

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 05, 2019) (Shift 1)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

1. Test will auto submit when the Time is up.
2. The Test comprises of multiple choice questions (MCQ) with one correct answers.
3. The clock in the top right corner will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination.

Navigating & Answering a Question

1. The answer will be saved automatically upon clicking on an option amongst the given choices of answer.
2. To deselect your chosen answer, click on the clear response button.
3. The marking scheme will be displayed for each question on the top right corner of the test window.

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

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

The students are in __ of their teachers.

- a. praise
- b. awe
- c. respect
- d. gusto

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

The servant was beaten/(A) through his master/(B) with a stick./(C) /No error(D)

- a. through his master
- b. The servant was beaten
- c. No error
- d. with a stick

3. 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)

Many accidents at the factory are caused of workers who don't read warning signs.

- a. are caused because of
 - b. is the cause of
 - c. is caused by
 - d. No Improvement
-

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

The origin of ice cream dates back ___ nearly half a century.

- a. from
 - b. to
 - c. at
 - d. into
-

5. 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)

Birds of the same feather

- a. People with a generous heart
 - b. To get into trouble together
 - c. To be in a totally helpless condition
 - d. People with the similar characters
-

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)

For her, money is the only means to an end.

- a. a means to the end
- b. means to end
- c. the means for an end
- d. No Improvement

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

Gloomy

- a. Dull
- b. Greedy
- c. Cloudy
- d. Bright

8. 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 wound on her hand is now heal completely.

- a. has now healing
- b. No Improvement

- c. has now healed
- d. is healing now

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

Immense

- a. Insignificant
- b. Dull
- c. Minute
- d. Massive

10. दिए गए वाक्य का वह भाग ढूँढ़िए जिसमें कोई त्रुटि है। यदि कोई त्रुटि नहीं है, तो 'No error' चुनें। (+1, -0.25)

Unless you prepare well, you will not get the first class.

- a. No error
- b. the first class
- c. Unless you prepare well
- d. you will not get

11. Choose the word that can substitute the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

An internal or external framework of bones

- a. Spine

- b. Skull
 - c. Skeleton
 - d. Skin
-

12. Choose the word that can substitute the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

An area of grassland where animals graze

- a. Forest
 - b. Park
 - c. Meadow
 - d. Garden
-

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)

The child always goes for sleep with his teddy bear.

- a. goes for sleep
 - b. With his teddy Bear
 - c. The child always
 - d. No error
-

14. Choose the correctly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Exausted

- b. Intelligent
 - c. Equally
 - d. Amigrate
-

15. 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)

Cat's whiskers

- a. A very easy matter
 - b. To be highly impressive
 - c. To be very determined
 - d. Difficult to understand
-

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

I _____ very busy lately.

- a. would be
 - b. have been
 - c. will be
 - d. should be
-

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

Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1.____ the pine forest which was making sad, 2.____ sounds because of strong winds. He 3.____ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. 4.____ boy was weeping soundlessly. There seemed to be 5.____ terribly wrong with the boy.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.

- a. through
- b. by
- c. along
- d. of

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

Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1.____ the pine forest which was making sad, 2.____ sounds because of strong winds. He 3.____ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. 4.____ boy was weeping soundlessly. There seemed to be 5.____ terribly wrong with the boy.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.

- a. awesome
- b. eerie
- c. banging
- d. aloud

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

Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1. ___ the pine forest which was making sad, 2. ___ sounds because of strong winds. He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. 4. ___ boy was weeping soundlessly. There seemed to be 5. ___ terribly wrong with the boy.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.

- a. pointed
- b. noticed
- c. remarked
- d. recorded

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

Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1. ___ the pine forest which was making sad, 2. ___ sounds because of strong winds. He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. 4. ___ boy was weeping soundlessly. There seemed to be 5. ___ terribly wrong with the boy.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.

- a. one
- b. a
- c. each
- d. the

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

Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1. ___ the pine forest which was making sad, 2. ___ sounds because of strong winds. He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. 4. ___ boy was weeping soundlessly. There seemed to be 5. ___ terribly wrong with the boy.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.

- a. nothing
- b. anything
- c. something
- d. everything

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

Former

- a. Superior
- b. Previous
- c. Regular
- d. Inferior

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

Impartial

- a. Impractical
- b. Involved
- c. Biased

d. Judicious

24. **Direction:** Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

a. Genuine

b. Geniune

c. Ganuine

d. Jenuine

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

(+1, -0.25)

Sarthak _____ everything that a leader should be.

a. epitomizes

b. worships

c. clones

d. adores

Numerical Aptitude

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

वेतन : नौकरी :: लाभ : ?

- a. हानि
- b. व्यवसाय
- c. विशाल
- d. विक्रेता

27. पांच लड़के G, K, P, R और T एक गोलाकार मेज़ के चारों ओर केंद्र के सम्मुख बैठे हैं (समान क्रम आवश्यक नहीं है।) R, K के बाएं तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। K के निकटतम पड़ोसी P और G हैं। T, P के निकटतम बाएं है। P के दायें दूसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. G
- b. K
- c. T
- d. R

28. उस आकृति का चयन कीजिये जो निम्न श्रृंखला में अगली आएगी। (+1, -0.25)



a.

A	7
◇	G

b.

V	7
◇	G

c.

A	7
△	G

d.

V	7
△	G

29. दिए गए कथनों और निष्कर्षों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। कथनों में दी गयी जानकारी को सत्य मानते हुए, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होती हों, तय कीजिये कि कौन-सा/कौन-से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. कोई A, B नहीं है।
- II. सभी C, B हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कोई C, A नहीं है।
 - II. कुछ A, C हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
 - b. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

- c. कोई निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष ॥ अनुसरण करता है।

30. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'MANGO' को '93425' और 'GREAT' को '28631' लिखते हैं। उस कूट भाषा में 'GREEN' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

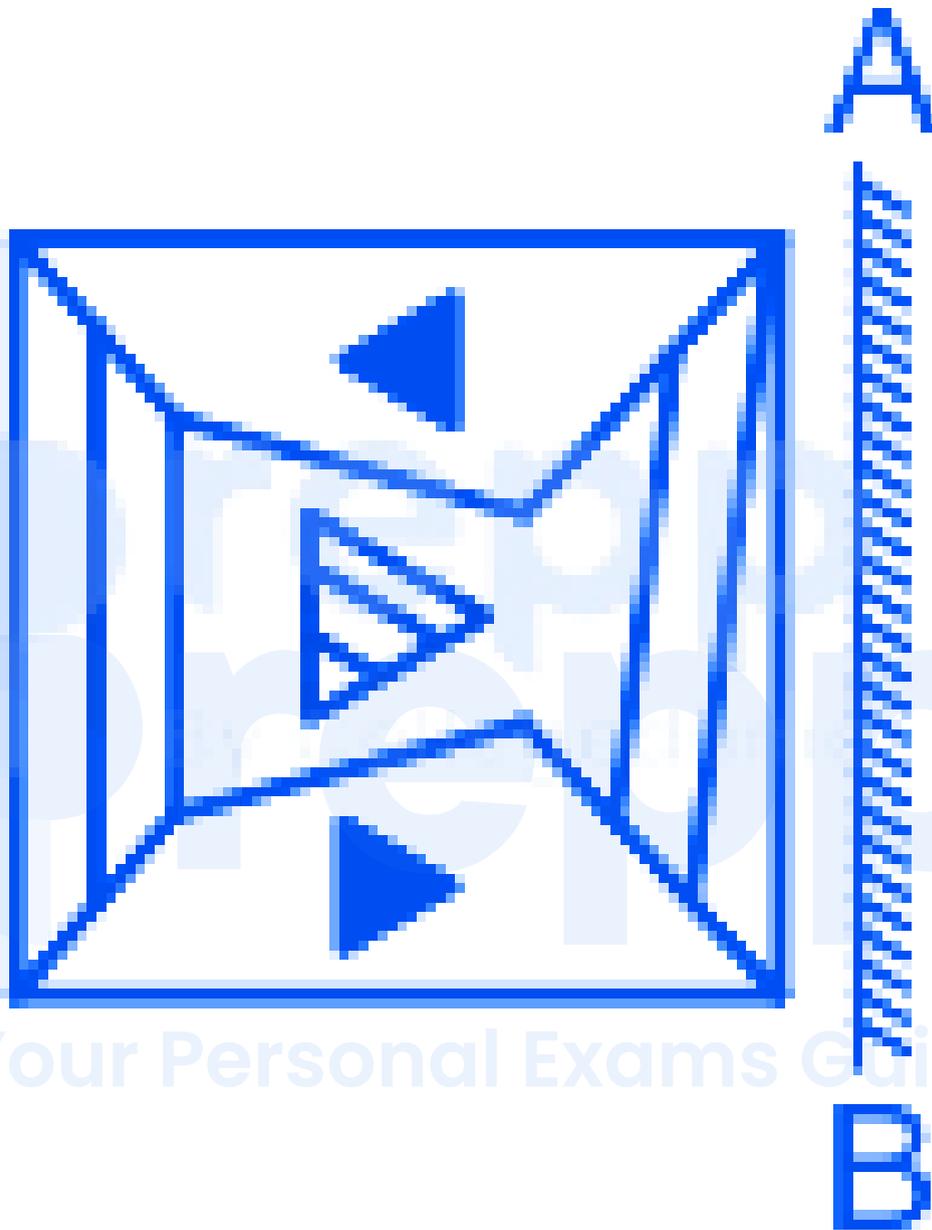
- a. 28664
- b. 28994
- c. 28661
- d. 28665

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

पानी : पीना :: रोटी : ?

- a. ठोस
- b. खाना
- c. दूध
- d. सफ़ेद

32. दिए गए आरेख की सही दर्पण छवि ज्ञात कीजिये जब दर्पण रेखा को AB पर रखा गया है। (+1, -0.25)



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33. दिए गए स्वरूप का अध्ययन कीजिये और उस संख्या का चयन कीजिये जिसे प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है। (+1, -0.25)

7	7	1	48
11	5	1	?
9	5	0	45

- a. 36
- b. 72
- c. 48
- d. 54

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

$$325 : 18 :: 226 : ?$$

- a. 14
- b. 17

c. 15

d. 16

35. दिए गए कथनों और निष्कर्षों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। कथनों में दी गयी जानकारी को सत्य मानते हुए, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होती हों, तय कीजिये कि कौन सा/कौन से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

I. कुछ लाल कार हैं।

II. सभी पीले कार हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ कार लाल हैं।

II. कुछ पीले लाल हैं।

III. कुछ कार पीला हैं।

a. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

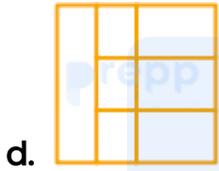
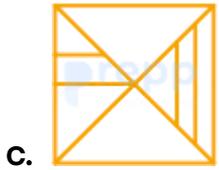
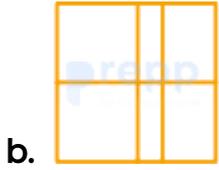
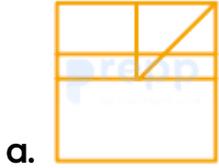
b. निष्कर्ष I और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

c. निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

d. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

36. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दिया गया आरेख निहित है। (+1, -0.25)





37. उस संख्या का चयन कीजिये जो निम्न श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) का स्थान ले सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

13, 17, 19, 23, 29, ?

- a. 41
- b. 43
- c. 37
- d. 31

38. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'CAP' को '20' और 'ROM' को '46' लिखा गया है। उस कूट भाषा में 'RUB' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

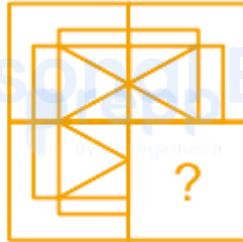
- a. 47

- b. 41
- c. 53
- d. 51

39. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'RIMPY' को 'OFJMV' लिखा गया है। उस कूट भाषे में 'CORPSE' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. BNQORD
- b. ZLOMPB
- c. ZLONPB
- d. AMPNQC

40. दिए गए पैटर्न का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और उस आकृति का चयन कीजिए जो प्रश्न आकृति में दिए गए पैटर्न को पूर्ण करेगी। (+1, -0.25)





41. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'COMFORTS' को 'FJPARMWN' लिखा गया है। उस कूट भाषा में 'HINDWARE' को किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. KDRYZVUZ
- b. KERZAWVA
- c. KDQYZVUZ
- d. MFSABXWB

42. उस वेन आरेख का चयन कीजिये जो दिए गए वर्गों के बीच संबंध को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)

शुक्र, ग्रह, सूर्य



c.



d.

43. निम्न समीकरण को सही करने के लिए किन दो चिह्नों को परस्पर बदलना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$7 - 9 \times 3 \div 9 + 5 = 5$$

a. और \times

b. \div और \times

c. + और -

d. + और \div

44. उस संख्या का चयन कीजिये जो निम्न श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

36, 49, 51, 39, 53, 54, 42, 57, 57, 45, ?, ?

a. 71, 60

b. 60, 63

c. 60, 61

d. 61, 60

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

RG : QE :: LB : ?

- a. KY
- b. KZ
- c. JZ
- d. JY

46. पांच फ़ोन H, M, R, T और V एक के ऊपर एक रखे हैं (समान क्रम आवश्यक नहीं है)। T के ऊपर रखे फ़ोन की संख्या V के नीचे रखे फ़ोन की संख्या के समान है। R, H के ठीक ऊपर है। V सबसे नीचे है। M और V के बीच दो फ़ोन हैं। R के ऊपर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा फ़ोन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. M और T
- b. H और T
- c. M और V
- d. M और H

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47. C, D, L, N, P और X से अंकित छह मेज़ एक पंक्ति में दक्षिण के सम्मुख रखे हैं (समान क्रम आवश्यक नहीं है)। D, L के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर रखा है। X, P के दायें दूसरे स्थान पर रखा है। N, D के बाएं तीसरे स्थान पर रखा है। (+1, -0.25)

C और X के बीच कितने मेज़ रखे हैं?

- a. 3
- b. 1
- c. 2

d. 4

48. उस अक्षर-समूह का चयन कीजिये जो निम्न श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है। (+1, -0.25)

MRT, TYA, AFH, HMO, ?

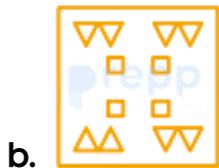
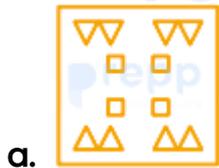
a. PUV

b. PUU

c. OTV

d. OTU

49. एक कागज़ को निम्न प्रकार से मोड़ा और काटा जाता है। खोलने पर वह किस प्रकार दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)





d.

50. निम्न समीकरण को सही करने के लिए किन दो संख्याओं को परस्पर बदला जाना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$3 + 4 - 6 \div 2 = 7$$

a. 6 और 2

b. 3 और 6

c. 2 और 3

d. 6 और 4

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General English

51. एक वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य और क्रय मूल्य 5 : 4 के अनुपात में है। यदि वस्तु को बेचने पर अर्जित लाभ 12.5% है, तो छूट प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 12.5
 - b. 15
 - c. 8
 - d. 10
-
52. एक घनाभ की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और ऊंचाई क्रमशः 5 सेमी, 2 सेमी और 4 सेमी हैं। तो घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 84 सेमी²
 - b. 152 सेमी²
 - c. 38 सेमी²
 - d. 76 सेमी²
-
53. एक ट्रेन P से पूर्वाह्न 9 बजे 30 किमी/घंटा की गति से निकलती है। दूसरी ट्रेन Q से पूर्वाह्न 11 बजे 45 किमी/घंटा की गति से निकलती है। ट्रेनों समानांतर ट्रैक पर एक-दूसरे की ओर यात्रा करते हैं। P और Q के बीच की दूरी 300 किमी है। जब वे एक-दूसरे से मिलते हैं, तो उनके द्वारा तय की गयी दूरियों का अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 8 : 5
 - b. 13 : 12
 - c. 17 : 14

d. 11 : 9

54. इकाई लम्बाई वाले 70 छड़ी किसी छड़ी को तोड़े बिना एक समकोण त्रिभुज बनाने के लिए संयोजित किए जाते हैं। तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाई में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 210

b. 180

c. 240

d. 350

55. A, B, और C, अकेले काम करते हुए क्रमशः 15, 30 और 75 दिनों में काम कर सकते हैं। वे एक साथ काम करते हैं और काम पूरा करने पर 1615 रुपये प्राप्त करते हैं। A और C के हिस्सों में क्या अंतर है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 760 रुपये

b. 620 रुपये

c. 680 रुपये

d. 540 रुपये

56. $90 \times 3 \div 9 + 4 \div 2 \times 3$ of $4 \times 8 \div (18 \times 2 - 4)$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 48

b. 40

c. 36

d. 42

57. एक मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 4 : 3 है। यदि हम मिश्रण में 2 लीटर पानी मिलाते हैं, तो दूध और पानी का अनुपात 8 : 7 हो जाता है। तो अंतिम मिश्रण की मात्रा क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 18 लीटर
- b. 30 लीटर
- c. 24 लीटर
- d. 28 लीटर

58. सबसे बड़ी दो-अंकीय संख्या क्या है जिसे 6 और 5 से विभाजित करने पर दोनों स्थितियों में शेषफल के रूप में 1 बचता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 62
- b. 93
- c. 91
- d. 97

59. 12 लड़कों की औसत उम्र 15 वर्ष है और 18 लड़कियों की औसत उम्र 12 वर्ष है। तो लड़के और लड़कियों की संयोजित औसत उम्र क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 15.4
- b. 13.2
- c. 16.6
- d. 14.8

60. नीचे विभिन्न बच्चों के उम्रों की जानकारी दी गयी है।

(+1, -0.25)

उम्र (वर्ष में)	बच्चों की संख्या
6	17
7	16
8	16
9	17
10	19
11	15

उम्रों के माध्य और मोड के बीच का अंतर क्या है?

- a. 1.5
- b. 1
- c. 2.5
- d. 2

61. एक वस्तु $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ लाभ पर बेची जाती है। विक्रय मूल्य और क्रय मूल्य का अनुपात क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 7 : 5
- b. 8 : 7
- c. 8 : 5
- d. 7 : 6

62. एक वस्तु को 4% का लाभ अर्जित करने के लिए 6500 रूपए में बेचा गया। दूसरी वस्तु जिसका क्रय मूल्य 3750 रूपए है, उसे 4% की हानि पर बेचा गया। तो पूरे लेन-देन में कुल लाभ या हानि प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लाभ 4%
- b. हानि 1%
- c. हानि 4%
- d. लाभ 1%

63. एक लंब वृत्तीय बेलन का व्यास इसके प्रारंभिक मान के एक-तिहाई मान तक कम हो जाता है। यदि बेलन का आयतन समान रहता है, तो ऊंचाई प्रारंभिक ऊंचाई का कितना गुना हो जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1
- b. 9
- c. 6
- d. 3

64. यदि $A = 40 \div 8 + 5 \times 2 - 4 + 5 \text{ of } 3$ और $B = 24 \div 4 \text{ of } (4 + 2) + 19 \text{ of } 2$ है, तो $A - B$ का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

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

65. एक बैग में 2 रुपए, 1 रुपए और 50 पैसे के सिक्कों की संख्या का अनुपात 3 : 4 : 5 है। (+1, -0.25)
यदि बैग में कुल राशि 250 रुपए है, तो बैग में 1 रुपए के कितने सिक्के हैं?

- a. 70
- b. 100
- c. 60
- d. 80

66. चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने वाली) पर निवेश की गयी एक राशि पहले (+1, -0.25)
वर्ष के अंत में 750 रुपए और दूसरे वर्ष के अंत में 900 रुपए की राशि हो जाती है। तो राशि
क्या है?

