



## Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

# SSC MTS 2019 Previous Year Paper (Aug 07, 2019) (Shift 1)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

## Instructions

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

- 1.) A total of 90 minutes is allotted for the examination.
- 2.) The server will set your clock for you. In the top right corner of your screen, a countdown timer will display the remaining time for you to complete the exam. Once the timer reaches zero, the examination will end automatically. The paper need not be submitted when your timer reaches zero.
- 3.) There will, however, be sectional timing for this exam. You will have to complete each section within the specified time limit. Before moving on to the next section, you must complete the current one within the time limits.

Your Personal Exams Guide

## General English

1. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Forgive

- a. Pardon
- b. Forget
- c. Accuse
- d. Compel

2. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Agile

- a. Quick
- b. Rigid
- c. Stiff
- d. Dull

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

(+1, -0.25)

Do not let the opportunity slip away and you will repent.

- a. and you will repent
- b. opportunity slip away
- c. No error
- d. Do not let the

4. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No Improvement.

(+1, -0.25)

He lives in this remote colony since 2001.

- a. have been living
- b. No Improvement
- c. continues to live
- d. has been living

---

5. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Konvenience
- b. Conveniense
- c. Convenience
- d. Convinience

---

6. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Axilarate
- b. Exhilarate
- c. Axhilarate
- d. Exilarate

---

7. Choose the most appropriate word that can substitute the given group of words.

(+1, -0.25)

One who is unable to read or write.

- a. Incomprehensible
- b. Frugal
- c. Illiterate
- d. Illegible

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

(+1, -0.25)

Marconi \_\_\_\_\_ the radio in 1901.

- a. discovered
- b. located
- c. invented
- d. originated

9. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Approve

- a. Reject
- b. Appeal
- c. Confirm
- d. Agree

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

(+1, -0.25)

Cut one short

- a. To chop something
- b. To act quickly
- c. To interrupt someone
- d. To be rude

11. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Captivity

- a. Liberty

- b. Imprisonment
- c. Cheer
- d. Offence

---

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

(+1, -0.25)

Take one's hat off to (someone)

- a. To admire someone
- b. To fool someone
- c. To please someone
- d. To feel hot

---

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

(+1, -0.25)

Man \_\_\_\_\_ a strong desire to accumulate wealth.

- a. have
- b. has
- c. is having
- d. had

---

14. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No Improvement.

(+1, -0.25)

He speaks not only Hindi fluently but English as well as.

- a. but also English
- b. No Improvement
- c. but English too as well
- d. as well as English

15. 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)

You must apologise with him for this.

- a. from
- b. of
- c. No Improvement
- d. to

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

I did not see anybody in the auditorium.

- a. in the auditorium
- b. I did not
- c. No error
- d. see anybody

17. 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 funding for the project will be entirely borne on the centre.

- a. will be entirely
- b. The funding for the project
- c. borne on the centre
- d. No error

18. Choose the most appropriate word that can substitute the given group of words. (+1, -0.25)

A yearly celebration of a date or an event

- a. Anniversary
- b. Gala
- c. Bash
- d. Carnival

19. Direction: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank. (+1, -0.25)

The Narmada River, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ called the Rewa was previously known (2)\_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda. It is a river in central India along (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the Godavari and the Krishna. It is also (4)\_\_\_\_\_ as the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" for its huge (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to these states. The Narmada rises from Amarkantak Plateau near Anuppur district.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.

- a. or
- b. but
- c. and
- d. also

20. Direction: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank. (+1, -0.25)

The Narmada River, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ called the Rewa was previously known (2)\_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda. It is a river in central India along (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the Godavari and the Krishna. It is also (4)\_\_\_\_\_ as the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" for its huge (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to these states. The Narmada rises from Amarkantak Plateau near Anuppur district.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.

- a. so
- b. even
- c. as

d. by

21. Direction: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank. (+1, -0.25)

The Narmada River, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ called the Rewa was previously known (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda. It is a river in central India along (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the Godavari and the Krishna. It is also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" for its huge (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to these states. The Narmada rises from Amarkantak Plateau near Anuppur district.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.

- a. beside
- b. to
- c. with
- d. by

22. Direction: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank. (+1, -0.25)

The Narmada River, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ called the Rewa was previously known (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda. It is a river in central India along (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the Godavari and the Krishna. It is also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" for its huge (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to these states. The Narmada rises from Amarkantak Plateau near Anuppur district.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.

- a. known
- b. told
- c. said
- d. spoken

23. Direction: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank. (+1, -0.25)

The Narmada River, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ called the Rewa was previously known (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda. It is a river in central India along (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the Godavari and the Krishna. It is also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" for its huge (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to these states. The Narmada rises from Amarkantak Plateau near Anuppur district.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.

- a. donation
- b. contribution
- c. irrigation
- d. reformation

---

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

(+1, -0.25)

I \_\_\_\_\_ him to use my bike to go to the office.

- a. admonished
- b. sanctioned
- c. granted
- d. allowed

---

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

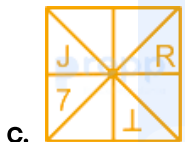
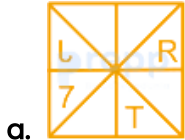
(+1, -0.25)

When are you \_\_\_\_\_ to write to your friend?

- a. go
- b. going
- c. goes
- d. gone

## General Intelligence & Reasoning

26. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, उस आकृति का चयन कीजिये जिसे दिए गए विकल्पों में से प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है। (+1, -0.25)



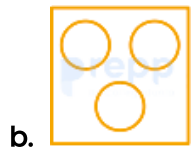
27. छह दुकानदार K, P, R, X, A और C एक गोलाकार मेज के इर्द-गिर्द केंद्रोन्मुख बैठे हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)। C, A के बाएं से दूसरा है। P, K के निकटतम दाएं है। X, R के दाएं से दूसरा है। A, X के निकटतम बाएं है। (+1, -0.25)

इनमें से दुकानदार की कौन जोड़ी X के निकटतम पड़ोसियों को दर्शाती है?

- a. A और K
- b. A और C
- c. K और P
- d. A और R

28. उस आरेख को पहचानिए जो दिए गए वर्गों के बीच संबंधों का सबसे अच्छी तरह से दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)

चूहा, जूते, बल्ला



29. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें शब्द उसी संबंध को साझा करते हैं जो दिए गए शब्दों की जोड़ी द्वारा साझा किया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

गैराज : मैकेनिक :: ?

- a. मंदिर : शिक्षक
- b. शिक्षक : विद्यालय
- c. अस्पताल : चिकित्सक
- d. मजदूर : कारखाना

30. निम्न प्रश्न में कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष उन कथनों के आधार पर दिए गए हैं। दिए गये कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिये गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. कुछ D, A हैं।
- II. सभी A, B हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ B, D हैं।

II. सभी D, A हैं।

- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- b. कोई निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
- d. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं

31. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में, वह संख्या चुनिए जिसे प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है। (+1, -0.25)

1138, 1150, 1163, 1177, ?

- a. 1204
- b. 1192
- c. 1196
- d. 1202

32. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'TABLE' को '2012125' लिखा जाता है, 'ROBIN' को '18152914' लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में 'NATOM' के लिए क्या कूट होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 142101153
- b. 141201315
- c. 142011513
- d. 141201513

33. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'STORED' को 'URQPGB' लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में, 'POINTA' के लिए क्या कूट है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. SNMLWZ

- b. RMKLVY
- c. RMLKVY
- d. SNLMWZ

34. दी गई दो संख्याओं को परस्पर बदलने के बाद,  $6 + 7 \times 3 - 8 \div 4$  का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

3 और 6

- a. 42
- b. 43
- c. 41
- d. 38

35. एक इमारत में पांच सिनेमा हॉल हैं - हॉल 1, हॉल 2, हॉल 3, हॉल 4 और हॉल 5. वे एक के ऊपर एक हैं। हॉल 1 सबसे नीचे है, तो हॉल 2 इसके ऊपर और इसी तरह बाकी के हॉल हैं। इन दिए गए हॉल में पांच फिल्में A, B, C, D और E दिखाई जाती हैं। केवल एक फिल्म एक विशेष सिनेमा हॉल में दिखाई जाती है। प्रत्येक फिल्म को केवल एक बार दिखाया जाता है। फिल्म E को एक सम संख्या वाले हॉल में दिखाई जाती है। फिल्म B को हॉल 1 में दिखाया जाता है। फिल्म A को हॉल में E के ठीक नीचे के हॉल में दिखाया जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

फिल्म D को समसंख्या वाले हॉल में दिखाया नहीं गया है।

इनमें से कौन सा कथन फिल्म C के बारे में सही नहीं है?

- a. C, A के ठीक नीचे हॉल के में दिखाई जाती है।
- b. B, C के ठीक नीचे के हॉल में दिखाई जाती है
- c. C समसंख्या हॉल में दिखाई जाती है।
- d. C को विषम संख्या हॉल में दिखाई जाती है।

36. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'GUD' को '31' लिखा जाता है, 'PUH' को '44' लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में 'FAR' के लिए क्या कूट है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 24
- b. 26

c. 23

d. 25

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37. 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)

सेप्टागन: आकृति :: पुरुष:?

a. स्त्री

b. लिंग

c. भाई

d. कार्य

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

39 : 117 :: 45 : ?

a. 135

b. 145

c. 155

d. 125

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39. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'PANKIL' को 'SDQNLO' लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में, 'ROHANS' के लिए क्या कूट है? (+1, -0.25)

a. URKDQU

b. VRKDQV

c. VRKDQU

d. URKDQV

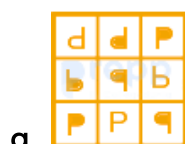
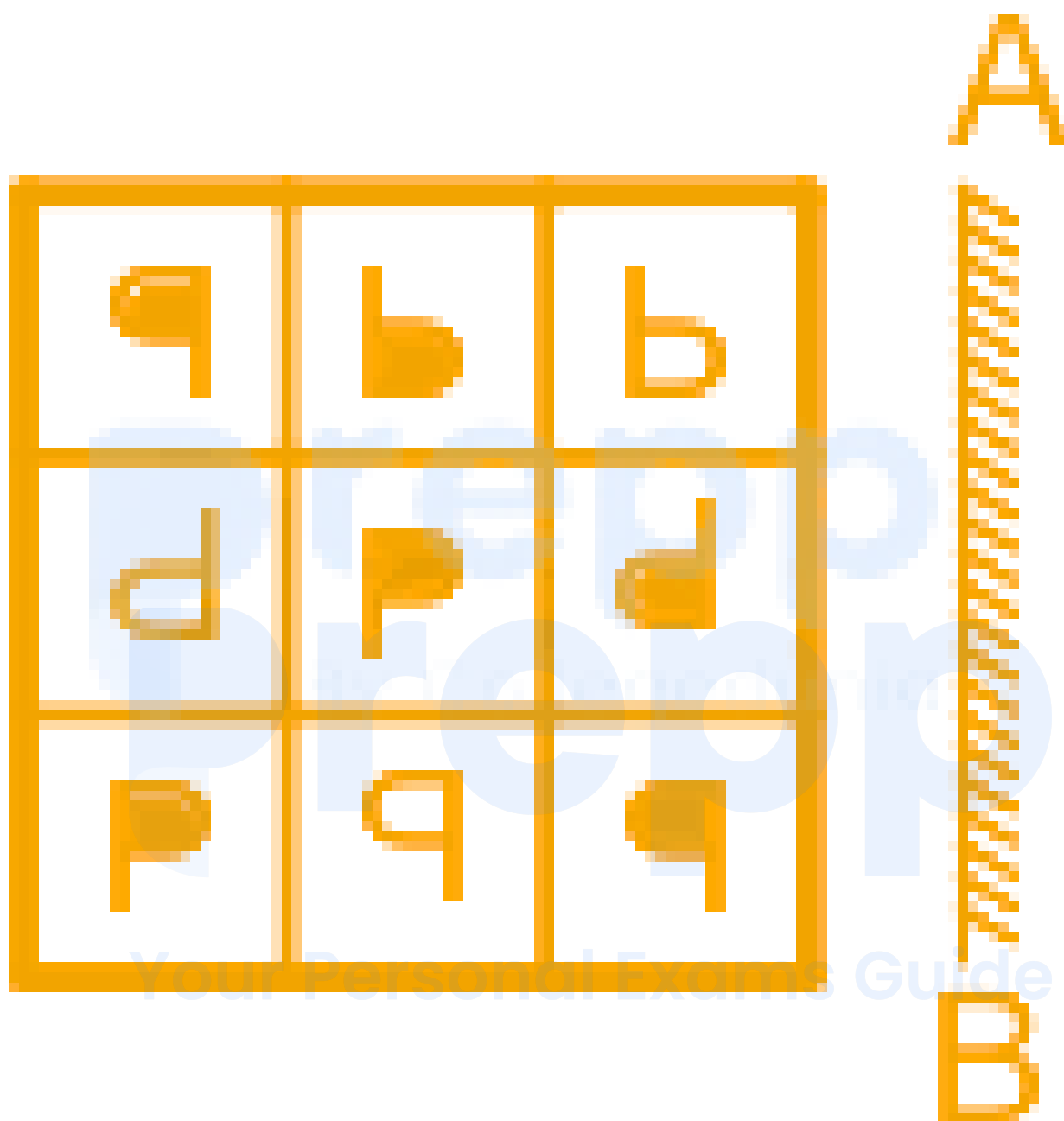
40. दिए गए उत्तर के आकृति में से, उस आकृति का चयन करें जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपी हुई है।

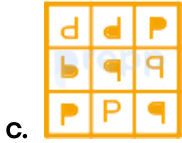
(+1, -0.25)



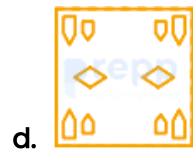
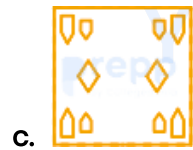
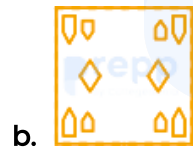
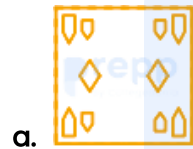
41. यदि एक दर्पण को AB रेखा पर रखा जाए, तो दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से कौन सी आकृति प्रश्न आकृति की सही छवि होगी?

(+1, -0.25)





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



43. छह मित्र B, D, F, H, J और L एक गोलाकार मेज के इर्द-गिर्द केंद्रोन्मुख बैठे हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)। B, L के निकटतम दाएं हैं। D, J के बाएं से दूसरा है। F, H के बाएं से दूसरा है। L, H के दाएं से दूसरा है।

F के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- a. B

- b. L
- c. D
- d. J

44. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गये विकल्पों में से वह संख्या चुनिए जिसे प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है। (+1, -0.25)

|    |    |   |
|----|----|---|
| 9  | 3  | 7 |
| 6  | 2  | 8 |
| 4  | 5  | 3 |
| 38 | 20 | ? |

- a. 54
- b. 72
- c. 18
- d. 36

45. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में, वह संख्या चुनिए जिसे प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है। (+1, -0.25)

16, 17, 21, 30, 46, ?

- a. 81
- b. 63
- c. 77
- d. 71

46. एक श्रृंखला दी गई है, जिसमें से एक पद लुप्त है। दिए गये विकल्पों में से वह सही विकल्प चुनिए, जो श्रृंखला को पूरा करेगा। (+1, -0.25)

RAM, VET, ZIA, ? , HQO

- a. DNI
- b. DMI
- c. DNH
- d. DMH

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

JOM : KPN :: PET : ?

- a. QFV
- b. QDU
- c. QFU
- d. ODS

48. दिए गए दो चिन्हों को आपस में बदलकर निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समीकरण सही होगा। (+1, -0.25)

+ and -

- a.  $9 + 16 - 11 \times 2 = 3$
- b.  $13 - 14 \times 3 + 7 = 48$
- c.  $11 \times 3 + 5 - 2 = 36$
- d.  $16 \times 4 + 11 - 10 = 65$

49. निम्न प्रश्न में कुछ कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष उन कथनों के आधार पर दिए गए हैं। दिए गये कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिये गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निष्कर्ष दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. कुछ तार काले हैं।
- II. कुछ तार पीले हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ काला पीले हैं।
  - II. कुछ काले तार हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
  - b. कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है
  - c. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
  - d. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं

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



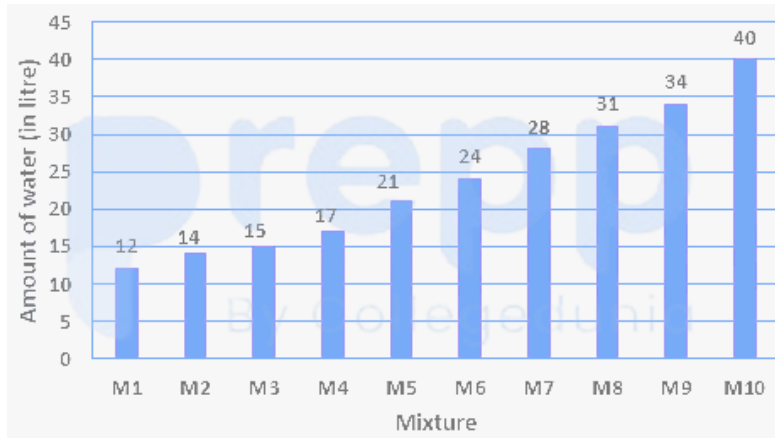
## Numerical Aptitude

51. एक बस 4 घंटे की एक यात्रा में पहले 200 किमी की दूरी तय करती है और अगले 600 किमी की दूरी 6 घंटे में तय करती है। तो पूरी यात्रा में बस की औसत गति क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- 60 किमी/घंटा
  - 80 किमी/घंटा
  - 100 किमी/घंटा
  - 90 किमी/घंटा
- 
52. 5 और 13 के बीच सभी सम संख्याओं का लघुतम समापवर्तक क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- 180
  - 60
  - 120
  - 90
- 
53. सम्राट अकेले एक काम को 10 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है और विराट अकेले समान काम को 40 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। यदि सम्राट के काम को शुरू करने के साथ वे हर दूसरे दिन काम करते हैं, तो कुल काम कितने दिनों में खत्म हो जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)
- 14 दिन
  - 12 दिन
  - 16 दिन
  - 8 दिन
- 
54.  $\left\{ \frac{(0.7)^2 \div 0.14 + (0.6)^2 \div 0.18 + (0.5)^2 \div 0.05}{4(2.5 \text{ of } 4 - 13 \times 0.25 \times 3)} \right\}$  ? का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- $\frac{23}{2}$
  - $\frac{25}{2}$

c.  $\frac{19}{2}$

d.  $\frac{21}{2}$

55. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख दस अलग-अलग मिश्रणों में पानी की मात्रा (आयतन लीटर में) को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



मिश्रण M3 में पानी की मात्रा मिश्रण M6 में पानी की मात्रा का कितना प्रतिशत है?

a. 44.5

b. 56.5

c. 50.5

d. 62.5

56. एक आदमी ने 60% की छूट पर घड़ी 1560 रुपये में बेची। घड़ी का अंकित मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 3600 रुपये

b. 3300 रुपये

c. 3900 रुपये

d. 3700 रुपये

57. उस सबसे बड़े वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है जिसे 14 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले एक वृत्त में बनाया जा सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

- a. 484 सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- b. 784 सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- c. 196 सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- d. 392 सेमी<sup>2</sup>

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58. उन मेजों की संख्या जिसे एक व्यक्ति द्वारा 2800 रुपए में खरीदा जा सकता है, 20 कम हो जाती है। यदि कीमत (+1, -0.25) 40% बढ़ जाती है। तो प्रत्येक मेज की प्रारंभिक कीमत क्या है?

