



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 3)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

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

General English

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

The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little _____ in today's world.

- a. extinct
- b. redundant
- c. additional
- d. absurd

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

Tangled

- a. Regulated
- b. Knotted
- c. Orderly
- d. Organized

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

My little cousin is _____ a movie at home.

- a. looking
- b. seeing
- c. watching

d. observing

4. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Permmmit
- b. Noticeing
- c. Necessary
- d. Peirce

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

(+1, -0.25)

Loiter

- a. Repel
- b. Dawdle
- c. Loaf
- d. Hasten

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

(+1, -0.25)

As clear as a bell

- a. To get fooled
- b. To have a tinkling sound
- c. Readily understood
- d. At a very low price

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

He lost all his hardly earned money.

- a. hardly earned money
- b. No error
- c. all his
- d. He lost

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

A person travelling on foot

- a. Vagabond
- b. Equestrian
- c. Bibliophile
- d. Pedestrian

9. **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)

Television in India made a humble beginning in September 1959. The first television programmes were meant (1)_____ schools and rural areas. The first general services on a (2)_____ basis started in August 1965. Colour television came into (3)_____ in November 1982 on the eve of the Ninth

Asian Games. Around (4)_____ time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas (5)_____ the help of satellites.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.

- a. to
- b. on
- c. for
- d. at

10. 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)**

Television in India made a humble beginning in September 1959. The first television programmes were meant (1)_____ schools and rural areas. The first general services on a (2)_____ basis started in August 1965. Colour television came into (3)_____ in November 1982 on the eve of the Ninth Asian Games. Around (4)_____ time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas (5)_____ the help of satellites.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.

- a. final
- b. regular
- c. usual
- d. proper

11. Directions: In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most **(+1, -0.25)**

appropriate option for each blank.

Television in India made a humble beginning in September 1959. The first television programmes were meant (1)_____ schools and rural areas. The first general services on a (2)_____ basis started in August 1965. Colour television came into (3)_____ in November 1982 on the eve of the Ninth Asian Games. Around (4)_____ time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas (5)_____ the help of satellites.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.

- a. location
- b. existence
- c. establishment
- d. creation

-
12. **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)

Television in India made a humble beginning in September 1959. The first television programmes were meant (1)_____ schools and rural areas. The first general services on a (2)_____ basis started in August 1965. Colour television came into (3)_____ in November 1982 on the eve of the Ninth Asian Games. Around (4)_____ time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas (5)_____ the help of satellites.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.

- a. this
- b. these
- c. those

d. it

13. **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)

Television in India made a humble beginning in September 1959. The first television programmes were meant (1) _____ schools and rural areas. The first general services on a (2) _____ basis started in August 1965. Colour television came into (3) _____ in November 1982 on the eve of the Ninth Asian Games. Around (4) _____ time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas (5) _____ the help of satellites.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.

- a. from
- b. for
- c. among
- d. with

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

Last year, it take her a long time to get over her failure in the examination.

- a. No error
- b. her failure in the examination
- c. long time to get over
- d. Last year, it take her a

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

(+1, -0.25)

Proclaim

- a. Oppose
- b. Produce
- c. Conceal
- d. Declare

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

(+1, -0.25)

To pull someone's legs

- a. Not a serious information
- b. To play a joke on someone
- c. Of a kind and sympathetic nature
- d. To use all possible methods

17. 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)

A study suggests that woman is good at handling emotions than men.

- a. woman are best
- b. women are better
- c. women is better

d. No Improvement

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)

MS Dhoni has no immediate plans to retire.

- a. No Improvement
 - b. plans retiring
 - c. plan to retirement
 - d. planning for retire
-

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

Don't worry, there is less time for the train to arrive.

- a. Don't worry,
 - b. No error
 - c. for the train to arrive
 - d. there is less time
-

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

The inflation rate raised up 8% last month.

- a. rise to
 - b. rose to
 - c. No Improvement
 - d. raise up
-

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

The state of growing to maturity.

- a. Apartheid
 - b. Innocence
 - c. Immigrant
 - d. Adolescence
-

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

- a. Knoledge
 - b. Jealusy
 - c. Langaue
 - d. Odour
-

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

They were astonished _____ his failure in the competition.

- a. in
 - b. at
 - c. from
 - d. on
-

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

Morose

- a. Cranky
 - b. Cheerful
 - c. Solemn
 - d. Prudent
-

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

He _____ for a week when his father came.

