conclusion on the Best Fit

Considering the analysis of both blanks:

- The first blank is best filled by "standing".
- The second blank is best filled by "building".

This corresponds to Option 1: **standing ; building**.

Let's reread the complete sentence with these words: "Teaching is so much more than **standing** in front of a whiteboard as one of the most important elements of teaching is **building** a relationship with students." This sentence flows well, is grammatically correct, and conveys a meaningful message about teaching that extends beyond mere delivery of content to include interpersonal connection.

Option Evaluation Summary

Option	First Word	Second Word	Sentence Fit
1	standing	building	Good Fit
2	waiting	buliding (misspelled)	Poor Fit (waiting incorrect, misspelled)
3	waiting	enabling	Poor Fit (waiting incorrect)
4	standing	enabling	Fair Fit (enabling less precise than building)

Based on the evaluation, Option 1 provides the most appropriate words to complete the sentence, creating a clear and common understanding of the multifaceted role of teaching.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary for Teaching Concepts

Vocabulary Related to Teaching

Word/Phrase	Meaning in Teaching Context	Example Use
Teaching	The process of educating or instructing someone.	Effective teaching involves various strategies.
Standing (in front of whiteboard)	A physical position often associated with the traditional teacher's role during instruction.	Teaching is more than just standing there and talking.
Building a relationship	Actively establishing and nurturing a connection based on trust and respect with students.	Building a strong relationship with students improves classroom management.
Enabling	Making something possible or easier.	Teachers enable students to achieve their potential.

Additional Information: The Multifaceted Role of a Teacher

Teaching is a complex profession that involves much more than just delivering academic content. While standing in front of a whiteboard and explaining concepts is a part of it, other elements are equally, if not more, important for student success and well-being. These include:

- **Building Rapport:** Establishing positive connections with students helps create a safe and supportive learning environment where students feel comfortable participating and asking questions.
- **Classroom Management:** Creating a structured and positive classroom atmosphere is essential for learning to occur effectively.
- **Differentiation:** Tailoring instruction to meet the diverse needs and learning styles of all students.

- **Assessment:** Evaluating student learning and providing feedback to guide their progress.
- **Mentoring and Guidance:** Providing support, encouragement, and advice beyond academic subjects.
- **Collaboration:** Working with colleagues, parents, and the community to support student learning.

The sentence highlights that the relational aspect, like building a relationship with students, is a core element that defines effective teaching beyond just the physical act of delivering a lesson.

174. Answer: c

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence and Fill in the Blanks

The question asks us to select the most appropriate words to fill in the two blanks in the sentence. The sentence structure uses "Although... suggests", which indicates a contrast between the idea presented before "suggests" and the idea presented after it.

Let's break down the sentence:

"Although many western cultures are moving towards more ____, less hierarchical organizations,"

This part describes a trend in western cultures: moving towards organizations that are "more ____" and also "less hierarchical". We need a word for the first blank that fits with "less hierarchical".

"...the new research suggests _____ power structures and basic values of charity and fraternity are the cornerstones of successful societies."

This part presents a contrasting view suggested by research: that "_____ power structures and basic values..." are the key foundations ("cornerstones") of

successful societies. The second blank needs a word describing these power structures and values that contrasts with the trend mentioned in the first part.

Evaluating the Options for Filling the Blanks

Let's consider the provided options and see which pair creates a logical and contrasting sentence.

- **Option 1:** organized ; radical
- If "organized" is in the first blank: "more organized, less hierarchical organizations". This doesn't necessarily fit well. Less hierarchical might sometimes mean less rigidly organized.
- If "radical" is in the second blank: "radical power structures and basic values...". This contrasts with "moving towards more organized, less hierarchical", but "radical power structures" and "basic values of charity and fraternity" don't typically go together.
- **Option 2:** substantial ; informal
- If "substantial" is in the first blank: "more substantial, less hierarchical organizations". "Substantial" doesn't describe an organizational type that fits clearly with "less hierarchical".
- If "informal" is in the second blank: "informal power structures and basic values...". While less hierarchical organizations might be more informal, the research suggesting "informal power structures" as cornerstones seems less likely, especially when paired with "basic values of charity and fraternity", which are often associated with established social structures or traditions.
- **Option 3:** liberal ; traditional
- If "liberal" is in the first blank: "more liberal, less hierarchical organizations". This fits well. "Liberal" here can imply more open, less rigid, more democratic, or less authoritarian structures, aligning with "less hierarchical".
- If "traditional" is in the second blank: "traditional power structures and basic values...". This creates a strong contrast with "moving towards more liberal, less hierarchical". Traditional power structures might be more hierarchical, and values like charity and fraternity are often considered traditional societal values. This fits the "Although... suggests" structure perfectly.
- **Option 4:** liberal ; radical

- If "liberal" is in the first blank: "more liberal, less hierarchical organizations". This fits well, as discussed for Option 3.
- If "radical" is in the second blank: "radical power structures and basic values...". As with Option 1, "radical power structures" doesn't typically align with "basic values of charity and fraternity". Also, while "liberal" and "radical" can be distinct, the contrast between moving towards "liberal" and research suggesting "radical" structures isn't as clear or logical in this context as contrasting "liberal" with "traditional".

Selecting the Most Appropriate Words

Based on the analysis, the pair "liberal ; traditional" provides the most logical and coherent contrast that fits the structure and meaning of the sentence.

- Moving towards "more **liberal**, less hierarchical organizations" describes a modern trend in western cultures.
- Research suggesting "**traditional** power structures and basic values of charity and fraternity are the cornerstones" presents a contrasting view highlighting established structures and values.

This creates the sentence: "Although many western cultures are moving towards more **liberal**, less hierarchical organizations, the new research suggests **traditional** power structures and basic values of charity and fraternity are the cornerstones of successful societies." This sentence makes sense and uses the contrasting structure effectively.

Blank	Appropriate Word	Reasoning
First Blank	liberal	Fits with "less hierarchical" to describe modern organizational trends (more open, less rigid).
Second Blank	traditional	Provides a clear contrast to "liberal, less hierarchical" and fits with "basic values of charity and fraternity" as cornerstones according to the research.

Revision Table: Filling Blanks and Sentence Structure

Concept	Key Points	Relevance to Question
Sentence Structure	"Although X, Y suggests..." implies a contrast between X and Y.	Helps identify the relationship between the two parts of the sentence and choose words that create this contrast.
Vocabulary (Liberal)	Open to new ideas; not strict or traditional; relating to individual rights and freedoms.	Describes a type of organization that might be less hierarchical.
Vocabulary (Traditional)	Long-established; customary; adhering to tradition.	Describes power structures and values that are contrasted with modern trends.
Reading Comprehension	Understanding the overall meaning and implied relationships between parts of the sentence.	Crucial for selecting words that fit logically and contextually.

Additional Information: Organizational Structures and Societal Values

This question touches upon concepts related to organizational structures and societal values. Understanding these terms can help in similar fill-in-the-blank questions.

- **Hierarchical Organizations:** These are structured with multiple levels of authority, with clear lines of command from top to bottom. Decision-making power is concentrated at the top.
- **Less Hierarchical Organizations:** These structures flatten the hierarchy, distributing power and decision-making more widely, often encouraging

collaboration and employee autonomy.

- **Liberal Organizations/Structures:** In this context, "liberal" implies openness, flexibility, less rigidity, and potentially more egalitarian or democratic processes compared to traditional, strict hierarchies.
- **Traditional Power Structures:** These might refer to established forms of authority, which could be hierarchical (e.g., monarchy, strict corporate ladder) or based on long-standing social norms and roles.
- **Societal Values:** These are shared beliefs about what is good, desirable, or important in a society. Charity (helping others) and fraternity (brotherhood, mutual support) are examples of values often considered foundational for social cohesion.

The sentence contrasts a modern shift towards more flexible, less top-down organizational models with a perspective that traditional structures and values are fundamental for a successful society. This highlights different viewpoints on what makes societies and organizations function effectively.

175. Answer: c

Explanation:

The question asks us to identify the word among the given options that is spelt incorrectly. We need to carefully check the spelling of each word provided.

Analyzing English Word Spellings

Let's examine each option to determine if its spelling is correct or incorrect:

- **reinforcement:** This word means the process of strengthening or encouraging something. The standard English spelling is 'reinforcement', which matches the option. So, this word is correctly spelt.
- **remembrance:** This word refers to the act of remembering or a memory. The standard English spelling is 'remembrance', which matches the option. So, this word is correctly spelt.

- **reimburssement:** This word relates to 'reimbursement', which is payment to cover money that has been spent. Let's check the common spelling for this word. The correct spelling is 'reimbursement', with a single 's' after 'burs'. The option provided has 'ss' after 'burs', making it 'reimburssement', which is not the correct spelling. This word is incorrectly spelt.
- **reflection:** This word can mean the bouncing back of light from a surface, or serious thought about something. The standard English spelling is 'reflection', which matches the option. So, this word is correctly spelt.

Based on our analysis, the word that contains a spelling error is 'reimburssement'. The correct spelling of this word is 'reimbursement'.

Revision Table for Word Spellings

Given Word	Correct Spelling	Status
reinforcement	reinforcement	Correct
remembrance	remembrance	Correct
reimburssement	reimbursement	Incorrect
reflection	reflection	Correct

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Additional Information on Identifying Spelling Errors

Identifying misspelt words is an important part of improving vocabulary and writing skills. Some common sources of spelling errors include:

- Confusing single and double consonants (like in 'reimbursement' vs 'reimburssement').
- Swapping vowel pairs (like 'ie' and 'ei').
- Adding or omitting silent letters.
- Errors with suffixes and prefixes.

Regular reading and using a dictionary or spell-checker can help in mastering correct spellings.

176. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of COMPLACENT

The question asks us to identify the word that is the antonym (opposite in meaning) of **COMPLACENT** from the given options. To do this, let's first understand the meaning of the word **COMPLACENT**.

Understanding the Word Complacent

The word **COMPLACENT** describes someone who is self-satisfied, especially when they are unaware of or unconcerned about potential dangers, difficulties, or defects. It implies a state of being smugly or uncritically satisfied with oneself or one's achievements, often to the point of neglecting potential risks or the need for action.

Think of it as being too comfortable and not worried about problems that might arise.

Analyzing the Options

Now let's look at the given options and their meanings:

1. **conceited**: This word means excessively proud of oneself; vain. While related to self-satisfaction, it focuses more on pride and vanity rather than a lack of concern about external issues.
2. **concerned**: This word means worried, troubled, or anxious. It can also mean interested in or affected by something. If someone is **concerned**, they are not unconcerned or oblivious to potential problems; they are actively thinking about them or affected by them.
3. **contentious**: This word means causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial. It relates to disagreement and argumentativeness.

