



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 2)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

Navigating & Answering a Question

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

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

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

(+1, -0.25)

To lead by the nose

- a. To hit someone on the nose
- b. To depend totally on someone
- c. To completely control someone
- d. To burden someone with work

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

(+1, -0.25)

A polygon with eight sides and eight angles.

- a. Octagon
- b. Pentagon
- c. Hexagon
- d. Triangle

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

(+1, -0.25)

Akbar had a _____ reign than Babar.

- a. longest
- b. longer
- c. long

d. more long

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

- a. Submission
 - b. Explanation
 - c. Conquor
 - d. Confidense
-

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

She returned the book after she _____ it.

- a. had read
 - b. was read
 - c. read
 - d. reads
-

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

I will write to you when I will reach New Delhi.

- a. I will be reaching
- b. No Improvement

c. I am reached

d. I reach

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

Person with no fixed abode

a. Artist

b. Crusader

c. Tourist

d. Nomad

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

Eager

a. Active

b. Keen

c. Satisfied

d. Alert

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

She loved herself so more that she thought of no one else. /No error

a. thought of no one else

b. so more that she

c. No error

d. She loved herself

10. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

a. Adjourn

b. Proceedings

c. Suspicion

d. Disccusion

11. 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)

My car broke off on my way to home.

a. down

b. on

c. out

d. No Improvement

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

(+1, -0.25)

Destroy

- a. Obliterate
- b. Abolish
- c. Shine
- d. Preserve

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

There is few to be said on both sides. /No error

- a. There is few
- b. on both sides
- c. No error
- d. to be said

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

The passengers were afraid, but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.

- a. Mumbled
- b. Assured
- c. Pleaded
- d. Claimed

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

Some people is always talking about themselves.

- a. Some people
- b. No error
- c. is always talking
- d. about themselves

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

Quarrel

- a. Strife
- b. Feud
- c. Bias
- d. Harmony

17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. (+1, -0.25)

Let bygones be bygones

- a. To remember the past
- b. Neat and tidy
- c. To forgive and forget
- d. Just at the last moment

18. 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)

We must start now whereas it will be too late.

- a. else
- b. but
- c. until
- d. No Improvement

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

The frightened convict _____ for mercy.

- a. mumbled
- b. whispered
- c. pleaded
- d. shouted

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

Strange

- a. Natural
- b. Conventional
- c. Despair

d. Abnormal

-
21. **Directions:** 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 Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib is a Gurudwara (1)_____ in the city of Amritsar. It (2)_____ an eminent pilgrimage site (3)_____ Sikhism. It is usually (4)_____ the Golden Temple in English (5)_____ it is plated with gold.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.

- a. located
- b. locating
- c. locate
- d. locates

-
22. **Directions:** 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 Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib is a Gurudwara (1)_____ in the city of Amritsar. It (2)_____ an eminent pilgrimage site (3)_____ Sikhism. It is usually (4)_____ the Golden Temple in English (5)_____ it is plated with gold.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.

- a. was
- b. is

c. are

d. has

23. **Directions:** 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 Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib is a Gurudwara (1)_____ in the city of Amritsar. It (2)_____ an eminent pilgrimage site (3)_____ Sikhism. It is usually (4)_____ the Golden Temple in English (5)_____ it is plated with gold.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.

a. with

b. of

c. by

d. on

24. **Directions:** 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 Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib is a Gurudwara (1)_____ in the city of Amritsar. It (2)_____ an eminent pilgrimage site (3)_____ Sikhism. It is usually (4)_____ the Golden Temple in English (5)_____ it is plated with gold.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.

a. named

- b. known
- c. regarded
- d. called

25. **Directions:** 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 Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib is a Gurudwara (1)_____ in the city of Amritsar. It (2)_____ an eminent pilgrimage site (3)_____ Sikhism. It is usually (4)_____ the Golden Temple in English (5)_____ it is plated with gold.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.

- a. but
- b. even
- c. also
- d. because

Numerical Aptitude

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

7	6	3	48
4	9	8	63
2	5	7	?

- a. 37
- b. 64
- c. 42
- d. 68

27. दिए गए दो चिन्हों को एक-दूसरे से परिवर्तित करने के बाद $9 + 143 \div 13 \times 11 - 160 = ?$ का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

× और ÷

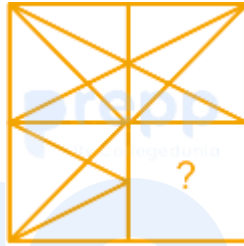
- a. 17
- b. 32
- c. 18
- d. 28

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

जलथलचर : मेंढक :: कीट : ?

- a. चूहा
- b. सांप
- c. तितली
- d. शत्रुमर्ग

29. दिए गए प्रतिरूप का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उस आकृति को चुनिए जो प्रश्न आकृति में दिए गए प्रतिरूप को पूरा करेगी? (+1, -0.25)



30. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में 'SOL' को '45' के रूप में लिखा गया है, 'KIN' को '33' के रूप में लिखा गया है। तो उस कूट भाषा में 'OWL' के लिए कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

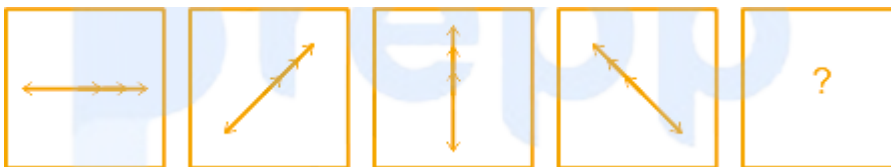
- a. 49
- b. 48
- c. 51
- d. 50

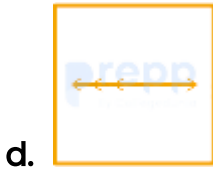
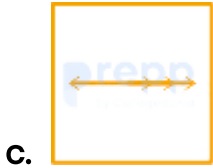
31. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जिसमें अक्षर, अक्षरों के दिए गए युग्म द्वारा साझा किये गए संबंध के समान संबंध को साझा करते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

GUN : JYS ::?

- a. NAP : QWU
- b. SUC : VYG
- c. TOL : WSQ
- d. HUB : KYH

32. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दिए गये विकल्पों में से उस आकृति को चुनिए जिसे प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है?





33. उस संख्या को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

13, 22, 33, 48, 69, ?

- a. 88
- b. 98
- c. 112
- d. 96

Your Personal Exams Guide

34. पांच शिक्षक P, K, A, R और M दक्षिण दिशा के सम्मुख एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं (जरूरी नहीं है कि क्रम समान हो)। K, R के दायीं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। M, P के ठीक दायीं ओर बैठा है। दो शिक्षक M और A के बीच में बैठे हैं। (+1, -0.25)

तो R के ठीक दायीं ओर कौन बैठा है?

- a. K
- b. A
- c. P
- d. M

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

कथन:

- I. कोई T, R नहीं है।
- II. सभी R, V हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ V, R हैं।
 - II. कुछ T, R हैं।
 - III. सभी V, T हैं।
- a. निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
 - b. कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।
 - c. निष्कर्ष I और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
 - d. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

36. उस संख्या को चुनिए जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

197, 220, 244, 269, 295?

- a. 330
- b. 322

c. 328

d. 312

37. कौन-से दो चिन्हों को एक-दूसरे से परिवर्तित करने पर समीकरण सही होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$11 + 9 - 4 \times 12 \div 6 = 32$$

a. $\times$ और $+$

b. $\times$ और $\div$

c. $-$ और $+$

d. $\div$ और $-$

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

घोंसला : पक्षी :: महल : ?

a. सैनिक

b. बड़ा

c. राजा

d. जीप

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

कथन:

- I. कुछ P, Q हैं।
- II. कुछ S, R हैं।
- III. कोई R, Q नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ S, Q हैं।
- II. कुछ Q, P हैं।
- III. कुछ R, S हैं।
- a. कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।
- b. निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
- c. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

40. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में 'HORSED' को 'ABPOLE' के रूप में लिखा गया है। तो उस कूट भाषा में 'PRISON' के लिए कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. LNQGPN
- b. LMQGPN
- c. KLPFOM
- d. KMPFOM

41. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में 'CHIRPS' को 'AJGTNU' के रूप में लिखा गया है। तो उस कूट भाषा में 'RAINED' के लिए कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. QEHQEG
- b. PDGPDF
- c. QDHHQDG
- d. PCGPCF

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

31 : 963 :: 17 : ?

- a. 287
- b. 291
- c. 289
- d. 290

43. यदि एक दर्पण को रेखा AB पर रखा जाए, तो दी गयी उत्तर आकृतियों में से कौन-सी आकृति दी गयी आकृति की सही छवि है? (+1, -0.25)



- a.



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

JG, FC, BY, XU, ?

a. TR

b. VQ

c. VR

d. TQ

45. दी गयी श्रेणियों महिला, माँ और बहन के बीच के संबंध को सबसे बेहतर रूप से दर्शाने वाले वेंन आरेख की पहचान कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)





46. दी गयी उत्तर आकृतियों में से उस उत्तर आकृति को चुनिए, जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपी/निहित है? (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है) (+1, -0.25)





d.

47. पांच मेज T1, T2, T3, T4 और T5 को एक-दूसरे के ऊपर रखा गया है (जरूरी नहीं है कि क्रम समान हो)। T4 के ऊपर मेजों की संख्या T5 के नीचे मेजों की संख्या के समान है। T3, T1 के ठीक ऊपर है। T5 सबसे नीचे है। T2 और T5 के बीच दो मेज हैं। (+1, -0.25)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा T1 की सही स्थिति है?

- a. T1, T5 के ठीक नीचे है
- b. T2, T1 से दो स्थान नीचे है
- c. T1, T5 के ठीक ऊपर है
- d. T1, T2 के तीन स्थान नीचे है

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

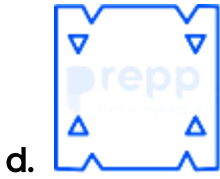
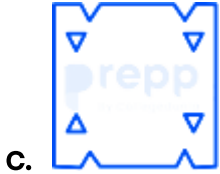


a.



b.





49. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में 'RAFTS' को '96432' के रूप में लिखा गया है, 'WEBAR' को (+1, -0.25)
'75169' के रूप में लिखा गया है। तो उस कूट भाषा में 'FRAWT' के लिए कूट क्या है?

- a. 49673
- b. 49675
- c. 49671
- d. 49672

50. छह फ़ोन P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 और P6 को उत्तर दिशा के सम्मुख एक पंक्ति में रखा गया है (+1, -0.25)
(जरूरी नहीं है कि क्रम समान हो)। P1 को P6 के ठीक बायीं ओर रखा गया है। P5 को P2 के बायीं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है। P4 को P6 के दायीं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है। P4 को P5 के ठीक दायीं ओर रखा गया है। P3 को P1 के बायीं ओर रखा गया है।

तो P3 और P6 के बीच कितने फ़ोनों को रखा गया है।

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 4
- d. 2

General English

51. यदि देव प्रति दिन 10 घंटे काम करके 20 दिनों में 40 कुर्सियां बना सकता है, तो प्रति दिन 8 घंटे काम करके वह 10 कुर्सियों को कितने दिनों में बना सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $7\frac{1}{2}$

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

c. 8

d. 6

52. A ने एक निश्चित दूरी को तय करने में B से 10 मिनट अधिक लिया। यदि उनकी गतियाँ 3 : 4 के अनुपात में हैं, तो समान दूरी को तय करने में B द्वारा लिया गया समय क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 50 मिनट

b. 20 मिनट

c. 40 मिनट

d. 30 मिनट

53. $(1 + \frac{3}{4}) \times \frac{3}{21}$ of $5\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{128}{49} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{121}{49} \div (\frac{15}{14} - \frac{2}{7})$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $\frac{62}{29}$

b. $\frac{257}{241}$

c. $\frac{69}{25}$

d. $\frac{59}{32}$

54. नीचे दिए गए आकड़े प्रत्येक गेंदबाज द्वारा लिए गए विकेटों की संख्या और उन विकेटों को लेने वाले गेंदबाजों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)

प्रति गेंदबाज विकेटों की संख्या	गेंदबाजों की संख्या
5	2
4	3
3	4
2	5
1	9

विकेटों की संख्या का माध्यक क्या है?

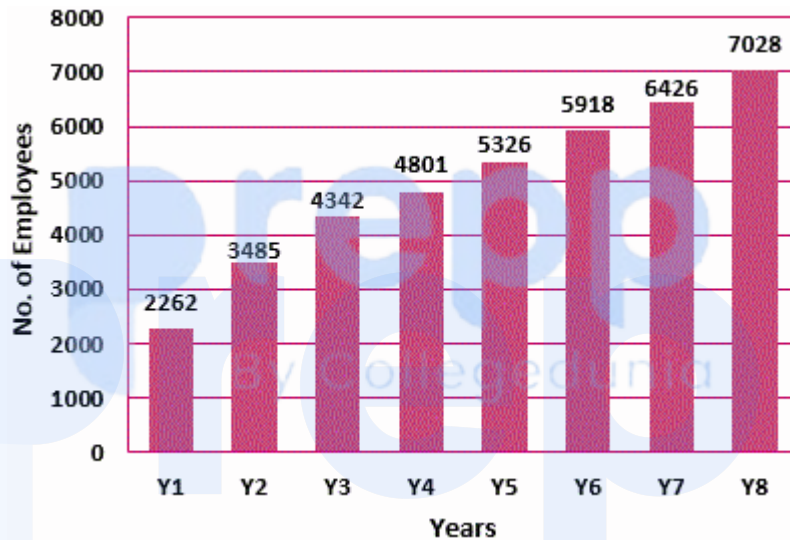
- a. 2
- b. 2.5
- c. 3
- d. 4

55. अजय ने एक वस्तु को 30% की हानि पर 84 रुपये में बेचा। यदि वह समान वस्तु को 120 रुपये में बेचता है, तो उसका लाभ या हानि प्रतिशत क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10% हानि

- b. 15% हानि
- c. कोई लाभ कोई हानि नहीं
- d. 20% लाभ

56. नीचे दिया गया दंड आरेख आठ क्रमागत वर्षों के दौरान एक कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



प्रति वर्ष कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या क्या है?

- a. 5348.5
- b. 4948.5
- c. 5548.5
- d. 5148.5

57. 975 रुपये को अनुज, भरत और शेखर के बीच वितरित किया जाता है। उनके हिस्सों का अनुपात क्रमशः 3 : 4 : 8 है। भरत का हिस्सा क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

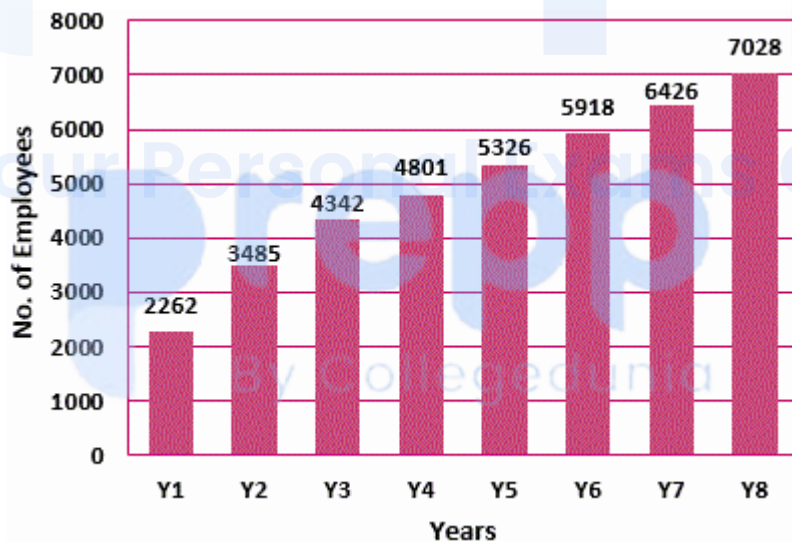
- a. 198 रुपये

- b. 260 रुपये
- c. 280 रुपये
- d. 296 रुपये

58. 320, 400 से कितने प्रतिशत कम है? (+1, -0.25)

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

59. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख आठ क्रमागत वर्षों के दौरान एक कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



वर्ष Y2 में कर्मचारियों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या से कितना प्रतिशत कम है?