- a. had been ill
- b. has been ill
- c. is being ill
- d. is ill

General Intelligence & Reasoning

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

(+1, -0.25)



27. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'TYRE' को '70' के रूप में, 'MON' को '44' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। इस कूट भाषा में 'FROM' के लिए कूट क्या होगा?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 54

b. 50

c. 55

d. 52

28. उस शब्द युग्म का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दो शब्द उसी प्रकार संबंधित जिस प्रकार दो शब्द निम्नलिखित शब्द युग्म में संबंधित हैं। (+1, -0.25)

तारा : सूर्य :: ?

a. ग्रह : मंगल

b. चिड़िया : पक्षी

c. पशु : जंगली

d. शुक्र ग्रह : गरम

29. निम्न में से कौन-सी उत्तर आकृति प्रश्न आकृति के प्रारूप को पूर्ण करेगी? (+1, -0.25)



c.



30. नीचे दिए गये प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद 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 को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिये कि कौनसा निष्कर्ष ज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

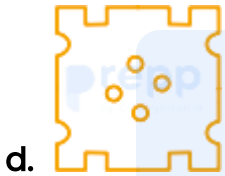
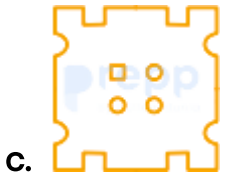
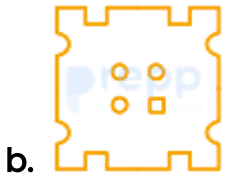
- I. कुछ पीले कलम हैं।
- II. कुछ पेन शार्पेनर हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ शार्पेनर पीले हैं।
 - II. कोई पीला कलम नहीं है।
- a. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
 - b. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
 - c. कोई निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है
 - d. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है

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





32. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'DIRTYS' को 'FMTXAW' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। इस कूट भाषा में 'MONDAX' के लिए क्या कूट होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. PTRIDD

b. PTQIDD

c. ORPHCB

d. OSPHCB

33. नीचे दिए गये प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथनों को सत्य मानना है भले ही वे जात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिये कि कौनसा निष्कर्ष जात तथ्यों को नजरंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. सभी अभाज्य संख्या सम हैं।
- II. कुछ सम विषम हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ विषम अभाज्य संख्या हैं।
 - II. सभी विषम सम हैं।
 - III. कोई विषम अभाज्य संख्या नहीं है।
- a. निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
 - b. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है
 - c. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
 - d. या तो निष्कर्ष I या III अनुसरण करता है

-
34. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें अक्षरों के मध्य वैसा ही संबंध है जैसा दिए गये अक्षरों के युग्म के मध्य में संबंध है। (+1, -0.25)

TG : SE :: ?

- a. KB : JZ
- b. MA : LZ
- c. LR : KT
- d. TP : UN

-
35. निम्न में से कौन-से दो अंकों को परस्पर बदलने पर समीकरण सही बन जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

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

- a. 7 और 6
- b. 4 और 3
- c. 6 और 3
- d. 3 और 2

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

गाड़ी, वाहन, सड़क



37. पांच पेन D, E, F, G और H को एक के ऊपर एक रखा जाता है (समान क्रम में होना आवश्यक नहीं है)। (+1, -0.25)

केवल H, E और F के बीच में है। F, E के नीचे है। G, F के ठीक नीचे है। D, H के तीन स्थान नीचे है।

E और D के बीच कितने पेन हैं?

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

-
38. छह गोलियों T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 और T6 को उत्तर की ओर एक पंक्ति में रखा गया है (समान क्रम में होना आवश्यक नहीं है)। दो गोलियां T1 और T5 के बीच रखी गई हैं। T3 को T6 के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है। T2 को T1 के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है। T5, T1 के बायीं ओर है। (+1, -0.25)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी जोड़ी क्रमशः T6 और T5 के निकटतम दायें रखी हुई गोलियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है?

- a. T1, T4
- b. T1, T2
- c. T4, T1
- d. T3, T4

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

RJ, XP, DV, JB, ?