4. **contended**: This is the past tense of "contend," which can mean to struggle or compete, or the past tense of "content," meaning satisfied. If it means satisfied, it is somewhat similar to **complacent**, referring to a state of being happy with things as they are. It is not an antonym.

Identifying the Antonym

We are looking for the opposite of **COMPLACENT** (self-satisfied, unconcerned about potential issues).

- **Complacent** implies being unconcerned or indifferent to potential negative aspects.
- **Concerned** implies being worried, troubled, or attentive to potential negative aspects.

The word **concerned** is the most direct opposite of being unconcerned or unmindful, which are key aspects of being **complacent**. Therefore, **concerned** is the antonym of **COMPLACENT**.

Conclusion

Based on the meanings, the antonym of **COMPLACENT** is **concerned**.

Revision Table: Antonyms for Complacent

Word	Meaning (Context)	Antonym
Complacent	Self-satisfied, unconcerned about risks	Concerned, Anxious, Worried, Uneasy, Dissatisfied

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for improving vocabulary and comprehension. Words often have subtle differences in meaning. Let's briefly look at the relationship between 'complacent' and other words:

- **Synonyms of Complacent:** Smug, self-satisfied, pleased with oneself, contented (sometimes), unconcerned, apathetic.
- **Words related to the options:**
 - **Conceited:** Arrogant, vain, proud, egotistical.
 - **Concerned:** Worried, anxious, uneasy, troubled, apprehensive.
 - **Contentious:** Argumentative, quarrelsome, disputatious, debatable.
 - **Contented:** Satisfied, content, pleased (if referring to 'content'); Struggled, competed (if referring to 'contend').

Paying attention to how words are used in different contexts helps in selecting the most appropriate antonym or synonym.

177. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of LAUNCH

The question asks us to identify the antonym of the word "LAUNCH" from the given options. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the antonym, let's first understand the meaning of the word "LAUNCH".

The word **LAUNCH** means to start or set in motion, typically a new product, a project, a ship (pushing it into the water), or a rocket (sending it into space). It implies initiating something, sending something out, or making something available.

Now, let's examine the given options and their meanings:

1. **withdraw:** This means to pull back, remove, or take away something.
2. **dinner:** This refers to the evening meal. It is completely unrelated to the word "launch".
3. **release:** This means to set free or make available. In many contexts, 'release' is a synonym for 'launch' (e.g., releasing a new product, launching a new product).

4. **brake:** This is a device used to stop or slow down movement, or the act of slowing/stopping something. While it involves stopping, it's not the direct opposite of initiating or sending something out in the sense of "launch".

Comparing the meaning of "LAUNCH" (to start, initiate, send out) with the options, "withdraw" stands out as the most fitting antonym. If you launch a product, you make it available; if you withdraw it, you remove it from availability. If you launch a ship, you send it out; if you withdraw something, you pull it back.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at how each option relates to "LAUNCH":

- **withdraw:** Represents the act of pulling back or removing, which is the opposite of sending out or initiating (launching).
- **dinner:** Has no semantic relationship with "launch".
- **release:** Often used as a synonym for "launch" in contexts like products or media.
- **brake:** Related to stopping motion, but not the general opposite of initiating or sending out as covered by "launch".

Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to "LAUNCH" is "withdraw".

Comparison Table: Launch vs. Options

Word	Meaning	Relationship to LAUNCH
LAUNCH	To start, initiate, send out (e.g., product, ship, rocket)	Original word
withdraw	To pull back, remove, take away	Antonym
dinner	Evening meal	Unrelated
release	To set free, make available	Synonym
brake	To stop or slow movement	Not a direct antonym

Based on this analysis, "withdraw" is the clear antonym of "LAUNCH".

Revision Table: Understanding Antonyms

Concept	Definition	Example
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another word.	Hot <—> Cold
Synonym	A word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.	Happy <—> Joyful

Additional Information on Word Relationships

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving comprehension. Words can have multiple meanings depending on the context, and their synonyms or antonyms might also change based on that context.

- For example, "fast" can mean moving quickly (antonym: slow) or securely fixed (antonym: loose).
- Similarly, "launch" can refer to starting an initiative, which could have antonyms like "terminate" or "cancel" in that specific context, but "withdraw" serves as a general opposite for sending something out or making it available.

Always consider the context in which a word is used when looking for its exact opposite or similar meaning.

178. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Meaning of "Not Guilty"

The question asks us to find a single word that means "to show or state that someone or something is not guilty of something". This phrase describes the act of proving someone's innocence or clearing them of blame or suspicion.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each word provided in the options to see which one best fits the description:

1. **escape:** This means to break free from confinement or control, or to get away from a place or situation. It relates to physically getting away, not proving innocence.
2. **pardon:** A pardon is an act of officially releasing someone from punishment for an offence. It's about forgiveness after guilt is established or assumed, not about proving that the person was not guilty in the first place.
3. **charge:** To charge someone is to formally accuse them of committing a crime. This is the opposite of showing or stating they are not guilty; it's the act of accusing them.
4. **vindicate:** This word means to clear someone of blame or suspicion, or to show or prove that someone or something is right, reasonable, or justified. This meaning directly matches the phrase "to show or state that someone or something is not guilty of something".

Identifying the Correct Word for Not Guilty

Based on the analysis of the options, the word that means "to show or state that someone or something is not guilty of something" is **vindicate**.

When someone is vindicated, it means they have been proven innocent after being accused or suspected of wrongdoing. Their name is cleared, and their reputation is restored.

For example:

- The new evidence helped to **vindicate** the suspect who had been wrongly accused.
- Her successful project **vindicated** her innovative approach.

Comparing the Meanings

Word	Meaning	Fits "Not Guilty" Phrase?
escape	Get away from a place or situation.	No
pardon	Forgive someone for an offence (often after guilt).	No
charge	Formally accuse someone of a crime.	No
vindicate	Clear someone of blame or suspicion; prove right.	Yes

The table clearly shows that 'vindicate' is the word that aligns with the meaning of showing or stating that someone is not guilty.

Revision Table: Vocabulary for Proving Innocence

Word	Definition Related to Guilt/Innocence
Vindicate	To clear from accusation, blame, or suspicion. To prove right.
Acquit	To free someone from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty. (Often used in legal contexts).
Exonerate	To clear someone of blame for a fault or wrongdoing, especially after reconsideration of the case.
Absolve	To set someone free from blame, guilt, or responsibility.

Additional Information: Related Legal Concepts

In a legal context, proving someone is not guilty is a fundamental principle. Here are some related terms:

- **Not Guilty Verdict:** This is the formal declaration by a jury or judge in court that the prosecution has failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime. This verdict **vindicates** the defendant in the eyes of the law for that specific charge.
- **Presumption of Innocence:** This is a legal principle that states every person accused of any crime is considered innocent until proven guilty. The burden of proof lies with the prosecution.
- **Burden of Proof:** In criminal cases, the prosecution has the burden to prove the defendant's guilt. The defence's role is often to create reasonable doubt, which can lead to a verdict of not guilty and thus **vindicate** the defendant.

Understanding words like 'vindicate' is important not just for vocabulary but also for comprehending legal and ethical discussions where proving innocence or clearing reputations is key.

179. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for ELUSIVE

The question asks us to find the synonym for the word **ELUSIVE** 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 Meaning of ELUSIVE

The word **ELUSIVE** is an adjective. It is typically used to describe something that is difficult to find, catch, or achieve. It can also describe something that is difficult to

remember or recall clearly, or something that is difficult to identify or grasp mentally.

Think of a quick animal in the woods – it's **elusive** because it's hard to catch. Or a complex idea that you struggle to fully understand – it might be described as **elusive**.

Analyzing the Options for a Synonym of ELUSIVE

Let's look at the provided options and their meanings:

- **distorted:** Pulled or twisted out of shape; giving a misleading or false account or impression.
- **wrong:** Not correct or true; incorrect.
- **intangible:** Unable to be touched or grasped; not having physical presence. It can also mean difficult or impossible to define or understand.
- **refined:** With impurities removed or reduced; elegant and cultured.

Comparing Meanings and Identifying the Synonym for ELUSIVE

Now let's compare the meaning of **ELUSIVE** with the meanings of the options:

- **ELUSIVE** vs. **distorted:** Distorted relates to shape, form, or truth being twisted. This is not the same as being hard to catch or grasp.
- **ELUSIVE** vs. **wrong:** Wrong simply means incorrect. This has no direct relation to being difficult to find or understand.
- **ELUSIVE** vs. **intangible:** Intangible means something cannot be touched, and crucially, it can also mean something is difficult to define or understand. An elusive concept or idea is often intangible. Both words share the sense of being hard to grasp, either physically (in the case of some uses of elusive, like an animal) or mentally (in the case of both words). The meaning "difficult to define or understand" for intangible is a very close match for the "difficult to grasp mentally" meaning of elusive.
- **ELUSIVE** vs. **refined:** Refined relates to purity or elegance. This is unrelated to being hard to find or grasp.

Based on the comparison, **intangible** is the word that most closely matches the meaning of **ELUSIVE**, particularly in the sense of being difficult to grasp or understand.

Conclusion on the Synonym for ELUSIVE

The word **intangible** serves as a synonym for **ELUSIVE** because both can describe something that is difficult to grasp, either physically or conceptually. While elusive often carries the nuance of something actively avoiding capture, and intangible means lacking physical form, their shared meaning of being hard to pin down or understand makes intangible the best synonym among the given choices.

Revision Table: ELUSIVE Synonym

Reviewing the words and their relationship:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to ELUSIVE
ELUSIVE	Hard to find, catch, or understand.	Target word.
distorted	Twisted shape; false account.	Not a synonym.
wrong	Incorrect.	Not a synonym.
intangible	Cannot be touched; hard to define/understand.	Synonym (especially in conceptual sense).
refined	Pure; elegant.	Not a synonym.

Additional Information: Nuances and Usage

While **intangible** is a synonym for **ELUSIVE** in some contexts, especially when referring to ideas or concepts, there can be subtle differences. **ELUSIVE** often implies that something is trying to avoid being found or caught. An **elusive** suspect is actively evading police. An **elusive** memory is hard to recall.

Intangible primarily means lacking physical form, like feelings, ideas, or goodwill in business. An **intangible** asset cannot be touched, but it isn't necessarily trying to avoid being defined, though defining it might be difficult.

However, when discussing abstract concepts or ideas, the difficulty in grasping them makes **intangible** a suitable synonym for **ELUSIVE**. For example, "The concept of freedom is elusive/intangible."

Understanding these nuances helps in choosing the best word depending on the specific context.

180. Answer: a

Explanation:

The question asks for the meaning of the underlined idiom "Get down to brass tacks" in the given sentence.

The sentence is: "Get down to brass tacks now", ordered the team Leader, when he found that the targets were nowhere near completion.