- a. 700 रुपए
- b. 625 रुपए
- c. 600 रुपए
- d. 650 रुपए

67. 49 से 125 तक की सभी प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 85

b. 87

c. 88

d. 86

68. यदि $A : B, 2 : 3$ है तथा $B - A = 28$, तो $B + A$ का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 120

b. 150

c. 130

d. 140

69. 10% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से 6 महीने के लिए एक मूलधन पर साधारण ब्याज 100 रुपए है। तो मूलधन क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 1000 रुपए

b. 2000 रुपए

c. 1500 रुपए

d. 2500 रुपए

70. एक नदी से निकलने वाली एक प्रवेशिका पाइप A एक जलाशय को 30 दिनों में भर सकती है। और पूरी तरह से भरे हुए जलाशय को 50 दिनों में खाली करने में सक्षम एक निकासी पाइप B एक सिंचाई नहर के लिए जलाशय से पानी को बाहर निकालता है। A से प्रारंभ करके पाइपों को एक-एक दिन के लिए खोला जाता है। तो प्रारंभ से किस दिन जलाशय पहली बार पूर्ण रूप से भरा होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 75वां

- b. 146वां
- c. 150वां
- d. 147वां

71. अलोक 6 किमी/घंटा की गति से P से Q की ओर चलना प्रारंभ करता है। रमन 9 किमी/घंटा की गति से P से Q की ओर चलना प्रारंभ करता है। रमन Q पर पहुँचता है, फिर वापस मुड़ता है और P की ओर चलना प्रारंभ करता है। वह R पर अलोक से मिलता है। यदि PQ, 15 किमी है, तो PR क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20 किमी
- b. 12 किमी
- c. 15 किमी
- d. 18 किमी

72. किसी संख्या का 238 प्राप्त करने के लिए पहली बार $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ बढ़ाया और 15% की घटाया जाता है। उस संख्या का 37.5% क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 150
- b. 75
- c. 120
- d. 90

73. निर्देश: नीचे दी गयी तालिका पांच परीक्षाओं में तीन अलग-अलग छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

परीक्षा	S1	S2	S3
E1	80	84	85
E2	72	91	99
E3	99	80	82
E4	96	95	93
E5	87	86	84

परीक्षा E4 में S1, परीक्षा E1 में S2, परीक्षा E3 और परीक्षा E5 में S3 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का योग क्या है?

- a. 346
- b. 326
- c. 366
- d. 306

74. निर्देश: नीचे दी गयी तालिका पांच परीक्षाओं में तीन अलग-अलग छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

परीक्षा	S1	S2	S3
E1	80	84	85
E2	72	91	99
E3	99	80	82
E4	96	95	93
E5	87	86	84

परीक्षा E5 में S1 द्वारा प्राप्त अंक परीक्षा E3 में S2 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है (दशमलव के दो स्थानों तक लेने पर)?

- a. 9.75
- b. 8.75
- c. 9.26
- d. 10.24

75. निर्देश: नीचे दी गयी तालिका पांच परीक्षाओं में तीन अलग-अलग छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

परीक्षा	S1	S2	S3
E1	80	84	85
E2	72	91	99
E3	99	80	82
E4	96	95	93
E5	87	86	84

प्रत्येक परीक्षा में S3 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का औसत क्या है?

- a. 84.6
- b. 88.6
- c. 82.6
- d. 86.6

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General Awareness

76. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को कब अपनाया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12 जून, 1947
- b. 12 अगस्त, 1947
- c. 22 अगस्त, 1947
- d. 22 जुलाई, 1947

77. निम्न में से कौन सी नदी अरब सागर में गिरती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सिंधु
- b. गोदावरी
- c. ब्रह्मपुत्र
- d. कृष्णा

78. निम्नलिखित में से किस क्रिकेटर को राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न 2018 से सम्मानित किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. युवराज सिंह
- b. विराट कोहली
- c. एमएस धोनी
- d. रोहित शर्मा

79. निम्नलिखित में से कौन ओडिशा की एक पारंपरिक पेंटिंग है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. वालीं
- b. पट्टचित्र
- c. सांझी
- d. मधुबनी

80. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) का गवर्नर नहीं था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मनमोहन सिंह
- b. सुनील अरोड़ा
- c. उर्जित पटेल
- d. रघुराम राजन

81. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी प्राचीन पुस्तक बाणभट्ट द्वारा लिखी गई है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कादम्बरी
- b. मृच्छकटिका
- c. मेघदूत
- d. गीत गोविन्द

82. पारसी नव वर्ष को किस नाम से जाना जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. उगादी
- b. नवरोज

c. पोंगल

d. पुथांडु

83. पुस्तक 'वार एंड पीस' किसके द्वारा लिखी गई है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. लियो टॉल्स्टॉय

b. दलाई लामा

c. मरुफ राज

d. एच. जी. वेल्स

84. डेबिट कार्ड पर कितने अंक होते हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 15

b. 16

c. 14

d. 17

85. लॉर्ड कर्जन निम्नलिखित में से किस घटना से संबंधित है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. बंगाल का विभाजन

b. इरंड आयोग की स्थापना

c. भूटान युद्ध

d. बजट की प्रणाली का परिचय

86. 'टाइम ट्रायल' शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किस खेल से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सायक्लिंग
- b. हॉकी
- c. शूटिंग
- d. टेनिस

87. 17वीं लोकसभा अध्यक्ष कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मीरा कुमार
- b. सोमनाथ चटर्जी
- c. ओम बिरला
- d. सुमित्रा महाजन

88. भारतीय संविधान में कितनी अनुसूचियाँ हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 14
- b. 12
- c. 11
- d. 13

89. 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, भारत का जनसंख्या घनत्व कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 372 प्रति वर्ग किमी

- b. 382 प्रति वर्ग किमी
- c. 352 प्रति वर्ग किमी
- d. 362 प्रति वर्ग किमी

90. इलेक्ट्रॉन की खोज किसने की थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जे.जे. थॉमसन
- b. जेम्स चाडविक
- c. ई रदरफोर्ड
- d. गोल्डस्टीन

91. निम्नलिखित में से किस मंत्री का नाम ब्रिटेन-भारत संबंधों को आगे बढ़ाने वाली 100 सबसे प्रभावशाली महिलाओं में शामिल हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. स्मृति ईरानी
- b. निर्मला सीतारमण
- c. सुषमा स्वराज
- d. मनेका गांधी

92. निम्नलिखित राजवंश में से कौन सा राजवंश कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चेर वंश
- b. नंद वंश

- c. शुंग वंश
- d. गुलाम वंश

93. भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद के तहत हिंदी को आधिकारिक भाषा घोषित किया गया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अनुच्छेद 273
- b. अनुच्छेद 343
- c. अनुच्छेद 360
- d. अनुच्छेद 370

94. सिख धर्म के पांचवें गुरु कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गुरु अंगद
- b. गुरु रामदास
- c. गुरु अर्जन देव
- d. गुरु हर राय

95. निम्नलिखित परिणामों में से किसकी SI इकाई ब्लिस पास्कल के नाम पर रखी गयी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ऊर्जा
- b. दाब
- c. कार्य
- d. शक्ति

96. निम्नलिखित में से किसने भारत का केंद्रीय बजट सबसे अधिक बार प्रस्तुत किया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. आर.के शनमुखम चेटी
- b. प्रणब मुखर्जी
- c. मोरारजी देसाई
- d. पी. चिदंबरम

97. निम्नलिखित में से किस कोशिका अंगक में केन्द्रक के अलावा DNA होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कोशिका द्रव्य
- b. गॉल्जी उपकरण
- c. सूत्रकणिका
- d. राइबोसोम

98. निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में पीटमय मृदा मुख्य रूप से नहीं पाई जाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. केरल
- b. मध्य प्रदेश
- c. ओडिशा
- d. पश्चिम बंगाल

99. निम्न में से पानी में पाया जाने वाला कौन-सा तत्व कैंसर के लिए जिम्मेदार है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. आर्सेनिक

- b. आइरन
- c. क्लोरीन
- d. फ्लुओरीन

100. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा रोग प्रोटीन की गंभीर कमी के कारण होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. क्वाशिओरकोर
- b. रक्ताल्पता
- c. ऑस्टियोपोरोसिस
- d. गोइटर

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Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence Structure and Meaning

The question asks us to fill in the blank in the sentence "The students are in __ of their teachers." to make it grammatically correct and meaningful. We need to choose the most appropriate word from the given options that describes the feeling students might have towards their teachers and fits the structure "in __ of someone".

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each option and consider its meaning and how well it fits into the sentence structure:

- **praise:** "Praise" means expressing approval or admiration. While students might praise their teachers for good work, the phrase "in praise of someone" usually means expressing that praise openly, often in a formal setting. It doesn't typically describe a general state of feeling towards someone in this context.
- **awe:** "Awe" is a feeling of respect mixed with wonder or fear. It's a feeling evoked by something or someone impressive, inspiring, or powerful. The phrase "in awe of someone" is a common idiom meaning to feel a deep sense of respect, admiration, and perhaps slight intimidation or wonder towards that person. Teachers, due to their knowledge, authority, or inspiring qualities, can certainly evoke a feeling of awe in their students. This fits the structure well.
- **respect:** "Respect" is a feeling of deep admiration for someone or something elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements. Students should and often do respect their teachers. However, the phrasing "in respect of someone" is less common than "have respect for someone" or "show respect to someone" when referring to the feeling itself. The phrase "in respect of" often means "regarding" or "concerning" something, e.g., "in respect of the rules". While respect is the

underlying feeling, "in respect of" isn't the most natural fit for the idiomatic structure here.

- **gusto:** "Gusto" means enjoyment and vigor in doing something. Students might approach their studies with gusto, but being "in gusto of their teachers" doesn't make sense in English. It describes enthusiasm for an activity, not a feeling towards a person.

Identifying the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis, the phrase "in awe of" is the most idiomatic and fitting choice to describe a feeling students might have towards their teachers that includes respect, admiration, and possibly wonder or inspiration. It correctly uses the preposition "in" followed by the noun "awe" and then "of their teachers".

The completed sentence is: "The students are in **awe** of their teachers."

Comparison of Fitting Options

Let's compare the options that seemed plausible (awe and respect) in the context of the required phrase structure "in __ of":

Option	Meaning	Fits "in __ of"?	Appropriateness in Sentence
Praise	Expressing admiration	"in praise of" (means expressing praise)	Doesn't fit the state of feeling
Awe	Respect mixed with wonder/fear	"in awe of" (means feeling awe towards)	Fits well; common idiom
Respect	Deep admiration	"in respect of" (means regarding/concerning)	Doesn't fit the feeling towards a person
Gusto	Enjoyment/vigor	Does not form "in gusto of"	Doesn't fit at all

The table shows that "awe" is the only option that forms a common and appropriate phrase "in awe of" to describe the students' feeling towards their teachers, combining respect with a sense of wonder or deep admiration.

Conclusion

The most appropriate word to fill in the blank is "awe".

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Example Usage
Awe	A feeling of respectful wonder or fear	She felt awe at the sight of the ancient ruins.
Praise	Expression of approval or admiration	The teacher gave the student praise for their hard work.
Respect	A feeling of deep admiration for someone	He has great respect for his colleagues.
Gusto	Great enjoyment or vigor in doing something	They tackled the project with great gusto .

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Additional Information: Idiomatic Phrases

Understanding idiomatic phrases like "in awe of" is crucial for mastering English vocabulary and grammar. These phrases often have meanings that are not immediately obvious from the individual words. Here are a few other examples of phrases using "in __ of":

- **In search of:** Looking for something. (e.g., They are in search of a new apartment.)
- **In control of:** Managing or directing something. (e.g., She is in control of the situation.)
- **In need of:** Requiring something. (e.g., The car is in need of repair.)

- **In favour of:** Supporting or approving of something. (e.g., The committee is in favour of the proposal.)

Learning these phrases helps in using words in their correct context and structure, as demonstrated by the phrase "in awe of" in the original sentence.

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying Grammar Errors in Sentences

Let's carefully examine the given sentence to find the part that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "The servant was beaten/(A) through his master/(B) with a stick./(C) /No error(D)". We need to analyze each part (A), (B), and (C) to see if it follows standard English grammar rules.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Passive Voice

The sentence is in the passive voice. In a passive voice sentence, the subject receives the action of the verb. The structure is typically: Subject + be verb (is, am, are, was, were, etc.) + past participle of the main verb + (optional) by + agent (the person or thing performing the action) + (optional) other information (like instrument).

In our sentence:

- Subject: The servant (The servant is receiving the action of being beaten).
- Be verb + past participle: was beaten.
- Agent: his master (His master is the one doing the beating).
- Instrument: a stick (The tool used for beating).

Checking Prepositions in Passive Voice

In passive voice sentences, specific prepositions are used to introduce the agent and the instrument:

- The agent (the person or thing doing the action) is usually introduced by the preposition '**by**'. Example: The book was written **by** her.
- The instrument (the tool or object used for the action) is usually introduced by the preposition '**with**'. Example: The door was opened **with** a key.

Analyzing Each Part of the Sentence

- **(A) The servant was beaten:** This part establishes the subject and the passive verb phrase. "The servant" is the subject receiving the action, and "was beaten" is the correct passive form. This part is grammatically correct.
- **(B) through his master:** This part introduces the agent, "his master." The preposition used here is "through." As discussed, the agent in a passive sentence should be introduced by the preposition '**by**', not 'through'. The word 'through' typically indicates movement from one side to another, or completing something. Using 'through his master' to indicate the person performing the action is incorrect grammar in this context.
- **(C) with a stick:** This part introduces the instrument, "a stick." The preposition used is "with," which is the correct preposition to introduce an instrument used to perform an action. This part is grammatically correct.
- **(D) No error:** Since we have identified an error in part (B), this option is incorrect.

The error is in part (B), where the preposition "through" is incorrectly used instead of "by" to introduce the agent ("his master").

The grammatically correct sentence would be: "The servant was beaten **by** his master with a stick."

Part	Text	Analysis	Error?
(A)	The servant was beaten	Correct passive verb phrase.	No
(B)	through his master	Incorrect preposition 'through' used for the agent. Should be 'by'.	Yes
(C)	with a stick	Correct preposition 'with' used for the instrument.	No

Therefore, the part of the sentence that has an error is (B) "through his master".

Revision Table: Passive Voice Prepositions

Element in Passive Voice	Typical Preposition Used	Example
Agent (Person/Thing doing the action)	by	The song was sung by the artist.
Instrument (Tool/Object used)	with	The drawing was made with a pencil.

Additional Information: Understanding Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action and the recipient of the action rather than the performer of the action. It is formed using the verb 'to be' + the past participle of the main verb.

- **Active Voice:** The master beat the servant with a stick. (Focus on the master doing the action)
- **Passive Voice:** The servant was beaten by the master with a stick. (Focus on the servant receiving the action)

Sometimes, the agent is omitted in passive voice if it is unknown, unimportant, or obvious from the context. Example: The window was broken (by someone). In this case, we don't know or don't care who broke the window.

3. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Grammar of Causation

The original sentence is: "Many accidents at the factory **are caused of** workers who don't read warning signs."

We need to examine the underlined segment "are caused of" and determine if it is grammatically correct or if one of the options provides a better substitution.

Analyzing the Underlined Segment

The phrase "caused of" is not standard English grammar when referring to the agent or reason behind something. The verb "cause" followed by a preposition indicating the agent or reason typically uses "by" or phrases like "because of".

- **Caused by:** Used to indicate the direct agent or force. Example: The window was broken *caused by* a ball.
- **Caused because of:** Used to indicate the reason or circumstance leading to something. Example: The delay was *caused because of* heavy traffic.

In the given sentence, the accidents are happening *due to the action of workers not reading signs*. This points towards needing a phrase that indicates the reason or circumstance.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at each option:

1. **are caused because of:** The subject is "Many accidents," which is plural, so the plural verb "are caused" is correct. "because of" correctly indicates the reason or circumstance (workers not reading signs) that leads to the accidents. This option fits the context and is grammatically sound.
2. **is the cause of:** The subject is "Many accidents" (plural). The verb "is" is singular. This creates a subject-verb agreement error. Also, "is the cause of" is typically used when the subject itself is the cause, e.g., "His negligence is the cause of the accident." Here, the accidents are the **result**, not the cause.
3. **is caused by:** The subject is "Many accidents" (plural). The verb "is" is singular. This creates a subject-verb agreement error. While "caused by" is a correct prepositional phrase to indicate the agent, the singular verb "is" makes this option incorrect.

4. **No Improvement:** The original phrase "are caused of" is grammatically incorrect. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Conclusion on the Substitution

Based on the analysis, Option 1, "are caused because of," is the only grammatically correct and contextually appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "are caused of". It maintains the correct plural verb form ("are caused") and uses the appropriate phrase ("because of") to explain the reason for the accidents.

Option	Phrase	Analysis
1	are caused because of	Correct subject-verb agreement (accidents / are caused). Correct phrase (because of) for the reason/circumstance. Grammatically correct.
2	is the cause of	Incorrect subject-verb agreement (accidents / is). Grammatically incorrect.
3	is caused by	Incorrect subject-verb agreement (accidents / is). Grammatically incorrect.
4	No Improvement	Original phrase "are caused of" is grammatically incorrect. Improvement is needed.

Therefore, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment is "are caused because of".

Revision Table: Common Prepositions with 'Cause'

Verb/Phrase	Preposition	Usage	Example
cause (as verb)	by	Agent or direct force behind an event.	The fire was caused by a faulty wire.
cause (as verb)	because of	Reason or circumstance leading to an event.	The delay was caused because of bad weather.
the cause	of	What results from the cause.	Negligence was the cause of the accident.
cause for	-	A reason for a feeling, action, or situation.	There is no cause for concern.

Additional Information on Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental rule in English grammar. It states that a singular subject must be followed by a singular verb, and a plural subject must be followed by a plural verb.

- **Singular Subject:** A car **is** parked outside.
- **Plural Subject:** Many cars **are** parked outside.
- In the question, "Many accidents" is a plural subject. Therefore, the verb must be plural, such as "are caused". Options using the singular verb "is" (options 2 and 3) violate this rule.

Understanding subject-verb agreement is crucial for constructing grammatically correct sentences.

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Question: Completing the Sentence

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate preposition to complete the sentence: "The origin of ice cream dates back ___ nearly half a century." We need to select the preposition that correctly fits with the phrase "dates back" to indicate a point in time in the past.

Evaluating the Options for "Dates Back"

Let's examine each provided option and see how it fits grammatically and contextually with the phrase "dates back".

- **Option 1: from**
- Using "from" would create the phrase "dates back from nearly half a century." While "from" can indicate a starting point, "dates back from" is not the standard idiomatic expression used to specify the time origin of something. For example, you might say "The train runs from London," but not typically "The origin dates back from...".
- **Option 2: to**
- Using "to" creates the phrase "dates back to nearly half a century." This is a common and correct idiomatic expression in English. "Dates back to" is used to indicate the point in the past at which something originated or existed. For example, "This castle dates back to the 14th century." This fits the context of the origin of ice cream.
- **Option 3: at**
- Using "at" would create the phrase "dates back at nearly half a century." "At" is typically used for specific points in time (like "at noon" or "at 3 PM") or locations. It does not fit grammatically or idiomatically with "dates back" to indicate the time of origin.
- **Option 4: into**
- Using "into" would create the phrase "dates back into nearly half a century." "Into" usually indicates movement or transformation. It does not fit with the phrase "dates back" to specify a past time period.

Determining the Correct Preposition Usage

The idiomatic phrase used to indicate that something originated or existed at a particular time in the past is "dates back to". The structure is typically "Something

dates back to [a time period/year/event]". In the given sentence, "nearly half a century" specifies the time period in the past.

