

# Prepp

## Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPS



UPTET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

# SSC MTS 2019 Previous Year Paper (Aug 02, 2019) (Shift 3)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

## Instructions

Sl No.	Section Name	No. of Question	Maximum Marks
1	General English	25	25
2	General Intelligence & Reasoning	25	25
3	Numerical Aptitude	25	25
4	General Awareness	25	25

- 1.) A total of 90 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 English

1. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Dominent
  - b. Diseese
  - c. Dependent
  - d. Deminish
- 

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

(+1, -0.25)

I watched him \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. fall
  - b. fell
  - c. to falling
  - d. to fell
- 

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

(+1, -0.25)

Though I am tall, I feel inferior \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- a. upon
  - b. to
  - c. than
  - d. from
-

4. Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'. (+1, -0.25)

She wanted telling you who you could approach for your problem.

- a. for your problem
- b. No error
- c. who you could approach
- d. She wanted telling you

- 
5. Directions: Choose the correctly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Calandar
- b. Bachelor
- c. Existence
- d. Antedote

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

She insisted to driving her kids to school

- a. to be driving
- b. to drive
- c. on driving
- d. No Improvement

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

The government seems to have no interest for the welfare of the common man.

- a. No Improvement
- b. any interest in
- c. no interest to
- d. no interest in

- 
8. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

Chide

- a. Flatter
- b. Approve
- c. Commend
- d. Rebuke

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

I don't think that many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow

- a. is able

- b. No Improvement
  - c. are able
  - d. have able
- 

10. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

Fluctuate

- a. Stumble
  - b. Waver
  - c. Mobilize
  - d. Stabilize
- 

11. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

Disperse

- a. Send
  - b. Hold
  - c. Gather
  - d. Neglect
- 

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

The businessman has \_\_\_\_\_ connections in the industry.

- a. receptive

- b. respective
  - c. respectable
  - d. responsible
- 

13. Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'. (+1, -0.25)

My visiting to my family are few and far between.

- a. No error
  - b. My visiting to
  - c. few and far between
  - d. my family are
- 

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

Something no longer in use

- a. Ominous
  - b. Obsolete
  - c. Obdurate
  - d. Odious
- 

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

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.

- a. has
- b. have
- c. is
- d. are

---

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

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.

- a. makes
- b. make
- c. made
- d. making

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

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.

- a. occurred
- b. occur
- c. occurs
- d. occurring

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

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.

- a. robbed
- b. targeted
- c. aimed

d. looted

---

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

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.

- a. follow
  - b. proceed
  - c. maintain
  - d. continue
- 

20. Directions: In the following question, out of the given four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (+1, -0.25)

Nail-biting

- a. Peaceful
  - b. Plentiful
  - c. Joyful
  - d. Suspenseful
-

21. Directions: Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

Demolish

- a. Dismantle
- b. Taunt
- c. Reveal
- d. Repair

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

Something which leads to death

- a. Penal
- b. Fatal
- c. Trial
- d. Vital

23. Directions: In the following question, out of the given four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (+1, -0.25)

Fit as a fiddle

- a. To play a melodious tune
- b. A severe and conclusive test
- c. To be a perfect match

d. In a perfectly healthy condition

---

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

(+1, -0.25)

It is quite tough to \_\_\_\_\_ which candidate will win the presidential elections.

a. argue

b. pretend

c. elect

d. predict

---

25. Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.

(+1, -0.25)

Their friendship will not last long.

a. last long

b. will not

c. No error

d. Their friendship

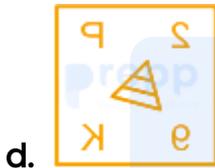
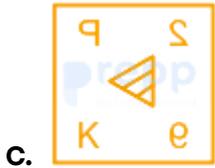
## General Intelligence & Reasoning

26. दिए गए स्वरूप का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और उस आकृति का चयन कीजिये जो प्रश्न आकृति में दिए गए स्वरूप को पूर्ण करेगा। (+1, -0.25)



27. जब एक दर्पण को AB रेखा पर रखा जाता है, तो दी गई आकृतियों में से सही दर्पण छवि का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)



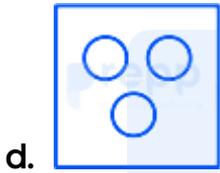
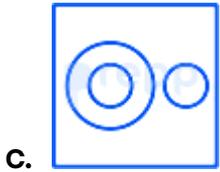
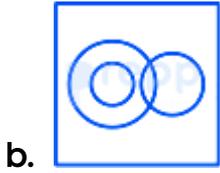
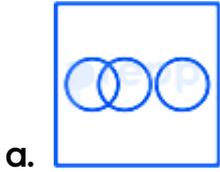


28. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'PAIN' को '161914' के रूप में लिखा जाता है और 'TYRE' को '2025185' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। उसी कूट भाषा में 'LONG' के लिए क्या कूट होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1215197
- b. 1215417
- c. 1215147
- d. 1215917

29. वेन आरेख की पहचानें जो दिए गए वर्गों के बीच संबंधों का सबसे अच्छा प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। (+1, -0.25)

पुरुष, भाई, बेटी.



30. उस संख्या का चयन कीजिए जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आ सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

137, 148, 161, 176, 193, ?

a. 232

b. 214

c. 224

d. 212

31. दिए गए कथनों और निष्कर्षों को ध्यान से पढ़िये। दिए गये कथन को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिये गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. सभी लाल कार हैं।
- II. कुछ पीला लाल हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ पीला कार हैं।
  - II. कोई पीला लाल नहीं है।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
  - b. कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता
  - c. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
  - d. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

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32. उस अक्षर-समूह का चयन कीजिये जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न-चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आ सकता है। (+1, -0.25)

RAP, SCS, TEV, UGY, ?

- a. VJB
- b. WJB
- c. WJC
- d. VIB

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33. E, F, G, H, I और J लेबल लगे हुए छह कंप्यूटरों को उत्तर दिशा के सम्मुख एक पंक्ति में रखा गया है (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में)। दो कंप्यूटर E और I के बीच स्थित हैं। G, J के (+1, -0.25)

दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थित है। F, E के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थित है। I, E के बाएं स्थित है। कौन सा कम्प्यूटर G के दाएं स्थित है?

- a. E
- b. F
- c. H
- d. G

34. निम्नलिखित समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए किन दो संख्याओं को परस्पर बदला जाना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$4 + 2 \div 3 \times 8 - 1 = 6$$

- a. 3 और 4
- b. 2 और 4
- c. 8 और 4
- d. 3 और 8

35. पांच वस्तुएं, K, L, P, R और T, को एक के ऊपर एक रखा जाता है (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में)। K, T के ठीक ऊपर और R के ठीक नीचे है। L, P के ठीक ऊपर और T के ठीक नीचे है। नीचे से दूसरे स्थान पर कौन सी वस्तु है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. T
- b. P
- c. K
- d. L

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

परिधि : वृत्त :: परिमाण : ?

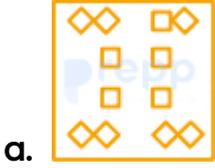
- a. चौड़ाई
- b. वर्ग
- c. 3D
- d. बड़ा

37. पांच उत्पादों, N, L, T, U, और R, को पूर्व दिशा के सम्मुख एक पंक्ति में रखा गया है (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में)। T, U के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है। N, L के दाएं ओर से दूसरा है। R, U के निकटतम दाएं है। कौन सा उत्पाद बायें छोर से दूसरे स्थान पर है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. U
- b. T
- c. N
- d. L

38. एक कागज़ के टुकड़े को नीचे दिखाए गए अनुसार मोड़ा और काटा जाता है। खोलने के बाद वह किस तरह दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)





39. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दो शब्द उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जिस तरह से दो शब्द निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्म में संबंधित हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कलम: लेखक

- a. चाकू : रसोइया
- b. बंदूक : माली
- c. बढ़ई : आरा
- d. सर्जन : छुरी

40. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें अक्षरों में वही समान संबंध है जो अक्षरों की जोड़ी द्वारा साझा किया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

DP : FR

- a. DJ : BH
- b. JZ : HB
- c. LQ : NU
- d. MA : OC

41. दिए गए कथनों और निष्कर्षों को ध्यान से पढ़िये। दिए गये कथन को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिये गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- 1. सभी वुड चेयर हैं।
- 2. सभी चेयर ब्लू हैं।
- 3. कोई चेयर टेबल नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- 1. कुछ टेबल ब्लू हैं।
- 2. कोई वुड टेबल नहीं है।
- 3. कुछ ब्लू वुड हैं।

- a. निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
- b. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है।
- c. निष्कर्ष I, II और III, सभी अनुसरण करते हैं।
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

42. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'TOPAS' को 'WRSDV' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में 'FREIGHT' के लिए क्या कूट होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. IVHLJKW

- b. IUHLJKW
- c. KWJNLMY
- d. JVIMKLX

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43. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'ROCKER' को 'SNDJFQ' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में 'PRIEST' के लिए क्या कूट होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. RRKEUT
- b. SSLFVU
- c. QQJDTS
- d. QQJDTU

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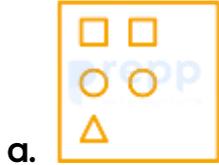
44. उस संख्या का चयन कीजिये जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आ सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

5, 10, 17, 26, 37, ?

- a. 47
- b. 50
- c. 48
- d. 49

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45. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगली आकृति का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)



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46. यदि अंक 3 को अंक 1 के साथ बदला जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित समीकरण का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$6 + 9 \div 1 \times 3 - 2 = ?$$

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 9

47. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी तरह से संबंधित है जिस तरह से दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

$$32 : 61 :: 44 : ?$$

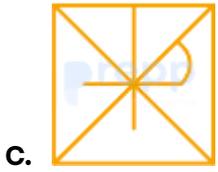
- a. 89
- b. 73
- c. 71
- d. 67

48. दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से, उस उत्तर आकृति को चुनिए जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपी/निहित है। (+1, -0.25)

उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दी गई आकृति निहित है। (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है)



a.



49. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'ROAD' को '40' के रूप में लिखा जाता है और 'HEAR' को '+1, -0.25)  
'34' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। उसी कूट भाषा में 'POEM' के लिए क्या कूट होगा?

- a. 50
- b. 49
- c. 47
- d. 51

50. दिए गए स्वरूप का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और उस संख्या का चयन कीजिये जो (+1, -0.25)  
इसमें प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी।

5	7	9
6	8	2
48	?	20

- a. 94

b. 88

c. 84

d. 98

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## Numerical Aptitude

51.  $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times (1 + \frac{1}{3})}$  का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a.  $\frac{19}{10}$
- b.  $\frac{7}{10}$
- c.  $\frac{9}{19}$
- d.  $\frac{7}{11}$

52. एक वस्तु को 15% लाभ पर 2070 रुपए में बेचा गया। यदि वस्तु को 1890 रुपए में बेचा गया, तो लाभ/हानि प्रतिशत क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 5% लाभ
- b. 10% हानि
- c. 10% लाभ
- d. 5% हानि

53. एक वस्तु को 15% और 25% के दो क्रमागत छूटों के बाद 7650 रुपए में बेचा गया। तो वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 14000 रुपए
- b. 12000 रुपए
- c. 15000 रुपए
- d. 10000 रुपए

54. प्रथम सात अभाज्य संख्याओं (दशमलव के दो स्थानों तक सही) का औसत कितना होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 7.14
- b. 8.76
- c. 7.64
- d. 8.29

55. वह सबसे छोटी संख्या क्या है जिसे 5 से बढ़ाये जाने पर यह 12, 18 और 30 से विभाज्य हो जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 235
- b. 165
- c. 115
- d. 175

56. केवल पाइप A एक टंकी को 7 घंटे में भर सकता है। केवल पाइप Q समान टंकी को 13 घंटे में भर सकता है। तो वे मिलकर टंकी को कितने समय में भर सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 3 घंटा 18 मिनट
- b. 4 घंटा 33 मिनट
- c. 3 घंटा 45 मिनट
- d. 4 घंटा 12 मिनट

57. तीन संख्याओं के लिए पहली और दूसरी संख्या का अनुपात 2 : 3 है तथा दूसरी और तीसरी संख्या का अनुपात 4 : 5 है। यदि तीन संख्याओं का योग 140 है, तो दूसरी संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 32
- b. 96
- c. 60
- d. 48

58. एक धनराशि चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने पर) की किसी दर पर 10 वर्षों में 3 गुनी हो जाती है। तो यह कितने वर्षों में 81 गुनी हो जाएगी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 40 वर्ष
- b. 30 वर्ष
- c. 35 वर्ष
- d. 50 वर्ष

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59. एक ट्रेन 600 मीटर लंबे प्लेटफॉर्म को 50 सेकेंड में पार करती है। यह दूसरे 900 मीटर लंबे प्लेटफॉर्म को 60 सेकेंड में पार करती है। तो ट्रेन की लम्बाई और गति क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 900 मीटर, 108 किमी/घंटा
- b. 900 मीटर, 96 किमी/घंटा
- c. 600 मीटर, 108 किमी/घंटा
- d. 700 मीटर, 96 किमी/घंटा

60. A, B से 20% अधिक है, जो C से 25% कम है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन A और C के बारे में सही है? (+1, -0.25)

a.  $A = 0.9C$

b.  $A = 0.95C$

c.  $A = C$

d.  $A = 1.1C$

61. केवल A एक काम को 8 दिनों में कर सकता है। केवल B समान काम को 21 दिनों में कर सकता है। यदि वे मिलकर 3 दिनों में लिए काम करते हैं, तो कितना काम पूरा किया गया है? (+1, -0.25)

a.  $\frac{27}{64}$

b.  $\frac{26}{67}$

c.  $\frac{29}{56}$

d.  $\frac{31}{65}$

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62. एक मूलधन राशि पर 9 वर्षों के लिए साधारण ब्याज मूलधन का  $\frac{3}{5}$  है। तो वार्षिक ब्याज की दर क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 6%

b.  $20\frac{1}{3}\%$

c.  $5\frac{2}{3}\%$

d. 4%

63. प्रथम छह प्राकृत संख्याओं का औसत कितना है, जो 3 की गुणज हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 9.5
- b. 12
- c. 11
- d. 10.5

64. एक खोखले घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल  $340 \text{ सेमी}^2$  है। यदि घनाभ की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई क्रमशः 10 सेमी और 8 सेमी है, तो सबसे लंबी छड़ी की लम्बाई क्या है जिसे घनाभ के अंदर नियोजित किया जा सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a.  $3\sqrt{21}$  सेमी
- b. 21 सेमी
- c.  $4\sqrt{41}$  सेमी
- d. 10 सेमी

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65. एक मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात (आयतन के अनुसार) 8: 3 है यदि इसमें 3 लीटर पानी मिलाया जाता है, तो दूध और पानी का नया अनुपात 2: 1 हो जाता है। मिश्रण में दूध और पानी की मात्राएँ क्रमशः क्या हैं? प्रारंभ में मिश्रण? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 16 लीटर और 6 लीटर
- b. 40 लीटर और 15 लीटर
- c. 24 लीटर और 9 लीटर
- d. 32 लीटर और 12 लीटर

66. एक घन की भुजा 15 सेमी है। तो उस घनाभ का आधार क्षेत्रफल क्या है जिसका आयतन घन के आयतन से 175 सेमी<sup>3</sup> कम है और जिसकी ऊंचाई 32 सेमी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 100 cm<sup>2</sup>
- b. 200 cm<sup>2</sup>
- c. 325 cm<sup>2</sup>
- d. 160 cm<sup>2</sup>

67. 6, 9, 13, 8, 3, 2, 5, 7 और 11 का माधिका क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 6.5

68.  $\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{9}{21} + 2 - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{12}{5} \times \frac{25}{18} \div \frac{5}{9}$ ? का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c.  $\frac{17}{3}$
- d.  $\frac{14}{3}$

69. एक नाव धारा के अनुकूल जाते समय 3 घंटे में 60 किमी तय कर सकती है, यह धारा के प्रतिकूल जाते समय 5 घंटे में 90 किमी तय कर सकती है। तो शांत जल में नाव की

गति और धारा की गति का अनुपात क्या है?

- a. 10 : 9
- b. 4 : 1
- c. 6 : 1
- d. 19 : 1

70. राम और रहीम के मासिक आय का अनुपात 4 : 3 है और उनके मासिक व्यय का अनुपात 3 : 2 है। यदि उनमें से प्रत्येक हर महीने 5000 रुपए की बचत करता है, तो राम और रहीम की मासिक आय क्रमशः क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12000 रुपए और 9000 रुपए
- b. 20000 रुपए और 15000 रुपए
- c. 16000 रुपए और 12000 रुपए
- d. 10000 रुपए और 7500 रुपए

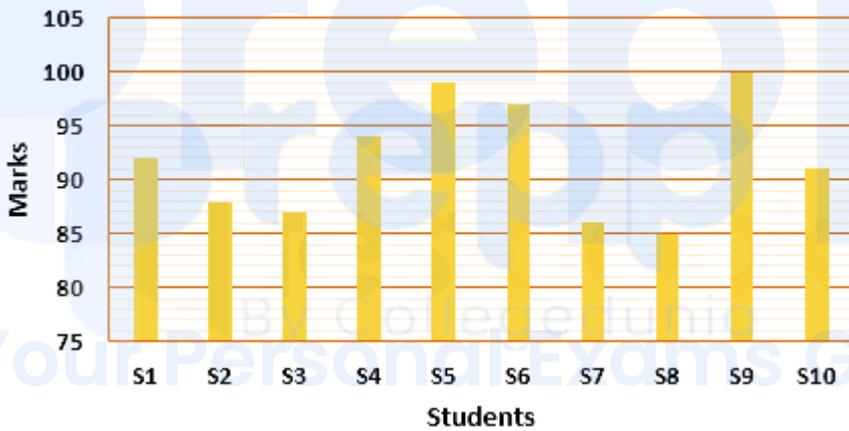
71. एक वस्तु को 10% हानि पर 810 रुपये में बेचा जाता है। 20% की हानि होने पर विक्रय मूल्य क्या होना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 750 रुपए
- b. 600 रुपए
- c. 720 रुपए
- d. 630 रुपए

72. एक समवृत्ताकार शंकु की ऊंचाई 5 सेमी है और इसका आधार त्रिज्या 12 सेमी है। शंकु का वक्र सतह क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a.  $156\pi$  सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- b.  $132\pi$  सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- c.  $143\pi$  सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- d.  $168\pi$  सेमी<sup>2</sup>

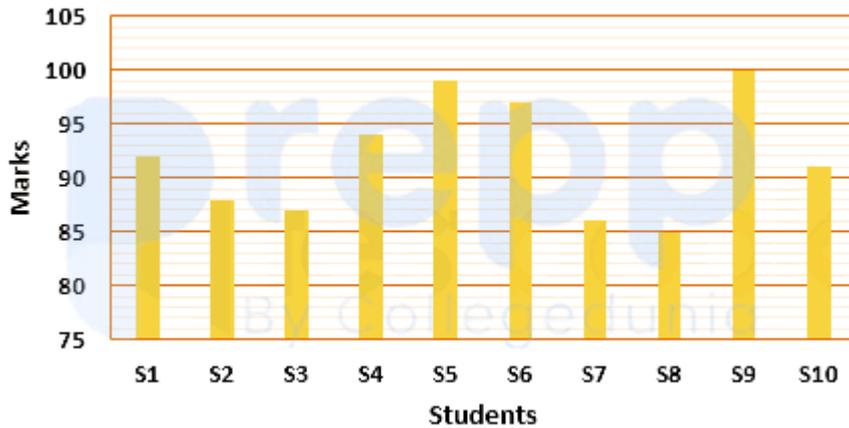
73. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख एक विषय में 10 छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों (100 में से) को निरूपित करता है। (+1, -0.25)



S3 और S5 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का औसत S9 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों के औसत से कितना प्रतिशत कम है?