Understanding the Idiom 'Get Down to Brass Tacks'

The idiom "get down to brass tacks" is commonly used in English to mean to start dealing with the most important or fundamental facts or issues of a situation. It suggests moving past superficial details, preliminary discussions, or irrelevant matters and focusing on the core, essential elements that need attention to make progress or resolve a problem.

Imagine you are discussing a complex project. Before you "get down to brass tacks," you might talk about general ideas, possibilities, or background information. Getting down to brass tacks means you are ready to discuss the practical steps, the budget, the timeline, and the specific actions required.

Analyzing the Context of the Sentence

In the given sentence, the team leader says "Get down to brass tacks now" because the team's targets are "nowhere near completion". This situation calls for serious focus and action. The leader is likely telling the team to stop wasting time or focusing on less important things and start concentrating on the critical tasks and facts necessary to meet the targets.

This context strongly suggests a need to focus on the essential, core elements required to complete the work.

Analyzing the Options

Let's evaluate each option based on our understanding of the idiom and the context:

1. start taking up the most important facts of a situation
 2. become angry about something that is not done
 3. come back to the tracks and start again
 4. examine the thumb tacks used to fix a notice
- **Option 1: start taking up the most important facts of a situation** – This meaning aligns directly with our definition of "get down to brass tacks" as focusing on the fundamental or crucial elements. In the context of unmet targets, the "most important facts" would be things like what specifically needs to be done, what resources are needed, what the roadblocks are, etc. This fits the leader's urgency.
 - **Option 2: become angry about something that is not done** – While the leader might be frustrated, the idiom itself does not mean to become angry. It's about changing focus, not expressing an emotion.
 - **Option 3: come back to the tracks and start again** – This phrase suggests restarting or returning to a plan after being sidetracked or failing. While the team might need to refocus, "getting down to brass tacks" is more about focusing on the essentials rather than necessarily restarting everything.
 - **Option 4: examine the thumb tacks used to fix a notice** – This is a literal interpretation of the word "tacks" and completely ignores the idiomatic nature of the phrase. Idioms have meanings that are not the sum of their individual words.

Correct Meaning Explained

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of "Get down to brass tacks" is to focus on the fundamental, essential, and important facts or issues of a situation. This corresponds exactly to the meaning provided in Option 1.

In the sentence, the team leader is telling the team to stop dealing with peripheral matters and concentrate on the core tasks and crucial information needed to achieve the targets.

Using the Idiom in Sentences (Examples)

- Okay, enough brainstorming. Let's **get down to brass tacks** and figure out the budget for this project.
- We've discussed the general plan; now it's time to **get down to brass tacks** and assign specific responsibilities.
- Stop complaining and **get down to brass tacks** – we have a deadline to meet!

Revision Table: Understanding the Idiom's Meaning

Idiom	Context in Sentence	Most Appropriate Meaning
Get down to brass tacks	Targets are not met; leader orders focus	Start taking up the most important facts of a situation

Additional Information: Related Idioms and Concepts

The idiom "get down to brass tacks" is related to other phrases that emphasize focusing on the core or essential aspects of a matter. Some similar ideas or phrases include:

- **Get to the point:** Similar to "get down to brass tacks," meaning to stop wasting time and talk about the main topic.
- **Cut to the chase:** To get directly to the most important part without unnecessary details.

- **Focus on the essentials:** A more literal way of saying concentrate on what is crucial.
- **Deal with the nitty-gritty:** To handle the detailed, often unpleasant but necessary, aspects of a task.

Understanding idioms like "get down to brass tacks" is important because they are frequently used in everyday conversation and business contexts to convey complex ideas concisely.

181. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Understanding Basic Income and its Effects

The question asks us to select the most appropriate words to fill the blanks in a sentence describing the claimed benefits of a basic income. A basic income is a regular, unconditional cash payment to all individuals in a society, regardless of their income, wealth, or employment status. Advocates argue that such a system can address several societal issues, including poverty traps and complex welfare systems.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Blanks

The sentence states: "Advocates say the idea of a basic income eliminates poverty traps and _____ income while _____ the individual and reducing paperwork."

Let's break down the two blanks:

1. The first blank follows "eliminates poverty traps and _____ income". This part of the sentence describes how basic income affects income itself, in relation to poverty traps. Poverty traps often occur in traditional welfare systems where earning more income can lead to a disproportionately large reduction in benefits, making it difficult for people to improve their financial situation. A basic income, by being unconditional or phased out slowly, aims to change

this dynamic. The blank needs a word that describes how income is handled or changed by the basic income system in a way that addresses poverty traps.

2. The second blank follows "while ____ the individual and reducing paperwork". This part describes the impact of basic income on the individual person and on administrative processes. It suggests a positive effect on individuals and a simplification of systems. The blank needs a word that describes this positive impact on the individual.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options and see which pair of words best fits the context:

- **Option 1: redistributes; empowering**
 - First blank: "redistributes income". A basic income system often involves collecting taxes (especially from higher earners) and distributing payments to everyone. This process fundamentally changes the distribution of income within society, shifting resources downwards. This fits well with the idea of addressing poverty traps and changing income dynamics.
 - Second blank: "empowering the individual". Receiving a regular, unconditional income gives individuals more security, autonomy, and ability to make choices about their lives, work, or education. This can be seen as empowering. It also aligns with the idea of reducing complex welfare paperwork, which can be disempowering.

This pair seems to fit both blanks logically within the context of arguments for basic income.

- **Option 2: earned ; helping**
 - First blank: "earned income". Basic income is typically not considered earned income because it is not received in exchange for work. This word does not fit the nature of basic income payments.
 - Second blank: "helping the individual". While basic income certainly aims at helping individuals, "empowering" is a more specific and stronger description of the intended effect in the context of unconditional cash transfers and reducing bureaucracy.

This option does not fit well.

- **Option 3: earns; eliminating**

- First blank: "earns income". Similar to Option 2, basic income itself is not something the individual "earns" through work.
- Second blank: "eliminating the individual". This makes no sense in the context of discussing the benefits of a policy.

This option is clearly incorrect.

- **Option 4: distributes; empowers**

- First blank: "distributes income". While basic income does distribute income, "redistributes" is a more precise term when describing a system that intentionally changes the existing distribution patterns by transferring wealth or income from one group to another.
- Second blank: "empowers the individual". This word fits well, as discussed in Option 1.

This option has a good fit for the second blank, but "redistributes" is a more common and accurate term used by advocates to describe the income-related effect compared to just "distributes".

Conclusion

Comparing the options, the pair "redistributes; empowering" best completes the sentence. Basic income is argued to change the way income is distributed in society (redistributes) in a way that helps eliminate poverty traps, and it provides individuals with greater autonomy and control over their lives, simplifying interactions with welfare systems (empowering the individual and reducing paperwork).

The final sentence reads: "Advocates say the idea of a basic income eliminates poverty traps and **redistributes** income while **empowering** the individual and reducing paperwork."

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Concept	Explanation in Basic Income Context
Basic Income	Regular, unconditional cash payment to individuals.
Poverty Traps	Situations where increasing earned income results in significant loss of benefits, discouraging work.
Redistribution of Income	Shifting income from one group (e.g., taxpayers) to another (e.g., basic income recipients), changing overall distribution.
Empowerment	Giving individuals greater control, autonomy, and security through unconditional income, simplifying bureaucracy.
Reducing Paperwork	Replacing complex, means-tested welfare programs with a simpler, universal system.

Additional Information: Basic Income Arguments

Arguments for implementing a basic income are varied and often debated. Some key points advocates make include:

- **Poverty Reduction:** Directly providing income can significantly reduce or eliminate poverty and income inequality.
- **Improved Health and Well-being:** Financial security can lead to reduced stress, better health outcomes, and improved mental well-being.
- **Stimulating Economy:** Providing income to those most likely to spend it can boost demand and stimulate the local economy.
- **Flexibility in Work:** A basic income could provide a safety net allowing individuals to pursue education, training, caregiving, or entrepreneurship.
- **Simplification of Welfare:** Replacing multiple complex welfare programs with one simple payment could save administrative costs and reduce bureaucracy for both individuals and the government. This directly relates to the "reducing paperwork" mentioned in the question.
- **Eliminating Poverty Traps:** Unlike traditional welfare which often withdraws benefits sharply as earned income rises, a basic income can be designed to phase out gradually (or not at all), removing the disincentive to work more.

This aligns with the "eliminates poverty traps and redistributes income" part of the sentence.

Critics raise concerns about the cost, potential impact on labor supply, inflation, and implementation challenges. However, the question focuses on the arguments made by advocates, which centre on the benefits like eliminating poverty traps, redistributing income, empowering individuals, and reducing administrative burden.

182. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The task is to identify the word that contains a spelling error from the list provided. This involves carefully reviewing the spelling of each given option.

Analysis of Word Spellings

Let's look at each word provided in the options:

- contraction: This spelling is correct.
- contextual: This spelling is also correct.
- concievable: This spelling is **incorrect**.
- commitment: This spelling is correct.

Correcting the Misspelled Word

The word **concievable** is misspelled. The standard and correct spelling is **conceivable**. This follows the common English spelling pattern where 'ei' often comes after 'c'.

Final Identification

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word in the given options is **concievable**.

183. Answer: c

Explanation:

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that has a grammatical error. Let's examine the sentence segment by segment.

Identifying the Grammatical Error Segment

The sentence is: "Last year the UK saw it's first child diagnosed with internet addiction."

We need to check each segment provided in the options to identify the error.

- **Last year:** This phrase sets the time frame for the action. It is grammatically correct in this context.
- **the UK saw:** This segment contains the subject ("the UK") and the verb ("saw"). The verb tense is appropriate for the time frame ("Last year"). This segment is grammatically correct.
- **it's first child:** This segment contains the phrase "it's". The word "it's" is a contraction for "it is" or "it has". Let's try substituting these into the sentence:
 - "Last year the UK saw **it is** first child diagnosed..." - This doesn't make sense.
 - "Last year the UK saw **it has** first child diagnosed..." - This also doesn't make sense grammatically.

The sentence intends to say that the first child *belonging to* the UK was diagnosed. We need the possessive form of "it", which is "its". The word "its" shows ownership without using an apostrophe. Therefore, "it's" is incorrectly used here instead of "its". This segment contains the grammatical error.

- **diagnosed with:** This is part of a participial phrase ("diagnosed with internet addiction") that describes the child. This phrase is grammatically correct in structure when following the noun "child".

Understanding 'It's' vs. 'Its'

This is a very common grammatical error. Here's a simple breakdown:

- **It's:** A contraction of "it is" or "it has". The apostrophe shows that letters have been removed.
- **Its:** A possessive pronoun meaning "belonging to it". Similar to other possessive pronouns like "his", "hers", "theirs", "ours", and "yours", "its" does not use an apostrophe.