Conclusion: Selecting the Appropriate Preposition

Based on the analysis of the options and the correct usage of the idiom "dates back", the most appropriate preposition to fill the blank is "to". The completed sentence, "The origin of ice cream dates back to nearly half a century," is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning about the time of ice cream's origin.

Therefore, the correct option is "to".

Revision Table: Understanding "Dates Back To"

Let's quickly review the key concept:

Phrase	Usage	Example
Dates back to	Used to state when something originated or existed in the past.	This tradition dates back to ancient times.
Dates back from	Incorrect usage for specifying origin time.	Incorrect: The custom dates back from 1900.

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Additional Information: Prepositions of Time

Understanding prepositions used with time phrases is crucial for sentence completion questions. While "to" with "dates back" is specific, here are a few other common prepositions of time:

- **In:** Used for months, years, centuries, long periods (e.g., in July, in 2023, in the 18th century, in the past).
- **On:** Used for specific days or dates (e.g., on Monday, on December 25th, on my birthday).
- **At:** Used for specific points in time (e.g., at 5 PM, at midnight, at noon, at sunrise).

- **Since:** Used to indicate a point in the past when something started and continues (e.g., since yesterday, since 2010).
- **For:** Used to indicate a duration of time (e.g., for two hours, for many years).

In this specific question, the phrase "dates back" requires the idiomatic preposition "to" to correctly express the origin in time.

5. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Birds of the Same Feather

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of the words they contain. They add color and depth to language.

The idiom "Birds of the same feather" is commonly used in English. Let's break down its meaning and analyze the given options.

Meaning of "Birds of the Same Feather"

The idiom "Birds of the same feather" refers to people who have similar characteristics, interests, backgrounds, or tastes. The full proverb is often "Birds of a feather flock together," which means that people who are similar tend to associate with each other.

Analyzing the Alternatives

Let's examine each alternative provided for the meaning of "Birds of the same feather":

1. **People with a generous heart:** This option describes people who are kind and willing to give. While this is a character trait, the idiom is about people having similar traits in general, not specifically generosity. So, this is not the best fit.
2. **To get into trouble together:** This describes a shared negative experience or situation. It does not inherently mean that the people involved have similar

characters or interests in general. This option is incorrect.

3. **To be in a totally helpless condition:** This describes a state of vulnerability or inability to act. This meaning is completely unrelated to the idiom "Birds of the same feather." This option is incorrect.
4. **People with the similar characters:** This option directly aligns with the core meaning of the idiom. "Birds of the same feather" are indeed people who are alike in their nature, personality, habits, or interests. They are similar in character or kind.

Based on the analysis, the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the idiom "Birds of the same feather" is "People with the similar characters."

Example Usage

Here are a couple of examples showing how the idiom "Birds of the same feather" can be used:

- John and Mike are always together; they are truly **birds of the same feather**, sharing the same hobbies and sense of humor.
- You can often tell a lot about a person by the company they keep because **birds of a feather flock together**.

The idiom highlights the tendency of people with similar qualities to gravitate towards each other and form groups or friendships.

Revision Table: Idiom Meaning

Idiom/Phrase	Literal Meaning Clue	Actual Meaning	Best Matching Option
Birds of the same feather	Birds with identical plumage/kind	People with similar characteristics, interests, or backgrounds	People with the similar characters

Additional Information on Similar Concepts

Understanding idioms like "Birds of the same feather" helps in grasping nuances of the English language. Related concepts involve understanding how people form social groups based on commonalities.

- **Proverb:** A short, well-known pithy saying, stating a general truth or piece of advice. "Birds of a feather flock together" is a proverb derived from the idiom.
- **Association:** The act of connecting or associating with others, often based on shared traits or interests. The idiom describes a common pattern of association.
- **Social Circles:** Groups of people who interact regularly, often sharing similar social standing, interests, or backgrounds. These circles are often formed by "birds of the same feather."

Recognizing such idiomatic expressions improves vocabulary and comprehension skills for exams and daily communication.

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Means to an End

The sentence provided is: "For her, money is the only means to an end." We need to examine the underlined segment "the only means to an end" and determine if it is grammatically correct and appropriately used in the context of the idiom.

Analyzing the Idiom "Means to an End"

The phrase "means to an end" is an idiom. It refers to something that is not valuable or important in itself but is useful in achieving something else that is valuable or important. Essentially, it's a tool or a method used to reach a goal.

The structure of this idiom typically uses the singular form "means" (even though it looks plural) with an indefinite article "a" or no article when speaking generally, followed by "to an end".

- Examples:

- Education is a means to an end (getting a good job).
- For some people, power is merely a means to an end (accumulating wealth).
- He considered the job just a means to an end until he found something better.

When the "means" is specified or unique, articles like "the" or possessives can be used, and adjectives like "only" can modify "means".

- Example:
- Money is the only means to an end for him.

In this specific sentence, "the only" modifies "means", indicating that money is the *sole* method or tool used to achieve her goals (the "end"). This usage is correct as it specifies the means.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at the given options and compare them to the original phrase:

1. a means to the end

This option changes "the only means" to "a means" and "an end" to "the end". Changing "the only" to "a" alters the meaning from a unique means to just one of possibly many means. More importantly, changing "an end" to "the end" is incorrect in the standard idiom. "An end" is used because it refers to *a* goal or objective, not necessarily a specific, already-defined "the end".

2. means to end

This option omits articles before both "means" and "end". While "means to an end" is the standard idiom, "means to end" without articles is generally considered incorrect usage in modern English, especially when referring to "an end" (a goal). "Means" often takes an article or modifier unless used in very specific contexts, and "end" in the idiom requires "an".

3. the means for an end

This option changes the preposition from "to" to "for". The standard and correct idiom is "means **to** an end", where "to" indicates the direction or goal that the

means is used for. Using "for" here is incorrect according to the established idiom.

4. No Improvement

The original phrase "the only means to an end" correctly uses the idiom "means to an end" and appropriately modifies "means" with "the only". The structure is grammatically sound within the context of idiomatic usage.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the idiom "means to an end" and the incorrect structures presented in options 1, 2, and 3, the original sentence "For her, money is the only means to an end" uses the phrase correctly. Therefore, no substitution is needed.

Idiom Comparison

Phrase	Correctness	Reason
the only means to an end	Correct	Correct idiom usage with a valid modifier ("the only").
a means to the end	Incorrect	Incorrect article before "end".
means to end	Incorrect	Missing articles before "means" and "end".
the means for an end	Incorrect	Incorrect preposition "for" instead of "to".

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Here is a quick summary of the key points related to this question:

- **Idioms:** Idioms are phrases with meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the individual words. Their structure is often fixed and must be used precisely.
- **"Means to an End":** This specific idiom structure is typically "a means to an end" or variations like "the means to an end", "the only means to an end", etc.

- **Articles:** Pay attention to the articles (a, an, the) used within idioms. "An end" is standard in this idiom.
- **Prepositions:** The correct preposition in this idiom is "to".

Additional Information on Idioms and Phrases

Mastering idioms is crucial for improving English fluency and understanding. Idioms add color and nuance to language, but because their meaning isn't literal, they need to be learned and used correctly.

- **Fixed Structure:** Many idioms have a fixed grammatical structure that should not be altered. For example, "kick the bucket" cannot easily become "kick a bucket" or "kick the pails" while retaining the idiomatic meaning.
- **Context is Key:** While the structure is fixed, the specific words around the idiom might change depending on the context (e.g., using "the" or "the only" before "means" if it's a specific means).
- **Common Errors:** Mistakes often occur with articles ("a" vs. "the" vs. no article), prepositions ("to" vs. "for" vs. "of"), and verb forms within the idiom.

Learning common English idioms and their correct usage, including the necessary articles and prepositions, is an important part of sentence correction exercises and overall language proficiency.

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7. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Antonym of Gloomy

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

"Gloomy" can have several meanings related to darkness, sadness, or lack of hope:

- Dark or poorly lit, causing a feeling of sadness.

- Feeling or looking sad or depressed.
- Causing or feeling depression or pessimism.

So, "Gloomy" implies darkness, sadness, or a lack of cheerfulness and light.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see how their meanings relate to "Gloomy":

1. **Dull:** "Dull" can mean lacking brightness, vividness, or excitement. While a dull day might feel gloomy, "dull" often implies a lack of sharpness or interest rather than direct opposite of cheerful or bright.
2. **Greedy:** "Greedy" means having an excessive desire for something, especially wealth or food. This word has no direct relationship to darkness, sadness, or cheerfulness.
3. **Cloudy:** "Cloudy" describes a sky covered with clouds, implying lack of sunshine and potentially a dull or gloomy atmosphere. This word is similar in meaning to "gloomy" in the context of weather or atmosphere, not an antonym.
4. **Bright:** "Bright" means giving out or reflecting much light; shining. It can also mean cheerful and lively. This directly opposes the meanings of "Gloomy" which relate to darkness and sadness. A bright place is well-lit, and a bright mood is cheerful.

Identifying the Appropriate Antonym

Comparing the meanings, "Bright" is the most direct opposite of "Gloomy". "Gloomy" implies darkness and sadness, while "Bright" implies light and cheerfulness.

Comparing Gloomy and Bright

Word	Meaning	Relation to Gloomy
Gloomy	Dark, sad, depressing	The word in question
Dull	Lacking brightness or excitement	Can be similar, but not a direct opposite
Greedy	Excessively desirous	Unrelated
Cloudy	Covered with clouds, lacking sunshine	Similar meaning in one context (weather)
Bright	Giving light, cheerful	Direct opposite

Based on the analysis, "Bright" serves as the most appropriate antonym for "Gloomy".

Revision Table: Antonyms and Synonyms

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Gloomy	Sad, dark, dismal, melancholy, dreary	Bright, cheerful, joyful, sunny, optimistic
Dull	Boring, drab, bland, tedious	Exciting, sharp, interesting, bright
Greedy	Avaricious, covetous, rapacious	Generous, benevolent, charitable
Cloudy	Overcast, murky, gray	Clear, sunny, bright
Bright	Shining, radiant, cheerful, intelligent	Dark, dim, gloomy, dull, depressed

Additional Information on Antonyms

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Understanding antonyms helps improve vocabulary and comprehension. There are different types of antonyms:

- **Gradable Antonyms:** Words that represent two extremes on a scale (e.g., hot <> cold - there are temperatures in between).
- **Complementary Antonyms:** Words where if one is true, the other must be false (e.g., alive <> dead - you cannot be both).
- **Relational Antonyms:** Words that describe a relationship from opposite points of view (e.g., teacher <> student, buy <> sell).

Finding the correct antonym often depends on the specific context in which the original word is used, although in this case, the general opposite of "Gloomy" is sought.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Verb Tenses: Correcting the Sentence

The original sentence is: "The wound on her hand is now heal completely." We need to find the most appropriate way to phrase the underlined segment "is now heal completely" to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

Analyzing the Original Sentence Segment

The phrase "is now heal" is grammatically incorrect. The base form of the verb "heal" cannot directly follow "is" in this structure to indicate a completed action or a state resulting from a completed action. We need a proper verb tense that fits the context, especially considering the words "now" and "completely".

- "Now" suggests the current state or a recent event.
- "Completely" indicates the action is finished.

These words together imply that the healing process is finished and the wound is in a completely healed state at the present time.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at the given options to see which one correctly replaces the underlined segment:

1. has now healing

This option uses "has healing". This is not a standard or correct verb construction in English. We use "has" with a past participle for the perfect tenses (e.g., has healed) or with "been" and a present participle for perfect continuous tenses (e.g., has been healing). Therefore, this option is incorrect.

2. No Improvement

As discussed, the original sentence "is now heal" is grammatically incorrect. The verb form "is heal" is wrong. Therefore, improvement is needed, and this option is incorrect.

3. has now healed

This option uses the present perfect tense: "has healed". The present perfect tense is formed with "has" or "have" + the past participle (healed). This tense is used to describe an action that happened in the past but has a connection to the present, or an action completed just now. In this case, the healing process happened in the past, but the result (the wound is healed) is relevant "now". The word "completely" fits well with a completed action. "The wound on her hand has now healed completely" is a grammatically correct and logical sentence.

4. is healing now

This option uses the present continuous tense: "is healing". This tense describes an action that is happening at the moment of speaking. While "is healing now" is grammatically correct on its own, the word "completely" in the original sentence implies that the healing is finished, not ongoing. So, "is healing completely" is contradictory. This option doesn't fit the full context provided by the word "completely".

Conclusion

Comparing the options, "has now healed" is the only grammatically correct option that accurately conveys that the wound's healing process is finished at the present time.

The corrected sentence is: "The wound on her hand has now healed completely."

Original	Grammatical Status	Reason
is now heal	Incorrect	Incorrect verb form after 'is'.

Option	Phrase	Grammatical Status	Fit with "completely" and "now"
1	has now healing	Incorrect	Incorrect construction.
2	No Improvement	Incorrect	Original is wrong.
3	has now healed	Correct	Present Perfect fits completed action with present result.
4	is healing now	Correct (isolated)	Present Continuous implies ongoing action; contradicts "completely".

Revision Table: Verb Tenses and Usage

Tense	Form	Common Use Cases	Example
Present Simple	Verb (s/es)	Habits, facts, routines	It heals quickly.
Present Continuous	is/am/are + V-ing	Actions happening now, temporary actions	It is healing now.
Present Perfect	has/have + V3 (past participle)	Action completed recently, past action with present result, experience	It has healed completely.
Past Simple	V2 (past simple)	Completed actions in the past	It healed last week.

Additional Information on Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect tense is often used to talk about something that happened in the past but is important in the present. In the sentence, the wound healing completely is important now because it is no longer an issue or its state needs to be reported.

- It connects the past (the act of healing) to the present (the state of being healed).
- Using "now" with the present perfect emphasizes that the completed state exists at the current time.
- Using "completely" reinforces that the action of healing is finished.

For example:

- "I have finished my homework now." (The action of finishing is complete, and the result - homework is done - is true now).
- "She has arrived." (The arrival happened in the past, but her being here is the present result).

This usage aligns perfectly with the sentence about the wound that "has now healed completely".

9. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Immense

Let's find the word that has a similar meaning to 'Immense'. Understanding the meanings of words helps us choose the best synonym.

Understanding the Meaning of Immense

The word **immense** means extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree. Think of something huge, vast, or enormous.

Analyzing the Options

Now let's look at the meanings of the given options:

- **Insignificant:** This means too small or unimportant to be worth consideration. It is the opposite of immense.
- **Dull:** This can mean lacking brightness, vividness, or excitement. It describes something not interesting or stimulating. This meaning is unrelated to size or scale.
- **Minute:** This means extremely small. It is the opposite of immense. (Note: There is also 'minute' as a unit of time, but in this context, it means small).
- **Massive:** This means very large, heavy, and solid. It is often used to describe something of great size or scale.

Comparing Meanings to Find the Synonym

We are looking for a word that means extremely large or great, similar to 'immense'.

- 'Insignificant' means very small/unimportant.
- 'Dull' relates to interest/brightness, not size.
- 'Minute' means very small.
- 'Massive' means very large.

Comparing these meanings, 'massive' is the word that means very large, which aligns with the meaning of 'immense'. Therefore, 'massive' is the most appropriate synonym.

Conclusion: The Best Synonym for Immense

Based on the analysis of the meanings of the words, 'massive' is the word that is closest in meaning to 'immense'. Both words describe something that is very large or great in size or scale.

The most appropriate synonym for 'Immense' is 'Massive'.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Let's quickly summarize the meanings of the words discussed:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to 'Immense'
Immense	Extremely large or great	The main word
Insignificant	Too small or unimportant	Antonym
Dull	Lacking brightness or excitement	Unrelated meaning
Minute	Extremely small	Antonym
Massive	Very large, heavy, and solid	Synonym

Additional Information: Exploring Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is key to building a strong vocabulary. A **synonym** is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. An **antonym** is a word opposite in meaning to another.

For example:

- Synonyms for 'happy': joyful, glad, cheerful
- Antonyms for 'happy': sad, unhappy, miserable

Identifying synonyms helps you express yourself with more variety and precision. When looking for a synonym, consider the context in which the word is used, as sometimes a word can have multiple meanings.

10. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'No error'**

★ **Key Points**

- According to grammar, the sentence does not have any errors.
- Let's see the sentence grammatically-
 - First of all this sentence is a conditional sentence opening with the conjunction 'unless' in this clause, we need to use present tense and in the main clause we need to use future tense.
 - Also, we need to use 'the first' as with the 'second, third, etc' we usually use the definite article 'the' with it.

So the correct answer is **Option 1.**

★ **Mistake Points**

- You will get confused with 'not' and 'unless'. We cannot use 'not' in the subordinate clause when the 'unless' the subordinate conjunction is used. In the given sentence the subordinate clause is 'Unless you prepare well' hence in this clause we can't use 'not' but we can use 'not' in the main clause.
-

11. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **skeleton**.

★ Key Points

- Skeleton provides a framework that holds our body together. It is made up of bones of many different shapes and sizes.
- So the correct answer is 'Option 3'

12. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Finding the Right Word for Grassland Grazing Areas

The question asks us to find a single word that accurately describes "An area of grassland where animals graze". This means we are looking for a specific type of open area covered in grass that is used by animals for eating plants.

Analyzing the Options for Grassland Grazing

Let's look at the provided options and see which one best fits the description of a grassland area used for grazing:

- **Forest:** A forest is mainly covered by trees and undergrowth, not grassland. Animals might live in forests, but the primary feature is trees, not open grassland for grazing. So, 'Forest' is not the correct word for a grassland area.
- **Park:** A park is typically an area of land that is kept for public recreation, or sometimes as a protected natural area. Parks can have areas of grass, trees, or even gardens. While animals might be present, a park is not specifically defined as a grassland primarily used for grazing.
- **Meadow:** A meadow is defined as a piece of grassland, especially one used for hay or pasture. Pasture means land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals. This definition perfectly matches the description in the question – an area of grassland where animals graze.

- **Garden:** A garden is usually a piece of ground, often near a house, used for growing flowers, fruits, or vegetables. It is not typically an area of grassland meant for animal grazing.

Identifying the Correct Term: Meadow for Grassland Grazing

Based on the definitions and analysis, the word that best substitutes the sentence "An area of grassland where animals graze" is **Meadow**. A meadow is precisely this type of grassland area used for grazing or as pasture.

Revision Table: Vocabulary for Landscapes

Term	Definition Related to Land Type	Suitability for Grassland Grazing
Forest	Area dominated by trees.	No (Primarily trees, not grassland).
Park	Area for recreation or protection, can include grass.	Partial (May have grassland, but not its defining purpose).
Meadow	Piece of grassland, often used for hay or pasture (grazing).	Yes (Specifically defined as grassland for grazing/pasture).
Garden	Area for growing cultivated plants (flowers, vegetables etc.).	No (Not grassland for grazing).
Pasture	Land covered with grass suitable for grazing animals.	Yes (A synonym/related term for grazing grassland).

Additional Information on Grassland Meadows and Grazing

Meadows are important habitats for many plants and animals. They are often characterized by open grassland with scattered wildflowers.

- **Grazing:** Grazing is a type of feeding in which a herbivore (an animal that eats plants) consumes plants, such as grass or other vegetation. Animals commonly seen grazing in meadows include cows, sheep, horses, and various wild animals like deer.
- **Ecological Role:** Meadows play a key role in ecosystems. They can support diverse plant and insect life. Traditional management of meadows often involves grazing by livestock, which helps maintain the grassland by preventing it from turning into scrub or forest.
- **Variations:** The term 'meadow' can sometimes refer to a grassland area that is wet or periodically flooded, often found near rivers or wetlands. However, the core meaning still involves open grassland.