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

74. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख एक विषय में 10 छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों (100 में से) को निरूपित करता है। (+1, -0.25)

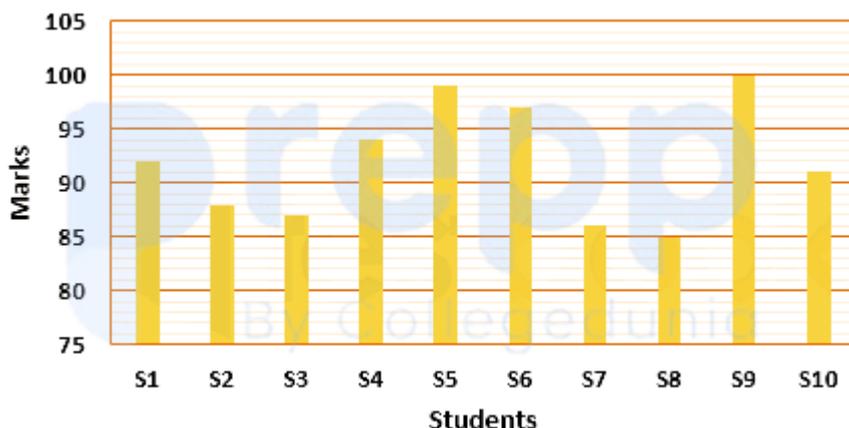


सभी छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का औसत कितना है?

- a. 91.9
- b. 90.9
- c. 89.9
- d. 82.9

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75. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख एक विषय में 10 छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों (100 में से) को निरूपित करता है। (+1, -0.25)



S5 द्वारा प्राप्त अंक, सभी छात्रों के औसत अंकों से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक हैं (दो दशमलव स्थान तक सही)?

- a. 12.73%
- b. 22.73%
- c. 7.73%
- d. 17.73%

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## General Awareness

76. इनमें से किस टेनिस खिलाड़ी ने सबसे अधिक ग्रैंड स्लैम टूर्नामेंट खिताब जीते हैं (जनवरी 2019 तक)? (+1, -0.25)
- a. राफेल नडाल
  - b. सेरेना विलियम्स
  - c. रोजर फेडरर
  - d. स्टेफी ग्राफ

77. अन्ना राजम मल्होत्रा जिनका 2018 में निधन हो गया था: (+1, -0.25)
- a. पहली भारतीय महिला विधायक
  - b. पहली भारतीय महिला आईपीएस अधिकारी
  - c. पहली भारतीय महिला IAS अधिकारी
  - d. पहली भारतीय महिला मुख्य सचिव

78. शेख ख्वाजा कुतुबुद्दीन बख्तियार काकी की दरगाह कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. दिल्ली
  - b. आगरा
  - c. अजोधन
  - d. अजमेर

79. गिर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान कहाँ स्थित है: (+1, -0.25)

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

80. इनमें से कौन मौलिक अधिकारों से संबंधित नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जीवन का अधिकार
- b. शिक्षा का अधिकार
- c. संघ बनाने का अधिकार
- d. संपत्ति का अधिकार

81. इनमें से कौन सा रोग वायरस के कारण होता है (+1, -0.25)

- a. टेटनस
- b. रुबेला
- c. कुष्ठरोग
- d. मलेरिया

82. इनमें से कौन सी याचिका किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिए एक उपाय प्रदान करता है जिसे गैरकानूनी रूप से जेल में रखा गया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. उत्प्रेषण-लेख
- b. बन्दी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण

- c. प्रत्यादेश
- d. परमादेश

83. ग्राफीन है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. लोहे की एक मिश्रधातु
- b. बोरान का समस्थानिक
- c. कार्बन का अपरूप
- d. टिन की एक मिश्रधातु

84. 1924 में बेलगाम कांग्रेस सम्मेलन के दौरान कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. के.एल. नेहरू
- b. एम.के. गांधी
- c. चारु मजूमदार
- d. जे.एल. नेहरू

85. इनमें से कौन दो बार देश का उपराष्ट्रपति बना? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मोहम्मद हिदायतुल्लाह
- b. भैरों सिंह शेखावत
- c. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन
- d. के आर नारायणन

86. भारत में इस्पात संयंत्रों के संदर्भ में, इनमें से कौन-सा युग्म सही है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बोकारो - बिहार
- b. दुर्गापुर - ओडिशा
- c. सलेम - तमिलनाडु
- d. राउरकेला - पश्चिम बंगाल

87. भारतीय नृत्य रूपों का संदर्भ निम्न में से किसमें मिलता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अभंग
- b. कामसूत्र
- c. नाट्य शास्त्र
- d. ब्रह्मा

88. 'ए ब्रीफ हिस्ट्री ऑफ टाइम' पुस्तक किसने लिखी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जॉन ग्रीन
- b. स्टीफन हॉकिंग
- c. जे के राउलिंग
- d. सुज़ेम कॉलिंग

89. मुगा रेशम भारत के इनमें से किस राज्य से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अरुणाचल प्रदेश

- b. बिहार
- c. महाराष्ट्र
- d. असम

90. इनमें से कौन सा युग्म गलत मिलान है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कोलोसियम - इटली
- b. माचू पिचू - पेरू
- c. चिचेन इट्ज़ा - ब्राज़ील
- d. पेत्रा - जॉर्डन

91. कुंभ मेला \_\_\_\_\_ में आयोजित नहीं किया जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. हरिद्वार
- b. उज्जैन
- c. पुरी
- d. प्रयागराज

92. इनमें से किसे डींग एक्सप्रेस के रूप में जाना जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पीवी सिंधु
- b. हेमा दास
- c. पी.टी. उषा

d. दुती चंद

93. व्यास सम्मान 2018 से किसे सम्मानित किया गया:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. अमिताव घोष
- b. ममता कालिया
- c. लीलाधर जगूड़ी
- d. के सिवा रेड़ी

94. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) इमें से किस राज्य सरकार के व्यवसाय का लेन-देन नहीं करता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. तेलंगाना
- b. जम्मू और कश्मीर
- c. मेघालय
- d. बिहार

95. किश्तवाड़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान स्थित है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. जम्मू और कश्मीर
- b. हिमाचल प्रदेश
- c. उत्तराखंड
- d. झारखंड

96. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जोड़ी सही नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नागार्जुनसागर - आंध्र प्रदेश
- b. फरक्का - पश्चिम बंगाल
- c. कोरबा - छत्तीसगढ़
- d. तवा - गुजरात

97. आइंस्टीन को किस लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया था: (+1, -0.25)

- a. ब्राउनियन गति का सिद्धांत
- b. सापेक्षता का सिद्धांत
- c. विशिष्ट ऊष्मा का सिद्धांत
- d. फोटोइलेक्ट्रिक प्रभाव का सिद्धांत

98. इनमें से कौन मुगल साम्राज्य से संबंधित नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कामरान मिर्जा
- b. शेर शाह सूरी
- c. दारा शिकोह
- d. शाह आलम द्वितीय

99. इनमें से कौन सा विटामिन C में सबसे समृद्ध स्रोत है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सोया दूध

- b. आंवला
- c. गाजर
- d. सेब

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100. भारत में राजकोषीय नीति \_\_\_\_\_ द्वारा बनाई गई है।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. वित्त मंत्री
- b. नीति आयोग
- c. आरबीआई
- d. विभिन्न बैंक

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Your Personal Exams Guide

## Answers

### 1. Answer: c

#### Explanation:

### Analyzing Correct Spelling in English

Choosing the correctly spelt word is a common type of question in English language tests. It requires knowledge of standard English spelling rules and common word spellings. Let's examine each provided option to find the word that is spelled correctly.

### Detailed Analysis of Spelling Options

We need to carefully look at each word given in the options and compare its spelling to the standard English spelling.

1. **Dominent:** Let's check the spelling of this word. The standard spelling in English is 'Dominant'. The provided spelling 'Dominent' is incorrect.
2. **Diseese:** Now, let's look at this option. The correct spelling for the word meaning an illness is 'Disease'. The spelling 'Diseese' is incorrect.
3. **Dependent:** Let's check the spelling of 'Dependent'. This word means relying on someone or something for support. The standard spelling is indeed 'Dependent'. This spelling appears to be correct.
4. **Deminish:** Finally, consider this word. The correct spelling meaning to make or become less is 'Diminish'. The spelling 'Deminish' is incorrect.

Based on the analysis, only one of the options is spelled correctly.

Option	Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Status
1	Dominent	Dominant	Incorrect
2	Diseese	Disease	Incorrect
3	Dependent	Dependent	Correct
4	Deminish	Diminish	Incorrect

## Identifying the Correctly Spelled Word

Comparing the given spellings with the standard spellings, we can confirm which word is correctly spelled.

- 'Dominent' is misspelled; the correct spelling is 'Dominant'.
- 'Diseese' is misspelled; the correct spelling is 'Disease'.
- 'Dependent' is spelled correctly.
- 'Deminish' is misspelled; the correct spelling is 'Diminish'.

Therefore, the only correctly spelled word among the options is 'Dependent'.

## Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling	Tip for Remembering
Dominent	Dominant	Think of the '-ant' ending like 'tenant'.
Diseese	Disease	Remember 'ease' is a word within 'disease'.
Deminish	Diminish	Starts with 'di-', not 'de-'.
Seperate	Separate	There is 'a par' in separate.
Occured	Occurred	Double 'c' and double 'r'.

## Additional Information on English Spelling

English spelling can be challenging due to its complex history and influences from various languages. Many words do not follow simple phonetic rules. Improving spelling involves:

- Reading widely to see words in context.
- Learning common prefixes, suffixes, and root words.
- Practicing writing and checking spelling.
- Using resources like dictionaries or spell checkers (though be mindful of their limitations).
- Paying attention to homophones (words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings, like 'their,' 'there,' and 'they're').
- Memorizing frequently misspelled words.

Focusing on recognizing patterns and common error types, like mixing up '-ent' and '-ant' endings or incorrect vowel usage as seen in the options, can significantly help in mastering English spelling.

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## 2. Answer: a

### Explanation:

## Understanding Verbs of Perception and Verb Forms

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to complete the sentence "I watched him \_\_\_\_\_." This sentence involves a verb of perception, 'watched', followed by an object, 'him'. Verbs of perception describe using our senses (seeing, hearing, feeling, etc.). When a verb of perception is followed by an object, the next verb typically takes one of two forms:

1. The base form of the verb (infinitive without 'to').
2. The present participle (the -ing form).

Let's examine the given options based on this rule:

- **fall:** This is the base form of the verb. It fits the rule (verb of perception + object + base form). The sentence "I watched him fall" is grammatically correct and

common. It implies witnessing the complete action of him falling.

- **fell:** This is the past tense of the verb 'to fall'. We do not use the past tense form after a verb of perception followed by an object in this structure.
- **to falling:** This combines the infinitive 'to' with the present participle '-ing' form. This structure is not grammatically correct after 'watched him'.
- **to fell:** This combines the infinitive 'to' with the past tense form 'fell'. This structure is also not grammatically correct. While 'to fell' is the infinitive of the verb meaning 'to cut down a tree', it doesn't make sense in the context of watching someone drop.

Comparing the options with the rule for verbs of perception:

Option	Verb Form	Fits Rule (Base Form)	Fits Rule (-ing Form)	Grammatically Correct in Context
fall	Base Form	Yes	N/A	Yes
fell	Past Tense	No	No	No
to falling	Infinitive + Participle	No	No	No
to fell	Infinitive + Past Tense	No	No	No

Only the base form 'fall' is a grammatically correct option that follows the rule for verbs of perception like 'watched' when followed by an object like 'him'. The sentence "I watched him fall" correctly uses this structure to describe witnessing the event.

Therefore, the most appropriate option is 'fall'.

## Revision Table: Verb Forms After Verbs of Perception

Verb of Perception + Object	Possible Verb Form	Example
see, watch, hear, feel, notice, observe	Base form (infinitive without 'to')	I watched him <b>fall</b> . (Witnessed the whole action)
see, watch, hear, feel, notice, observe	Present Participle (-ing form)	I watched him <b>falling</b> . (Witnessed the action in progress)

## Additional Information on Verbs Followed by Base Form

Besides verbs of perception, certain other verb structures also require the base form of the verb without 'to'. Some common examples include:

- After modal verbs (can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must):  
Example: You **must study** harder.
- After the verbs 'let', 'make', and sometimes 'help' when used in a causative sense:
  - Let: She let me **go**.
  - Make: He made them **laugh**.
  - Help: I helped him **carry** the bags. (or 'helped him to carry')
- After 'do' and 'did' in questions or negative sentences:  
Example: Did you **see** him?

Understanding these patterns helps in choosing the correct verb form in various sentence structures.

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

## Understanding Prepositions with Comparative Adjectives

The question asks us to fill in the blank in the sentence "Though I am tall, I feel inferior \_\_\_\_\_ others." We need to choose the most appropriate preposition to complete the comparison using the word "inferior".

The word "inferior" is an adjective used to describe something that is lower in status, quality, or rank compared to something else. It functions as a comparative adjective, similar in meaning to "less than" or "lower than".

In English grammar, certain comparative adjectives derived from Latin, such as "inferior", "superior", "prior", "junior", "senior", and "preferable", do not use "than" for comparison. Instead, they are followed by the preposition "to".

Let's look at the options provided:

- **upon:** This preposition typically indicates position on a surface or movement towards something. It does not fit the context of comparing oneself to others in terms of feeling inferior.
- **to:** This preposition is correctly used after "inferior" when making a comparison. It indicates the object of comparison.
- **than:** This conjunction is used with most comparative adjectives (e.g., taller than, faster than, more interesting than). However, as noted above, it is not used with Latin-derived comparatives like "inferior".
- **from:** This preposition indicates separation, origin, or cause. It does not fit the context of comparing oneself to others.

Therefore, the correct preposition to use after "inferior" in this sentence is "to". The phrase "inferior to others" is the standard and grammatically correct way to express this comparison.

Let's see the completed sentence:

"Though I am tall, I feel inferior **to** others."

This sentence correctly conveys that despite being tall, the speaker feels lower in some way compared to other people.

## Revision Table: Prepositions with Comparative Adjectives

Adjective	Meaning	Correct Preposition	Example Usage
Inferior	Lower in rank, status, quality	to	This product is inferior <b>to</b> the competitor's.
Superior	Higher in rank, status, quality	to	Their team is superior <b>to</b> ours.
Prior	Earlier in time or order	to	This meeting is prior <b>to</b> lunch.
Junior	Lower in rank or age	to	He is junior <b>to</b> me in the company.
Senior	Higher in rank or age	to	She is senior <b>to</b> most of her colleagues.
Preferable	More desirable or suitable	to	Tea is preferable <b>to</b> coffee for me.

## Additional Information on Preposition Usage

Understanding which preposition to use with specific adjectives, verbs, or nouns is crucial for correct English grammar. These are often referred to as "dependent prepositions". While many comparative adjectives use "than", a key group of Latin-derived comparatives consistently use "to". Memorizing these common cases can help avoid errors.

- Regular comparative adjectives (taller, faster, more difficult) use "than". Example: "She is taller **than** her brother."
- Latin-derived comparative adjectives (inferior, superior, prior, junior, senior, preferable) use "to". Example: "His performance was inferior **to** expectations."

Incorrectly using "than" after "inferior" (e.g., "inferior than others") is a common grammatical mistake. Always remember that "inferior" takes "to".

#### 4. Answer: d

#### Explanation:

### Understanding the Error in the Sentence

The question asks us to identify the part of the sentence "She wanted telling you who you could approach for your problem" that contains a grammatical error. Let's break down the sentence and examine each part carefully.

### Analyzing the Sentence Parts

The sentence can be divided into the following parts:

- She wanted telling you
- who you could approach
- for your problem

Now, let's look at each part to see if it follows standard English grammar rules.

#### Part 1: She wanted telling you

The verb 'want' is usually followed by an infinitive ('to' + base verb) when it expresses a desire for an action. For example, "I want to eat," "They want to leave." Using a gerund (-ing form) directly after 'want' in this way is incorrect in standard English when referring to a desired action.

Correct usage with 'want' + infinitive:

- She wanted **to tell** you...

Correct usage with 'want' + object + infinitive:

- She wanted **you to tell** her...

The structure "She wanted telling you" is grammatically incorrect.

## Part 2: who you could approach

This is a relative clause or embedded question acting as the object of the verb 'telling' (if 'telling' were correct, which it isn't) or 'to tell' (in the corrected sentence). The structure 'who you could approach' is grammatically sound. 'Who' is the object of 'approach', 'you' is the subject, and 'could approach' is the verb phrase.

## Part 3: for your problem

This is a prepositional phrase indicating the purpose or context. 'For' is the preposition, and 'your problem' is the object of the preposition. This phrase is grammatically correct and makes sense in the context of the sentence.

## Identifying the Error

Based on the analysis, the error is in the first part, "She wanted telling you". The verb 'want' should be followed by the infinitive 'to tell' in this context, not the gerund 'telling'.

The correct sentence should be: "She wanted **to tell** you who you could approach for your problem."

Therefore, the part with the error is "She wanted telling you".

Sentence Part	Analysis	Correctness
She wanted telling you	'Want' should be followed by an infinitive ('to tell') for a desired action, not a gerund ('telling').	Incorrect
who you could approach	Grammatically sound structure as an embedded clause.	Correct
for your problem	Grammatically sound prepositional phrase.	Correct

## Conclusion

The grammatical error is found in the phrase "She wanted telling you".

## Revision Table: Common Verb Patterns

Verb	Common Pattern(s)	Example
Want	Verb + Infinitive (to + Verb)	I want to go.
Want	Verb + Object + Infinitive (to + Verb)	I want you to go.
Enjoy	Verb + Gerund (Verb-ing)	I enjoy reading.
Decide	Verb + Infinitive (to + Verb)	They decided to stay.
Avoid	Verb + Gerund (Verb-ing)	Avoid making noise.