Think of it like this: You wouldn't write "her's" or "their's" to show possession, you use "hers" and "theirs". "Its" follows the same rule.

The correct sentence should be: "Last year the UK saw **its** first child diagnosed with internet addiction."

Conclusion

The segment containing the grammatical error is "it's first child" due to the incorrect use of "it's" instead of the possessive "its".

Revision Table: 'It's' and 'Its' Usage

Word	Meaning	Type	Example
It's	It is / It has	Contraction	It's raining outside. (It is raining)
Its	Belonging to it	Possessive Pronoun	The dog wagged its tail.

Additional Information on Possessive Forms and Contractions

Understanding the difference between possessive forms and contractions is key to avoiding many common errors, especially involving apostrophes.

- **Possessive Pronouns:** These pronouns show ownership and typically do not use apostrophes (e.g., its, his, hers, yours, ours, theirs).
- **Possessive Nouns:** Nouns use an apostrophe followed by 's' to show possession (e.g., the dog's bone, the student's book, children's toys).
- **Contractions:** These combine two words into one, using an apostrophe to indicate where letters have been removed (e.g., it's = it is/has, they're = they are, you're = you are, we've = we have, who's = who is/has).

Always check if "it's" can be expanded to "it is" or "it has". If it can't, you likely need "its".

184. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Horticulture: The Science and Art of Growing Plants

The question asks us to identify the specific word that describes "the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants". This definition points to a particular field of study and practice focused on these types of plants, distinct from broader farming.

Analysing the Given Options

Let's look at the options provided and their meanings:

- **agriculture:** This is a very broad term. Agriculture involves the science or practice of farming, which includes cultivating the soil for growing crops (like grains, cotton, etc.) and also rearing animals to provide food, wool, and other products. While it encompasses plant growing, it's a much wider field than just fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamentals.
- **horticulture:** This term specifically refers to the art or practice of garden cultivation and management. It deals with the cultivation of fruits, vegetables,

flowers, and ornamental plants. This definition aligns very closely with the description given in the question.

- **viniculture:** This is a more specialized field within agriculture or horticulture. Viniculture is solely concerned with the cultivation of grapevines, primarily for winemaking. It does not cover the wide range of plants mentioned in the question.
- **sericulture:** This term has nothing to do with plant cultivation. Sericulture is the production of silk and the rearing of silkworms. This is completely unrelated to the science and art of growing plants.

Identifying the Correct Term

Based on the analysis of each option, the word that precisely matches the description "the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants" is horticulture.

Horticulture is a focused branch that deals with intensive plant cultivation, often in gardens, greenhouses, or nurseries, focusing on high-value plants used for food, beauty, or enjoyment.

Revision Table: Understanding Related Terms

Term	Definition
Agriculture	Broad term for farming, including crop cultivation (grains, etc.) and animal rearing.
Horticulture	Science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants.
Viniculture	Cultivation of grapevines, specifically for winemaking.
Sericulture	Production of silk through rearing silkworms.

Additional Information on Horticulture

Horticulture is often broken down into several key areas:

- **Pomology:** The science of growing fruits.
- **Olericulture:** The science of growing vegetables.
- **Floriculture:** The science of growing flowers.
- **Landscape Horticulture:** The science of growing and maintaining ornamental plants, shrubs, and trees for landscapes.

While related to agriculture, horticulture often involves smaller-scale, more intensive cultivation methods compared to the extensive farming practices used for staple crops like wheat or corn. It focuses on quality, aesthetics, and specific plant needs.

185. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Grammatical Error in the Sentence

The question asks us to identify the segment in the sentence "Tesla designed system for sending electricity over the air through a series of enormous towers" that contains a grammatical error.

Examining the Sentence Structure

Let's break down the sentence:

- **Subject:** Tesla
- **Verb:** designed
- **Object/Complement:** system for sending electricity over the air through a series of enormous towers

The core part of the sentence is "Tesla designed system". Here, "system" is a singular countable noun. In standard English grammar, a singular countable noun acting as a direct object or appearing in such a context typically requires an article (like 'a', 'an', or 'the') or a possessive (like 'his', 'her', 'its') before it.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each provided segment:

1. **for sending electricity:** This is a prepositional phrase modifying how the system works or what it is for. "sending electricity" functions correctly here. This segment is grammatically sound.
2. **Tesla designed system:** As discussed above, "system" is a singular countable noun used here likely as a direct object. It is missing an article before it. It should be "Tesla designed **a** system" or "Tesla designed **the** system", depending on whether a specific or general system is being referred to. This segment contains a grammatical error.
3. **through a series of enormous towers:** This is a prepositional phrase indicating the means or method. "a series of" is a correct structure followed by a plural noun ("towers"). "enormous" correctly modifies "towers". This segment is grammatically sound.
4. **over the air:** This is a prepositional phrase indicating the medium. This is a standard and grammatically correct phrase. This segment is grammatically sound.

Identifying the Error Segment

Based on the analysis, the segment "Tesla designed system" is grammatically incorrect because the singular countable noun "system" is used without an article.

Correcting the Error

The sentence could be corrected to:

- "Tesla designed **a** system for sending electricity over the air through a series of enormous towers." (Referring to one specific system among possibilities)
- "Tesla designed **the** system for sending electricity over the air through a series of enormous towers." (Referring to a specific system already known or implied)

The original sentence is missing the necessary article.

Conclusion

The segment containing the grammatical error is "Tesla designed system".

Revision Table: Common Grammatical Errors

Error Type	Explanation	Example (Incorrect)	Example (Correct)
Missing Article	Omitting 'a', 'an', or 'the' before a singular countable noun when needed.	I saw cat.	I saw a cat. / I saw the cat.
Subject-Verb Agreement	Subject and verb do not agree in number (singular/plural).	He walk to school.	He walks to school.
Incorrect Verb Tense	Using the wrong tense for the context.	Yesterday, I go to the park.	Yesterday, I went to the park.
Pronoun Agreement	Pronoun does not agree with its antecedent in number, gender, or person.	Each student should bring their book.	Each student should bring his or her book. / Students should bring their books.

Additional Information: Articles (a, an, the)

Articles are words that modify nouns. They are crucial for clarity in English.

- **Indefinite Articles (a, an):** Used when referring to a general or unspecified noun, or the first mention of a singular countable noun. Use 'a' before consonant sounds, 'an' before vowel sounds.
 - Example: I need **a** pen. (Any pen)
 - Example: She ate **an** apple. (Any apple)

- **Definite Article (the):** Used when referring to a specific noun that has already been mentioned, is unique, or is understood from the context. Used with singular, plural, and uncountable nouns.
 - Example: Could you pass me **the** salt? (Referring to the specific salt shaker on the table)
 - Example: **The** sun is bright today. (The sun is unique)
- **Zero Article:** Articles are omitted in certain cases, such as before plural countable nouns used generally, uncountable nouns used generally, or proper nouns (names of people, places, etc.).
 - Example: I like **<no article>** dogs. (Dogs in general)
 - Example: **<no article>** Water is essential for life. (Water in general)
 - Example: **<no article>** Paris is the capital of France. (Proper noun)

In the sentence "Tesla designed system", "system" is a singular countable noun being introduced, requiring an indefinite article ('a') or a definite article ('the') if referring to a previously mentioned or specific system. The absence of an article is the error.

186. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Synonym of Requisite

The question asks us to find a synonym for the word **REQUISITE**. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

Let's first understand the meaning of **REQUISITE**.

- **REQUISITE** means required or necessary for a particular purpose or condition. It implies something that is essential or indispensable.

Now, let's look at the given options and analyze their meanings:

- **dominant:** This means having power and influence over others, or being the most important, powerful, or influential. It does not mean required or

necessary.

- **dynamic:** This means characterized by constant change, activity, or progress; energetic. It does not mean required or necessary.
- **critical:** This word has several meanings, including expressing adverse or disapproving comments, involving the careful judgment of the merits and faults of something, or having a decisive importance with respect to the success or failure of something. While 'critical' can sometimes imply extreme importance, it doesn't directly mean 'required' or 'necessary' in the same way as **requisite**.
- **obligatory:** This means required by a legal, moral, or other rule; compulsory. Something that is obligatory is something you are required to do or have. This meaning closely aligns with 'required' or 'necessary', which is the core meaning of **requisite**.

Comparing the meanings, **obligatory** is the closest synonym for **REQUISITE** because both words convey the idea of something being required or necessary.

Analysing the Options for Requisite Synonym

- Option 1: dominant – Incorrect. Dominant means having power or influence.
- Option 2: dynamic – Incorrect. Dynamic means energetic or changing.
- Option 3: critical – Incorrect. Critical can mean important or judgmental, but not strictly required or necessary in this context.
- Option 4: obligatory – Correct. Obligatory means required or compulsory, which is a direct synonym for requisite.

Therefore, the word that is a synonym of **REQUISITE** is **obligatory**.

Revision Table: Understanding Requisite and its Synonym

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Requisite
Requisite	Required or necessary; essential.	The word in question.
Dominant	Having power or influence.	Not a synonym.
Dynamic	Energetic, changing.	Not a synonym.
Critical	Important (sometimes), judgmental.	Not the closest synonym.
Obligatory	Required; compulsory.	A direct synonym.

Additional Information: Expanding Your Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms helps in expressing ideas more precisely and avoiding repetition. Words like **requisite** and **obligatory** are often used in formal contexts.

- Other synonyms for **requisite** could include: necessary, essential, indispensable, needed, compulsory.
- Antonyms for **requisite** could include: optional, unnecessary, nonessential, voluntary.

Learning related words helps build a stronger vocabulary for exams and everyday communication.

187. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing Universal Moral Rules and Vocabulary Choices

The question asks us to select the most appropriate words to complete a sentence about universal moral rules that hold societies together. The sentence provides two

examples: one involving how individuals behave towards superiors, and another involving how individuals treat the property belonging to others.

Evaluating Options for the First Blank: Behavior Towards Superiors

The first blank relates to the moral rule concerning "superiors". Let's look at the options provided for this blank:

- **deferring:** To defer to someone means to yield respectfully to their judgment, opinion, or authority. This implies showing respect and acknowledging their position.
- **following:** To follow someone could mean physically going after them, or adhering to their instructions or example. While related to interaction with superiors, "following" is less specific about the *nature* of the moral rule regarding respect or authority.
- **conforming:** To conform means to comply with rules, standards, or laws. While one might conform to rules set by superiors or societal norms involving them, "conforming" is a broader term than what is usually implied by the specific moral guidance regarding superiors.

"Deferring to superiors" is a widely recognized concept in discussions of social hierarchy, respect for authority, and moral codes within various societies. It captures the essence of a moral obligation to show respect or yield to those in positions considered superior.