- a. 40 रुपए
- b. 36 रुपए
- c. 48 रुपए
- d. 56 रुपए

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59. एक वृत्ताकार शंकु की ऊंचाई 24 सेमी है और इसके आधार की त्रिज्या 7 सेमी है। 6 प्रति सेमी<sup>2</sup> रुपये की दर से (+1, -0.25) शंकु के वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल को रंगने की लागत क्या है? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

- a. 3300 रुपये
- b. 3600 रुपये
- c. 880 रुपये
- d. 4200 रुपये

---

60. 20 से 80 तक 6 के सभी गुणजों का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 50
- b. 52
- c. 51
- d. 48

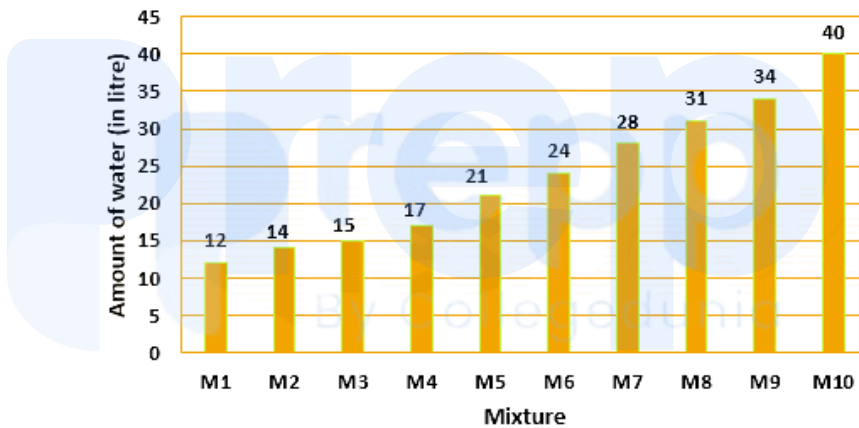
61. चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने पर) पर निवेश की गयी एक निश्चित राशि तीन वर्षों में 5040 रुपए तक बढ़ जाती है। यदि पहले वर्ष के लिए ब्याज की दर 20% है, दूसरे वर्ष के लिए 40% और तीसरे वर्ष के लिए 50% है, तो राशि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 1800 रुपए
  - b. 2000 रुपए
  - c. 2566 रुपए
  - d. 1210 रुपए
- 
62. 1500 रुपए की एक राशि का निवेश  $x$  महीने के लिए साधारण ब्याज पर किया गया है। यदि वार्षिक ब्याज की दर  $\frac{x}{9}\%$  है, तो राशि 1580 रुपए तक बढ़ जाती है, तो  $x$  का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 2.4
  - b. 32
  - c. 24
  - d. 3.2
- 
63. 12 संख्याओं का औसत 48 है। यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में 11 की वृद्धि होती है, तो नया औसत क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 59
  - b. 13
  - c. 64
  - d. 58
- 
64. दो पूर्ण संख्याओं का अनुपात 5 : 7 है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उनका योग हो सकता है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 46
  - b. 54
  - c. 60

d. 68

65. मोहित और प्रकाश की मासिक आय 2 : 3 के अनुपात में है। उनका मासिक व्यय 3 : 5 के अनुपात में है। यदि प्रत्येक प्रति माह 5000 रुपये की बचत करता है, तो मोहित और प्रकाश की मासिक आय का योग क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 42000 रुपए
- b. 40000 रुपए
- c. 60000 रुपए
- d. 50000 रुपए

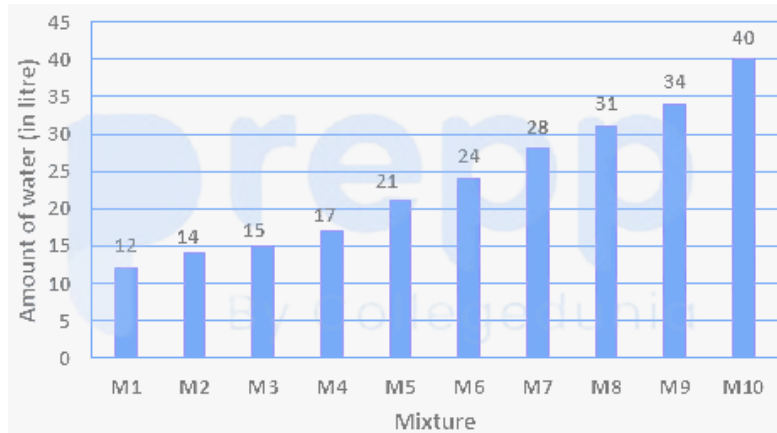
66. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख दस अलग-अलग मिश्रणों में पानी की मात्रा (आयतन लीटर में) को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



मिश्रण M7 में पानी की मात्रा प्रति मिश्रण पानी की औसत मात्रा से कितना अधिक है?

- a. 4.6
- b. 4.4
- c. 4.2
- d. 4

67. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख दस अलग-अलग मिश्रणों में पानी की मात्रा (आयतन लीटर में) को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



प्रति मिश्रण पानी की औसत मात्रा क्या है?

- a. 23.6 लीटर
- b. 24.8 लीटर
- c. 24 लीटर
- d. 24.4 लीटर

68. एक त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है जिसकी भुजाएँ 7 सेमी, 24 सेमी और 25 सेमी हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 108 सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- b. 84 सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- c. 42 सेमी<sup>2</sup>
- d. 72 सेमी<sup>2</sup>

69. दो वस्तुओं का क्रय मूल्य समान हैं। उनमें से एक वस्तु को 15% के लाभ पर बेचा गया और दूसरे को 12% के लाभ पर बेचा गया है, यदि उनके विक्रय मूल्य के बीच अंतर 18 रुपए है, तो प्रत्येक वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 690 रुपए
- b. 570 रुपए
- c. 600 रुपए
- d. 400 रुपए

70.  $\frac{(1 - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2}(2 - \frac{8}{5})}$  ? का मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a.  $\frac{5}{11}$
- b.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- c.  $\frac{5}{8}$
- d.  $\frac{4}{5}$

71. एक पुरुष एक काम को 15 दिनों में खत्म कर सकता है। एक महिला समान काम को 10 दिनों में खत्म कर सकती है। 5 दिनों के लिए दोनों मिलकर काम करते हैं, फिर पुरुष काम छोड़ देता है। तो शेष काम को खत्म करने के लिए महिला द्वारा कितने दिन लिए जाएंगे? (+1, -0.25)

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

72. 7, 18, 6, 9, 4, 15, 21, 14, 26 की माधिका क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 14
- b. 16
- c. 14.5
- d. 15

73. एक नाव 8 घंटे में 64 किमी धारा के विपरीत और 12 घंटे में 120 किमी धारा की दिशा में जाती है। स्थिर जल में नाव की गति (मी/से में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 3.5
- b. 2
- c. 2.5

d. 3

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74. एक बल्ले का क्रय मूल्य और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच का अंतर 180 रु. है। यदि 20% का लाभ होता है, तो बल्ले की विक्रय मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 1040 रु.

b. 1120 रु.

c. 1240 रु.

d. 1080 रु.

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75. यदि  $x^2 + y^2 = 100$  और  $x : y = 4 : 3$  है, तो  $x^2 - y^2$  का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 28

b. 18

c. 36

d. 24

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

## General Awareness

76. जब एक वस्तु को पोल और फोकस के बीच रखा जाता है तो अवतल दर्पण द्वारा निर्मित छवि का आकार क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. समान आकार
  - b. कम
  - c. बिंदु आकार
  - d. बड़ा हुआ
- 
77. 'हरियाणा हरकैन' के नाम से किसे जाना जाता है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. कपिल देव
  - b. युजवेंद्र चहल
  - c. विरेन्द्र सहवाग
  - d. जोगिंदर राव
- 
78. गुरु नानक देव का जन्म कहाँ हुआ था? (+1, -0.25)
- a. जलालाबाद
  - b. तलवंडी
  - c. फिल्लौर
  - d. गुरदासपुर
- 
79. निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में 'हम्पी डांस फेस्टिवल' मनाया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. तमिलनाडु
  - b. तेलंगाना
  - c. कर्नाटक

d. केरल

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80. प्राचीन भारत में किस वंश ने गांधार स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट विकसित किया था?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. कुषाण वंश
- b. चोल वंश
- c. मौर्य वंश
- d. गुप्त वंश

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81. भारतीय संविधान के गठन के दौरान 1946 में संविधान सभा के संवैधानिक सलाहकार के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया था?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. बी. आर. अंबेडकर
- b. बी. एन. राऊ
- c. गोपालस्वामी आयंगर
- d. के. एम. मुंशी

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82. राष्ट्रगान अपने हिंदी संस्करण में कब अपनाया गया था?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 24 जनवरी 1950
- b. 26 जनवरी 1950
- c. 2 अक्टूबर 1948
- d. 15 अगस्त 1947

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83. एक महिला में पैतृक गुणसूत्र का क्या संयोजन होता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. YZ
- b. ZX
- c. XY

d. XX

84. बेबीलोन के झूलते उपवन इनमें से किस प्राचीन संस्कृति से संबंधित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. हड़प्पा
- b. मेसोपोटामिया
- c. मिस्र
- d. चीन

85. भारत में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया था?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 2013
- b. 2014
- c. 2011
- d. 2012

86. ओजोन परत के हास के लिए इनमें से कौन सा सिंथेटिक रसायन जिम्मेदार है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. पोलिविनाइलक्लोराइड
- b. क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन
- c. बायोपॉलिमर
- d. मीथनॉल

87. जून 2019 तक भारत में युवा मामले और खेल मंत्री कौन हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर
- b. जितेंद्र सिंह
- c. विजय गोयल

d. किरन रिजिजू

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88. इलाहाबाद बैंक का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. कलकत्ता
- b. हैदराबाद
- c. इलाहाबाद
- d. मुम्बई

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89. इनमें से कौन सी गैस खाद्य उत्पाद में खटवास का कारण बनती है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. ऑक्सीजन
- b. हाइड्रोजन
- c. कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड
- d. नाइट्रोजन

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90. भारतीय संविधान में कौन सा अनुच्छेद मौलिक कर्तव्यों के बारे में बताता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. अनुच्छेद 31C
- b. अनुच्छेद 15
- c. अनुच्छेद 51A
- d. अनुच्छेद 21A

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91. भारतीय पुरुष राष्ट्रीय हॉकी टीम 2019 के कप्तान का नाम क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मनप्रीत सिंह
- b. संदीप सिंह
- c. हार्दिक सिंह

d. जसकरन सिंह

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92. भारत में जीआई टैग के संदर्भ में, इनमें से कौन सा जोड़ा सही है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. कानी शॉल - गुजरात
- b. अरनमुला कन्नादी - कर्नाटक
- c. ईस्ट इंडिया लेदर - तमिलनाडु
- d. चंदेरी साड़ी - महाराष्ट्र

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93. इनमें से कौन सा रूपांकन भारतीय मुद्रा के 2000 रुपये के नोट पर मौजूद है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. सूर्य मंदिर
- b. रथ के साथ हम्पी
- c. मंगलयात्रा
- d. सांची स्तूप

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94. भारत के किस राज्य ने राज्य के सभी घरों में छत पर वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं को अनिवार्य कर दिया है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. तमिलनाडु
- b. महाराष्ट्र
- c. केरल
- d. ओडिशा

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95. गुरु घासीदास राष्ट्रीय उद्यान स्थित है:

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मध्य प्रदेश
- b. छत्तीसगढ़
- c. बिहार

d. उत्तर प्रदेश

96. 'अमीबा' इनमें से किस साम्राज्य से संबंधित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मोनेरा
- b. प्रोटिस्टा
- c. कवक
- d. पशु

97. इनमें से कौन उपन्यास 'द रूप ऑन द रूप' का लेखक है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मनोहर मालगांवकर
- b. आर. के. नारायण
- c. रस्किन बॉन्ड
- d. खुशवंत सिंह

98. अरुंधति रॉय इनमें से किस अंतराष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार की प्राप्तकर्ता हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मैन बुकर पुरस्कार
- b. नोबल पुरस्कार
- c. रेमन मैग्सेसे
- d. पुलित्जर पुरस्कार

99. इनमें से कौन एक भारतीय मल्टी नेशनल कंपनी नहीं है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. यूनीलिवर
- b. आदित्य बिड़ला ग्रुप
- c. इन्फोसिस

d. महिंद्रा ग्रुप

100. स्वामी विवेकानंद के गुरु का नाम क्या था?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. रामकृष्ण परमहंस
- b. आदि शंकराचार्य
- c. रामण महर्षि
- d. परमहंस योगानंद

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## Answers

### 1. Answer: a

#### Explanation:

### Understanding the Word Forgive and its Synonyms

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word "Forgive" from the given options. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

#### Defining Forgive

The word "Forgive" means to stop feeling angry or resentful towards someone for an offense, flaw, or mistake. It's about letting go of negative feelings related to someone's actions.

#### Analyzing the Options for Forgive

Let's look at each option and determine its meaning to find the best match for "Forgive":

- **Pardon:** This word means to forgive or excuse a person, error, or offense. It is often used in formal contexts, like a governor pardoning a prisoner. It carries the meaning of excusing someone for a wrong they have committed.
- **Forget:** This means to fail to remember something. While sometimes related to moving on from something negative, forgetting is about memory loss, not the act of intentionally releasing anger or resentment.
- **Accuse:** To accuse means to charge someone with an offense or crime, or to claim that someone has done something wrong. This is the opposite of forgiving someone; it is pointing out their fault.
- **Compel:** This means to force or oblige someone to do something. It relates to coercion or pressure, which is completely unrelated to the act of forgiving.

#### Identifying the Best Synonym for Forgive

Comparing the meanings, "Pardon" is the closest in meaning to "Forgive". Both words involve the act of excusing someone for a wrong deed or letting go of the consequences of their actions, particularly in terms of blame or punishment (in the case of pardon, sometimes legal punishment). "Forgive" focuses more on the personal emotional release of anger, while "Pardon" can include excusing someone from blame or consequence, but they share the core concept of overlooking or excusing a wrong.

Therefore, "Pardon" is the most appropriate synonym for "Forgive".

| Word    | Meaning                                                      | Relationship to Forgive |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Forgive | Stop feeling angry or resentful towards someone for a wrong. | Base word               |
| Pardon  | Forgive or excuse a person, error, or offense.               | Synonym (closest)       |
| Forget  | Fail to remember.                                            | Unrelated meaning       |
| Accuse  | Charge someone with a wrong.                                 | Antonym/Opposite action |
| Compel  | Force someone to do something.                               | Unrelated meaning       |

## Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary and Synonyms

| Term    | Definition                                                                        | Example                                                    |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Synonym | A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase. | Happy and Joyful are synonyms.                             |
| Antonym | A word opposite in meaning to another.                                            | Hot and Cold are antonyms.                                 |
| Forgive | To stop blaming or feeling angry about something someone has done.                | She decided to forgive him for breaking her favourite mug. |
| Pardon  | To officially excuse someone for an offense or mistake.                           | The King granted a pardon to the prisoner.                 |

## Additional Information: Expanding English Vocabulary

Learning synonyms and antonyms is a great way to expand your English vocabulary. Understanding the subtle differences between synonyms, like "Forgive" and "Pardon", helps you use words more precisely in different contexts. While "Pardon" is a close synonym, it can sometimes have a more formal or official connotation than "Forgive". For example, you ask a friend to "forgive" you, but a president grants a "pardon". However, in a general sense of excusing a wrong, they are interchangeable.

Regularly practicing vocabulary by looking up definitions, synonyms, and antonyms of new words will significantly improve your reading comprehension and writing skills for exams.

### 2. Answer: a

Explanation:

## Understanding the Word Agile and its Synonyms

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

Let's first understand the meaning of the word "Agile".

- **Agile:** This word is used to describe someone or something that can move quickly and easily. It often implies being nimble, flexible, and able to change direction or position rapidly.

Now, let's examine the given options and their meanings:

- **Quick:** This word means moving or capable of moving with great speed, or accomplished in a short time.
- **Rigid:** This word means unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible. It also means not able to be changed or adapted.
- **Stiff:** This word means not easily bent or changed in shape. Similar to rigid, it implies a lack of flexibility.
- **Dull:** This word has several meanings, but in the context of movement or ability, it usually means lacking sharpness or liveliness; slow to understand or react.

We are looking for the option that is closest in meaning to "Agile". Let's compare "Agile" with each option:

- Agile vs. Quick: Agile involves moving quickly and easily. Quick focuses primarily on speed. Moving quickly is a key part of being agile.
- Agile vs. Rigid: Rigid means not flexible, which is the opposite of being agile. Agile implies ease of movement and flexibility.
- Agile vs. Stiff: Stiff also means not easily bent or moved, which is the opposite of being agile.
- Agile vs. Dull: Dull, in this context, suggests slow reaction or lack of liveliness, which is contrary to the meaning of agile.

Based on the definitions, "Quick" is the word that most closely matches a core aspect of "Agile", which is the ability to move rapidly. While "Agile" also includes ease and flexibility, "Quick" captures the speed element that is essential to agility.

## Detailed Comparison of Options for Agile Synonym

Let's look at the words side-by-side to see their relationship with "Agile":

| Word  | Meaning                                  | Relationship to Agile                   |
|-------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Agile | Able to move quickly and easily; nimble. | Base word                               |
| Quick | Moving or capable of moving with speed.  | Synonym (focus on speed)                |
| Rigid | Unable to bend; not flexible.            | Antonym                                 |
| Stiff | Not easily bent or moved.                | Antonym                                 |
| Dull  | Lacking liveliness or sharpness; slow.   | Antonym (in terms of reaction/movement) |

From this comparison, it's clear that "Rigid", "Stiff", and "Dull" are essentially the opposite of or unrelated to "Agile" in the sense of movement. "Quick" is the only option that shares a key characteristic with "Agile".

## Conclusion: Identifying the Best Synonym for Agile

The word "Agile" describes the ability to move with speed and ease. Among the given options, "Quick" directly addresses the speed aspect of being agile. Therefore, "Quick" is the most appropriate synonym provided.

## Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

| Word    | Definition                                       | Example Use                              |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Agile   | Moving quickly and easily.                       | The athlete was very agile on the field. |
| Synonym | A word with a similar meaning to another word.   | "Happy" is a synonym of "joyful".        |
| Antonym | A word with an opposite meaning to another word. | "Hot" is an antonym of "cold".           |

## Additional Information: Exploring Agile Concepts

The term "agile" isn't limited to physical movement. In project management and software development, "agile" refers to a set of principles focused on iterative development, flexibility, collaboration, and responding to change quickly. This conceptual meaning still relates to the idea of being adaptable and responsive, reflecting the core sense of moving or changing easily and quickly.

Understanding synonyms and antonyms helps improve vocabulary and comprehension. When learning a new word, it's useful to learn words with similar and opposite meanings.

### 3. Answer: a

#### Explanation:

## Understanding Sentence Errors in English Grammar

The question asks us to identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The given sentence is: "Do not let the opportunity slip away and you will repent."

Let's break down the sentence and examine each part:

- "Do not let the": This is the beginning of an imperative clause, giving a command or warning. It is grammatically correct.
- "opportunity slip away": This is the object and verb phrase completing the imperative clause "Do not let the". It means to miss or lose an opportunity. This part is grammatically correct in this context.
- "and you will repent": This part follows the first clause and states a consequence. "Repent" means to feel or express sincere regret about one's wrongdoing or sin, or generally to feel regret about something.

The error lies in the way the two parts of the sentence are connected. The first part is an imperative ("Do not let the opportunity slip away"), which is a type of command or warning. The second part expresses a negative consequence ("you will repent") that will occur if the command/warning is not followed.

When connecting an imperative sentence or a warning with a negative consequence that results from *\*not\** following the imperative, the conjunction "and" is typically incorrect. "And" usually joins clauses or phrases that are additive or sequential. In this case, the second part is a result of the *\*failure\** of the first part's action.

A more appropriate conjunction or structure would express this conditional relationship. For example:

- "Do not let the opportunity slip away, **or** you will repent." (Here, "or" indicates the consequence of not doing the action.)
- "If you let the opportunity slip away, you will repent." (This uses a clear conditional structure.)

The original structure using "and" does not correctly convey the relationship between the imperative warning and the negative outcome of ignoring that warning. Therefore, the part "and you will repent" is where the grammatical error is located because it uses the incorrect conjunction "and" to introduce the consequence of failing to heed the imperative.

Comparing this analysis with the given options:

| Option | Part of Sentence      | Analysis                                                                                                              |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | and you will repent   | Contains the incorrect conjunction "and" linking the imperative to the negative consequence. This part has the error. |
| 2      | opportunity slip away | Grammatically correct part of the imperative clause.                                                                  |
| 3      | No error              | Incorrect, as there is an error in the sentence.                                                                      |
| 4      | Do not let the        | Grammatically correct beginning of the imperative clause.                                                             |

Based on the analysis, the part of the sentence that has an error is "and you will repent".

## Revision Table: Understanding Conjunctions

| Conjunction | Typical Usage                                                                                                                       | Example                                                                   |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| And         | Joins similar ideas, adds information, indicates sequence.                                                                          | He ran fast, <b>and</b> he won the race.                                  |
| Or          | Presents an alternative, indicates a choice, or shows a negative consequence if an action is not taken (often after an imperative). | You can have tea <b>or</b> coffee. / Study hard, <b>or</b> you will fail. |
| But         | Shows contrast or opposition.                                                                                                       | It was sunny, <b>but</b> it was cold.                                     |

## Additional Information: Imperative Sentences and Consequences

An imperative sentence gives a direct command, request, invitation, warning, or instruction. It often starts with the base form of a verb and usually doesn't have a subject (the subject 'you' is understood). For example, "Close the door."

When an imperative sentence is followed by a clause indicating a consequence, especially a negative one that will occur if the command is ignored, conjunctions like "or" or phrases like "otherwise" are commonly used. The structure "Imperative, or + consequence" is standard for expressing that the consequence will follow if the imperative action is not performed.

- **Correct linking:**
- Study regularly, or you will not pass the exam.
- Leave immediately, otherwise you will be late.

- Listen carefully, and you will understand. (Here, 'and' works because the consequence follows from doing the action - listening).

In the original sentence, the consequence ("you will repent") follows from \*not\* doing the action ("Do not let the opportunity slip away"). Therefore, "and" is the incorrect link, and "or" would be more appropriate.

#### 4. Answer: d

Explanation:

### Understanding Tenses with 'Since' and 'For'

The original sentence is "He lives in this remote colony since 2001." The phrase "since 2001" indicates that the action of living started in the year 2001 and has continued up to the present moment. When an action begins in the past and continues into the present, we typically use the present perfect tense or the present perfect continuous tense, especially with time references like "since" or "for".