- a. 29.57%

b. 23.57%

c. 41.54%

d. 35.57%

60. एक दुकानदार द्वारा दो वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक को 2400 रुपए में बेचा गया था। दुकानदार को पूरे लेनदेन में कोई लाभ और कोई हानि नहीं हुई थी। यदि दो वस्तुओं में से एक वस्तु को 20% के लाभ पर बेचा गया था, तो दूसरी वस्तु पर हुई हानि क्या थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 600 रुपए

b. 400 रुपए

c. 240 रुपए

d. 380 रुपए

61. यदि $A = 2 \div 3 \times 4$, $B = 3 \text{ of } 4 + (7 - 2)$ तथा $C = 4 + 5 - 6$, तो $A + B + C$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिये? (+1, -0.25)

a. 85/3

b. 59/3

c. 79/3

d. 68/3

62. एक मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात (आयतन से) 2 : 1 है। यदि हम मिश्रण में 12 लीटर पानी मिलाते हैं, तो दूध और पानी का अनुपात 4 : 3 हो जाता है। तो नए मिश्रण में पानी की मात्रा क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 36 लीटर

- b. 48 लीटर
- c. 24 लीटर
- d. 84 लीटर

63. यदि 56, 57 और 58 का लघुतम समापवर्त्य K है, तो 56, 57, 58 और 59 का लघुतम समापवर्त्य क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 177 K
- b. 59 K
- c. 57 K
- d. 56 K

64. यदि $V_1 : V_2 = 1 : 2$ तथा $V_1 + V_2 = 147$, तो $V_2 - V_1$ का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 49
- b. 98
- c. 48
- d. 56

65. 20 पुरुषों के एक समूह की औसत उम्र 30 वर्ष है। एक 50 वर्ष का पुरुष समूह को छोड़ देता है, जबकि एक महिला समूह से जुड़ जाती है। समूह की औसत उम्र 1 वर्ष कम हो जाती है। तो महिला की उम्र क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 30 वर्ष
- b. 35 वर्ष

c. 38 वर्ष

d. 40 वर्ष

66. यदि एक समचतुर्भुज के विकर्णों की लम्बाई 24 सेमी और 18 सेमी है, तो समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 188 सेमी²

b. 196 सेमी²

c. 216 सेमी²

d. 204 सेमी²

67. 36, 28, 43, 56, 74, 65, 12 और x का औसत 45 है। x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 46

b. 44

c. 48

d. 42

68. यदि एक वस्तु पर प्रदान की गयी छूट 40% है, तो विक्रय मूल्य और अंकित मूल्य का अनुपात क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

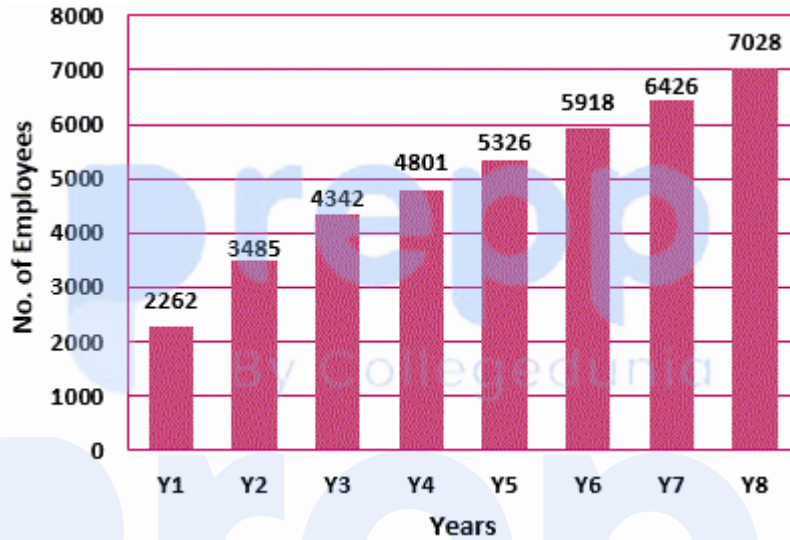
a. 2 : 5

b. 3 : 5

c. 4 : 7

d. 5 : 8

69. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख आठ क्रमागत वर्षों के दौरान एक कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



वर्ष Y5 से Y6 तक कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि प्रतिशत क्या है?

- a. 11.11
b. 11.96
c. 12.04
d. 10.00

70. समकोण त्रिभुज का आधार और कर्ण क्रमशः 9 सेमी और 41 सेमी हैं। त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 160 सेमी²
b. 190 सेमी²
c. 180 सेमी²

d. 170 सेमी²

71. सबसे बड़े वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल क्या है जो 28 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त में अंकित किया जा सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 196 सेमी²

b. 1568 सेमी²

c. 784 सेमी²

d. 3136 सेमी²

72. C और D मिलकर एक कुर्सी को 4 दिनों में बना सकते हैं और केवल C इस कुर्सी को 12 दिनों में बना सकता है। तो केवल D इस कुर्सी को कितने दिनों में बना सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 6 दिन

b. 10 दिन

c. 4 दिन

d. 8 दिन

73. एक ट्रेन 80 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलती है और 0.75 मिनट में एक प्लेटफार्म को पार करती है। यदि ट्रेन की लम्बाई प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई के बराबर है, तो प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 400 मीटर

b. 500 मीटर

c. 450 मीटर

d. 480 मीटर

74. 900 रुपये की एक राशि को चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (वार्षिक रूप से समायोजित) पर 2 वर्षों के लिए निवेश किया जाता है। यदि ब्याज की दर 10% प्रति वर्ष है, तो मिश्रधन क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 1289 रुपये

b. 1121 रुपये

c. 1089 रुपये

d. 1071 रुपये

75. एक निश्चित राशि पर प्रति वर्ष 10% की दर से दो वर्षों का साधारण ब्याज 1000 रु. है। इन दो वर्षों के बाद कुल राशि कितनी होगी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 7000 रु.

b. 6500 रु.

c. 5500 रु.

d. 6000 रु.

General Awareness

76. INTACH का पूरा नाम क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर आर्किटेक्चरल एंड कैलिग्राफिक हेरिटेज
 - b. इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर अर्कियोलॉजिकल कोआपरेटिव हेरिटेज
 - c. इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर आर्ट एंड कल्चरल हेरिटेज
 - d. इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर आर्ट एंड कोआपरेटिव हेरिटेज
-
77. राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नियंत्रण आयोग के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं? (+1, -0.25)
- a. राष्ट्रपति
 - b. संबंधित विभाग के सचिव
 - c. प्रधान मंत्री
 - d. केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
-
78. 'ब्लूम एंड ग्लूम' के सह-लेखक कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)
- a. नरेन्द्र मोदी
 - b. किरन बेदी
 - c. सलमान रुश्दी
 - d. शशि थरूर
-
79. "द बैचलर आर्ट्स" किताब का लेखक कौन है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. रुडयार्ड किपलिंग

- b. आर. के. नारायण
- c. विक्रम सेठ
- d. रस्किन बोंड

80. ग्रेट बैरियर रीफ कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पेरू
- b. ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- c. मेक्सिको
- d. बहरीन

81. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश सबसे पहले महिलाओं को वोट देने का अधिकार देने वाला था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. फ्रांस
- b. अमेरीका
- c. ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- d. ग्रेटब्रिटेन

82. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसी योजना केंद्रीय बजट 2019-20 में वर्णित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना
- b. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना
- c. प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना
- d. प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन

83. बाग की गुफाएँ किस राज्य में स्थित हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. असम
- b. कर्नाटक
- c. मध्य प्रदेश
- d. उत्तर प्रदेश

84. केरल और लक्षद्वीप का उच्च न्यायालय कहाँ स्थित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. कन्नूर
- b. त्रिशूर
- c. कोच्ची
- d. तिरुवनंतपुरम

85. कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य किस राज्य में स्थित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. कर्नाटक
- b. बिहार
- c. मध्य प्रदेश
- d. उत्तर प्रदेश

86. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा दर्रा उसके स्थान से सुमेलित नहीं है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. नाथू - ला पास - सिक्किम
- b. शिपकी-ला दर्रा - अरुणाचल प्रदेश

- c. जोजिला दर्रा - लद्दाख
- d. माना दर्रा - उत्तराखंड

87. आर्थिक विज्ञान में स्वेरिजेस रिक्सबैंक पुरस्कार प्रत्येक वर्ष _____ की स्मृति में दिया जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. कार्ल मार्क्स
- b. अल्फ्रेड नोबेल
- c. एडम स्मिथ
- d. जॉन कीन्स

88. पेनिसिलिन का आविष्कार किसने किया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. थियोडोर एच. मैमन
- b. गैलीलियो गैलीली
- c. अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग
- d. इवेंजेलिस्टा टोरिकेली

89. उत्तरी मैदानों का निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक उपजाऊ है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. तेराई
- b. खादर
- c. भाबर
- d. भांगर

90. IUCN के अंतर्गत बाघ किस श्रेणी में आता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गंभीर खतरे में
- b. खतरे में
- c. चपेट में
- d. विलुप्त

91. सुभाष चंद्र बोस _____ में हरिपुरा कांग्रेस सत्र के अध्यक्ष चुने गए थे। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1938
- b. 1940
- c. 1936
- d. 1942

92. भारत में वास्तुकला के 'चारबाग' शैली की शुरुआत किसने की? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मराठा
- b. राजपूत
- c. मुगल
- d. मौर्य

93. निम्नलिखित में से कौन ई-कॉमर्स स्टोर फ्लिपकार्ट का सह-संस्थापक है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. विशाल सिक्का
- b. बिन्नी बंसल

- c. पीयूष बंसल
- d. रोहित बंसल

94. निम्नलिखित में से किस किसान विद्रोह में, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने भाग लिया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बारदोली सत्याग्रह
- b. तेभागा आंदोलन
- c. एका आंदोलन
- d. किसान सभा

95. रोटोवायरस टीका का उपयोग किस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए किया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दस्त
- b. पोलियो
- c. हेपेटाइटिस
- d. एड्स

96. ओलंपियन एथलीट ब्रूनी सुरीन, निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से संबंधित हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ऑस्ट्रिया
- b. कनाडा
- c. स्पेन
- d. मेक्सिको

97. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा विभाग औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (IIP) को प्रकाशित करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन
- b. राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
- c. श्रम-कार्यालय
- d. औद्योगिक नीति और संवर्धन विभाग

98. खेलों का विषय भारतीय संविधान की किस सूची के अंतर्गत आता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. संघ सूची
- b. राज्य सूची
- c. समवर्ती सूची
- d. अवशेष सूची

99. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा एक संवैधानिक निकाय नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग
- b. वित्त आयोग
- c. नीति आयोग
- d. चुनाव आयोग

100. निम्नलिखित पहाड़ियों को उनके स्थान के अनुसार उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर व्यवस्थित कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

1. नल्लामाला पहाड़ियाँ
2. शेवारॉय पहाड़ियाँ
3. पालकोंडा पहाड़ियाँ

4. जवादी पहाड़ियाँ

a. 1 - 3 - 4 - 2

b. 3 - 1 - 4 - 2

c. 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

d. 4 - 2 - 1 - 3

Prepp

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Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom "To Lead by the Nose"

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the ordinary meanings of its individual words. The idiom "To lead by the nose" is a vivid expression with a specific meaning.

What Does "To Lead by the Nose" Mean?

The literal image of leading an animal like a bull or cow by a ring in its nose suggests complete control and direction. The animal is forced to go wherever the leader wants it to go, without resistance or independent will. This literal image translates directly into the figurative meaning of the idiom.

When we say someone is "leading someone by the nose," it means they are exercising total or complete control over that person. The controlled person is easily influenced, manipulated, or directed by the other person, often without realizing the extent of the control or being able to resist it.

Analyzing the Given Options

Let's look at the provided options and see which one best matches the meaning of "To lead by the nose":

1. To hit someone on the nose: This refers to a physical action and is not the figurative meaning of the idiom. Idioms have non-literal meanings.
2. To depend totally on someone: This describes a state of reliance, where one person needs another. This is the opposite of controlling someone; here, one person is relying on the other, not controlling them.
3. **To completely control someone:** This option perfectly captures the essence of the idiom. Leading someone by the nose implies having absolute power and

direction over them, making them do exactly what you want.

4. To burden someone with work: This means giving someone a lot of tasks or responsibilities. While control might be involved in assigning tasks, this phrase specifically refers to overloading someone with work, not the general concept of complete control over their actions or will.

Conclusion on the Most Appropriate Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "To lead by the nose" is to completely control someone. The idiom signifies a relationship where one person has dominant power and influence over another, guiding their actions and decisions entirely.

Revision Table: Understanding Idioms

Idiom	Literal Interpretation	Figurative Meaning
To lead by the nose	Physically guiding someone/animal using their nose	To completely control someone
Break a leg!	Wishing someone physical harm	Good luck! (Used typically before a performance)
Hit the nail on the head	Physically striking a nail accurately	To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem

Additional Information: Idiom Usage and Context

Idioms add color and depth to language. Understanding them is crucial for comprehending native speakers and various texts. The meaning of an idiom is often rooted in historical context, cultural practices, or simple metaphors drawn from everyday life, like leading an animal. When encountering an unfamiliar idiom, looking at its literal components can sometimes provide a clue, but relying on context and

dictionaries is the most reliable way to learn its true meaning. Using idioms correctly demonstrates a higher level of language proficiency.

The idiom "To lead by the nose" is often used to describe situations where someone is easily manipulated or gullible, allowing another person to dictate their actions without question.

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Polygons with Eight Sides and Angles

The question asks us to identify the specific name for a polygon that has exactly eight sides and eight angles. Let's break down what a polygon is and look at the characteristics of different polygons.

A **polygon** is a closed two-dimensional shape made up of straight line segments connected end to end. The number of sides a polygon has is always equal to the number of angles it has.

Analyzing the Options

We are given four options, each representing a type of polygon:

1. Octagon
2. Pentagon
3. Hexagon
4. Triangle

Let's examine the properties of each of these polygons:

- **Triangle:** A triangle is a polygon with **three** sides and **three** angles. The prefix "tri-" means three.
- **Pentagon:** A pentagon is a polygon with **five** sides and **five** angles. The prefix "penta-" means five.

- **Hexagon:** A hexagon is a polygon with **six** sides and **six** angles. The prefix "hexa-" means six.
- **Octagon:** An octagon is a polygon with **eight** sides and **eight** angles. The prefix "octa-" means eight.

Comparing Properties

We can summarize the properties in a table:

Polygon Name	Number of Sides	Number of Angles
Triangle	3	3
Pentagon	5	5
Hexagon	6	6
Octagon	8	8

Identifying the Correct Polygon

The question specifically asks for a polygon with eight sides and eight angles. Based on our analysis and the table above, the polygon that fits this description is an Octagon.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to substitute the given group of words "A polygon with eight sides and eight angles" is Octagon.

Conclusion

The definition of an **Octagon** is a polygon with eight sides and eight angles. This directly matches the description provided in the question.

Revision Table: Polygon Sides and Angles

Polygon Type	Sides	Angles
Triangle	3	3
Pentagon	5	5
Hexagon	6	6
Octagon	8	8
Nonagon	9	9
Decagon	10	10

Additional Information: Properties of Polygons

- The word "polygon" comes from Greek words meaning "many angles".
- In any polygon, the number of vertices (corners) is also equal to the number of sides and angles.
- A polygon is called "regular" if all its sides are equal in length and all its interior angles are equal in measure. A stop sign is an example of a regular octagon.
- The sum of the interior angles of a polygon with n sides can be calculated using the formula $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$. For an octagon ($n = 8$), the sum of interior angles is $(8 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 6 \times 180^\circ = 1080^\circ$.
- In a regular octagon, each interior angle measures $1080^\circ / 8 = 135^\circ$.

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Comparison of Reigns: Akbar vs Babar

The question asks us to compare the length of the reigns of two historical figures, Akbar and Babar. To compare two things, we typically use the comparative degree of

an adjective.

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

The blank needs a word that describes the reign of Akbar in comparison to that of Babar. The adjective related to duration is 'long'. Let's look at the options provided:

1. **longest**: This is the superlative degree of 'long'. The superlative degree is used when comparing three or more things to show which one has the quality to the greatest extent. The sentence compares only two people (Akbar and Babar), so the superlative degree is not appropriate here.
2. **longer**: This is the comparative degree of 'long'. The comparative degree is used when comparing two things to show which one has more or less of a quality. The sentence compares the reign of Akbar to the reign of Babar, which is a comparison between two entities. Therefore, the comparative degree is appropriate.
3. **long**: This is the positive degree of 'long'. The positive degree is used to describe a single thing or person, without comparing it to another. The sentence involves a comparison, so the positive degree is not sufficient on its own to express the comparison.
4. **more long**: While 'more' is used with some adjectives (especially longer ones) to form the comparative degree (e.g., more beautiful), the adjective 'long' is a short adjective. For short adjectives, the comparative degree is typically formed by adding '-er' (e.g., longer, shorter, faster). 'More long' is generally considered grammatically incorrect in standard English for the adjective 'long'.

Determining the Correct Comparative Form

Since the sentence compares the reigns of Akbar and Babar (two entities), the comparative degree of the adjective 'long' is required. The correct comparative form of 'long' is 'longer'.

Completing the Sentence

Using the correct comparative form, the sentence becomes: "Akbar had a longer reign than Babar."

This sentence correctly uses the comparative degree ('longer') to compare the duration of Akbar's reign with that of Babar's reign.

Degrees of Comparison for 'long'

Degree	Form	Usage
Positive	long	Describes one thing (e.g., A long river).
Comparative	longer	Compares two things (e.g., This river is longer than that one).
Superlative	longest	Compares three or more things (e.g., This is the longest river in the world).

Revision Table: English Grammar Comparison

Key Concepts for Adjective Comparison

Concept	Explanation	Example
Positive Degree	Describes one noun/pronoun.	She is tall .
Comparative Degree	Compares two nouns/pronouns. Uses '-er' or 'more'. Often followed by 'than'.	She is taller than him. This book is more interesting than that one.
Superlative Degree	Compares three or more nouns/pronouns. Uses '-est' or 'most'. Often preceded by 'the'.	She is the tallest in the class. This is the most interesting book I've read.

Additional Information: Reigns of Akbar and Babar

For historical context, Akbar's reign was indeed significantly longer than Babar's.

- Babar (founder of the Mughal Empire) reigned from 1526 to 1530. His reign lasted about 4 years.
- Akbar (grandson of Babar) reigned from 1556 to 1605. His reign lasted about 49 years.

This historical fact supports the grammatical comparison that Akbar had a **longer** reign than Babar.

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **option 2) i.e. 'Explanation'**

- The correct spellings of the given words are:-
- Submission:- the action of accepting or yielding to a superior force or to the will or authority of another person.
- Conquer:- overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
- Confidence:- the feeling or belief that one can have faith in or rely on someone or something.

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5. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Tenses and Sequence of Past Actions

The question asks us to complete the sentence, "She returned the book after she _____ it," by selecting the most appropriate tense. This sentence describes two actions that happened in the past: returning the book and reading the book. The word "after" tells us the order in which these actions occurred.

When we talk about two actions in the past, and one action happened before the other, we typically use specific tenses to show this sequence:

- The action that happened **earlier** in the past is usually expressed using the **past perfect tense** (had + past participle).
- The action that happened **later** in the past (following the earlier action) is usually expressed using the **simple past tense**.