Evaluating Options for the Second Blank: Treatment of Others' Property

The second blank relates to the moral rule concerning "the property of others". Let's look at the options provided for this blank:

- **respecting:** To respect the property of others means to acknowledge their ownership rights and refrain from damaging, stealing, or misusing their possessions. This is a fundamental moral rule in virtually all societies.
- **guarding:** To guard the property of others means to protect it from harm or theft. While a noble action, "guarding" someone else's property is typically a specific act of assistance, not a universal moral *rule* required of everyone.

regarding everyone else's property. The universal rule is about *not violating* the property rights, which is captured by "respecting".

"Respecting the property of others" aligns directly with the moral principle against theft, damage, or unauthorized use of what belongs to someone else.

Combining the Best Fit Words

Now, let's consider the pairs of words from the options and see which pair best fits the sentence:

The sentence is: All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include _____ to superiors and _____ the property of others.

Let's test the options:

1. **deferring ; respecting**: This gives "deferring to superiors and respecting the property of others." Both phrases represent well-established moral principles.
2. **deferring ; guarding**: This gives "deferring to superiors and guarding the property of others." "Guarding" doesn't fit as a universal moral rule for *everyone* regarding *all* others' property.
3. **following ; respecting**: This gives "following to superiors and respecting the property of others." "Following to superiors" sounds grammatically awkward and less precise than "deferring to superiors" in this context.
4. **conforming ; guarding**: This gives "conforming to superiors and guarding the property of others." "Conforming to superiors" is less specific than "deferring", and "guarding" doesn't fit the second blank as a universal rule.

Based on the analysis, the words "deferring" and "respecting" are the most appropriate choices to complete the sentence, forming the phrases "deferring to superiors" and "respecting the property of others," which are recognized as universal moral guidelines contributing to social cohesion.

Conclusion

The most appropriate words to fill the blanks are "deferring" and "respecting".

Blank 1 (Superiors)	Blank 2 (Property)	Appropriateness
deferring	respecting	Best fit pair
deferring	guarding	Second word less appropriate
following	respecting	First word less appropriate
conforming	guarding	Both words less appropriate

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary for Moral Rules

Word	Meaning in Context	Relation to Moral Rules
Deferring	Showing respect and yielding to authority or judgment.	Often a moral rule regarding elders, leaders, or those in authority.
Respecting	Showing regard for the rights, property, or feelings of others.	Fundamental rule covering property rights, personal boundaries, etc.
Following	Going after someone; acting according to instruction or example.	Can be part of obedience, but less specific than 'deferring' for respect towards superiors.
Conforming	Complying with rules, standards, or laws.	Broad term for following societal norms, includes many moral rules but not specific.
Guarding	Protecting someone or something.	A specific action, not a universal moral rule applying to everyone's property.

Additional Information on Universal Moral Rules

While the idea of exactly "seven" universal moral rules is a specific claim (often attributed to anthropologist Donald Brown or related concepts), the underlying idea that certain moral principles are found across most cultures is widely discussed in ethics and anthropology. These often include:

- Prohibition of murder.
- Rules about property rights (respecting property).
- Rules about honesty and truth-telling.
- Rules about reciprocity (fairness, justice).
- Rules about loyalty within groups.
- Rules about respecting elders or superiors (deference).
- Rules about care for dependents or children.

These rules are considered "universal" because they appear in some form in almost all known human societies, suggesting they might be fundamental to social cooperation and survival. Understanding these basic moral concepts and the vocabulary used to describe them is important for both linguistic ability and understanding social sciences.

188. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt English Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly among the given options. This requires careful examination of the spelling of each word provided. Let's look at each option and check its spelling.

Analysing Word Spelling

We will examine each word one by one to determine if it is spelt correctly or not in standard English.

- Option 1: Inquisitive

The word "inquisitive" means showing an interest in learning things; unduly curious. Its spelling, I-N-Q-U-I-S-I-T-I-V-E, is correct.

- **Option 2: Inherent**

The word "inherent" means existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute. Its spelling, I-N-H-E-R-E-N-T, is correct.

- **Option 3: Inistitutional**

This word refers to something related to an institution. Let's consider the standard spelling of this term.

- **Option 4: Invitation**

The word "invitation" refers to a written or verbal request inviting someone to go somewhere or to do something. Its spelling, I-N-V-I-T-A-T-I-O-N, is correct.

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

Upon checking the spelling of each option, we found that "Inquisitive", "Inherent", and "Invitation" are all spelt correctly. The word "Inistitutional" is the one that has an incorrect spelling. The correct spelling for the adjective form of 'institution' is "Institutional".

The error in "Inistitutional" is the repetition of the 'i' after the first 'n'. The correct spelling is I-N-S-T-I-T-U-T-I-O-N-A-L.

Comparing Spellings

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Status
Inquisitive	Inquisitive	Correct
Inherent	Inherent	Correct
Inistitutional	Institutional	Wrongly Spelt
Invitation	Invitation	Correct

Conclusion on Spelling Error

Based on the analysis, the wrongly spelt word among the given options is "Inistitutional". Mastering correct English spelling is crucial for effective communication.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Commonly Confused Spellings		
Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling	Tip to Remember
recieve	receive	'i' before 'e' except after 'c' (and other exceptions)
acommodate	accommodate	Two 'c's and two 'm's
seperate	separate	There's 'a rat' in separate
definately	definitely	The second 'i' is important

Additional Information: Importance of Vocabulary and Spelling

Having a strong vocabulary and accurate spelling skills are fundamental aspects of language proficiency. Correct spelling ensures clarity and credibility in writing. Misspelt words can sometimes change the meaning of a sentence or make it difficult to understand. Practicing spelling and expanding vocabulary through reading and writing exercises can significantly improve language skills. Learning common root words, prefixes, and suffixes can also help in understanding and correctly spelling many words, including those like 'institutional' which comes from the root 'institute'.

189. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Fill-in-the-Blanks Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate words to complete a sentence about basic income. The sentence discusses basic income as a replacement for a type of payment and mentions its support across a part of the political landscape. We need to find words that fit logically and grammatically into the blanks, considering the context of social policy (like basic income and means-tested payments) and politics.

Let's look at the sentence structure:

"The idea of a basic income as a replacement for means-tested _____ payments has its share of supporters on both the left and the right of the political _____."

The first blank describes the type of payments that are means-tested and could potentially be replaced by a basic income. The second blank describes the range or scope within the political system where this idea finds support.

Evaluating the Options

We will now examine each option to see which pair of words best fits the blanks.

1. **extra ; support**

- First blank: "means-tested extra payments". Means-tested payments are typically standard forms of social assistance, not necessarily "extra" payments. This doesn't sound right in the context of replacing existing systems.
- Second blank: "political support". While basic income has political support, the sentence structure "left and the right of the political _____" suggests a term for the entire range of political positions, not just the general idea of support.

2. **goodness ; zone**

- First blank: "means-tested goodness payments". "Goodness" is not a type of payment. This makes the phrase nonsensical.

- Second blank: "political zone". "Zone" is not the standard term used to describe the range of political ideologies from left to right.

3. **free ; range**

- First blank: "means-tested free payments". If a payment is "means-tested", it's usually conditional and based on income/need, so calling it "free" might be confusing or redundant depending on the interpretation. "Means-tested" already implies a form of conditional assistance.
- Second blank: "political range". While "range" could potentially fit, "spectrum" is a much more common and precise term for the entire expanse of political ideologies from left to right.

4. **welfare ; spectrum**

- First blank: "means-tested welfare payments". Welfare payments are precisely the type of social assistance that are often means-tested (conditions based on income, assets, etc.) and that basic income proposals often aim to replace or simplify. This fits the context perfectly.
- Second blank: "political spectrum". The "political spectrum" is the widely accepted term for the range of political positions or ideologies, from left to right. This phrase ("on both the left and the right of the political spectrum") is a standard way to describe support across different political viewpoints.

Conclusion

Based on the evaluation, the words "welfare" and "spectrum" are the most appropriate fit for the blanks. They make the sentence grammatically correct, contextually relevant to discussions about basic income and social policy, and use standard terminology.

Filling the blanks with these words, the sentence reads:

"The idea of a basic income as a replacement for means-tested **welfare** payments has its share of supporters on both the left and the right of the political **spectrum**."

Blank	Context	Appropriate Term
First blank	Type of means-tested payment replaced by basic income	Welfare payments
Second blank	Range of political viewpoints (left to right)	Political spectrum

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Concept	Definition/Explanation
Basic Income	A periodic cash payment unconditionally delivered to all individuals on an individual basis, without means test or work requirement.
Means-Tested	A government program or payment where eligibility and/or the amount received depends on the income, assets, or resources of the recipient(s).
Welfare Payments	Financial assistance provided by the government to people who are unable to support themselves, often including programs like unemployment benefits, disability payments, or family support, many of which are means-tested.
Political Spectrum	A system for classifying different political positions in relation to one another, typically ranging from left to right, representing different ideologies and policy preferences.

Additional Information on Basic Income and Welfare Reform

Discussions around basic income often center on replacing or reforming existing welfare systems. Current welfare programs are frequently complex, involving various benefits for different needs (unemployment, disability, housing, etc.) and

often requiring strict means testing and conditionality (like searching for work). A basic income is proposed by some as a simpler, more efficient, and more dignified alternative, providing a safety net without extensive bureaucracy or conditions.

Support for basic income comes from various points on the political spectrum for different reasons:

- **Left-leaning supporters** often see it as a tool to reduce poverty and inequality, provide economic security, and empower individuals.
- **Right-leaning supporters** sometimes view it as a way to simplify government bureaucracy, reduce administrative costs associated with complex welfare programs, and potentially replace minimum wage laws or other regulations perceived as market distortions.

This broad base of support from seemingly opposing political viewpoints makes the concept of basic income a unique topic in modern policy debates.

190. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Adjectives and Comparisons for Weight Loss Effectiveness

The original sentence is: "Doing short bursts of high-intensity exercise can be most effective to weight loss than moderate workouts." This sentence compares two types of exercise regarding their effectiveness for weight loss: short bursts of high-intensity exercise and moderate workouts. When comparing two items, we typically use the comparative form of an adjective, followed by "than". The superlative form is used when comparing three or more items or one item against a group.

Analyzing the Underlined Segment

The underlined phrase is "most effective to weight loss than". Let's break down the issues:

1. **Comparison:** The word "than" clearly indicates a comparison between two things (high-intensity exercise and moderate workouts). The superlative form "most effective" is incorrect here; the comparative form "more effective" should be used for comparing two items.
2. **Preposition Usage:** The phrase "effective to weight loss" is grammatically awkward. When discussing what something is effective in achieving or helping with, the preposition "for" is generally used. For example, "This medicine is effective for treating headaches," or "Exercise is effective for improving health." Therefore, "effective for weight loss" is the correct construction.