#### Analyzing the Underlined Segment: "lives"

The underlined segment "lives" is in the simple present tense. The simple present tense is generally used for:

- Habitual actions (e.g., He lives in New York. - This is a permanent fact).
- Facts or general truths (e.g., The sun rises in the east).
- Scheduled events (e.g., The train leaves at 6 PM).

Using the simple present tense with "since 2001" is incorrect because it does not convey the idea of the action continuing from a past point in time.

### Evaluating the Options for Tense Correction

Let's look at the given options to find the most appropriate substitution for "lives".

- **Option 1: have been living**

This is the present perfect continuous tense. It is used for actions that started in the past and continue into the present. However, "have been living" is used with plural subjects (we, they) or with I and you. The subject of the sentence is "He", which is a singular subject. Therefore, this option is grammatically incorrect for the given subject.

- **Option 2: No Improvement**

As discussed, using the simple present tense "lives" with "since 2001" is incorrect. Therefore, improvement is needed.

- **Option 3: continues to live**

This phrase does express the idea of continuation. It is grammatically correct. However, the present perfect continuous tense ("has been living") or the present perfect tense ("has lived") is the standard and most natural way to express an action that began in the past and continues with "since" or "for". While "continues to live" is not strictly wrong, it is less idiomatic in this specific structure compared to the perfect tenses.

- **Option 4: has been living**

This is the present perfect continuous tense. It is formed using "has/have + been + verb-ing". For a singular subject like "He", we use "has been living". This tense correctly describes an action (living) that started in the past (since 2001) and is still ongoing at the present time. This fits the context provided by "since 2001" perfectly.

## Conclusion on Tense Usage with 'Since'

When you see "since" followed by a point in time (like 2001, last Monday, yesterday), or "for" followed by a duration (like three years, a month, a long time), it usually signals that the present perfect tense or present perfect continuous tense is required to show that the action started then and continues now.

For the sentence "He \_\_\_\_\_ in this remote colony since 2001", the most appropriate verb form is one that shows the action's continuation from 2001. Both present perfect ("He has lived...") and present perfect continuous ("He has been living...") can often be used with 'live', 'work', 'study', etc., with 'since' or 'for'. The present perfect continuous often emphasizes the duration of the action.

Comparing "has been living" and "has lived", both are grammatically sound with 'since 2001'. However, "has been living" is often preferred for continuous actions like living over a period. Among the given options, "has been living" is the best fit and the correct tense to use with the singular subject "He" and the time phrase "since 2001".

| Tense                      | Usage with 'Since/For'                                                                             | Example (Subject 'He')              | Appropriate for "He lives... since 2001"?                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simple Present             | Not typically used for actions continuing from the past.                                           | He lives here. (Habit/Fact)         | No                                                                     |
| Present Perfect            | Action started in past, continues or finished recently with present result. Used with 'since/for'. | He has lived here since 2001.       | Yes (often interchangeable with Present Perfect Continuous for 'live') |
| Present Perfect Continuous | Action started in past, continuing now, often emphasizing duration. Used with 'since/for'.         | He has been living here since 2001. | Yes (most appropriate among options)                                   |

Based on this analysis, the most appropriate substitution for "lives" is "has been living".

## Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

This table summarizes key points related to the grammar discussed.

| Grammar Point                    | Explanation                                                                                                                                                               | Example                                                               |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present Perfect Tense            | Used for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, or actions completed in the recent past with present relevance. Often used with 'since' and 'for'. | I have studied English for five years. She has finished her homework. |
| Present Perfect Continuous Tense | Used for actions that started in the past, are still continuing now, and often emphasize the duration. Also frequently used with 'since' and 'for'.                       | They have been waiting for an hour. He has been working all day.      |
| Simple Present Tense             | Used for facts, habits, routines, scheduled events. Not for actions continuing from the past with 'since/for'.                                                            | Birds fly. She wakes up at 7 AM. The movie starts at 8 PM.            |

## Additional Information: Tense Usage Nuances

While present perfect and present perfect continuous are often interchangeable with verbs like 'live' and 'work' when used with 'since' or 'for', there can be subtle differences. The continuous form often highlights the ongoing nature or duration of the action. For instance:

- "He has lived in London for 10 years." (Focuses on the fact of living there for that period).
- "He has been living in London for 10 years." (Often emphasizes the duration and that the action is still ongoing).

In the context of the original sentence "He lives in this remote colony since 2001", the most fitting tense is one that clearly shows the action's continuation from 2001 to the present. The present perfect continuous ("has been living") achieves this effectively and is a standard construction.

Also note the correct subject-verb agreement: "He" (singular) requires "has", while "They" (plural) would require "have". This is why "have been living" was incorrect for the subject "He".

### 5. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

## Understanding Correct Spelling: The Word "Convenience"

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt correctly from the given options. This requires us to know the standard English spelling of the word referring to something that is suitable, easy, or helpful.

### Analyzing the Spelling Options

Let's look at each option provided and compare it to the correct spelling of the word:

1. Konvenience: This option starts with 'K' instead of 'C' and uses 'ie' instead of 'e' after 'n'. The standard English spelling uses 'C' at the beginning.
2. Conveniense: This option starts correctly with 'C' but ends with 'se' instead of 'ce'. Many nouns formed from verbs or adjectives end in '-ence' or '-ance', and this word follows the '-ence' pattern.
3. Convenience: This option starts with 'C' and ends with 'ence'. This matches the widely accepted and standard spelling of the word.
4. Convinience: This option uses 'i' after 'n' instead of 'e' and also uses 'ie' instead of 'e' after 'n'. The correct spelling uses 'e' after 'v' and 'e' after 'n'.

### Identifying the Correct Spelling

Based on standard English orthography, the correct spelling of the word is "Convenience". This word is commonly used to describe the state of being able to do something with little effort or difficulty; the use of something to make something easier or more efficient.

Let's break down the correct spelling:

- The word starts with 'C'.
- The second syllable is 'ven'.
- The third syllable is 'ien'.
- The word ends with the suffix '-ence'.

Combining these parts gives us C + VEN + IEN + CE, which spells **Convenience**.

Here is a comparison of the spellings:

| Option | Spelling    | Correct? | Reason for Error (if incorrect)          |
|--------|-------------|----------|------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Konvenience | No       | Starts with 'K', uses 'ie' after 'n'.    |
| 2      | Conveniense | No       | Ends with 'se' instead of 'ce'.          |
| 3      | Convenience | Yes      | Standard English spelling.               |
| 4      | Convinience | No       | Uses 'i' after 'v', uses 'ie' after 'n'. |

Therefore, the correctly spelt word is "Convenience".

## Revision Table: Checking Correct Spelling

| Word        | Correct Spelling      | Common Mistakes                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Convenience | C O N V E N I E N C E | Konvenience, Conveniense, Convinience |

## Additional Information on Spelling and Word Endings

Many English words end with either '-ence' or '-ance'. These suffixes often form nouns, frequently from adjectives ending in '-ent' or '-ant' respectively. For example:

- Dependent (adjective) → Dependence (noun)
- Important (adjective) → Importance (noun)
- Convenient (adjective) → Convenience (noun)

However, there are exceptions and words that don't follow a simple rule, like 'resistance' (from 'resist', not an adjective ending in '-ant'). Paying attention to common patterns and memorizing tricky spellings like "Convenience" is key to improving vocabulary and spelling accuracy. Another common point of confusion is the 'ie' vs 'ei' rule, but in "Convenience", the 'ie' follows the 'n'.

### 6. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

## Choosing the Correctly Spelt Word

The question asks us to identify the correctly spelt word from the given options. This type of question tests our knowledge of common English spellings.

Let's look at the provided options:

- Axilarate
- Exhilarate
- Axhilarate
- Exilarate

We need to compare these options to find the one that matches the standard spelling of the intended word.

## Analyzing Spelling Options

Let's examine each option carefully:

- **Axilarate:** This spelling is incorrect. The word should start with 'Ex' and include 'h'.
- **Exhilarate:** This spelling matches the standard English spelling.
- **Axhilarate:** This spelling is incorrect. It starts with 'Ax' instead of 'Ex'.
- **Exilarate:** This spelling is incorrect. It is missing the 'h' after 'Ex'.

Comparing the options, only 'Exhilarate' is spelt correctly.

## Understanding the Word 'Exhilarate'

The word **Exhilarate** is a verb.

- **Meaning:** To make someone feel very happy, animated, or elated. It can also mean to make something feel lively or exciting.
- **Origin:** The word comes from Latin, from 'ex-' meaning 'out of' or 'thoroughly' and 'hilaris' meaning 'cheerful'.
- **Example Sentence:** The thrilling roller coaster ride will surely exhilarate the visitors.

Therefore, the correctly spelt word among the given options is 'Exhilarate'.

| Option     | Spelling Correctness | Notes                          |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Axilarate  | Incorrect            | Starts with 'Ax', missing 'h'. |
| Exhilarate | Correct              | Standard spelling.             |
| Axhilarate | Incorrect            | Starts with 'Ax'.              |
| Exilarate  | Incorrect            | Missing 'h'.                   |

## Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Many words in English have common spelling errors. Paying attention to silent letters (like 'h' in 'exhilarate'), vowel combinations, and common prefixes/suffixes can help improve spelling accuracy.

Here are a few tips for avoiding spelling mistakes:

- Break down long words into smaller parts.
- Learn the rules, but also note exceptions.
- Practice writing words you find difficult.
- Use a dictionary or spell checker when unsure.

## Additional Information: Importance of Correct Spelling

Having strong spelling skills is important for clear communication. In exams, especially competitive ones, spelling errors can lead to loss of marks. Correct spelling ensures that your written message is easily understood and reflects positively on your attention to detail and command of the language. Focusing on correctly spelt words like 'Exhilarate' helps build a robust vocabulary and improves overall linguistic proficiency.

### 7. Answer: c

Explanation:

## Understanding the Term for Someone Unable to Read or Write

The question asks for a single word that accurately describes a person who lacks the ability to read or write. This is a common type of vocabulary question that tests your knowledge of precise word meanings.

## Analyzing the Options for 'Unable to Read or Write'

Let's look at each of the provided options and determine if they fit the definition of someone unable to read or write.

1. **Incomprehensible:** This word describes something that is impossible to understand or grasp. It relates to understanding meaning, not the physical ability to read or write text. For example, complex instructions might be incomprehensible. This is not the correct word for someone unable to read or write.
2. **Frugal:** This term describes someone who is economical with money or food; they are sparing or careful. It relates to managing resources, particularly finances, and has nothing to do with reading or writing ability. Someone can be frugal whether they can read or write or not. This is not the correct word for someone unable to read or write.

3. **Illiterate:** This word specifically defines a person who is unable to read or write. The prefix 'il-' often means 'not', and 'literate' relates to being able to read and write. Therefore, 'illiterate' directly means 'not literate'. This fits the given group of words exactly.
4. **Illegible:** This word describes something that is difficult or impossible to read, usually referring to handwriting or print. For example, messy handwriting might be illegible. It describes the quality of the text itself, not the person trying to read it. Someone who can read might find certain writing illegible, and conversely, legible writing is easily read. This is not the correct word for someone unable to read or write; it describes the text, not the person's ability.

## Evaluating the Best Substitute Word

Comparing the options, the word that precisely means 'one who is unable to read or write' is 'Illiterate'. The other options have entirely different meanings related to understanding, economy, or the readability of text.

| Word             | Meaning                                             | Fits "Unable to Read or Write"? |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Incomprehensible | Impossible to understand                            | No                              |
| Frugal           | Economical with money/food                          | No                              |
| Illiterate       | Unable to read or write                             | Yes                             |
| Illegible        | Difficult or impossible to read (referring to text) | No                              |

## Conclusion on the Word Substitution

Based on the definitions and analysis of each option, the most appropriate word to substitute the group of words "One who is unable to read or write" is Illiterate.

## Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

| Term             | Definition                                          | Example Usage                                                    |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Illiterate       | Unable to read or write.                            | Many adults who did not attend school remain illiterate.         |
| Literate         | Able to read and write.                             | Being literate is essential for many jobs today.                 |
| Incomprehensible | Not able to be understood; unintelligible.          | The instructions were so complicated they were incomprehensible. |
| Frugal           | Sparing or economical with regard to money or food. | They led a frugal life, saving money whenever possible.          |
| Illegible        | Not clear enough to be read.                        | His signature was completely illegible.                          |

## Additional Information on Literacy

Literacy is a fundamental skill that involves the ability to read, write, speak, and listen in a way that allows one to communicate effectively and make sense of the world. Being literate is crucial for participation in modern society, employment, and accessing information. Illiteracy can be a barrier to education, social mobility, and economic opportunity.

Efforts to improve literacy rates globally include providing access to education, adult literacy programs, and resources for learning to read and write.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

### Understanding the Question: Marconi and the Radio

The question asks us to choose the most suitable verb to describe Guglielmo Marconi's relationship with the radio in 1901. The blank needs to be filled with a word that accurately reflects Marconi's historical role in the development of radio technology.

### Analyzing the Options

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

- **Discovered:** To find something that already existed but was unknown. For example, America was discovered by Europeans.

- **Located:** To find the position or place of something. For example, the search team located the missing hiker.
- **Invented:** To create or design something that has not existed before; to be the originator of. For example, Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.
- **Originated:** To begin, start, or arise from. For example, the custom originated in ancient Greece.

## Evaluating Marconi's Role with the Radio

Guglielmo Marconi is a key figure in the history of radio. While many scientists contributed to the understanding of electromagnetic waves, Marconi is widely credited with developing the first practical wireless telegraphy system, which evolved into what we know as radio. His work involved creating the necessary apparatus and demonstrating long-distance wireless communication. The year 1901 is significant because it was when Marconi successfully transmitted the first transatlantic radio signal.

Based on this understanding, Marconi's role was not merely finding something (discovering or locating) that already existed in the form of a usable communication system. He was instrumental in creating and developing this new technology.

## Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the meanings and Marconi's historical actions:

- "Discovered" is incorrect because radio communication as a practical technology did not simply exist waiting to be found.
- "Located" is irrelevant in this context.
- "Invented" accurately describes the act of creating a new device or process, which is what Marconi did with the radio system.
- "Originated" is close, as he originated the practical application, but "invented" is a more precise term for creating the technological apparatus and system.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill the blank is "invented" as it describes the creation of the radio technology by Marconi.

The completed sentence is: Marconi **invented** the radio in 1901.

## Revision Table: Key Terms

| Term     | Meaning                                                               | Relevance to Question                                                  |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Marconi  | Guglielmo Marconi, Italian inventor and engineer.                     | Central figure in the history of radio communication.                  |
| Radio    | Technology of signaling and communicating using radio waves.          | The subject of the invention.                                          |
| Invented | Created or designed something new.                                    | The action Marconi performed in developing radio.                      |
| 1901     | The year Marconi achieved the first transatlantic radio transmission. | A significant date in radio history, linked to Marconi's achievements. |

## Additional Information on Radio History and Marconi

While Marconi is often credited with inventing the radio, it's important to note that the development of radio technology was a cumulative effort involving many scientists and inventors. Key theoretical work on electromagnetic waves was done by James Clerk Maxwell, and Heinrich Hertz demonstrated their existence experimentally. Nikola Tesla also worked on wireless communication technology simultaneously with Marconi.

Marconi's major contribution was taking the existing scientific knowledge and developing the practical equipment necessary to send and receive radio waves over long distances, making wireless communication a reality for commercial and practical use. His successful transatlantic signal in 1901 was a landmark achievement that proved the potential of this new form of communication.

### 9. Answer: a

#### Explanation:

### Understanding Antonyms: Finding the Opposite of Approve

An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the most appropriate antonym for "Approve," we need to understand the meaning of "Approve" and compare it to the meanings of the given options.

#### Meaning of Approve

The word "Approve" means to officially agree to or accept something as satisfactory. It signifies giving assent, sanctioning, or endorsing something.

## Analyzing the Options for Antonyms

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

- **Reject:** To dismiss as inadequate, inappropriate, or not to one's taste. It means refusing to accept something.
- **Appeal:** To make a serious or urgent request, typically to the public. In a legal context, it means applying to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court. It does not relate to accepting or not accepting something directly.
- **Confirm:** To establish the truth or correctness of something previously stated, suspected, or believed. It means verifying or ratifying something.
- **Agree:** To have the same opinion about something; to concur. It means to consent or go along with something.

## Comparing Meanings to Find the Antonym of Approve

We are looking for a word that means the opposite of agreeing to or accepting something as satisfactory. Let's compare "Approve" with each option:

- "Approve" vs. "Reject": Approve means to accept; Reject means to refuse to accept. These are directly opposite in meaning.
- "Approve" vs. "Appeal": Approve relates to acceptance; Appeal relates to making a request or challenging a decision. They are not antonyms.
- "Approve" vs. "Confirm": Approve means to accept; Confirm means to verify or establish truth. While related to validation, "confirm" doesn't represent the opposite action of acceptance or non-acceptance.
- "Approve" vs. "Agree": Approve means to accept or assent; Agree means to concur or have the same opinion. "Agree" is very close in meaning to "Approve," making it a synonym or related term, not an antonym.

Based on the comparison, "Reject" is the word that is most directly opposite in meaning to "Approve."

## Conclusion: The Antonym of Approve

The most appropriate antonym for the word "Approve" is "Reject" because it signifies the refusal or dismissal of something, which is the opposite of accepting or agreeing to it.

| Word    | Meaning                                   | Relationship to "Approve" |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Approve | To accept or agree to officially          | Original Word             |
| Reject  | To refuse to accept or dismiss            | Antonym                   |
| Appeal  | To make a request or challenge a decision | Not an Antonym            |
| Confirm | To verify or establish truth              | Not an Antonym            |
| Agree   | To concur or have the same opinion        | Synonym/Related           |

## Revision Table: Antonym and Related Words for Approve

| Word    | Type              | Meaning Summary        |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Approve | Original Word     | Accepting/Agreeing     |
| Reject  | Antonym           | Refusing/Dismissing    |
| Agree   | Synonym/Related   | Concurring/Consenting  |
| Confirm | Related Concept   | Verifying/Validating   |
| Appeal  | Different Concept | Requesting/Challenging |

## Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving comprehension. While antonyms have opposite meanings, synonyms have similar meanings.

- **Synonyms of Approve:** Sanction, endorse, consent to, authorize, validate, ratify.
- **Other Antonyms of Approve (depending on context):** Disapprove, refuse, decline, veto, forbid.

The best antonym or synonym can sometimes depend on the specific context in which the word is used.

10. Answer: c

Explanation:

**Understanding the Idiom: Cut one short**

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Cut one short". Idioms are phrases where the meaning is different from the literal meaning of the individual words. Understanding idioms is important for mastering the English language.

### Meaning of "Cut one short"

The idiom "cut one short" is used to describe the action of interrupting someone while they are speaking or doing something, causing them to finish sooner than they intended.

Let's look at the options provided to find the most appropriate meaning:

- **Option 1: To chop something** – This refers to the literal action of cutting with a tool, like an axe or knife. Idioms rarely have a literal meaning, and this does not fit the context of "cut one short" when applied to a person or conversation.
- **Option 2: To act quickly** – While interrupting might sometimes happen quickly, the core meaning of "cut one short" is about stopping someone prematurely, not about the speed of an action in general.
- **Option 3: To interrupt someone** – This meaning aligns perfectly with the common usage of "cut one short". It means to stop someone from continuing what they are saying or doing by interrupting them.
- **Option 4: To be rude** – Interrupting someone can often be considered rude, but the idiom "cut one short" specifically describes the action of interrupting. Rudeness is a consequence or characteristic of the action, not the primary meaning of the idiom itself.

### Analyzing the Options and Selecting the Correct Meaning

Based on the common understanding and usage of the idiom "cut one short", the meaning "To interrupt someone" is the most accurate and appropriate. When you cut someone short, you stop them before they have finished speaking or before they have completed what they were doing.

Here are a few examples of how the idiom is used:

- "He was in the middle of a story when the phone rang and cut him short." (The phone call interrupted his story).
- "Don't cut her short; let her finish explaining her idea." (Don't interrupt her; allow her to finish).

Comparing the options, "To interrupt someone" directly captures the action described by the idiom "cut one short".

### Idiom Meaning Analysis: Cut one short

| Option | Meaning              | Relevance to "Cut one short"              |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1      | To chop something    | Incorrect (Literal meaning)               |
| 2      | To act quickly       | Incorrect (Not the core meaning)          |
| 3      | To interrupt someone | Correct (Direct meaning)                  |
| 4      | To be rude           | Incorrect (Consequence, not core meaning) |

Therefore, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Cut one short" is to interrupt someone.

### Revision Table: Key Learnings on Idioms

#### Key Points for Understanding Idioms

| Concept          | Description                                                                      | Example                                                                         |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Idiom Definition | A phrase whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of its words. | "Kick the bucket" (to die)                                                      |
| Context is Key   | Understanding the sentence or situation helps determine an idiom's meaning.      | Using "cut one short" in a conversation context clearly points to interruption. |
| Common Idioms    | Many idioms are widely used and recognized in native speech.                     | "Break a leg", "piece of cake", "raining cats and dogs".                        |

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### Additional Information: Related Idioms and Usage

Idioms related to communication and interruption include:

- **Butt in:** To interrupt a conversation rudely.
- **Talk over someone:** To speak at the same time as someone else, preventing them from being heard.
- **Steal the show:** To get all the attention. (Less related to interruption, but involves taking focus).