In the given sentence, "She returned the book" is in the simple past tense. The phrase "after she _____ it" indicates the action of reading happened before she returned the book. Therefore, the action of reading must be in the past perfect tense.

Let's look at the options:

- **Option 1: had read** – This is the past perfect tense of the verb "read". It correctly indicates an action (reading) that was completed before another past action (returning). This fits the structure and meaning required by the sentence.
- **Option 2: was read** – This is the simple past passive voice ("it was read by her"). The sentence structure implies an active action ("she read it"), not a passive one ("it was read"). Also, while it's past tense, it doesn't specifically highlight the completion before another past action in the same way the past perfect does in this context.
- **Option 3: read** – This is the simple past tense. While you could use simple past for both actions if they were listed sequentially (e.g., "She read the book, then she returned it"), the use of "after she..." strongly suggests the need to show the completion of the reading action before the returning action using the past perfect tense. Using simple past here doesn't clearly convey the prior completion.
- **Option 4: reads** – This is the simple present tense. The sentence describes past events ("returned"), so the present tense is not appropriate here.

Based on the rules for showing the sequence of past actions, the past perfect tense "had read" is the most appropriate choice to fill the blank.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

The sentence follows a common pattern for expressing a sequence of past events:

Clause Type	Sentence Part	Action Time	Typical Tense
Main Clause	She returned the book	Later Past Action	Simple Past
Subordinate Clause (introduced by "after")	after she _____ it	Earlier Past Action	Past Perfect

Thus, the earlier action (reading) needs the past perfect tense.

Correcting the Sentence Using Past Perfect Tense

Inserting the past perfect tense, the completed sentence becomes:

"She returned the book after she **had read** it."

This clearly shows that the action of reading was finished before the action of returning took place.

Revision Table: Understanding Tenses

Tense	Form	Usage for Sequence	Example
Simple Past	Verb + -ed (or irregular form)	For the later past action in a sequence, or standalone past actions.	She returned the book.
Past Perfect	had + Past Participle	For the earlier past action when showing completion before another past action.	She returned the book after she had read it.

Additional Information on Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense is crucial for showing the order of events in the past. It indicates an action that was completed before a specific point in the past or before another past action occurred. It is often used with conjunctions like "after," "before," "by the time," "when," etc., although "when" can sometimes be ambiguous depending on context.

Consider another example:

- By the time the police arrived, the thief **had escaped**. (Escaping happened before the police arrived).

Understanding the past perfect tense helps clarify the timeline of past events, making your writing more precise.

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Structure and Verb Tenses

The given sentence is: "I will write to you when I will reach New Delhi." We need to identify the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment, "I will reach".

This sentence contains a main clause and a time clause. The main clause is "I will write to you", which talks about an action in the future. The time clause is "when I will reach New Delhi", which specifies the time when the action in the main clause will happen.

Analyzing Future Time Clauses

In English grammar, when a sentence contains a main clause in the future tense and a time clause referring to a future event, the time clause typically uses the simple present tense, not the future tense. This is a common rule for clauses introduced by time conjunctions such as:

- When

- As soon as
- Until / Till
- Before
- After
- While

The structure is generally: Future Tense (in main clause) + Time Conjunction + Simple Present Tense (in time clause).

Applying the Rule to the Sentence

Let's look at our sentence again:

"I will write to you **when I will reach New Delhi.**"

- Main Clause: "I will write to you" (Future Simple Tense)
- Time Clause: "when I will reach New Delhi" (Refers to a future event, but uses Future Simple Tense incorrectly)

According to the rule for future time clauses, the verb in the time clause introduced by 'when' should be in the simple present tense.

So, "I will reach" in the time clause should be changed to the simple present tense, which for the subject "I" and the verb "reach" is "I reach".

The corrected sentence structure should be: "I will write to you **when I reach New Delhi.**"

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine the provided options for substituting "I will reach":

Option	Substitution	Analysis
1	I will be reaching	This is the Future Continuous tense. While possible in some contexts, the simple present is the standard for future time clauses introduced by 'when'.
2	No Improvement	The original segment "I will reach" is grammatically incorrect in the time clause referring to a future event. So, improvement is needed.
3	I am reached	This is the Simple Present Passive tense. It doesn't make sense in this context; the subject 'I' performs the action of reaching, not receives it.
4	I reach	This is the Simple Present tense. This correctly follows the rule for verbs in future time clauses introduced by 'when'.

Based on the analysis, the option that correctly uses the simple present tense in the time clause is "I reach".

Conclusion

The most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "I will reach" in the sentence "I will write to you when I will reach New Delhi" is "I reach". This follows the grammatical rule that future time clauses introduced by conjunctions like 'when' use the simple present tense.

Revision Table: Future Time Clauses

Conjunctions	Structure for Future Events	Example
when, as soon as, until, before, after, while	Future Tense (Main Clause) + Conjunction + Simple Present Tense (Time Clause)	She will call you as soon as she arrives . We won't leave until the rain stops .

Additional Information: Conditional Clauses vs. Time Clauses

It's important not to confuse future time clauses with first conditional clauses, although they both talk about the future.

- **Future Time Clauses:** Use the simple present in the clause with the time conjunction. They describe a definite future event that will happen.
 - Example: I will go to the park **when the sun comes out**. (The sun definitely coming out is a future event).
- **First Conditional Clauses:** Use the simple present in the 'if' clause. They describe a possible future condition.
 - Example: I will go to the park **if the sun comes out**. (The sun coming out is a condition that might or might not happen).

Although both use the simple present after 'when' or 'if' when referring to the future, the meaning and the conjunction used help distinguish them. The sentence in the question clearly uses 'when' to indicate a time, making it a future time clause.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let's break down the question and the options to find the most appropriate word that substitutes the group of words "Person with no fixed abode".

The phrase "Person with no fixed abode" describes someone who does not have a permanent home or dwelling place. They might move around frequently.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each option provided:

- **Artist:** An artist is a person who creates works of art, such as paintings, sculptures, music, or writing. This term describes a profession or activity, not necessarily their living situation. An artist can have a fixed abode or not.
- **Crusader:** A crusader is a person who campaigns vigorously for political, social, or religious change; a campaigner or activist. This term describes someone dedicated to a cause, which is unrelated to whether they have a permanent home or not.
- **Tourist:** A tourist is a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially one who is on holiday. Tourists travel and stay in temporary accommodation, but they typically have a permanent home to which they will return.
- **Nomad:** A nomad is a member of a people who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock, and have no permanent home. More generally, the term is used for any person who does not stay in one place for long, but moves from one place to another. This definition perfectly matches the description "Person with no fixed abode".

Identifying the Correct Word for No Fixed Abode

Based on the definitions, the word that most accurately describes a "Person with no fixed abode" is **Nomad**.

A nomad's lifestyle is characterized by movement and the absence of a permanent dwelling. This is the core meaning conveyed by the phrase "Person with no fixed abode".

Term	Meaning	Fits "Person with no fixed abode"?
Artist	Creator of art	No
Crusader	Campaigner for a cause	No
Tourist	Temporary visitor for pleasure (usually has a home)	No (They have a home elsewhere)
Nomad	Person with no permanent home, moves place to place	Yes

Conclusion on Vocabulary Substitution

Therefore, the most appropriate single word to substitute the group of words "Person with no fixed abode" is Nomad.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Phrase/Word	Definition
Person with no fixed abode	Someone who does not have a permanent home.
Nomad	A person who moves from place to place, having no permanent home.
Abode	A place where someone lives.

Additional Information: Related Concepts

Understanding terms related to living situations and movement can be helpful for vocabulary building and comprehension.

- **Vagrant:** A person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging. This is often used in a negative context.
- **Migrant:** A person who moves from one place to another in order to find work or better living conditions. This implies movement, but might lead to establishing a new fixed abode.
- **Itinerant:** Traveling from place to place; a person who travels from place to place. Similar to nomad, but can sometimes imply temporary dwelling for work (e.g., itinerant worker).
- **Transient:** Lasting only for a short time; impermanent. A person who is staying or working in a place for a short time only.

While related, "Nomad" specifically captures the essence of having no permanent home and moving from place to place, directly matching "Person with no fixed abode".

8. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **option 2) i.e. 'Keen'**

- **Eager:** means *strongly wanting to do or have something; desperately desirable.*
- **Keen:** eager, desirous
- **Active:** energetic, sporty
- **Satisfied:** pleased, contented,
- **Alert:** vigilant, aware, watchful
- E.g:- As eager journalists told and retold the story of their naval valor, lieutenant Hobson's celebrity grew.

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The task is to identify the part of the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "She loved herself so more that she thought of no one else." We need to examine each part provided in the options to determine which one is incorrect in context.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

Let's break down the sentence according to the potential divisions suggested by the options:

- Part 1: "She loved herself"
- Part 2: "so more that she"
- Part 3: "thought of no one else"

We will evaluate each part for grammatical correctness within the structure of the complete sentence.

Identifying the Error: "so more that she"

Let's look closely at the part "so more that she". This phrase uses the structure "so + adjective/adverb + that" to indicate a degree that leads to a result. However, the word "more" is typically used as a comparative adverb or determiner (e.g., "more interesting", "more quickly", "more books").

When expressing a high degree of an action or state using the "so...that" structure, we usually use "much" with uncountable concepts or actions/states treated as such (like 'loving') or an appropriate adverb indicating degree.

Consider these correct uses:

- She was **so tired that** she fell asleep instantly. (so + adjective)
- He ran **so quickly that** no one could catch him. (so + adverb)
- She ate **so much that** she felt sick. (so + much, referring to quantity/degree)

In the original sentence, "loved herself" is the action/state whose degree is being described. To express a high degree of this love leading to the result ("thought of no one else"), the correct structure is "so much that". The phrase "so more that" is grammatically incorrect in this context.

Correcting the Sentence

The corrected sentence would be:

"She loved herself **so much that** she thought of no one else."

This clearly shows the high degree of her self-love and its consequence.

Revision Table: Common Errors with Degree

Incorrect Usage	Correct Usage	Explanation
so more that she	so much that she	Use "so much that" to indicate a high degree of an action or uncountable concept leading to a result.
too much interesting	too interesting	"Much" is usually not used directly before adjectives. Use "too + adjective" or "much + comparative adjective".
very more beautiful	much more beautiful	Use "much" or "far" with comparative adjectives like "more beautiful".

Additional Information: Understanding "So...That" and Comparatives

The structure "so + adjective/adverb + that + clause" is used to express cause and effect, where the degree of the adjective or adverb causes the result stated in the 'that' clause.

- The coffee was **so hot that** I couldn't drink it. (The high degree of hotness caused me not to be able to drink it.)

Comparatives like "more" are used to compare two things or show an increase, often followed by "than".

- She is **more intelligent than** her brother. (Comparison)
- He needs **more time** to finish the work. (Increase in quantity)

In the original sentence, we are not comparing her self-love to something else using "more...than". We are describing the intensity of her self-love and its consequence, which requires the "so much that" construction.

10. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Correct Spelling in English

This question asks us to identify the word that is spelled correctly among the given options. Correct spelling is crucial for clear communication in writing. Let's examine each word provided.

Analyzing Each Word's Spelling

We will look at each option and determine if its spelling matches the standard English spelling.

- **Option 1: Adjourn**
 - This word means to break off a meeting, legal case, or game with the intention of resuming it later. The spelling 'Adjourn' is the standard and correct spelling in English.
- **Option 2: Proceodings**
 - This word is intended to mean actions taken or an event. The correct spelling is 'Proceedings', with an extra 'e' after 'd'. Therefore, 'Proceodings' is misspelled.
- **Option 3: Suspition**

- This word refers to a feeling or thought that something is possible, likely, or true. The correct spelling is 'Suspicion', with a 'c' before 'ion' instead of a 't'. Thus, 'Suspition' is misspelled.
- **Option 4: Disccusion**
- This word refers to a conversation or debate about a particular topic. The correct spelling is 'Discussion', with a single 'c'. Therefore, 'Disccusion' is misspelled.

Identifying the Correctly Spelled Word

Based on our analysis:

- Adjourn – Correct
- Proceedings – Incorrect (Correct is Proceedings)
- Suspition – Incorrect (Correct is Suspicion)
- Disccusion – Incorrect (Correct is Discussion)

Only the word 'Adjourn' is spelled correctly among the given options.

Revision Table: Common Misspellings

Reviewing common misspellings can help improve spelling accuracy.

Misspelling	Correct Spelling
Procedings	Proceedings
Suspition	Suspicion
Disccusion	Discussion
Adjourn	Adjourn (Already correct)

Additional Information on English Spelling

English spelling can be tricky due to its history, borrowing words from many languages. Here are some tips for improving spelling:

- **Read Widely:** Reading helps you see words spelled correctly in context.
- **Use a Dictionary:** When in doubt, always look up the spelling of a word.
- **Learn Common Rules & Patterns:** Understanding basic spelling rules (like 'i before e except after c' or rules for adding suffixes) can be helpful, though English has many exceptions.
- **Practice:** Regularly practicing writing and checking your work is key.
- **Break Words Down:** For longer words, try breaking them into smaller parts or syllables.

Focusing on commonly misspelled words and understanding the roots and origins of words can also significantly improve spelling skills.

11. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Phrasal Verbs and the Sentence Context

The sentence "My car broke off on my way to home" contains a phrasal verb, which is a combination of a verb (broke) and a preposition or adverb (off). The meaning of a phrasal verb is often different from the individual words.

In this sentence, the speaker is describing an issue with their car that occurred while they were travelling. They need a phrasal verb that describes a vehicle stopping working or failing.

Analyzing the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the provided options and their meanings when combined with the verb 'break':

- **Broke down:** The phrasal verb "break down" has several meanings, and one common meaning is for a vehicle or machine to stop working. For example, "The old engine broke down yesterday."

- **Broke on:** "Break on" is not a standard phrasal verb that describes a vehicle stopping working.
- **Broke out:** The phrasal verb "break out" typically means to escape (e.g., "The prisoners broke out"), to start suddenly (e.g., "A fire broke out"), or to develop a rash (e.g., "He broke out in a sweat"). It does not mean a vehicle stopping working.
- **No Improvement:** This option would be correct if the original phrase "broke off" was grammatically correct and appropriate for the meaning intended in the sentence. The phrasal verb "break off" means to end something abruptly, like a relationship or negotiation (e.g., "They broke off negotiations"), or to detach a part (e.g., "A piece of the branch broke off"). It does not mean a vehicle stopping working.

Step-by-Step Solution to Find the Right Phrasal Verb

1. Identify the action described in the sentence: The car stopped working while on the way home.
2. Consider the original phrasal verb "broke off" and its meaning. "Broke off" means to end something or detach a part, which is not appropriate for a vehicle stopping working.
3. Examine the provided options and their corresponding phrasal verbs: "break down", "break on", and "break out".
4. Recall or look up the meanings of these phrasal verbs.
5. Determine which phrasal verb means a vehicle stops working. This meaning is associated with "break down".
6. Replace the incorrect phrasal verb "broke off" with the correct one, "broke down".
7. Verify the sentence with the substitution: "My car broke down on my way to home." This sentence correctly conveys that the car stopped working.
8. Compare the result with the options. The phrase "broke down" corresponds to option 1, "down".

Conclusion: Selecting the Appropriate Substitution

Based on the analysis of the phrasal verbs, "broke down" is the correct term to describe a car stopping working. Therefore, the most appropriate option to substitute

the underlined segment "broke off" is "down".

Revision Table: Phrasal Verbs with 'Break'

Phrasal Verb	Common Meaning(s)	Example
Break down	Stop working (vehicle/machine); become emotionally distressed; analyze something	My computer broke down.
Break off	End a relationship/negotiation; detach a piece	She broke off the engagement.
Break out	Escape; start suddenly (fire, war, disease); develop skin rash	War broke out unexpectedly.

Additional Information on Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are an important part of English vocabulary. They consist of a verb and one or two particles (prepositions or adverbs). The particle often changes the meaning of the verb significantly. Learning common phrasal verbs is essential for improving fluency and comprehension.

Understanding the context of a sentence is key to choosing the correct phrasal verb. For example, 'break down' can also mean to become very upset and cry, or to divide something into smaller parts for analysis. However, in the context of a car on the way home, the meaning 'stop working' is the relevant one.

12. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Destroy

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate antonym for the word "Destroy". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

First, let's understand the meaning of the word "Destroy". To destroy something means to put an end to its existence by damaging or attacking it. It implies causing ruin, devastation, or total loss.

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

1. Obliterate: This means to destroy utterly; wipe out. This is a synonym of "Destroy".
2. Abolish: This means to formally put an end to (a system, practice, or institution). While related to ending something, it's usually applied to abstract things like laws or customs, not necessarily physical destruction, but it is more aligned with ending than preserving.
3. Shine: This means to emit light; or to be excellent at something. This word is unrelated to the concept of destruction or its opposite.
4. Preserve: This means to maintain (something) in its original or existing state; to keep safe from injury, harm, or decay. This means to keep something intact, safe, or existing, which is the opposite of ending its existence or ruining it.

Comparing the meanings, "Preserve" is the word that means the opposite of "Destroy". While "Obliterate" and "Abolish" are closer to the meaning of "Destroy" (synonyms or related concepts), "Shine" is completely unrelated, and "Preserve" directly contrasts with "Destroy".

Analyzing Options for Antonym

Let's summarize the words and their relationship to "Destroy" in a table:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to "Destroy"
Destroy	To ruin or put an end to the existence of something.	Original word
Obliterate	To wipe out or destroy utterly.	Synonym
Abolish	To formally put an end to.	Related concept (ending), closer to synonym than antonym in this context.
Shine	To emit light; be excellent.	Unrelated
Preserve	To maintain in existing state; keep safe.	Antonym

Based on this analysis, "Preserve" is the clearest antonym for "Destroy".