## Additional Information: Verbs Followed by Infinitives or Gerunds

Some verbs are followed by infinitives, some by gerunds, and some can be followed by either with a change in meaning or no change in meaning. Understanding these patterns is crucial for correct sentence construction.

- **Verbs usually followed by infinitives:** agree, decide, expect, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, promise, refuse, seem, want, wish, etc.
- **Verbs usually followed by gerunds:** admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, finish, mind, miss, practice, recommend, stop (meaning cease), suggest, etc.
- **Verbs followed by either with little or no change in meaning:** begin, continue, start.
- **Verbs followed by either with a change in meaning:** remember, forget, stop (meaning cease an activity to do something else), try, regret.

In the case of 'want', it falls into the category of verbs usually followed by an infinitive when referring to a desired action, hence "wanted telling" is incorrect.

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

## Finding the Correctly Spelled Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled correctly among the given options. Correct spelling is an important part of English vocabulary and grammar. Let's examine each option to determine its spelling accuracy.

### Analyzing Each Option's Spelling

We will look at each word provided in the options and compare it to its standard English spelling.

- **Option 1: Calandar**
  - This spelling is incorrect. The correct spelling of the word referring to a system for organizing days, weeks, months, and years is "Calendar". It has 'e' before 'n', not 'a'.
- **Option 2: Bachelor**
  - This spelling is incorrect. The correct spelling for a person who has received a first university degree, or an unmarried man, is "Bachelor". It ends with 'or', not 'ar'.
- **Option 3: Existence**
  - This spelling is correct. "Existence" refers to the state or fact of continuing to live or be. This spelling follows the standard rules.
- **Option 4: Antedote**
  - This spelling is incorrect. The correct spelling for a medicine or other remedy for counteracting the effects of poison or disease is "Antidote". It has 'i' after 't', not 'e'.

### Identifying the Correct Word

Based on the analysis of each option's spelling, only one word is spelled correctly.

The correctly spelled word is **Existence**.

### Revision Table: Common Spelling Mistakes

Here is a table showing the incorrect and correct spellings for the words from the options, which are common spelling mistakes.

Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling
Calandar	Calendar
Bachelar	Bachelor
Existence	Existence
Antedote	Antidote

### Additional Information on Correct Spelling

Learning correct spelling is crucial for clear communication in writing. Many words in English can be confusing due to similar sounds but different spellings or different origins.

- **Practice Regularly:** Regularly reading and writing helps in remembering how words are spelled.
- **Learn Rules and Patterns:** While English spelling has many exceptions, understanding basic rules (like 'i' before 'e' except after 'c' or in words like 'neighbour' and 'weigh') can be helpful.
- **Use Memory Aids:** For tricky words, creating mnemonics (memory aids) can assist in remembering the correct sequence of letters.
- **Check Your Work:** Always proofread your writing or use spell-checking tools, but be aware that spell checkers don't catch every error, especially if a word is spelled correctly but used incorrectly in context.

Paying attention to detail when learning new words, including their spelling, significantly improves writing quality.

6. Answer: c

Explanation:

## Analyzing the Sentence Correction Question

The given sentence is: "She insisted to driving her kids to school". We need to identify the most appropriate option to replace the underlined segment 'to driving'.

This question tests our knowledge of how certain verbs are followed by specific prepositions and verb forms (gerunds or infinitives).

## Understanding the Verb 'Insist'

The verb 'insist' means to demand something forcefully, not accepting refusal. When 'insist' is followed by an action performed by the subject, it is typically followed by the preposition 'on' and a gerund (the -ing form of the verb). The structure is:

**Insist + on + Gerund (-ing form of verb)**

Alternatively, 'insist' can be followed by a 'that' clause, often in the subjunctive mood, to express a strong demand or statement:

**Insist + that + subject + base form of verb (or should + base form)**

For example:

- She insisted **on paying** for dinner. (Insist + on + Gerund)
- He insisted **that she leave** immediately. (Insist + that + subject + base form)

In the given sentence, the action 'driving' is performed by the subject 'She', and it follows 'insisted'. Therefore, the 'insist on + gerund' structure is applicable here.

## Evaluating the Original Sentence Segment

The original segment is 'to driving'. This structure, 'insist + to + gerund', is grammatically incorrect in standard English. The verb 'insist' is not followed by 'to' and a gerund.

## Examining the Options

Let's look at the provided options:

1. to be driving

This option uses 'to be driving', which is a present continuous infinitive. While 'insist' can be followed by an infinitive in some specific contexts (less common and usually with a different meaning, like insisting \*to\* someone \*to do\* something), it is generally not followed by 'to be + gerund'. More importantly, the standard structure for 'insist' followed by the subject's action is 'insist on + gerund'. This option does not fit the typical and correct structure.

2. to drive

This option uses the infinitive 'to drive'. As discussed, the most common structure for 'insist' followed by the subject's action is 'insist on + gerund'. Using 'insist + to + infinitive' is not standard for this meaning.

3. on driving

This option uses the preposition 'on' followed by the gerund 'driving'. This perfectly matches the correct and common grammatical structure: 'insist on + gerund'. The sentence becomes "She insisted **on driving** her kids to school", which is grammatically sound and conveys the intended meaning that she was determined to drive them herself.

4. No Improvement

As established, the original segment 'to driving' is grammatically incorrect. Therefore, improvement is needed.

## Conclusion on the Correct Option

Based on the grammatical rules for the verb 'insist', the correct structure to follow 'insisted' when referring to the subject's own action is 'on + gerund'. Option 3, 'on driving', correctly applies this structure.

The corrected sentence is: "She insisted on driving her kids to school."

Original Segment	Option	Grammatical Structure	Correct?	Reason
to driving	No Improvement	insist + to + gerund	No	Incorrect usage after 'insist'.
	to be driving	insist + to be + gerund	No	Incorrect structure after 'insist'.
	to drive	insist + to + infinitive	No	'Insist' is usually followed by 'on' + gerund or a 'that' clause.
	on driving	insist + on + gerund	Yes	Correct and standard structure for 'insist' followed by subject's action.

## Revision Table: Common Verbs and Following Structures

It is helpful to remember that many verbs are followed by specific prepositions and verb forms. Here are a few examples:

Verb + Preposition	Followed by	Example
Insist on	Gerund	She insisted on paying.
Succeed in	Gerund	He succeeded in passing the exam.
Think about / of	Gerund	I'm thinking about traveling next year.
Look forward to	Gerund	We are looking forward to seeing you.
Approve of	Gerund	They approve of him joining the team.
Prevent from	Gerund	The rain prevented us from going out.

Remember that the 'to' in 'look forward to' is a preposition, not part of an infinitive. This is a common point of confusion.

## Additional Information: Gerunds vs. Infinitives

Understanding when to use a gerund (-ing form) and when to use an infinitive (to + base verb) is a key aspect of English grammar.

- **Gerunds:** Often used after prepositions (like 'on', 'in', 'about', 'of', 'from'), after certain verbs (e.g., enjoy, finish, mind, avoid), and as the subject or object of a sentence.
- **Infinitives:** Often used after certain verbs (e.g., want, need, decide, plan, hope), after adjectives, and to express purpose.

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, sometimes with a change in meaning (e.g., stop, remember, forget, try).

In the case of 'insist', when it refers to the subject's own action, the structure 'insist on + gerund' is the standard and correct usage.

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### 7. Answer: d

#### Explanation:

## Understanding Prepositions with "Interest"

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the sentence: "The government seems to have no interest for the welfare of the common man." The underlined part is "no interest for".

Let's analyze the correct usage of prepositions after the noun "interest".

- The most common and correct preposition used with "interest" when referring to interest in a subject, activity, or person is "in". For example, "I have a great interest **in** history." or "She showed interest **in** the project."
- The preposition "for" is generally not used after "interest" in this way. Phrases like "interest for something" are typically considered grammatically incorrect in standard English when expressing a feeling or state of interest towards something or someone.

- The phrase "of interest to someone" uses "to", but this is a different structure (e.g., "This book is of interest **to** students"). It doesn't follow the structure "have interest...".

Now let's look at the given options:

1. **No Improvement:** The original sentence uses "interest for". Based on standard English usage, "interest for" is incorrect. Therefore, improvement is needed.
2. **any interest in:** This option uses the correct preposition "in". However, it changes the meaning of the sentence from a complete lack of interest ("no interest") to potentially having some interest or none ("any interest"). The original sentence strongly indicates zero interest.
3. **no interest to:** This option retains "no interest" but uses the preposition "to". As discussed, "interest to" is generally not used after "have interest" in this structure.
4. **no interest in:** This option correctly uses the preposition "in" after "interest" and also retains the original meaning of a complete lack of interest ("no interest"). This makes it the most appropriate substitution as it corrects the grammar while preserving the intended meaning.

Comparing the options, "no interest in" is the only one that correctly uses the preposition "in" with "interest" while maintaining the negative sense ("no") expressed in the original sentence.

Therefore, the phrase "no interest for" should be replaced with "no interest in".

## Revision Table: Grammar Points

Phrase	Common Usage	Correct/Incorrect
Interest in	Having a feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone.	Correct
Interest for	(Used in the context of showing interest towards something)	Incorrect
Interest to	Typically used in the structure "of interest to someone".	Incorrect (in the structure "have interest...")
Have no interest in	Completely lack interest in something.	Correct

## Additional Information: Understanding Prepositions

Prepositions are words like "in," "on," "at," "for," "to," "with," etc., that connect a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. They often show relationships of location, time, direction, or, as in this case, they can be part of fixed phrases or idiomatic expressions with certain nouns, verbs, or adjectives.

Understanding which preposition to use with a particular word can be tricky. Here are some tips:

- **Learn common phrases:** Many words have specific prepositions that follow them (e.g., interested in, depend on, afraid of, good at). Learning these phrases is key.
- **Context is important:** The same preposition can have different meanings, and the choice of preposition can change the meaning of the phrase or sentence.
- **Practice:** Reading widely and practicing exercises helps in getting a feel for the correct usage.
- **Consult dictionaries:** Good dictionaries often list the prepositions used with a word and provide example sentences.

In the case of "interest," when it refers to a feeling or state of being interested in something, the preposition "in" is the standard and correct choice.

## 8. Answer: d

### Explanation:

## Understanding the Word "Chide" and its Synonyms

The question asks for the most appropriate synonym of the word "Chide". A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

### Meaning of Chide

The word "Chide" means to scold or reprimand someone gently, often for a minor wrongdoing.

For example, a parent might chide a child for making too much noise.

### Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meanings of the given options to find the best synonym for "Chide".

1. **Flatter:** This means to praise someone excessively and insincerely, especially to win their favor. This is the opposite of chiding someone.
2. **Approve:** This means to officially agree to or accept something as satisfactory. This is not related to scolding or reprimanding.
3. **Commend:** This means to praise formally or officially. This is the opposite of chiding someone.
4. **Rebuke:** This means to express sharp disapproval or criticism of someone because of their behavior or actions. This is very close in meaning to chiding, which involves reprimanding someone. While "rebuke" can sometimes imply a stronger form of criticism than "chide", it is the closest synonym among the options provided, as both involve expressing disapproval of someone's actions.

### Comparing Chide and Rebuke

Both "chide" and "rebuke" involve expressing disapproval. "Chide" often suggests a milder or more gentle form of scolding, sometimes with affection or disappointment. "Rebuke" can be sharper and more formal criticism. However, in the context of finding a synonym from the given options, "rebuke" is the most fitting word that conveys the act of scolding or reprimanding.

Word	Meaning	Relation to Chide
Chide	To scold or reprimand gently	Original word
Flatter	Praise insincerely	Antonym
Approve	Accept as satisfactory	Unrelated
Commend	Praise formally	Antonym
Rebuke	Express sharp disapproval	Synonym (closest option)

Based on the meanings, "Rebuke" is the most appropriate synonym for "Chide" among the given options.

### Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Synonym (Closest Option)	Antonyms
Chide	Rebuke	Praise, Commend, Applaud, Approve, Flatter

### Additional Information on Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving language skills. Synonyms are words that share similar meanings, while antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

- Identifying synonyms helps in varying word choice and avoiding repetition.

- Identifying antonyms helps in understanding the nuances of word meanings by contrasting them.
- Context is important when choosing synonyms. The best synonym for a word can depend on how it is used in a sentence.

For example, while "rebuke" is a synonym for "chide", if the scolding was very gentle, "chide" might be a better fit than "rebuke" in that specific context. However, when selecting the best option from a list, we choose the word that is closest in meaning.

## 9. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate option to replace the underlined phrase "will be able" in the sentence: "I don't think that many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow." We need to evaluate if the original phrase is grammatically correct and fits the meaning, or if one of the given options provides a better substitution.

## Understanding the Sentence Structure and Meaning

The sentence talks about a future event, specifically a meeting happening "tomorrow". It expresses doubt about the future ability of "many people" to attend this meeting. The underlined phrase "will be able" is used to express future ability.

- Subject: "many people" (plural)
- Verb phrase expressing future ability: "will be able to attend"
- Event time: "tomorrow" (future)

## Analyzing the Options for Sentence Improvement

Let's examine each option to see if it correctly replaces the underlined segment while maintaining grammatical accuracy and the intended meaning related to a future event.

### Option 1: <p>is able</p>

Substituting "will be able" with "is able" would result in the sentence: "I don't think that many people is able to attend the meeting tomorrow."

- The subject "many people" is plural.
- The verb "is" is singular.
- There is a subject-verb agreement error here. A plural subject requires a plural verb ("are").
- Also, "is able" expresses present ability, but the sentence refers to a future event ("tomorrow").

Therefore, this option is grammatically incorrect and does not fit the future context.

### Option 2: <p>No Improvement</p>

This option suggests that the original sentence "I don't think that many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow" is correct as it is.

- The subject "many people" is plural.
- The phrase "will be able" is used correctly with a plural subject. "Will" is a modal auxiliary, and it doesn't change form based on subject number (like 'be able to' does).
- "Will be able to" is the standard way to express future ability.
- The phrase correctly refers to the future event "tomorrow".

The original sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning of future ability/possibility related to attending the meeting tomorrow.

### Option 3: <p>are able</p>

Substituting "will be able" with "are able" would result in the sentence: "I don't think that many people are able to attend the meeting tomorrow."

- The subject "many people" is plural, and the verb "are" agrees with it. So, subject-verb agreement is correct here.
- However, "are able" expresses present ability. The sentence refers to a future event ("tomorrow").

While grammatically correct for present ability, this option uses the wrong tense/time reference for the context of the sentence.

### Option 4: <p>have able</p>

Substituting "will be able" with "have able" would result in the sentence: "I don't think that many people have able to attend the meeting tomorrow."

- "Have able" is not a correct grammatical structure in English.
- To express past ability or ability over a period, we might use structures like "have been able to", but "have able" is incorrect.

Therefore, this option is grammatically incorrect.

## Conclusion on Sentence Improvement

Based on the analysis of each option, the original sentence uses the correct grammar and tense to express future ability related to a future event. None of the other options provide a grammatically correct or contextually appropriate substitution.

Option	Substitution	Analysis	Correctness
1	is able	Subject-verb agreement error ('people' is plural, 'is' is singular); refers to present ability, not future.	Incorrect
2	No Improvement	Uses 'will be able' for future ability with a plural subject. Grammatically correct and fits the context.	Correct
3	are able	Correct subject-verb agreement ('people' is plural, 'are' is plural); refers to present ability, not future.	Incorrect
4	have able	Grammatically incorrect structure.	Incorrect

## Revision Table: Checking Grammar and Tense

Original / Option	Subject (many people)	Verb/Ability Expression	Tense/Time Reference	Grammar Check
Original (will be able)	Plural	will be able	Future ('tomorrow')	Correct (Future ability with plural subject)
Option 1 (is able)	Plural	is able	Present	Incorrect (Subject-verb agreement, wrong tense)
Option 3 (are able)	Plural	are able	Present	Incorrect (Wrong tense for future event)
Option 4 (have able)	Plural	have able	Incorrect form	Incorrect (Grammatically invalid)

### Additional Information: Expressing Ability

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Here's a quick look at different ways to express ability in English:

- **Present Ability:** Use "can" or "be able to" (am/is/are able to).
  - Example: She **can** speak three languages.
  - Example: They **are able to** solve the problem.
- **Past Ability:** Use "could" or "was/were able to".
  - Example: He **could** swim when he was five. (General past ability)
  - Example: We **were able to** finish the project on time. (Ability in a specific past situation)
- **Future Ability:** Use "will be able to". "Can" is generally not used for future ability unless talking about a decision made now for the future.
  - Example: I **will be able to** help you tomorrow.
  - Example: They **will be able to** attend the meeting next week.

In the given sentence, since the time is "tomorrow", which is in the future, "will be able to" is the appropriate structure to express the ability to attend.

10. Answer: d

Explanation:

## Understanding the Antonym of Fluctuate

The question asks us to find the most appropriate antonym for the word "Fluctuate". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. Let's break down the meaning of "Fluctuate" and examine the given options.

The word "Fluctuate" means to rise and fall irregularly in number or amount, or to change continually and unpredictably.

### Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each option provided:

- **Stumble:** This means to trip or nearly fall, or to make a mistake or hesitate. This meaning is not related to changing levels or amounts.
- **Waver:** This means to move to and fro; to be undecided between two opinions or courses of action; be irresolute. This word suggests movement or change, often related to uncertainty or instability, which is somewhat similar to fluctuating, making it closer to a synonym than an antonym.
- **Mobilize:** This means to prepare and organize (troops) for active service, or to organize and encourage (a group of people) to take collective action. This word relates to gathering or organizing resources or people, which is not the opposite of fluctuating.
- **Stabilize:** This means to make or become unlikely to give way or overturn; make or become firm and steady. This word implies becoming constant, steady, or stopping irregular changes. This is the opposite of rising and falling or changing unpredictably.

## Comparing Meanings

Let's summarize the meanings:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Fluctuate
Fluctuate	To rise and fall irregularly; change continually.	Base word
Stumble	To trip or hesitate.	Not related
Waver	To move back and forth; be irresolute.	Similar meaning (change/instability)
Mobilize	To organize for action.	Not related
Stabilize	To make or become firm and steady; stop changing.	Opposite meaning

Based on the meanings, "Stabilize" means to stop fluctuating and become steady, which is the direct opposite of "Fluctuate".

### Conclusion: Finding the Antonym

The word that best represents the opposite of "Fluctuate" (changing irregularly) is "Stabilize" (becoming steady and not changing). Therefore, "Stabilize" is the most appropriate antonym.

### Revision Table: Fluctuate and Antonyms

Word	Type	Meaning
Fluctuate	Verb	To change irregularly; rise and fall.
Stabilize	Verb	To make or become steady; stop changing.

## Additional Information on Antonyms

Antonyms are important for expanding vocabulary and understanding nuances in language. Some words can have multiple antonyms depending on the context in which they are used. For "Fluctuate", other possible antonyms might include words like 'remain', 'stay', or 'hold steady', depending on the specific situation described.