The idiom "cut one short" is versatile and can refer to interrupting speech, an action, or even a trip or stay (e.g., "We had to cut our vacation short due to the weather"). In the context of the given options which relate to personal interactions, "to interrupt someone" is the most fitting meaning.

## 11. Answer: a

### Explanation:

### Finding the Antonym of Captivity

The question asks us to find the most appropriate antonym of the word "Captivity". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To find the antonym, we first need to understand the meaning of "Captivity" and the meaning of the given options.

### Meaning of Captivity

The word "Captivity" refers to the state of being held as a prisoner or being confined or imprisoned. It means not being free to move or act.

### Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each option:

- **Liberty:** This word means the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions, or the state of being free from captivity or physical restraint. It represents freedom.
- **Imprisonment:** This word means the state of being imprisoned or confined. It is a synonym, or a word with a similar meaning, to "Captivity".
- **Cheer:** This word means to shout for joy or encouragement, or positive feelings. It is related to emotion or sound, not to the state of being free or confined.
- **Offence:** This word means a breach of law, an illegal act, or causing annoyance/resentment. It is related to legal actions or feelings, not to the state of being free or confined.

### Identifying the Antonym

We are looking for the word that is the opposite of "Captivity" (the state of being confined). By examining the meanings:

- Captivity = confined, not free
- Liberty = free, not confined
- Imprisonment = confined, not free (similar to Captivity)
- Cheer = joy, encouragement (unrelated)
- Offence = illegal act, resentment (unrelated)

The word that expresses the opposite state of being confined is "Liberty", which expresses the state of being free.

Word Meanings and Relationship to Captivity

| Word         | Meaning                               | Relationship to Captivity |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Captivity    | State of being confined or imprisoned | The base word             |
| Liberty      | State of being free                   | Opposite (Antonym)        |
| Imprisonment | State of being confined               | Similar (Synonym)         |
| Cheer        | Joy, encouragement                    | Unrelated                 |
| Offence      | Illegal act, resentment               | Unrelated                 |

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym of "Captivity" is "Liberty".

### Revision Table: Antonyms and Synonyms

Antonyms and Synonyms for Captivity

| Word      | Antonym(s)       | Synonym(s)                           |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Captivity | Liberty, Freedom | Imprisonment, Confinement, Detention |

### Additional Information: Understanding Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Knowing antonyms helps improve your vocabulary and understanding of how words relate to each other. For example, 'hot' is an antonym of 'cold', and 'up' is an antonym of 'down'. Identifying antonyms requires understanding the core meaning of a word and finding another word that expresses the contrasting idea.

#### 12. Answer: a

#### Explanation:

### Understanding the Idiom "Take One's Hat Off To (Someone)"

Idioms are phrases or expressions that have a figurative meaning that is different from the literal meaning of the words used. Understanding idioms is important for comprehending the nuances of the English language.

#### Meaning of the Idiom: Take One's Hat Off To (Someone)

The idiom "take one's hat off to (someone)" is used to express admiration, respect, or praise for someone because of an achievement, skill, or positive quality. It signifies that you recognize and appreciate their effort, success, or virtue.

Historically, taking off one's hat was a gesture of respect or deference, especially towards someone of higher status or when entering a sacred place. This historical context helps explain the modern figurative meaning related to showing respect and admiration.

## Analyzing the Options for the Idiom's Meaning

Let's examine the given options to find the most appropriate meaning for "take one's hat off to (someone)":

- **Option 1: To admire someone**

This option directly matches the commonly understood meaning of the idiom. When you take your hat off to someone, you are showing them respect and admiration for something they have done or achieved.

- **Option 2: To fool someone**

This option suggests deception, which is completely unrelated to the meaning of showing respect or admiration. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 3: To please someone**

While admiring someone might please them, the idiom itself focuses on the act of showing admiration or respect, not the resulting feeling of the other person. The primary meaning is about the admirer's feeling and expression, not the recipient's reaction. This option is not the most direct or accurate meaning.

- **Option 4: To feel hot**

This option is a literal interpretation related to wearing a hat and physical temperature. Idioms have figurative meanings, not literal ones based on the individual words. This option is incorrect.

## Identifying the Most Appropriate Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "take one's hat off to (someone)" is to admire someone.

## Examples of the Idiom in Use

Here are a few examples showing how the idiom "take one's hat off to (someone)" is used in sentences:

- "She finished the marathon despite her injury; I really take my hat off to her."
- "He managed to fix the old car all by himself. You have to take your hat off to his skills."
- "The rescue team worked tirelessly for days. Everyone takes their hat off to their dedication."

## Revision Table: Key Idiom Concepts

| Concept                 | Explanation                                                                                               | Example                                |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Idiom Definition        | A phrase whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal words.                                          | "Break a leg" (means good luck).       |
| Figurative Language     | Language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. | Metaphors, Similes, Idioms.            |
| "Take one's hat off to" | An idiom meaning to show admiration or respect for someone's achievement or quality.                      | "I take my hat off to your hard work." |

## Additional Information: Exploring Related Concepts

Understanding idioms requires recognizing that language often uses expressions that have evolved over time, sometimes based on historical customs or metaphors. The idiom "take one's hat off" likely originated from the custom of men removing their hats as a sign of respect or greeting, particularly in formal settings or when addressing superiors.

Other idioms expressing similar sentiments of praise or admiration include:

- **Give someone a pat on the back:** To praise someone for doing something well.
- **Hats off to someone:** A direct exclamation meaning congratulations or well done, similar to "take my hat off to someone".
- **Kudos to someone:** Praise or honor received for an achievement.

Learning idioms helps improve language fluency and comprehension, especially when reading or listening to native speakers.

### 13. Answer: b

Explanation:

## Understanding Verb Agreement in English Grammar

The question asks us to fill in the blank in the sentence, "Man \_\_\_\_\_ a strong desire to accumulate wealth." We need to choose the correct form of the verb 'to have' that agrees with the subject 'Man'.

### Analyzing the Subject: 'Man'

In this context, 'Man' is used as a generic term to refer to humanity or mankind as a whole. When used in this way, 'Man' is treated as a singular noun. For example, "Man is mortal" uses the singular verb 'is'. Therefore, we need a singular verb form to agree with 'Man'.

## Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options and determine which one correctly fills the blank based on grammar rules, specifically subject-verb agreement and tense.

- **have:** This is the base form or the plural form of the verb 'to have' in the present tense (e.g., "They have," "Birds have"). It does not agree with the singular subject 'Man'.
- **has:** This is the singular form of the verb 'to have' in the present tense (e.g., "He has," "She has," "It has"). This form agrees with the singular subject 'Man'.
- **is having:** This is the present continuous tense of 'to have'. While 'have' can be used in the continuous form for certain meanings (like experiencing), it is typically not used in the continuous form to express possession or inherent characteristics like 'having a desire'. Possessing a desire is usually expressed using the simple present tense.
- **had:** This is the past tense form of 'to have'. The sentence implies a general truth or characteristic of humanity that exists currently, not something that only existed in the past. Therefore, the simple present tense is more appropriate than the past tense.

## Determining the Correct Verb Form

Based on the analysis, the subject 'Man' is singular in this generic context. The sentence expresses a general characteristic that exists now. The simple present tense singular form of 'to have' is 'has'. This fits both the subject agreement rule and the intended meaning of the sentence.

The completed sentence is: Man **has** a strong desire to accumulate wealth.

## Final Answer

The most appropriate option to fill in the blank is 'has'.

Subject-Verb Agreement with 'Have' in Present Tense

| Subject                                            | Verb Form |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| I                                                  | have      |
| You (singular/plural)                              | have      |
| He, She, It, Singular Noun (e.g., Man, dog, table) | has       |
| We                                                 | have      |
| They, Plural Noun (e.g., Men, dogs, tables)        | have      |

## Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

### Grammar Rules Recap for Verb Selection

| Concept                                        | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                        | Relevance to Question                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject-Verb Agreement                         | The verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject.                                                                                                 | 'Man' (generic) is singular, requiring a singular verb form.                                                   |
| Tense Usage (Present vs. Past)                 | Simple present tense describes general truths, habits, or states that exist now. Past tense describes completed actions in the past.                                               | The sentence describes a general characteristic of humanity (a 'desire'), which fits the simple present tense. |
| Simple Present vs. Present Continuous ('Have') | 'Have' in simple present is used for possession or inherent qualities/states. 'Have' in present continuous is used for experiences or temporary situations (e.g., 'having lunch'). | 'Having a desire' is a state, best expressed with the simple present 'has'.                                    |

### Additional Information: Generic Use of 'Man'

The word 'Man' can be used in a specific sense to refer to an adult male, in which case it is singular and follows standard agreement rules (e.g., "A man walks"). However, it can also be used to refer to the human race or humanity as a whole, often without an article. In this generic sense, 'Man' is treated as singular, similar to collective nouns when viewed as a single entity.

Examples of generic 'Man':

- Man is a social animal.
- Since the dawn of Man, tools have been used.
- Man's impact on the environment is significant.

In the sentence "Man \_\_\_\_\_ a strong desire to accumulate wealth," 'Man' refers to humanity universally, making the singular verb 'has' the correct choice for subject-verb agreement in the present tense.

#### 14. Answer: a

Explanation:

### Analyzing the Sentence and the Correlative Conjunction

The sentence provided is: "He speaks not only Hindi fluently but English as well as." We need to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "but English as well as".

The sentence uses the correlative conjunction pair "not only... but also". Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions used to connect words, phrases, or clauses that are grammatically equal. They require parallel structure, meaning the grammatical form of the element following "not only" must be the same as the grammatical form of the element following "but also".

In the given sentence:

- "not only" is followed by "Hindi fluently".
- The underlined part "but English as well as" is supposed to complete the pair.

The correct correlative form is "not only X but also Y". In this sentence, X is "Hindi fluently" and Y is "English". Therefore, the structure should be "not only Hindi fluently but also English". The original sentence uses "but English as well as", which is incorrect usage with "not only".

## Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at the given options and see how they fit into the sentence structure:

1. **but also English:** Substituting the underlined part with this gives: "He speaks not only Hindi fluently but also English." This sentence follows the correct structure "not only X but also Y", where X = "Hindi fluently" and Y = "English". The parallelism is maintained (adverbial phrase / noun phrase functioning adverbially, or simply, lists two things he speaks). This option correctly completes the correlative conjunction.
2. **No Improvement:** The original sentence "He speaks not only Hindi fluently but English as well as" is grammatically incorrect because it uses "not only... but... as well as" instead of "not only... but also...". Therefore, improvement is needed.
3. **but English too as well:** Substituting this gives: "He speaks not only Hindi fluently but English too as well." This option is redundant, using both "too" and "as well". It also doesn't fit the standard "not only... but also" structure.
4. **as well as English:** Substituting this gives: "He speaks not only Hindi fluently as well as English." While "as well as" can be used to connect items, the presence of "not only" requires the specific correlative conjunction "but also". This option changes the required structure.

## Conclusion on the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis of correlative conjunctions and parallel structure, the only option that correctly completes the "not only" construction and maintains grammatical correctness is "but also English". This forms the sentence "He speaks not only Hindi fluently but also English," which is a standard and correct construction.

| Original Segment       | Option                  | Resulting Sentence                                                 | Analysis                                                                                      |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| but English as well as | but also English        | He speaks not only Hindi fluently <b>but also English</b> .        | Corrects the correlative conjunction "not only... but also" and maintains parallel structure. |
| but English as well as | No Improvement          | He speaks not only Hindi fluently but English as well as.          | Original sentence is grammatically incorrect.                                                 |
| but English as well as | but English too as well | He speaks not only Hindi fluently <b>but English too as well</b> . | Incorrect and redundant phrasing; doesn't fit "not only" structure.                           |
| but English as well as | as well as English      | He speaks not only Hindi fluently <b>as well as English</b> .      | Changes the required "not only... but also" structure.                                        |

Therefore, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment is "but also English".

## Revision Table: Correlative Conjunctions

Let's review the proper usage of common correlative conjunctions:

- **not only... but also:** connects two equal items. Example: She likes **not only** reading **but also** writing.
- **either... or:** connects two equal options. Example: You can have **either** tea **or** coffee.
- **neither... nor:** connects two equal negative options. Example: He likes **neither** apples **nor** bananas.
- **both... and:** connects two equal items together. Example: **Both** John **and** Mary attended the meeting.
- **whether... or:** connects two equal options, often in indirect questions. Example: I don't know **whether** to stay **or** go.

Remember to always ensure parallel structure when using these pairs.

## Additional Information: Parallel Structure in English Grammar

Parallel structure, also known as parallelism, is the repetition of a chosen grammatical form within a sentence. By making each compared item or idea in your sentence follow the same grammatical pattern, you create a parallel construction.

Examples of parallel structure:

- Incorrect: My sister likes to read, to swim, and hiking.
- Correct: My sister likes **to read, to swim, and to hike**. (All infinitive phrases)
- Correct: My sister likes **reading, swimming, and hiking**. (All gerunds)

In the context of correlative conjunctions like "not only... but also", the structure following "not only" must match the structure following "but also". If "not only" is followed by a verb, "but also" should be followed by a verb. If "not only" is followed by a noun phrase, "but also" should be followed by a noun phrase, and so on.

In our sentence, "He speaks not only Hindi fluently but also English", "Hindi fluently" is a phrase describing something he speaks well (acting like a noun phrase or direct object in this context, modified by the adverb 'fluently'), and "English" is a noun (direct object). The parallelism holds in terms of listing the things he speaks.

## 15. Answer: d

Explanation:

### Understanding Prepositions with 'Apologise'

The question asks us to find the most appropriate substitute for the underlined segment "with him" in the sentence: "You must apologise with him for this." We need to determine which preposition correctly follows the verb 'apologise' when referring to the person receiving the apology.

The verb 'apologise' is typically followed by the preposition 'to' when indicating the person you are apologising to. It is followed by 'for' when indicating the reason for the apology.

- Apologise **to** someone
- Apologise **for** something

In the given sentence, "him" is the person receiving the apology. Therefore, the correct preposition to connect 'apologise' and 'him' is 'to'.

### Analyzing the Options

Let's examine the given options:

1. from: Using 'from' would imply apologising \*from\* him, which doesn't make sense in this context.
2. of: Using 'of' with 'apologise' does not form a standard correct grammatical structure in this context.
3. No Improvement: The original sentence uses 'with him'. As explained, 'apologise with' is not the standard correct phrasing when referring to the person. Thus, improvement is needed.

4. to: Using 'to' correctly indicates the person to whom the apology is directed ('apologise to him').

### Correct Sentence Structure

Based on standard English grammar, the correct structure is 'apologise to [person] for [reason]'. The sentence should be corrected to reflect this.

The corrected sentence would be: "You must apologise **to him** for this."

Therefore, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "with him" is "to him".

The preposition 'to' correctly shows the recipient of the apology.

### Revision Table: Correct Prepositions with Apologise

| Preposition | Usage                                        | Example                          |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| to          | Used before the person receiving the apology | Apologise <b>to</b> your friend. |
| for         | Used before the reason for the apology       | Apologise <b>for</b> being late. |

### Additional Information: Verb-Preposition Collocations

Understanding which prepositions follow certain verbs (known as verb-preposition collocations) is crucial for correct grammar. Here are a few other common examples:

- Listen **to** (someone/something)
- Talk **to** (someone) about (something)
- Rely **on** (someone/something)
- Believe **in** (something)
- Agree **with** (a person) / Agree **on** (a topic) / Agree **to** (a proposal)

Learning these common pairings helps improve sentence construction and natural language usage.

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

### Understanding Sentence Errors in English Grammar

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence "I did not see anybody in the auditorium" that contains a grammatical error. If no error exists, we should select the 'No error' option.

Let's break down the sentence into the parts provided in the options and analyse each one carefully for potential grammar mistakes.

## Analysing Each Part of the Sentence

- **Part 1: "I did not"**

This is the beginning of the sentence, containing the subject 'I' and the auxiliary verb 'did' used with the negation 'not'. This structure is correct for forming the past simple negative tense in English.

- **Part 2: "see anybody"**

Following 'did not', we need the base form of the main verb, which is 'see'. The word 'anybody' is used as the object. 'Anybody' (or 'anyone') is typically used in negative sentences and questions. Since the sentence is negative ("did not see"), using 'anybody' is grammatically correct. We would use 'somebody' in a positive sentence (e.g., "I saw somebody in the auditorium").

- **Part 3: "in the auditorium"**

This is a prepositional phrase indicating the location. 'In' is an appropriate preposition to use with a place like 'auditorium' to show where the action (seeing) did or did not happen. The use of the definite article 'the' before 'auditorium' is also correct, implying a specific auditorium.

- **Part 4: "No error"**

This option is correct if none of the other parts contain an error. Based on our analysis, all parts of the sentence seem grammatically sound.

## Detailed Breakdown and Verification

Let's look at the sentence structure:

Subject (I) + Auxiliary Verb (did) + Negation (not) + Base Verb (see) + Object (anybody) + Prepositional Phrase (in the auditorium)

This structure is standard for a negative sentence in the simple past tense. The use of 'anybody' after a negative verb ('did not see') is also correct and natural English usage.

| Sentence Part     | Grammatical Function              | Analysis                                                                                    | Error Found? |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| I did not         | Subject + Negative Auxiliary Verb | Correct simple past negative formation.                                                     | No           |
| see anybody       | Main Verb (base form) + Object    | Base form 'see' is correct after 'did not'.<br>'Anybody' is correct in a negative sentence. | No           |
| in the auditorium | Prepositional Phrase (Location)   | Correct use of preposition 'in' and article 'the'.                                          | No           |

Since no errors were found in any part of the sentence, the sentence "I did not see anybody in the auditorium" is grammatically correct as it is.

## Revision Table: Common Negative Constructions

| Tense/Structure | Positive Example              | Negative Example                 | Notes on 'Any' vs 'Some'                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simple Present  | I see <b>somebody</b> .       | I do not see <b>anybody</b> .    | 'Any-' words in negatives/questions, 'some-' words in positives. |
| Simple Past     | I saw <b>somebody</b> .       | I did not see <b>anybody</b> .   | 'Any-' words with negative 'did not'.                            |
| Present Perfect | I have seen <b>somebody</b> . | I have not seen <b>anybody</b> . | 'Any-' words with negative 'have not'.                           |

## Additional Information: Using 'Anybody' and 'Somebody'

'Anybody' (and 'anyone', 'anything', 'anywhere') and 'somebody' (and 'someone', 'something', 'somewhere') are indefinite pronouns and adverbs. Their usage often depends on whether the sentence is positive, negative, or a question.

- **'Some-' words:** Primarily used in positive statements. Example: "I saw **somebody** there."
- **'Any-' words:** Primarily used in negative statements and questions. Example: "Did you see **anybody** there?" / "I did not see **anybody** there."

There are exceptions, such as using 'some-' in questions offering something or expecting a positive answer (e.g., "Would you like **something** to drink?"), but the general rule for simple negative statements like the one in the question holds: use 'anybody'.

## 17. Answer: c

Explanation:

### Identifying Grammar Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to find the part of the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "The funding for the project will be entirely borne on the centre." We need to examine each part provided in the options to determine if it is grammatically correct.

### Analyzing the Sentence Parts

Let's break down the sentence according to the provided options:

- **Part 1:** "The funding for the project"
- **Part 2:** "will be entirely"
- **Part 3:** "borne on the centre"
- **Part 4:** "No error"

#### Examining "The funding for the project"

This phrase acts as the subject of the sentence. "The funding" is a noun, and "for the project" is a prepositional phrase modifying "funding". This structure is grammatically sound and does not appear to contain an error.

#### Examining "will be entirely"

This part includes the future tense auxiliary verb "will" and the passive voice structure "be borne", with the adverb "entirely" placed between "be" and "borne" to modify the verb. This is a standard placement for adverbs modifying the main verb in a passive construction. This part is grammatically correct.

#### Examining "borne on the centre"

This part contains the past participle "borne", used here in the passive voice ("will be borne"), followed by the prepositional phrase "on the centre". The verb "bear" (past participle "borne") means to carry, support, or accept responsibility for something, such as costs or consequences. When referring to who or what is responsible for carrying a cost or responsibility, the correct preposition typically used with "borne" is "by", not "on". For example, costs are "borne by" someone or something. Using "borne on" in this context is incorrect.

Therefore, the phrase “borne on the centre” contains the grammatical error due to the incorrect preposition “on”.

## Identifying the Correct Preposition

In the context of bearing costs or responsibility, the correct preposition is usually “by”. The sentence should correctly read: “The funding for the project will be entirely borne **by** the centre.”

## Conclusion on the Grammatical Error

Based on the analysis, the error is in the part “borne on the centre” because the preposition “on” is incorrectly used instead of “by” in this context of bearing costs or responsibility.

## Summary of Error Analysis

| Sentence Part               | Analysis                                                 | Error? |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| The funding for the project | Subject and modifier, correctly structured.              | No     |
| will be entirely            | Future passive auxiliary and adverb, correctly used.     | No     |
| borne on the centre         | Past participle 'borne' with incorrect preposition 'on'. | Yes    |
| No error                    | There is an error in the sentence.                       | No     |

The part of the sentence that has an error is “borne on the centre”.