Conclusion: Antonym of Destroy

The word that means the opposite of "Destroy" is "Preserve". Destroy means to ruin or end something, while preserve means to protect or keep something safe and in its current state.

Revision Table: Understanding Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Antonym Example
Destroy	To ruin or put an end to.	Preserve
Preserve	To maintain in its current state.	Destroy

Additional Information: Exploring Synonyms and Antonyms

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

- **Synonyms of Destroy:** Ruin, demolish, devastate, wreck, dismantle, annihilate, obliterate, abolish (in some contexts).
- **Antonyms of Destroy:** Create, build, construct, establish, preserve, conserve, protect, save, maintain.

The specific context often determines the best synonym or antonym to use. In this case, "Preserve" is the most direct opposite provided in the options, focusing on keeping something safe and intact versus ruining it.

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding English Grammar Error Detection

The question asks us to identify the part of the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence provided is: "There is few to be said on both sides."

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

Let's break down the sentence to understand its components and check for potential errors, specifically focusing on subject-verb agreement, which is a common area for mistakes.

The sentence starts with "There is few...". In sentences beginning with "There is" or "There are", the verb agrees with the noun or pronoun that follows it.

- The phrase following the verb is "few".
- "Few" is used to indicate a small number of people or things. It functions as a determiner or pronoun and is generally used with countable nouns, implying a plural quantity.

- For example, "Few students were present." (Here, 'few' refers to a plural count, so the plural verb 'were' is used).

In the sentence "There is few to be said...", "few" refers to a small number of points, arguments, or things that can be said. Although the specific noun is not present, "few" implies a plural count of these implied entities.

Therefore, the verb should agree with the plural nature of "few". The singular verb "is" is incorrect here. The correct verb form required is the plural "are".

The correct sentence structure should be "There **are** few to be said on both sides."

Identifying the Error Location

Based on our analysis, the error lies in the use of the singular verb "is" with the plural subject/pronoun "few". This occurs in the initial part of the sentence.

Checking the Options

Let's examine the provided options:

- **Option 1:**

"There is few"

- This part contains the incorrect verb "is" used with "few". This is where the grammatical error occurs.

- **Option 2:**

"on both sides"

- This prepositional phrase is grammatically correct in this context.

- **Option 3:**

No error

- This is incorrect, as we have identified an error in the sentence.

- **Option 4:**

"to be said"

- This is an infinitive phrase used correctly here to indicate what the "few" refers to (few points/things to be said).

The part of the sentence containing the error is "There is few".

Conclusion

The error in the sentence "There is few to be said on both sides" is the use of the singular verb "is" instead of the plural verb "are" with the word "few". This violates the rule of subject-verb agreement.

Sentence Part	Analysis	Error
There is few	"Few" implies a plural quantity; requires a plural verb.	Yes (using "is" instead of "are")
to be said	Infinitive phrase; grammatically sound.	No
on both sides	Prepositional phrase; grammatically sound.	No

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Revision Table: Subject-Verb Agreement with 'Few'

Word/Phrase	Usage	Verb Type	Example
Few	Used with countable nouns (explicit or implied); means 'a small number'.	Plural	Few people were invited. There are few opportunities like this.
A few	Used with countable nouns; means 'a small number (some)'.	Plural	A few cookies were left. There are a few things we need to discuss.

Additional Information: Understanding 'There is/Are' Constructions

In sentences starting with "There is" or "There are", the choice between "is" and "are" depends on the number of the noun or pronoun that follows the verb (the real subject).

- Use "There is" with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.
 - Example: There **is** a book on the table. (Singular noun: book)
 - Example: There **is** water in the bottle. (Uncountable noun: water)
- Use "There are" with plural nouns.
 - Example: There **are** two books on the table. (Plural noun: books)
 - Example: There **are** many people waiting. (Plural noun: people)
 - Example: There **are** few options available. (Plural pronoun/determiner: few)

In the original sentence, "few" functions similarly to a plural noun or pronoun, hence requiring "are".

14. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Completion with Vocabulary

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "The passengers were afraid, but the captain _____ them that there was no danger." The blank requires a verb that describes the action of the captain in response to the passengers' fear, specifically stating that there was no danger to alleviate their fear.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each option and consider its meaning and how it fits the context of the fearful passengers and the captain's statement:

- **Mumbled:** This means to speak quietly and indistinctly, making it difficult for others to hear or understand. If the captain mumbled, it would likely not reassure the passengers or effectively communicate that there was no danger.
- **Assured:** This means to tell someone something positively or confidently to remove any doubt, fear, or anxiety. When someone is afraid, being "assured" that there is no danger directly addresses their fear and provides comfort and confidence.
- **Pleaded:** This means to make an emotional appeal, often begging or entreating someone to do something. A captain pleading with passengers that there is no danger doesn't make logical sense in this context; the captain's role is to command and reassure, not to beg about the safety situation.
- **Claimed:** This means to state that something is true, often without providing evidence or proof. While the captain is indeed making a claim about safety, the word "assured" is much stronger in the context of alleviating fear. "Claimed" doesn't necessarily imply that the passengers' fear was removed, only that the statement was made. "Assured" specifically implies the successful removal of doubt or fear through the statement.

Choosing the Most Appropriate Word

The sentence describes a situation where the passengers are experiencing fear. The captain's action is intended to counter this fear by stating that there is no danger. The word that best describes the act of stating something confidently to remove fear or doubt is "assured." The captain **assured** them that there was no danger, which means the captain confidently stated that there was no danger, aiming to remove the passengers' fear and anxiety.

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

The complete sentence is: "The passengers were afraid, but the captain **assured** them that there was no danger."

Revision Table: Word Meanings in Context

Word	Meaning	Fit in Sentence Context?
Mumbled	Spoke indistinctly or quietly.	No, wouldn't reassure fearful passengers.
Assured	Told confidently to remove doubt/fear.	Yes, directly addresses passenger fear.
Pleaded	Made an emotional appeal or begged.	No, captain's role is to reassure/command, not beg about safety.
Claimed	Stated something as true.	Possible, but "assured" better captures the act of removing fear.

Additional Information on Vocabulary for Emotional Responses

Understanding verbs that describe communication aimed at influencing emotions is important for vocabulary questions. Words like 'reassure', 'calm', 'soothe', 'comfort', and 'assure' are often used when someone is trying to alleviate fear, anxiety, or distress in others. In contrast, words like 'alarm', 'frighten', 'worry', or 'disturb' describe actions that cause negative emotions.

In this specific sentence, the captain's statement "there was no danger" is a positive statement intended to counter the negative emotion of fear. The verb needed must reflect this positive, comforting action. "Assured" fits this purpose perfectly.

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying Grammar Errors: Subject-Verb Agreement

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "Some people is always talking about themselves."

To find the error, we need to examine the structure of the sentence, particularly the subject and the verb.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Parts of Speech

Let's break down the sentence:

- **Subject:** "Some people"
- **Verb Phrase:** "is always talking"
- **Rest of the sentence:** "about themselves"

The core of the sentence is the subject performing the action (verb).

Understanding Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental rule in English grammar. It states that the verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject.

- If the subject is singular, the verb must be singular.
- If the subject is plural, the verb must be plural.

Checking Subject-Verb Agreement in the Sentence

Let's apply the subject-verb agreement rule to the given sentence:

1. **Identify the subject:** The subject is "Some people".
2. **Determine the number of the subject:** The word "people" is a plural noun (the singular form is "person"). Therefore, the subject "Some people" is plural.
3. **Identify the main verb:** The main verb is part of the verb phrase "is always talking". The auxiliary verb here is "is".
4. **Determine the number of the verb:** The verb "is" is the third-person singular present form of the verb "to be". It is used with singular subjects (e.g., "He is", "She is", "It is").

We have a plural subject ("Some people") and a singular verb ("is"). This is a violation of the subject-verb agreement rule.

Identifying the Correct Verb Form

For a plural subject like "Some people", the correct present tense form of the verb "to be" is "are". So, the correct verb phrase should be "are always talking".

Let's look at the incorrect and correct forms:

Subject Number	Incorrect Verb (in sentence)	Correct Verb
Plural ("Some people")	"is"	"are"

Pinpointing the Error Part

The error lies in the verb phrase "is always talking" because the verb "is" does not agree with the plural subject "Some people".

Let's examine the options provided:

- <p>Some people</p> - This is the subject; it is correct as written.
- <p>No error</p> - There is an error, so this option is incorrect.
- <p>is always talking</p> - This part contains the incorrect verb "is". This is the error.
- <p> about themselves</p> - This part correctly uses the plural pronoun "themselves" to refer to the plural subject "Some people". It is correct.

Therefore, the part of the given sentence that has an error in it is "is always talking".

Revision Table: Subject-Verb Agreement Focus

Concept	Rule Summary	Example	Error Type
Subject-Verb Agreement	Verb must match subject in number (singular/plural).	Singular: The cat sleeps . Plural: The cats sleep .	Using a singular verb with a plural subject or vice-versa.
Identifying Subject	Who or what performs the action?	In "Birds fly", "Birds" is the subject.	Mistaking other sentence parts for the subject.
Identifying Verb	The action or state of being.	In "Birds fly", "fly" is the verb.	Not correctly identifying the main verb.
Pronoun Agreement	Pronouns must agree with the noun they replace in number and gender.	Students should bring their books.	Using a singular pronoun for a plural noun (e.g., "his" for "students").

Additional Information on Grammar Error Identification

Identifying grammar errors like subject-verb agreement issues is crucial for clear and correct writing. Here are some common areas where errors occur:

- **Tense Consistency:** Ensure verbs in a sentence or paragraph stay in the same tense unless there's a reason to change.
- **Pronoun Agreement:** As seen with "themselves", pronouns must agree with their antecedents.
- **Parallel Structure:** Lists or series of items should use the same grammatical form.
- **Modifiers:** Adjectives and adverbs should be placed correctly to avoid confusion.
- **Punctuation:** Commas, periods, semicolons, etc., must be used according to rules.

- **Capitalization:** Proper nouns and the beginning of sentences require capitalization.

Practicing with various sentence structures helps improve the ability to spot and correct grammar errors effectively.

16. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Word "Quarrel" and Finding its Antonym

The question asks us to find the most appropriate antonym for the word "Quarrel". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. Let's first understand what "Quarrel" means and then examine the given options.

Quarrel: A quarrel is an angry dispute or disagreement, typically between people who are usually on good terms. It involves arguing and can sometimes lead to conflict.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meanings of the given options:

- **Strife:** Strife means angry or bitter disagreement over fundamental issues; conflict. This word is very similar in meaning to quarrel; it indicates conflict or fighting.
- **Feud:** A feud is a prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute. This word also signifies conflict and disagreement, often lasting for a long time, making it similar to a quarrel.
- **Bias:** Bias means prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. This word relates to unfair judgment or preference and has no direct relation to a quarrel or its opposite.

- **Harmony:** Harmony means the combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect; accord. In a social context, it means agreement or concord; a state of peaceful existence and agreement. This word suggests peace, agreement, and lack of conflict.

Determining the Antonym of Quarrel

We are looking for a word that means the opposite of an angry dispute or disagreement. Comparing the meanings:

- "Strife" and "Feud" are synonyms or closely related words to "Quarrel". They describe conflict or disagreement.
- "Bias" is unrelated to the concept of a quarrel or its opposite.
- "Harmony" describes a state of peace, agreement, and lack of conflict, which is the direct opposite of a quarrel.

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym of "Quarrel" is "Harmony".

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Quarrel
Quarrel	An angry dispute or disagreement	Original word
Strife	Conflict or bitter disagreement	Synonym
Feud	A prolonged quarrel or dispute	Synonym
Bias	Prejudice; unfair preference	Unrelated
Harmony	Agreement; peaceful existence; lack of conflict	Antonym

Conclusion on Antonym of Quarrel

Based on the analysis of the meanings, "Harmony" is the word that expresses the opposite state of a "Quarrel". While a quarrel involves disagreement and conflict, harmony involves agreement and peace.

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary

Word	Type	Meaning
Quarrel	Noun/Verb	Angry dispute/To argue angrily
Antonym	Noun	A word opposite in meaning to another
Synonym	Noun	A word similar in meaning to another
Strife	Noun	Conflict or bitter disagreement
Feud	Noun	A prolonged bitter quarrel
Bias	Noun	Prejudice or unfair preference
Harmony	Noun	Agreement, accord, peaceful existence

Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving communication. Here are some key points:

- **Synonyms:** Words that have similar meanings can often be used interchangeably, though sometimes with subtle differences in connotation or usage. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms.
- **Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings help us express contrasts. Antonyms can sometimes be formed by adding prefixes like 'un-', 'dis-', 'in-', 'non-', etc. (e.g., happy <--> unhappy, agree <--> disagree). However, many antonyms are distinct words like "Quarrel" and "Harmony".
- Recognizing synonyms and antonyms helps in understanding the nuances of language and choosing the most precise word in a given context.

17. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Let Bygones Be Bygones

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Let bygones be bygones". Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of their individual words. Understanding idioms is important for English proficiency.

Meaning of "Let Bygones Be Bygones"

The idiom "Let bygones be bygones" means to ignore or forget about past disagreements, hurts, or mistakes and move forward without holding onto resentment or anger. It is about choosing to forgive and not dwell on unpleasant past events.

Analyzing the Options for "Let Bygones Be Bygones"

Let's examine each provided option to find the one that best matches the meaning of the idiom:

- **Option 1: To remember the past**
This meaning is the opposite of "Let bygones be bygones". The idiom is about letting go of the past, not remembering it, especially in a way that causes pain or conflict.
- **Option 2: Neat and tidy**
This phrase refers to cleanliness and orderliness. It has no relation to past events, forgiveness, or forgetting.
- **Option 3: To forgive and forget**
This phrase perfectly captures the essence of "Let bygones be bygones". It means to pardon past wrongs and not allow them to affect the present or future relationship or situation.
- **Option 4: Just at the last moment**
This refers to something happening right before it is too late. It is an idiom itself ("at the eleventh hour") but has no connection to the meaning of "Let bygones be bygones".

Identifying the Correct Meaning

Based on the analysis, the meaning "To forgive and forget" is the most appropriate interpretation of the idiom "Let bygones be bygones". The idiom encourages reconciliation and moving past historical grievances.

Idiom	Meaning
Let bygones be bygones	To forgive past offenses and forget about past troubles or disagreements; to move on from the past.

Revision Table: Understanding Idioms

Idiom	Approximate Meaning
Let bygones be bygones	Forgive and forget past issues
Break the ice	To start a conversation in a social setting, especially to make people feel more relaxed
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage
Hit the nail on the head	To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem

Additional Information: Moving On From the Past

The concept of "Let bygones be bygones" is about emotional maturity and the ability to release negative feelings associated with past events. This can be important for personal well-being and maintaining relationships.

Similar ideas or actions:

- Making peace
- Reconciling differences
- Starting with a clean slate

Choosing to let bygones be bygones does not mean denying that something negative happened, but rather choosing not to let it control the present or future.

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence Improvement Task

The question asks us to find the best word or phrase to replace the underlined part, "whereas", in the sentence: "We must start now whereas it will be too late." We need to consider the meaning and grammatical correctness of the sentence with the original word and with the given options.

Analyzing the Underlined Segment: 'whereas'

The word "whereas" is typically used to introduce a statement that contrasts with the main clause. It is used to compare two things and show the difference between them. For example, "Some people like tea, whereas others prefer coffee."

In the given sentence, "We must start now whereas it will be too late," the second part ("it will be too late") is not contrasting with the first part ("We must start now"). Instead, the second part states a consequence or result if the action in the first part is not taken. Using "whereas" here makes the sentence illogical and grammatically incorrect.

Evaluating the Substitution Options for Sentence Improvement

Let's look at the options provided for replacing "whereas":

- Option 1: else
- Option 2: but
- Option 3: until
- Option 4: No Improvement

Let's analyze each option:

- **Using 'else':** The word "else" can be used as a conjunction meaning "otherwise" or "if not". If we substitute "whereas" with "else", the sentence becomes: "We must start now else it will be too late." This means "We must start now, otherwise, it will be too late" or "If we don't start now, it will be too late." This fits the context perfectly, expressing the negative consequence of not starting immediately.
- **Using 'but':** "But" is a conjunction used to introduce a statement that contrasts with or follows another statement. For example, "He is tall but she is short." or "He tried hard but failed." Substituting "whereas" with "but" gives: "We must start now but it will be too late." This doesn't make sense in this context because "it will be too late" is not contrasting with "We must start now"; it's a consequence.
- **Using 'until':** "Until" is a preposition or conjunction used to indicate the point in time at which something happens or ceases to happen. For example, "Let's wait until tomorrow." Substituting "whereas" with "until" gives: "We must start now until it will be too late." This is grammatically incorrect and doesn't convey the intended meaning.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Substitution

Based on the analysis, substituting "whereas" with "else" creates a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence that expresses the intended warning about the consequence of delay. The phrase "must start now else..." is a common structure to indicate urgency due to potential negative outcomes.

The corrected sentence is: "We must start now **else** it will be too late."

Original Word	Meaning/Usage	Fit in Sentence?
whereas	Used for contrast	No
else	Otherwise; if not (indicates consequence)	Yes
but	Used for contrast or adding information	No
until	Up to a certain point in time	No

Revision Table: Common Conjunctions and Connectors

Word/Phrase	Function/Meaning	Example
whereas	Shows contrast	She likes dogs, whereas he prefers cats.
while	Shows contrast or indicates something happening at the same time	Some like hot weather, while others like cold.
but	Shows contrast; introduces an exception or addition	It was sunny, but cold.
else	Otherwise; indicates a consequence if something is not done	Hurry up, else you'll miss the train.
otherwise	In different circumstances; if not	You must study, otherwise you will fail.
until	Up to the time that	We waited until noon.
so	Introduces a result or consequence	It was raining, so we stayed inside.
therefore	For that reason; consequently	He was ill; therefore , he could not come.