### 11. Answer: c

#### Explanation:

### Understanding the Word 'Disperse' and Finding its Antonym

The question asks for the most appropriate antonym of the word "Disperse". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the antonym of "Disperse", let's first understand what "Disperse" means.

**Disperse:** The word "Disperse" means to scatter or spread over a wide area. It can refer to people moving away in different directions, or things being spread out.

Now let's look at the given options and their meanings:

- **Send:** To cause someone or something to go to a place. This is not the opposite of scattering; it's about directing movement.
- **Hold:** To grasp, carry, or support something. While "Hold" can imply keeping something together, it is not the direct opposite of scattering or spreading out over an area.
- **Gather:** To come together or bring together; collect. This is the direct opposite of scattering or spreading out. If people or things are dispersed, they are spread out; if they are gathered, they are brought together or collected in one place.
- **Neglect:** To fail to care for something properly. This word is unrelated in meaning to "Disperse".

Comparing the meanings, the word that represents the opposite action of scattering or spreading out is "Gather".

### Comparison of Word Meanings

Word	Meaning	Relationship to 'Disperse'
Disperse	To scatter or spread over a wide area	The word itself
Send	To cause to go somewhere	Different action
Hold	To grasp or keep	Not a direct opposite of scattering
Gather	To collect or bring together	Opposite action of scattering
Neglect	To fail to care for	Unrelated meaning

### Identifying the Antonym of Disperse

Based on the analysis, "Disperse" means to spread out or scatter, while "Gather" means to bring together or collect. These two words describe opposite actions regarding the state or location of people or things. Therefore, "Gather" is the most appropriate antonym for "Disperse".

### Revision Table: Vocabulary Practice

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Disperse	Scatter, spread out	Scatter, spread, separate, disband	Gather, assemble, collect, congregate
Gather	Collect, bring together, assemble	Collect, assemble, accumulate, congregate	Disperse, scatter, separate, disband

## Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is a key part of building vocabulary. Antonyms help us define words more clearly by contrasting them with their opposites. Synonyms help us understand different ways to express similar ideas.

- **Antonym:** A word opposite in meaning to another. Example: hot and cold.
- **Synonym:** A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase. Example: happy and joyful.

Learning word pairs like "Disperse" and "Gather" can significantly improve comprehension and expression in English.

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### 12. Answer: c

#### Explanation:

## Solving the Fill in the Blank: Business Connections

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "The businessman has \_\_\_\_\_ connections in the industry." We need to select a word from the given options that best describes the type of connections a successful businessman might have in their industry.

Let's examine each option:

- **receptive:** This word means willing to consider or accept new suggestions and ideas. If connections were "receptive," it would mean the connections themselves are open to new ideas. While openness is good, this doesn't describe the quality or nature of the connections a businessman would typically highlight or benefit from in terms of influence or network strength.
- **respective:** This word is used to refer to things belonging or relating separately to each of several people or things already mentioned. For example, "John and Mary went to their respective homes." It requires a list of subjects followed by a list of objects they correspond to. It doesn't fit here as we are talking about one businessman's connections in general.

- **respectable:** This word means regarded by society as good, proper, or correct. It can also mean having a good reputation, or being large or important enough to be considered seriously. In the context of business connections, "respectable connections" implies connections with people who are well-regarded, influential, or have a good standing in the industry. This kind of network is highly valuable for a businessman.
- **responsible:** This word means having an obligation to deal with something or of having control over someone. While businessmen are responsible for their actions, describing their connections as "responsible" doesn't fit the typical way we talk about a network of contacts. Connections facilitate things; they aren't usually described as having a primary responsibility in this context.

Based on the analysis, the word that best fits the description of valuable connections a businessman would possess in the industry is "respectable." It implies a network of well-regarded and potentially influential individuals.

## Detailed Analysis of Options for Business Connections

Let's look closely at how each word would or wouldn't work in the sentence:

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Option	Meaning	Fits the Blank?	Explanation
receptive	Willing to accept new ideas	No	Describes the attitude of the connections, not their quality or influence as a network.
respective	Belonging separately to each	No	Used when listing multiple subjects and their corresponding items. Not applicable here.
respectable	Having a good reputation, influential, significant	Yes	Describes the quality and standing of the people the businessman is connected to, which is a valuable asset.
responsible	Having a duty or control	No	Doesn't describe the nature of a professional connection in this context.

The sentence implies the businessman has a certain type of connection that is beneficial or notable. Having "respectable connections" means being connected to people who are respected and likely influential within the industry, which is a significant asset for a businessman.

## Conclusion: Choosing the Right Word for Connections

Comparing the options, "respectable" is the only word that logically and appropriately describes the quality of a businessman's network of contacts in a positive and meaningful way related to their success or standing in the industry. The other options do not fit the context of describing a businessman's connections.

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill in the blank is "respectable".

## Revision Table: Understanding Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning in Context
receptive	Open to ideas
respective	Belonging to each person/thing mentioned
respectable	Well-regarded, influential, or significant
responsible	Having a duty or control
connections	Network of contacts, people known professionally
industry	A specific sector of the economy or business

## Additional Information: Types of Business Connections

In the business world, connections can be varied and serve different purposes. Having a strong network of connections is often crucial for success. Here are a few types of business connections:

- **Professional Connections:** These are people you know through your work or industry, including colleagues, mentors, clients, suppliers, and industry peers. "Respectable connections" often fall into this category, referring to influential or well-regarded individuals within this network.
- **Networking Connections:** Contacts made specifically through networking events, conferences, or online platforms.
- **Strategic Connections:** Relationships with individuals or organizations that can provide significant opportunities, partnerships, or competitive advantages.
- **Supportive Connections:** People who offer mentorship, advice, or emotional support in your career.

The sentence "The businessman has respectable connections in the industry" highlights the quality and potentially the influence of the people in his professional network.

13. Answer: b

## Explanation:

### Find the Error in the Sentence

Let's analyze the given sentence to find the part that contains an error:

The sentence is: **My visiting to my family are few and far between.**

We need to examine each part of the sentence for grammatical correctness.

### Analyzing the Sentence Parts for Errors

#### The Phrase "My visiting to"

This phrase forms the beginning of the subject of the sentence. The word "visiting" is used here as a gerund, functioning as a noun (the act of visiting). When using the transitive verb "visit" followed by the person or place being visited, we typically do not use the preposition "to". For example, we say "I am visiting Paris" or "They visited their grandparents", not "visiting to Paris" or "visiting to their grandparents". While using a possessive pronoun like "My" before a gerund is grammatically acceptable ("My visiting"), the inclusion of "to" after "visiting" and before the direct object "my family" is considered incorrect or awkward in standard English. The more standard phrasing would be "My visiting my family" or, if referring to instances of visiting, "My visits to my family". Therefore, the phrase "My visiting to" contains an error in construction.

#### The Phrase "my family are"

This part contains the predicate of the sentence, including the subject "my family" (part of the full subject phrase) and the verb "are". The actual subject of the verb "are" is the gerund "visiting" (or the gerund phrase "My visiting to my family"). A gerund used as a subject is singular. Thus, the singular verb "is" should be used instead of the plural verb "are". This part clearly shows a subject-verb agreement error. However, if the primary error lies in the construction of the subject phrase itself ("My visiting to"), then the verb error "are" could be seen as a consequence of the subject being poorly formed or interpreted.

Given that the identified error part is "My visiting to", the focus is on the incorrect structure at the beginning of the sentence.

### **The Phrase "few and far between"**

This is a common English idiom meaning infrequent or rarely happening. It is used correctly here to describe the frequency of the visits. This part of the sentence does not contain a grammatical error.

### **"No error"**

As there are clear grammatical errors in the sentence (specifically the use of "to" after "visiting" and the subject-verb agreement), this option is incorrect.

## **Identifying the Correct Error Location**

Based on the analysis and the likely intended identification of the error source, the part of the sentence that contains the error is related to the initial phrase "My visiting to". The inclusion of "to" after the gerund "visiting" when it's followed by the direct object "my family" is ungrammatical or very awkward. A correct phrasing would be something like "My visiting my family is few and far between" or "My visits to my family are few and far between". The option "My visiting to" points directly to the beginning of the sentence where this structural issue occurs.

## **Revision Table: Sentence Errors**

Sentence Part	Contains Error?	Explanation
My visiting to	Yes	Incorrect use of "to" after "visiting" before the direct object "my family".
my family are	Yes	Subject "visiting" (singular) does not agree with verb "are" (plural). However, the primary error is often considered to be in the subject phrase structure itself ("My visiting to").
few and far between	No	Correct idiom usage.

## Additional Information: Gerunds and Transitive Verbs

A gerund is a verb form ending in -ing that functions as a noun. It can be used as a subject, object, or complement in a sentence. When a gerund or a gerund phrase is used as the subject of a sentence, it is typically treated as singular, requiring a singular verb.

Example:

- Swimming is my favorite sport. ('Swimming' is a singular gerund subject, takes singular verb 'is')
- Eating vegetables daily helps you stay healthy. ('Eating vegetables daily' is a singular gerund phrase subject, takes singular verb 'helps')

The verb "visit" is a transitive verb, meaning it usually takes a direct object (the person or place being visited). You directly visit someone or somewhere; you don't typically "visit to" someone or somewhere in standard usage when the object follows directly.

Incorrect: I visit to my uncle.

Correct: I visit my uncle.

In the given sentence, "visiting" is followed by "my family", which is the direct object. Therefore, the "to" is unnecessary and incorrect.

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14. Answer: b

Explanation:

## Finding the Right Word for "Something No Longer in Use"

The question asks us to select the single most appropriate word from the given options that describes something which is no longer in use. This is a common type of vocabulary question designed to test knowledge of precise word meanings.

### Understanding the Core Concept: No Longer in Use

The key phrase here is "no longer in use". This refers to something that was once common, functional, or popular, but has since become outdated, replaced by newer things, or simply stopped being used for its original purpose.

### Analyzing the Given Options

Let's examine each of the provided options to understand their meanings:

- **Ominous:** This word describes something that suggests or warns that something bad is going to happen. It relates to foreboding or a sense of threat.
- **Obsolete:** This term is used for something that is no longer produced or used; out of date. It specifically refers to things that are not current or functional anymore because they have been superseded or are no longer relevant.
- **Obdurate:** This means stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action. It describes a person's attitude or disposition, not the state of being used or not used.
- **Odious:** This word means extremely unpleasant or repulsive. It describes something that is hateful or highly offensive to the senses or sensibilities.

### Evaluating Options Against the Definition

Now, let's compare the meaning of each option to the phrase "Something no longer in use":

- "Ominous" (suggesting bad things) does not fit the definition of being out of use.
- "Obdurate" (stubborn) describes a personality trait, not the state of an object or concept being used.
- "Odious" (unpleasant) describes a quality of something, not whether it is currently in use.
- "Obsolete" (no longer produced or used; out of date) directly and precisely matches the definition provided in the question.

### The Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the word that correctly describes "Something no longer in use" is **Obsolete**.

Word	Meaning	Fits "No Longer in Use"?
Ominous	Suggests bad things will happen	No
Obsolete	No longer produced or used; out of date	Yes
Obdurate	Stubborn	No
Odious	Extremely unpleasant	No

### Conclusion

The word "Obsolete" is the most appropriate choice for the group of words "Something no longer in use". Understanding the specific meanings of vocabulary words is crucial for selecting the correct option in such questions.

### Revision Table: Understanding Word Meanings

Word	Meaning in Context	Example Usage
Obsolete	Out of date; no longer used	Typewriters are largely obsolete technology today.
Ominous	Threatening; suggesting something bad	Dark, ominous clouds gathered on the horizon.
Obdurate	Stubborn; unyielding	He remained obdurate in his refusal to apologize.
Odious	Highly unpleasant; repulsive	The task of cleaning the drains was truly odious.

## Additional Information: Related Vocabulary Concepts

Exploring related terms can help deepen your understanding of vocabulary:

- **Archaic:** Very old or old-fashioned. Often used for language or customs that are no longer current. Similar to obsolete, but often implies extreme age.
- **Antiquated:** Old-fashioned or outdated. Can be used similarly to obsolete or archaic.
- **Redundant:** Not or no longer needed or useful. Can apply to things or people, often in the context of being surplus.
- **Defunct:** No longer existing or functioning. Used for organizations, institutions, or things that have ceased to operate.

While these words share similarities in meaning, "obsolete" is the most standard and direct term for something that is simply "no longer in use," especially in the context of technology, practices, or objects that have been replaced by newer versions.

15. **Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

## Understanding the Deforestation Passage

The question asks us to fill in the first blank (No. 1) in a passage about deforestation. Let's look at the sentence containing the blank:

"Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses."

We need to choose the most appropriate word from the given options to fit into blank No. 1.

### Analyzing Blank No. 1 in the Deforestation Text

The subject of the sentence is "Deforestation". This is a singular noun. The sentence is defining what deforestation is. We need a verb that connects the subject ("Deforestation") to its definition ("the permanent destruction of forests"). This structure typically uses a form of the verb "to be".

### Evaluating the Options for Blank No. 1

Let's examine each option provided:

- **Option 1: has**  
Using "has" would imply possession (e.g., Deforestation has many causes) or a perfect tense (e.g., Deforestation has destroyed many trees). Neither fits the context of defining deforestation.
- **Option 2: have**  
"Have" is the plural form of "has". Since "Deforestation" is singular, "have" is grammatically incorrect here.
- **Option 3: is**  
"Is" is the singular present tense form of the verb "to be". If we insert "is", the sentence becomes "Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests...". This sentence is grammatically correct and makes perfect sense as a definition of deforestation.
- **Option 4: are**  
"Are" is the plural present tense form of the verb "to be". Since "Deforestation" is

singular, "are" is grammatically incorrect here.

## Determining the Correct Word for Deforestation Blank 1

Based on the grammatical analysis and the meaning of the sentence, the word that correctly completes the definition of deforestation is "is". It correctly links the singular subject "Deforestation" to its definition.

The completed first sentence would be:

"Deforestation **is** the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses."

The passage continues to discuss where deforestation occurs and its potential future impact if current levels continue.

The most appropriate option for blank No. 1 is "is".

## Revision Table: Key Concepts

Understanding subject-verb agreement is crucial for questions like this. The verb must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject.

Subject Type	Example Subject	Appropriate Verb (Present Tense 'to be')
Singular Noun	Deforestation	is
Plural Noun	Forests	are

## Additional Information on Deforestation

Deforestation is a significant environmental issue with far-reaching consequences. It involves clearing forest land for various purposes. Some common causes include:

- Agriculture (converting forests to farmland or pasture)
- Logging (for timber and wood products)
- Urbanization and infrastructure development (roads, buildings)

- Mining operations

The effects of deforestation are severe and include habitat loss, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, changes in climate patterns, and increased greenhouse gas emissions (as trees store carbon dioxide).

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

## Solving the Deforestation Passage: Filling Blank 2

Let's analyze the given passage about deforestation and focus on filling the second blank. The relevant part of the sentence is:

"Deforestation \_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses."

We need to select the most appropriate word for blank No. 2 from the given options: makes, make, made, making.

### Analyzing Blank No. 2 and the Grammatical Structure

The phrase leading up to blank 2 is "in order to". This is an infinitive phrase that indicates purpose. The structure "in order to" is always followed by the base form of a verb (the bare infinitive).

The purpose of deforestation, according to the sentence, is to make the land available for other uses.

### Evaluating the Options for Blank No. 2

Let's look at the provided options and see which one is the base form of the verb and fits the grammatical structure after "in order to":

- **makes:** This is the third person singular simple present tense form. It is not the base form.

- **make:** This is the base form of the verb "to make". It fits the grammatical requirement of following "in order to".
- **made:** This is the past tense and past participle form. It is not the base form.
- **making:** This is the present participle or gerund form. It is not the base form.

Based on the grammatical rule that "in order to" is followed by the base form of the verb, "make" is the correct choice for blank No. 2.

## Completing the Sentence for Blank 2

Substituting "make" into the blank, the sentence becomes:

"Deforestation \_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to **make** the land available for other uses."

This sentence is grammatically correct and makes logical sense in the context of the passage about deforestation.

## Why Other Options are Incorrect

- "makes": Incorrect because "in order to" requires the base form, not the third person singular present tense.
- "made": Incorrect because "in order to" requires the base form, not the past tense or past participle.
- "making": Incorrect because "in order to" requires the base form, not the present participle/gerund.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank No. 2 is "make".

## Revision Table: Key Concepts

Grammar Concept	Explanation	Example
Infinitive Phrase	A phrase starting with "to" + base verb (or sometimes just base verb) indicating purpose or as a noun/adjective/adverb. "In order to" is a common way to express purpose.	She studies hard <b>to pass</b> the exam. They saved money <b>in order to buy</b> a car.
Base Form of Verb	The simplest form of a verb, without any endings like -s, -ed, or -ing. It is used after "to" in infinitives, after modal verbs (can, will, should, etc.), and in the simple present tense for I, you, we, they.	The base form of "plays", "played", "playing" is <b>play</b> .

## Additional Information: Understanding Deforestation and its Impact

Deforestation is a critical environmental issue with significant consequences. It involves clearing forests for various purposes. Understanding the reasons behind deforestation and its effects is important.

- **Causes of Deforestation:**
  - Agriculture (farming, livestock ranching)
  - Logging (timber extraction)
  - Urbanization and infrastructure development
  - Mining
- **Impacts of Deforestation:**
  - Loss of biodiversity (habitat destruction)
  - Climate change (release of stored carbon, reduced carbon absorption)
  - Soil erosion and degradation
  - Disruption of water cycles
  - Displacement of indigenous communities

Efforts are being made globally to combat deforestation through sustainable forestry practices, reforestation, and conservation initiatives.

17. Answer: c

Explanation:

## Understanding Verb Forms in Deforestation Passage

The question asks us to fill in blank No. 3 in the provided passage about deforestation. The sentence containing blank 3 is: "It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_."

To fill this blank correctly, we need to understand the subject of the sentence and the tense required by the context.

The subject of the sentence is "It". In this context, "It" refers back to "Deforestation", which is a singular noun (an action/phenomenon). The sentence describes something that happens generally or regularly around the world. This calls for the simple present tense.

Let's look at the options provided for blank No. 3:

1. occurred
2. occur
3. occurs
4. occurring

We need the simple present tense form of the verb 'to occur' that agrees with the singular subject 'It'.

- **Occurred:** This is the simple past tense form. It describes something that happened in the past. The sentence describes a present phenomenon ("around the world"), so this is incorrect.
- **Occur:** This is the base form of the verb. It is used with plural subjects (e.g., "They occur") or with "I", "you", "we". It does not agree with the singular subject "It".

- **Occurs:** This is the simple present tense form used with singular third-person subjects (he, she, it, singular nouns). This correctly agrees with the singular subject "It" (referring to Deforestation) and fits the simple present tense required to describe a general truth or ongoing phenomenon.
- **Occurring:** This is the present participle form. It is typically used in continuous tenses (e.g., "is occurring", "are occurring") or as a gerund or adjective. It cannot stand alone as the main verb in this sentence structure.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank No. 3 is "occurs" because it is the correct simple present tense form that agrees with the singular subject "It".