## Revision Table: Prepositions with 'Bear' and 'Borne'

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| Phrase                  | Meaning/Context                                                                         | Correctness                                | Example                                            |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| bear responsibility for | To be responsible for something.                                                        | Correct                                    | You must bear responsibility for your actions.     |
| borne by                | Carried or supported by someone/something (especially costs, responsibility).           | Correct                                    | The costs will be borne by the company.            |
| bear fruit              | To produce results.                                                                     | Correct                                    | His efforts began to bear fruit.                   |
| bear witness to         | To provide evidence of something.                                                       | Correct                                    | The ruins bear witness to a great civilization.    |
| borne on                | Carried or supported by something (e.g., wind, water – less common for responsibility). | Usually Incorrect for responsibility/costs | Incorrect in the context of the original sentence. |

## Additional Information on Verb Forms and Prepositions

The verb “bear” has two past participles: “borne” and “born”. The choice between them depends on the meaning:

- **Born:** Used almost exclusively for birth. Example: “She was born in 1990.”
- **Borne:** Used for all other meanings of “bear”, such as carrying, supporting, enduring, or accepting responsibility/costs. Example: “The weight was borne by the pillars.” or “The expenses were borne by the government.”

In our sentence, “borne” is used correctly in the passive voice construction related to carrying costs/funding. The error lies solely in the preposition “on” instead of “by”.

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

### Understanding the Question: Identifying the Right Term

The question asks us to find a single word that accurately describes a celebration that happens every year on a specific date or to mark a specific event from the past. We are given four options,

and we need to choose the one that is the most appropriate substitute for the phrase "A yearly celebration of a date or an event".

## Analysing the Options for Yearly Celebrations

Let's look at each option provided and determine if it fits the description of a yearly celebration of a specific date or event.

### Option 1: Anniversary

- An **anniversary** is defined as the date on which an event took place or an institution was founded in a previous year, and which is commemorated or celebrated yearly.
- Examples include a wedding anniversary (celebrating the date of a marriage), a birth anniversary (celebrating the date of birth, commonly called a birthday), or the anniversary of the founding of a company or nation.
- This term perfectly matches the description "A yearly celebration of a date or an event".

### Option 2: Gala

- A **gala** is typically a public entertainment or performance, especially one held to celebrate something or raise money.
- While a gala is a type of celebration, it is not necessarily held yearly, nor is it specifically tied to commemorating a particular past date or event in the way an anniversary is. It could be a one-time event or held irregularly.

### Option 3: Bash

- A **bash** is an informal term for a party or social gathering.
- This is a very general term for a celebration. It does not imply that the celebration happens yearly or that it is specifically related to commemorating a past date or event.

### Option 4: Carnival

- A **carnival** is a public festival, typically one involving processions, music, dancing, and often held just before Lent.
- While carnivals are often held annually at a specific time of year, they are not primarily defined as the celebration of a particular past date or a single specific event in the same way an anniversary is. They are more about a period of public merrymaking.

## Comparing the Options

Let's compare how well each word fits the given definition:

| Word        | Fits "Yearly"?                | Fits "Celebration of a Date or Event"?      | Most Appropriate Substitute? |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Anniversary | Yes                           | Yes (specifically a past date/event)        | Yes                          |
| Gala        | Not necessarily               | Generally, but not specific past date/event | No                           |
| Bash        | Not necessarily               | Generally, but not specific past date/event | No                           |
| Carnival    | Often, but focus is different | Not specific past date/event                | No                           |

Based on the definitions and comparison, the word that most accurately and specifically describes "A yearly celebration of a date or an event" is **Anniversary**.

## Conclusion

The term that precisely means a yearly celebration commemorating a specific date or event from the past is **Anniversary**. The other options describe types of celebrations but do not carry the specific meaning of a yearly commemoration of a historical date or event.

## Revision Table: Understanding Yearly Celebrations

| Term        | Core Meaning                          | Relationship to Yearly Celebration of a Date/Event                                               |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anniversary | Commemoration of a past date or event | Exactly fits - a yearly celebration of a past date/event.                                        |
| Gala        | Formal celebration or performance     | May be held for an anniversary, but not the word for the yearly event itself.                    |
| Bash        | Informal party                        | Can be a party for an anniversary, but not the word for the yearly event itself.                 |
| Carnival    | Public festival (often before Lent)   | A specific type of public celebration, not primarily defined as commemorating a past date/event. |

## Additional Information: Types of Celebrations and Vocabulary

Understanding different words for celebrations is part of building a strong vocabulary. While words like gala, bash, and carnival describe kinds of parties or festivals, **anniversary** is unique in that it specifically refers to the yearly recurrence of a significant date or event. Other related terms include:

- **Centenary:** The hundredth anniversary of an event.
- **Bicentenary:** The two hundredth anniversary of an event.
- **Jubilee:** A special anniversary, often of a reign or institution, typically celebrated every 25 or 50 years.

These terms highlight how the concept of commemorating past dates or events is a specific category of celebration, for which "anniversary" is the most general and appropriate term when referring to the yearly occurrence.

## 19. Answer: d

### Explanation:

## Understanding the Passage and Filling Blank 1

The given passage describes the Narmada River, including its alternative names, location, and significance. We need to select the most appropriate word for the first blank, which is part of the phrase "The Narmada River, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ called the Rewa".

### Analyzing Blank 1 Options for Narmada River

Let's look at the options for blank 1:

- **or:** This implies a choice or an alternative. While "Rewa" is an alternative name, saying "or called" isn't the most natural phrasing to introduce a well-known alternative name.
- **but:** This word indicates a contrast or something unexpected. It doesn't fit here as "Rewa" is simply another name for the river.
- **and:** This word usually joins similar items or phrases. While the Narmada River has multiple descriptions, using "and called the Rewa" isn't the standard way to introduce an alternative name immediately following the primary name.
- **also:** This word indicates something additional or another instance of the same thing. Saying "also called the Rewa" is a very common and natural way to state that the Narmada River is known by another name, "Rewa". It fits the context perfectly, indicating that besides being called Narmada, it is *\*also\** called Rewa.

### Choosing the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the common usage and the context of introducing an alternative name for a river, "also" is the most suitable word for blank 1. It smoothly integrates the information that "Rewa" is another name for the Narmada River.

Therefore, the phrase becomes "The Narmada River, **also** called the Rewa...".

### Revision Table: Fill in the Blanks

| Blank Number | Phrase Context                                                        | Most Appropriate Word | Reasoning                                    |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1            | The Narmada River, (1) _____ called the Rewa                          | also                  | Introduces an alternative name naturally.    |
| 2            | previously known (2) _____ Nerbudda                                   |                       | Needs analysis based on options for blank 2. |
| 3            | along (3) _____ the Godavari and the Krishna                          |                       | Needs analysis based on options for blank 3. |
| 4            | It is also (4) _____ as the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" |                       | Needs analysis based on options for blank 4. |
| 5            | for its huge (5) _____ to these states                                |                       | Needs analysis based on options for blank 5. |

### Additional Information: The Narmada River

The Narmada River is one of the major rivers of peninsular India. Key facts mentioned or implied in the passage include:

- It is also known as Rewa.
- It was previously called Nerbudda.
- It flows through central India, alongside the regions where Godavari and Krishna rivers flow (though they flow in different directions).
- It is considered the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" because of its vital contribution to these states (likely related to water, agriculture, etc.).
- It originates from the Amarkantak Plateau near Anuppur district.

This passage helps understand geographical facts about an important Indian river while testing vocabulary and contextual understanding in English.

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

## Understanding the Narmada River Passage and Blank 2

The passage provides interesting facts about the Narmada River, including its various names and its significance to Indian states. We need to carefully read the sentence containing blank number 2 and choose the most appropriate word from the given options to fill it.

The sentence we are focusing on is: "The Narmada River, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ called the Rewa was previously known (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda."

This question asks us to fill in blank number 2. Let's look at the part of the sentence relevant to blank 2: "...was previously known (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda."

## Analyzing Options for Blank 2

We are given four options for blank number 2:

1. so
2. even
3. as
4. by

Let's examine how each option would fit in the sentence "was previously known (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Nerbudda."

- **Option 1: so**  
If we use "so", the sentence becomes "was previously known so Nerbudda". This doesn't make grammatical sense in English. "So" is typically used to indicate consequence, degree, or agreement.
- **Option 2: even**  
If we use "even", the sentence becomes "was previously known even Nerbudda". "Even" is used to emphasize something unexpected or surprising. While grammatically possible in some contexts, "known even X" is not the standard way to express a previous name.
- **Option 3: as**  
If we use "as", the sentence becomes "was previously known as Nerbudda". The phrase "known as" is a very common and correct idiom used to state what someone or something was called or identified by. This fits the context perfectly, indicating that Nerbudda was a previous name for the Narmada River.
- **Option 4: by**  
If we use "by", the sentence becomes "was previously known by Nerbudda". While "known by" can be used in phrases like "known by his deeds", it is not the standard or most appropriate way to

state a name by which something was known. "Known as" is the correct phrase for this meaning.

## Determining the Correct Word for Blank 2

Based on the analysis, the phrase "known as" is the standard and grammatically correct way to state that something was referred to by a particular name. Therefore, the word "as" is the most appropriate option for blank number 2.

The completed part of the sentence reads: "...was previously **known as** Nerbudda."

| Option | Word | Fit in Sentence "known ____ Nerbudda" | Grammatical Appropriateness |
|--------|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1      | so   | known so Nerbudda                     | Incorrect                   |
| 2      | even | known even Nerbudda                   | Unidiomatic/Incorrect       |
| 3      | as   | known as Nerbudda                     | Correct and Idiomatic       |
| 4      | by   | known by Nerbudda                     | Incorrect (in this context) |

## Final Answer for Blank 2

The most appropriate option for blank number 2 is "as".

## Revision Table: Narmada River Passage Blanks

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| Blank No. | Context                                          | Most Appropriate Word                                | Reasoning                                                       |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1         | The Narmada River, _____ called the Rewa...      | Needs to be filled separately (not in this question) | Requires analysis of options for blank 1.                       |
| 2         | ...was previously known _____ Nerbudda.          | as                                                   | The idiom "known as" is used to indicate a name or designation. |
| 3         | ...in central India along _____ the Godavari...  | Needs to be filled separately (not in this question) | Requires analysis of options for blank 3.                       |
| 4         | It is also _____ as the "Life Line of Gujarat... | Needs to be filled separately (not in this question) | Requires analysis of options for blank 4.                       |
| 5         | ...for its huge _____ to these states.           | Needs to be filled separately (not in this question) | Requires analysis of options for blank 5.                       |

## Additional Information: The Narmada River

The Narmada River is one of the major rivers of India. It is the fifth-longest river in the Indian subcontinent and the longest west-flowing river. It forms the traditional boundary between North India and South India.

- **Origin:** Rises from Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Flows through:** Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.
- **Ends in:** Empties into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay (Khambhat).
- **Significance:** Often called the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" due to its vital role in irrigation, drinking water supply, and power generation through various dams (like the Sardar Sarovar Dam).
- **Other Names:** Besides Narmada, it has been historically known as Rewa and Nerbudda.
- **Tributaries:** It has many tributaries joining it along its course.

Understanding geographical facts like these can sometimes help in comprehending the context of passages in English language questions.

21. Answer: c

## Explanation:

### Understanding the Narmada River Passage and Blank 3

The question asks us to fill in blank No. 3 in the passage about the Narmada River. The specific sentence containing blank 3 is: "It is a river in central India along (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the Godavari and the Krishna." We need to choose the most appropriate word from the given options to complete this sentence logically and grammatically.

### Analyzing the Options for Blank 3

Let's look at the options provided for blank 3:

| Option No. | Option Text |
|------------|-------------|
| 1          | beside      |
| 2          | to          |
| 3          | with        |
| 4          | by          |

We need to choose the word that fits after "along" and before "the Godavari and the Krishna" to make sense in the context of listing rivers in central India.

### Evaluating Each Option

- **Option 1: beside**

If we use "beside", the sentence becomes: "It is a river in central India along beside the Godavari and the Krishna." The phrase "along beside" is grammatically awkward and doesn't fit the intended meaning of listing multiple rivers located in central India.

- **Option 2: to**

If we use "to", the sentence becomes: "It is a river in central India along to the Godavari and the Krishna." The phrase "along to" is also not standard English usage in this context. "Along" usually refers to a line or direction, while "to" indicates destination or relationship. They don't combine naturally here.

- **Option 4: by**

If we use "by", the sentence becomes: "It is a river in central India along by the Godavari and the Krishna." Similar to "beside" and "to", the phrase "along by" is not a common or correct idiomatic expression in English to indicate being in the same region or category as other things.

- **Option 3: with**

If we use "with", the sentence becomes: "It is a river in central India along with the Godavari and the Krishna." The phrase "along with" means 'in addition to' or 'together with'. This fits perfectly in the context of listing the Narmada River as being located in central India, in the same region as the Godavari and the Krishna rivers. It implies that these are other significant rivers found in the same general area.

## Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis, "along with" is the correct and most natural-sounding phrase to use when listing items that are found together or in addition to one another. The sentence is identifying the Narmada as one of the rivers found in central India, alongside the Godavari and the Krishna.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank No. 3 is "with".

## Revision Table: Fill in the Blanks Practice

| Blank No. | Context                                      | Correct Word | Explanation                                                                                                    |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3         | ...along _____ the Godavari and the Krishna. | with         | "Along with" means 'in addition to' or 'together with', used for listing items in the same category or region. |

## Additional Information: English Prepositions and Phrases

Understanding prepositions and common phrases like "along with" is crucial for accurately filling in blanks in passages. Prepositions show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.

- **Along:** Can mean moving in a line, beside something, or as part of something (as in "along with").
- **With:** Can mean accompanied by, having, using, or in addition to (as in "along with").
- **Along with:** A common idiom meaning 'in addition to' or 'together with'. Example: "He brought books along with his notes."
- **Beside:** Means next to or at the side of. Example: "The chair is beside the table."
- **To:** Indicates direction, destination, or relationship. Example: "Going to the park."

- **By:** Can indicate proximity, means, authorship, or passage of time. Example: "Standing by the window."

In the context of listing geographical features or items that are grouped together, "along with" is a very common and appropriate construction.

## 22. Answer: a

Explanation:

### Understanding the Fill-in-the-Blank Question

This question requires us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in a passage about the Narmada River. We need to look at the context of the sentence containing blank No. 4 and choose the word that makes the most sense grammatically and contextually.

### Analyzing Blank No. 4 in the Passage

The sentence with blank No. 4 is: "It is also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as the 'Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh' for its huge (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to these states."

The phrase "It is also \_\_\_\_\_ as" is a common structure used to state what something is referred to or recognised as.

### Evaluating the Options for Blank No. 4

Let's consider each option:

- **Option 1: known** – The phrase "known as" is commonly used to mean 'referred to as' or 'identified as'. For example, "He is known as the best player." This fits the context of stating what the Narmada River is called or recognised as by people in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Option 2: told** – 'Told' is the past tense of 'tell', which means to communicate information or a story to someone. This does not fit the structure "is told as". We might say "It is told that..." but not "It is told as the Life Line".
- **Option 3: said** – 'Said' is the past tense of 'say'. Similar to 'told', 'said' is used for communication. The structure "is said as" is incorrect. We might say "It is said to be the Life Line" or "It is said that it is the Life Line", but not "It is said as the Life Line".
- **Option 4: spoken** – 'Spoken' is the past participle of 'speak'. 'Spoken' is used for uttering words. The structure "is spoken as" is not grammatically correct in this context.

### Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Comparing the options, the phrase "known as" is the correct and natural English idiom to use when stating what something is called or recognised as. Therefore, 'known' is the most appropriate word for blank No. 4.

## Conclusion for Blank No. 4

The most appropriate option to fill blank No. 4 is "known". The completed sentence reads: "It is also **known** as the 'Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh' for its huge (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to these states."

| Blank No. | Context Sentence                           | Most Appropriate Word | Reasoning                                                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4         | It is also (4) _____ as the "Life Line..." | known                 | "Known as" is the correct idiom for stating what something is called or recognized as. |

## Revision Table: Understanding Phrases

| Phrase    | Typical Usage                                                    | Example                                                                                         |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Known as  | To state what someone/something is called or recognized by.      | He is <b>known as</b> the "father of the nation".<br>The city is <b>known as</b> a tourist hub. |
| Told as   | Not a standard English phrase in this context.                   | (Incorrect usage in this context)                                                               |
| Said as   | Not a standard English phrase in this context.                   | (Incorrect usage in this context)                                                               |
| Spoken as | Refers to how words are pronounced, or not used in this context. | (Incorrect usage in this context)                                                               |

## Additional Information: Narmada River Facts

The Narmada River is one of the major rivers in India. Here are some key facts:

- It is the fifth longest river in India and the longest west-flowing river.
- It flows through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.
- It forms the traditional boundary between North India and South India.
- Major dams like the Sardar Sarovar Dam are built on the Narmada River, providing water for irrigation and power generation, which contributes significantly to the economy of the region. This is why it is often called the "Life Line" of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

## Understanding the Narmada River Passage and Filling the Blank

The passage describes the Narmada River, highlighting its significance and characteristics. We need to choose the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 5, which completes the sentence explaining why the Narmada is called the "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh". The sentence is: "It is also (4)\_\_\_\_\_ as the 'Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh' for its huge (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to these states."

### Analyzing Options for Blank No. 5: River's Impact

Let's look at the given options for blank 5 and evaluate which one best fits the context of a river being a "Life Line" to states:

| Option          | Meaning                                                           | Fit in Sentence? | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. donation     | Something given to a charity or a cause.                          | No               | A river's benefit to states is not typically referred to as a 'donation'.                                                                                                                                     |
| 2. contribution | Something given or supplied to a common purpose, fund, or result. | Yes              | This word accurately describes the positive impact and benefits a river provides to a region, supporting various aspects like agriculture, water supply, and economy.                                         |
| 3. irrigation   | The supply of water to land or crops to aid growth.               | Partial          | While irrigation is a significant benefit of a river, 'contribution' is broader and encompasses all benefits, not just irrigation. The sentence implies a 'huge' overall benefit, not just one specific type. |
| 4. reformation  | The action or process of reforming an institution or practice.    | No               | This word relates to making changes to improve something socially or politically, not the benefits derived from a natural resource like a river.                                                              |

### Selecting the Most Appropriate Word for Narmada's Impact

Based on the analysis, the word "contribution" is the most suitable choice for blank number 5. It correctly describes the significant positive impact and help the Narmada River provides to the states of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, supporting its description as a "Life Line". The river's benefits include water for drinking, agriculture (irrigation), power generation, and more, all of which fall under the umbrella term of 'contribution'.

### Revision Table: Narmada River Key Facts

| Aspect                  | Detail                                             |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| River Name              | Narmada (also Rewa, previously Nerbudda)           |
| Location                | Central India (along Godavari and Krishna)         |
| Source                  | Amarkantak Plateau, Anuppur district               |
| Significance            | Known as "Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh" |
| Reason for Significance | Huge <b>contribution</b> to these states           |

### Additional Information: The Importance of Rivers as Life Lines

Rivers are often called "Life Lines" of regions because they provide essential resources and support various activities critical for human life and economic development. Their contributions include:

- Providing freshwater for drinking and domestic use.
- Supporting agriculture through irrigation.
- Generating hydroelectric power.
- Serving as routes for transportation.
- Supporting ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Providing resources for fisheries.

The Narmada River, being a major river in central India, plays a crucial role in the lives of millions of people in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh by contributing significantly to these aspects.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

### Analyzing the Sentence Completion Question

The question asks us to find the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "I \_\_\_\_\_ him to use my bike to go to the office." The sentence describes an action where the speaker is enabling or permitting another person to use their bike. We need to select a word that means giving permission or letting someone do something.

## Evaluating the Options

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

- **admonished:** To warn or reprimand someone firmly. This word implies scolding or warning, which is the opposite of giving permission. Therefore, it is not appropriate.
- **sanctioned:** To give official permission or approval for something. While related to permission, 'sanctioned' often implies a more formal or official context, like a government sanctioning trade or a committee sanctioning a project. Using it for lending a personal item like a bike is less common and can sound overly formal.
- **granted:** To agree to give or allow something requested. This word fits the meaning of giving permission, especially if the other person had requested to use the bike. It is a possible fit.
- **allowed:** To give permission to someone to do something or to let something happen. This is a very common and straightforward word used for giving permission in everyday situations, such as allowing someone to use an item or enter a place.

## Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Comparing 'granted' and 'allowed', 'allowed' is generally the most natural and commonly used word for giving permission in a simple, personal context like lending a bike. While 'granted' is also related to permission, 'allowed' is a more direct fit for simply permitting someone to use something.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill in the blank is "allowed".