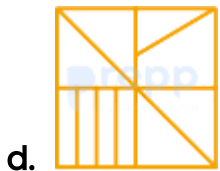
- a. QJ
- b. QH
- c. PI
- d. PH

40. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'DRAPE' को '4181165' के रूप में, 'CEMANT' को '351311420' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। तब इस कूट भाषा में 'PRINTR' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 16184192018
- b. 16418920188
- c. 16819412018
- d. 16189142018

41. दी गयी उत्तर आकृतियों में से, उसका चयन कीजिये जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपा हुआ/निहित है? (+1, -0.25)





42. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'FLOWER' को 'GKPVFQ' के रूप में लिखा जाता है। इस कूट भाषा में 'PRODUCE' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. QQPCVB
- b. QQRCVB
- c. RRQDWC
- d. RRWDQC

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

गाड़ी : पहिया : घड़ी

- a. गोलाकार
- b. घंटा
- c. सेकंड

d. सुई

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

13, 40, 121, 364, ?

a. 1091

b. 1092

c. 1094

d. 1093

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

961, 984, 1008, 1033, 1059, ?

a. 1096

b. 1086

c. 1078

d. 1084

46. दिए गये दो चिह्नों को परस्पर बदलने पर, $11 \div 9 - 63 + 7 \times 2$ का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$\div$ और $+$

a. 2

b. 5

c. -4

d. -2

47. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गये विकल्पों में से उस आकृति का चयन कीजिये जो प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आ सकता है। (+1, -0.25)



48. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गये विकल्पों में से उस संख्या का चयन कीजिये जो प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आ सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

9 11 5 94

7 9 13 ?

6 5 14 16

a. 44

b. 60

c. 50

d. 48

49. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गये विकल्पों में से संबंधित संख्या का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

446 : 491 :: 963 : ?

a. 1014

b. 1008

c. 1018

d. 1024

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50. छः युवक R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 और R6 उत्तर की ओर एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं (समान क्रम में होना आवश्यक नहीं है)। R4 और R2 के बीच तीन युवक हैं। R4 किसी भी अंतिम सिरे पर नहीं है। R1 और R5 के बीच केवल तीन युवक हैं। R3, R6 के बाईं ओर है। R1 किसी एक अंतिम सिरे पर है। R2, R4 के दाईं ओर है।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

a. R1, R4 के दाईं ओर है

b. R5 एक अंतिम सिरे पर है

c. R3, R6 के निकटतम दाईं ओर है

d. R4, R6 के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है

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Numerical Aptitude

51. एक वस्तु पर 20% की छूट प्रदान करने के बाद एक व्यापारी 20% का लाभ अर्जित करता है। यदि क्रय मूल्य 300 रुपए है, तो 25% की छूट प्रदान करने के बाद वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 337.5 रुपए
 - b. 432.5 रुपए
 - c. 352.5 रुपए
 - d. 375.5 रुपए
-
52. दो वर्षों के लिए निवेश की गयी एक धनराशि पर चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने वाली) 10125 रुपए है। यदि ब्याज की दर वार्षिक 25% है, तो इन दो वर्षों के बाद राशि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 32275 रुपए
 - b. 30625 रुपए
 - c. 28125 रुपए
 - d. 26275 रुपए
-
53. साधारण ब्याज पर निवेश किये जाने पर एक धनराशि 50 महीने में खुद की दोगुनी हो जाती है। तो वार्षिक ब्याज की दर क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 26%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 24%

d. 20%

54. नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक सप्ताह के अलग-अलग दिनों में दो शहरों में वर्षा (मिमी में) को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

दिन	वर्षा (मिमी में)	
	शहर 1	शहर 2
D1	82	81.6
D2	78	79.4
D3	76.2	78.3
D4	81.6	77.7
D5	79.4	84
D6	84	83
D7	83.8	82

शहर 1 में दिन D2 को हुई वर्षा शहर 2 में दिन D4 को हुई वर्षा से कितनी प्रतिशत अधिक है?

a. $\frac{100}{777}$

b. $\frac{1}{260}$

c. $\frac{5}{13}$

d. $\frac{100}{259}$

55. एक साइकिल का क्रय मूल्य 24000 रुपये है। यदि लाभ 30% है, तो विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 34100 रुपए

b. 30800 रुपए

c. 33400 रुपए

d. 31200 रुपए

56. $\frac{(49-13) \times 18 \div 9 + 4 \times 12 \div 6 + 5}{98 \div 14 + 7 \times 4 \text{ of } 6 \div 8 + 4}$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $\frac{45}{23}$

b. $\frac{85}{32}$

c. $\frac{53}{17}$

d. $\frac{37}{18}$

57. यदि A, B से 200% अधिक है, तो B, A से कितने प्रतिशत कम है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 100%

b. 33.33%

- c. 50%
- d. 66.67%

58. एक बस 3 मिनट में 1.8 किमी की दूरी तय करती है। तो यह 25 सेकेंड में 200 मीटर दौड़ने वाले युवा एथलीट से कितना तेज (मीटर/सेकेंड में) है? (+1, -0.25)