The completed sentence reads: "It **occurs** around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_."

Let's review the passage with the filled blank:

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It **occurs** around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

### Revision Table: Verb Agreement in Simple Present Tense

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Subject	Simple Present Verb Form (to occur)	Example
I	occur	I occur
You (singular/plural)	occur	You occur
He, She, It, Singular Noun (e.g., Deforestation)	occurs	He occurs, She occurs, It occurs, Deforestation occurs
We	occur	We occur
They, Plural Noun (e.g., Changes)	occur	They occur, Changes occur

### Additional Information: Simple Present Tense Usage

The simple present tense is used to talk about:

- Habits or routines (e.g., I wake up at 7 AM).
- Facts or general truths (e.g., The sun rises in the east).
- Schedules or timetables (e.g., The train leaves at 6 PM).
- States or conditions (e.g., She is happy).

In the sentence "It occurs around the world", it describes a general truth or ongoing state about deforestation, making the simple present tense ("occurs") the appropriate choice.

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

### Understanding Deforestation and Word Choice

The passage discusses the topic of deforestation, which is the permanent destruction of forests. It describes this process and mentions that it happens globally, but with a specific focus on certain types of forests.

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word for blank No. 4. Let's look at the sentence containing this blank:

"...though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_."

This sentence contrasts the general occurrence of deforestation around the world with the situation in tropical rainforests, implying they are affected in a specific or intense way. We need a word that describes how tropical rainforests are being treated or impacted by deforestation.

## Analyzing the Options for Blank No. 4

Let's examine the meanings of the given options:

- **Robbed:** This means taking something away by theft. While resources are taken during deforestation, "robbed" usually implies stealing goods, not the destruction of a habitat for land use. It doesn't fit the context well.
- **Targeted:** This means selected or singled out as an object for attack, attention, or action. In the context of deforestation, saying tropical rainforests are "particularly targeted" means they are specifically chosen or are suffering the effects of deforestation more than others. This fits the passage's implication.
- **Aimed:** This means directed towards a goal or objective. While deforestation has goals (making land available), "aimed" doesn't directly describe the state of the rainforests themselves being subjected to the action. "Targeted" is a stronger descriptor of what is happening to the rainforests.
- **Looted:** This typically means stealing goods from a place, especially during a riot or war. Like "robbed," it focuses on theft of portable items and doesn't accurately describe the process of destroying a forest for land use.

## Choosing the Best Fit

Considering the options, "targeted" is the most appropriate word. It suggests that tropical rainforests are specifically chosen or disproportionately affected by

deforestation activities compared to other forest types or regions. This aligns with the common understanding of where significant deforestation is occurring globally.

Option	Meaning	Fit in Context?
Robbed	Taken by theft	No
Targeted	Selected for action/attention	Yes
Aimed	Directed towards a goal	Less direct fit
Looted	Stolen (goods) from a place	No

Therefore, "targeted" best completes the sentence, indicating that tropical rainforests are a particular focus of deforestation.

### Revision Table: Key Terms

Term	Definition/Context
Deforestation	Permanent destruction of forests for other land uses.
Tropical Rainforests	Forests characterized by high rainfall, typically found near the equator.
Targeted	Singled out or selected for specific action or impact.

### Additional Information: Impact of Deforestation

Deforestation has significant negative impacts on the environment and the planet. Some of these include:

- **Loss of Biodiversity:** Forests are home to countless species of plants and animals. Destroying forests leads to habitat loss and extinction.
- **Climate Change:** Trees absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. Deforestation releases this stored carbon and reduces the planet's ability to absorb more

CO2, contributing to global warming.

- **Soil Erosion:** Tree roots help hold soil in place. Without trees, soil can be easily washed away by rain, leading to land degradation.
- **Disruption of Water Cycles:** Forests play a key role in local and regional water cycles. Deforestation can lead to reduced rainfall and increased drought risk.
- **Impact on Indigenous Peoples:** Many forest areas are home to indigenous communities who depend on the forest for their livelihoods and culture.

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

## Filling the Blank: Deforestation Passage Analysis

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill blank No. 5 in the given passage about deforestation. Let's first look at the passage with all the blanks:

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

We need to find the best word for blank No. 5. The sentence containing blank 5 is: "If current deforestation levels 5\_\_\_\_\_, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years..."

This sentence talks about what might happen if the current rate or amount of deforestation continues into the future. We are looking for a word that means 'to keep doing something' or 'to not stop'.

### Analysing the Options for Blank 5

Let's consider the provided options for blank No. 5:

- **follow:** This word usually means to come after something else, or to obey a rule or direction. It doesn't fit the context of deforestation levels persisting over time.
- **proceed:** This means to start or continue a course of action. While 'continue' is part of its meaning, 'proceed' often implies moving forward from a starting point or resuming something. It doesn't sit as naturally with 'levels' in this context as another option might.
- **maintain:** This means to keep something in the same condition or at the same level. It could potentially fit the idea of deforestation levels staying the same, but the word 'continue' is a more direct fit for expressing the simple continuation of a trend or activity.
- **continue:** This means to keep going or to not stop. When talking about levels or rates, 'continue' is a very common and appropriate word to indicate that they persist or extend into the future without stopping or decreasing.

## Choosing the Best Word for Blank 5

The sentence structure "If current deforestation levels \_\_\_\_\_" requires a verb that describes the action of the levels themselves over time. The consequence mentioned ("rain forests may completely vanish") is a result of the ongoing action described by the blank.

Comparing the options, 'continue' most accurately and naturally expresses the idea that if the current state or rate of deforestation persists, the predicted outcome will occur. The phrase "if levels continue" is standard English usage for describing the persistence of a quantity or rate.

## Completed Passage with the Chosen Word

Let's insert 'continue' into the passage and read it:

Deforestation 1\_\_\_\_\_ the permanent destruction of forests in order to 2\_\_\_\_\_ the land available for other uses. It 3\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, though tropical rain forests are particularly 4\_\_\_\_\_. If current deforestation levels **continue**, the world's rain forests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic.

This makes grammatical and contextual sense. The potential vanishing of rainforests is a consequence if the current rate of deforestation continues.

## Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary in Context

Word	Meaning in Context	Why it fits/doesn't fit Blank 5
Follow	To come after or obey	Doesn't fit how levels behave over time.
Proceed	To move forward or continue a course of action	Less natural fit with 'levels' compared to 'continue'.
Maintain	To keep in the same condition	Could fit, but 'continue' is a more direct word for simple persistence of levels.
Continue	To keep going or persist	Fits perfectly with 'deforestation levels' to mean they don't stop or decrease.

## Additional Information: The Impact of Deforestation

Understanding the context of the passage helps in choosing the right word. Deforestation is a significant environmental issue with far-reaching consequences. The passage highlights the potential loss of tropical rainforests within a relatively short period if current trends are not altered.

- Deforestation leads to habitat loss for countless species, reducing biodiversity.
- It contributes to climate change by releasing stored carbon and reducing the number of trees that absorb carbon dioxide.
- It can cause soil erosion and alter water cycles.
- Often done for agriculture, logging, or urban expansion.

The word 'continue' in the sentence underscores the urgency – if the current pace of destruction continues, the negative impacts, like the vanishing of rainforests, will inevitably follow.

20. Answer: d

Explanation:

## Understanding the Idiom Nail-biting

The idiom "Nail-biting" is used to describe a situation that is full of suspense, tension, or anxiety because the outcome is uncertain. People might actually bite their nails when they are feeling very nervous or anxious about something.

Let's look at the given options:

- **Peaceful:** This means calm, quiet, and without anxiety or excitement. This is the opposite of feeling tense or anxious, so it does not match the idiom.
- **Plentiful:** This means having a lot of something, or abundant. This relates to quantity, not the feeling of suspense, so it does not match the idiom.
- **Joyful:** This means feeling or showing great happiness. While suspenseful situations can sometimes lead to joy if the desired outcome happens, the core meaning of "nail-biting" is about the tension and uncertainty before the outcome, not the happiness after.
- **Suspenseful:** This means causing a feeling of excited or anxious uncertainty about what may happen. This aligns perfectly with the meaning of "Nail-biting", which describes a situation where the outcome is uncertain and causes tension or anxiety.

Therefore, the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom "Nail-biting" is "Suspenseful".

## Example Usage of Nail-biting

To further understand the idiom, consider an example:

- "The last few minutes of the football match were absolutely **nail-biting** as both teams were tied." This sentence means the end of the match was very tense and suspenseful because it was unclear which team would win.

## Revision Table: Understanding Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	Example Context
Nail-biting	Suspenseful, tense, anxious due to uncertain outcome	A close competition, a thrilling movie climax
Break a leg	Good luck (especially before a performance)	Wishing a theatre performer good luck
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage	Deciding to endure a painful but necessary treatment

## Additional Information on Idioms and Phrases

Idioms are expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the words that make them up. They add color and richness to language. Understanding common idioms is important for improving comprehension and communication skills, especially in English language exams.

Idioms often originate from historical events, cultural practices, or common observations. Learning them in context, as done with "Nail-biting" and its options, helps solidify their meaning and proper usage.

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

### Understanding the Word Demolish and Its Synonym

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word "Demolish" from the given options. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

## Meaning of Demolish

The word "Demolish" typically means to pull or knock down (a building or other structure). It can also mean to utterly destroy something.

Example: The old factory was completely demolished to make way for a new park.

## Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each option provided:

- **Dismantle:** To take (a machine or structure) to pieces. To take apart.
- **Taunt:** To provoke or challenge (someone) with insulting remarks; jeer at and ridicule.
- **Reveal:** To make known (something previously secret or unknown).
- **Repair:** To restore (something damaged, faulty, or worn) to a good condition.

## Comparing Meanings for the Closest Synonym

Now, let's compare the meaning of "Demolish" with the meanings of the options:

- "Demolish" means to destroy by taking down or apart.
- "Dismantle" means to take apart. Taking something apart is often a step in or a method of demolishing it, especially a structure or machine.
- "Taunt" means to mock or insult someone. This is completely unrelated to "Demolish".
- "Reveal" means to show something hidden. This is also unrelated to "Demolish".
- "Repair" means to fix or mend something damaged. This is the opposite of "Demolish".

Considering the actions, taking something apart ("Dismantle") is the closest action to knocking or pulling something down ("Demolish"), especially when dealing with structures or complex items. While "Demolish" often implies complete destruction, "Dismantle" is a method of breaking something down, which aligns well in many contexts, particularly when the demolition involves careful taking apart rather than explosive destruction.

## Identifying the Correct Synonym for Demolish

Based on the comparison, "Dismantle" is the most appropriate synonym for "Demolish" among the given options because both words involve breaking down or taking apart a structure or item, even if the ultimate goal (complete destruction vs. taking apart) might differ slightly depending on the context.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Demolish
Demolish	To pull down or knock down; utterly destroy.	Original word
Dismantle	To take apart.	Closest synonym (method of breaking down)
Taunt	To mock or insult.	Unrelated
Reveal	To make known.	Unrelated
Repair	To fix or mend.	Antonym (opposite)

## Conclusion on the Synonym for Demolish

Comparing the meanings, "Dismantle" is the word that is closest in meaning to "Demolish" as it describes the action of taking something apart, which is often involved in the process of demolition.

## Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Demolish	To knock or pull down (a building); to destroy utterly.
Dismantle	To take (a machine or structure) to pieces.
Taunt	To provoke or challenge with insulting remarks.
Reveal	To make known something secret or unknown.
Repair	To restore something damaged to good condition.

## Additional Information: Exploring Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving language skills. Synonyms are words with similar meanings, while antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

- For "Demolish", synonyms can include destroy, flatten, raze, level. Antonyms can include build, construct, erect, restore, repair.
- For "Dismantle", synonyms can include take apart, disassemble, break down. Antonyms can include assemble, put together.
- For "Taunt", synonyms can include mock, jeer, ridicule, tease. Antonyms can include praise, compliment.
- For "Reveal", synonyms can include disclose, expose, unveil, show. Antonyms can include hide, conceal, keep secret.
- For "Repair", synonyms can include fix, mend, restore, patch. Antonyms can include break, damage, demolish.

While "Demolish" implies destruction and "Dismantle" implies taking apart, they are often the closest synonyms in the context of structures, as taking apart is a common method of demolition.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

## Understanding the Term "Something Which Leads to Death"

The question asks for a single word that accurately describes something which results in or causes death. We need to examine the given options and determine which one fits this specific meaning.

### Analyzing the Options for "Something Which Leads to Death"

Let's look at the meaning of each word provided in the options:

- **Penal:** This word relates to punishment, especially as determined by law. For example, a penal code is a set of laws defining crimes and their punishments. While penalties can sometimes be severe, the word itself doesn't mean "leading to death".
- **Fatal:** This word is used to describe something that causes death or is related to death. A fatal injury is one that results in death; a fatal disease is one that will cause death. This word directly matches the phrase "something which leads to death".
- **Trial:** This word has several meanings, including a formal examination of evidence in court to determine guilt or innocence, or a test of the performance, qualities, or suitability of someone or something. Neither of these meanings relates to causing death.
- **Vital:** This word means absolutely necessary or important; essential for life. For example, vital organs are necessary for survival, and vital information is extremely important. While related to life, it does not mean "leading to death".

### Identifying the Correct Word

Comparing the definitions with the phrase "something which leads to death", the word that precisely fits this description is **Fatal**.

Therefore, something which leads to death is described as fatal.

## Summary of Options and Meanings

Word	Meaning	Fits "Leads to Death"?
Penal	Relating to punishment	No
Fatal	Causing death	Yes
Trial	Court process or test	No
Vital	Essential for life	No

## Revision Table: Words Describing Outcomes

Term	Common Usage Context	Association
Fatal	Injuries, diseases, accidents, errors	Death, inevitable failure
Penal	Law, justice system, punishment	Legal consequences, penalties
Trial	Courts, experiments, tests, challenges	Testing, legal proceedings, difficulty
Vital	Organs, information, resources, signs	Essentiality, importance for life or success

## Additional Information: Understanding Related Concepts

While 'fatal' specifically means leading to death, other words describe different kinds of negative outcomes or necessities. Understanding these distinctions is important for precise language use.

- **Lethal:** Similar to fatal, often used for substances, weapons, or doses (e.g., lethal dose of a drug). It means capable of causing death.

- **Mortal:** Means subject to death (as in mortal beings) or causing death (as in a mortal wound). Often interchangeable with fatal in some contexts.
- **Critical:** Can mean serious, life-threatening (as in critical condition), or crucial/vital. Context is important here.
- **Terminal:** Used for diseases that are incurable and expected to lead to death (e.g., terminal illness).

In this specific question, 'fatal' is the most direct and appropriate word for something which leads to death.

23. Answer: d

Explanation:

## Understanding the Idiom "Fit as a Fiddle"

The question asks us to find the meaning of the idiom "Fit as a fiddle" from the given options. Idioms are phrases where the meaning isn't obvious from the individual words.

### Meaning of "Fit as a Fiddle"

The idiom "Fit as a fiddle" is a common English expression used to describe someone who is in excellent physical health. A fiddle (or violin) is typically kept in good condition and is ready to play, implying something is in fine working order. When applied to a person, it means they are very healthy and strong.

### Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option to see which one best matches the meaning of "Fit as a fiddle":

- Option 1: To play a melodious tune

This option relates directly to playing a fiddle, but it doesn't represent the idiomatic meaning of being "Fit as a fiddle." The phrase isn't about musical

ability.

- **Option 2: A severe and conclusive test**

This describes a difficult examination or trial. It has no connection to the phrase "Fit as a fiddle," which is about health.

- **Option 3: To be a perfect match**

This phrase is used to describe two things or people that are very compatible or suited for each other. It is unrelated to the idiom "Fit as a fiddle."

- **Option 4: In a perfectly healthy condition**

This option directly aligns with the widely accepted meaning of "Fit as a fiddle." It means being in excellent physical health, vigorous, and strong.

### Identifying the Correct Meaning

Based on the analysis, the meaning of the idiom "Fit as a fiddle" is "In a perfectly healthy condition".

Summary of Idiom and Meaning

Idiom	Common Meaning
Fit as a fiddle	In excellent health or physical condition

### Conclusion

Therefore, the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase "Fit as a fiddle" is "In a perfectly healthy condition".

### Revision Table: Idiom Meanings

Common English Idioms and Their Meanings

Idiom	Meaning	Example Usage
Fit as a fiddle	In excellent physical health	After her recovery, she was as fit as a fiddle.
Break a leg	Good luck (especially before a performance)	Before the show, the director told the actors to break a leg.
Bite the bullet	To endure a difficult situation	He had to bite the bullet and accept the pay cut.
Let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret	She accidentally let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party.

### Additional Information: Health-Related Idioms

English has many idioms related to health and well-being. Understanding these can enrich your vocabulary.

- **Back on your feet:** Recovered from an illness or difficulty.
- **Under the weather:** Slightly unwell or ill.
- **Feeling poorly:** Feeling unwell or sick.
- **In the pink (of health):** In excellent health.
- **Alive and kicking:** Still active and healthy.

Learning idioms like "Fit as a fiddle" helps in understanding conversational English and improving language proficiency.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

### Solving the English Fill in the Blank Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "It is quite tough to \_\_\_\_\_ which candidate will win the presidential elections." We need to choose a word that fits the context of determining or estimating the future outcome of an event, specifically an election.

## Analyzing the Options for the Blank

Let's look at each option and see how it fits into the sentence:

- **Option 1: argue**

If we put "argue" in the blank, the sentence becomes: "It is quite tough to argue which candidate will win the presidential elections." To argue means to give reasons for or against something. While people can argue *about* who will win, the phrase "to argue which candidate will win" is not standard English usage in this context. It doesn't convey the idea of estimating the outcome.

- **Option 2: pretend**

If we put "pretend" in the blank, the sentence becomes: "It is quite tough to pretend which candidate will win the presidential elections." To pretend means to behave as if something is true when it is not. This word makes no sense in the context of determining an election winner. You don't "pretend" who will win; you might pretend to be someone who *can* predict, but the word itself doesn't fit the blank.

- **Option 3: elect**

If we put "elect" in the blank, the sentence becomes: "It is quite tough to elect which candidate will win the presidential elections." To elect means to choose someone by voting. Electing is the process of choosing the winner, not the act of determining *who* will win *before* the election happens. This option doesn't fit the meaning required by the sentence structure and context.

- **Option 4: predict**

If we put "predict" in the blank, the sentence becomes: "It is quite tough to predict which candidate will win the presidential elections." To predict means

to say or estimate that a specified thing will happen in the future. Determining who will win an election before it happens is exactly what "predicting" is. Elections often have uncertain outcomes, making it "tough to predict" the winner. This word fits the meaning and the grammatical structure perfectly.