The completed sentence reads: "I **allowed** him to use my bike to go to the office."

| Option     | Meaning                                       | Fit in Sentence                                             |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| admonished | Warned or reprimanded                         | No (Opposite of permission)                                 |
| sanctioned | Gave official permission                      | Less appropriate (Usually for formal contexts)              |
| granted    | Agreed to give or allow (often after request) | Appropriate (But 'allowed' is more common for this context) |
| allowed    | Gave permission; let happen                   | Most appropriate (Common and natural for simple permission) |

## Revision Table: Understanding Permission Verbs

| Verb     | Typical Usage                                                       | Example                                                         |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Allow    | Simple, general permission (to do something, to use something)      | She <b>allowed</b> me to borrow her book.                       |
| Permit   | Similar to allow, sometimes slightly more formal                    | Smoking is not <b>permitted</b> here.                           |
| Grant    | To give or allow (often a request, wish, or formal right/privilege) | The council <b>granted</b> the request for planning permission. |
| Sanction | Give official permission or approval; authorize                     | The government <b>sanctioned</b> the trade agreement.           |

## Additional Information: Context Matters in Word Choice

Choosing the correct word depends heavily on the context of the sentence. In this specific sentence about lending a personal item like a bike, 'allowed' is the most common and natural fit. While 'granted' is also correct in terms of meaning permission, 'allowed' conveys the simple act of giving permission more directly in this casual scenario. 'Sanctioned' would imply a level of formality that doesn't match lending a bike, and 'admonished' has the opposite meaning entirely.

Understanding the nuances of synonyms and how they are used in different contexts is key to mastering vocabulary and sentence completion exercises.

### 25. Answer: b

#### Explanation:

The question asks to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "When are you \_\_\_\_\_ to write to your friend?"

Let's analyse the structure of the sentence and the options provided.

The sentence starts with "When are you...". This structure uses the auxiliary verb "are" with the subject "you". This suggests a form of the verb is needed that works with "are". The rest of the sentence is "...to write to your friend?". The phrase "to write" is an infinitive.

The phrase "be + going + to + base verb" is a common structure used to express future plans or intentions. In this structure, 'be' changes form depending on the subject (am, is, are), followed by the present participle 'going', then 'to', and finally the base form of the main verb (in this case, 'write').

Let's look at the options:

- **go:** This is the base form of the verb. It does not fit after "are you" in this context. You might say "When do you go?", but not "When are you go?".
- **going:** This is the present participle of the verb 'go'. When used with "are you" and "to write", it forms the future intention structure "are you going to write". This fits the grammatical pattern and makes sense in the context of asking about a future action.
- **goes:** This is the third-person singular simple present form. It is used with subjects like "he", "she", "it", or a singular noun (e.g., "He goes", "She goes"). It does not fit with the subject "you".
- **gone:** This is the past participle of the verb 'go'. It is used in perfect tenses (e.g., "have gone", "has gone") or passive voice structures. It does not fit here to express a future intention.

Based on the grammatical structure used to express future plans or intentions ("be + going + to + base verb"), the correct word to fill the blank is "going".

The completed sentence is: "When are you **going** to write to your friend?"

| Option | Verb Form                            | Fits in Sentence? | Reason                                                      |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| go     | Base Form                            | No                | Does not fit after "are you".                               |
| going  | Present Participle                   | Yes               | Forms the future intention structure "are you going to...". |
| goes   | Simple Present (3rd person singular) | No                | Does not fit with the subject "you".                        |
| gone   | Past Participle                      | No                | Not used in this structure for future intention.            |

Therefore, "going" is the most appropriate option.

## Understanding the 'Be Going To' Future Form

The phrase "be going to" is a common way to talk about the future in English. It is primarily used for:

- Plans and intentions: things decided before the moment of speaking.
- Predictions based on present evidence: when there are clear signs that something is about to happen.

The structure is:

Subject + be (am/is/are) + going to + base form of the main verb

Examples:

- I **am going to** study tonight. (Plan)
- She **is going to** travel next month. (Intention)
- Look at those black clouds! It's **going to** rain. (Prediction based on evidence)

In our question, "When are you **going to** write to your friend?", it is asking about a future plan or intention regarding writing a letter or message.

## Analysing Other Verb Forms

Let's briefly consider why the other verb forms are incorrect in this specific sentence structure:

- **Go (Base Form)**: Used with 'do' or 'does' in simple present questions or statements about habits/facts (e.g., "Do you go there often?").
- **Goes (Simple Present, 3rd Person Singular)**: Used with he/she/it in simple present (e.g., "He goes to school").
- **Gone (Past Participle)**: Used with 'have', 'has', or 'had' for perfect tenses (e.g., "I have gone there") or with 'be' for passive voice (less common for 'go' in this sense, but possible in specific contexts like "The chance is gone").

None of these fit the "When are you \_\_\_\_\_ to + base verb" structure which specifically requires 'going' to form the future intention expression.

## Revision Table: Future Forms Comparison

| Future Form          | Structure                 | Common Usage                                                            | Example                            |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Going to             | be + going to + base verb | Plans, intentions, predictions based on evidence                        | I am <b>going to</b> visit her.    |
| Present Continuous   | be + verb-ing             | Fixed arrangements (especially social)                                  | I am meeting him tomorrow.         |
| Simple Future (Will) | will + base verb          | Spontaneous decisions, predictions (without evidence), promises, offers | I think it <b>will</b> rain later. |
| Simple Present       | Base verb / verb-s        | Schedules, timetables                                                   | The train leaves at 6 PM.          |

## Additional Information: Verb Forms and Future Reference

English has several ways to talk about the future, and the choice of form often depends on the type of future idea being expressed (plan, intention, prediction, schedule, arrangement, spontaneous

decision). The verb form "going" used in the "be going to" construction is specifically designed for talking about intentions and plans made before speaking, or predictions based on current signs.

Understanding these different future forms and their uses is important for correct grammar and clear communication in English.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

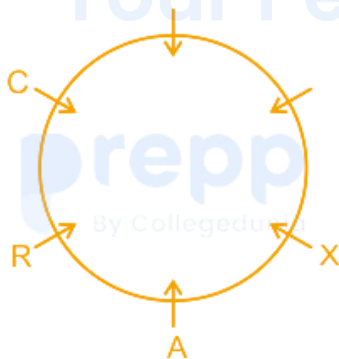


इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है।

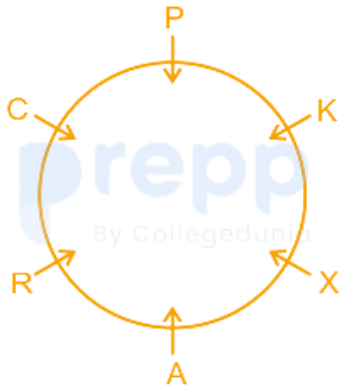
27. Answer: a

Explanation:

- 1) C, A के बाएं से दूसरा है।
- 2) A, X के निकटतम बाएं है।
- 3) X, R के दाएं से दूसरा है।



- 4) P, K के निकटतम दाएं है।



अतः, A और K, X के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "A और K" है।

**28. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**



चूहा, जूतें, बल्ला सभी विभिन्न प्रकार के हैं और इनके बीच कोई संबंध नहीं है।

अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है।

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**29. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

यहाँ दिया गया तर्क है:-

मैकेनिक का संबंध गैराज से होता है,

इसी तरह से,

चिकित्सक का संबंध अस्पताल से होता है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "अस्पताल : चिकित्सक" है।

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिए गए कथनों के लिए न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न प्रकार है,



निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ B, D हैं → सत्य है (कुछ D, A हैं और सभी A, B हैं, इसलिए A का एक वो भाग जो D है वह B भी है)

II. सभी D, A हैं → असत्य है (यह संभव हो सकता है, निश्चित रूप से नहीं, इसलिए असत्य है)

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है" है।

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

$$1138 + 12 = 1150,$$

$$1150 + 13 = 1163,$$

$$1163 + 14 = 1177,$$

इसीतरह से,

$$1177 + 15 = 1192.$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "1192" है।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

अक्षरों का स्थानिक मान लिखें।

T A B L E  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
20 1 2 12 5

R O B I N  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
18 15 2 9 14

इसी तरह से,

N A T O M  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
14 1 20 15 13

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "141201513" है।

33. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

S T O R E D  
↓+2 ↓-2 ↓+2 ↓-2 ↓+2 ↓-2  
U R Q P G B

इसी तरह से,

P O I N T A  
↓+2 ↓-2 ↓+2 ↓-2 ↓+2 ↓-2  
R M K L V Y

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "RMKLVY" है।

34. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:  $6 + 7 \times 3 - 8 \div 4 = ?$

3 और 6 को परस्पर बदलने के बाद,

$$3 + 7 \times 6 - 8 \div 4$$

$$3 + 7 \times 6 - 2$$

$$3 + 42 - 2$$

$$45 - 2$$

43.

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "43" है।

### 35. Answer: d

#### Explanation:

- 1) फिल्म B को हॉल 1 में दिखाया जाता है।
- 2) फिल्म E को एक सम संख्या वाले हॉल में दिखाई जाती है।
- 3) फिल्म A को हॉल में E के ठीक नीचे के हॉल में दिखाया जाता है। (अतः इस कथन के अनुसार फिल्म E को हॉल 4 में दिखाया जाता है)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 5 |         |
| 4 | फिल्म E |
| 3 | फिल्म A |
| 2 |         |
| 1 | फिल्म B |

4)

फिल्म D को समसंख्या वाले हॉल में दिखाया नहीं गया है।

(केवल हॉल 5 ही शेष विषम है)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 5 | फिल्म D |
| 4 | फिल्म E |
| 3 | फिल्म A |
| 2 | फिल्म C |
| 1 | फिल्म B |

इसप्रकार, विकल्प 4 को छोड़कर सभी विकल्प सत्य हैं।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

### 36. Answer: a

#### Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

अक्षरों के स्थानिक मान का योग - 1,

GUD  $\rightarrow G + U + D \rightarrow 7 + 21 + 4 = 32$ ;  $32 - 1 = 31$ ,

PUH  $\rightarrow P + U + H \rightarrow 16 + 21 + 8 = 45$ ;  $45 - 1 = 44$ ,

इसी तरह से,

FAR  $\rightarrow F + A + R \rightarrow 6 + 1 + 18 = 25$ ;  $25 - 1 = 24$ .

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "24" है।

### 37. Answer: b

#### Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

सेप्टागन एक आकृति है,  
इसी तरह से,  
पुरुष एक लिंग है।  
इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "लिंग" है।

38. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

$$39 \times 3 = 117$$

इसी तरह से,

$$45 \times 3 = 135$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "135" है।

39. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

|    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P  | A  | N  | K  | I  | L  |
| +3 | +3 | +3 | +3 | +3 | +3 |
| ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  |
| S  | D  | Q  | N  | L  | O  |

इसी तरह से,

|    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| R  | O  | H  | A  | N  | S  |
| +3 | +3 | +3 | +3 | +3 | +3 |
| ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  |
| U  | R  | K  | D  | Q  | V  |

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "URKDQV" है।

40. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

जब हम दी गई आकृति को घुमाते हैं:



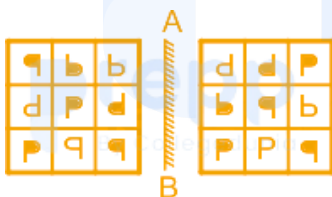
अब दी गई आकृति को इस प्रकार सन्निकट किया गया है:



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है।

**41. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है।

**42. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

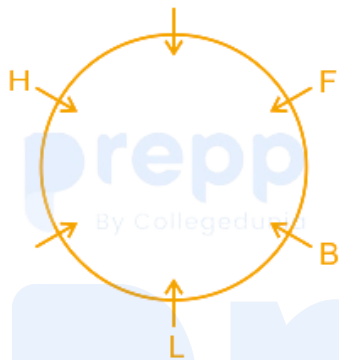


इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

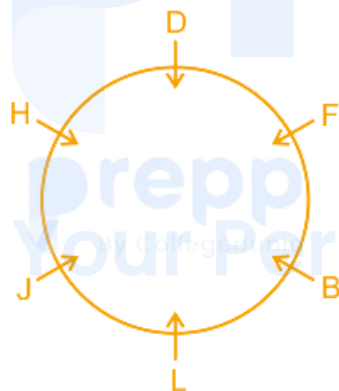
43. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 1) B, L के निकटतम दाएं हैं।
- 2) L, H के दाएं से दूसरा है।
- 3) F, H के बाएं से दूसरा है।



- 4) D, J के बाएं से दूसरा है।



इसप्रकार, J, F के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर "J" है।

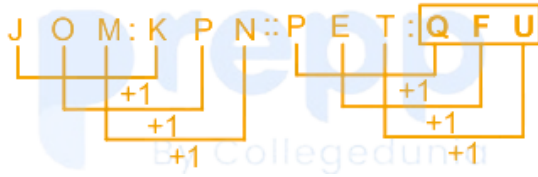
44. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

स्तम्भ के पहले तीन मान का योग करें और फिर 2 से गुणा करें।





इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "QFU" है।

#### 48. Answer: b

##### Explanation:

+ और - को परस्पर बदलकर और विकल्प की जांच करने पर,

$$1) 9 + 16 - 11 \times 2 = 3$$

$$9 - 16 + 11 \times 2 = 3$$

$$9 - 16 + 22 = 3$$

$$31 - 16 = 3$$

15 = 3 गलत है।

$$2) 13 - 14 \times 3 + 7 = 48$$

$$13 + 14 \times 3 - 7 = 48$$

$$13 + 42 - 7 = 48$$

$$55 - 7 = 48$$

48 = 48 सही है

इसप्रकार, विकल्प 2 सही है, तो अन्य विकल्पों की जांच करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर "13 - 14 × 3 + 7 = 48" है।

#### 49. Answer: a

##### Explanation:

दिए गए कथनों के लिए न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न प्रकार है,

# Yellow Wire Black

निष्कर्ष:

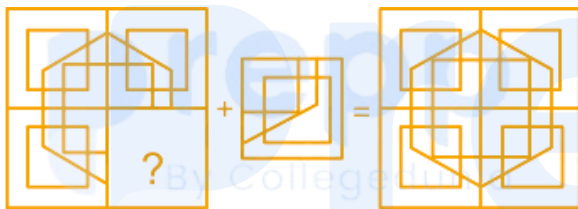
I. कुछ काला पीले हैं → असत्य है (कोई प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए, असत्य है)

II. कुछ काले तार हैं → सत्य है (कुछ तार काले हैं)

इसलिए, सही उत्तर "केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है" है।

50. Answer: b

Explanation:



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है।

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{बस की औसत गति} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{बस की औसत गति} = \frac{200+600}{4+6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{बस की औसत गति} = \frac{800}{10} = 80 \text{ km/h}$$

अतः पूरी यात्रा में बस की औसत गति 80 किमी/घंटा है।

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

5 और 13 के बीच की सम संख्या 6, 8, 10, 12 होंगी।

$$\Rightarrow 6 = 2 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 = 2 \times 5$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 6, 8, 10 \text{ और } 12 \text{ के लघुतम समापवर्तक} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 120$$

**53. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

माना कि कुल काम 40 (10 और 40 का ल.स.) है।

|        | Day | Efficiency | Total Work |
|--------|-----|------------|------------|
| Samrat | 10  | 4          | 40         |
| Virat  | 40  | 1          |            |

$$\Rightarrow \text{पहला दिन (सम्राट)} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{दूसरा दिन (विराट)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ दिन} \rightarrow 4 + 1 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 \text{ दिन} \rightarrow 5 \times 8 = 40$$

$\therefore$  कुल काम 16 दिनों में पूरा हो जायेगा।

**54. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

हमें  $\left\{ \frac{(0.7)^2 \div 0.14 + (0.6)^2 \div 0.18 + (0.5)^2 \div 0.05}{4(2.5 \text{ of } 4 - 13 \times 0.25 \times 3)} \right\}$  का मान ज्ञात करना है।

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{3.5 + 2 + 5}{4(10 - 9.75)} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{10.5}{4 \times 0.25} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10.5$$

$$\Rightarrow 21/2$$

**55. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

मिश्रण M3 में पानी की मात्रा = 15 लीटर

मिश्रण M6 में पानी की मात्रा = 24 लीटर

$$\Rightarrow \text{आवश्यक \%} = (M3/M6) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{आवश्यक \%} = (15/24) \times 100 = 62.5 \%$$

अतः मिश्रण M3 में पानी की मात्रा मिश्रण M6 में पानी की मात्रा का 62.5 % है।

**56. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

दिया है कि, घड़ी पर छूट प्रतिशत 60% है

और, विक्रय मूल्य = 1560 रुपये

चूंकि, विक्रय मूल्य = अंकित मूल्य  $\times$  (100 - छूट)%

$$\Rightarrow 1560 = \text{अंकित मूल्य} \times 40/100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अंकित मूल्य} = 3900 \text{ रुपये}$$

$\therefore$  घड़ी का अंकित मूल्य 3900 रुपये है।

**57. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

दिया है:

वृत्त का व्यास = वर्ग का विकर्ण

त्रिज्या = 14 सेमी

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = (भुजा)<sup>2</sup>

गणना:

वृत्त का व्यास = वर्ग का विकर्ण

$\Rightarrow 2 \times \text{त्रिज्या} = \text{वर्ग का विकर्ण}$

$\Rightarrow \text{वर्ग का विकर्ण} = 28 \text{ सेमी}$

$\Rightarrow \text{भुजा} \times \sqrt{2} = 28$

$\Rightarrow \text{भुजा} = 14\sqrt{2} \text{ सेमी}$

वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = (भुजा)<sup>2</sup>

वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल =  $(14\sqrt{2})^2 \text{ सेमी}^2$

$\therefore$  सबसे बड़े वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 392 सेमी<sup>2</sup> है।

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**58. Answer: a****Explanation:**

माना कि प्रत्येक मेज की प्रारंभिक कीमत x है।

बढ़ी हुई कीमत = 140%  $\times$  x = 1.4x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2800}{x} - 20 = \frac{2800}{1.4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2800}{x} - 20 = \frac{2000}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{800}{x} = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. } 40$$

$\therefore$  प्रत्येक मेज की प्रारंभिक कीमत 40 रुपए है।

59. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया है:

लंब वृत्तीय शंकु की ऊंचाई = 24 सेमी

आधार कि त्रिज्या = 7 सेमी

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

तिर्यक ऊंचाई =  $\sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$

शंकु का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल =  $\pi rl$

गणना:

तिर्यक ऊंचाई (l) =  $\sqrt{(24^2 + 7^2)}$

⇒ 25 सेमी

शंकु का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल =  $\frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 25 = 550 \text{ cm}^2$

⇒ शंकु के वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल को रंगने की लागत

⇒  $550 \times 6$

⇒ 3300 रुपये

∴ रंगाई करने की लागत 3300 रुपये है।

60. Answer: c

Explanation:

20 से 80 तक 6 के गुणांक = 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78

औसत = सभी संख्याओं का योग/पदों की संख्या

⇒ औसत =  $510/10$

∴ 20 से 80 तक 6 के सभी गुणजों का औसत 51 है

61. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि राशि  $x$  है।

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$x \times (100 + 20)\% \times (100 + 40)\% \times (100 + 50)\% = 5040$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times (6/5) \times (7/5) \times (3/2) = 5040$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5040 \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{3} = \text{Rs. } 2000$$

अतः राशि 2000 रुपए है।

62. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{साधारण ब्याज} = 1580 - 1500 = 80 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\text{साधारण ब्याज} = \text{PRT}/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 80 = \frac{1500 \times (x/9) \times x}{12 \times 100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 16 \times 3 \times 12 = 576$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 24$$

$\therefore x$  का मान 24 है।

63. Answer: a

Explanation:

चूँकि, हम जानते हैं कि यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में  $x$  की वृद्धि होती है, तो नया औसत "पुराना औसत +  $x$ " हो जाता है।

चूँकि, 12 संख्याओं का औसत = 48

और, प्रत्येक संख्या 11 की वृद्धि होती है,

इसलिए, 12 संख्याओं का नया औसत =  $48 + 11$

∴ नया औसत 59 होगा।

---

**64. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

दो पूर्ण संख्याओं का अनुपात = 5 : 7

⇒ उनका योग 12 का गुणन होना चाहिए ( $\because 5 + 7 = 12$ ).