Additional Information on Sentence Improvement Skills

Sentence improvement questions test your understanding of grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure. To master these questions, consider the following:

- Read the original sentence carefully and try to understand its intended meaning.
- Identify the underlined segment and analyze its role in the sentence. Is it a word, a phrase, or a clause?

- Consider the grammatical rules related to the underlined part (e.g., subject-verb agreement, tense, use of conjunctions, prepositions, etc.).
- Examine each option and substitute it into the original sentence. Read the modified sentence aloud if possible to check if it sounds natural and makes sense.
- Think about the specific meaning of each option and how it changes the overall meaning of the sentence.
- If no option seems better than the original, choose "No Improvement".
- Pay attention to context. The correct word or phrase must fit the specific situation described in the sentence.

19. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Frightened Convict and Mercy

The question asks us to choose the most suitable verb to describe how a frightened convict would ask for mercy. The context involves fear and a plea for leniency or pardon.

Analyzing the Options for 'The Frightened Convict _____ for Mercy'

Let's look at the meaning of each option to see which one fits the situation best:

- **Mumbled:** To speak in a low indistinct manner, often with the mouth partly closed. This suggests speaking unclearly, usually out of shyness, embarrassment, or fear, but it doesn't strongly convey the act of asking for something intensely like mercy.
- **Whispered:** To speak very softly using one's breath rather than one's vocal cords, typically to avoid being overheard. This implies secrecy or quietness,

which might be associated with fear, but it's not the primary way of asking for mercy in a formal or desperate situation.

- **Pleaded:** To make an emotional or earnest appeal. To beg. This verb specifically means to ask for something in a very strong, emotional, or desperate way. It is often used when asking for mercy, help, or forgiveness.
- **Shouted:** To utter a loud cry, typically as a result of strong emotion such as fear, anger, or excitement. While fear can lead to shouting, shouting for mercy might sound demanding or defiant, which is less likely for a frightened convict seeking favour.

Why 'Pleaded' is the Appropriate Word for Asking Mercy

Considering the options, 'pleaded' is the most appropriate word. When a frightened convict asks for mercy, they are likely making a desperate and emotional appeal. The verb 'pleaded' captures this intensity and the nature of requesting something as significant as mercy or pardon.

While fear can cause someone to whisper or mumble, these actions don't necessarily convey the act of asking for mercy itself as effectively as 'pleaded'. Shouting for mercy is less common for someone who is frightened and seeking leniency; a desperate plea is usually more humble and earnest than a shout.

Step-by-Step Reasoning for Selecting 'Pleaded'

1. Identify the subject and context: A 'frightened convict' asking 'for mercy'. This implies a situation involving fear, vulnerability, and a request for leniency or forgiveness.
2. Consider the core action: The convict is **asking** for mercy. We need a verb that describes this type of request.
3. Evaluate the options:
 - 'Mumbled' and 'whispered' describe **how** someone might speak when frightened or trying to be quiet, but not specifically the act of **pleading** for something important like mercy.
 - 'Shouted' describes speaking loudly, which doesn't typically align with the humble and desperate nature of a plea for mercy from a frightened state.

- 'Pleaded' specifically means to make an earnest or emotional appeal or to beg, which perfectly describes the act of a frightened convict asking for mercy.
4. Select the verb that best fits the context of a frightened person making an intense request for mercy. 'Pleaded' is the clear best fit.

Final Answer Justification: Choosing 'Pleaded' for Frightened Convict

The phrase "pleaded for mercy" is a common and accurate way to describe someone making a desperate request for leniency or compassion, especially when they are in a vulnerable position, such as a frightened convict. The word 'pleaded' conveys the emotional intensity and earnestness of such a request, making it the most appropriate choice among the given options.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary for Requests and Fear

Word	Meaning in Context	Suitability for "Asking for Mercy"
Mumbled	Spoke indistinctly	Less suitable; describes manner, not the act of pleading
Whispered	Spoke softly	Less suitable; describes manner, not the act of pleading
Pleaded	Made an earnest/emotional appeal; begged	Most suitable; specifically describes the act of asking for mercy intensely
Shouted	Cried out loudly	Less suitable; doesn't typically convey a humble request for mercy

Additional Information: Nuances of Asking for Mercy

Asking for mercy can take various forms depending on the situation, the person asking, and the person being asked. While 'pleading' suggests a deep emotional

appeal, a request for mercy might also be expressed through other means:

- **Imploring:** Similar to pleading, often involving a humble and earnest request.
- **Begging:** A more intense form of asking, often involving desperation.
- **Supplicating:** Asking humbly and earnestly, especially from a position of weakness or inferiority.

In the context of a frightened convict, 'pleaded' captures the mix of fear and intense desire for leniency, making it the most precise and evocative verb among the given choices.

20. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Strange: Understanding Word Meanings

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

What does 'Strange' mean?

The word 'Strange' typically describes something that is unusual, odd, unfamiliar, or not normal. It suggests something that is outside the usual experience or expectation.

Analyzing the Options for the Synonym of Strange

Let's look at each option provided and determine its meaning and how it relates to the word "Strange".

- **Natural:** This word describes something that exists in or is produced by nature, or something that is normal and expected. This is the opposite of being

strange or unusual.

- **Conventional:** This means based on or in accordance with what is generally accepted or customary. Like 'Natural', it refers to something standard or usual, which is contrary to the meaning of 'Strange'.
- **Despair:** This refers to the complete loss or absence of hope. This word describes an emotion or state of mind and has no relation to the meaning of 'Strange' in terms of unusualness.
- **Abnormal:** This word means deviating from what is normal or usual. This definition aligns very closely with the meaning of 'Strange', which also describes things that are not normal or are unusual.

Comparing Strange and Abnormal

The core meaning of 'Strange' is 'unusual' or 'not normal'. The core meaning of 'Abnormal' is also 'not normal' or 'deviating from the usual'. Therefore, 'Abnormal' is a very fitting synonym for 'Strange'.

Word Meanings and Relationships

Word	Meaning	Relationship to 'Strange'
Strange	Unusual, not normal, odd, unfamiliar	--
Natural	Normal, usual, existing in nature	Opposite
Conventional	Standard, customary, generally accepted	Opposite
Despair	Loss of hope	Unrelated
Abnormal	Deviating from normal, unusual	Synonym

Based on the analysis of the meanings, 'Abnormal' is the word that is most similar in meaning to 'Strange'.

Conclusion: The Appropriate Synonym for Strange

Considering the meanings of all the options, the most appropriate synonym for 'Strange' is 'Abnormal'. Both words are used to describe something that is not typical, usual, or expected.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary for Synonyms

Reviewing Words Similar to Strange

Word	Definition	Example Usage
Strange	Unusual, odd, unfamiliar, peculiar	It felt strange to be back in my old house.
Abnormal	Deviating from normal or usual	The doctor noticed an abnormal reading on the scan.
Unusual	Not common or usual; out of the ordinary	Seeing snow in October is very unusual for this region.
Peculiar	Different from the usual or normal; strange	He had a peculiar habit of talking to himself.
Odd	Different from what is normal or expected; strange	There was an odd smell coming from the basement.

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Additional Information on Synonyms and Antonyms

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

- **Synonyms:** Words like 'Strange', 'Abnormal', 'Unusual', 'Odd', and 'Peculiar' are all synonyms because they share the core meaning of being different from the norm. While their nuances can vary slightly, they are often interchangeable in many contexts when describing something out of the ordinary.
- **Antonyms:** Antonyms provide contrast. For 'Strange', suitable antonyms would include 'Normal', 'Usual', 'Ordinary', 'Familiar', and 'Conventional' or 'Natural' as

seen in the options. Knowing both synonyms and antonyms helps to fully grasp a word's meaning and its place in language.

Identifying the best synonym often depends on the specific context in which the word is used, but in a general sense, 'Abnormal' is a strong and direct synonym for 'Strange'.

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Structure in Passage Completion

This question asks us to fill in the first blank in a passage about the Harmandir Sahib, also known as the Golden Temple. The sentence needing completion is: "The Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib is a Gurudwara (1) _____ in the city of Amritsar." We need to choose the word that correctly fits grammatically and makes sense in the context of describing the location of the Gurudwara.

Analyzing Option 1: located

The word "located" is the past participle form of the verb "to locate". In this sentence, "located" is used as an adjective modifying "Gurudwara". It means "situated" or "found". This structure is common when describing where something is. For example, "a house located on the hill" means "a house situated on the hill". Applying this to the sentence:

"The Harmandir Sahib... is a Gurudwara **located** in the city of Amritsar."

This sentence structure is grammatically correct and clearly states where the Gurudwara is situated.

Evaluating Other Options for Blank 1

Let's look at why the other options are not suitable for this sentence:

- **locating:** This is the present participle. If used here, it would imply the Gurudwara itself is performing the action of locating something, or describe an ongoing action by the Gurudwara, which doesn't fit the context of stating its fixed position. For example, "The team is locating the source" uses "locating" as an active verb.
- **locate:** This is the base form of the verb. It is typically used in infinitive form ("to locate") or as an imperative ("Locate the building!"). It doesn't fit grammatically after "is a Gurudwara".
- **locates:** This is the simple present tense, third person singular form of the verb. It implies the Gurudwara actively performs the action of locating things, which is not the intended meaning. For example, "He locates buried treasures" uses "locates" as an active verb.

Conclusion for Blank 1

Based on the grammatical structure required to describe the position of the Gurudwara, "located" is the only option that correctly completes the sentence, acting as an adjective meaning "situated".

The completed sentence for blank 1 is: "The Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib is a Gurudwara **located** in the city of Amritsar."

Option	Word Form	Grammatical Fit in Sentence	Meaning in Context
located	Past Participle (used as adjective)	Correct	Situated, found
locating	Present Participle	Incorrect	Suggests active finding by Gurudwara
locate	Base Verb	Incorrect	Doesn't fit structure after "is a Gurudwara"
locates	Simple Present Verb	Incorrect	Suggests active finding by Gurudwara

Revision Table: Key Grammatical Concepts

Term	Explanation	Example
Past Participle	Often ends in -ed or -en. Can be used to form passive voice or as an adjective.	The car was broken . (passive) A broken car. (adjective)
Present Participle	Ends in -ing. Can be used to form continuous tenses or as an adjective.	They are breaking the rule. (continuous) A breaking wave. (adjective)
Adjective	Describes a noun or pronoun.	A beautiful temple. The temple is golden .

Additional Information: The Harmandir Sahib

The Harmandir Sahib, or Golden Temple, is a highly significant place of worship in Sikhism. Its location in Amritsar, Punjab, India, makes it a central point for Sikh

pilgrims from around the world. The complex is famous for its beautiful architecture and its Langar (community kitchen), which serves free meals to thousands of visitors daily, regardless of their background. Understanding the geography and key features of such landmarks is helpful for general knowledge and comprehension passages like this one.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 2

The passage describes the Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib or the Golden Temple, located in Amritsar. It is a cloze test question where we need to fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the given options.

Let's look at the sentence containing blank No. 2:

"It (2) _____ an eminent pilgrimage site (3) _____ Sikhism."

The subject of the sentence is "It", which refers to the Harmandir Sahib. We need to choose a verb that correctly describes the relationship between the Harmandir Sahib and its status as "an eminent pilgrimage site" within Sikhism.

Analyzing Options for Blank No. 2

We are given four options for blank No. 2:

- was
- is
- are
- has

Evaluation of Each Option:

- **was:** This is the past tense form of the verb "to be". If we use "was", the sentence would be "It was an eminent pilgrimage site...". This suggests that it is no longer an eminent pilgrimage site, which is incorrect as the Harmandir Sahib remains a highly significant site for Sikhs.
- **is:** This is the present tense form of the verb "to be" for a singular subject. If we use "is", the sentence becomes "It is an eminent pilgrimage site...". This correctly describes the current status of the Harmandir Sahib as a prominent and important pilgrimage site.
- **are:** This is the present tense form of the verb "to be" for a plural subject (or "you"). The subject "It" is singular, so "are" is grammatically incorrect here.
- **has:** This is the present tense form of the verb "to have". While "has" can be used to indicate possession or part of a perfect tense verb, "It has an eminent pilgrimage site" doesn't make sense grammatically or contextually. One might say "It has become an eminent pilgrimage site" (perfect tense) or describe features it possesses (e.g., "It has golden plating"), but not "It has an eminent pilgrimage site".

Determining the Correct Word for Blank 2

Based on the analysis, the verb required is one that indicates the current state or identity of the Harmandir Sahib. The passage is describing its present significance. The present tense, singular form of "to be" is needed.

Comparing the options, "is" accurately conveys that the Harmandir Sahib currently exists as an eminent pilgrimage site.

The complete sentence with "is" would be: "It **is** an eminent pilgrimage site (3)_____ Sikhism." This fits perfectly with the description of the Harmandir Sahib.

Conclusion

The most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 2 is "is". This choice ensures the sentence is grammatically correct and accurately reflects the enduring status of the Harmandir Sahib as a major pilgrimage site in Sikhism.

Blank No.	Sentence Part	Options	Most Appropriate Option	Reason
2	It _____ an eminent pilgrimage site	was, is, are, has	is	Describes the current status of the singular subject 'It' (Harmandir Sahib).

Revision Table: Key English Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject.	She is reading. They are reading.
Verb Tense	Indicates when an action or state occurs (past, present, future).	He walked (past). He walks (present). He will walk (future).
Present Tense (Simple)	Used for facts, habits, and states that are generally true or happening now.	The sun rises in the east. Water boils at 100°C.

Additional Information: Understanding Pilgrimage Sites

A pilgrimage site is a place considered sacred or holy for a particular religion or belief system. People travel to these sites, often from far away, as an act of devotion, to seek spiritual growth, or to fulfill religious duties. Pilgrimage sites are often associated with significant historical events, the lives of religious figures, or the presence of revered objects or structures.

The Harmandir Sahib, also known as the Golden Temple, is the central Gurudwara of Sikhism and a key pilgrimage destination for Sikhs worldwide. Its significance is rooted in its spiritual meaning, its history, and the practice of 'seva' (selfless service) performed by devotees.

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 3

The passage describes the Harmandir Sahib, also known as the Golden Temple. It highlights its location and its significance as a pilgrimage site.

The sentence containing blank 3 is: "It (2) _____ an eminent pilgrimage site (3) _____ Sikhism."

We need to choose the most appropriate word to fill blank 3 that shows the relationship between "eminent pilgrimage site" and "Sikhism".

Analyzing Options for Blank 3

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

- **with:** If we use "with", the sentence becomes "It is an eminent pilgrimage site with Sikhism." This doesn't make sense grammatically or contextually. "With" usually implies accompaniment or possession in a different structure.
- **of:** If we use "of", the sentence becomes "It is an eminent pilgrimage site of Sikhism." This structure is grammatically correct and indicates that the site belongs to, or is important within, the religion of Sikhism. It signifies a key site for the followers of Sikhism.
- **by:** If we use "by", the sentence becomes "It is an eminent pilgrimage site by Sikhism." "By" usually indicates the agent performing an action or location near something. It doesn't fit here to describe the relationship between a site and a religion.

- **on:** If we use "on", the sentence becomes "It is an eminent pilgrimage site on Sikhism." "On" usually indicates a surface, a topic, or a specific date/time. It doesn't correctly express the relationship of a site belonging to or being central to a religion.

Determining the Correct Word for Blank 3

Based on the analysis, the word "of" is the most appropriate choice. It correctly indicates that the Harmandir Sahib is a significant pilgrimage site that is part of or associated with the religion of Sikhism.

The completed part of the sentence is: "It is an eminent pilgrimage site **of** Sikhism."

Final Answer for Blank 3

The most appropriate option for blank No. 3 is "of".

Blank Number	Sentence Part	Correct Word	Reason
3	pilgrimage site ----- Sikhism	of	Indicates belonging or association within the religion.

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Revision Table: Cloze Test Practice

Concept	Description	Example Usage
Prepositions	Words that link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words in a sentence, often indicating location, direction, time, or relationship.	site of Sikhism walked through the park
Context Clues	Hints within the passage that help you understand the meaning of words or phrases and choose the correct word for a blank.	The sentence structure and surrounding words like "pilgrimage site" and "Sikhism" guide the choice of preposition.

Additional Information: Understanding Prepositions like 'of'

The preposition "of" is very versatile in English. It can be used to express various relationships, including:

- Possession or belonging (e.g., the cover **of** the book)
- Origin or source (e.g., a man **of** wealth)
- Composition or material (e.g., a cup **of** tea)
- Relationship between a part and a whole (e.g., the capital **of** France)
- Relationship between an action/noun and its object (e.g., the study **of** history)
- Regarding or concerning (less common, but exists)

In the context of "pilgrimage site of Sikhism", "of" is used to show the relationship or association between the site and the religion it serves or belongs to. It is a standard way to connect a place of importance with the group or purpose it serves.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 4

The passage describes the Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib, a significant Gurudwara in Amritsar. It is a key pilgrimage site in Sikhism. The sentence relevant to blank 4 is: "It is usually (4) _____ the Golden Temple in English (5) _____ it is plated with gold." We need to find the most appropriate word to fill in blank 4 that describes how the Harmandir Sahib is commonly referred to or named in English.

Analyzing Options for Blank 4

Let's look at the given options for blank 4 and see which one fits the context of describing how the Harmandir Sahib is commonly known:

- **named:** This word is used when something is given a specific name, often at its creation or formally. While the temple *is* named Harmandir Sahib, saying "It is usually named the Golden Temple" is less common than other phrases when referring to a popular alias.
- **known:** This word implies recognition or familiarity. "It is usually known as the Golden Temple" is a grammatically correct and plausible option. The phrase "known as" is frequently used to introduce an alternative or common name.
- **regarded:** This word means to consider or think of something in a particular way. "It is usually regarded as the Golden Temple" would mean it is considered or thought of as the Golden Temple. This emphasizes perception rather than the actual name it is referred to by.
- **called:** This word is commonly used to state what something is referred to or named, especially in common parlance. "It is usually called the Golden Temple" is a very direct and natural way to express its common name in English.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word for Blank 4

Comparing the options in the sentence "It is usually _____ the Golden Temple in English", both "known as" and "called" fit well grammatically and contextually when describing a common name. However, the blank is followed directly by "the Golden Temple" without "as". In this structure, "called" is the most fitting and frequently used

verb to indicate the name by which something is commonly known or addressed. "Known" would typically require "as" after it to fit correctly.