Therefore, when looking for a single word to describe an area of grassland where animals graze, 'Meadow' is the most precise and appropriate choice among the given options.

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying the Grammar Error in the Sentence

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence "The child always goes for sleep with his teddy bear" that contains a grammatical error. We need to examine each part of the sentence provided in the options.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

Let's break down the sentence:

- "The child always" - This is the subject and an adverbial phrase indicating frequency.
- "goes for sleep" - This describes the action the child performs.
- "with his teddy bear" - This describes how the action is performed.

Examining the Options for Errors

We will look at each option provided:

Option 1: goes for sleep

The phrase "goes for sleep" is not a standard or idiomatic English phrase. When referring to the act of going to bed or starting to sleep, the correct prepositions are typically "to". Common phrases include "goes to sleep" or "goes to bed". Using "for sleep" in this context sounds unnatural and is grammatically incorrect.

Option 2: With his teddy Bear

The phrase "With his teddy bear" describes what the child takes with him when he goes to sleep. The use of "with" is appropriate here. There is no grammatical error in this part. Note that "bear" is incorrectly capitalized in the option text, but this is a capitalization error, not a grammatical one related to sentence structure or word usage in this phrase.

Option 3: The child always

This part consists of the subject "The child" and the adverb of frequency "always". The structure is correct, indicating who performs the action and how often. There is no grammatical error here.

Option 4: No error

Based on our analysis, there is an error in the sentence, specifically in the phrase "goes for sleep". Therefore, this option is incorrect.

Confirming the Erroneous Part

The most apparent grammatical error lies in the phrase "goes for sleep". The correct and natural way to express this idea is "goes to sleep" or "goes to bed". Therefore, the part "goes for sleep" contains the error.

Let's summarize the analysis in a table:

Part of Sentence	Analysis	Error?
The child always	Subject + adverb, grammatically correct.	No
goes for sleep	Incorrect preposition "for" used instead of "to".	Yes
with his teddy bear	Preposition "with" is appropriate here.	No

The sentence should correctly be phrased as "The child always goes to sleep with his teddy bear." or "The child always goes to bed with his teddy bear."

Conclusion

The part of the sentence with the error is "goes for sleep".

Revision Table: Common Preposition Errors Related to Sleep

Incorrect Phrase	Correct Phrase(s)	Explanation
goes for sleep	goes to sleep, goes to bed	"To" indicates direction towards the state or location of sleep/bed. "For" is not used in this standard idiom.
ready for bed	ready for bed, ready to go to bed	"For bed" is acceptable here, indicating readiness for the activity/state of being in bed.
tired for sleep	tired for sleep, tired and ready for sleep, tired from lack of sleep	"Tired for sleep" is awkward. Usually, you are tired <i>from</i> something (like lack of sleep) or tired <i>and</i> ready <i>for</i> sleep/bed.

Additional Information on Idiomatic Expressions

Many verbs and nouns combine with specific prepositions to form idiomatic expressions. These are phrases where the meaning is not always clear from the individual words, and the preposition used is fixed by convention. Learning these idioms is crucial for correct and natural-sounding English.

- For example, we say "listen **to** music", not "listen for music" (unless actively searching for a sound).
- We say "arrive **at** a place" (like a station or building) or "arrive **in** a city/country", but not typically "arrive to a place".
- The phrase "goes to sleep" is one such common idiom indicating the action of beginning to sleep.

Paying attention to how prepositions are used in common phrases is a key part of mastering English grammar.

14. Answer: b

Explanation:

Correct Spelling Identification

The question asks us to identify the correctly spelled word among the given options. Spelling is a fundamental part of English vocabulary and grammar. Let's examine each option carefully to determine its correctness.

Analyzing Each Word Option

We will go through each provided word and check its spelling against standard English dictionaries.

- Option 1:

Exausted

This word is a common misspelling. The correct spelling includes an 'h'.

- Option 2:

Intelligent

This word is spelled correctly. It describes someone having or showing intelligence, especially of a high level.

- **Option 3:**

Equaly

This word is also a misspelling. Adverbs formed from adjectives ending in '-al' typically add '-ly'.

- **Option 4:**

Amigrate

This word is a misspelling. The action of moving from one country or region to another is typically spelled with an 'E' or an 'I' at the beginning, not 'A'.

Comparing Spellings

Based on the analysis, only one word among the options is spelled correctly. Here is a comparison of the provided spellings and their correct forms:

Provided Spelling	Correct Spelling	Status
Exhausted	Exhausted	Incorrect
Intelligent	Intelligent	Correct
Equaly	Equally	Incorrect
Amigrate	Emigrate / Immigrate	Incorrect

As shown in the table, the word "Intelligent" is the only option that matches its correct spelling.

Common Spelling Errors Explained

Many spelling errors occur due to similar-sounding words, incorrect letter combinations, or confusion with related words. Let's quickly look at the types of errors seen in the incorrect options:

- **Exausted vs. Exhausted:** Often, silent letters ('h' in this case) are missed.
- **Equaly vs. Equally:** Mistakes in forming adverbs by incorrectly adding suffixes (like '-ly'). Words ending in '-al' typically form adverbs by adding '-ly', resulting in '-ally'.
- **Amigrate vs. Emigrate/Immigrate:** Confusion between similar words or incorrect prefixes. "Emigrate" means to leave one's own country to settle permanently in another, while "Immigrate" means to come to live permanently in a foreign country.

Correct Spelling: Why "Intelligent" is Right

The word "Intelligent" follows standard English spelling rules and patterns. It is a commonly used adjective, and its spelling is consistent.

Therefore, the correctly spelled word among the given options is "Intelligent".

Revision Table: Spelling Check

Incorrect Options	Correct Spelling
Exausted	Exhausted
Equaly	Equally
Amigrate	Emigrate / Immigrate

Additional Information: Improve Your English Spelling

Improving spelling skills is crucial for effective communication. Here are some tips:

- **Read widely:** Exposure to correct spellings in texts helps reinforce learning.
- **Use a dictionary:** Look up words you are unsure about.

- Practice writing: The more you write, the more you remember spellings.
- Learn common spelling rules: Understand patterns for plurals, suffixes, prefixes, etc.
- Proofread: Always check your writing for errors.
- Make a list of commonly misspelled words: Practice the words you frequently get wrong.

15. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Cat's Whiskers

The question asks for the meaning of the idiom **Cat's whiskers**. Idioms are phrases whose meaning cannot be deduced from the individual words. We need to understand the figurative meaning of this particular idiom.

Meaning of "Cat's Whiskers"

The idiom "Cat's whiskers" is an expression used to describe something or someone considered to be outstanding, excellent, or highly impressive. It suggests a sense of superiority or being the best.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best matches the meaning of the idiom **Cat's whiskers**:

1. A very easy matter
2. To be highly impressive
3. To be very determined
4. Difficult to understand

Comparing the options with the established meaning of **Cat's whiskers**:

- Option 1, "A very easy matter," does not align with the idea of being impressive or excellent.
- Option 2, "To be highly impressive," directly matches the definition of the idiom. It captures the sense of something or someone being outstanding or excellent.
- Option 3, "To be very determined," describes a quality of perseverance, which is different from being impressive or superior in quality.
- Option 4, "Difficult to understand," is also unrelated to the meaning of being impressive or the best.

Conclusion on the Idiom's Meaning

Based on the analysis, the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the idiom **Cat's whiskers** is "To be highly impressive."

Revision Table: Idiom and Meaning

Idiom/Phrase	Meaning
Cat's whiskers	To be highly impressive; something excellent or outstanding.

Additional Information: More English Idioms

Understanding idioms is crucial for mastering English. Here are a few other common idioms and their meanings:

- **Break a leg:** Good luck! (Often used before a performance).
- **Piece of cake:** Something that is very easy to do. (This is similar to option 1, showing it's different from "Cat's whiskers").
- **Let the cat out of the bag:** To reveal a secret.
- **Bite the bullet:** To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage. (This is somewhat related to option 3, highlighting the difference from "Cat's whiskers").
- **Hit the nail on the head:** To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.

Learning these figurative phrases helps in better comprehension and communication in English.

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding English Grammar: Filling in the Blank

This question asks us to select the most appropriate verb phrase to complete the sentence: "I _____ very busy lately." To answer this correctly, we need to understand how different verb tenses are used, especially in conjunction with time adverbs like "lately."

Analyzing the Key Time Adverb: "Lately"

The word "lately" is crucial here. It indicates a period of time that started in the past and continues up to the recent present. It refers to something that has been happening or has been true during a recent period of time leading up to now. This type of time reference typically calls for a perfect tense, most commonly the present perfect tense.

Evaluating the Options for "I _____ very busy lately"

Let's examine each option to see which one fits grammatically and contextually with the adverb "lately."

- **Option 1: would be**

The phrase "would be" is typically used in conditional sentences (e.g., "If I had time, I would be busy") or to talk about past habits (e.g., "In the summer, I would be very busy"). It does not fit the context of a state that has been true up to the recent present, as indicated by "lately."

- **Option 2: have been**

The phrase "have been" is the present perfect tense form of the verb "to be." The present perfect tense is used for actions or states that began in the past and

continue into the present, or that happened at an unspecified time before now and have a connection to the present. When combined with "lately," "have been" perfectly describes a state of being busy that started in the past and has continued up to the recent present. "I have been very busy lately" means the state of being busy is a recent or ongoing condition.

- **Option 3: will be**

The phrase "will be" is used to talk about the future (e.g., "Tomorrow, I will be busy"). It refers to something that will happen or be true at a future time. It does not relate to a state or action happening during a recent past period ending now, as indicated by "lately."

- **Option 4: should be**

The phrase "should be" is used to express obligation, recommendation, or what is expected or probable (e.g., "I should be busy with my homework"). It talks about duty, expectation, or likelihood rather than describing a current or recent past state. It does not fit the context of stating a fact about being busy lately.

Determining the Correct Option

Based on the analysis, the present perfect tense "have been" is the correct choice because it is used to describe a state (being busy) that began in the past and has continued up to the recent present, which is exactly what the word "lately" implies.

The complete sentence becomes: "I **have been** very busy lately."

Verb Tense Usage with "Lately"

Tense/Phrase	Usage	Fits "Lately"?	Reason
would be	Conditional, past habit	No	Refers to hypothetical or past recurring events, not recent ongoing state.
have been	Present perfect (state continuing to present)	Yes	Perfectly describes a state ongoing during a recent period ending now.
will be	Future simple	No	Refers to a future state, not recent past leading to present.
should be	Obligation, expectation, probability	No	Refers to duty or likelihood, not a factual recent ongoing state.

Revision Table: Key Adverbs and Tenses

Understanding which adverbs pair with which tenses is essential for choosing the correct verb form. Here is a brief revision table.

Time Adverbs and Associated Tenses

Time Adverb/Phrase	Commonly Used Tense(s)	Example
lately, recently	Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous	I have been studying lately.
ago, yesterday, last week/month/year	Simple Past	I studied yesterday.
now, right now, at the moment	Present Continuous	I am studying now.
every day/week/month, usually, often	Simple Present	I study every day.
tomorrow, next week/month/year	Simple Future (will + verb)	I will study tomorrow.

Additional Information: The Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense is formed using "have" or "has" followed by the past participle of the main verb (e.g., have eaten, has gone, have been). It is used in several situations:

- To talk about actions or states that started in the past and continue up to the present. (e.g., I have lived here for five years.)
- To talk about experiences that happened at an unspecified time in the past. (e.g., She has traveled to many countries.)
- To talk about recent events that have a result in the present. (e.g., I have lost my keys - so I can't get into my house now.)
- With time adverbs like "lately," "recently," "just," "already," "yet," "ever," "never," "for," and "since."

In the given question, "I _____ very busy lately," the present perfect tense ("have been") indicates a state of being busy that has persisted over a recent period of time until the present moment. This is a common and correct use of the present perfect with "lately."

17. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Filling the Blanks

The provided passage describes Mr. Oliver taking a shortcut in a pine forest. It has several blanks that need to be filled with the most appropriate words from the given alternatives. Let's focus on filling the first blank (No. 1).

Analyzing Blank No. 1

The first sentence is: "Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1. ___ the pine forest which was making sad, 2. ___ sounds because of strong winds."

We need to choose a preposition that describes how someone moves when taking a shortcut involving a forest. The action is "taking a shortcut". When you take a shortcut that involves going **into** a forest and coming **out** the other side, you are moving **through** the forest.

Examining the Options for Blank No. 1:

- **through:** This preposition is used to indicate movement from one side, end, or limit of something to the other. Moving through a forest means entering it and exiting it. This fits the context of taking a shortcut that passes inside the forest.
- **by:** This preposition indicates movement past something, near something, or using something as a means of transport. Taking a shortcut **by** a forest would mean going past it or near it, not necessarily entering it. This doesn't fit the idea of the forest making sounds **because of** winds affecting it, suggesting he is inside or very close.
- **along:** This preposition indicates movement in a line next to something long, or following the course of something. Taking a shortcut **along** the pine forest might mean walking beside its edge. This doesn't strongly suggest entering the forest as a shortcut often implies going **through** an area.

- **of:** This is a preposition used to indicate possession, belonging, or composition. It does not indicate movement in this context. "Taking a shortcut of the pine forest" is grammatically incorrect here.

Determining the Correct Preposition

Based on the meaning of "taking a shortcut" which often involves passing *through* an area rather than just beside it, and the description of the forest making sounds due to winds (suggesting proximity or being inside), the most fitting preposition is 'through'.

The sentence becomes: "Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut **through** the pine forest..."

Conclusion for Blank No. 1

The word that best fits blank No. 1 to complete the sentence logically and grammatically is 'through'. It correctly describes taking a shortcut by moving inside and across the pine forest.

Revision Table: Prepositions of Movement

Preposition	Typical Usage (Movement)	Example
Through	Movement from one side/end to the other inside something (e.g., forest, tunnel, crowd)	Walked through the park.
By	Movement past or next to something	Drove by the store.
Along	Movement following a line or course (e.g., river, road, coast)	Walked along the beach.
Of	Possession, composition, etc. (not typically movement *into/across* a place)	(Not applicable for movement in this context)

Additional Information: Phrasal Verbs and Context

Understanding prepositions is crucial for English grammar. Many words, like "take," combine with prepositions to form phrasal verbs or idiomatic expressions. In this case, "taking a shortcut" is a common phrase. The preposition that follows often indicates the path taken for that shortcut.

Context is key when choosing prepositions. The description of the forest making sounds adds context, suggesting Mr. Oliver is either inside the forest or very close to it, supporting the idea of moving *through* it as a shortcut rather than just *by* it.

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

Let's break down the fill-in-the-blanks passage to find the most suitable word for blank number 2. The passage describes Mr. Oliver's experience in a pine forest where he encounters a lonely boy.

The sentence we are focusing on is: "Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1. ___ the pine forest which was making sad, 2. ___ sounds because of strong winds." We need to choose an adjective that describes the type of sounds the pine forest was making due to strong winds, in addition to being "sad".

Blank No.	Context Clues	Requirement
2	"sad, ___ sounds", "pine forest", "strong winds"	An adjective describing the sound of a pine forest in strong wind, fitting the mood of "sad".

Let's examine the given options for blank No. 2:

- **awesome:** This word means inspiring great admiration, respect, or fear. It typically describes something impressive or magnificent. "Awesome sounds"

doesn't fit the context of "sad" sounds caused by wind in a forest. The sounds of wind in a forest might be impressive or powerful, but the passage specifically links them to sadness.

- **eerie:** This word means strange and frightening. Sounds described as "eerie" are unsettling, mysterious, or uncanny. The sound of strong winds in a pine forest can easily be perceived as strange or unsettling, especially in conjunction with a feeling of sadness. This word also sets a mood that aligns with the later discovery of a weeping boy, suggesting something might be wrong or mysterious.
- **banging:** This word describes a loud, sharp striking sound. While wind might cause objects to bang, the sound of a forest itself due to wind is typically described differently (like rustling, whistling, moaning). "Banging" is not a natural fit for the overall sound of a pine forest in strong winds, particularly in the context of "sad" sounds.
- **aloud:** This is an adverb that means audibly; not silently. It describes the manner in which something is said or done, not the quality of a sound produced by a forest. This option is completely irrelevant in describing the sounds of a forest.

Comparing the options, "eerie" is the only word that plausibly combines with "sad" to describe the unsettling and perhaps melancholy sounds produced by strong winds moving through a pine forest. The sound of wind through trees can often be interpreted as a moaning or whistling, which can feel both sad and strange, or eerie. The later part of the passage, introducing a lonely, soundlessly weeping boy and the sense that something is "terribly wrong", reinforces an atmosphere where "eerie" sounds would be fitting.

Therefore, the most appropriate word for blank No. 2 is "eerie".

Revision Table: Analyzing Passage Completion Options

Blank No.	Original Sentence Part	Best Fit Option	Reasoning
2	...sad, _____ sounds because of strong winds.	eerie	Describes a strange, unsettling sound fitting the mood ("sad") and context (pine forest, strong winds). Sets atmosphere for later events.

Additional Information on Vocabulary for Passage Completion

Choosing the correct word in fill-in-the-blanks questions requires careful consideration of several factors:

- **Context:** Read the entire passage to understand the overall theme, mood, and situation.
- **Surrounding Words:** Pay close attention to the words immediately before and after the blank. These words often provide strong clues about the required word's meaning and part of speech. In this case, "sad" before the blank and "sounds" after it were crucial.
- **Meaning of Options:** Know the definitions of the words provided as options. Consider how each option's meaning fits into the sentence.
- **Connotation:** Words have connotations (associated feelings or ideas) in addition to their literal meanings. Choose a word whose connotation matches the tone of the passage (e.g., sad, eerie, cheerful, exciting).
- **Grammar:** Ensure the word you choose fits grammatically into the sentence (e.g., is an adjective needed, a verb, an adverb?). For blank 2, an adjective was needed to modify "sounds".

Practicing with different types of passages and expanding your vocabulary are key strategies for mastering passage completion questions.

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 3

The task is to complete a passage by choosing the most appropriate words from the given options for each blank. This specific question asks us to select the best word for blank number 3.

Let's look at the sentence containing blank 3:

"He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock."

This sentence describes an action performed by Mr. Oliver (He) regarding the lonely boy.

Analyzing Options for Blank 3

We are given four options for blank 3:

- pointed
- noticed
- remarked
- recorded

Let's consider each option in the context of the sentence "He ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock."

Option 1: pointed

If we use "pointed", the sentence becomes "He pointed a lonely boy sitting on a rock." The verb 'point' is usually followed by 'at' (pointing at something/someone) or 'out' (pointing out something/someone). Using just "pointed a boy" is grammatically incorrect in this context. Mr. Oliver is likely seeing the boy, not physically pointing him like an object.

Option 2: noticed

If we use "noticed", the sentence becomes "He noticed a lonely boy sitting on a rock." To 'notice' means to become aware of someone or something, usually by seeing them. This fits the context well. Mr. Oliver was walking and saw the boy.

Option 3: remarked

If we use "remarked", the sentence becomes "He remarked a lonely boy sitting on a rock." To 'remark' means to say something or make a comment. You typically remark *on* something or remark *that* something is the case. "Remarked a boy" is not a standard grammatical construction and doesn't convey the idea of Mr. Oliver seeing the boy.

Option 4: recorded

If we use "recorded", the sentence becomes "He recorded a lonely boy sitting on a rock." To 'record' means to make a note of something or capture it, perhaps with a camera or in writing. While possible, it's less likely to be the primary action upon first encountering someone unexpectedly in a forest shortcut. The passage suggests a direct observation rather than a deliberate act of recording.