चूँकि, उपरोक्त सभी कथनों में केवल 60, 12 का गुणन है

इसलिए, 60 दो पूर्ण संख्याओं का योग हो सकता है।

---

**65. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

माना कि मोहित और प्रकाश की मासिक आय  $2x$  और  $3x$  है

और माना मोहित और प्रकाश का मासिक व्यय  $3y$  और  $5y$  है

चूँकि, मोहित की आय = व्यय + बचत

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 3y + 5000 \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

प्रकाश की आय = व्यय + बचत

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 5y + 5000 \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

$(1) \times 5 - (2) \times 3$  करने पर

$$\Rightarrow 10x - 9x = 15y + 25000 - 15y - 15000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10000$$

चूँकि, मोहित और प्रकाश की मासिक आय का योग =  $2x + 3x = 5x$

इसलिए, मोहित और प्रकाश की मासिक आय का योग =  $5 \times 10000 = 50000$  रुपए

∴ मोहित और प्रकाश की मासिक आय का योग 50000 है।

---

**66. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

मिश्रण M7 में पानी की मात्रा M7 = 28 लीटर

$$\Rightarrow \text{प्रति मिश्रण पानी की औसत मात्रा} = \frac{\text{Total amount (volume in litres) of water}}{\text{Number of mixture}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  प्रति मिश्रण पानी की औसत मात्रा

$$= \frac{236}{10} = 23.6 \text{ liters}$$

$\therefore$  आवश्यक पानी की मात्रा =  $28 - 23.6 = 4.4$  लीटर

**67. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

प्रति मिश्रण पानी की कुल मात्रा =  $12 + 14 + 15 + 17 + 21 + 24 + 27 + 31 + 34 + 40 = 236$  लीटर

$$\Rightarrow \text{प्रति मिश्रण पानी की औसत मात्रा} = \frac{\text{Total amount (volume in litres) of water}}{\text{Number of mixture}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  प्रति मिश्रण पानी की औसत मात्रा

$$= \frac{236}{10} = 23.6 \text{ liters}$$

$\therefore$  प्रति मिश्रण पानी की औसत मात्रा 23.6 लीटर है।

**68. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

गणना:

7 सेमी, 24 सेमी तथा 25 सेमी त्रिक हैं

समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{आधार} \times \text{ऊँचाई}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 84 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

$\therefore$  समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल 84 सेमी<sup>2</sup> है।

69. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

दिया है:

दो वस्तुओं की क्रय मूल्य समान है

एक वस्तु को 15% लाभ पर बेचा जाता है

दूसरी वस्तु को 12% लाभ पर बेचा जाता है

उनके विक्रय मूल्य के बीच का अंतर 18 रुपए

**प्रयुक्त सूत्र:**

$$SP = \{(100 + P\%)/100\} \times CP$$

जहाँ,

SP विक्रय मूल्य है, सीपी सीपी मूल्य है और P% लाभ प्रतिशत है

**गणना:**

माना कि दो वस्तुओं का CP मूल्य x रुपए है।

चूँकि, हम जानते हैं कि विक्रय मूल्य = क्रय मूल्य  $\times$  (100 + लाभ)%

$$\Rightarrow \text{पहले वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य} = x \times (100 + 15)\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{पहले वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य} = 1.15x$$

$$\text{दूसरे वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य} = x \times (100 + 12)\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{दूसरे वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य} = 1.12x$$

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

उनके विक्रय मूल्य के बीच का अंतर = 18 रुपए

$$\Rightarrow 1.15x - 1.12x = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.03x = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 18/0.03 = 600$$

$\therefore$  प्रत्येक वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य 600 रुपए है।

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

चरण -1: 'ब्रैकेट' में संलग्न समीकरण को ब्रैकेट में हल किया जाना चाहिए,

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

चरण -3: अगला, समीकरण के हिस्सों में जहाँ 'डिवीजन' और 'गुणा' शामिल हैं उसे हल करना है,

चरण -4: अंतिम लेकिन कम से कम, समीकरण के कुछ हिस्सों में 'जोड़' और 'घटाव' की गणना की जानी चाहिए।

$$\frac{(1 - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2} (2 - \frac{8}{5})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2} (\frac{2}{5})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}}{\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2} (\frac{2}{5})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{11}{4}}{\frac{11}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5/8$$

71. Answer: a

Explanation:

कुल काम = 15 और 10 का ल.स.

कुल काम = 30

|       | Day | Efficiency | Total Work |
|-------|-----|------------|------------|
| Man   | 15  | 2          | 30         |
| Woman | 10  | 3          |            |

$\Rightarrow$  1 दिन के लिए पुरुष और महिला द्वारा मिलकर किया गया काम =  $2 + 3 = 5$

$\Rightarrow$  5 दिनों के लिए पुरुष और महिला द्वारा मिलकर किया गया काम =  $5 \times 5 = 25$

$\Rightarrow$  शेष काम =  $30 - 25 = 5$

$\Rightarrow$  महिला द्वारा किया गया शेष काम = शेष काम/दक्षता

$\Rightarrow$  महिला द्वारा किया गया शेष काम  $= \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$  दिन

$\therefore$  शेष काम को खत्म करने के लिए महिला द्वारा  $1\frac{2}{3}$  दिन लिए जाएंगे।

---

**72. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

आरोही क्रम में = 4, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18, 21, 26

क्योंकि, पदों की संख्या (9) विषम है

$\Rightarrow$  माधिका = (पदों की संख्या + 1)/2

$\Rightarrow$  माधिका =  $10/2 = 5^{\text{वां}}$  पद

$\Rightarrow$  माधिका = 14

$\therefore$  7, 18, 6, 9, 4, 15, 21, 14, 26 की माधिका 14 है।

---

**73. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

एक नाव 8 घंटे में 64 किमी धारा के विपरीत जाती है

$\Rightarrow$  धारा के विपरीत नाव की गति = 8 किमी/घंटा

और 12 घंटे में 120 किमी धारा की दिशा में जाती है।

$\Rightarrow$  धारा की दिशा में नाव की गति = 10 किमी/घंटा

चूँकि, स्थिर जल में नाव की गति =  $\frac{\text{Speed of the boat (in upstream + in downstream)}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$  स्थिर जल में नाव की गति =  $\frac{8+10}{2} = 9 \text{ km/h}$

$\Rightarrow$  स्थिर जल में नाव की गति =  $9 \times 5/18$

$\therefore$  स्थिर जल में नाव की गति 2.5 मी/से है

---

**74. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

$$\text{विक्रय मूल्य} - \text{क्रय मूल्य} = 180$$

$$\text{लाभ} = 20\%$$

$$\text{विक्रय मूल्य} = \text{क्रय मूल्य} \times (100 + \text{लाभ})\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = (\text{विक्रय मूल्य} - 180) \times 120\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = (\text{विक्रय मूल्य} - 180) \times 1.2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 1.2 \times \text{विक्रय मूल्य} - 216$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 216 / 0.2 = \text{रु। } 1080$$

$\therefore$  बल्ले की विक्रय मूल्य 1080 रु. है।

**75. Answer: a****Explanation:**

माना कि X और Y का मान  $4a$  और  $3a$  है।

$$\Rightarrow X^2 + Y^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 16a^2 + 9a^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 100/25 = 4$$

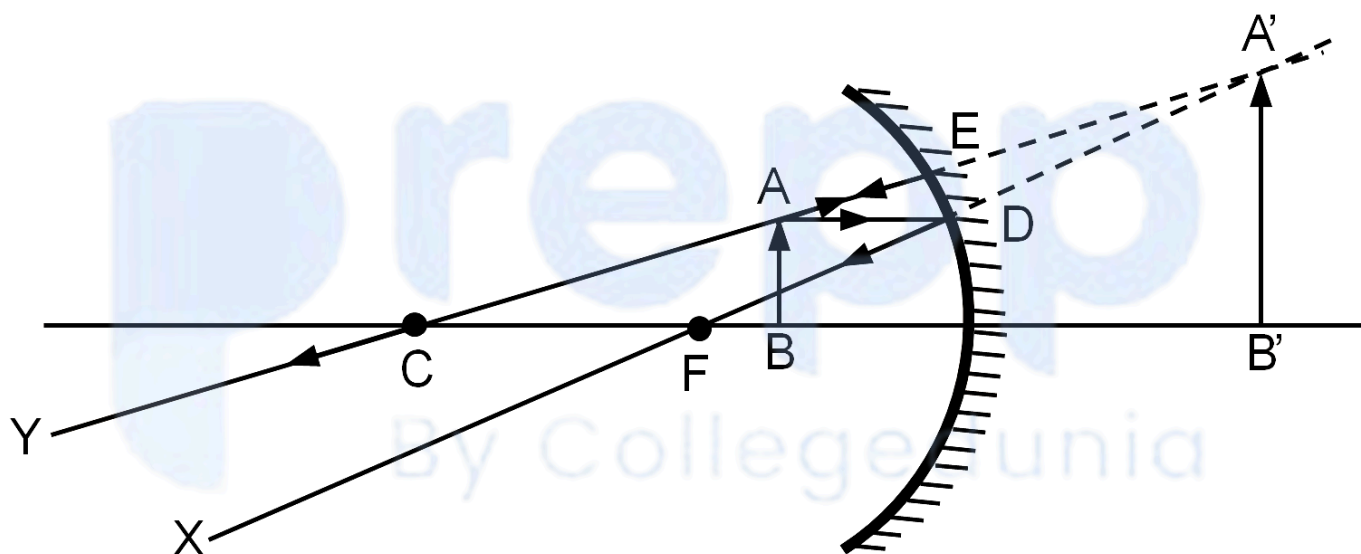
$$\Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow X^2 - Y^2 = 16a^2 - 9a^2 = 7a^2 = 7 \times 4 = 28$$

$\therefore X^2 - Y^2$  का मान 28 है।

**76. Answer: d****Explanation:**

जब किसी वस्तु को फोकस और अवतल दर्पण के ध्रुव के बीच रखा जाता है, तो निर्मित छवि आभासी, स्तंभित और आवर्धित होती है।



| क्रम संख्या | वस्तु की स्थिति        | छवि की स्थिति     | छवि का आकार                 | छवि की प्राकृति  |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1.          | अनंत पर                | फोकस F पर         | अत्यधिक संकुचित, बिंदु आकार | वास्तविक और उलटा |
| 2.          | वक्रता C केंद्र के परे | F और C के बीच में | संकुचित                     | वास्तविक और उलटा |
| 3.          | वक्रता C केंद्र पर     | C पर              | समान आकार                   | वास्तविक और उलटा |
| 4.          | C और F के बीच          | C से परे          | बड़ा हुआ                    | वास्तविक और उलटा |
| 5.          | फोकस F पर              | At infinity       | अत्यधिक बड़ा हुआ            | वास्तविक और उलटा |
| 6.          | P और F के बीच          | दर्पण के पीछे     | बड़ा हुआ                    | वर्चुअल और लंबवत |

77. Answer: a

Explanation:

- कपिल देव का उपनाम हरियाणा हरकैन है।
- वह एक तेज गेंदबाज और अपने समय के एक मध्यम क्रम के बल्लेबाज थे।
- कपिल देव की कप्तानी में भारत ने 1983 में पहली बार एक दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विश्व कप जीता था।
- कपिल देव ने भारतीय टीम को बार-बार बचाया और अपनी कुशल गेंदबाजी और बल्लेबाजी क्षमता के साथ बड़ी जीत हासिल की। इस प्रकार सभी प्रशंसकों और टीम के साथियों ने उन्हें 'हरियाणा हरकैन' कहकर बुलाया।
- वह अक्टूबर 1999 और अगस्त 2000 के बीच भारत के राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट कोच थे।
- 11 मार्च 2010 को कपिल देव को ICC क्रिकेट हॉल ऑफ फ़ेम में स्थान मिला।

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

- गुरु नानक देव का जन्म 15 अप्रैल 1469 को दिल्ली सल्तनत के लाहौर प्रांत (वर्तमान में ननकाना साहिब, पंजाब, पाकिस्तान) के तलवंडी गाँव में हुआ था।
- वह सिख धर्म के संस्थापक और दस सिख गुरुओं में से पहले थे।
- 55 वर्ष की आयु के आसपास, नानक देवजी करतारपुर में बस गए और सितंबर 1539 में अपनी मृत्यु तक वहीं रहे।
- हाल ही में करतारपुर कॉरिडोर को भारत और पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सिख श्रद्धालुओं के लिए खोला था।
- गुरु नानक देवजी का उपदेश सिख ग्रंथ गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब में पाया जा सकता है, जो गुरुमुखी में लिखे गए छंदों का एक संग्रह है, जो गुरु अर्जन देव द्वारा लिखा गया था।

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79. Answer: c

Explanation:

- हम्पी डांस फेस्टिवल कनटिक में मनाया जाता है।
- यह एक सांस्कृतिक उत्सव है, जिसे विजयनगर के शासनकाल के बाद से अक्टूबर-नवंबर के महीने में मनाया जाता है।
- हम्पी, जिसे हम्पी में स्मारकों के समूह के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, एक UNESCO विश्व विरासत स्थल है जो तुंगभद्रा नदी के तट पर पूर्व-मध्य कनटिक में स्थित है।
- यह 14वीं शताब्दी में विजयनगर साम्राज्य की राजधानी थी।
- यह हिंदू धर्म का एक तीर्थस्थल है।

80. Answer: a

Explanation:

कुषाण सम्राट कनिष्क के शासनकाल में मथुरा स्कूल के साथ पहली शताब्दी ईस्वी में गांधार स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट विकसित किया गया था।

| कारक               | मथुरा कला                                                                                                                                                                                                | गांधार कला                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| उत्पत्ति           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>इसका विकास स्वदेशी रूप से हुआ और यह बाहरी संस्कृति से प्रभावित नहीं हुआ।</li> </ul>                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सुदृढ़ ग्रीक प्रभाव या हेलेनिस्टिक मूर्तिकला, इसलिए इसे इंडो-ग्रीको कला के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।</li> </ul>                                                                            |
| प्रयुक्त सामग्री   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>धब्बेदार लाल बलुआ पत्थर</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ब्लू-ग्रे मीका शिस्ट / भूरा बलुआ पत्थर</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                         |
| आकृति की विशेषताएं | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>प्रारंभिक अवधि: हल्के विस्तार के साथ चमकदार पिंड।</li> <li>बाद की अवधि: भड़कीलापन कम हो गया।</li> <li>विस्तृत मूर्तिकला पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>महीन विवरण और यथार्थवादी चित्रण।</li> <li>बुद्ध की विभिन्न मुद्राओं में नक्काशी।</li> <li>घुंघराले केश, शारीरिक सटीकता, स्थानिक गहराई और पूर्वाभास</li> <li>बुद्ध कभी पतले हैं</li> </ul> |
| संरक्षण            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कुषाण शासकों द्वारा</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कुषाण शासकों द्वारा</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                            |
| विकसित क्षेत्रफल   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>मथुरा के आस-पास</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>उत्तर पश्चिमी सीमांत</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                           |

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

- बी. एन. राऊ को 1946 में संविधान सभा का संवैधानिक सलाहकार नियुक्त किया गया।
- वह 1950 से 1952 तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत के प्रतिनिधि भी रहे।
- बी. एन. राऊ ने 1947 में बर्मा के गठन को तैयार करने में भी मदद की।

- फरवरी 1952 से उनकी मृत्यु तक (नवंबर 1953), वे स्थायी अंतराष्ट्रीय न्यायालय, द हेग के न्यायाधीश थे।

मसौदा समिति में सात सदस्य थे:

1. डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
2. एन. गोपालस्वामी आयंगर
3. कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर
4. डॉ. के.एम. मुंशी
5. सैयद मोहम्मद सादुल्लाह
6. एन.माधव राऊ (बी.एल.मित्र के स्थान पर)
7. टी.टी. कृष्णमाचारी (डी.पी. खेतान के स्थान पर)

## 82. Answer: a

### Explanation:

- भारत का राष्ट्रगान जन गण मन है।
- इसे 24 जनवरी 1950 को भारत के राष्ट्रीय गान के रूप में संविधान सभा द्वारा इसके हिंदी संस्करण में अपनाया गया था।
- यह मूल रूप से बंगाली में कवि रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर द्वारा भारोतो भाग्यो बिधाता के रूप में रचा गया था।
- यह पहली बार सार्वजनिक रूप से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के कलकत्ता (अब कोलकाता) अधिवेशन में 27 दिसंबर 1911 को गाया गया था।
- इसका हिंदी में अनुवाद कैप्टन आबिद अली ने किया और इसकी रचना कैप्टन राम सिंह ने की।

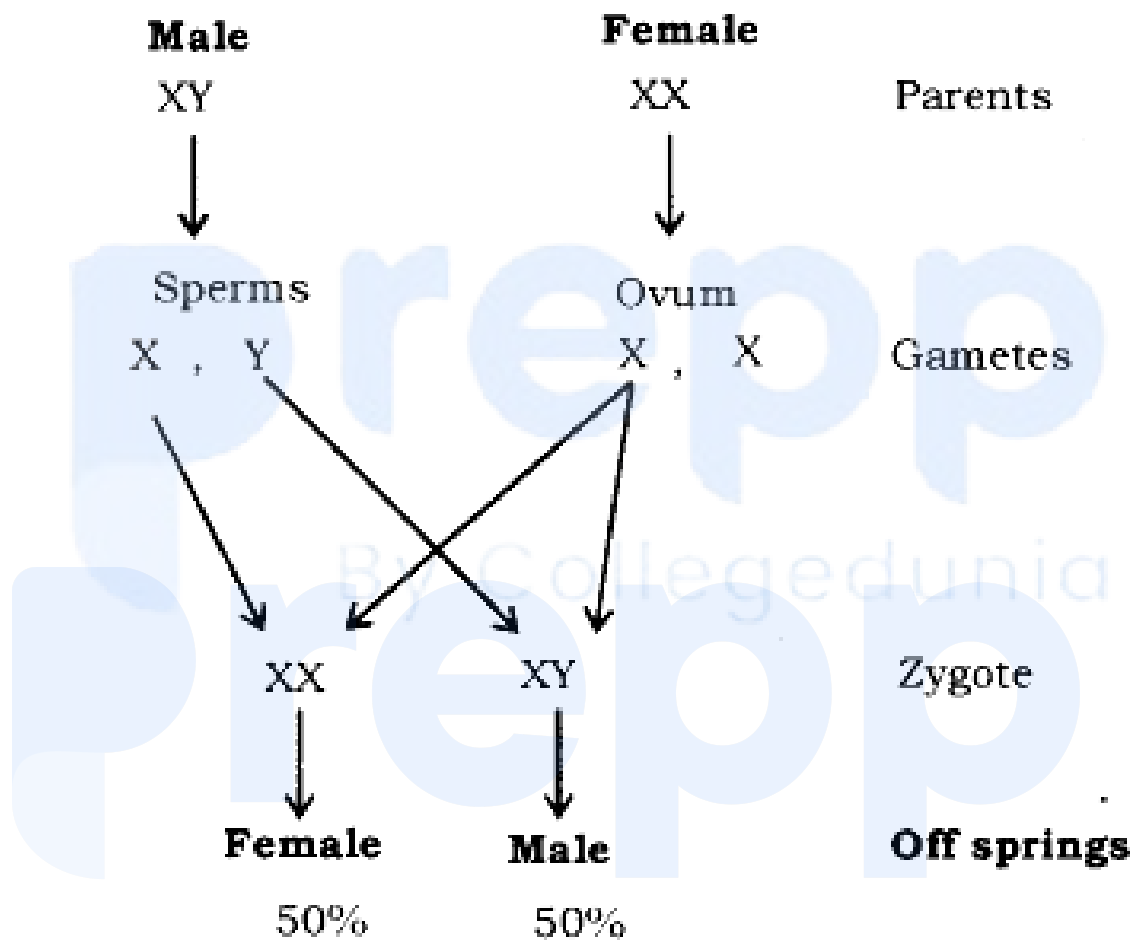
## 83. Answer: d

### Explanation:

#### एक महिला में पैतृक गुणसूत्र के XX संयोजन।

1. मनुष्य में गुणसूत्र के 23 जोड़े होते हैं। इन 23 जोड़ों में से, 22 जोड़े ऑटोसोम हैं और केवल एक जोड़ी 'लिंग गुणसूत्र' है।
2. नर और मादा दोनों में लिंग गुणसूत्र के दो सेट होते हैं।
3. पुरुष में XY लिंग गुणसूत्र होता है जिसमें दोनों सक्रिय होते हैं।
4. महिला में XX लिंग गुणसूत्र होता है जिसमें एक सक्रिय होता है।
5. सभी बच्चे अपनी माँ से एक X गुणसूत्र लेते हैं। इस प्रकार, बच्चों का लिंग उनके पिता से प्राप्त गुणसूत्र के प्रकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा चाहे X या Y।
6. एक बच्चा जो Y गुणसूत्र प्राप्त करता है वह एक पुरुष होगा और जो X गुणसूत्र प्राप्त करता है वह एक महिला होगी।

## Sex determination in human being (flow chart)



7.