### Choosing the Most Appropriate Word

Comparing the options, "predict" is the only word that accurately describes the action of trying to determine the winner of an election before it happens. It fits the context of the sentence which states that this action ("to \_\_\_\_\_ which candidate will win") is difficult ("quite tough").

### Final Answer Determination

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate option to fill in the blank is "predict".

Option	Word	Fit in Sentence	Reasoning
1	argue	No	Doesn't mean to estimate future outcome.
2	pretend	No	Doesn't fit the context of determining a winner.
3	elect	No	Means to choose by voting, not to estimate the future winner.
4	predict	Yes	Means to estimate a future event, which fits determining a future election winner.

### Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Usage Example
Predict	To say or estimate that a specified thing will happen in the future.	Experts predict the weather will be sunny tomorrow.
Argue	To give reasons or cite evidence in support of an idea, action, or theory, typically with the aim of persuading others to share one's views.	They argued about the best way to solve the problem.
Pretend	To behave so as to make it appear that something is the case when in fact it is not.	She pretended not to hear him.
Elect	To choose (someone) to hold public office or some other position by voting.	The citizens will elect a new mayor next month.

## Additional Information: Predicting Outcomes

The concept of predicting outcomes is common in many areas, not just elections. It involves using available information, analysis, and sometimes intuition to make an educated guess about what will happen in the future. The difficulty of making a prediction depends on the complexity and uncertainty of the event. Predicting election results, for example, can be tough due to various factors like voter turnout, undecided voters, unexpected events, etc.

Vocabulary related to prediction includes:

- Forecast (often used for weather or economic trends)
- Estimate (to make an approximate calculation or judgment)
- Project (to estimate or forecast something on the basis of present trends)
- Anticipate (regard as probable; expect or predict)

In the given sentence, "predict" is the most fitting and natural-sounding word to describe the challenge of determining the future winner of the presidential elections.

## 25. Answer: c

### Explanation:

## Understanding Grammar Errors in Sentences

Identifying grammatical errors in a sentence involves carefully examining each part of the sentence, including the subject, verb, objects, modifiers, and punctuation, to ensure they follow standard English grammar rules. Let's analyze the given sentence: "Their friendship will not last long." We need to check if any part of this sentence contains an error.

## Analyzing the Sentence Parts

The sentence is divided into parts according to the options provided. We will examine each part:

### Part 1: "Their friendship"

- The word "Their" is a possessive pronoun used to show possession by more than one person or thing. It correctly modifies the noun "friendship".
- "friendship" is a singular noun and acts as the subject of the sentence.
- This part of the sentence, "Their friendship", correctly identifies the subject using an appropriate possessive pronoun. There is no grammatical error here.

### Part 2: "will not"

- "will" is a modal auxiliary verb used here to indicate future time.
- "not" is an adverb used to make the verb phrase negative.
- "will not" is the standard way to form the negative of the simple future tense. This part is grammatically correct in constructing the negative future tense verb phrase. There is no grammatical error here.

### Part 3: "last long"

- "last" is the main verb of the sentence, meaning to continue for a specific amount of time.
- "long" is an adverb modifying the verb "last", indicating the duration.
- The phrase "last long" is a common and grammatically correct way to express that something continues for a considerable period. When combined with "will not", the verb phrase "will not last long" correctly conveys that the friendship will end relatively soon. There is no grammatical error here.

## Conclusion on Sentence Error

After examining each part of the sentence:

- "Their friendship" - Subject phrase, grammatically correct.
- "will not" - Part of the verb phrase (negative future tense auxiliary), grammatically correct.
- "last long" - Main verb and adverbial modifier, grammatically correct in this context.

The sentence "Their friendship will not last long" is grammatically sound. The possessive pronoun "Their" agrees with the implied possessors (plural). The future tense is correctly formed using "will" and the base form of the verb "last". The adverb "long" correctly modifies the verb "last". There are no subject-verb agreement issues, incorrect verb forms, or other apparent errors in standard English usage.

Therefore, there is no error in the given sentence.

## Revision Table: Common Grammar Points

Grammar Point	Explanation	Example
Possessive Pronouns	Show ownership (e.g., my, your, his, her, its, our, their). Must agree with the owner(s).	<b>Their</b> car is red.
Simple Future Tense	Formed with 'will' + base form of the verb. Used for predictions, promises, spontaneous decisions.	They <b>will visit</b> tomorrow.
Negative Future Tense	Formed with 'will not' (or 'won't') + base form of the verb.	She <b>will not forget</b> .
Adverbs of Duration	Modify verbs to indicate how long an action lasts (e.g., long, briefly).	The meeting lasted <b>long</b> .

## Additional Information on Sentence Structure

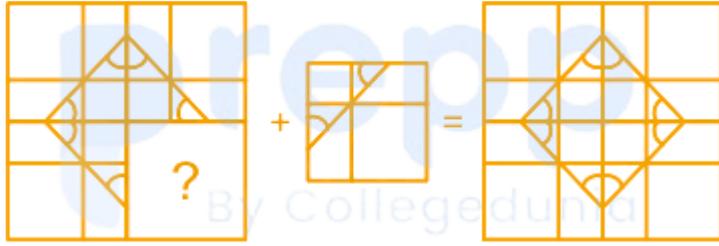
A basic English sentence structure often follows the Subject-Verb-Object pattern, though variations exist. In the analyzed sentence, the structure is closer to Subject + Verb Phrase + Adverbial Modifier:

- **Subject:** Their friendship
- **Verb Phrase:** will not last (future tense, negative)
- **Adverbial Modifier:** long

Understanding how these components fit together and checking each for correct form and agreement helps in identifying grammatical errors. Common errors include subject-verb agreement issues, incorrect verb tense usage, wrong pronoun cases, or misplaced modifiers. In this specific sentence, all components are correctly used according to standard English grammar.

26. **Answer: d**

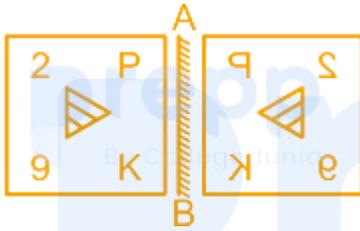
**Explanation:**



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

27. Answer: b

Explanation:



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है।

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:-

वर्ण का स्थानिक मान।

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

अतः, LONG को "1215147" के रूप में लिखा जाता है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "1215147" है।

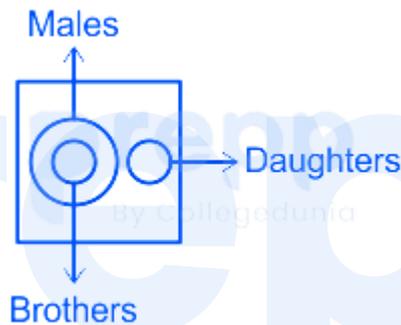
29. Answer: c

Explanation:

सभी भाईयों को पुरुष श्रेणी में रखा जाता है, जबकि सभी पुत्रियों को महिला श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

लेकिन पुत्री, पुरुष या भाई से संबंधित नहीं हैं।

वेन आरेख का सही प्रतिनिधित्व इस प्रकार है,



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

Your Personal Exams Guide

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

पैटर्न निम्न प्रकार है:-

$$137 + 11 = 148$$

$$148 + 13 = 161$$

$$161 + 15 = 176$$

$$176 + 17 = 193$$

इसी तरह से,

$$193 + 19 = 212$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "212" है।

**31. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

दिये गए कथनों के लिए न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्नानुसार है,



**निष्कर्ष:**

- I. कुछ पीला कार हैं। → सत्य है (सभी लाल कार हैं और कुछ पीला लाल हैं, इसलिए लाल रंग के वे हिस्सों जो पीले हैं, कार भी हैं)
- II. कोई पीला लाल नहीं है → असत्य है (कुछ पीला लाल है)

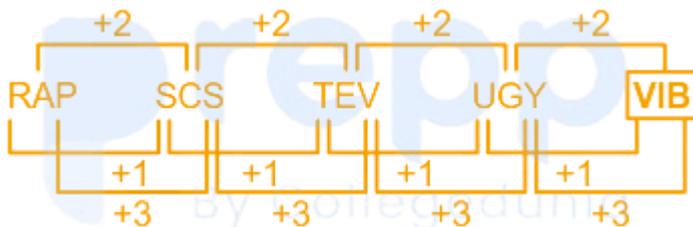
इसप्रकार, केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

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**32. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:-



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "VIB" है।

**33. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

F, E के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थित है।



I, E के बाएं स्थित है।

दो कंप्यूटर E और I के बीच स्थित हैं।



G, J के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थित है।

H शेष स्थान पर स्थित है।



F, G के दाएं स्थित है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "F" है।

**34. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

दिया गया समीकरण:  $4 + 2 \div 3 \times 8 - 1 = 6$

हमें किसी भी दो संख्याओं को परस्पर बदलना होगा, फिर विकल्प की जाँच करें:

1) 3 and 4,

$$3 + \underline{2} \div 4 \times 8 - 1 = 6$$

$$= 3 + \underline{0.5} \times 8 - 1 = 6$$

$$= \underline{3 + 4} - 1 = 6$$

$$= \underline{7} - 1 = 6$$

$$= 6 = 6.$$

विकल्प 1 सही है। इसप्रकार, अन्य विकल्पों की जांच करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "3 और 4" है।

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

K, T के ठीक ऊपर और R के ठीक नीचे है।

L, P के ठीक ऊपर और T के ठीक नीचे है।



इसप्रकार नीचे से L दूसरे स्थान पर है।

इसप्रकार सही उत्तर "L" है।

36. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

दिया गया तर्क है:-

परिधि वृत्त के लिए सूत्र है

इसीतरह से,

परिमाप, वर्ग के लिए सूत्र है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "वर्ग" है।

---

**37. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

T, U के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है।

I \_ U

R, U के निकटतम दाएं है।

I \_ UR

N, L के दाएं ओर से दूसरा है।

L T N U R

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "T" है।

---

**38. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया तर्क है:-

पेन का उपयोग लेखक द्वारा किया जाता है।

इसी तरह,

चाकू का उपयोग रसोइया द्वारा किया जाता है।

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "चाकू: रसोइया" है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

प्रत्येक वर्ण में +2 जोड़ें

$D + 2 = F$ , और  $P + 2 = R$

अब, हम विकल्पों की जांच करते हैं

1)  $D + 2 = F$ ,  $J + 2 = L$

2)  $J + 2 = L$ ,  $Z + 2 = B$

3)  $L + 2 = N$ ,  $Q + 2 = S$

4)  $M + 2 = O, A + 2 = C$

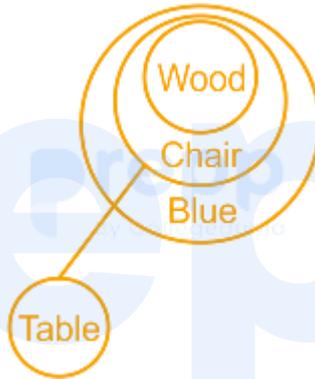
विकल्प 4 स्वरूप का अनुसरण करता है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "MA : OC" है।

41. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिए गए कथनों के लिए न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्नानुसार है,



निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ टेबल ब्लू हैं → असत्य है (कोई प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नहीं दिया गया है। अतः असत्य है)
  - II. कोई वुड टेबल नहीं है → सत्य है (सभी वुड चेयर हैं और कोई चेयर टेबल नहीं है। इसप्रकार, कोई वुड टेबल नहीं है, यह भी सत्य है)
  - III. कुछ ब्लू वुड हैं → सत्य है (सभी वुड चेयर हैं और सभी चेयर ब्लू हैं। इसप्रकार, कुछ ब्लू वुड है, सत्य है)
- इसप्रकार, निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:-

T O P A S  
 $+3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow$   
 W R S D V

इसी तरह से,

F R E I G H T  
 $+3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow +3 \downarrow$   
 I U H L J K W

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "IUHLJKW" है।

43. Answer: c

Explanation:

स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:-

R O C K E R  
 $+1 \downarrow -1 \downarrow +1 \downarrow -1 \downarrow +1 \downarrow -1 \downarrow$   
 S N D J F Q

इसी तरह से,

P R I E S T  
 $+1 \downarrow -1 \downarrow +1 \downarrow -1 \downarrow +1 \downarrow -1 \downarrow$   
 Q Q J D T S

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "QQJDTS" है।

44. Answer: b

Explanation:

स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:-

$$5 + 5 = 10$$

$$10 + 7 = 17$$

$$17 + 9 = 26$$

$$26 + 11 = 37$$

इसी तरह से,

$$37 + 13 = 50.$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर 50 है।

45. Answer: a

Explanation:

एक वर्ग, एक वृत्त और एक त्रिभुज उस क्रम में स्तम्भ-वार एक समय में एक जोड़े जाते हैं।  
इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है।

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46. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:  $6 + 9 \div 1 \times 3 - 2 = ?$

यदि अंक 3 को अंक 1 के साथ बदला जाता है तो,

$$6 + 9 \div 3 \times 1 - 2 = ?$$

$$= 6 + 3 \times 1 - 2$$

$$= 6 + 3 - 2$$

$$= 9 - 2$$

$$= 7$$

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "7" है।

---

**47. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

$$32 + 29 = 61$$

इसी तरह से,

$$44 + 29 = 73$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "73" है।

---

**48. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

---

**49. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

तर्क निम्नम प्रकार है:-

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

सभी अक्षरों के स्थानिक मान को जोड़ें, फिर +2 जोड़ें।

$$\text{ROAD} \rightarrow 18 + 15 + 1 + 4 = 38 + 2 = 40$$

$$\text{HEAR} \rightarrow 8 + 5 + 1 + 18 = 32 + 2 = 34$$

इसी तरह से,

$$\text{POEM} \rightarrow 16 + 15 + 5 + 13 = 49 + 2 = 51$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "51" है।

50. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

अनुसरित तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

एक स्तम्भ में:

$$\text{पहली संख्या} \times \text{दूसरी संख्या} + \text{दूसरी संख्या} \times (\text{दूसरी संख्या} / 2) = \text{तीसरी संख्या}$$

स्तम्भ 1: 5, 6, 48

$$5 \times 6 + 6 \times 3 = 48$$

स्तम्भ 2: 7, 8, ?

$$7 \times 8 + 8 \times 4 = 88$$

स्तम्भ: 9, 2, 20

$$9 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 = 20$$

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "88" है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times (1 + \frac{1}{3})} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{19}{10}$$

∴ आवश्यक उत्तर  $\frac{19}{10}$  है।

52. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{क्रय मूल्य} = (2070/115) \times 100 = 1800 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ} = \text{विक्रय मूल्य} - \text{क्रय मूल्य} = 1890 - 1800 = 90 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ\%} = [\text{लाभ/क्रय मूल्य}] \times 100 = [90/1800] \times 100 = 5\%$$

\therefore \text{आवश्यक लाभ प्रतिशत 5\% है।}

---

53. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि अंकित मूल्य x है।

$$\Rightarrow x \times (100 - 15)\% \times (100 - 25)\% = 7650$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times \frac{85}{100} \times \frac{75}{100} = 7650$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12000$$

\therefore \text{वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य 12000 रुपए है।}

---

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

पहली सात अभाज्य संख्याएँ 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 और 17 हैं।

$$\text{औसत} = (2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11 + 13 + 17)/7$$

$$\Rightarrow 58/7 = 8.29$$

\therefore \text{प्रथम सात अभाज्य संख्याओं का औसत 8.29 है}

---

55. Answer: d

Explanation:

12, 18 और 30 के गुणक

$$\Rightarrow 12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 12, 18 \text{ और } 30 \text{ का ल.स.} = 180$$

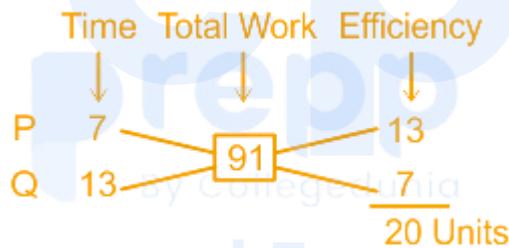
$$\Rightarrow \text{आवश्यक संख्या} = 180 - 5 = 175$$

$\therefore$  आवश्यक संख्या 175 है।

### 56. Answer: b

#### Explanation:

लघु विधि:



टंकी को भरने के लिए आवश्यक समय =  $91/20$  होगा

वर्णित हल:

पाइप P और पाइप Q द्वारा मिलकर टंकी को भरने में लिया गया समय =  $\frac{T_1 \times T_2}{T_1 + T_2}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{पाइप P और पाइप Q द्वारा मिलकर टंकी को भरने में लिया गया समय} = \frac{7 \times 13}{7 + 13} = \frac{91}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{पाइप P और पाइप Q द्वारा मिलकर टंकी को भरने में लिया गया समय} = 4\frac{11}{20} \text{ hours}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{पाइप P और पाइप Q द्वारा मिलकर टंकी को भरने में लिया गया समय} = 4 \text{ घंटा } 33 \text{ मिनट}$$

$\therefore$  पाइप P और पाइप Q द्वारा मिलकर टंकी को भरने के लिए लिया गया समय 4 घंटा 33 मिनट है।

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

लघु विधि:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 1^{\text{st}} \text{ number} & : & 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number} & : & 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ number} \\
 2 & : & 3 & \longrightarrow & 3 \\
 4 & \longleftarrow & 4 & : & 5 \\
 \hline
 (2 \times 4) & : & (3 \times 4) & : & (5 \times 3) \\
 8 & : & 12 & : & 15
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

दिया गया है कि,

$$8x + 12x + 15x = 140$$

$$\Rightarrow 35x = 140$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{दूसरी संख्या} = 12 \times 4 = 48$$

$\therefore$  दूसरी संख्या 48 है।

वर्णित हल:

$$\text{पहली संख्या} : \text{दूसरी संख्या} = (2 : 3) \times 4 = 8 : 12$$

$$\text{दूसरी संख्या} : \text{तीसरी संख्या} = (4 : 5) \times 3 = 12 : 15$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{पहली संख्या} : \text{दूसरी संख्या} : \text{तीसरी संख्या} = 8 : 12 : 15$$

माना कि पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी संख्या  $8x$ ,  $12x$  और  $15x$  है।

$$\Rightarrow 8x + 12x + 15x = 140$$

$$\Rightarrow 35x = 140$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{दूसरी संख्या} = 12 \times 4 = 48$$

$\therefore$  दूसरी संख्या 48 है।

**58. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^t$$

$$\Rightarrow 3P = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{10} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 81P = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^4 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) और (2) से

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{10 \times 4} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 40 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$\therefore$  एक धनराशि 40 वर्षों में 81 गुनी हो जाती है।

**59. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

लिया गया समय = दूरी/गति

Calculation:

मान लीजिए ट्रेन की लम्बाई  $x$  है

$$\Rightarrow \frac{600+x}{50} = \frac{900+x}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3600 + 6x = 4500 + 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 900 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Speed} = \frac{600+900}{50} = 30 \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{गति} = 30 \times 18/5 = 108 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