Determining the Best Fit for Blank 3

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate word for blank 3 is "noticed". It correctly describes the action of Mr. Oliver becoming aware of the boy's presence in the forest.

The completed sentence is: "He **noticed** a lonely boy sitting on a rock."

Statement-wise Analysis of the Passage (Partial)

Let's consider how "noticed" fits with the surrounding sentences:

- "Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut ___ the pine forest.." (Setting the scene)
- "...He noticed a lonely boy sitting on a rock." (Describes what Mr. Oliver saw)
- "___ boy was weeping soundlessly." (Further description of the boy Mr. Oliver noticed)

This flow makes perfect sense. Mr. Oliver is in the forest, he sees a boy, and then he observes the boy's behaviour (weeping).

Option	Grammatical Fit	Contextual Fit	Appropriateness for Blank 3
pointed	No	No	Incorrect
noticed	Yes	Yes	Correct
remarked	No	No	Incorrect
recorded	Yes (grammatically possible)	Unlikely in context	Incorrect

Therefore, "noticed" is the clear choice for blank 3.

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Concept	Explanation
Fill in the Blanks (Cloze Test)	A type of test where words are removed from a text, and the test-taker must replace them using context and vocabulary.
Context Clues	Hints within a passage that help you understand the meaning of a word or phrase, or determine a missing word.
Vocabulary	Knowledge of words and their meanings. Essential for selecting the correct word in a fill-in-the-blanks exercise.
Grammar	The rules governing the structure of sentences. Crucial for ensuring the selected word fits correctly in the sentence structure.

Additional Information: Approaching Fill in the Blanks Questions

When tackling fill-in-the-blanks questions, follow these steps:

1. Read the entire passage first to get a general understanding of the topic and flow.
2. Read the sentence containing the blank carefully.
3. Look at the words immediately before and after the blank. These are key context clues.
4. Consider the options provided for that blank.
5. Substitute each option into the sentence and see if it makes grammatical sense and fits the overall meaning of the passage.
6. Eliminate options that are clearly incorrect grammatically or contextually.
7. If multiple options seem plausible, consider the nuances of their meanings and choose the one that fits best with the tone and specific details of the passage.
8. After filling in a blank, read the sentence and surrounding sentences again to ensure the choice works smoothly.

20. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Understanding the Fill-in-the-Blanks Passage

The question asks us to complete a passage by filling in missing words from the given alternatives. We need to choose the most appropriate word for each blank to make the passage grammatically correct and logically coherent. Our focus is on filling blank number 4.

Analysing Blank No. 4 in the Passage

Let's look at the sentences surrounding blank number 4:

"He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. 4. ___ boy was weeping soundlessly."

The sentence before blank 4 introduces "a lonely boy". This is the first time this specific boy is mentioned in the passage. The sentence containing blank 4 then refers to the *same* boy (" ___ boy was weeping soundlessly").

Choosing the Correct Article for Blank 4

In English grammar, when you introduce a singular countable noun for the first time, you typically use an indefinite article like 'a' or 'an'. When you refer back to that *specific* noun again in later sentences, you use the definite article 'the'.

In this passage:

- "He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock." - 'a lonely boy' is introduced.
- "4. ___ boy was weeping soundlessly." - This sentence refers to the *specific* lonely boy who was just mentioned.

Therefore, the definite article 'the' is required in blank 4 to refer back to the specific boy previously introduced.

Evaluating the Options for Blank No. 4

Let's examine the provided options for blank number 4:

- **one:** 'one' is used to indicate a single item or person, often contrasting with others, or as a pronoun. It is not typically used as an article in this context. Using 'one boy' here doesn't fit the flow after introducing 'a lonely boy'.
- **a:** 'a' is an indefinite article used for the first mention of a singular countable noun, or when referring to any member of a group. Since the boy has already been mentioned ('a lonely boy'), using 'a' again would imply introducing a different boy or any general boy, which is not the case.
- **each:** 'each' is a distributive determiner used to refer to every single person or thing in a group of two or more. The passage refers to a single lonely boy, so 'each' is inappropriate.
- **the:** 'the' is a definite article used to refer to a specific person or thing that has already been mentioned, is known, or is unique. This perfectly fits the context of

referring back to the specific "lonely boy" previously introduced.

Based on the rules of English grammar regarding the use of articles, 'the' is the only option that correctly refers back to the previously mentioned boy.

Completing the Passage (Blank 4)

Filling blank 4 with 'the' gives us:

"He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. **The** boy was weeping soundlessly."

This sentence structure and article usage are correct in English.

Full Passage with Blank 4 Filled

Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1. ___ the pine forest which was making sad, 2. ___ sounds because of strong winds. He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. **The** boy was weeping soundlessly. There seemed to be 5. ___ terribly wrong with the boy.

The most appropriate word for blank No. 4 is 'the'.

Revision Table: Understanding English Articles

Article	Type	Common Use Cases	Example Relevant to Passage
a / an	Indefinite	First mention of a singular, countable noun (if not specific); referring to any one of a group.	He saw a lonely boy (first mention).
the	Definite	Referring back to a previously mentioned noun; referring to something specific or unique; referring to something understood from context.	The boy was weeping (refers to the specific boy just mentioned).

Additional Information: Context and Articles

Understanding the context of a sentence is crucial when deciding which article to use. The definite article 'the' signals that the noun it precedes is something the reader or listener already knows about, either because it has been mentioned before, is unique, or is clear from the situation.

In the given passage, the sequence "a lonely boy" followed by "___ boy" clearly establishes that the second mention refers to the same boy. This 'second mention' rule is a fundamental aspect of using 'the' correctly.

Indefinite articles ('a'/'an') are used when the noun is general or being introduced for the first time. They indicate that the noun is not specific from the listener's or reader's perspective at that point.

Other determiners like 'one' and 'each' have different functions. 'One' often emphasizes singularity or is used for counting, while 'each' refers to individual members within a group.

Therefore, in this passage, the progression from introducing "a lonely boy" to referring specifically to "the boy" demonstrates the standard usage of indefinite and definite articles in English narrative.

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21. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Fill-in-the-Blank Passage

This question requires us to fill in missing words in a short passage to make it grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. The passage tells a brief story about Mr. Oliver walking through a forest and noticing a boy.

The passage is:

Mr. Oliver was taking a shortcut 1. ___ the pine forest which was making sad, 2. ___ sounds because of strong winds. He 3. ___ a lonely boy sitting on a rock. 4. ___ boy was weeping soundlessly. There seemed to be 5. ___ terribly wrong with the boy.

We need to choose the most appropriate word for blank number 5 from the given alternatives.

Analyzing the Sentence for Blank No. 5

The sentence we are focusing on is: "There seemed to be 5. ___ terribly wrong with the boy."

The context provided is that Mr. Oliver observed a boy who was "weeping soundlessly". Weeping is an action that indicates distress, sadness, or that something is wrong. The sentence with the blank expresses Mr. Oliver's inference or perception based on seeing the weeping boy.

Evaluating Options for Blank No. 5

Let's consider each of the provided options for blank number 5:

- nothing
- anything
- something
- everything

We will substitute each option into the sentence "There seemed to be ___ terribly wrong with the boy." and see which one fits the context of a weeping boy.

- If we use "nothing": "There seemed to be nothing terribly wrong with the boy." This contradicts the fact that the boy was weeping. If nothing was wrong, why would he be weeping? This option does not fit the context.
- If we use "anything": "There seemed to be anything terribly wrong with the boy." The word "anything" is typically used in questions ("Is there anything wrong?") or negative sentences ("There isn't anything wrong."). Using it in this affirmative

structure describing a perceived problem is not standard English usage. This option is inappropriate here.

- If we use "something": "There seemed to be something terribly wrong with the boy." This means that Mr. Oliver sensed or inferred that *a problem existed* or *a reason for distress was present*. This aligns perfectly with the observation of a weeping boy. Weeping is a sign that something is wrong. This option makes logical sense in the context.
- If we use "everything": "There seemed to be everything terribly wrong with the boy." While it's possible that many things were wrong, "everything terribly wrong" is a strong phrase suggesting multiple severe issues. "Something terribly wrong" is the more common and natural phrasing to indicate the presence of an unspecified problem or issue, especially when based on an initial observation like weeping. "Something" focuses on the existence of a problem, which is what the observation of weeping primarily suggests. Therefore, "everything" is less suitable than "something".

Selecting the Correct Word for Blank 5

Based on the evaluation of the options and the context of the weeping boy, the word that most appropriately completes the sentence "There seemed to be ____ terribly wrong with the boy" is "something". It conveys that Mr. Oliver perceived the existence of a problem as the reason for the boy's distress.

Revision Table: Understanding Word Usage

Here is a quick look at how the options are typically used:

Word	Meaning in Context	Why it Fits/Doesn't Fit Blank 5
Nothing	Absence of any problem.	Doesn't fit because the boy was weeping, indicating a problem.
Anything	Typically used in questions or negatives.	Doesn't fit the affirmative structure of the sentence.
Something	Presence of an unspecified problem.	Fits perfectly, indicating a perceived reason for the weeping.
Everything	Presence of many problems.	Less fitting than "something" for an initial perception of distress based on weeping.

Additional Information on Contextual Clues

Filling in blanks in a passage requires careful attention to contextual clues. Words, phrases, and the overall meaning of the surrounding sentences help determine the most appropriate word choices.

- The phrase "weeping soundlessly" is a crucial clue in this passage, strongly suggesting distress or trouble.
- The phrase "There seemed to be..." indicates an observation or inference being made by Mr. Oliver.
- Combining these clues, we look for a word that indicates the presence of a problem or issue, leading us to "something".

Understanding how words like indefinite pronouns (something, anything, nothing, everything) function in different sentence types is also very helpful for these types of questions.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Word "Former"

The word "Former" is an adjective. It is used to describe something that existed or happened before the present time. It refers to a past state, position, or period.

For example:

- The **former** president visited the school. (The person who was president before the current one).
- In **former** times, people used horses for transport. (Times that happened in the past).

Understanding the meaning of "Former" helps us look for words that have a similar meaning, which are called synonyms.

Analyzing the Options for a Synonym of Former

Let's look at the given options and see how their meanings compare to "Former".

Option	Meaning	Relationship to "Former"
Superior	Higher in rank, status, or quality.	Not related to time or past events. This is an antonym of "inferior".
Previous	Existing or occurring before in time or order.	Describes something that happened earlier or just before the present. This aligns closely with "Former".
Regular	Happening or doing something often; evenly spaced.	Relates to frequency or consistency, not past existence.
Inferior	Lower in rank, status, or quality.	Not related to time or past events. This is an antonym of "superior".

Why "Previous" is the Best Synonym for Former

Based on the analysis, the word "Previous" has a meaning that is very similar to "Former". Both words are used to describe something that came before or existed in the past.

For example:

- The **former** champion lost the match.
- The **previous** champion lost the match.

In many contexts, "Former" and "Previous" can be used interchangeably, making "Previous" the most appropriate synonym among the given options.

Conclusion

Comparing the meanings of "Former" with the given options, "Previous" stands out as the closest synonym. "Superior", "Regular", and "Inferior" have meanings unrelated to the concept of something existing or happening earlier in time.

Vocabulary Revision Table: Synonym of Former

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Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonym (if applicable)
Former	Existing or occurring previously; belonging to or happening in an earlier time.	Previous, past, earlier, one-time	Present, current, later, future
Superior	Higher in status, quality, or importance.	Excellent, top, better	Inferior, subordinate
Previous	Existing or occurring before in time or order.	Former, preceding, earlier	Next, following, subsequent
Regular	Happening at fixed intervals; normal; common.	Usual, standard, consistent, frequent	Irregular, unusual, occasional
Inferior	Lower in status, quality, or importance.	Substandard, poor, worse, subordinate	Superior, excellent

Additional Information on Synonyms and Vocabulary Building

Learning synonyms is a great way to improve your vocabulary and writing skills. Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

- Using synonyms can help you avoid repetition in your writing.
- They allow you to choose the most precise word to express your meaning.
- Context is important when choosing a synonym, as words can have slightly different shades of meaning.
- Building vocabulary involves actively learning new words, understanding their meanings, and practicing using them in sentences.

23. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Word Impartial and its Antonym

The question asks us to find the most appropriate antonym for the word "Impartial". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To answer this, we first need to understand the meaning of "Impartial" and then examine the given options.

Meaning of Impartial

The word **Impartial** means treating all rivals or disputants equally; not favouring one side or supporter over another. It suggests fairness, neutrality, and lack of prejudice.

Synonyms for **Impartial** include:

- Neutral
- Unbiased
- Fair
- Objective
- Even-handed

Analyzing the Options for Antonym of Impartial

Let's look at the meaning of each option provided to see which one represents the opposite of being **Impartial**:

- **Impractical**: This word means not sensible or realistic. It refers to something that is difficult to do or use effectively. This is not related to being fair or unbiased.
- **Involved**: This word can mean connected with something or someone, or it can mean complicated. Neither of these meanings is the opposite of being impartial.
- **Biased**: This word means showing unfair favour for or against someone or something, based on personal opinions or feelings rather than facts. Someone who is **Biased** is not neutral; they lean towards one side unfairly. This is the direct opposite of being impartial.

- **Judicious:** This word means having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense. While good judgment might sometimes lead to fair decisions, "judicious" itself does not mean the opposite of being impartial. It's about wisdom and prudence.

Identifying the Most Appropriate Antonym

Comparing the meanings, we can see that **Impartial** means unbiased and fair, while **Biased** means showing unfair favour or prejudice. Therefore, **Biased** is the word that has the most opposite meaning to **Impartial**.

So, the most appropriate antonym of **Impartial** is **Biased**.

Conclusion on the Antonym of Impartial

Based on the analysis of the word meanings and the given options, the word that is the antonym of **Impartial** is **Biased**. Being **Impartial** means being neutral and fair, while being **Biased** means showing prejudice or unfair favouritism towards one side.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Impartial
Impartial	Treating all equally; unbiased, fair.	Base word
Impractical	Not realistic or sensible.	Not an antonym
Involved	Connected or complicated.	Not an antonym
Biased	Showing unfair favour; prejudiced.	Antonym
Judicious	Having good judgment.	Not an antonym

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary for Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Impartial	Not favouring one side; fair.	Neutral, Unbiased, Objective	Biased, Partial, Prejudiced
Biased	Showing unfair favouritism.	Partial, Prejudiced, Partisan	Impartial, Unbiased, Neutral
Impractical	Not sensible or realistic.	Unrealistic, Unworkable	Practical, Realistic
Involved	Connected; complicated.	Complicated, Complex	Simple, Uninvolved
Judicious	Having good judgment.	Wise, Sensible, Prudent	Unwise, Imprudent, Foolish

Additional Information: Understanding Antonyms and Synonyms

Antonyms and synonyms are important concepts in vocabulary building. Understanding them helps in comprehending texts better and expressing oneself more precisely.

What are Antonyms?

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example, "hot" and "cold" are antonyms. Knowing antonyms helps you understand the full spectrum of a concept.

What are Synonyms?

Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms. Knowing synonyms helps you vary your language and find the most appropriate word for a specific context.

Why Practice Antonyms and Synonyms?

Practicing antonyms and synonyms is crucial for:

- Improving reading comprehension.
- Enhancing writing skills by using varied language.
- Boosting performance in vocabulary-based tests like those asking for antonyms or synonyms.
- Expanding overall word knowledge.

In summary, mastering vocabulary, including antonyms like **Impartial** and **Biased**, is a key part of developing strong language skills.

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying the Correct Spelling of Genuine

This question asks us to choose the option that presents the correctly spelt word among the given choices. Let's examine each option carefully to determine the accurate spelling.

Analyzing the Spelling Options

We are given four different spellings and need to find the one that matches the standard English spelling of the word meaning authentic or real.

- **Option 1:** Genuine
- **Option 2:** Geniune
- **Option 3:** Ganuine
- **Option 4:** Jenuine

Let's evaluate each option based on the common spelling rules and common usage of the word.

- **Option 1: Genuine** – This spelling uses the letters 'G', 'e', 'n', 'u', 'i', 'n', 'e' in this specific order. This spelling is widely recognized as correct in standard English.

- **Option 2: Geniune** - This spelling swaps the 'i' and 'u' from the correct spelling, making it incorrect.
- **Option 3: Ganuine** - This spelling replaces the first 'e' with an 'a', which is not correct for this word.
- **Option 4: Jenuine** - This spelling replaces the initial 'G' with a 'J', which changes the pronunciation and is not the correct spelling of the word we are looking for.

Comparing the options, the spelling "Genuine" is the one that follows the established rules of English spelling for the intended word.

What Does 'Genuine' Mean?

The word 'genuine' is an adjective. It is used to describe something that is:

- Truly what it is said to be; authentic.
- Sincere; honest.

For example:

- "The painting was a **genuine** Picasso." (meaning it was truly painted by Picasso)
- "He showed **genuine** concern for her well-being." (meaning his concern was sincere)

Conclusion on Correct Spelling

Based on the analysis of each option and the standard English spelling, the correctly spelt word is 'Genuine'.

Option	Spelling	Correctness	Notes
1	Genuine	Correct	Standard English spelling
2	Geniune	Incorrect	'i' and 'u' are swapped
3	Ganuine	Incorrect	Incorrect vowel ('a' instead of 'e')
4	Jenuine	Incorrect	Incorrect starting consonant ('J' instead of 'G')

Revision Table: Practicing Spelling

Word	Correct Spelling	Common Errors
Genuine	G-e-n-u-i-n-e	Geniune, Ganuine, Jenuine
Believe	B-e-l-i-e-v-e	Beleive
Receive	R-e-c-e-i-v-e	Recieve

Additional Information: Tips for Improving Spelling

Improving your spelling takes practice and attention. Here are some tips:

- **Read Regularly:** Reading exposes you to correctly spelled words in context.
- **Learn Common Rules:** Understand basic spelling rules (like 'i before e except after c').
- **Use a Dictionary:** Look up words you are unsure about.
- **Practice Writing:** The more you write, the more familiar you become with spellings.
- **Break Down Words:** For longer words, try to break them into smaller parts.
- **Proofread:** Always check your writing for spelling errors.

Focusing on frequently misspelled words, like 'Genuine', can significantly improve your overall spelling accuracy.

25. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Vocabulary for Sentence Completion

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "Sarthak _____ everything that a leader should be." We need to choose a verb that accurately describes Sarthak's relationship to the qualities of a leader based on the options provided.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine the meaning of each option in the context of the sentence:

- **Option 1: epitomizes**
 - The word 'epitomizes' means to be a perfect example of something. If Sarthak epitomizes everything a leader should be, it means he represents the ideal qualities of a leader.
- **Option 2: worships**
 - The word 'worships' means to show reverence and adoration for a deity or an object of worship. In this context, it would mean Sarthak shows devotion towards the qualities of a leader, which doesn't fit the sentence structure implying he *is* the embodiment of those qualities.
- **Option 3: clones**
 - The word 'clones' means to make an identical copy of something, usually in a biological sense or generally making duplicates. Sarthak cannot 'clone' qualities; this word is completely inappropriate here.
- **Option 4: adores**
 - The word 'adores' means to love intensely and greatly admire. Sarthak might adore the idea of being a leader or adore leaders he admires, but saying he 'adores everything that a leader should be' doesn't convey that *he possesses* those qualities himself.

Identifying the Correct Word

Based on the analysis, the sentence structure suggests that Sarthak embodies or is the prime example of the qualities expected in a leader. The word that perfectly fits this meaning among the options is 'epitomizes'.

Therefore, the sentence "Sarthak epitomizes everything that a leader should be" means that Sarthak is a perfect example, or the very essence, of all the desirable

traits and characteristics of a leader.