Combining these corrections, the phrase should be "more effective for weight loss than".

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options:

- **Option 1:** "more effective to weight loss than" – This uses the correct comparative form "more effective" but retains the incorrect preposition "to".
- **Option 2:** "No substitution required" – As analysed, the original phrase has grammatical errors, so substitution is required.
- **Option 3:** "most effective for weight loss than" – This uses the correct preposition "for" but retains the incorrect superlative form "most effective" when comparing two items.
- **Option 4:** "more effective for weight loss than" – This option uses the correct comparative form "more effective" and the correct preposition "for". This aligns with our analysis of the required correction.

Step-by-Step Correction

1. Identify the comparison: The sentence compares two types of exercise.
2. Determine the correct degree of the adjective: Since it's a comparison between two, the comparative degree ("more effective") is needed, not the superlative ("most effective").
3. Determine the correct preposition: The correct preposition to use after "effective" when referring to the purpose or result is usually "for".

4. Combine the correct degree and preposition: "more effective for".
5. Fit it into the sentence structure: "more effective for weight loss than".

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of comparative adjectives and correct preposition usage with "effective", the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "most effective to weight loss than" is "more effective for weight loss than".

Original Segment	Analysis	Correction
most effective	Superlative used for comparing two items. Incorrect.	more effective (Comparative needed for comparison with 'than')
to weight loss	Incorrect preposition with 'effective' in this context.	for weight loss (Correct preposition for purpose/result)
than	Correctly used for comparison.	than

Revision Table: Key Grammatical Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Comparative Adjectives	Used to compare two things. Often formed by adding -er or using 'more' before the adjective. Followed by 'than'.	This car is faster than that one. Studying regularly is more effective than cramming.
Superlative Adjectives	Used to compare three or more things, or one thing against a group. Often formed by adding -est or using 'most' before the adjective. Preceded by 'the'.	This is the fastest car on the track. She is the most talented student in the class.
Preposition 'effective for'	Used to indicate what something is effective in achieving, doing, or helping with.	This strategy is effective for reducing costs. Vitamin C is effective for boosting immunity.

Additional Information: Using 'Effective'

The word 'effective' means successful in producing a desired or intended result. While 'effective to' can sometimes be used, it's much less common and usually implies direction or target (e.g., "The message was effective to its target audience"). In the context of what something is effective *in doing* or *for achieving*, 'effective for' is the standard and correct preposition.

Examples of 'effective for':

- Simple exercises are effective for improving flexibility.
- This cream is effective for treating dry skin.
- Teamwork is effective for solving complex problems.

Always consider the context when choosing a preposition, but 'effective for' is the most common and appropriate choice when discussing the result or purpose, especially concerning health benefits or goals like weight loss.

191. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank (1)

The passage discusses screen time in modern childhood, highlighting both potential benefits and drawbacks. We need to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank (1) based on the context of children and their interaction with electronic devices like iPads, smartphones, and televisions.

The phrase surrounding blank (1) is: "...kids of every age (1) _____ hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions." This phrase describes how children use their time in front of these devices.

Analyzing Options for Blank (1)

Let's look at the provided options and see which word best fits the context of using time with electronic media:

- **complying:** This word means to act in accordance with a wish or command. It doesn't make sense in the context of using time with devices. Children don't typically 'comply' hours in front of screens.
- **spending:** This word is commonly used to describe using time. People 'spend' hours doing activities, including using screens. This fits the context well.
- **earning:** This word means obtaining money or something of value in return for work or service. It is not related to how time is used in front of screens.
- **cheating:** This word means acting dishonestly or unfairly to gain an advantage. It is completely unrelated to the concept of using time with electronic media.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the word "spending" is the most appropriate choice to describe how children use or occupy hours in front of electronic devices. The phrase "spending hours upon hours" is a common and natural way to express the extensive use of time on an activity.

Filling Blank (1)

When we insert "spending" into the blank, the sentence reads: "...kids of every age **spending** hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions." This sentence is grammatically correct and makes perfect sense in the context of the passage about screen time.

Option	Meaning	Fits Context?
complying	Acting in accordance with a command	No
spending	Using time or energy	Yes
earning	Obtaining something for work	No
cheating	Acting dishonestly	No

Revision Table: Filling Blank (1)

Blank Number	Context Clues	Best Option	Reasoning
(1)	"...hours upon hours in front of iPads, smartphones, and televisions."	spending	'Spending' time is the correct way to describe using time with devices.

Additional Information: Vocabulary in Context

When filling blanks in a passage, it's crucial to consider the meaning of the words in the options and how they fit the surrounding words and the overall theme of the

passage. This exercise tests your vocabulary and your ability to understand context.

For example, in this passage about **screen time**, words like **spending** time, educational apps, developing brains, communication skills, harried parents, delayed cognitive development, and electronic media are all relevant terms. Choosing the correct word for each blank ensures the passage flows logically and conveys its intended meaning about the impact of **screen time** on children.

Understanding common collocations, like "spending time," is also very helpful in these types of questions.

192. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to fill in the second blank in a passage about screen time and its effects on children. We need to carefully read the sentence containing the blank and consider the context to determine the correct word.

The relevant sentence is: "Educational apps and TV shows (2) _____ great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains and (3) _____ their communication skills -- not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents."

We are focusing on filling blank (2).

Analyzing Blank (2)

Let's look at the part of the sentence leading up to blank (2): "Educational apps and TV shows". This phrase acts as the subject of the verb that will go in blank (2).

- The subject "Educational apps and TV shows" is a compound subject connected by "and".

- Since it consists of two or more items joined by "and", the subject is plural.

The sentence describes "Educational apps and TV shows" as being "great ways". This suggests we need a linking verb that connects the subject to the description "great ways". The tense required is present tense, as the passage discusses the current reality of screen time.

Evaluating the Options for Blank (2)

We need a verb that agrees with the plural subject "Educational apps and TV shows" and is in the present tense. Let's examine the given options:

1. **are**: This is the present tense form of the verb 'to be' used with plural subjects (e.g., They are, We are, Apps and shows are).
2. **is**: This is the present tense form of the verb 'to be' used with singular subjects (e.g., He is, She is, An app is).
3. **were**: This is the past tense form of the verb 'to be' used with plural subjects (e.g., They were, We were, Apps and shows were).
4. **have been**: This is the present perfect tense form of the verb 'to be' used with plural subjects. It indicates an action or state that began in the past and continues into the present (e.g., They have been, We have been, Apps and shows have been).

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Based on our analysis:

- The subject "Educational apps and TV shows" is plural.
- The context requires a present tense verb describing that these things *are currently* great ways.

Comparing this with the options:

- "is" is singular, so it is incorrect.
- "were" is past tense, so it is incorrect for describing a current state.
- "have been" is present perfect tense. While grammatically possible in some contexts, "are" is the standard and most direct way to state that something

is currently something else. It fits the descriptive nature of the sentence perfectly, indicating that apps and shows are currently characterized as great ways.

- "are" is plural and present tense, correctly agreeing with the subject and fitting the context.

Therefore, "are" is the most appropriate word to fill in blank (2).

Final Answer for Blank (2)

The sentence with the blank filled is: "Educational apps and TV shows **are** great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains..."

The correct option is 1, "are".

Revision Table: Subject-Verb Agreement Key Points

Subject Type	Verb Form (Present Tense 'to be')	Example
Singular Subject (e.g., he, she, it, a book)	is	He is here. The book is interesting.
Plural Subject (e.g., they, we, books)	are	They are here. The books are interesting.
Compound Subject joined by 'and' (usually plural)	are	The book and the pen are on the table.

Additional Information: Understanding Linking Verbs

In the sentence "Educational apps and TV shows are great ways...", the verb "are" is used as a linking verb. A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence to a noun, pronoun, or adjective that renames or describes the subject. This connected word or phrase is called the subject complement.

In this case:

- Subject: "Educational apps and TV shows"
- Linking Verb: "are"
- Subject Complement: "great ways" (a noun phrase that describes the subject)

Linking verbs do not show action; they describe a state of being or a condition. Common linking verbs include forms of 'to be' (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been), 'to become', and sensory verbs like 'feel', 'look', 'smell', 'sound', 'taste' when they are used to describe the subject's state.

Choosing the correct linking verb, especially the correct form of 'to be', depends on the subject's number (singular or plural) and the required tense (present, past, etc.). For a plural subject in the present tense, "are" is the appropriate form.

193. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing the Passage Completion Question

The question asks us to fill in the third blank in a passage about screen time and its effects on children. The passage discusses both potential benefits and drawbacks of screen time, mentioning educational apps and TV shows as ways to develop children's brains and communication skills.

Filling Blank Number 3: Understanding the Context

Let's look at the sentence containing blank 3:

"Educational apps and TV shows (2) _____ great ways for children to sharpen their developing brains and (3) _____ their communication skills -- not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents."

The sentence talks about the positive effects of educational media. It says these media help children "sharpen their developing brains". The word connecting this

positive effect to communication skills is "and". This suggests that the action applied to communication skills should also be a positive one, similar to "sharpening" the brain.

We need a verb that describes a positive change or enhancement to communication skills.

Examining the Options for Blank 3

Let's analyze the given options:

1. **improve:** This means to make or become better. If children use educational media, their communication skills can become better. This fits the context of a positive outcome.
2. **burnish:** This means to polish or make shiny by rubbing; it can also mean to enhance or perfect (a reputation or a skill). While it can mean to enhance a skill, it's a less common and slightly more formal word than 'improve' in this context.
3. **dull:** This means to make less sharp, bright, or intense; to make less interesting or exciting. This is the opposite of making skills better. Screen time might be linked to dulling some abilities according to the passage's later sentences about drawbacks, but this specific sentence is listing the *benefits*. So, 'dull' is incorrect here.
4. **freshen:** This means to make or become fresh, clean, or bright; to make something seem new or better. While it can imply making something better, it's typically used for things like air, appearance, or making food seem new. It doesn't naturally fit with enhancing complex abilities like communication skills.

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

The sentence lists positive effects of educational screen time. "Sharpen their developing brains" is a positive effect. The word "and" connects this to blank 3, suggesting another positive effect on communication skills. Of the options, 'improve' and 'burnish' indicate making skills better. 'Improve' is the most common, direct, and natural-sounding verb to describe making communication skills better.

Therefore, 'improve' is the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3, as it aligns perfectly with the positive context of enhancing children's abilities through educational media.

The completed phrase would be "improve their communication skills".

Conclusion for Blank 3

Based on the analysis of the sentence and the meaning of the options, the word that best fits the context of educational media positively impacting communication skills is 'improve'.