∴ ट्रेन की लंबाई और गति 900 मीटर और 108 किमी/घंटा है।

★ Additional Information

$$1 \text{ किमी/घंटा} = 5/18 \text{ मीटर/सेकंड}$$

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

लघु विधि:

माना कि C, 100x है।

तो B, 75x होगा और A, 75x का 120% होगा।

$$\therefore A = 90x$$

विकल्प 1 सही है।

वर्णित हल:

माना कि C का मान x है।

$$\Rightarrow B = 3x/4$$

$$\Rightarrow A = [3x/4] \times 120\% = 9x/10$$

$$\Rightarrow A/C = 9/10$$

$$\Rightarrow A/C = 0.9$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0.9C$$

$\therefore$  आवश्यक संबंध  $A = 0.9C$  है।

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

लघु विधि:



A और B दोनों के एक दिन का काम 29 इकाई होगा।

3 दिन का काम  $3 \times 29$  है।

$\therefore$  पूरा किया गया काम =  $(3 \times 29)/168 \Rightarrow 29/56$

वर्णित हल:

केवल A एक काम को 8 दिनों में कर सकता है।

$\Rightarrow$  A एक काम को 1 दिनों में कर सकता है =  $1/8$

$\Rightarrow$  A एक काम को 3 दिनों में कर सकता है =  $3/8$

$\Rightarrow$  केवल B एक काम को 21 दिनों में कर सकता है।

$\Rightarrow$  B एक काम को 3 दिनों में कर सकता है =  $3/21$

$\Rightarrow$  वे मिलकर 3 दिनों के लिए काम करते हैं =  $3/8 + 3/21 = 87/168 = 29/56$

$\therefore$  3 दिनों में पूरा किया गया भाग  $29/56$  है।

62. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

दिया गया है:

9 वर्षों के लिए साधारण ब्याज =  $(3/5) \times$  मूलधन

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

साधारण ब्याज, SI =  $PRT/100$

**Calculation:**

$$P \times R \times 9/100 = (3/5) \times P$$

$$R = (3/5) \times (100/9) = 20/3\%$$

★ Alternate Method

मान लीजिए मूलधन  $5x$  है।

$$\Rightarrow \text{साधारण ब्याज} = 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{साधारण ब्याज} = \frac{PRT}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = \frac{5x \times R \times 9}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 300/45 = 20/3 \%$$

$\therefore$  प्रति वर्ष ब्याज दर  $20/3\%$  है।

63. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

पहली 6 प्राकृतिक संख्याएँ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 और 6 है।

⇒ औसत = पहली छह प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का योग/6

⇒ औसत =  $21/6 = 7/2$

⇒ 3 का गुणज होने पर औसत =  $[7/2] \times 3 = 21/2 = 10.5$

∴ आवश्यक उत्तर 10.5 है।

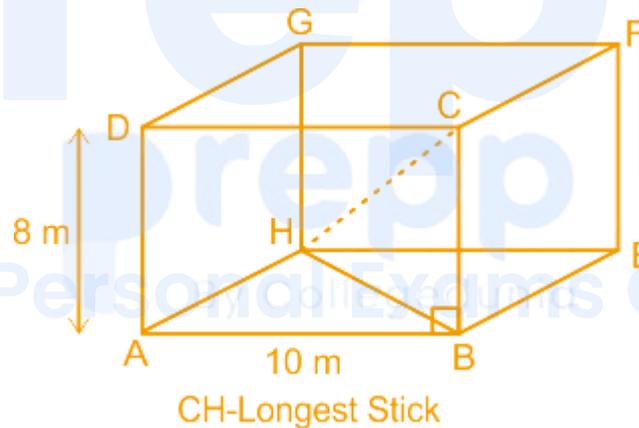
**64. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

माना कि इस घनाभ की ऊंचाई h है।

⇒ कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल =  $2[l \times b + b \times h + h \times l]$

⇒  $340 = 2[10 \times 8 + 8 \times h + h \times 10]$



⇒  $170 = 80 + 8h + 10h$

⇒  $90 = 18h$

⇒  $h = 5$  सेमी

⇒ सबसे लंबी छड़ी की लम्बाई = घनाभ का विकर्ण

⇒ सबसे लंबी छड़ी की लम्बाई =  $\sqrt{(l^2 + b^2 + h^2)} = \sqrt{(100 + 64 + 25)} = \sqrt{189}$

⇒ सबसे लंबी छड़ी की लम्बाई =  $3\sqrt{21}$  सेमी

∴ सबसे लम्बाई छड़ी की लम्बाई जिसे घनाभ के अंदर नियोजित किया जा सकता है,  $3\sqrt{21}$  सेमी है।

65. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि प्रारंभ में पानी की मात्रा  $3x$  है।

$$\Rightarrow \text{दूध} = 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x + 3}{8x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x + 6 = 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{प्रारंभ में मिश्रण में दूध की मात्रा} = 8x = 24 \text{ लीटर}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{प्रारंभ में मिश्रण में पानी की मात्रा} = 3x = 9 \text{ लीटर}$$

∴ प्रारंभ में मिश्रण में दूध और पानी की मात्राएँ क्रमशः 24 लीटर और 9 लीटर हैं।

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{एक घन का आयतन} = \text{भुजा}^3 = 15^3 = 3375 \text{ सेमी}^3$$

$$\text{घनाभ का आयतन} = \text{घन का आयतन} - 175$$

$$\text{आधार का क्षेत्रफल} \times h = 3375 - 175$$

$$\text{आधार का क्षेत्रफल} = 3200/32 = 100 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

∴ एक घनाभ का आधार क्षेत्रफल  $100 \text{ सेमी}^2$  है।

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

आरोही क्रम = 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13

⇒ माधिका इस क्रम का एक मध्य पद है,

⇒ माधिका = 7

∴ इन संख्याओं की माधिका 7 है।

68. Answer: d

Explanation:

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

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

$$\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{9}{21} + 2 - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{12}{5} \times \frac{25}{18} \div \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{7} \div \frac{9}{21} + 2 - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{25}{18} \div \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{21}{9} + 2 - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{25}{18} \times \frac{9}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2 - \frac{4}{3} + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{14}{3}$$

∴ आवश्यक उत्तर  $14/3$  है।

**69. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

माना कि नाव की गति B और धारा की गति S है।

$$\Rightarrow \text{धारा के अनुकूल नाव की गति} = 60/3 = 20 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{धारा के प्रतिकूल नाव की गति} = 90/5 = 18 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{नाव की गति} = (20 + 18)/2 = 19 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{धारा की गति} = (20 - 18)/2 = 1 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{नाव की गति : धारा की गति} = 19 : 1$$

∴ आवश्यक अनुपात 19 : 1 है।

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**70. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

माना कि राम और रहीम की मासिक आय  $4x$  और  $3x$  है।

और उनके व्यय  $3y$  :  $2y$  है।

आय - व्यय = बचत

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 3y = 5000 \quad \text{---- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 2y = 5000 \quad \text{---- (2)}$$

अब समीकरण (1) और (2) को 3 से गुणा करने पर

$$\Rightarrow -x = -5000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{राम की मासिक आय} = 4x = 20000 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{रहीम की मासिक आय} = 3x = 15000 \text{ रुपए}$$

$\therefore$  राम और रहीम की मासिक आय 20000 रुपए और 15000 रुपए हैं।

## 71. Answer: c

### Explanation:

दिया गया:

वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = रु. 810

हानि = 10%

नया नुकसान = 20%

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$\text{क्रय मूल्य} \times (100 - \text{हानि})\% = \text{विक्रय मूल्य}$$

$$\text{विक्रय मूल्य} = \text{क्रय मूल्य} \times (100 - \text{हानि})\%$$

गणना:

प्रश्न के अनुसार

$$\text{क्रय मूल्य} \times (100 - \text{हानि})\% = \text{विक्रय मूल्य}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{क्रय मूल्य} \times 90\% = 810$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{क्रय मूल्य} = 900 \text{ रुपए}$$

यदि हानि 20% है,

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = \text{क्रय मूल्य} \times (100 - \text{हानि})\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 900 \times 80\%$$

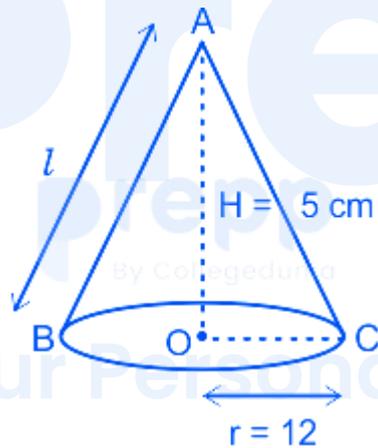
$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 720$$

$\therefore$  यदि हानि 20% है तो विक्रय मूल्य 720 रुपए होगा

## 72. Answer: a

### Explanation:

$$h = 5 \text{ सेमी}, r = 12 \text{ सेमी}$$



माना तिर्यक ऊँचाई l है

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = r^2 + h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = 144 + 25 = 169$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 13 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{शंकु का वक्र सतह क्षेत्रफल} = \pi \times r \times l$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{शंकु का वक्र सतह क्षेत्रफल} = \pi \times 12 \times 13 = 156 \pi \text{ सेमी}^2$$

∴ शंकु का वक्र सतह क्षेत्रफल  $156\pi$  सेमी<sup>2</sup> है

---

73. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

S3 और S5 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का योग =  $87 + 99 = 186$

⇒ S3 और S5 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का औसत =  $186/2 = 93$

⇒ S9 द्वारा प्राप्त अंक = 100

⇒ अभीष्ट % =  $[(100 - 93)/100] \times 100$

⇒ 7%

∴ अभीष्ट %, 7% है।

---

74. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

⇒ छात्रों के अंकों का योग =  $92 + 88 + 87 + 94 + 99 + 97 + 86 + 85 + 100 + 91 = 919$

⇒ छात्रों के औसत अंक =  $919/10 = 91.9$

∴ छात्रों के औसत अंक 91.9 हैं।

---

75. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

S5 द्वारा प्राप्त अंक = 99

⇒ छात्रों के अंकों का योग =  $92 + 88 + 87 + 94 + 99 + 97 + 86 + 85 + 100 + 91 = 919$

⇒ छात्रों के औसत अंक =  $919/10 = 91.9$

⇒ छात्रों के औसत अंकों से अधिक प्रतिशत =  $[(99 - 91.9)/91.9] \times 100$

⇒ छात्रों के औसत अंकों से अधिक प्रतिशत =  $[7.1/91.9] \times 100 = 7.725 \approx 7.73\%$

∴ छात्रों के औसत अंकों से अधिक प्रतिशत 7.73% है।

76. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् सेरेना विलियम्स।

सेरेना विलियम्स ने 23 ग्रैंड स्लैम टूर्नामेंट खिताब (जनवरी 2019 तक) जीता है।

2019 में सभी ग्रैंड स्लैम टूर्नामेंट और उनके विजेताओं की सूची।

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टूर्नामेंट	एकल	नाम
ऑस्ट्रेलिया ओपन	पुरुष	नोवाक जोकोविच (सर्बिया)
	महिला	नाओमी ओसाका (जापान)
फ्रेंच ओपन	पुरुष	राफेल नडाल परेरा (स्पेन)
	महिला	एश्ले बार्टी (ऑस्ट्रेलिया)
विम्बलडन	पुरुष	नोवाक जोकोविच (सर्बिया)
	महिला	सिमोना हालेप (रोमानिया)
अमेरिकन ओपन	पुरुष	राफेल नडाल (स्पेन)
	महिला	बियांका एंड्रीस्क्यू (कनाडा)

77. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् पहली भारतीय महिला IAS अधिकारी।

- आजादी के बाद भारत की पहली महिला IAS अधिकारी, अन्ना राजम मल्होत्रा का निधन मुंबई में हुआ।
- उनका जन्म 1927 में केरल के एरनाकुलम जिले में हुआ था।
- 17 सितंबर 2018 को उनका निधन हो गया।
- उन्होंने तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री सी. राजगोपालाचारी के अंतर्गत और फिर केंद्र सरकार में मद्रास राज्य में सेवा की।
- सुश्री मल्होत्रा 1951 में लोक सेवाओं में शामिल हुईं और उन्होंने मद्रास कैडर का विकल्प चुना।

- उन्होंने आर.एन. मल्होत्रा, जिन्होंने 1985 से 1990 तक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के रूप में कार्य किया, के साथ विवाह किया।

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1, अर्थात् दिल्ली है।

- शेख ख्वाजा कुतुबुद्दीन बख्तियार काकी की दरगाह दिल्ली में स्थित है।
- ख्वाजा कुतुबुद्दीन बख्तियार काकी एक प्रसिद्ध सूफी संत और चिश्ती विद्वान थे।
- दिल्ली के बारे में जानकारी:
  - यह यमुना नदी के तट पर स्थित है।
  - पूर्व में यह क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से घिरा हुआ है, तथा उत्तर, पश्चिम और दक्षिण में यह हरियाणा राज्य से घिरा हुआ है।
  - किंवदंती के अनुसार, शहर का नाम राजा धिलु के नाम पर रखा गया था, जो पहली शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में इस क्षेत्र में शासन करते थे। इसी नाम से शहर को दिल्ली के नाम से जाना जाता है।

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् गुजरात।

- कुछ महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों की सूची:

राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (NP)	स्थापना वर्ष
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	कैंपबेल बे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1992
	गैलाथिया बे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1992
	महात्मा गांधी मरीन (वांडूर) राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1983
	मध्य बटन द्वीप राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1987
	माउंट हैरियट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1987
	नॉर्थ बटन आईलैंड राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1987
	सैडल पीक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1987
	दक्षिण बटन द्वीप राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1987
असम	रानी झांसी मरीन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1996
	डिब्रू-साइखोवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1999
	काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1974
	मानस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1990
	नमेरी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1998
गुजरात	राजीव गांधी ओरंग राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1999
	वंसदा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1979
	ब्लैकबक (वेलवदर) राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1976
	गिर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1975
	मरीन (कच्छ की खाड़ी) राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1982

केरल	अनमुदी शोला राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	2003
	एराविकुलम राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1978
	मथिकेट्टन शोला राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	2003
	पंबादम शोला राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	2003
	पेरियार राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1982
	साइलेंट वैली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1984

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है, अर्थात् संपत्ति का अधिकार।

- संपत्ति का अधिकार मूल रूप से संविधान के भाग III के तहत सात मौलिक अधिकारों में से एक था।
- 1978 के 44वें संशोधन अधिनियम ने भाग III से अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (एफ) और अनुच्छेद 31 को निरस्त करके मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में संपत्ति के अधिकार को समाप्त कर दिया। इसके बजाय, अधिनियम ने भाग XII में एक नया अनुच्छेद 300-ए डाला।
- अनुच्छेद 19 से 22 भारतीय संविधान के मौलिक अधिकार की स्वतंत्रता के अंतर्गत आता है।

अनुच्छेद	निहित हैं
अनुच्छेद 19	स्वतंत्रता के संबंध में छह अधिकारों का संरक्षण: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• भाषण और अभिव्यक्ति</li> <li>• सभा</li> <li>• संघ</li> <li>• आंदोलन</li> <li>• निवास करने</li> <li>• व्यवसाय</li> </ul>
अनुच्छेद 20	अपराधों के लिए सजा के संबंध में संरक्षण।
अनुच्छेद 21	जीवन की सुरक्षा और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता।
अनुच्छेद 21A	प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का अधिकार।
अनुच्छेद 22	गिरफ्तारी और कुछ मामलों में नजरबंदी के खिलाफ संरक्षण।

81. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् रूबेला।

रूबेला:

- **खसरा रोग** मोर्बिलीवायरस के कारण होता है, जिसके कारण शरीर पर लाल दाने निकल आते हैं।
- **रूबेला** भी कहा जाता है, खसरा छोटे बच्चों के लिए गंभीर और घातक भी हो सकता है।
- यह एक सुरक्षित और लागत प्रभावी टीका उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद छोटे बच्चों में मृत्यु के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक है।

टेटनस:

- बैक्टीरिया **क्लोस्ट्रीडियम टेटानी** के कारण, टेटनस एक जीवाणु जनित रोग है जो मुख्य रूप से जबड़े और पेट को प्रभावित करता है।

- बैक्टीरिया एक घाव के माध्यम से शरीर में प्रवेश करते हैं और विषाक्त पदार्थों का उत्पादन करते हैं जिससे मांसपेशियां जकड़ हो जाती हैं।
- इसे "लॉकजॉ" भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि जबड़े और गर्दन में मांसपेशियों की जकड़न उन्हें बंद कर देती है जिससे मुंह को निगलने या मुंह खोलने में मुश्किल होती है।

### कुष्ठ रोग:

- एक पुरानी संक्रामक बीमारी, कुष्ठ रोग बैक्टीरिया, **माइकोबैक्टीरियम लेप्राई** के कारण होता है। इसे **हैन्सन रोग** भी कहा जाता है।
- यह स्थिति मुख्य रूप से त्वचा को प्रभावित करती है, जो त्वचा पर पीला घावों, सूजन और गांठ का कारण बनती है। यह श्वसन तंत्र की परिधीय नसों, आंखों और श्लेष्मल परत को भी प्रभावित करता है।

### मलेरिया:

- मलेरिया **प्लास्मोडियम समूह** के एक **परजीवी** के कारण होने वाली बीमारी है जो प्रोटोजोआ है।
- प्लास्मोडियम विवैक्स, प्लास्मोडियम ओवले, प्लास्मोडियम मलेरिया, प्लास्मोडियम फाल्सीपेरम और प्लास्मोडियम नॉलेसी ये पांच प्रजातियां हैं जिन्हें संक्रमण का कारण माना जाता है।
- यह मादा **एनोफिलीज मच्छर** द्वारा संक्रमित एक बीमारी है और बुखार, सिरदर्द, उल्टी और गंभीर मामलों में दौरे, कोमा और यहां तक कि मौत का कारण बन सकती है।

## 82. Answer: b

### Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् **बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण**।

भारतीय संविधान में पाँच प्रकार की याचिकाएं हैं -

- बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण।
- उत्प्रेषण-लेख।
- अधिकार-पृच्छा।
- परमादेश।
- प्रत्यादेश।
- **बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण:** याचिका को एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को पेश करने के लिए जारी किया जाता है, जिसे हिरासत में लिया गया है चाहे वह जेल में हो या निजी हिरासत में, अगर ऐसी हिरासत गैरकानूनी