Explanation of the Correct Answer

The word **epitomizes** is the most appropriate choice because it means to be a perfect or typical example of. The sentence structure implies that Sarthak embodies the ideal qualities of a leader. Let's look at the definition:

- **Epitomize (verb):** to be a perfect example of something; to represent or describe something accurately and clearly.

Using 'epitomizes' correctly completes the sentence, signifying that Sarthak possesses all the qualities considered essential for a leader.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

- 'worships' implies showing devotion to qualities, not possessing them.
- 'clones' is completely irrelevant in this context; qualities cannot be cloned in this sense.
- 'adores' implies great liking or admiration for qualities, not necessarily embodying them.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning in Context	Suitability
Epitomizes	Is a perfect example of; embodies	Most Appropriate
Worships	Shows devotion to	Inappropriate
Clones	Makes identical copies of	Inappropriate
Adores	Loves intensely and admires greatly	Inappropriate

Additional Information: Synonyms for Epitomize

Understanding synonyms can further clarify the meaning of 'epitomize' and similar words used to describe embodying qualities. Some words that can sometimes convey a similar idea (though often with slight nuances) include:

- Embody
- Exemplify
- Represent
- Typify
- Personify

These words all relate to showing or being a clear example of a quality, idea, or type.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

'नौकरी' के बदले में मिलने वाली धनराशि को 'वेतन' कहते हैं।

इसी प्रकार,

'व्यवसाय' के बदले में मिलने वाली धनराशि को 'लाभ' कहते हैं।

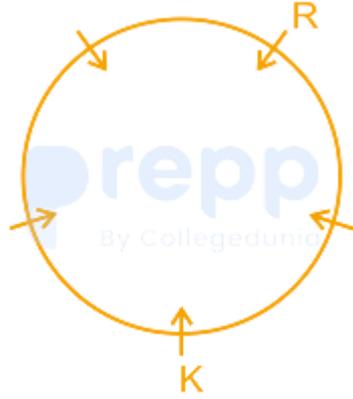
अतः, 'व्यवसाय' सही उत्तर है।

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

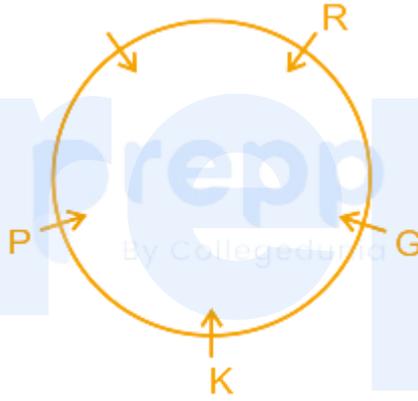
पांच लड़के: G, K, P, R और T

1. R, K के बाएं तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

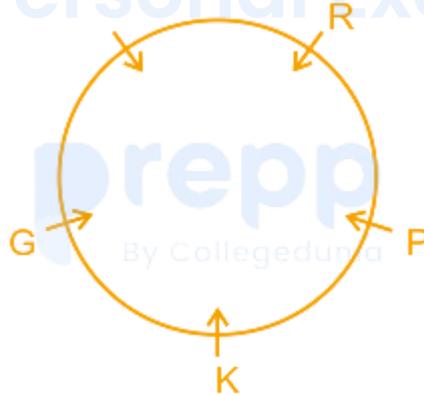


2. K के निकटतम पड़ोसी P और G हैं।

स्थिति I:



स्थिति II:

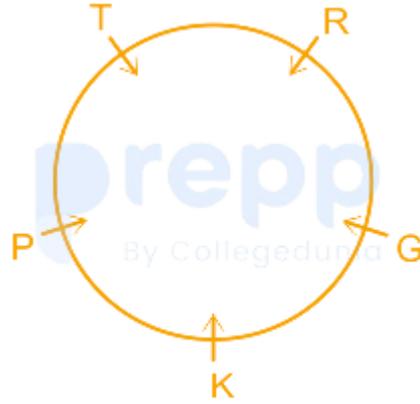


3. T, P के निकटतम बाएं है।

स्थिति II में उपरोक्त कथन का उल्लंघन हुआ है, इसलिए स्थिति II खारिज हो जाती है।

स्थिति I में, P के निकटतम बाएं वाले स्थान पर T होगा।

इसलिए अंतिम व्यवस्था निम्न प्रकार है:



अतः, P के दायें दूसरे स्थान पर 'G' बैठा है।

28. Answer: d

Explanation:

सबसे पहले, बॉक्स के अन्दर की वस्तु दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घूम रही है।

दूसरा, श्रृंखला में आगे बढ़ने पर '7 और G' को उनके दर्पण प्रतिबिंब से प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है।

तीसरा, पहले बॉक्स में एक त्रिभुज है और फिर दूसरे बॉक्स में इसे एक चतुर्भुज से प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है और फिर से तीसरे बॉक्स में त्रिभुज से प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है और इसी प्रकार आगे भी किया जा रहा है।

चौथा, 'A' स्वयं प्रत्येक बॉक्स में दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घूम रहा है।

A	7	◇	7	G	△	7	◇	▽	7
△	G	◇	7	7	▷	▷	◇	△	G

अतः, 'विकल्प 4' सही उत्तर है।

29. Answer: a

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न प्रकार है:



I. कोई C, A नहीं है → सत्य

II. कुछ A, C हैं → असत्य

अतः, केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

अक्षरों को निम्न प्रकार से कूटबद्ध किया गया है:

M	A	N	G	O
9	3	4	2	5

G	R	E	A	T
2	8	6	3	1

इसलिए, GREEN का कूट:

G	R	E	E	N
2	8	6	6	4

अतः, '28664' सही उत्तर है।

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

प्यास लगने पर हम पानी पीते हैं।

इसी प्रकार,

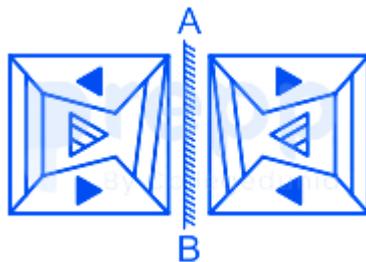
'रोटी' खाने वाली वस्तु है, भूख लगने पर हम 'रोटी' खाते हैं।

अतः, 'खाना' सही उत्तर है।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

रेखा AB पर दर्पण रखे जाने पर दिए गए आरेख की सही दर्पण छवि निम्न प्रकार है:



अतः, रेखा AB पर दर्पण रखे जाने पर विकल्प 4 दिए गए आरेख का सही दर्पण छवि है।

33. Answer: d

Explanation:

स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:

$$\text{पंक्ति 1: } (7 \times 7) - 1 = 48$$

$$\text{पंक्ति 3: } (9 \times 5) - 0 = 45$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$\text{पंक्ति 2: } (11 \times 5) - 1 = 54$$

अतः, '54' सही उत्तर है।

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

$$325 : 18 \rightarrow (18^2 + 1) : 18$$

इसी प्रकार,

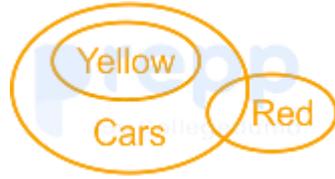
$$226 : ? \rightarrow (225 + 1) : ? \rightarrow (15^2 + 1) : 15$$

अतः, '15' सही उत्तर है।

35. Answer: b

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न प्रकार है:

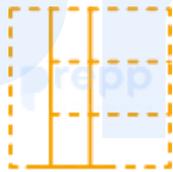


- I. कुछ कार लाल हैं → सत्य
- II. कुछ पीले लाल हैं → असत्य (संभव हो सकता है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)
- III. कुछ कार पीला हैं → सत्य

अतः, निष्कर्ष I और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:



अतः, दिया गया आरेख विकल्प 4 में निहित है।

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37. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गयी श्रृंखला: 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, ?

ऊपर दी गयी श्रृंखला अभाज्य संख्याओं की श्रृंखला है।

29 के बाद, अगली अभाज्य संख्या 31 है।

अतः '31' सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: b

Explanation:

तर्क निम्न 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

C	A	P
3	1	16

CAP → 1 + 3 + 16 = 20

R	O	M
18	15	13

ROM → 18 + 15 + 13 = 46

इसी प्रकार,

R	U	B
18	21	2

$$\text{RUB} \rightarrow 18 + 21 + 2 = 41$$

अतः, '41' सही उत्तर है।

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

तर्क निम्न 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

R I M P Y
 ↓-3 ↓-3 ↓-3 ↓-3 ↓-3
 O F J M V

इसी प्रकार,

C O R P S E
 ↓-3 ↓-3 ↓-3 ↓-3 ↓-3 ↓-3
 Z L O M P B

अतः, 'ZLOMPB' सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: a

Explanation:

आकृति और इसके पैटर्न का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करने पर, हम देखते हैं कि विकल्प '1' अधूरी आकृति को पूर्ण करता है।



अतः, विकल्प '1' दी गई प्रश्न आकृति के पैटर्न को पूर्ण करेगा।

41. Answer: c

Explanation:

तर्क निम्न 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

C O M F O R T S
 ↓+3 ↓-5 ↓+3 ↓-5 ↓+3 ↓-5 ↓+3 ↓-5
 F J P A R M W N

इसी प्रकार,

H I N D W A R E
 ↓+3 ↓-5 ↓+3 ↓-5 ↓+3 ↓-5 ↓+3 ↓-5
 K D Q Y Z V U Z

अतः, 'KDQYZVUZ' सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया है: शुक्र, ग्रह, सूर्य



शुक्र एक ग्रह है, जबकि सूर्य एक तारा है।

अतः, विकल्प '2' सही उत्तर है।

43. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण है: $7 - 9 \times 3 \div 9 + 5 = 5$

'+' और '-' चिह्नों को बदलने पर, हमें प्राप्त होता है:

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 7 + 9 \times 3 \div 9 - 5$$

$$= 7 + 9 \times 3/9 - 5$$

$$= 7 + 9 \times 1/3 - 5$$

$$= 7 + 3 - 5$$

$$= 10 - 5$$

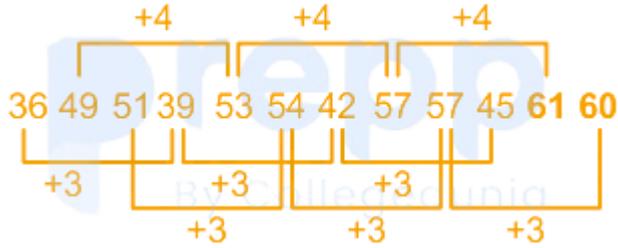
$$= 5 = \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

अतः, समीकरण को सही करने के लिए '+' और '-' चिह्नों को परस्पर बदलना चाहिए।

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:



अतः, '61, 60' सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरण किया गया स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है:



अतः, 'KZ' सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

पांच फ़ोन: H, M, R, T और V

1. V सबसे नीचे है।

2. M और V के बीच दो फ़ोन हैं।



3. T के ऊपर रखे फ़ोन की संख्या V के नीचे रखे फ़ोन की संख्या के समान है।

यहाँ V के नीचे 0 फ़ोन हैं, अतः T के ऊपर भी 0 फ़ोन होने चाहिए।

इसलिए, T सबसे ऊपर है।

4. R, H के ठीक ऊपर है।



अतः, R के ऊपर 'M और T' फ़ोन हैं।

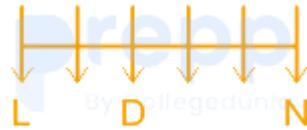
47. Answer: c

Explanation:

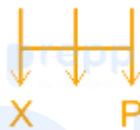
छह मेज़: C, D, L, N, P और X (दक्षिण के सम्मुख)

1. D, L के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर रखा है।

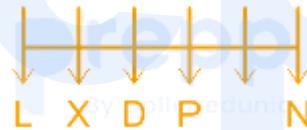
2. N, D के बाएं तीसरे स्थान पर रखा है।



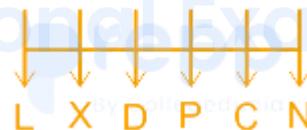
3. X, P के दायें दूसरे स्थान पर रखा है।



कथनों (1), (2) और (3) को मिलाने पर, हमें प्राप्त होता है,



अब, केवल 'C' शेष है और इसलिए 'C' खाली स्थान पर होगा। अतः अंतिम व्यवस्था निम्न प्रकार है:



अतः, C और X के बीच में 'दो' मेज़ रखे हैं।

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

M $\xrightarrow{+7}$ T $\xrightarrow{+7}$ A $\xrightarrow{+7}$ H $\xrightarrow{+7}$ O
 R $\xrightarrow{+7}$ Y $\xrightarrow{+7}$ F $\xrightarrow{+7}$ M $\xrightarrow{+7}$ T
 T $\xrightarrow{+7}$ A $\xrightarrow{+7}$ H $\xrightarrow{+7}$ O $\xrightarrow{+7}$ V

अतः, 'OTV' सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:



अतः, 'विकल्प 1' सही उत्तर है।

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण: $3 + 4 - 6 \div 2 = 7$

1) 6 और 2

'6 और 2' को बदलने पर हमें प्राप्त होता है,

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 3 + 4 - 2 \div 6$$

$$= 3 + 4 - 0.33$$

$$= 7 - 0.33$$

$$= 6.67 \neq \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

2) 3 और 6

'3 और 6' को बदलने पर हमें प्राप्त होता है,

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 6 + 4 - 3 \div 2$$

$$= 6 + 4 - 1.5$$

$$= 10 - 1.5$$

$$= 8.5 \neq \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

3) 2 और 3

'2 और 3' को बदलने पर हमें प्राप्त होता है,

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 2 + 4 - 6 \div 3$$

$$= 2 + 4 - 2$$

$$= 6 - 2$$

$$= 4 \neq \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

4) 6 और 4

'6 और 4' को बदलने पर हमें प्राप्त होता है,

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 3 + 6 - 4 \div 2$$

$$= 3 + 6 - 2$$

$$= 9 - 2$$

$$= 7 = \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

अतः, समीकरण को सही करने के लिए दो संख्याओं '6 और 4' को परस्पर बदलना चाहिए।

51. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$12.5\% = 1/8$$

वस्तु के अंकित मूल्य और क्रय मूल्य का अनुपात = 5 : 4 या 500 : 400

माना अंकित मूल्य = 500 रु. और क्रय मूल्य = 400 रु.

$$\text{वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य} = 400 \times (9/8) = 450$$

छूट = अंकित मूल्य - विक्रय मूल्य

$$\text{छूट} = 450 - 400 = 50$$

$$\text{छूट प्रतिशत} = 50/500 \times 100 = 10\%$$

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

L = 5 सेमी, b = 2 सेमी और h = 4 सेमी।

हम जानते हैं,

घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2(lb + bh + hl)$

घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2(5 \times 2 + 2 \times 4 + 4 \times 5) = 2(10 + 8 + 20) = 2 \times 38 = 76$ सेमी²

∴ सही उत्तर 76 सेमी² है।

53. Answer: b

Explanation:

पहली ट्रेन की गति = 30 किमी/घंटा

2 घंटे (पूर्वाह्न 9 बजे से पूर्वाह्न 11 बजे तक) में पहली ट्रेन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी = $2 \times 30 = 60$ किमी

P और Q के बीच की दूरी = 300 किमी

शेष दूरी = $300 - 60 = 240$ किमी

दूसरी ट्रेन की गति = 45 किमी/घंटा

दोनों ट्रेन विपरीत दिशा में चलती है, तो

दोनों ट्रेनों की गति = $(30 + 45) = 75$ किमी/घंटा

चूँकि हम जानते हैं

समय = दूरी/गति

समय = $240/75$

समय = 3.2 घंटा

$2 + 3.2 = 5.2$ घंटे में पहली ट्रेन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी = $30 \times 5.2 = 156$ किमी

3.2 घंटे में दूसरी ट्रेन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी = $45 \times 3.2 = 144$ किमी

आवश्यक अनुपात = $156 : 144 = 13 : 12$

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

प्रसिद्ध त्रिक, 20, 21 और 29

$$\Rightarrow 21^2 + 20^2 = 29^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 441 + 400 = 841$$

$$\Rightarrow 841 = 841$$

20 + 21 + 29 का योग = 70 (संतुष्ट करता है)

समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल = $(1/2) \times 20 \times 21 = 210$ वर्ग इकाई

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

A, B, और C, अकेले काम करते हुए क्रमशः 15, 30 और 75 दिनों में काम कर सकते हैं।

वे एक साथ काम करते हैं और काम पूरा करने पर 1615 रुपये प्राप्त करते हैं।

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

काम = दक्षता × समय

गणना :

A, B और C के समय का अनुपात = 15 : 30 : 75

जैसा की हम जानते हैं,

दक्षता अनुपात, समय के व्युत्क्रमानुपाती होता है।

A, B और C का दक्षता अनुपात = $1/15 : 1/30 : 1/75$ या $150/15 : 150/30 : 150/75$ या 10 : 5 : 2

A, B और C का दक्षता अनुपात = $10x : 5x : 2x$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$10x + 5x + 2x = 1615$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x = 1615$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1615/17$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 95$$

A और C के हिस्सों के बीच अंतर = $10x - 2x$

$$\Rightarrow 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \times 95$$

$$\Rightarrow 760$$

\therefore A और C के हिस्सों में अंतर 760 है।

56. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$90 \times 3 \div 9 + 4 \div 2 \times 3 \text{ of } 4 \times 8 \div (18 \times 2 - 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 90 \times (1/3) + 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 8 \div (36 - 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 90 \times (1/3) + 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 8 \div (36 - 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 + 2 \times 12 \times 8 \div 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 + 24 \times (1/4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 36$$

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57. Answer: b

Explanation:

मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात = $4x : 3x$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$4x/(3x + 2) = 8/7$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x \times 7 = 8(3x + 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 28x = 24x + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 28x - 24x = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 16/4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$

अंतिम में मिश्रण की मात्रा = $(4x + 3x) = 7x = 7 \times 4 = 28$ लीटर

अंतिम में मिश्रण की मात्रा = $28 + 2 = 30$ लीटर

58. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \overline{) 99} \quad (3 \\ \underline{90} \\ 9 \end{array}$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

सबसे बड़ी 2 अंकों की संख्या 99 है।

6 और 5 का ल.स. 30 है।

सबसे बड़ी 2 अंकीय संख्या जो 5 और 6 से विभाज्य है = $99 - 9 = 90$

यदि प्रत्येक स्थिति में शेषफल 1 है, तो = $90 + 1 = 91$

59. Answer: b

Explanation:

12 लड़कों की औसत उम्र = 15

12 लड़कों के उम्रों का योग = $15 \times 12 = 180$

18 लड़कियों की औसत उम्र = 13

18 लड़कियों के उम्रों का योग = $12 \times 18 = 216$

12 लड़कों और 18 लड़कियों के उम्र का योग = $180 + 216 = 396$

12 लड़कों और 18 लड़कियों की औसत उम्र = $396 / (12 + 18) = 396 / 30 = 13.2$

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

उम्रों का कुल योग = $6 \times 17 + 7 \times 16 + 8 \times 16 + 9 \times 17 + 10 \times 19 + 11 \times 15 = 102 + 112 + 128 + 153 + 190 + 165 = 850$

बच्चों की कुल संख्या = $17 + 16 + 16 + 17 + 19 + 15 = 100$

उम्र का माध्य = $850 / 100 = 8.5$

मोड = 10 [उच्चतम आवृत्ति]

माध्य और मोड के बीच का अंतर = $10 - 8.5 = 1.5$

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61. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow 14\frac{2}{7}\% = \frac{1}{7}$$