Therefore, "called" is the most appropriate word for blank 4 in this sentence, indicating the common English name for the Harmandir Sahib.

The Completed Sentence with Blank 4

With "called" filled in blank 4, the sentence reads:

"It is usually **called** the Golden Temple in English..."

This correctly explains how the Harmandir Sahib is commonly referred to.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the context and the options provided, the most appropriate word for blank No. 4 is "called".

Revision Table – Harmandir Sahib Passage

Blank Number	Context	Most Appropriate Word	Explanation
4	It is usually (4)_____ the Golden Temple in English	called	"Called" is the most common verb used to indicate the name by which something is known, especially in the structure "is called X".

Additional Information – The Golden Temple

The Harmandir Sahib, popularly known as the Golden Temple, is a place of immense spiritual significance for Sikhs. Located in Amritsar, Punjab, India, it is a symbol of brotherhood and equality. The temple complex includes not only the central shrine

(the Harmandir Sahib) but also various other buildings like the Akal Takht, the highest temporal seat of Sikh authority. The temple's distinctive golden plating, which gives it its popular English name, was added later under the patronage of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the early 19th century. Millions of devotees and visitors from all faiths visit the Golden Temple every year, drawn by its serene beauty and spiritual atmosphere. The community kitchen (Langar) at the Golden Temple serves free meals to tens of thousands of people daily, embodying the Sikh principle of selfless service (seva).

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 5

The passage describes the Harmandir Sahib, also known as Darbar Sahib or the Golden Temple. We need to fill in blank number 5 to complete a sentence explaining why it is called the Golden Temple.

The sentence containing blank 5 is:

It is usually (4) _____ the Golden Temple in English (5) _____ it is plated with gold.

The part after the blank, "it is plated with gold," gives the reason or cause for the statement before the blank, "It is usually called the Golden Temple in English". We need a word that connects a statement to its reason.

Analyzing Options for Filling Blank 5

Let's look at the given options for blank number 5:

- but
- even
- also
- because

We need to choose the option that logically connects the two parts of the sentence.

- **but:** This word is used to show contrast or opposition between two ideas. For example, "It is beautiful but small." This meaning doesn't fit the context here, as the two parts are not contrasting; one explains the other.
- **even:** This word is often used for emphasis, suggesting something unexpected or surprising. For example, "Even experienced swimmers found it difficult." It doesn't serve as a conjunction to link a reason to a statement in this way.
- **also:** This word is used to add an extra piece of information or another item in a list. For example, "She likes apples and also bananas." It doesn't indicate a reason or cause relationship.
- **because:** This word is a conjunction used to introduce a clause that gives the reason for something. For example, "I am happy because it is sunny." This perfectly fits the context. The reason it is called the Golden Temple is that it is plated with gold.

Selecting the Correct Word for Blank 5 in the Golden Temple Passage

Based on the analysis, the word that best connects the statement ("It is usually called the Golden Temple in English") with the reason ("it is plated with gold") is "because".

Inserting "because" into the sentence makes it:

It is usually called the Golden Temple in English **because** it is plated with gold.

This sentence is grammatically correct and logically sound, explaining the origin of the name "Golden Temple".

Option	Function	Fits Blank 5?
but	Shows contrast	No
even	Adds emphasis	No
also	Adds information	No
because	Gives a reason	Yes

Revision Table: Key Connectors

Connector	Type	Example Usage
because	Subordinating Conjunction (Reason)	He was late because his car broke down.
so	Coordinating Conjunction (Result)	His car broke down, so he was late.
but	Coordinating Conjunction (Contrast)	It is sunny but cold.
and	Coordinating Conjunction (Addition)	She sings and dances.

Additional Information: Cause and Effect Connectors

Words like 'because' are important for showing relationships between ideas. They help make writing clear and logical. Connectors that show cause and effect include:

- **because** (introduces the reason)
- **since** (similar to because, often for known reasons)
- **as** (similar to because)
- **so** (introduces the result)
- **therefore** (introduces the result)

- **due to** (followed by a noun phrase, introduces the reason)
- **as a result of** (followed by a noun phrase, introduces the reason)

In the context of the Harmandir Sahib passage, 'because' is the most direct and appropriate way to state the reason for its name.

26. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-

पंक्ति के पहले तीन अंकों को जोड़िए फिर 3 से गुणा कीजिए।

$$7 + 6 + 3 = 16; 16 \times 3 = 48,$$

$$4 + 9 + 8 = 21; 21 \times 3 = 63,$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$2 + 5 + 7 = 14; 14 \times 3 = 42.$$

अतः सही उत्तर "42" है।

27. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:- $9 + 143 \div 13 \times 11 - 160 = ?$

दो चिन्हों $\times$ और $\div$ को एक-दूसरे से परिवर्तित करने के बाद

$$9 + 143 \times 13 \div 11 - 160$$

$$9 + 169 - 160$$

$$178 - 160$$

18.

अतः सही उत्तर 18 है।

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-

जलथलचर भूमि और पानी दोनों स्थानों पर जीवित रह सकते हैं और,

मेंढक जलथलचर का एक उदाहरण है।

उसीप्रकार,

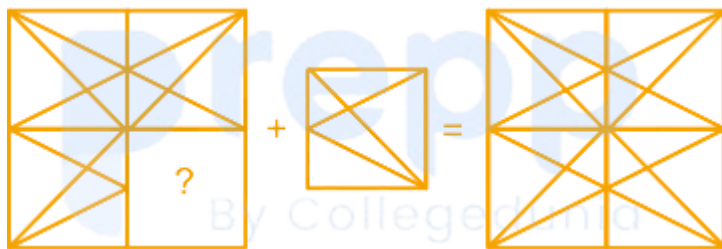
किट आकाश में उड़ सकते हैं और भूमि पर रहते हैं, इसलिए वे दोनों स्थानों पर जीवित रह सकते हैं और,

तितली किट का एक उदाहरण है।

अतः सही उत्तर "तितली" है।

29. Answer: a

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है।

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-

दिए गए शब्द का स्थानीय मान जोड़िए - 1,

SOL $\rightarrow$ S + O + L $\rightarrow$ 19 + 15 + 12 $\rightarrow$ 46; 46 - 1 = 45,

KIN $\rightarrow$ K + I + N $\rightarrow$ 11 + 9 + 14 $\rightarrow$ 34; 34 - 1 = 33,

उसीप्रकार,

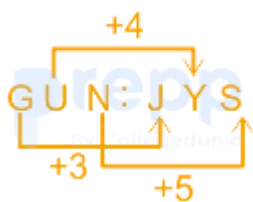
OWL $\rightarrow$ O + W + L $\rightarrow$ 15 + 23 + 12 $\rightarrow$ 50; 50 - 1 = 49,

अतः सही उत्तर "49" है।

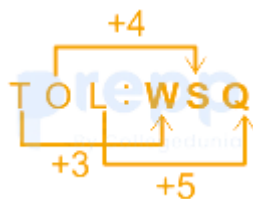
31. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-



उसीप्रकार,



अतः सही उत्तर "TOL : WSQ" है।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

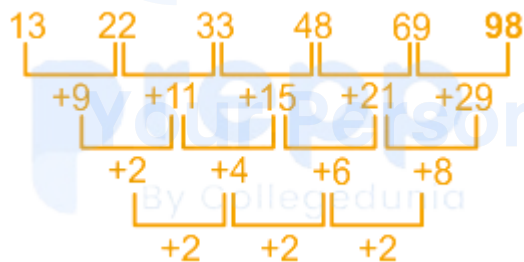


अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

33. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-



अतः सही उत्तर "98" है।

34. Answer: b

Explanation:

1) M, P के ठीक दायीं ओर बैठा है।

2) दो शिक्षक M और A के बीच में बैठे हैं।

Case I



Case II



4) K, R के दायीं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। (यह कथन स्थिति II को रद्द करती है)

Case I



इसलिए, A, "R" के ठीक दायीं ओर बैठा है।

अतः सही उत्तर "A" है।

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिए गये कथनों के लिए न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न है,



निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ V, R हैं। → सत्य (सभी R, V हैं इसलिए कुछ V, R हैं, भी सत्य है)

II. कुछ T, R हैं। → असत्य (कोई T, R नहीं है)

III. सभी V, T हैं। → असत्य (कोई भी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए, यह असत्य है)

अतः केवल निष्कर्ष। अनुसरण करता है।

36. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-

$$197 + 23 = 220,$$

$$220 + 24 = 244,$$

$$244 + 25 = 269,$$

$$269 + 26 = 295,$$

उसीप्रकार,

$$295 + 27 = 322.$$

अतः सही उत्तर "322" है।

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:- $11 + 9 - 4 \times 12 \div 6 = 32$

दो चिन्हों को एक-दूसरे से परिवर्तित करके, विकल्प की जाँच कीजिए:-

1) $\times$ और $+$

$$11 \times 9 - 4 + 12 \div 6 = 32$$

$$11 \times 9 - 4 + 2 = 32$$

$$99 - 4 + 2 = 32$$

$$101 - 4 = 32$$

$$97 \neq 32$$

$$2) \times \text{और } \div$$

$$11 + 9 - 4 \div 12 \times 6 = 32$$

$$11 + 9 - 2 = 32$$

$$20 - 2 = 32$$

$$18 \neq 32$$

$$3) - \text{और } +$$

$$11 - 9 + 4 \times 12 \div 6 = 32$$

$$11 - 9 + 4 \times 2 = 32$$

$$11 - 9 + 8 = 32$$

$$19 - 9 = 32$$

$$10 \neq 32$$

$$4) \div \text{और } -$$

$$11 + 9 \div 4 \times 12 - 6 = 32$$

$$11 + 27 - 6 = 32$$

$$38 - 6 = 32$$

$$32 = 32.$$

अतः सही उत्तर " $\div$ और $-$ " है।

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-

घोंसला पक्षी के रहने का स्थान है,

उसीप्रकार,

महल राजा के रहने का स्थान है।

अतः सही उत्तर "राजा" है।

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिए गये कथनों के लिए न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न है,



निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ S, Q हैं। → असत्य (कोई भी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए, यह असत्य है)

II. कुछ Q, P हैं। → सत्य (कुछ P Q हैं।)

III. कुछ R, S हैं। → सत्य (कुछ S R हैं।)

अतः निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

40. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-



उसीप्रकार,



अतः सही उत्तर "KLPFOM" है।

41. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-



उसीप्रकार,



अतः सही उत्तर "PCGPCF" है।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-

$$31 \rightarrow 31^2 + 2 = 961 + 2 = 963,$$

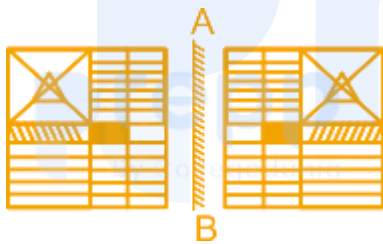
उसीप्रकार,

$$17 \rightarrow 17^2 + 2 = 289 + 2 = 291.$$

अतः सही उत्तर "291" है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

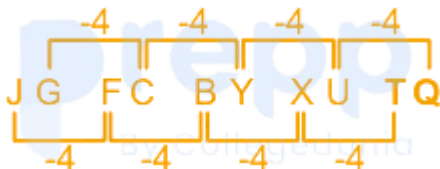


अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-



अतः सही उत्तर "TQ" है।

45. Answer: c

Explanation:

माँ और बहन दोनों महिला हैं और कुछ बहन माँ भी हो सकती है।



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

46. Answer: d

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

47. Answer: c

Explanation:

1) T5 सबसे नीचे है।

2) T2 और T5 के बीच दो मेज हैं।

3) T4 के ऊपर मेजों की संख्या T5 के नीचे मेजों की संख्या के समान है। (इसलिए, T5 सबसे नीचे है और T4 सबसे ऊपर है)

T4
T2
T5

4) T3, T1 के ठीक ऊपर है।

T4
T2
T3
T1
T5

T1, T5 के ठीक ऊपर है, विकल्प के अनुसार यह सत्य है।

अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

48. Answer: d

Explanation:



अतः सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क निम्न है:-

R	A	F	T	S
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
9	6	4	3	2
W	E	B	A	R
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
7	5	1	6	9

उसीप्रकार, Your Personal Exams Guide

F	R	A	W	T
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4	9	6	7	3

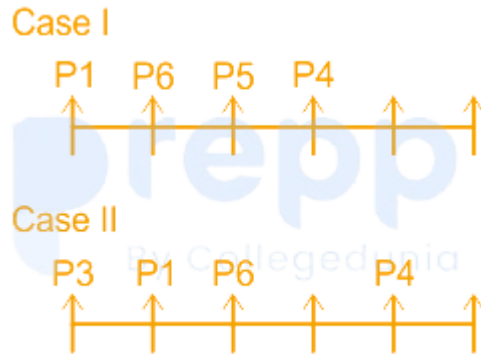
अतः सही उत्तर "49673" है।

50. Answer: b

Explanation:

1) P1 को P6 के ठीक बायीं ओर रखा गया है।

- 2) P3 को P1 के बायीं ओर रखा गया है।
- 3) P4 को P6 के दायीं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है।



- 4) P4 को P5 के ठीक दायीं ओर रखा गया है। (स्थिति 1 रद्द हो जाती है)
- 5) P5 को P2 के बायीं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है।



इसलिए P3 और P6 के बीच 1 फ़ोन है।

अतः सही उत्तर "1" है।

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

प्रति दिन 10 घंटे काम करके देव 20 दिनों में 40 कुर्सियां बना सकता है।

⇒ प्रति दिन 1 घंटे काम करके देव 20 दिनों में 4 कुर्सियां बना सकता है।

⇒ प्रति दिन 8 घंटे काम करते हुए देव 20 दिनों में 32 कुर्सी बना सकता है

⇒ प्रति दिन 8 घंटे काम करते हुए देव $20/32$ दिनों में 1 कुर्सी बना सकता है

⇒ प्रति दिन 8 घंटे काम करते हुए देव $20/32 \times 10$ दिनों में 10 कुर्सियां बना सकता है।

∴ 10 कुर्सियाँ बनाने के लिए आवश्यक समय $6\frac{1}{4}$ दिन है।

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$MDH/W = \text{स्थिरांक}$$

$$M_1D_1H_1/W_1 = M_2D_2H_2/W_2$$

गणना:

माना कार्य x दिनों में पूरा होगा

$$20 \times 10/40 = x \times 8/10$$

$$x = 20 \times 10 \times 10 / (40 \times 8)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 100/16 = 25/4$$

10 कुर्सियाँ बनाने के लिए आवश्यक समय $6\frac{1}{4}$ दिन है।

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना कि दूरी S को तय करने में B द्वारा लिया गया समय x मिनट है।

इसलिए, समान दूरी S को तय करने में A द्वारा लिया गया समय (x + 10) मिनट है।

माना कि A और B की गति क्रमशः 3v और 4v हैं।

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$S = 3v \times (x + 10) \quad \text{-----(i)}$$

$$\text{और } S = 4v \times x \quad \text{-----(ii)}$$

(i) और (ii) को हल करने पर, हमें निम्न प्राप्त होता है

$$3v \times (x + 10) = 4v \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 30 = 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30 \text{ मिनट}$$

$\therefore$ समान दूरी को तय करने में B द्वारा लिया गया समय 30 मिनट है।

53. 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 भागों को हल किया जाना चाहिए,

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

$$\left(1 + \frac{3}{4}\right) \times \frac{3}{21} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{128}{49} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{121}{49} \div \left(\frac{15}{14} - \frac{2}{7}\right) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \left(\frac{7}{4}\right) \times \frac{3}{21} \text{ of } \frac{16}{3} \div \frac{128}{49} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{121}{49} \div \left(\frac{11}{14}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \left(\frac{7}{4}\right) \times \frac{16}{21} \div \frac{128}{49} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{121}{49} \times \left(\frac{14}{11}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \left(\frac{7}{4}\right) \times \frac{16}{21} \times \frac{49}{128} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{121}{49} \times \left(\frac{14}{11}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{49}{96} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{121}{49} \times \left(\frac{14}{11}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = (49/96) + (4/3)$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 177/96$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 59/32$$

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

प्रति गेंदबाज विकेटों की संख्या	गेंदबाजों की संख्या (आवृत्ति)	संचयी आवृत्ति
1	9	9
2	5	$9 + 5 = 14$
3	4	$14 + 4 = 18$
4	3	$18 + 3 = 21$
5	2	$21 + 2 = 23$

चूँकि, आवृत्ति की कुल संख्या $N = 23$ है।

$$\Rightarrow N/2 = 11.5$$

$\Rightarrow$ आवृत्ति का आधा 9 और 14 के बीच है।

$\therefore$ इस आकड़े का माध्यक 2 होना चाहिए।



दूसरी विधि तालिका को इस प्रकार लिखा जा सकता है

1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5 (आरोही क्रम में)

चूँकि पदों की संख्या (n) 23 (विषम) है

माध्यिका = $[(n + 1)/2]$ वां पद

माध्यिका = $24/2 = 12$ वाँ पद

12वाँ पद 2 है

∴ माधिका 2 है

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य x रुपए है।

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$x \times 70\% = 84$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times \frac{7}{10} = 84$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 120$$