Option	Meaning in Context of Skills	Fit in Sentence (Blank 3)
improve	Make better	Good fit (Positive enhancement)
burnish	Enhance/Perfect	Possible fit, but less common/direct than 'improve'
dull	Make less sharp/intense	Poor fit (Opposite of positive enhancement)
freshen	Make seem new/better	Poor fit (Doesn't apply well to complex skills)

Revision Table: Reviewing the Passage and Options

Let's quickly review the process for choosing the best word for blank 3.

- Identify the sentence containing the blank.
- Understand the overall meaning of the sentence and the surrounding text (especially the part listing benefits).
- Consider the grammatical role the missing word plays (a verb here).
- Analyze the meaning of each option in the specific context of communication skills.
- Choose the option that makes the sentence logically and grammatically correct and fits the positive tone describing benefits.

Additional Information: Vocabulary in Context

This type of question tests your ability to understand vocabulary and how words fit within a specific context. Choosing the correct word often depends on:

- **Denotation:** The literal meaning of the word.
- **Connotation:** The feelings or ideas associated with the word (e.g., positive, negative, formal, informal).
- **Collocation:** Which words naturally go together (e.g., "improve skills" is a common collocation).
- **Contextual Clues:** Other words in the sentence or passage that hint at the meaning needed (like "sharpening brains" suggesting a positive development).

In this case, understanding that the sentence describes a benefit helped eliminate negative or inappropriate options and guided the choice towards a word meaning positive enhancement.

194. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank (4)

The passage discusses the prevalence of screen time in modern childhood, mentioning devices like iPads, smartphones, and televisions. It talks about the potential benefits (educational apps, sharpening brains, improving communication) and drawbacks (connecting to delayed cognitive development). The specific sentence for blank (4) is: "...not to mention the break these (4) _____ provide harried parents."

We need to identify the word that best fits the context of "these," which refers back to the electronic devices mentioned earlier (iPads, smartphones, and televisions). These are the items that kids spend time on, and which, in turn, provide a break for busy parents.

Analyzing the Options for Blank (4)

Let's look at the provided options:

- **vessels:** This term typically refers to containers (like bowls or ships). It does not fit the context of electronic devices.
- **gadgets:** This term refers to small mechanical or electronic devices, often novel or ingenious. iPads, smartphones, and televisions fit this description well as electronic devices.
- **utensils:** This term refers to tools used for cooking or eating. It is completely irrelevant to electronic devices.
- **products:** This is a very general term for anything produced. While iPads, smartphones, and televisions are indeed products, 'gadgets' is a more specific and fitting term for these types of electronic devices in this context. The passage is focusing on the **type** of item providing the screen time, and 'gadgets' captures this more precisely than the generic 'products'.

Choosing the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the items referred to ("iPads, smartphones, and televisions") and the need for a word that describes these electronic devices, 'gadgets' is the most suitable choice for blank (4). The sentence implies that these electronic items, or 'gadgets', give parents a break while kids are occupied with them.

Explanation of the Correct Choice

The word "gadgets" accurately describes electronic devices like iPads, smartphones, and televisions. The passage talks about the time kids spend on these devices, and it makes sense that these "gadgets" provide a respite for parents. The other options do not appropriately describe these types of electronic items.

Option	Meaning	Fit for Blank (4)
vessels	Containers, ships	No
gadgets	Small electronic/mechanical devices	Yes
utensils	Cooking/eating tools	No
products	Anything produced	Less specific than 'gadgets'

Revision Table: Key Terms Review

Let's quickly review the meaning of the key terms from the options:

- **Vessels:** Objects used as containers or ships.
- **Gadgets:** Small technological devices.
- **Utensils:** Tools, especially those used in a kitchen.
- **Products:** Items made or created.

Understanding these definitions helps confirm why 'gadgets' is the best fit for describing the electronic devices mentioned in the screen time passage.

Additional Information: Vocabulary in Context

This question highlights the importance of vocabulary in context. When filling blanks in a passage, it's crucial to look at the surrounding words and sentences to understand the intended meaning. The words "iPads, smartphones, and televisions" are specific examples that guide us towards choosing a word that categorizes these items accurately, which is 'gadgets' in this case. Other options like 'products' are too general, while 'vessels' and 'utensils' are completely unrelated.

195. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Cloze Test for Blank 5

This question requires us to select the most suitable word to fill in blank number 5 in the provided passage. The passage discusses the impact of screen time on children, particularly focusing on potential negative effects.

Let's look at the sentence containing blank (5):

"But tread carefully: A number of troubling studies connect delayed cognitive (5) _____ in kids with extended exposure to electronic media."

We need a word that describes the forward movement or development of cognitive abilities in children, which can be delayed according to the studies mentioned.

Analyzing Options for Blank 5

Let's examine the given options:

1. increment
2. improvement
3. progress
4. change

Now, let's consider each option in the context of "delayed cognitive _____":

- **increment:** This word means a small increase or addition. While cognitive abilities might increase, "delayed cognitive increment" is not a standard or natural phrase when discussing overall development.
- **improvement:** This word means becoming better. "Delayed cognitive improvement" could potentially fit, suggesting that the process of getting better cognitively is slowed down. However, "progress" is often a stronger term when referring to development over time.
- **progress:** This word means forward movement or development towards a goal. "Cognitive progress" is a very common and appropriate term to describe the development of thinking and learning abilities in children. "Delayed

cognitive progress" perfectly fits the context of studies showing a slowing down of this development due to screen time.

- **change:** This word is too general. Cognitive abilities are always changing as a child grows. "Delayed cognitive change" doesn't specifically imply a delay in positive development or advancement, which is the likely focus of "troubling studies" in this context.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the options and the sentence structure, "progress" is the most fitting word to describe the natural development of cognitive abilities that could be slowed or delayed by extended screen time. The phrase "delayed cognitive progress" is a standard way to express a setback in cognitive development.

Final Answer for Blank 5

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate word to fill blank (5) is "progress". The sentence becomes: "A number of troubling studies connect delayed cognitive **progress** in kids with extended exposure to electronic media."

Blank Number	Sentence Context	Options	Most Appropriate Word
(5)	...delayed cognitive ----- in kids...	increment, improvement, progress, change	progress

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary & Context

Term	Context in Passage	Meaning	Why it Fits/Doesn't Fit
Cognitive	Cognitive ----- in kids	Relating to thinking, knowing, remembering, and problem-solving.	Refers to the mental processes developing in children.
Delayed	Delayed cognitive -----	Happening later than expected or desired.	Suggests that cognitive development is not occurring at the normal pace.
Progress	Delayed cognitive progress	Forward movement or development towards a more advanced stage.	Best fits with 'cognitive' to describe the advancement of mental abilities that could be slowed.
Improvement	(Option)	Becoming better.	Possible, but 'progress' is more specific to developmental stages.
Increment	(Option)	A small increase.	Too specific and doesn't fit the context of overall development.
Change	(Option)	Becoming different.	Too general; doesn't specify the *type* of change being delayed (i.e., development/advancement).

Additional Information: Understanding Cognitive Development

Cognitive development is a field of study in psychology that focuses on a child's development in terms of information processing, conceptual resources, perceptual skill, language learning, and other aspects of brain development. It involves the

construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem-solving, and decision-making.

- Milestones are often used to track cognitive progress in children, such as recognizing faces, understanding cause and effect, or developing language skills.
- Factors like environment, nutrition, stimulation, and interactions play significant roles in healthy cognitive development.
- Studies mentioned in the passage suggest that excessive screen time might negatively impact some of these developmental processes, potentially leading to delayed progress compared to children with less screen exposure.

Choosing the right word in a cloze test often depends on understanding the specific nuance and common usage of words, especially in academic or health-related contexts like this one about child development.

196. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Term for Sweets and Chocolate Makers/Sellers

The question asks for a single word that describes a company or person whose main business is making or selling sweets, especially chocolate.

Let's examine the given options to determine the most appropriate term.

Analysing the Options

We need to find the word that specifically relates to the confectionery industry.

- **Confectioner:** A confectioner is traditionally someone who makes or sells sweets and pastries. This term is directly associated with confectionery, which includes sweets and chocolate.

- **Vendor:** A vendor is a general term for someone who sells something. A vendor could sell anything from newspapers to food, but it doesn't specifically indicate that they deal with sweets or chocolate.
- **Chef:** A chef is a skilled cook, typically the head cook in a restaurant or other kitchen. While some chefs might make desserts or pastries, their primary role is broader than just making sweets or chocolate.
- **Wholesaler:** A wholesaler sells goods in large quantities to retailers, not typically directly to consumers. While a wholesaler might deal with sweets or chocolate, the term describes the business model (selling in bulk) rather than the type of product made or sold retail.

Identifying the Correct Term

Based on the definitions, the word that most accurately describes a company or person who makes or sells sweets or chocolate is "confectioner". This term is derived from "confectionery," the category of food that includes sweets, candies, and chocolate.

Comparison of Terms

Term	Meaning	Relevance to Making/Selling Sweets & Chocolate
Confectioner	Person/company making or selling sweets/pastries.	High (Directly related to confectionery)
Vendor	General seller.	Low (Can sell anything)
Chef	Skilled cook.	Low (Broader culinary role)
Wholesaler	Sells goods in bulk to retailers.	Moderate (Could sell confectionery in bulk, but not the primary definition)

Conclusion

The term "confectioner" precisely fits the description provided: a company or person that makes or sells sweets of chocolate. The other options are too general ("vendor"), describe a different profession ("chef"), or focus on the sales method rather than the product ("wholesaler").

Revision Table: Key Terms

Understanding specific terminology is crucial for vocabulary questions. Here's a quick review of the terms discussed:

- **Confectioner:** Someone who works with confectionery.
- **Confectionery:** Sweet foods such as candies, chocolate, and pastries.
- **Vendor:** A person or company offering something for sale.
- **Chef:** A professional cook, typically in charge of a kitchen.
- **Wholesaler:** A person or company that sells goods in large quantities at lower prices to retailers.

Additional Information: The Confectionery Industry

The confectionery industry is a significant part of the food sector globally. It includes a wide range of products from chocolate bars and candies to chewing gum and baked sweets. Professionals working in this industry, especially those involved in the creation of these items, are often called confectioners or pastry chefs (though pastry chefs typically focus more on baked goods like cakes and pastries, often overlapping with sweets). The term "confectioner" is the most direct and encompassing term for someone focused on making or selling general sweets and chocolates.

197. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word in English

The question asks us to select the word that is spelled incorrectly among the given options. Let's examine each word carefully:

1. apartheid
2. appearance
3. appropriate
4. apparent

We need to check the spelling of each word against standard English dictionaries.

- The word "apartheid" is spelled correctly. It refers to a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.
- The word "appearance" is spelled correctly. It refers to the way that someone or something looks.
- The word "appropriate" appears to be misspelled. The correct spelling of this word, meaning suitable or proper in the circumstances, is "appropriate". Notice the difference in the sequence of 'p' and 'r' letters.
- The word "apparent" is spelled correctly. It means clearly visible or understood; obvious.