माना वस्तु क्रय मूल्य 7 रुपए है

लाभ = 1 रुपए

वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $7 \times (8/7) = 8$ रुपए

वस्तु के विक्रय मूल्य और क्रय मूल्य का अनुपात = 8 : 7

62. Answer: d

Explanation:

पहले वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = 6500 रुपए

पहले वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = $6500 \times (100/104) = 6250$ रुपए

दूसरे वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = 3750 रुपए

दूसरे वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $3750 \times (96/100) = 3600$ रुपए

दोनों वस्तुओं का कुल क्रय मूल्य = 6250 रुपए + 3750 रुपए = 10,000

दोनों वस्तुओं का कुल विक्रय मूल्य = 6500 रुपए + 3600 रुपए = 10,100

लाभ = $10,100 - 10,000 = 100$

लाभ प्रतिशत = $100/10,000 \times 100 = 1\%$

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

माना कि बेलन की त्रिज्या और ऊंचाई क्रमशः r सेमी और h सेमी है।

बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h$

बेलन की नयी त्रिज्या = $r \times (1/3) = r/3$

माना कि बेलन की नयी ऊंचाई H सेमी है, तो

प्रश्नानुसार

$$\pi (r/3)^2 H = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow (r^2/9) \times H = r^2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow H = 9h$$

इसलिए, ऊंचाई प्रारंभिक ऊंचाई की 9 गुनी हो जाती है।

64. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$A = 40 \div 8 + 5 \times 2 - 4 + 5 \text{ of } 3$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 5 + 10 - 4 + 15$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 24 \div 4 \text{ of } (4 + 2) + 19 \text{ of } 2$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 24 \div 4 \times 6 + 38$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 24 \div 24 + 38$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 1 + 38$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 39$$

Now,

$$A - B$$

$$\Rightarrow 26 - 39$$

$$\Rightarrow (-13)$$

65. Answer: d

Explanation:

2 रुपए, 1 रुपए और 50 पैसे के सिक्के का अनुपात = 3 : 4 : 5

2 रुपए, 1 रुपए और 50 पैसे के मान (मूल्य) का अनुपात = $(2 \times 3) : 4 : (5/2) = 6 : 4 : 5/2$ or 12 : 8 : 5

2 रुपए, 1 रुपए और 50 पैसे के मान (मूल्य) का अनुपात = $12x : 8x : 5x$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$12x + 8x + 5x = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 250/25$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10$$

$$1 \text{ रुपए के सिक्कों का मान (मूल्य)} = 8 \times 10 = 80$$

66. Answer: b

Explanation:

लघु विधि:

माना कि राशि x रुपए है, तो

$$750/x = 900/750$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (750 \times 750)/900$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 625$$

वर्णित हल:

$$A = 750, t = 1 \text{ वर्ष}$$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$A = P (1 + r/100)^t$$

$$\Rightarrow 750 = P (1 + r/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow 750/(1 + r/100) = P \quad \text{---(1)}$$

फिर से,

$$A = 900, t = 2 \text{ वर्ष}$$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$900 = P (1 + r/100)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 900 = P (1 + r/100)^2$$

$$P = 900/(1 + r/100)^2 \quad \text{---(2)}$$

समीकरण (1) और समीकरण (2) से

$$750/(1 + r/100) = 900/(1 + r/100)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + r/100)^2/(1 + r/100) = 900/750$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + r/100) = 6/5$$

$$\Rightarrow r/100 = 6/5 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r/100 = 1/5$$

$$\Rightarrow r = (1/5) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 20\%$$

अब,

$$750 = P (1 + 20/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow 750 = P \times 6/5$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 750 \times (5/6)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 625$$

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$\text{पहली } n \text{ प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का योग} = [n(n+1)]/2$$

$$\text{पहली 48 संख्याओं का योग} = (48 \times 49)/2 = 1176$$

$$\text{पहली 125 संख्याओं का योग} = [125 \times 126]/2 = 7875$$

$$49 \text{ से } 125 \text{ तक की प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का योग} = 7875 - 1176 = 6699$$

$$49 \text{ से } 125 \text{ तक की कुल संख्या} = 125 - 48 = 77$$

$$49 \text{ से } 125 \text{ तक की सभी प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का औसत} = 6699/77 = 87$$

68. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया है:

$$A/B = 2/3$$

$$B - A = 28$$

गणना:

$$A : B = 2x : 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow B - A = 28$$

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$$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x = 28, x = 28$$

$$B + A$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 2x = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 28 = 140$$

$$\therefore B + A = 140$$

★ Alternate Method

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

अनुपात विधि:

$$A + B = 5 \quad (\text{दिया है } A : B = 2 : 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow B - A = 1 \quad (1) \text{ (अनुपात विधि से)}$$

$$\Rightarrow B - A = 28 \quad (2) \text{ (दिया है)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B = 5 \times 28, B + A = 140.$$

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69. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया हुआ

$$SI = 100$$

$$r = 10\%$$

$$t = 6 \text{ महीना} = 6/12 \text{ वर्ष}$$

अवधारणा

$$SI = Prt/100$$

$P \rightarrow$ मूलधन $r \rightarrow$ वार्षिक ब्याज की दर
गणना

$$100 = (P \times 10 \times 6) / (12 \times 100)$$

$$P = (100 \times 100 \times 12) / (10 \times 6)$$

$$P = 2000$$

70. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

पाइप A 30 दिनों में भर सकता है और पाइप B इसे 50 दिनों में खाली कर सकता है
A से शुरू करने पर वैकल्पिक दिन में पाइप खुले होते हैं

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

एकाकी समय का लघुत्तम समापवर्तक = कुल कार्य

एक बार जलाशय भर जाने के बाद, आउटलेट पाइप द्वारा किए गए कार्य की गणना नहीं की जा सकती है।

गणना:

कुल कार्य = 150 इकाई,

जब जलाशय पूरी तरह से भर जाएगा, तो आखिरी कार्य पाइप A द्वारा किया जाएगा

और पाइप A से भरना शुरू किया गया था, इसलिए विषम दिनों में पाइप A खुल जाएगा और सम दिनों में पाइप B खुल जाएगा

पाइप A पहले दिन काम करता है, और अगले दिन पाइप B काम करता है,

2 दिनों में पाइप A और पाइप B द्वारा जलाशय भरना = $5 - 3 = 2$ इकाई

⇒ दोनों पाइप से 146 दिन में भरेगा 146 इकाई जलाशय

147वें दिन में पाइप A फिर से खुलेगा और वह भरेगा $(146 + 4) = 150$ इकाई

∴ प्रारंभ से 147वें दिन पहली बार जलाशय पूरी तरह से भर जाता है।

★ **Mistake Points**

कई बार हम गणना करते हैं $(5 - 3) = 2$ इकाई 2 दिन में भरी जाती है।

⇒ 1 दिन में भरी 1 इकाई

⇒ 150 दिनों में कुल 150 इकाइयाँ भरी जाएँगी।

लेकिन ये गलत है।

★ **Mistake Points**

कई बार हम मानते हैं कि अंतिम दिन में यह पूरी तरह से पाइप A से भर जाएगा और पाइप A की दक्षता को कुल क्षमता से घटाकर उसके अनुसार गणना करें।

लेकिन इससे हमें शेष भाग = $(150 - 5) = 145$ इकाई प्राप्त होगा जो पाइप A और पाइप B से भर जाएगा

इसका मतलब 145 वें दिन पाइप बी खुला था, लेकिन जैसा कि पाइप ए से शुरू होता है, विषम दिनों में पाइप ए खुला रहेगा। (पहला, तीसरा, पांचवां, दिन)

तो, यह हमें गलत उत्तर की ओर ले जाएगा।

71. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

P और Q के बीच की दूरी = 15 किमी

अलोक द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी = PR

रमन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी = PQ + RQ

रमन और आलोक दोनों के द्वारा तय की गयी कुल दूरी = PR + PQ + RQ = PQ + PQ = 2PQ = 2 × 15 = 30 किमी

आकृति से,

$$PR + RQ = PQ$$

रमन और अलोक की गति क्रमशः 9 किमी/घंटा और 6 किमी/घंटा है।

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$\text{समय} = \text{दूरी}/\text{गति}$$

$$\text{समय} = 30/(9 + 6)$$

$$\text{समय} = 30/15$$

$$\text{समय} = 2 \text{ घंटा}$$

$$2 \text{ घंटे में अलोक द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी} = 6 \times 2 = 12 \text{ किमी}$$

इसलिए, P और Q के बीच की दूरी 12 किमी है।

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$16\frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{1}{6}, 15\% = \frac{3}{20} \text{ और } 37.5\% = \frac{3}{8}$$

माना वह संख्या x है, तो

प्रश्नानुसार

$$\Rightarrow x \times (7/6) \times (17/20) = 238$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 238 \times (20/17) \times (6/7)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 240$$

अब,

37.5% of 240

$$\Rightarrow 240 \times (3/8)$$

$$\Rightarrow 90$$

73. Answer: a

Explanation:

परीक्षा E4 में S1, परीक्षा E1 में S2, परीक्षा E3 और परीक्षा E5 में S3 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का योग = $96 + 84 + 82 + 84 = 346$

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

परीक्षा E5 में S1 द्वारा प्राप्त अंक = 87

परीक्षा E3 में S2 द्वारा प्राप्त अंक = 80

परीक्षा E5 में S1 द्वारा प्राप्त अंक परीक्षा E3 में S2 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों से = $[(87 - 80)/80] \times 100 = 8.75\%$ अधिक है।

75. Answer: b

Explanation:

S3 द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का योग = $85 + 99 + 82 + 93 + 84 = 443$

S3 द्वारा प्राप्त औसत अंक = $443/5 = 88.6$

76. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 22 जुलाई, 1947 को संविधान सभा द्वारा राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को अपनाया गया था।
- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज की चौड़ाई और लंबाई का अनुपात 2 : 3 है।
- भारत का राष्ट्रीय ध्वज समान अनुपात में सबसे ऊपर गहरा केसरिया (केसरी), बीच में सफेद और नीचे गहरे हरे रंग का एक क्षैतिज तिरंगा है।
- सफेद पट्टी के केंद्र में गहरे नीले रंग का पहिया है जो चक्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। इसका डिजाइन उस चक्र का है जो अशोक के सारनाथ सिंह शीर्ष के गणक पर दिखाई देता है।
- इसका व्यास लगभग सफेद पट्टी की चौड़ाई के बराबर होता है और इसमें 24 तीलियाँ होती हैं।
- यह 15 अगस्त 1947 को भारत के प्रभुत्व का आधिकारिक ध्वज बन गया।
- प्रधानमंत्री स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर लाल किले से राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराते हैं।
- पिंगली वेंकैया को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का **अभिकल्पक** माना जाता है।

नोट: लम्बाई और चौड़ाई का अनुपात 3 : 2 है

77. Answer: a

Explanation:

- सिंधु नदी तिब्बत में मानसरोवर झील के पास से निकलती है।
- सिंधु नदी लद्दाख, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब से होकर बहती है।
- पश्चिम में बहते हुए यह लद्दाख में भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- कश्मीर क्षेत्र में कई सहायक नदियाँ, जस्कर, नुब्रा, श्योक और हुंजा इसमें मिलती हैं।
- सिंधु बाल्टिस्तान और गिलगित से होकर बहती है और अटॉक में पहाड़ों से निकलती है।
- सतलुज, ब्यास, रावी, चिनाब और झेलम पाकिस्तान में मिथानकोट के पास सिंधु में प्रवेश करने के लिए एक साथ मिलती हैं।
- अंत में, सिंधु नदी अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिंधु नदी की कुल लंबाई 2900 किमी है।

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भारत पुरुषों की क्रिकेट टीम के कप्तान **विराट कोहली** और मीराबाई चानू भारोत्तोलक 2018 में राष्ट्रपति भवन में राष्ट्रपति राम नाथ कोविंद द्वारा **राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न** पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया।
- विराट कोहली सचिन तेंदुलकर (1997) और एमएस धोनी (2007) के बाद खेल रत्न से सम्मानित होने वाले तीसरे क्रिकेटर हैं।
- चानू कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी (1995) और नेमिरकम कुंजरानी (1996) के बाद पुरस्कार जीतने वाली तीसरी वेटलिफ्टर हैं।
- राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न पुरस्कार भारत का सर्वोच्च खेल सम्मान है और इसे युवा मामले और खेल मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष प्रदान किया जाता है।
- राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न पुरस्कार में एक पदक, एक प्रमाणपत्र और 25 लाख रुपये का नकद पुरस्कार शामिल है।
- यह हर साल चार साल की अवधि में खेल में उत्कृष्ट योगदान के लिए दिया जाता है।

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

- पेंटिंग की पट्टचित्र शैली **उड़ीसा** के सबसे पुराने और सबसे लोकप्रिय कला रूपों में से एक है।
- पट्टचित्र पूर्वी भारतीय राज्य, उड़ीसा पर आधारित, पारंपरिक, कपड़ा-आधारित स्क्रॉल पेंटिंग का एक सामान्य पद है।
- पट्टचित्र कला रूप अपने जटिल विवरणों के साथ-साथ पौराणिक लघु उपन्यासों और लोककथाओं के लिए जाना जाता है।
- पट्टचित्र एक प्राचीन बंगाली कथा कला का एक घटक है, जो मूल रूप से एक गीत के प्रदर्शन के दौरान एक दृश्य उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करता है।
- ये चित्र **हिंदू पौराणिक कथाओं** पर आधारित हैं और विशेष रूप से **जगन्नाथ और वैष्णव संप्रदाय** से प्रेरित हैं।

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

- रघुराम राजन 23 वें, उर्जित पटेल RBI के 24 वें गवर्नर थे।
- भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पहले गवर्नर 1935-1937 तक सर ओसबोर्न ए. स्मिथ थे।
- भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पहले भारतीय गवर्नर 1943-1947 तक सर सीडी देशमुख थे।
- बेनेगलरामा राउ का आरबीआई के गवर्नर के रूप में 1949-57 तक सबसे लंबा कार्यकाल था और 15 जनवरी 1985 से 4 फरवरी 1985 तक अमिताव घोष का बीस दिनों का सबसे छोटा कार्यकाल था।
- शक्तिकांतदास RBI के 25 वें और वर्तमान गवर्नर हैं।
- आम तौर पर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर का कार्यकाल तीन साल के लिए होता है।
- हिल्टन यंग कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर 1 अप्रैल 1935 को आरबीआई की स्थापना हुई।
- 1 जनवरी 1949 को इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया।
- इसका मुख्यालय पहले कोलकाता में स्थित था और बाद में उसे मुंबई स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया।
- सुनील अरोड़ा 23 वें मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त थे।

★ Confusion Points

- डॉ मनमोहन सिंह आरबीआई के 15 वें गवर्नर थे।

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81. Answer: a

Explanation:

पुस्तक	लेखक
कादंबरी, हर्षचरित्र	बाणभट्ट
रत्नावली	हर्ष
मेघदूत	कालिदास
मतविलासा प्रसनम्	महेंद्रवर्मन

- बाणभट्ट वर्धन वंश के राजा हर्षवर्धन के दरबारी कवि थे।
- बाणभट्ट ने 'हर्षवर्धन' की जीवनी लिखी है और इसे 'हर्षचरित' कहा है।
- हर्षचरित संस्कृत भाषा में पहली ऐतिहासिक जीवनी थी।
- हर्षचरित को काव्य गद्य में लिखा गया है जो सम्राट हर्षवर्धन की जीवनी को आठ अध्यायों में वर्णित करता है।

82. Answer: b

Explanation:

- नवरोज़ पारसी समुदाय द्वारा मनाया जाता है।
- यह ईरान के नए साल का नाम है, जिसे फ़ारसी नए साल के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जिसे कुछ अन्य नृजातीय भाषाई समूहों के साथ, नए साल की शुरुआत के रूप में ईरानियों द्वारा दुनिया भर में मनाया जाता है।
- भारत में यह पारसी समुदाय द्वारा मनाया जाता है। नोरुज़, वासैनिक विषुव का दिन है, और उत्तरी गोलार्ध में वसंत की शुरुआत का प्रतीक है।
- यह आम तौर पर 21 मार्च या उसके पिछले या अगले दिन होता है, जो इस पर निर्भर करता है कि यह कहाँ मनाया जा रहा है।

83. Answer: a

Explanation:

- "वार एंड पीस" रूसी लेखक लियो टॉल्स्टॉय का एक उपन्यास है।
- यह 1869 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।
- कई विद्वानों द्वारा इसे "वीर रस का महाकाव्य" भी कहा जाता है।
- इलाहाबाद में रुद्र नारायण अग्रवाल द्वारा इसका हिंदी अनुवाद किया गया।
- "द न्यू रूस" मिखाइल गोर्बाकोव द्वारा लिखित एक रचना है।
- "The Captain's Daughter " अलेक्जेंडर पुश्किन द्वारा लिखित एक काम है।

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

- डेबिट कार्ड मूल रूप से बैंकों द्वारा जारी एटीएम कार्ड है जो ग्राहकों को एटीएम वेंडिंग मशीनों से पैसे निकालने और ऑनलाइन बैंकिंग की सुविधा देता है।
- पहला अंक उद्योग कोड का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है और प्रमुख उद्योग पहचानकर्ता (MII) है।
- पहले छह अंक का प्रतिनिधित्व जारीकर्ता पहचान संख्या (IIN) का करता है।
- सातवें से पंद्रहवें अंक किसी के बैंक खाता संख्या से जुड़े होते हैं, हालांकि वे सीधे उपयोगकर्ता के खाते के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं बताते हैं।
- अंतिम अंक चेक अंक के रूप में जाना जाता है जो कार्ड की वैधता की जांच और पुष्टि करता है।

85. Answer: a

Explanation:



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वायसराय	उल्लेखनीय कार्य
लॉर्ड रीडिंग (1921 – 1926)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1922 में रॉलेट एक्ट निरस्त किया। • मोपला विद्रोह (1921) उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान हुआ था। • उन्होंने असहयोग आंदोलन का दमन किया।
लॉर्ड चेम्सफोर्ड (1916 – 1921)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1919 में रॉलेट एक्ट पारित किया। • भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1919 (मोंटेग - चेम्सफोर्ड सुधार) पारित किया गया।
लॉर्ड कर्जन (1899 – 1905)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम (1904) पारित किया। • <u>बंगाल का विभाजन (1905)</u>
लॉर्ड हार्डिंग -II (1910 – 1916)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1911 का दिल्ली दरबार • बंगाल का विभाजन रद्द कर दिया गया (1911) • राजधानी को कोलकाता से दिल्ली स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया।

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86. Answer: a

Explanation:

<u>खेल का नाम</u>	<u>संबंधित शब्दावली</u>
<u>सायक्लिंग</u>	<u>समय परीक्षण, स्टायर, स्प्रिंट, पीछा</u>
फुटबॉल	बनाना किक, हेड, पेनल्टी किक, ड्रिबल, ऑफसाइड, हैट्रिक, फाउल, लेफ्ट आउट, गोल, राइट आउट, स्टॉपर, डिफेंडर, मूव, पास, कॉमर बिक, बेसलाइन, रिबाउंड।
बेसबॉल	पिचर, डायमंड, पिचिंग, बंटिंग होम रन, बेस रनर, थ्रो, परफेक्ट गेम, स्ट्राइक, पुट आउट।
बॉक्सिंग	नॉक आउट, जब, गोल, हुक, पंच, अपरकट, किडनी पंच, टाइमिंग, फुटवर्क।
टेनिस	सर्विस, ग्रैंडस्लैम, ड्यूस, एडवांटेज, गेम प्वाइंट, ब्रेकपॉइंट, स्मैश, शॉट, ब्रेक, ग्रास कोर्ट, ड्रॉप शॉट, नेटप्ले, बेसलाइन, आदि।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