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

- बेबीलोन के झूलते उपवन मेसोपोटामिया प्राचीन संस्कृति से संबंधित है।
- यह प्राचीन विश्व के सात आश्चर्यों में से एक था।
- यह विभिन्न प्रकार के वृक्षों, झाड़ियों और दाखलताओं के साथ टियर वाले बगीचों की एक चढ़ाई श्रृंखला के साथ इंजीनियरिंग की एक उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि के रूप में वर्णित है, यह मिट्टी ईंटों के बने एक बड़े हरे पहाड़ जैसा दिखता
- यह कहा जाता था कि यह इराक के प्राचीन शहर बेबीलोन में बनाया गया था।
- मेसोपोटामिया, पश्चिमी एशिया का एक ऐतिहासिक क्षेत्र है, जो टाइग्रिस-यूफ्रेट्स नदी प्रणाली के साथ स्थित है।

85. Answer: a

### Explanation:

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम 10 सितंबर 2013 को पारित किया गया था।  
प्रमुख विशेषताएँ:

1. अधिनियम में ग्रामीण आबादी का 75% और लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के तहत शहरी आबादी के 50% तक सब्सिडी वाले खाद्यान्न शामिल हैं।
2. पात्र व्यक्तियों प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न प्रति व्यक्ति अनुदानित कीमतों चावल के लिए 3 रुपये, गेहूं के लिए 2 रुपये और मोटे अनाज के लिए 1 रु, पर प्राप्त करने का हकदार होगा।
3. मौजूदा अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) के अनुसार, परिवारों को प्रति माह प्रति परिवार 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करना जारी रहेगा।
4. अधिनियम में महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए पोषण संबंधी सहायता पर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।
5. गर्भवती महिलाओं को भोजन और गर्भविस्था के दौरान स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं के अलावा और प्रसव के छह महीने बाद, वे भी 6,000 रु. का मातृत्व लाभ प्राप्त करने के हकदार होंगे।
6. 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चे निर्धारित पोषण मानकों के अनुसार पौष्टिक भोजन के हकदार होंगे।

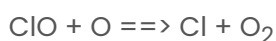
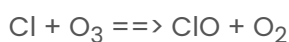
### 86. Answer: b

### Explanation:

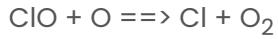
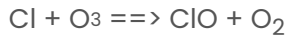
सही उत्तर क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन है।

- ओजोन परत के हास के लिए क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन (सीएफसी) जिम्मेदार हैं।
- ओजोन गैस लगातार आणविक ऑक्सीजन पर यूवी किरणों की कार्टवाई से बनती है और समतापमंडल में आणविक ऑक्सीजन में भी कमी होती है।
- सीएफसी ने इस संतुलन को बाधित किया है और ओजोन गैस के क्षरण को बढ़ातया है जिसे ओजोन हास कहा जाता है।
- यद्यपि समताप मंडल में ओजोन का हास हो रहा है, लेकिन हास को विशेष रूप से अंटार्कटिक क्षेत्र में चिह्नित किया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप ओजोन परत के पतले क्षेत्र का एक बड़ा क्षेत्र बन गया है, जिसे आमतौर पर ओजोन छिद्र कहा जाता है
- 1987 में मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल को अपनाने से सीएफसी, हॉलन और अन्य ओजोन-क्षयकारी रसायनों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया।

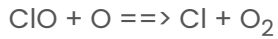
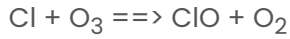
### रासायनिक समीकरण



मुक्त क्लोरीन परमाणु, एक और ओजोन अणु पर हमला करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है



और पुनः ...



और पुनः... हजारों बार

## 87. Answer: d

### Explanation:

- वर्तमान युवा मामले और खेल मंत्री किरेन रिजिजू हैं, जो राज्य मंत्री के रूप में हैं।
- युवा मामलों और खेल मंत्रालय ने वर्ष के दौरान युवा मामलों और खेल राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) के समग्र मार्गदर्शन में कार्य किया।
- अप्रैल, 2008 में, दो अलग-अलग विभाग, अर्थात् युवा मामले विभाग और खेल विभाग, मंत्रालय के अधीन, भारत सरकार के एक सचिव के प्रभार में प्रत्येक विभाग बनाए गए थे।
- 

| मंत्रालय                                                                                                         | NDA में मंत्री 1.0<br>(2014-19) | NDA में मंत्री 2.0<br>(2019--) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| युवा मामलों और खेल के लिए राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)                                                         | राज्यवर्धन सिंह<br>राठौर        | किरेन रिजिजू                   |
| संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय                                                                                            | विजय गोयल                       | श्री प्रहलाद वेंकटेश<br>जोशी   |
| सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय                                                                                        | राज्यवर्धन सिंह<br>राठौर        | प्रकाश जावेड़कर                |
| प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायतें और पेंशन;<br>परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और अंतरिक्ष विभाग। | जितेंद्र सिंह (उप<br>मंत्री)    | जितेंद्र सिंह (उप<br>मंत्री)   |

88. Answer: a

Explanation:

- इलाहाबाद बैंक एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक है, जिसकी स्थापना इलाहाबाद में 1865 में कलकत्ता, भारत में अपने मुख्यालय के साथ की गई थी।
- वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने घोषणा की कि 30 अगस्त 2019 को इलाहाबाद बैंक का इंडियन बैंक में विलय कर दिया जाएगा।
- इलाहाबाद बैंक का 1 अप्रैल 2020 को इंडियन बैंक में विलय हो गया।
- चेन्नई इंडियन बैंक का मुख्यालय है।
- पद्मजा चुंडुरु इंडियन बैंक की सीईओ हैं।

विलय के बाद लोगो:



89. Answer: a

Explanation:

- ऑक्सीजन गैस के कारण खाद्य उत्पादों में दुर्गंध आती है, इसे ऑक्सीडेटिव रैसिडिटी (विकृतगंधिता) भी कहते हैं।
- खटवास भोजन के खराब होने को इस तरह से संदर्भित करती है कि यह उपभोग के लिए अवांछनीय (और आमतौर पर असुरक्षित) हो जाता है।
- तेल और वसा विशेष रूप से खटवास के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील हो सकते हैं क्योंकि उनकी रसायन उन्हें ऑक्सीजन की हानि के लिए असाधारण रूप से अतिसंवेदनशील बना सकते हैं।
- ऑक्सीडेटिव रैसिडिटी (विकृतगंधिता) के दौरान, ऑक्सीजन के अणु तेल की संरचना के साथ संपर्क करते हैं और इसकी प्राकृतिक संरचना को इस तरह से हानि पहुंचाते हैं जो इसके स्वाद, इसकी गंध और खपत के लिए इसकी सुरक्षा को बदल सकते हैं।
- ऑक्सीडेटिव रैसिडिटी (विकृतगंधिता) को प्रकाश प्रूफ और एयरटाइट पैकेजिंग द्वारा और एंटीऑक्सीडेंट के अलावा द्वारा भी रोका जा सकता है।

90. Answer: c

Explanation:

- भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 51A भारत में मौलिक कर्तव्यों के बारे में बताता है
- स्वर्ण सिंह समिति की सिफारिश से 1976 में बयालिसवें संशोधन द्वारा उन्हें संविधान में जोड़ा गया।
- मौलिक कर्तव्यों को संविधान के भाग IV-A में निर्धारित किया गया है और इसे नागरिकों पर संसदीय कानून के रूप में लागू करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता है।
- मूल रूप से, केवल 10 मौलिक कर्तव्य थे, ग्यारवें को 2002 में छयासिवें संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया था।
- यह न्यायालय द्वारा लागू करने योग्य नहीं है।

| अनुच्छेद     | शामिल किया गया                              | प्रावधान                                                                                                |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| अनुच्छेद 51A | 1976 में बयालिसवें संशोधन                   | संविधान के भाग IV-A में मौलिक कर्तव्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं                                              |
| अनुच्छेद 31C | 1971 में भारतीय संविधान के पच्चीसवें संशोधन | कुछ निदेशक तत्वों को प्रभावी करने के लिए विधियों की व्यावृत्ति                                          |
| अनुच्छेद 15  | मूल संविधान में                             | राज्य केवल नस्ल, धर्म, जाति, लिंग और जन्म स्थान के आधार पर किसी भी नागरिक के साथ भेदभाव नहीं करेगा      |
| अनुच्छेद 21A | छियासिवां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 2002      | एक मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में छह से चौदह वर्ष (6-14) के आयु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों की मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा |

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

- भारतीय पुरुष राष्ट्रीय हॉकी टीम के कप्तान मनप्रीत सिंह हैं।
- उन्हें 2019 मेन्स एफआईएच प्लेयर ऑफ द ईयर अवार्ड से सम्मानित किया गया।
- उन्होंने फील्ड हॉकी के लिए 2018 में अर्जुन पुरस्कार जीता है।
- भारतीय हॉकी टीम ने ओलंपिक और अब तक की सबसे सफल हॉकी टीम में 8 स्वर्ण पदक जीते हैं।

| भारतीय हॉकी टीम | कप्तान       | कोच              |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| पुरुष           | मनप्रीत सिंह | ग्राहम रीड       |
| महिला           | रानी रामपाल  | सोर्जर्ड मारिजने |

92. Answer: c

Explanation:

ईस्ट इंडिया लेदर

1. ईस्ट इंडिया लेदर

- तमिलनाडु में त्रिची और डिंडीगुल में टेनरियों द्वारा उत्पादित एक भारतीय वनस्पति-टैन्ड चमड़ा है।
- यह 1856 में था कि ईआई तकनीक (ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के बाद, ब्रिटिश सेना के लिए इससे बने चमड़े के उत्पादों का उपयोग करने के अलावा, जो देश के इस हिस्से में तकनीक को लोकप्रिय बनाती थी) में एक टेनरी यूनिट स्थापित की गई थी।
- इटली, फ्रांस और अन्य पश्चिमी देशों में ईआई चमड़े की काफी मांग है

2. कानी शाल:

- एक कानी शॉल कश्मीर के कनिहामा क्षेत्र से एक प्रकार का कश्मीर शॉल है।
- यह कश्मीर के सबसे पुराने हस्तशिल्पों में से एक है।
- शॉल पश्मीना धागे से बुने जाते हैं।

3. अरनमुला कन्नादी:

- कणादि का अर्थ है दर्पण।
- अरनमुला दर्पण एक हस्तनिर्मित धातु-मिश्र धातु दर्पण है, जिसे अरनमुला, केरल में बनाया गया है।
- मिश्र धातु बनाने वाली सटीक धातुओं को तांबे और टिन का संयोजन कहा जाता है।

4. चंदेरी साड़ी

- चंदेरी साड़ी चंदेरी, मध्य प्रदेश में बनी एक पारंपरिक साड़ी है,
- चंदेरी साड़ियों का निर्माण तीन प्रकार के कपड़े से होता है: शुद्ध रेशम, चंदेरी कपास और रेशम कपास।
- पारंपरिक सिक्का, पुष्प कला, मोर और ज्यामितीय डिजाइन विभिन्न चंदेरी पैटर्न में बुना जाता है।

93. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

- भारतीय मुद्रा के 2000 रुपये के नोट के पीछे की तरफ मंगलयाण की छवि मौजूद है।
- भारतीय मुद्रा के सभी नोटों पर महात्मा गांधी चित्र है।

| मूल्य वर्ग        | पिछला हिस्सा         | रंग                |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 5 रुपये           | ट्रैक्टर             | हरा-नारंगी         |
| 10 रुपये          | सूर्य मंदिर, कोणार्क | चॉकलेटी ब्राउन     |
| 20 रुपये          | एलोरा गुफाएं         | हल्का हरा पीला     |
| 50 रुपये          | हम्पी                | प्रतिदीप्त नीला    |
| 100 रुपये         | रानी की वाव          | नील-लोहित रंग      |
| 200 रुपये         | सांची स्तूप          | चमकीला पीला        |
| 500 रुपये         | लाल किला             | स्लेटी             |
| <u>2000 रुपये</u> | <u>मंगलयाण</u>       | <u>गहरा गुलाबी</u> |

**94. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

- तमिलनाडु भारत का पहला राज्य है जिसने राज्य के भीतर किसी भी या सभी घरों में छत पर वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं को अनिवार्य कर दिया है।
- यह योजना 2001 में शुरू की गई थी और तमिलनाडु के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लागू की गई थी।
- वर्षा जल में, वर्षाजल को बहाने के बजाय हावेंस्टिंग वर्षा की बूंदों को एकत्र किया जाता है और भविष्य में उपयोग के लिए एक गहरे गड्ढे (कुएं, शाफ्ट, या बोरहोल), जलभृत, टपकन के साथ एक जलाशय में संग्रहित किया जाता है।

- यह उद्यान, पशुधन, सिंचाई, उचित उपचार के साथ घरेलू उपयोग, घरों के लिए इनडोर हीटिंग आदि के लिए पानी प्रदान करता है।

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

- गुरु घासीदास राष्ट्रीय उद्यान छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थित है।
- मध्य प्रदेश से छत्तीसगढ़ के अलग होकर गठन से पहले संजय-दुबरी बाघ अभयारण्य मध्य प्रदेश में था। इसका लगभग प्रमुख हिस्सा 1,440 किमी 2 (560 वर्ग मील) का क्षेत्र अब छत्तीसगढ़ में है, जिसका नाम बदलकर छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार "गुरु घासीदास राष्ट्रीय उद्यान" रखा गया।
- छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने घोषणा की कि वह कोरिया जिले में गुरु घासीदास राष्ट्रीय उद्यान को अपने चौथे बाघ अभयारण्य के रूप में स्थापित करना चाहती है।
- राज्य में अन्य तीन बाघ आरक्षित हैं:
  1. बिलासपुर में अचनकमार बाघ अभयारण्य,
  2. गरियाबंद में उदांती-सीतानदी बाघ अभयारण्य और
  3. बीजापुर में इंद्रावती बाघ अभयारण्य

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

अमीबा किंगडम प्रोटिस्टा की हैं

प्रोटिस्टा साम्राज्य

- ये सभी एककोशिकीय, लेकिन यूकैरियोटिक जीव हैं।
- ये यूकैरियोट्स के सबसे सरल रूप हैं जो पोषण के ऑटोट्रॉफ़िक या हेटरोट्रॉफ़िक मोड को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।
- कुछ जीवों में उपांग होते हैं जैसे कि सिलिया या फ्लैगेला या स्यूडोपोडिया।
- डायटॉम, प्रोटोजोअन जैसे कुछ उदाहरण अमीबा, पारामोइकियम के समान हैं।

आर.एच. व्हिटटेकर ने 1969 में पांच-साम्राज्य का वर्गीकरण का प्रस्ताव दिया।

| स्वरूप        | पांच साम्राज्य                                                                    |                                             |                                      |                                                 |                                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|               | मोनेरा                                                                            | प्रोटिस्टा                                  | कवक                                  | पादप                                            | Animilia                                          |
| कोशिका प्रकार | प्रोकार्योटिक                                                                     | यूकैरियोटिक                                 | यूकैरियोटिक                          | यूकैरियोटिक                                     | Eukaryotic                                        |
| कोशिका भित्ति | नॉनसेलुलोजिक (पॉलीसेकेराइड + अमीनो एसिड)                                          | कुछ में उपस्थित                             | उपस्थित (सेलुलोज)                    | उपस्थित (सेलुलोज)                               | Absent                                            |
| आण्विक झिल्ली | अनुपस्थित                                                                         | उपस्थित                                     | उपस्थित                              | उपस्थित                                         | Present                                           |
| शरीर संगठन    | कोशिकामय                                                                          | कोशिकामय                                    | बहुकोशिकीय / ढीला ऊतक                | ऊतक/अंग                                         | Tissue/organ/organ system                         |
| पोषण का ढंग   | ऑटोट्रॉफिक (रसोसंश्लेषी और प्रकाश संश्लेषी) और हेटरोट्रॉफिक (सैप्रोफाइटिक/परजीवी) | ऑटोट्रॉफिक (प्रकाशसंश्लेषी) और हेटरोट्रॉफिक | हेटरोट्रॉफिक (सैप्रोफाइटिक / परजीवी) | ऑटोट्रॉफिक (प्रकाश संश्लेषी)                    | Heterotrophic (Holozoic/Saprophytic etc.)         |
| उदाहरण        | बैक्टीरिया, सायनोबैक्टीरिया और माइकोप्लाज्मा।                                     | डायटम, प्रोटोजोआ जैसे अमीबा, पारामोइकियम    | खमीर, मशरूम, एस्पेरगिलस              | स्पाइरोगाइरा, पणगि, देवदारु और आम के वृक्ष आदि। | Hydra, Starfish, Earthworms, Monkeys, Birds, etc. |

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

- रस्किन बॉन्ड उपन्यास 'द रुम ऑन द रूफ' के लेखक हैं।

- यह बॉन्ड का पहला साहित्यिक उद्यम था।
- रस्किन बॉन्ड भारतीय मूल के ब्रिटिश में जन्मे लेखक हैं।
- उन्होंने 1992 में "आवर ड्री स्टील ग्रो इन देहरा" में साहित्य अकादमी (अंग्रेजी में उनका उपन्यास) और 1999 में पद्म श्री और 2014 में पद्म भूषण पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया।
- उन्होंने लगभग सभी श्रेणियों जैसे उपन्यास, कथेतर साहित्य, बच्चों के उपन्यास और कई विषयों पर उपन्यास लिखे हैं।

98. Answer: a

Explanation:

- अरुंधति रॉय ने अपने उपन्यास "द गॉड ऑफ स्मॉल थिंग्स (1997)" के लिए 1997 में उपन्यास के लिए मैन बुकर पुरस्कार जीता है, और एक गैर-प्रवासी भारतीय लेखक द्वारा सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली पुस्तक बन गई है।
- वह मेधा पाटेकर द्वारा नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन जैसे मानव अधिकारों और पर्यावरणीय विषयों में शामिल एक राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता भी हैं।
- उन्होंने 1989 में सर्वश्रेष्ठ पटकथा का राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार जीता।
- 2014 में अरुंधति रॉय टाइम के 100 प्रभावशाली शख्सियतों में से थीं।

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

- यूनिलीवर एक ब्रिटिश-डच ट्रांसनेशनल कंज्यूमर गुड्स कंपनी है।

Your Personal Exams Guide

| कम्पनी नाम                                             | संस्थापक                                                                        | मुख्यालय                            | उत्पाद                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| यूनिलीवर (ब्रिटिश-डच ट्रांसनेशनल कंज्यूमर गुड्स कंपनी) | विलियम लीवर, प्रथम विस्काउंट लीवरहल्मे                                          | लंदन, इंग्लैंड और रॉटरडैम, नीदरलैंड | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>खाद्य उत्पाद और पेय पदार्थ (इसके राजस्व का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत), शौचालय उत्पाद, सौंदर्य उत्पाद और व्यक्तिगत देखभाल उत्पाद।</li> <li>दुनिया में साबुन का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक।</li> </ul> |
| आदित्य बिड़ला ग्रुप (भारतीय बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी)        | सेठ शिव नारायण बिड़ला                                                           | वर्ली, मुंबई                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>स्टेपल फाइबर, धातु, सीमेंट (भारत में सबसे बड़ा), उर्वरक और विस्कोस फिलामेंट यार्न, ब्रांडेड परिधान, कार्बन ब्लैक, रसायन, इन्सुलेटर, वित्तीय सेवाएं, और दूरसंचार।</li> </ul>       |
| इन्फोसिस (भारतीय बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी)                   | सात इंजीनियर जिनमें से एन.आर. नारायण मूर्ति और नंदन नीलेकणि सबसे परिचित नाम हैं | बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>व्यापार परामर्श, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और आउटसोर्सिंग सेवाएं।</li> </ul>                                                                                                             |
| महिंद्रा ग्रुप (भारतीय बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी)             | जे. सी. महिंद्रा और के. सी. महिंद्रा और मलिक गुलाम मुहम्मद                      | मुम्बई, महाराष्ट्र                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>एयरोस्पेस, कृषि व्यवसाय, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, निर्माण उपकरण, मोटर वाहन, लेशर, और हॉस्पिटैलिटी, रसद, अचल संपत्ति, खुदरा और दोपहिया वाहनों में उपस्थिति</li> </ul>                   |

100. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर रामकृष्ण परमहंस है।

★ **Key Points**

- रामकृष्ण परमहंस स्वामी विवेकानंद के गुरु थे।
- रामकृष्ण मिशन का नाम भारतीय संत रामकृष्ण परमहंस के नाम पर रखा गया है और इसकी स्थापना 1 मई 1897 को रामकृष्ण के प्रमुख शिष्य स्वामी विवेकानंद ने की थी।

| गुरु                 | विषय में                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| श्री रामकृष्ण परमहंस | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>स्वामी विवेकानंद श्री रामकृष्ण परमहंस के प्रमुख शिष्य थे।</li> <li>रामकृष्ण एक भारतीय हिंदू रहस्यवादी, दार्शनिक, संत थे।</li> <li>रामकृष्ण मिशन का नाम भारतीय संत रामकृष्ण परमहंस के नाम पर रखा गया है और इसकी स्थापना 1 मई 1897 को रामकृष्ण के प्रमुख शिष्य स्वामी विवेकानंद ने की थी।</li> <li></li> <li></li> </ul> |
| आदि शंकराचार्य       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>वह आठवीं शताब्दी के शुरुआती भारतीय दार्शनिक और धर्मशास्त्री थे जिन्होंने अद्वैत वेदांत के सिद्धांत को समेकित किया।</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| परमहंस योगानंद       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>वह एक भारतीय भिक्षु, योगी, और गुरु थे, जो अमेरिका में अपने अंतिम 32 वर्ष रहे।</li> <li>उन्होंने अपने संगठन सेल्फ-रियलाइजेशन फ़ेलोशिप (SRF) / योगदा सत्संग सोसाइटी (YSS) ऑफ़ इंडिया के माध्यम से ध्यान और क्रिया योग की शिक्षाओं की शुरुआत की।</li> </ul>                                                               |
| रमण महर्षि           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>वह एक भारतीय हिंदू ऋषि थे।</li> <li>रमण महर्षि ने कई प्रकार की पंथों और प्रथाओं को मंजूरी दी लेकिन आत्म-जागरूकता की सिफारिश की, क्योंकि आत्म-जागरूकता में अज्ञान को दूर करना और आत्म-जागरूकता के साथ-साथ भक्ति (भक्ति) या आत्म-समर्पण करना।</li> </ul>                                                                 |

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