इसलिए, वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य 120 रुपए है।

चूँकि, नया विक्रय मूल्य भी 120 रुपए है।

∴ इस लेनदेन में कोई लाभ और कोई हानि नहीं है।

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56. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{कर्मचारी की कुल संख्या} = 2262 + 3485 + 4342 + 4801 + 5326 + 5918 + 6426 + 7028 = 39588$$

$$\text{, कर्मचारी की औसत संख्या} = 39588/8$$

प्रति वर्ष कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या 4948.5 है।

57. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना अनुपात x है

इसलिए, अनुज, भरत और शेखर का हिस्सा $3x$, $4x$ और $8x$ है

इसलिए, $3x + 4x + 8x = 975$

$\Rightarrow 15x = 975$

$\Rightarrow x = 65$

इसलिए, भरत का हिस्सा $= 4 \times 65$

$\therefore$ भारत का हिस्सा 260 रुपये है

58. Answer: b

Explanation:

संख्या के बीच का अंतर $= 400 - 320 = 80$

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

हमें 400 के संबंध में प्रतिशत ज्ञात करना है

आवश्यक प्रतिशत $= [(400 - 320)/400] \times 100\%$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक प्रतिशत 20% है।

59. Answer: a

Explanation:

कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या = $2262 + 3485 + 4342 + 4801 + 5326 + 5918 + 6426 + 7028 = 39588$

$\Rightarrow$ कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या = $39588/8$

$\Rightarrow$ प्रति वर्ष कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या 4948.5 है।

और, वर्ष Y2 में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 3485 है।

$\Rightarrow$ आवश्यक प्रतिशत = $[(4948.5 - 3485)/4948.5] \times 100\%$

$\therefore$ वर्ष Y2 में कर्मचारियों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या से 29.57% कम है।

60. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि पहले और दूसरे वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य क्रमशः x और y है।

दो वस्तुओं का कुल विक्रय मूल्य 4800 रुपए है।

इसलिए, बिना किसी हानि और बिना किसी लाभ के कारण दो वस्तुओं का कुल क्रय मूल्य भी 4800 रुपए है।

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$x \times 120\% = 2400$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times 6/5 = 2400$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2000$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } 2000 + y = 4800$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2800$$

अब, दूसरी वस्तु पर हुई हानि = $2800 - 2400$

$\therefore$ दूसरी वस्तु पर हुई हानि 400 रुपए है।

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$A = 2 \div 3 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 8/3$$

$$B = 3 \text{ of } 4 + (7 - 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 12 + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 17$$

$$C = 4 + 5 - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 3$$

$$\text{So, } A + B + C = 8/3 + 17 + 3$$

$$\therefore A + B + C = 68/3$$

62. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि मिश्रण में दूध और पानी की मात्रा क्रमशः $2x$ और x है।

मिश्रण में पानी मिलाने के बाद मिश्रण में पानी की मात्रा $(x + 12)$ होगी।

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$2x/(x + 12) = 4/3$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 4(x + 12)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 4x + 48$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 48$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 24$$

इसलिए, नए मिश्रण में पानी की मात्रा = $24 + 12 = 36$

$\therefore$ नए मिश्रण में पानी की मात्रा 36 लीटर होगी।

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

चूँकि 56, 57 और 58 का ल.स. k है।

$\therefore$ 56, 57, 58 और 59 का ल. स. $59k$ है क्योंकि 59 और अन्य संख्याओं के बीच कोई समापर्वतक नहीं है।

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया है, $V_1 : V_2 = 1 : 2$ तथा $V_1 + V_2 = 147$

माना $V_1 = x$ तथा $V_2 = 2x$

इसलिए, $x + 2x = 147$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 147$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 49$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = 49, V_2 = 2 \times 49 = 98$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 - V_1 = 98 - 49$$

$\therefore$ अभीष्ट अंतर 49 है

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि महिला की उम्र x वर्ष है।

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$20 \text{ पुरुषों के उम्रों का योग} = 20 \times 30 = 600$$

फिर से, प्रश्नानुसार

$$1 \text{ महिला सहित } 19 \text{ पुरुषों के उम्रों का योग} = 20 \times 29$$

$$\Rightarrow 600 - 50 + x = 20 \times 29$$

$$\Rightarrow 550 + x = 580$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30$$

$\therefore$ महिला की उम्र 30 वर्ष है।

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया है:

एक समचतुर्भुज के विकर्ण 24 सेमी और 18 सेमी हैं

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$\text{समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल} = \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$$

जहाँ d_1 और d_2 समचतुर्भुज के विकर्ण हैं

गणना:

अतः, समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल = $\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 18$

$\therefore$ समचतुर्भुज का क्षेत्रफल 216 सेमी² है।

67. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

36, 28, 43, 56, 74, 65, 12 और x का औसत 45 है।

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

योग = पदों की संख्या $\times$ औसत

गणना:

$$(36 + 28 + 43 + 56 + 74 + 65 + 12 + x)/8 = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow 314 + x = 360$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 360 - 314$$

$\therefore$ x का मान 46 है।

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$\text{अंकित मूल्य} \times 60\% = \text{विक्रय मूल्य}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अंकित मूल्य} \times \frac{3}{5} = \text{विक्रय मूल्य}$$

$$\therefore \text{विक्रय मूल्य} : \text{अंकित मूल्य} = 3 : 5$$

69. Answer: a

Explanation:

Y5 में कर्मचारियों की संख्या = 5326

और Y6 में कर्मचारियों की संख्या = 5918

$$\Rightarrow \text{वृद्धि प्रतिशत} = [(5918 - 5326) / 5326] \times 100\%$$

$\therefore$ कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि प्रतिशत 11.11% है।

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया हुआ:

आधार = 9 सेमी, कर्ण = 41 सेमी

औपचारिक प्रयुक्त:

एक समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल = $(1/2) \times \text{आधार} \times \text{लंबवत}$

$$p^2 = h^2 - b^2$$

जहाँ, p = लंब, b = आधार, h = कर्ण

गणना:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं $p^2 = h^2 - b^2$

$$\text{तो, } p^2 = 41^2 - 9^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 = 1600$$

इसलिए, $p = 40$

तो, समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल = $\frac{1}{2} \times p \times b$

$\Rightarrow$ त्रिकोण का क्षेत्रफल = $\frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 9$

$\therefore$ समकोण त्रिभुज का आवश्यक क्षेत्रफल 180 सेमी² है।

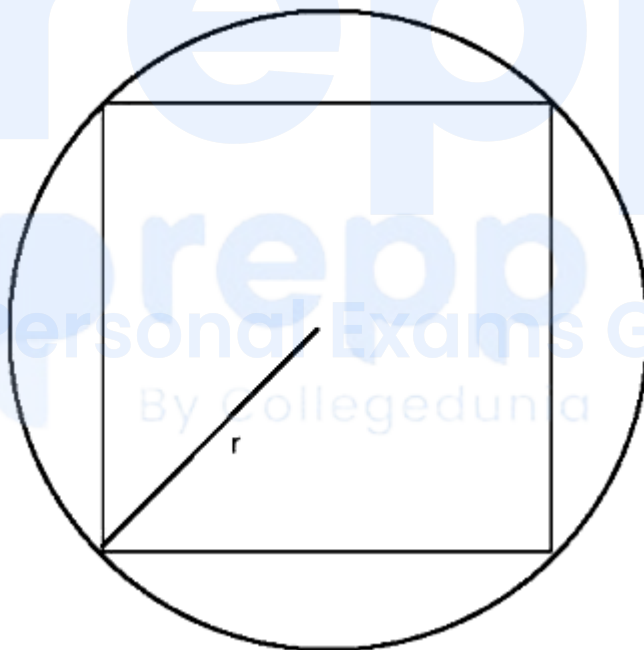
71. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया है:

वृत्त की त्रिज्या = 28 सेमी

गणना:



हम जानते हैं कि, वर्ग का विकर्ण जिसे वृत्त में अंकित किया जा सकता है, वृत्त के व्यास के बराबर है

तो वर्ग का विकर्ण = $28 \times 2 = 56$ सेमी

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \times a = 56$, यहाँ a वर्ग के भुजा की लंबाई है।

$\Rightarrow a = 28\sqrt{2}$

तो वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = a^2

वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = $(28\sqrt{2})^2$

$\therefore$ वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 1568 सेमी² है।

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

चूँकि, 1 दिन में (C + D) द्वारा मिलकर किया गया काम कुल काम का $1/4$ भाग है।

और एक दिन में C द्वारा किया गया काम $1/12$ है।

इसलिए, एक दिन में D द्वारा किया गया काम = $1/4 - 1/12 = 1/6$

$\therefore$ केवल D पूरे काम को 6 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है।

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि ट्रेन की लम्बाई और प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई x मीटर है।

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$2x = (80 \times 5/18) \times (0.75 \times 60)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 1000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 500 \text{ मीटर}$$

$\therefore$ प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई 500 मीटर है।

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{चूँकि, मिश्रधन} = p \times (1 + r/100)^n$$

$$\text{इस प्रकार, मिश्रधन} = 900 \times (1 + 10/100)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{मिश्रधन} = 900 \times 121/100$$

$\therefore$ दो वर्षों के बाद मिश्रधन 1089 रुपये होगा।

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

चूँकि, हम जानते हैं कि

$$\text{साधारण ब्याज} = P \times R \times T/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 = P \times 10 \times 2/100$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 5000$$

$$\text{मिश्रधन} = \text{मूलधन} + \text{साधारण ब्याज}$$

$$\text{तो मिश्रधन} = 5000 + 1000$$

$\therefore$ मिश्रधन 6000 रुपये होगा।

76. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है:

- इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर आर्ट एंड कल्चरल हेरिटेज (INTACH), भारत में अग्रणी विरासत के प्रति जागरूकता और संरक्षण की दृष्टि से नई दिल्ली में **1984** में स्थापित किया गया था।
- आज INTACH को देश भर में 190 से अधिक अध्याओं के साथ दुनिया के सबसे बड़े विरासत संगठनों में से एक के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है।
- INTACH का मुख्यालय **नई दिल्ली** में है।
- यह वास्तुकला विरासत, प्राकृतिक विरासत, भौतिक विरासत, अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासत, विरासत शिक्षा और संचार सेवाओं (HECS), शिल्प और सामुदायिक सेल, अध्याय, INTACH विरासत अकादमी, विरासत पर्यटन, लिस्टिंग सेल और पुस्तकालय, अभिलेखागार और प्रलेखन केंद्र जैसे विभिन्न प्रभागों के माध्यम से संचालित होता है।

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- भारत के प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नियंत्रण आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं।
- राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नियंत्रण आयोग का गठन **मई 2000** में किया गया था।
- **15 फरवरी 2000** को राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति की घोषणा की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य गर्भनिरोधक, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के बुनियादी ढांचों, स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों और एकीकृत सेवा वितरण की जरूरतों को पूरा करना था।
- चीन के बाद भारत दुनिया में दूसरा सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला देश है।
- दुनिया के कुल भूमि क्षेत्रफल के केवल **2.4%** क्षेत्रफल में भारत विश्व की जनसंख्या का **18%** है।
- भारत के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी हैं।
- विश्व जनसंख्या दिवस प्रत्येक वर्ष 11 जुलाई को पूरे विश्व में मनाया जा रहा है।

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- 'बूम एंड ग्रूम' को **पवन चौधरी** के साथ पूर्व पुलिस **किरन बेदी** ने लिखा है।
- यह किताब 2010 में लिखी गई है जो स्वच्छता और तरीके पर आधारित है।

- किरन बेदी भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (IPS) में शामिल होने वाली पहली महिला थीं।
- उन्हें 1994 में रमन मैग्सेसे पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया।
- वर्तमान में, वह 2018 से **पुडुचेरी** की लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर हैं।

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- **"बैचलर ऑफ आर्ट्स" आर. के. नारायण** द्वारा लिखा गया था।
- उनका जन्म 1906 में दक्षिण भारत के मद्रास में हुआ था और 2001 में उनका निधन हो गया।
- आर. के. नारायण के कुछ प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास हैं:
 - स्वामी एंड फ्रेंड्स (1935)
 - द इंग्लिश टीचर (1945)
 - वेटिंग फॉर द महात्मा (1955)
 - द गाइड (1958)
 - द मैन-ईटर ऑफ मालगुडी (1961)
 - ए वेंडर ऑफ स्वीट्स (1967)
 - ए टाइगर फॉर मालगुडी (1983)
 - अंडर द बनयान ट्री एंड अदर स्टोरीज (1985)
 - द ग्रेंडमदर टेल (1993)
 - द रामायण (1972)
 - द महाभारत (1978)

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- **द ग्रेट बैरियर रीफ**, प्रशांत महासागर में प्रवाल भित्तियों, बालू के ढेरों और टापों का एक जटिल चट्टान **ऑस्ट्रेलिया** के पूर्वोत्तर तट पर स्थित है।

- रीफ ऑस्ट्रेलियाई महाद्वीप पर उथले रेतीले किनारों पर उग गया है, जो गर्म पानी में मुंगे को पनपने में सक्षम बनाता है।
- कैनबरा ऑस्ट्रेलिया की राजधानी है, जो देश के दक्षिण-पूर्वी तट के अंदर स्थित है।
- जंगल, खेत और प्रकृति के भंडार से घिरे होने के कारण कैनबरा का उपनाम **"बुश कैपिटल"** है।
- **ग्रासलैंड** को ऑस्ट्रेलिया में **डाउन्स** के नाम से जाना जाता है।
- **ग्रेट विक्टोरिया रेगिस्तान** भी ऑस्ट्रेलिया में स्थित है।
- **ग्रेट डिवाइडिंग रेंज**, जिसे ग्रेट डिवाइड, ईस्टर्न हाइलैंड्स या ईस्टर्न कॉर्डिलेरा भी कहा जाता है, पूर्वी ऑस्ट्रेलिया का मुख्य जल क्षेत्र है।
- इसमें पठार और कम पर्वत श्रृंखला की श्रृंखला शामिल है जो मोटे तौर पर क्वींसलैंड, न्यू साउथ वेल्स और विक्टोरिया के 2,300 मील (3,700 किमी) के तटों को समेटती है।
- न्यू साउथ वेल्स-विक्टोरिया सीमा के पास ऑस्ट्रेलियाई आल्प्स के नाम से जाना जाने वाला एक खंड में ऑस्ट्रेलिया की सबसे ऊँची चोटी, माउंट कोसियसको (2,228 मीटर) है।
- **विली-विली** उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्तर-पश्चिमी ऑस्ट्रेलिया में होता है।

81. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर ऑस्ट्रेलिया है।

- महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार देने के लिए ऑस्ट्रेलिया सबसे पहले था।
- **19 सितंबर, 1893** को, गवर्नर लॉर्ड ग्लासगो ने कानून में एक नए निर्वाचन अधिनियम पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। संसदीय चुनावों में महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार देने वाला **न्यूजीलैंड** दुनिया का पहला स्वशासित देश बन गया।
- ग्रेट ब्रिटेन से स्वतंत्रता के बाद नौ साल बाद, **ऑस्ट्रेलिया** ने सूट का पालन किया और महिलाओं के लिए एक मताधिकार अधिनियम पारित किया।
- यह अधिनियम 1902 में प्रभावी हुआ, और हालांकि यह नए देश में सभी महिलाओं पर लागू होता था, आदिवासी महिलाओं को छोड़ दिया गया था।
- आदिवासी, पुरुष और महिला, को 1962 तक वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं था।

★ Important Points

- **न्यूजीलैंड**: महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार देने वाला यह **पहला** देश था।
- **ऑस्ट्रेलिया**: महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार देने वाला यह **दूसरा** देश था।
- **फिनलैंड**: महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार देने वाला यह **पहला यूरोपीय** देश था।

★ Mistake Points

न्यूजीलैंड को विकल्पों में नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए हमारा सही उत्तर ऑस्ट्रेलिया होगा।

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- वित्त मंत्री पीयूष गोयल ने अपने बजट 2019 के भाषण में असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के लिए 15,000 रुपये तक की मासिक आय के साथ 'प्रधान मंत्री श्रम-योगी मानधन' नामक एक मेगा पेंशन योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।
 - यह पेंशन योजना उन्हें 60 वर्ष की आयु से 3,000 रुपये की अनुमानित मासिक पेंशन प्रदान करेगी, जो उनके कार्य करने की आयु के दौरान एक छोटी सस्ती राशि के मासिक योगदान पर होगी।
 - पात्रता मापदंड:
 - एक असंगठित मजदूर होना चाहिए
 - प्रवेश आयु 18 से 40 वर्ष के बीच
 - मासिक आय 15000 रु. या उससे कम
 - क्या नहीं होना चाहिए:
 - संगठित क्षेत्र में संलग्न
 - एक आयकरदाता
 - वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमन हैं।
-

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- बाग की गुफाएँ पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश में बाघनी नामक मौसमी धारा के तट पर स्थित हैं।
- बाग की गुफाएँ बौद्ध धर्म की संस्कृति का बेहतरीन उदाहरण हैं।
- बाग की गुफाओं में 09 अद्भुत गुफाएँ हैं, जो रॉक कटिंग से बनी हैं।

- ये गुफाएँ सुंदर चित्रों से घिरी हुई हैं।
- कुछ महत्वपूर्ण गुफाएँ:

राज्य	गुफाएँ
महाराष्ट्र	अजंता की गुफाएँ, भजा की गुफाएँ, एलिफेंटा की गुफाएँ, एलोरा की गुफाएँ, कन्हेंरी की गुफाएँ
कर्नाटक	बादामी की गुफाएँ
बिहार	बरबर की गुफाएँ
उड़ीसा	उदयगिरी की गुफाएँ
आंध्र प्रदेश	बोर्ला की गुफाएँ
तमिलनाडु	वराह की गुफाएँ

84. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- केरल और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश लक्षद्वीप का उच्च न्यायालय कोच्चि, एर्नाकुलम जिले में स्थित है।
- तिरुवनंतपुरम केरल की राजधानी है।
- पिनारयी विजयन केरल के मुख्यमंत्री हैं।
- कवरत्ती लक्षद्वीप की राजधानी है।

केंद्र शासित प्रदेश(UT)	उच्च न्यायालय क्षेत्राधिकार
दादरा और नगर हवेली	बंबई उच्च न्यायालय
दमन दिव	बंबई उच्च न्यायालय
पुदुचेरी	मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	कोलकाता उच्च न्यायालय
लक्षद्वीप	केरल उच्च न्यायालय
दिल्ली	दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय
चंडीगढ़	पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय
जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू और कश्मीर उच्च न्यायालय
लदाख	जम्मू और कश्मीर उच्च न्यायालय

85. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य उत्तर प्रदेश में बहराइच जिले के तराई में 400.6 वर्ग किमी (154.7 वर्ग मील) के क्षेत्रफल में फैला है।
- 1987 में, इसे 'प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर' के क्षेत्र में लाया गया, और किशनपुर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और दुधवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के साथ, यह दुधवा टाइगर रिजर्व का निर्माण करता है।
- कतर्नियाघाट वन भारत में दुधवा और किशनपुर के बाघ निवास और नेपाल के बरडिया राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के बीच रणनीतिक संपर्क प्रदान करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश	• कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य • किशनपुर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य • चंद्र प्रभा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
मध्य प्रदेश	• नोरादेही वन्यजीव अभयारण्य • पचमढ़ी वन्यजीव अभयारण्य • पन्ना वन्यजीव अभयारण्य • पेंच वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
कर्नाटक	• डंडेली वन्यजीव अभयारण्य • रानीबेनूर ब्लैकबक अभयारण्य • चिंकारा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
बिहार	• भीमबंध वन्यजीव अभयारण्य • राजगीर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य

86. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

★ Key Points

- शिपकी-ला-दर्राहिमाचल प्रदेश में ज़स्कर श्रेणियों के बीच स्थित है।
- शिमला से तिब्बत का रास्ता इसी दर्रे से होकर जाता है।
- सतलज नदी इस दर्रे से होकर बहती है।
- नाथुला दर्रा सिक्किम में डोगेकेया श्रेणी में स्थित है।
- यह भारतीय राज्य सिक्किम को चीन के तिब्बत स्वायत्त क्षेत्र से जोड़ता है।
- ज़ोजिला दर्रा लिदाख में एक उच्च पर्वतीय दर्रा है।
- यह श्रीनगर-लेह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर फोटू दर्रे के बाद दूसरा सबसे ऊँचा दर्रा है।
- माना दर्रा उत्तराखंड में स्थित है।

87. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- 1968 में, स्वेरिगेस रिस्कबैंक (स्वीडन का केंद्रीय बैंक) ने नोबेल पुरस्कार के संस्थापक अल्फ्रेड नोबेल की स्मृति में आर्थिक विज्ञान में पुरस्कार की स्थापना की।
- यह पुरस्कार बैंक की 300वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर 1968 में स्वेरिगेस रिस्कबैंक द्वारा नोबेल फाउंडेशन को प्राप्त दान पर आधारित है।
- आर्थिक विज्ञान में पहला पुरस्कार 1969 में रगनार फ्रिस्क और जान टिनबर्गेन को दिया गया था।
- आर्थिक विज्ञान में पुरस्कार रॉयल स्वीडिश एकेडमी ऑफ साइंसेज, स्टॉकहोम, स्वीडन द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है।
- पहला नोबेल पुरस्कार पुरस्कार समारोह 1901 में आयोजित किया गया था।
- 2019 का नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता:

नाम	क्षेत्र	कारण
जेम्स पीबल्स मिशेल मेयर डिडिएर क्वेलोज़	भौतिक विज्ञान	ब्रह्मांड के विकास और ब्रह्मांड में पृथ्वी के स्थान की हमारी समझ में योगदान के लिए।
जॉन गुडएनफ एम. स्टेनली व्हीथिंगम अकीरा योशिनो	रसायन विज्ञान	लिथियम-आयन बैटरी के विकास के लिए।
विलियम जी. केलिन जूनियर सर पीटर जे टैटक्लिफ ग्रेग एल. सेमेंज़ा	मनोविज्ञान और चिकित्सा	कोशिकाओं की भावना और ऑक्सीजन की उपलब्धता के अनुकूल होने की उनकी खोजों के लिए।
अभिजीत बनर्जी एस्तेर डफ़्लो माइकल क्रेमर	अर्थशास्त्र	वैश्विक गरीबी को कम करने के लिए उनके प्रयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण के लिए।
अबी अहमद अली	शांति	सामंजस्य, एकजुटता और सामाजिक न्याय को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उनके महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के लिए।
ओल्गा टोकरुचुक (2018 के लिए)	साहित्य	एक कथात्मक कल्पना के लिए जो विश्वकोश जुनून के साथ जीवन के रूप में सीमाओं को पार करने को दर्शाता है।

पीटर हैंडके (2019 के लिए)

एक प्रभावशाली काम के लिए, कि भाषाई सरलता ने परिरेखा और मानव अनुभव की विशिष्टता का पता लगाया है।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- पेनिसिलिन की खोज 1928 में अलेक्जेंडर फ्लेमिंग ने की थी।
- इस खोज के लिए, उन्हें 1945 में अर्नस्ट बोरिस चेन और हॉवर्ड फ्लॉरी के साथ **फिजियोलॉजी या मेडिसिन** में **नोबेल पुरस्कार** मिला।
- पेनिसिलिन पहला और सबसे व्यापक रूप से इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला एंटीबायोटिक एजेंट है।
- यह **पेनिसिलियम कवक** से प्राप्त होता है जिसे पेनिसिलिन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक स्रोत माना जाता है।
- **शनि के छल्ले** की खोज **गैलीलियो गैलीली** ने की थी।
- वायुमंडलीय दबाव को मापने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाने वाला एक उपकरण, **बैरोमीटर** का आविष्कार 1643 में **इवेंजेलिस्टा टोरिक्वेली** ने किया था।
- इ.टोरिक्वेली एक इतालवी गणितज्ञ और भौतिक विज्ञानी थे और गैलीलियो गैलीली के छात्र थे।

89. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

★ **Key Points**

- उत्तरी मैदानों में **खादर** सबसे उपजाऊ भूमि है।
- ऊपरी और मध्य गंगा मैदान में, दो अलग-अलग प्रकार की जलोढ़ मिट्टी विकसित हुई है, अर्थात् **खादर और भांगर**।
- **खादर** नया जलोढ़ है और **भांगर** पुराने जलोढ़ की प्रणाली को दर्शाता है।
- खादर निचला इलाका है जहाँ बाढ़ का खतरा होता है।

- इसमें नई जलोढ़ मिट्टी जमा होती है जो अक्सर बहुत उपजाऊ मानी जाती है।
- भांगर वह क्षेत्र है जो बाढ़ के मैदान से काफी दूर है।
- इसमें बाढ़ का खतरा कम होता है, यह कम उपजाऊ होता है और इसमें पुरानी जलोढ़ मिट्टी होती है।
- खादर और भांगर दोनों प्रकार की मिट्टी में कैल्केरियास कॉन्सट्रैक्शन (कंकड़) होते हैं। ये मिट्टी निचले और मध्य गंगा मैदान और ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में अधिक दोमटी और चिकनी हैं।

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- खतरे में प्रजातियों की **IUCN रेड लिस्ट** बाघों को **'खतरे में'** में वर्गीकृत करती है।
- बाघों की आबादी 1910 में लगभग 100,000 से 2010 में घटकर 3,200 हो गई, जो उनकी मूल सीमा का 7% है।
- 2014 में शुरू किया गया, एकीकृत **टाइगर हैबिटेड कंजर्वेशन प्रोग्राम (ITHCP)** या **'टाइगर प्रोग्राम'**, एक अनुदान देने वाली पहल है, जो **2022** तक जंगल में बाघों की संख्या दोगुनी करने के वैश्विक प्रयास ग्लोबल टाइगर रिकवरी प्रोग्राम (GTRP) में योगदान देता है।
- कार्यक्रम में बांग्लादेश, भूटान, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, नेपाल और म्यांमार के प्रमुख बाघ संरक्षण परिदृश्यों में 12 बड़े पैमाने पर परियोजनाओं का एक पोर्टफोलियो शामिल है।
- इस पहल को दो चरणों में **KfW विकास बैंक** के माध्यम से **जर्मन सहयोग** द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया गया है। पहला चरण 2014 से 2020 तक और दूसरा 2019 से 2023 तक लागू किया जा रहा है।
- पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (MoEFCC) के माध्यम से **1969** में **भारत** IUCN का राज्य सदस्य बन गया।

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- **सुभास चंद्र बोस** **1938** में हरिपुरा कांग्रेस सत्र के अध्यक्ष चुने गए थे।
- उन्हें **नेताजी** के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- वह **1938 से 1939** तक भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे।

- स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, सुभाष चंद्र बोस का जन्म वर्ष 1897 में ओडिशा के कटक में हुआ था।
- 'फ्री इंडिया' सरकार की शुरुआत सिंगापुर में सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने किया था।

92. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- चारबाग शैली को मुगलों द्वारा भारत लाया गया था।
- चारबाग एक फ़ारसी शैली का उद्यान खाका है, जिसमें मुख्य भवन को चतुर्भुजाकार उद्यान के केंद्र में रखा गया है, जो पैदल मार्ग या बहते पानी के चार छोटे भागों में विभाजित है।
- भारत में हुमायूँ का मकबरा और ताजमहल इस शैली का सबसे प्रसिद्ध उदाहरण है।
- राम बाग भारत का सबसे प्राचीन मुगल गार्डन था, जिसे मूल रूप से मुगल सम्राट बाबर ने 1528 में चारबाग शैली में बनवाया था।
- हुमायूँ का मकबरा भारत का पहला उद्यान-मकबरा है।
- 1993 में हुमायूँ के मकबरे को यूनेस्को द्वारा विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया गया था।

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- फ्लिपकार्ट की स्थापना भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली के पूर्व छात्र श्री सचिन बंसल और बिन्नी बंसल ने अक्टूबर 2007 में की थी।
- फ्लिपकार्ट भारत में अमेज़न का सबसे बड़ा प्रतिद्वंदी है, जो दुनिया में सबसे बड़ी ई-कॉमर्स वेबसाइट है।
- यह कंपनी सिंगापुर में पंजीकृत है, लेकिन इसका मुख्यालय भारत के बैंगलोर शहर में है।

94. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- **1928 का बारदोली सत्याग्रह**, ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान भारत के गुजरात राज्य में, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में नागरिक अवज्ञा और विद्रोह का एक प्रमुख घटना था।
- इसका नेतृत्व **वल्लभभाई पटेल** ने किया, जिसने अंततः उन्हें सरदार की उपाधि दी।
- महात्मा गांधी ने **बारदोली सत्याग्रह** में अपने महान संगठनात्मक कौशल के लिए वल्लभभाई पटेल को सरदार की उपाधि दी।
- **चंपारण और खेड़ा सत्याग्रह** का नेतृत्व गांधी ने किया था।

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- रोटवायरस के संक्रमण से बचने के लिए **रोटवायरस टीके** का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- ये वायरस, छोटे बच्चों में **गंभीर दस्त** का प्रमुख कारण है।
- यह छोटी आंत को रेखित करने वाली कोशिकाओं को संक्रमित करता है और उन्हें नुकसान पहुंचाता है और जिसके कारण जठरान्त्रशोथ होता है।
- भारत ने स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित और निर्मित रोटवायरस टीका का अनावरण किया, 'रोटावैक' ने लगभग 60 रुपये प्रति खुराक की दर से दुनिया की सबसे सस्ती दवा होने का दावा किया और प्रत्येक वर्ष 5 से कम आयु के 80,000 बच्चों को मारने वाले दस्त से निपटने के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा दिया।

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- 1967 में Cap-Haïtien में जन्मे, ब्रूनी सूरिन दुनिया के सर्वश्रेष्ठ धावकों में से एक हैं।

- जब सुरिन **कनाडा** के क्यूबेक शहर में प्रवास किये तो वह सात वर्ष के थे।
- उन्होंने 1996 के अटलांटा ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक खेलों में 4x100 मी रिले में अपनी टीम को स्वर्ण जीतने में मदद करके कनाडा के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण खेल क्षणों में से एक में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- कनाडाई टीम के सदस्य के रूप में, उन्होंने 1988 सियोल ओलंपिक खेलों में लंबी कूद में 15वां स्थान प्राप्त किया।
- कनाडा की राजधानी **ओटावा** है।
- यह **ओटावा नदी के दक्षिणी तट** पर स्थित है जहाँ से यह नाम दिया गया है।
- कनाडा के सबसे बड़े शहर **टोरंटो, मॉन्ट्रियल और कैलगरी** हैं और इसके बाद ओटावा है।

97. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन है:

- **औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (IIP)** की गणना और प्रकाशन केंद्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन (CSO) द्वारा मासिक आधार पर की जाती है।
- औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (IIP) वह सूचकांक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न उद्योग समूहों में समय की निर्धारित अवधि में विकास की दर को दर्शाता है।
- IIP एक समग्र संकेतक है जो कि वर्गीकृत किए गए निम्न उद्योग समूहों की वृद्धि दर को मापता है:
 - व्यापक क्षेत्र जैसे खनन, उत्पादन और बिजली।
 - उद्योग-आधारित क्षेत्र जैसे मूल वस्तुएं, पूंजीगत वस्तुएं और माध्यमिक वस्तुएं।
- वर्तमान में, IIP के आंकड़ों की गणना 2004-05 को आधार वर्ष मानकर किया जाता है।
- **केंद्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन, सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय** के तहत भारत में एक सरकारी एजेंसी है।
- केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन नई दिल्ली में स्थित है।

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है:

- खेलों का विषय भारतीय संविधान की **राज्य सूची** में आता है।
- भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के वितरण के विषय के बारे में है जो अनेक लेखों के तहत परिभाषित हैं।
- भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में तीन सूचियाँ शामिल हैं:
 - **संघ सूची: 100 मद** जिन पर संसद के पास कानून बनाने की विशेष शक्ति है।
 - **राज्य सूची: 61 मद** जिन पर राज्य कानून बना सकते हैं और उन्हें नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं।
 - **समवर्ती सूची: 52 मद** जिन पर केंद्र और राज्य दोनों सरकारें कानून बना सकती हैं।
 - भारतीय संविधान में समवर्ती सूची का विचार ऑस्ट्रेलियाई संविधान से अपनाया गया है।

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

- **नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन फॉर ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया**, जिसे **NITI Aayog** भी कहा जाता है, का गठन 1 जनवरी, 2015 को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के एक प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से किया गया था।
- नीति आयोग भारत सरकार की प्रमुख नीति **'थिंक टैंक'** है, जो दिशात्मक और नीतिगत दोनों इनपुट प्रदान करती है।
- नीति आयोग का शासन परिषद, **प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में अपने अध्यक्ष के साथ**, सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के उपराज्यपालों (UT) को शामिल करता है।
- नीति आयोग की वर्तमान संरचना:
 - अध्यक्ष - नरेंद्र मोदी
 - उपाध्यक्ष - सुमन बेरी
 - मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी - परमेश्वरन अय्यर
- पूर्णकालिक सदस्य:
 - श्री वी.के. सारस्वत
 - प्रोफेसर रमेश चंद
 - डॉ वी. के. पॉल
- **राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) संविधान (89वां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2003** के माध्यम से **अनुच्छेद 338A** के तहत गठित संवैधानिक निकाय है।
- **वित्त आयोग** एक संवैधानिक रूप से अनिवार्य निकाय है जो राजकोषीय संघवाद के केंद्र में है, जिसे संविधान के **अनुच्छेद 280** के तहत स्थापित किया गया है।
- **भारत का चुनाव आयोग** भारत के संविधान के **अनुच्छेद 324** के तहत बनाया गया एक संवैधानिक निकाय है।

- यह भारत का एक स्वायत्त संवैधानिक प्राधिकरण है जो भारत में चुनाव प्रक्रियाओं को संचालित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

100. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर बढ़ने पर उपरोक्त पहाड़ियों का सही क्रम निम्नानुसार है:
 - नल्लामाला पहाड़ियाँ
 - पालकोंडा पहाड़ियाँ
 - ज वा दी पहाड़ियाँ
 - शेवरॉय पहाड़ियाँ
- **नल्लामाला पहाड़ियाँ** पूर्वी **आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य**, दक्षिणी भारत में पूर्वी घाटों की समानांतर पहाड़ियों और घाटियों की एक शृंखला है।
- यह **कृष्णा नदी** के दक्षिण में स्थित है।
- **पालकोंडा पहाड़ियाँ**, पहाड़ियों की एक शृंखला है जो दक्षिणी भारतीय राज्य **आंध्र प्रदेश** में पूर्वी घाट का एक हिस्सा है।
- वे उत्तर-पश्चिम से दक्षिण-पूर्व दिशा की ओर बढ़ती हैं, जिसका समापन तिरुपति के तीर्थस्थल पर होता है।
- **ज वा दी पहाड़ियाँ**, दक्षिण-पूर्वी भारत में पूर्वी घाट के उत्तरी तमिलनाडु राज्य की बड़ी पहाड़ियों में से पहाड़ियों की एक शृंखला है।
- **शेवरॉय पहाड़ियाँ**, दक्षिणी भारत में पूर्वी घाटों के उत्तर-मध्य तमिलनाडु राज्य की एक बाहरी सीमा है।
- शेवरॉय की पहाड़ियों का क्षेत्रफल लगभग 150 वर्ग मील (390 वर्ग किमी) है।