पायी जाती है तो उसे रिहा करने के लिए या अदालत में पेश किया जाए

- **परमादेश:** कमांड के इस याचिका को सर्वोच्च या उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किया जाता है जब किसी भी सरकार, अदालत, निगम या किसी भी सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण को एक सार्वजनिक कर्तव्य करना पड़ता है, लेकिन ऐसा करने में विफल रहता है।
- **प्रत्यादेश:** यह याचिका अक्सर एक उच्च अदालत द्वारा निचली अदालत को जारी की जाती है, जिसमें यह निर्देश दिया जाता है कि वह ऐसे मामले में आगे न बढ़े जो उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है।
- **उत्प्रेषण-लेख:** उत्प्रेषण-लेख की याचिका सुप्रीम कोर्ट या उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पहले से ही पारित किए गए आदेश को रद्द करने के लिए, ट्रिब्यूनल या अर्ध-न्यायिक प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी की जा सकती है।
- **अधिकार-पृच्छा:** अधिकार-पृच्छा की याचिका सर्वोच्च या उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यह पूछने के लिए जारी किया जाता है कि उसने किस अधिकार या शक्ति के तहत अमुक कार्य किया है। किस अधिकार या वारंट से पूछकर जारी किया जा सकता है। यह अदालत द्वारा किसी सार्वजनिक कार्यालय के किसी व्यक्ति के दावे की वैधता की जांच करने के लिए जारी किया जाता है।

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् कार्बन का अपरूप।

- **ग्राफीन एक कार्बन सामग्री है** जो एक परमाणु मोटी है। इसकी पतली रचना और उच्च चालकता का अर्थ है कि इसका उपयोग लघु रूप से निर्मित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स से लेकर बायोमेडिकल उपकरणों तक में किया जाता है।
- अपरूप शब्द एक भौतिक तत्व के एक या अधिक रूपों को संदर्भित करता है जो एक ही भौतिक अवस्था में होता है। अलग-अलग रूप अलग-अलग तरीकों से उत्पन्न होते हैं, परमाणुओं को एक साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है।
- कार्बन के कई अपरूप हैं।
- इनमें हीरा, ग्रेफाइट, ग्राफीन, कार्बन नैनोट्यूब, फुलरीन, और कार्बन नैनोबुड शामिल हैं।

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् एम.के. गांधी।

- महात्मा गांधी ने अपने पूरे जीवन में कांग्रेस पर असाधारण प्रभाव डाला।
- बेलगाम स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण केंद्र था।
- लोकमान्य तिलक ने 1916 में बेलगाम से अपना होम रूल लीग शुरू किया।
- इस शहर को 1924 में अखिल भारतीय 39वें कांग्रेस अधिवेशन की मेजबानी करने का सम्मान मिला, जो एकमात्र सत्र था जिसकी अध्यक्षता महात्मा गांधी ने की थी, और सत्र केवल कर्नाटक में आयोजित किया गया था।

टिप्पणी: वह 1924 में बेलगाम सत्र में केवल एक बार भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे।

85. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन।

सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन: -

- उन्होंने भारत के पहले उपराष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य किया।
- वह दो बार देश के उपराष्ट्रपति बने।
- इसके अलावा, अपने राजनीतिक कैरियर से पहले, वह उल्लेखनीय कॉलेजों में दर्शनशास्त्र के प्रोफेसर थे और आंध्र विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय जैसे विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति के रूप में कार्य किया।
- इसके अलावा, उनका जन्मदिन, 5 सितंबर, भारत में शिक्षक दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् सलेम - तमिलनाडु।

★ Key Points

- बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र:

- यह झारखंड के बोकारो जिले में स्थित है। अतः, युग्म 1 सही सुमेलित नहीं है।
- इसकी स्थापना 1964 में तत्कालीन सोवियत संघ की मदद से की गई थी।
- 1964 में इस संयंत्र से उत्पादन शुरू किया गया था।
- **सलेम इस्पात:**
  - यह संयंत्र तमिलनाडु के सलेम जिले में स्थित है। अतः, युग्म 3 सही सुमेलित है।
  - इस संयंत्र से 1982 में उत्पादन शुरू किया गया था।
  - इसमें समृद्ध लौह अयस्क और चूना पत्थर के अनुकूल स्थिति है।
- **दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र:**
  - यह पश्चिम बंगाल के बर्धमान जिले में स्थित है। अतः, युग्म 2 सही सुमेलित नहीं है।
  - इसे 1959 में ब्रिटेन की मदद से स्थापित किया गया था।
  - इस संयंत्र से 1962 में उत्पादन शुरू किया गया था।
- **राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र:**
  - यह संयंत्र ओडिशा के सुंदरगढ़ जिले में स्थित है। अतः, युग्म 4 सही सुमेलित नहीं है।
  - इसे 1959 में जर्मन सरकार की मदद से स्थापित किया गया था।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् नाट्य शास्त्र।

- नाट्य शास्त्र में भारतीय नृत्य रूपों का संदर्भ मिलता है।
- नाट्यशास्त्र, पूर्ण भरत नाट्यशास्त्र में, नाट्यशास्त्र भी कहा जाता है।

टिप्पणी:

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों की सूची:

नृत्य रूप	राज्य
भरतनाट्यम	तमिलनाडु
कथक	उत्तर प्रदेश
कथकली, मोहिनीअट्टम	केरल
कुचिपुड़ी	आंध्र प्रदेश
ओडिसी	ओडिशा
सत्रीया	असम
मणिपुरी	मणिपुर

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् स्टीफन हॉकिंग।

- स्टीफन हॉकिंग:
  - वह एक अंग्रेजी सैद्धांतिक भौतिक विज्ञानी, ब्रह्माण्ड विज्ञानी और लेखक थे।
  - वह बेस्ट सेलिंग पुस्तक "ए ब्रीफ हिस्ट्री ऑफ टाइम" के लेखक हैं।
  - हॉकिंग ने ब्रह्माण्ड विज्ञान को पुनः परिभाषित करके यह बताया कि ब्लैक होल विकिरण उत्सर्जित करते हैं और बाद में वाष्पित हो जाते हैं।
  - हॉकिंग को मोटर न्यूरोन बीमारी (एम्योट्रोफिक लेटरल स्केलेरोसिस "एएलएस" या लो गेहरिंग रोग) का पता तब चला जब प्रारम्भ में यह धीमी गति से बढ़ने लगा था, जिसने धीरे-धीरे उन्हें दशकों तक अपाहिज बना दिया।
  - ब्रिटिश भौतिक विज्ञानी और ब्लैक होल सिद्धांतकार स्टीफन हॉकिंग की मृत्यु 14 मार्च को हो गई।

89. Answer: d

## Explanation:

विकल्प 4, अर्थात् असम सही है।

- **मुगा सिल्क** रेशम के कीड़ों एनथेरा एसिंसेंसिस का उत्पाद है, और ज्यादातर **असम** में विकसित होता है। इन कीड़ों का लार्वा सोम और सुआलू पत्तियों पर पोषित होता है। असम न केवल भारत बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में सुनहरे रंग के इस रेशम का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है।
- असम अपने सिल्क की मुगा किस्म के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। यह **असम के एक भौगोलिक संकेत** के रूप में पंजीकृत है।
- **असम के बारे में जानिए:**
  - **राजधानी:** दिसपुर
  - **भाषाएँ:** असमिया, बोडो, बंगाली
  - **प्रमुख नदियाँ:** सुबनसिरी, दिहांग, ब्रह्मपुत्र।
  - **भौगोलिक संकेत:** मुगा सिल्क, तेजपुर लीची, बोका चुल (ओरिज़ा सैटिवा), गमोसा, चोकुवा।
  - **विश्व धरोहर स्थल:** ब्रह्मपुत्र के किनारे काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, भूटान की सीमा के पास मानस वन्यजीव अभयारण्य।

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90. Answer: c

## Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है, अर्थात् चिचैन इटज़ा - ब्राज़ील

स्मारक	विवरण	देश
कोलोसियम	रोम शहर के केंद्र में एक अंडाकार एम्फीथिएटर है	इटली
माचू पिचू	यह एक इंका किला है जो कि एंडीज पर्वत में ऊंचा है	पेरू
चिचेन इट्जा	एक बड़ा कोलम्बियाई शहर जो उत्तर शास्त्रीकाल में माया सभ्यता द्वारा बनाया गया था	मेक्सिको
पेत्रा	इसमें कब्रों और मंदिरों को गुलाबी बलुआ पत्थर की चट्टानों में उकेरा गया है, इसका उपनाम "रोज सिटी" है।	जॉर्डन

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् **पुरी**।

★ **Key Points**

• **कुंभ मेला:**

- हिंदू मान्यताओं के अनुसार, यह मेला मकर संक्रांति के दिन से शुरू होता है।
- यह मेला चार स्थानों, **हरिद्वार, प्रयागराज (इलाहाबाद), उज्जैन, नासिक** में लगता है।
- यह मेला **हर 12 साल में** हर जगह पर आयोजित किया जाता है।
- इलाहाबाद में, 2 कुंभ त्योहारों के बीच 6 साल के अंतराल में अर्द्ध कुंभ का आयोजन भी किया जाता है।
- **वर्ष 2022 में हरिद्वार** में कुंभ मेले का आयोजन किया जाएगा।
- हरिद्वार, प्रयागराज, नासिक और उज्जैन में से एक पर हर तीसरे वर्ष कुंभ मेला का आयोजन किया जाता है।
- इन चार स्थानों पर नदियाँ हरिद्वार में गंगा के किनारे, इलाहाबाद में प्रयागराज संगम, नासिक में गोदावरी और उज्जैन में शिप्रा स्थित हैं।
- यह यूनेस्को की सूची में सूचीबद्ध होने वाली भारत की **14वीं अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासत** है।
- कुंभ मेला आस्था का एक व्यापक हिंदू तीर्थ है जिसमें हिंदू एक पवित्र नदी में स्नान करने के लिए इकट्ठा होते हैं।

92. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात हेमा दास।

• हेमा दास:

- वह एक भारतीय तेज धावक है जो **असम** से संबंधित है।
- वह **ढींग एक्सप्रेस** के नाम से जानी जाती है।
- उसने **IAAF वर्ल्ड U-20 एथलेटिक्स चैंपियनशिप में स्वर्ण पदक** जीता।
- धावक हेमा दास **2018 में फिनलैंड** के टाम्परे में आयोजित IAAF वर्ल्ड अंडर -20 एथलेटिक्स चैंपियनशिप में महिलाओं की 400 मीटर अंतिम दौड़ में स्वर्ण जीतने वाली **पहली भारतीय महिला एथलीट** बन गईं।
- उन्होंने इस विश्व चैंपियनशिप में शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए **51.46 सेकेंड** का समय दर्ज किया।
- हेमा दास से पहले किसी भी भारतीय महिला या पुरुष ने किसी भी स्तर पर विश्व चैंपियनशिप में स्वर्ण पदक नहीं जीता है, चाहे वह युवा, जूनियर या सीनियर हो।
- वह **असम की पहली-खेल राजदूत** बनीं।

93. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात लीलाधर जगूड़ी।

• लीलाधर जगूड़ी:

- वह हिंदी लेखक हैं जिन्होंने **2018 व्यास सम्मान** जीता।
- **हिंदी लेखक** लीलाधर जगूड़ी को उनके कविता संग्रह **'जितने लोग उतने प्रेम'** के लिए **केके बिड़ला फाउंडेशन** द्वारा व्यास सम्मान 2018 से सम्मानित किया गया है।
- उनकी प्रसिद्ध पुस्तकें **अनुभव के आकाश में चाँद, शंख मुखी शिखरों पर** हैं।
- उन्होंने **पद्म श्री** और **साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार** जीता है
- **नासिरा शर्मा** का नाम **2019 व्यास सम्मान** के लिए चुना गया था।

टिप्पणी:

- के शिवा रेड्डी एक तेलुगु भाषा के लेखक हैं जिन्होंने 2018 सरस्वती सम्मान जीता।
- वासुदेव मोही सिंधी लेखक हैं जिनका नाम सरस्वती सम्मान 2019 के लिए चुना गया था।

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् जम्मू और कश्मीर।

- भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) जम्मू और कश्मीर के साथ व्यापार का लेन-देन नहीं करता है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में जानिए:

- राजधानी: श्रीनगर (ग्रीष्मकालीन), जम्मू (शीतकालीन)।
- आधिकारिक भाषा: उर्दू।
- क्षेत्रीय त्यौहार:
  - हेमिस त्योहार - लद्दाख का एक बौद्ध त्योहार।
  - उर्स को ज़ियारतों के रूप में भी जाना जाता है - एक कश्मीरी मुस्लिम त्योहार।
  - सिंधु (सिंधु) दर्शन, अमरनाथ यात्रा।
- कला के रूप:
  - बसोहली पेंटिंग, कसीदा कढ़ाई।
  - संगीत: सूफियाना कलाम, हाफिज नगमा, लदीशाह, चकरी।
  - नृत्य: कुद, दमहाल, रौफ, भांड पाथेर।
- भौगोलिक संकेत: कश्मीरी पश्मीना, कश्मीरी सोज़ानी क्राफ्ट, कानी शाल, कश्मीर पेपर माछे, कश्मीरी अखरोट की नक्काशी, खताम्बंद, और कश्मीरी हाथ से बुने कालीन, कश्मीरी केसर।

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है, अर्थात् जम्मू और कश्मीर।

- जम्मू और कश्मीर में राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों की सूची: -

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	स्थापना वर्ष
दाचीगाम राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1981
किश्तवाड़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	<b>1981</b>
सलीम अली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1992
हेमीस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	1981

- जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में जानिए:
- राजधानी: श्रीनगर (ग्रीष्मकालीन), जम्मू (शीतकालीन)।
- आधिकारिक भाषा: उर्दू।
- क्षेत्रीय त्यौहार:
  - हेमिस त्योहार - लद्दाख का एक बौद्ध त्योहार।
  - उर्स को ज़ियारतों के रूप में भी जाना जाता है - एक कश्मीरी मुस्लिम त्योहार।
  - सिंधु (सिंधु) दर्शन, अमरनाथ यात्रा।
- कला रूप:
  - बसोहली पेंटिंग, कसीदा कढ़ाई।
  - संगीत: सूफियाना कलाम, हाफिज नगमा, लदीशाह, चकरी।
  - नृत्य: कुद, दमहाल, रौफ, भांड पाथेर।
- भौगोलिक संकेत: कश्मीरी पश्मीना, कश्मीरी सोज़ानी क्राफ्ट, कानी शाल, कश्मीर पेपर माछे, कश्मीरी अखरोट की नक्काशी, खताम्बंद, और कश्मीरी हाथ से बुने कालीन, कश्मीरी केसर।

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96. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है, अर्थात तवा - गुजरात।

- ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि तवा मध्य प्रदेश में एक बांध है।
- कोरबा छत्तीसगढ़ में है।
- फरक्का बैरेजपश्चिम बंगाल में है।

बांध	राज्य
नागार्जुनसागर, प्रकाशम बैराज, पोलावरम बांध, टाटीपुड़ी बांध	आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना
तवा, बरगी बांध, ओंकारेश्वर बांध, गांधी सागर बांध।	मध्य प्रदेश
मुकुटमणिपुर बांध	पश्चिम बंगाल
तेंदुला बांध, दुधवा बांध छत्तीसगढ़	छत्तीसगढ़

97. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है, अर्थात् फोटोइलेक्ट्रिक प्रभाव का सिद्धांत।

• अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन:

- इनका जन्म **जर्मनी** के वुर्टेम्बर्ग शहर के उल्म में **14 मार्च, 1879** को हुआ था।
- पुरस्कार प्रेरणा: "सैद्धांतिक भौतिकी के क्षेत्र में उनकी सेवाओं के लिए, और विशेष रूप से उनकी **फोटोइलेक्ट्रिक प्रभाव** के नियम की खोज के लिए"।
- अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन ने 1921 में भौतिकी में नोबेल पुरस्कार जीता।
- अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन एक जर्मन में जन्मे भौतिक विज्ञानी हैं जिन्होंने सापेक्षता के विशेष और सामान्य सिद्धांतों को भी विकसित किया है।
- **फोटोइलेक्ट्रिक प्रभाव** - एक ऐसी घटना जिसमें **विद्युत आवेशित कणों** को किसी पदार्थ के भीतर या उस समय छोड़ा जाता है जब वह विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण को अवशोषित करता है। प्रभाव को अक्सर धातु की प्लेट से इलेक्ट्रॉनों की अस्वीकृति के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है जब प्रकाश उस पर गिरता है।

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् शेर शाह सूरी।

- शेर शाह सूरी:

- वह **सूरी साम्राज्य** के संस्थापक थे।
- सिकंदर शाह सूरी सूरी साम्राज्य के छठे शासक थे।
- वह **बिहार के एक पठान** थे जिन्होंने **मुगल सम्राट हुमायूँ (1530-1540, 1555-1556)** को पराजित किया और उत्तरी भारत में **सूरी साम्राज्य** की स्थापना की।
- उसने **1540-1545** तक शासन किया।
- मकबरा सम्राट शेरशाह सूरी की याद में बनाया गया था।
- शेरशाह सूरी का मकबरा **बिहार के सासाराम शहर** में है।
- "**चौसा की लड़ाई**" मुगल सम्राट, हुमायूँ और अफगान सम्राट शेरशाह सूरी के बीच लड़ी गई थी।
- यह 26 जून 1539 को बक्सर के दक्षिण-पश्चिम में स्थित चौसा में लड़ा गया था, जो अब बिहार में है।
- इस लड़ाई में, शेर शाह ने हुमायूँ को पराजित किया और खुद को **फरीद अल-दीन शेर शाह** के रूप में अभिषिक्त किया।
- मुगल सम्राट **हुमायूँ** ने फिर से **कन्नौज के युद्ध** में शेर शाह का सामना किया और **फिर से उससे पराजित हुआ**।

99. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है, अर्थात् **आंवला**।

• **विटामिन C:**

- **एस्कॉर्बिक एसिड** एंटीऑक्सीडेंट गुणों के साथ एक प्राकृतिक रूप से पाया जाने वाला कार्बनिक यौगिक है।
- विटामिन C में उच्च मात्रा में एस्कॉर्बिक एसिड होता है।
- विटामिन C एक प्रकार का वह विटामिन है जो आमतौर पर ताजे फल और सब्जियों, विशेष रूप से खट्टे फलों में पाया जाता है।
- विटामिन C पानी में घुलनशील विटामिन है, जिसका अर्थ है कि आपका शरीर इसे संग्रहीत नहीं करता है। इसे एस्कॉर्बिक एसिड के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। अधिकांश विटामिन **सी**, जिनकी हमें आवश्यकता होती है, हमारे शरीर द्वारा आसानी से निर्मित होते हैं।
- उदाहरण **आंवला**, नींबू, संतरा, टमाटर, खट्टा पदार्थ, मिर्च, अंकुरित अनाज।

100. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

विकल्प 1 सही है, अर्थात् वित्त मंत्रालय।

- भारत में वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा राजकोषीय नीति तैयार की जाती है।
- मंत्रालय में पाँच विभाग शामिल हैं:
  - आर्थिक मामलों का विभाग।
  - व्यय विभाग
  - राजस्व विभाग।
  - निवेश और सार्वजनिक संपत्ति प्रबंधन विभाग।
  - वित्तीय सेवा विभाग।



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