Comparing the given words with their correct spellings, we find that the word "appropriate" is the one that is wrongly spelt.

Correcting the Spelling Error

The incorrect word is **appropriate**. The correct spelling is **appropriate**.

The error is in the doubling of the 'p' and the subsequent 'r'. The correct word has a double 'p' followed by a single 'r'.

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word is option 3.

Spelling Check Table

Given Word	Correct Spelling	Status
apartheid	apartheid	Correct
appearance	appearance	Correct
appropriate	appropriate	Wrong
apparent	apparent	Correct

Spelling Revision Table

Reviewing the words and their spellings:

Review of Spellings	
Word	Spelling Status
apartheid	Correctly spelt
appearance	Correctly spelt
appropriate	Wrongly spelt (should be appropriate)
apparent	Correctly spelt

Additional Information on Common Spelling Errors

Identifying wrongly spelt words is a common part of language tests. Many English words have tricky spellings due to their origins and evolution. Common errors include:

- Mixing up similar-sounding words (homophones) like "their," "there," and "they're."
- Incorrect doubling or not doubling consonants (like in "appropriate").
- Using the wrong vowels in unstressed syllables (e.g., "definite" not "definitely").

- Errors with prefixes and suffixes (e.g., "unnecessary" has two 'n's).

Regular practice and checking spellings with a dictionary are the best ways to improve your spelling skills.

198. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms

The question asks for the antonym of the word "EXPANSION". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To find the correct antonym, we first need to understand the meaning of "EXPANSION" and then look for the word among the options that has the opposite meaning.

Analyzing the Word EXPANSION

The word **EXPANSION** refers to the act of increasing in size, volume, or extent. Think about a balloon being inflated – it is undergoing expansion. Or a business that is growing is undergoing expansion.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each option provided:

- **complaint:** A statement that something is unsatisfactory or unacceptable. This word is related to expressing dissatisfaction, not to changing size or volume.
- **constraint:** A limitation or restriction. This word relates to limiting freedom or action, or restricting something. It doesn't directly mean the opposite of increasing in size.
- **contraction:** The process of becoming smaller. This is the opposite of increasing in size or volume. Think of a muscle contracting or a material shrinking.

- **constriction:** The action or process of making something narrow or tight. This is similar to constraint and contraction, but often implies a tightening or narrowing, like a snake constricting its prey or a blood vessel constricting. While related to reducing size or opening, "contraction" is a more general and direct opposite to "expansion" in many contexts referring to overall size or volume change.

Comparing Meanings

Let's compare the core meaning of "EXPANSION" with the options:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to EXPANSION
EXPANSION	Increasing in size, volume, or extent.	The base word we need the antonym for.
complaint	Expressing dissatisfaction.	No relationship to size/volume change.
constraint	A limitation or restriction.	Limits something, but not necessarily the direct opposite of increasing size.
contraction	Becoming smaller.	Direct opposite of becoming larger (expansion).
constriction	Making narrow or tight.	Related to making smaller/narrower, but 'contraction' is a broader and more direct antonym to 'expansion'.

Identifying the Antonym

Based on the meanings, the word that is the most direct opposite of "EXPANSION" (increasing in size) is "contraction" (decreasing in size). While "constriction" is related to making smaller or tighter, "contraction" is the more general and widely accepted antonym for "expansion".

Conclusion

The antonym of EXPANSION is contraction.

Revision Table: Vocabulary Building

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
EXPANSION	Increase in size/volume/extent	Growth, enlargement, swelling, increase	Contraction, reduction, decrease, shrinkage
complaint	Statement of dissatisfaction	Grievance, protest, objection	Praise, compliment, approval
constraint	Limitation, restriction	Restriction, limitation, curb, check	Freedom, liberty, allowance
contraction	Process of becoming smaller	Shrinkage, reduction, decrease, shortening	Expansion, growth, enlargement
constriction	Act of making narrow or tight	Narrowing, tightening, compression	Widening, expansion, dilation

Additional Information: Word Pairs and Opposites

Understanding antonyms is a key part of building strong vocabulary. Many words have clear opposites, while others might have several possible antonyms depending on the specific context. For example, the antonym of "hot" could be "cold" or "cool". For "expansion", "contraction" is the most common and direct antonym when talking about changes in physical size or volume.

Learning words in pairs (synonyms and antonyms) helps you remember their meanings better and improves your ability to choose the most precise word when

writing or speaking.

199. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Antonym of Evasive

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word 'EVASIVE'. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the antonym of 'EVASIVE', we first need to understand its meaning.

The word **EVASIVE** means tending to avoid commitment or self-revelation, especially by responding indirectly. Someone who is evasive tries to avoid answering questions directly, often by being vague or misleading. Think of someone trying to dodge a difficult question.

Now let's look at the given options and their meanings:

- **frank:** Open, honest, and direct in speech or writing. Someone who is frank speaks their mind clearly and directly, without trying to hide anything.
- **abusive:** Using or involving physical violence or injury; using rude and offensive language. This relates to harmful behaviour or language, not directness in communication.
- **opaque:** Not able to be seen through; not transparent. Metaphorically, it can mean difficult to understand or unclear. While unclear might share a tiny bit of ground with indirectness, it's not the primary opposite of being evasive in communication style.
- **slippery:** Difficult to hold firmly or stand on because it is smooth, wet, or greasy. Metaphorically, it can mean unreliable, shifty, or elusive. This meaning is actually quite similar to evasive, implying someone is hard to pin down or trust.

We are looking for the word that is the opposite of being indirect and avoiding self-revelation. Let's compare 'evasive' with 'frank':

Word	Meaning	Communication Style
EVASIVE	Avoiding directness or commitment, often by being indirect or vague.	Indirect, unclear, dodging questions.
frank	Open, honest, and direct in speech or writing.	Direct, clear, forthright.

As the table shows, 'frank' describes a communication style that is directly opposite to 'evasive'. Someone frank is open and direct, while someone evasive avoids being open and direct.

Therefore, the antonym of 'EVASIVE' is 'frank'.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary Antonyms

Word	Antonym	Context/Meaning
Evasive	Frank	Avoiding directness vs. Being direct and open.
Clear	Opaque	Easy to see through/understand vs. Difficult to see through/understand.
Reliable	Slippery (metaphorically)	Trustworthy vs. Hard to trust or pin down.

Additional Information on Evasive vs. Frank Communication

Understanding the difference between evasive and frank communication is important in various contexts, from daily conversations to professional settings.

- **Evasive Communication:** People might be evasive to avoid conflict, hide information, or simply because they are unsure or uncomfortable. While sometimes used strategically, it can lead to mistrust and confusion. Phrases

like "That's a complex issue," "I'll get back to you," or vague answers can be signs of evasiveness.

- **Frank Communication:** Frankness is often valued for its honesty and clarity. It involves stating facts or opinions clearly and directly. However, being frank doesn't mean being rude; it's about being truthful and open in a respectful manner.

Learning antonyms like 'evasive' and 'frank' helps improve vocabulary and understanding of subtle differences in word meanings.

200. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence for Grammatical Errors

The original sentence is: "The World Health Organization were classified Internet gaming as an official mental health disorder."

We need to examine the underlined part "were classified" and determine if it is grammatically correct in this context.

Let's break down the sentence:

- **Subject:** "The World Health Organization". This is a singular entity, even though it contains multiple words. It functions as a singular noun phrase.
- **Verb:** "were classified". This is a passive verb phrase in the past tense. However, the verb "were" is a plural form.

A fundamental rule of English grammar is subject-verb agreement, which states that a singular subject must take a singular verb, and a plural subject must take a plural verb.

In the original sentence, the singular subject "The World Health Organization" is paired with the plural verb "were classified". This is a subject-verb agreement error.

Additionally, the action of classifying happened at a specific point in the past, but the result (it being an official mental health disorder) has present relevance. This suggests a tense like the present perfect (has classified) might be more appropriate than a simple past passive (were classified), especially when discussing a completed action with a lasting effect or status.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at the provided options for substituting "were classified":

1. **No substitution required:** As explained above, the original sentence contains a subject-verb agreement error ("World Health Organization" is singular, "were" is plural). Therefore, a substitution is required.
2. **The world Health Organization classify Internet gaming:** This option uses the verb "classify". "Classify" is a plural base form/present tense verb. It does not agree with the singular subject "The World Health Organization". Also, the context implies a completed action, not a general present action.
3. **The Wold Health Organization has classified Internet gaming:** This option uses the verb phrase "has classified".
 - "Has" is a singular helping verb for the present perfect tense.
 - "Classified" is the past participle of "classify".

The present perfect tense "has classified" is singular and agrees with the singular subject "The World Health Organization". The present perfect tense is appropriate here because it describes an action (classification) that was completed in the past but has relevance in the present (it is **now** an official disorder).

Note: This option contains a minor typo ("Wold" instead of "World"), but we are evaluating its grammatical structure as a substitute for the verb phrase.

4. **The World Health Organization classifying Internet gaming:** This option uses "classifying", which is a present participle. A participle alone cannot function as the main verb of a sentence; it needs a helping verb (e.g., is, was, has been, were) to form a complete verb phrase. "The World Health Organization classifying..." is not a complete sentence or a valid substitution for the main verb.

Determining the Most Appropriate Substitution

Based on the analysis:

- The original sentence has a subject-verb agreement error and likely an inappropriate tense/form for the context.
- Option 1 is incorrect because a substitution is needed.
- Option 2 is incorrect due to subject-verb agreement (singular subject, plural verb).
- Option 4 is incorrect because "classifying" alone does not form a complete verb.
- Option 3 corrects the subject-verb agreement by using the singular helping verb "has" and uses the present perfect tense ("has classified"), which is appropriate for describing a completed action with present relevance.

Therefore, the most appropriate substitution is "has classified".

Revision Table: Subject-Verb Agreement and Tenses

Subject Type	Singular Verb Example (Present Tense)	Plural Verb Example (Present Tense)	Singular Present Perfect Example	Plural Present Perfect Example
Singular (e.g., Organization)	classifies	—	has classified	—
Plural (e.g., Organizations)	—	classify	—	have classified

Additional Information: The Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense is formed using "has" or "have" + the past participle of the main verb. It is used to describe:

- An action that happened at an unspecified time in the past (e.g., She **has visited** Paris).
- An action that started in the past and continues to the present (e.g., They **have lived** here for five years).
- An action that happened in the past but has a result that is important or relevant now (e.g., I **have lost** my keys [so I can't get in now]).

In the context of the World Health Organization classifying the disorder, the classification happened in the past, but the status of Internet gaming as an official disorder is a present reality resulting from that action. The present perfect "has classified" effectively conveys this meaning.

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