- ओम बिरला को सर्वसम्मति से 17वीं लोकसभा का अध्यक्ष चुना गया है।
- ओम बिरला राजस्थान के कोटा से बीजेपी सांसद हैं।
- विपक्ष ने स्पीकर पद के लिए कोई उम्मीदवार नहीं उतारा और प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने कोटा-बूंदी के सांसद को अध्यक्ष चुनने के प्रस्ताव को पारित किया क्योंकि अध्यक्ष को ध्वनि मत से चुना गया था।
- अध्यक्ष के रूप में ओम बिड़ला के समर्थन में कुल 13 प्रस्ताव आये।
- बिरला को प्रो-टेम्पल स्पीकर वीरेंद्र कुमार ने स्पीकर घोषित किया गया था।
- पूर्ण बहुमत से पारित लोकसभा के प्रस्ताव पर ही अध्यक्ष को पद से हटाया जा सकता है। प्रस्ताव को स्थानांतरित करने के इरादे से न्यूनतम 14 दिनों का नोटिस देना भी अनिवार्य है।
- उप सभापति को लिखित में आदेश देने से अध्यक्ष किसी भी समय हो सकता है। अध्यक्ष के वोट को "कास्टिंग वोट" कहा जाता है।
- लोकसभा की पहली महिला अध्यक्ष मीरा कुमार हैं।

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भारत के संविधान के प्रारंभिक समय में 22 भागों में 395 अनुच्छेद और 8 अनुसूचियाँ हैं।
- अब भारत के संविधान में 25 भागों में 448 अनुच्छेद, 12 अनुसूचियाँ हैं।
- भारतीय संविधान में कुल 12 अनुसूचियाँ हैं।

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अनुसूची	
पहली अनुसूची	राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का वर्णन
दूसरी अनुसूची	राष्ट्रपति, राज्यपाल, उच्चतम और उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों, नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक के वेतन-भत्ते।
तीसरी अनुसूची	शपथ और पुष्टि के रूप
चौथी अनुसूची	राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से राज्यसभा में स्थानों का आवंटन
पाँचवी अनुसूची	अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के प्रशासन और नियंत्रण
छठी अनुसूची	असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और मिजोरम राज्यों के जनजाति क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के विषय में उपबंध
सातवीं अनुसूची	संघ और राज्यों के बीच शक्तियों और कार्यों के आवंटन देता है। इसमें 3 सूचियां हैं - संघ सूची, राज्य, समवर्ती सूची
आठवीं अनुसूची	संविधान द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त भारत की 22 भाषाओं की सूची
नवीं अनुसूची	भूमि अवधि, भूमि कर, रेलवे और उद्योग से संबंधित कार्य और आदेश शामिल हैं।

दसवीं अनुसूची	दल-बदलने के आधार के अयोग्यता के प्रावधान शामिल हैं
ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची	पंचायती राज/ जिला पंचायत से सम्बन्धित प्रावधान
बारहवीं अनुसूची	नगर निगम के प्रावधान शामिल हैं

89. Answer: b

Explanation:

- 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार **382** भारत की जनसंख्या का घनत्व था।
- 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, बिहार प्रति वर्ग किमी 1106 व्यक्तियों के साथ जनसंख्या घनत्व के मामले में सबसे ऊपर है। उसके बाद पश्चिम बंगाल 1028 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी के साथ जनसंख्या घनत्व में दूसरे स्थान पर है।
- उत्तर प्रदेश में यह 829 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर और केरल में 860 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर है।
- जनगणना 2011 भारत की 15वीं जनगणना है और आज़ादी के बाद 7वीं है।
- 2011 की जनगणना का आदर्श वाक्य "हमारी जनगणना, हमारा भविष्य" है।
- पहली जनगणना 1872 में हुई थी।
- अगली जनगणना वर्ष 2021 में होगी। जनगणना हर 10 साल में होती है।

पैरामीटर	राज्य
सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला राज्य	उत्तर प्रदेश
सबसे कम आबादी वाला राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	लक्षद्वीप
सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	दिल्ली
उच्चतम लिंग अनुपात	केरल
उच्चतम साक्षरता	केरल
उच्चतम घनत्व	बिहार

90. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात् जोसेफ जे. थॉमसन है।

★ Key Points

- **जे. जे. थॉमसन** एक अंग्रेजी भौतिक विज्ञानी थे जिन्होंने इलेक्ट्रॉन (1897) की खोज की थी, जिसने परमाणु संरचना के अध्ययन में काफी सहायता प्राप्त हुई।
- उन्होंने कैथोड किरण प्रयोग किया।
- उन्होंने इलेक्ट्रॉन, उप-परमाणु कण, समस्थानिक आदि की खोज की।
- उन्होंने अपनी खोज के लिए भौतिकी में **1906** में नोबेल पुरस्कार जीता।

वैज्ञानिक का नाम	खोज
जोसेफ जे. थॉमसन	इलेक्ट्रॉन
जेम्स क्लर्क मैक्सवेल	विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण का सिद्धांत
चार्ल्स डार्विन	प्राकृतिक चयन द्वारा विकास का सिद्धांत
सुजेन गोल्डस्टीन	एनोड किरणें

91. Answer: b

Explanation:

- वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ब्रिटेन-भारत संबंधों को आगे बढ़ाने वाली 100 सबसे प्रभावशाली महिलाओं में शामिल हैं।
- '100 मोस्ट इन्फ्लूएन्शाल इन यूके-इंडिया रिलेशंस: सेलिब्रेटिंग वुमन' सूची को यूके के गृह सचिव साजिद जाविद ने लंदन की संसद के सदन में भारत दिवस के रूप में चिह्नित किया।
- ब्रिटेन की सबसे वरिष्ठ कैबिनेट मंत्री पेनी मॉरडाउंट इस सूची में शामिल अन्य राजनेता हैं।
- प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस, भारत द्वारा भारत के विकास की दिशा में विदेशी भारतीय समुदाय के योगदान को चिह्नित करने के लिए वार्षिक रूप से 9 जनवरी को मनाया जाता है।
- यह दिन, 9 जनवरी 1915 को दक्षिण अफ्रीका से महात्मा गाँधी की मुंबई वापसी की खुशी में मनाया जाता है।
- इसकी स्थापना 2003 में की गयी थी और इसे विदेश मंत्रालय और FICCI, CII और DoNER द्वारा स्पॉन्सर किया जाता है।

92. Answer: d

Explanation:

- गुलाम वंश भारत में 1206-1290 ईसवी के बीच अस्तित्व में था।
- गुलाम राजवंश उत्तरी भारत में कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक द्वारा निर्देशित, जो मध्य एशिया से एक तुर्किक मामलुक दास था।
- 1206 में, घुरिद साम्राज्य के सुल्तान, गोर के मुहम्मद की हत्या कर दी गई।
- कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक दिल्ली का सुल्तान बन गया, और यह गुलाम वंश की शुरुआत थी।
- ऐबक टैब सत्ता में तब आया जब एक घुरिद श्रेष्ठ की हत्या की गई।
- वह एक स्वतंत्र राज्य का शासक बन गया जो मामलुक वंश द्वारा शासित दिल्ली सल्तनत में विकसित हुआ।

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भाग XVII भारत के संविधान से संबंधित नियमों और विनियमों का संकलन है।
- इसमें अनुच्छेद 351 से लेकर अनुच्छेद 343 शामिल हैं।

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अध्याय I	संघ की भाषा
अनुच्छेद 343	संघ की आधिकारिक भाषा
अनुच्छेद 344	आधिकारिक भाषा पर आयोग और संसद की समिति
अध्याय 2	क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं
अनुच्छेद 345	एक राज्य की आधिकारिक भाषा या भाषाएं
अनुच्छेद 346	एक राज्य और दूसरे के बीच या राज्य और संघ के बीच संचार के लिए आधिकारिक भाषा
अनुच्छेद 347	एक राज्य की आबादी के एक वर्ग द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा से संबंधित विशेष प्रावधान
अध्याय III	सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, उच्च न्यायालय, आदि की भाषा
अनुच्छेद 348	सुप्रीम कोर्ट और उच्च न्यायालयों में और अधिनियमों, बिलों आदि के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली भाषा
अनुच्छेद 349	भाषा से संबंधित कुछ कानूनों के अधिनियमन के लिए विशेष प्रक्रिया
अध्याय IV	विशेष निर्देश

अनुच्छेद 350	शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व में भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए
अनुच्छेद 350A	प्राथमिक स्तर पर मातृभाषा में निर्देश के लिए सुविधाएं
अनुच्छेद 350B	भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकारी
अनुच्छेद 351	हिंदी भाषा के विकास के लिए निर्देश

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

- गुरु अर्जन देव 10 सिख गुरुओं में 5 वें गुरु थे।
- गुरु अर्जन देव ने अमृतसर, पंजाब में स्वर्ण मंदिर के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हरमंदर साहिब का निर्माण किया।
- यह सिखों का एक महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थल है।
- मंदिर को सोने से जड़ा गया है।
- यह एक सरोवर के चारों ओर बनाया गया है जिसे गुरु राम दास ने 1577 में पूरा किया था।

सिख धर्म के सिख गुरु:

संख्या	नाम	महत्वपूर्ण कार्य
पहले	गुरु नानक	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सिख धर्म के संस्थापक • उनके द्वारा स्थापित लंगर • सार्वभौमिक ईश्वर में विश्वास किया। • वेद और जाति प्रथा के खिलाफ।
दूसरे	गुरु अंगद	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • गुरुमुखी लिपि का महत्व दिया
तीसरे	गुरु अमरदास	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • मंजी और पिरी प्रथा की स्थापना उनके द्वारा की गई थी • सती प्रथा के खिलाफ।
चौथे	गुरु राम दास	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • आनंद कारज की रचना की थी।
पाचवें	गुरु अर्जन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सिख धर्म के पहले शहीद।
छठें	गुरु हर गोबिंद	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • शाहजहाँ और जहाँगीर के खिलाफ युद्ध लड़ा।
सातवें	गुरु हर राय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • उन्होंने दारा शिकोह को आश्रय दिया।
आठवें	गुरु हर कृष्ण	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • औरंगजेब ने उन्हें जबरन अपने घर में बुलाया।
नौवें	गुरु तेग बहादुर	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • उन्होंने असम और बिहार में सिख धर्म को लोकप्रिय बनाया।

दसवें	गुरु गोबिंद सिंग	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वह मानव के रूप में सिखों के दसवें और अंतिम गुरु थे। वह खालसा के संस्थापक थे। 	
95. Answer: b	ग्यारहवें	गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सिखों के अंतिम शाश्वत गुरु।

Explanation:

पास्कल के नियम के अनुसार, दाब उस क्षेत्र द्वारा विभाजित बल के बराबर होता है जिस पर वह कार्य करता है। पास्कल का नियम: - पास्कल का नियम ब्लेज़ पास्कल द्वारा दिए गए तरल यांत्रिकी में एक सिद्धांत है जिसमें कहा गया है कि एक सीमित अपरिमेय तरल पदार्थ में किसी भी बिंदु पर एक दाब परिवर्तन पूरे तरल पदार्थ में प्रसारित होता है जैसे कि हर जगह एक ही परिवर्तन होता है। ब्लेज़ पास्कल एक फ्रांसीसी गणितज्ञ थे।

- न्यूटन का नियम:- न्यूटन का नियम गति के नियम पर आधारित है।
- स्टीफन-बोल्ड्जमैन नियम:- स्टीफन-बोल्ड्जमैन नियम अपने तापमान के संदर्भ में एक काले भाग से निकलने वाली शक्ति का वर्णन करता है।
- हूक का नियम:- हूक का नियम भौतिकी का एक नियम है जो बताता है कि उस दूरी के संबंध में रैखिक रूप से कुछ दूरी x तराजू द्वारा एक स्प्रिंग का विस्तार या दबाने के लिए आवश्यक बल (F) की आवश्यकता होती है।

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1 पास्कल	यहाँ लागू बल समान होता है, जहाँ 1 वर्ग मीटर के क्षेत्रफल पर बल का एक न्यूटन लगाया जाता है
1 एटमोस्फ़ियर	0°C पर पारे के 760 एमएम कॉलम द्वारा लगने वाला दाब।
1 बार	यह दाब की एक मापन की इकाई है। यह सटीक रूप से 1,00,000 पास्कल के बराबर होता है।
1 प्वाज	यह एक तरल पदार्थ की श्यानता है जिसमें एक डायने प्रति वर्ग सेंटीमीटर का बल प्रति सेकंड 1 सेंटीमीटर के वेग को बनाए रखता है।

96. Answer: c

Explanation:

★ Key Points

- मोरारजी देसाई के पास दो अंतरिम बजट सहित अधिकतम बजट प्रस्तुत करने का रिकॉर्ड है।
- उन्होंने 1959 से 1963 तक हर साल बजट पेश किया। उनका दूसरा कार्यकाल 1967 से 1969 तक था। इसके अलावा उन्होंने 1962-63 और 1967-68 के लिए अंतरिम बजट भी पेश किया।
- पी. चिदंबरम के पास 9 बजट पेश करने का रिकॉर्ड है-देश में दूसरा सबसे ज्यादा बजट है।
- इंदिरा गांधी पहली महिला वित्त मंत्री थीं।
- मोरारजी देसाई के वित्त मंत्री के पद से इस्तीफा देने के बाद उन्होंने 1970-71 के लिए भारत का केंद्रीय बजट पेश किया।
- वह अतिरिक्त पोर्टफोलियो रखती थी।
- निर्मला सीतारमण देश की पहली पूर्णकालिक महिला वित्त मंत्री हैं।
- स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले वित्त मंत्री आर. के. शनमुखम चेटी ने 26 नवंबर, 1947 को बजट पेश किया।

- 29 फरवरी 1964 और 1968 को वह अपने जन्मदिन पर केंद्रीय बजट पेश करने वाले एकमात्र वित्त मंत्री बने।
- स्वतंत्र भारत का पहला केंद्रीय बजट 26 नवंबर, 1947 को आर. के. शंमुखम चेटी ने प्रस्तुत किया था।

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

DNA - डीऑक्सीराइबोन्यूक्लिक एसिड मानव और लगभग सभी अन्य जीवों में आनुवंशिक निर्देशों को रखने वाले दोहरे हेलिक्स का एक रूप है।

★ Key Points

- DNA ज्यादातर कोशिका नाभिक में स्थित होता है लेकिन यह कुछ मात्रा में माइटोकॉन्ड्रिया में भी पाया जाता है।
- DNA स्ट्रैंड्स मोनोमरिक यूनिट्स से बने होते हैं जिन्हें न्यूक्लियोटाइड कहा जाता है जो कि चार नाइट्रोजन-युक्त न्यूक्लियोबेस से बना होता है जैसे साइटोसिन, ग्वानिन, एडेनिन, थाइमिन को डीऑक्सीराइबोज कहा जाता है।

★ Additional Information

अंग	कार्य
केंद्रक	यह कोशिका का नियंत्रण केंद्र है और इसमें कोशिका का डी.एन.ए. होता है
कोशिका द्रव्य	यह एक जेली जैसा पानी वाला पदार्थ है जिसमें अन्य पदार्थ घुल सकते हैं
झिल्ली	यह एक कोशिका का बाहरी आवरण होता है, जो ज़रूरत न होने पर पदार्थों को कोशिका में प्रवेश करने या छोड़ने से रोकता है

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

मिट्टी के प्रकार	मुख्य रूप से पाई जाती है	अन्य विवरण
जलोढ़ मिट्टी	उत्तरी मैदान और नदी घाटियाँ।	हल्के भूरे रंग से राख के रंग का भूरा रंग
काली मिट्टी	दक्कन का पठार	इसे 'रेगुर मिट्टी' या 'ब्लैक कॉटन मिट्टी' के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।
लेटराइट मिट्टी	कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु, मध्य प्रदेश	उच्च तापमान और उच्च वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में पाया जाता है।
शुष्क मिट्टी	पश्चिमी राजस्थान	रंग में लाल से भूरे
खारा मिट्टी	पश्चिमी गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल का सुंदरबन इलाका और पूर्वी तट का डेल्टा।	इसे उसरा मिट्टी के नाम से भी जाना जाता है
लाल और पीली मिट्टी	दक्कन के पठार का पूर्वी और दक्षिणी भाग	आम तौर पर नाइट्रोजन, फॉस्फोरस और धरण की कमी।

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

- कुल घुलित ठोस पदार्थों के लिए वांछनीय पेयजल मानक 500 मिलीग्राम / लीटर है।
- यदि पानी के कोई वैकल्पिक स्रोत उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो अनुमेय सीमा को 2000 मिलीग्राम/लीटर तक बढ़ जाता है।

- घुलित ठोस कार्बनिक / अकार्बनिक यौगिक होते हैं जैसे लवण और भारी धातु आदि।
- भारी धातुओं जैसे **आर्सेनिक** आदि की उपस्थिति, कैंसर जैसे स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों का कारण बनती है।
- भारत में आर्सेनिक की समस्या मुख्य रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में भूजल के अत्यधिक दोहन के कारण है।
- WHO के अनुसार पेयजल में आर्सेनिक का अनुमित प्राप्त स्तर 0.05 मिग्रा/लीटर है। भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो द्वारा पेयजल में आर्सेनिक की स्वीकार्य सीमा 0.01 मिग्रा/लीटर तक और अन्य वैकल्पिक स्रोतों की अनुपस्थिति में 0.05 मिग्रा/लीटर तक है।

100. Answer: a

Explanation:

- क्वाशिओरकोर बीमारी शरीर में प्रोटीन की कमी के कारण होती है।
- इसके लक्षणों में एड़ियों और पैरों की सूजन, बड़ा हुआ जिगर, बालों का पतला होना और त्वचाशोथ आदि शामिल हैं।

क्वाशिओरकोर रोग	
प्रकार	पोषण सम्बन्धी विकार
कारण	आहार में प्रोटीन की कमी
लक्षण	शरीर के हिस्सों में अत्यधिक कमजोर दिखने वाले हिस्से टखने, पैर और पेट को छोड़कर द्रव से सूज जाते हैं।



Additional Information क्वाशियोरकोर, प्रोटीन की कमी से होने वाला रोग है।

- प्रोटीन कुपोषण के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

- यह 1 वर्ष से कम उम्र के शिशुओं में देखा जाता है।
- लक्षण: पॉट बेली
 - मांसपेशी द्रव्यमान की हानि।
 - लंबे समय तक चलने वाला संक्रमण।
 - बालों का झड़ना और बालों का रंग जाना।
 - लम्बाई में रुकावट, और वजन में कमी।
 - अरक्तता।

मैरास्मस ज्यादातर सभी महत्वपूर्ण पोषक तत्वों जैसे कार्बोहाइड्रेट, प्रोटीन और लिपिड की गंभीर कमी के कारण होता है।

- यह 6 महीने से 3 वर्ष के बीच के बच्चों में देखा जाता है।
- लक्षण: क्रोनिक डायरिया।
 - विकास में रुकावट।
 - बौद्धिक अक्षमता।

★ Important Points

- कार्बोहाइड्रेट, प्रोटीन और वसा का सकल कैलोरी मान 4.1 किलोकैलोरी/ग्राम, 5.65 किलोकैलोरी/ग्राम और 9.45 किलोकैलोरी/ग्राम है।
- कार्बोहाइड्रेट, प्रोटीन और वसा के शारीरिक मान क्रमशः 4.0 किलोकैलोरी/ग्राम, 4.0 किलोकैलोरी/ग्राम और 9.0 किलोकैलोरी/ग्राम हैं।

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