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

59. प्राकृतिक संख्याओं में से 6 के पहले 8 गुणजों का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 26
- b. 28
- c. 24
- d. 27

60. एक आयत का क्षेत्रफल 180 सेमी^2 है। यदि आयत की लंबाई और चौड़ाई का अनुपात 5 : 4 है, तो आयत के विकर्ण की लंबाई (सेमी में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $\sqrt{317}$
- b. $\sqrt{371}$
- c. $\sqrt{423}$

d. $\sqrt{369}$

61. 60 लीटर के एक मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात (आयतन से) 2 : 1 है। यदि मिश्रण में x लीटर पानी मिलाया जाता है, तो दूध और पानी का अनुपात 1 : 2 हो जाता है, तो x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 40

b. 20

c. 56

d. 60

62. शांत जल में एक नाव की गति 30 किमी/घंटा है। यदि नाव 1 घंटा 30 मिनट में धारा के अनुकूल 60 किमी की दूरी तय करती है, तो धारा के प्रतिकूल 60 किमी की दूरी तय करने के लिए नाव द्वारा लिया गया समय कितना होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 5 घंटा

b. 3 घंटा

c. 1 घंटा

d. 4 घंटा

63. एक ठोस लंब वृत्तीय बेलन की त्रिज्या 21 सेमी है और इसकी ऊंचाई 40 सेमी है। तो 20 रुपये प्रति सेमी² की दर पर बेलन के वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल के रंगाई की लागत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 5280 रुपये

b. 26400 रुपये

c. 105600 रुपये

d. 108600 रुपये

64. केवल पियूष एक काम को 8 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है और केवल अरुण समान काम को 14 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। यदि काम को पूरा करने के लिए उन दोनों को 44000 रुपए मिलते हैं, तो पियूष का हिस्सा क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 21000 रुपए

b. 24000 रुपए

c. 28000 रुपए

d. 16000 रुपए

65. एक विद्यालय में लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या का अनुपात 3 : 2 है। यदि विद्यालय में 360 छात्र हैं, तो विद्यालय में लड़कियों की संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 144

b. 124

c. 142

d. 160

66. $\frac{2 \div 3 \times (1 + 3) + 5 - 6}{2 \text{ of } 3 \div 5 \times 4 + 3 - 2}$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $\frac{27}{92}$

b. $\frac{36}{89}$

c. $\frac{31}{73}$

d. $\frac{25}{87}$

67. नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक सप्ताह के अलग-अलग दिनों में दो शहरों में वर्षा (मिमी में) को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

दिन	वर्षा (मिमी में)	
	शहर 1	शहर 2
D1	82	81.6
D2	78	79.4
D3	76.2	78.3
D4	81.6	77.7
D5	79.4	84
D6	84	83
D7	83.8	82

प्रति दिन दोनों शहरों में औसत वर्षा में अंतर (दो दशमलव स्थान तक लेने पर) क्या है?

- a. 0.66 मिमी
- b. 0.42 मिमी

- c. 0.15 मिमी
- d. 0.08 मिमी

68. दिए गए आंकड़ों का बहुलक क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

4, 3, 7, 13, 16, 23, 3, 4, 7, 4, 3, 3, 9, 6, 9, 6

- a. 9
- b. 3
- c. 6
- d. 4

69. पाइप D1 एक खाली टंकी को 80 मिनट में भर सकती है और पाइप D2 समान टंकी को 100 मिनट में खाली कर सकती है। यदि पाइपों को एकसाथ खोला जाता है, तो कितने समय में टंकी पूरी तरह से भर जाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 400 मिनट
- b. 200 मिनट
- c. 320 मिनट
- d. 240 मिनट

70. एक घनाभाकार कमरे का आयाम 12 मीटर × 10 मीटर × 3 मीटर है। तो 50 रुपये प्रति मीटर² की दर पर कमरे के चारों दीवारों के रंगाई की लागत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 15600 रुपये
- b. 15000 रुपये

- c. 6600 रुपये
- d. 7500 रुपये

71. छह अवलोकनों का औसत 15 है। यदि उनमें से पहले तीन का औसत अंतिम तीन के औसत का दोगुना है। तो अंतिम तीन अवलोकनों का योग क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 35
- b. 25
- c. 20
- d. 30

72. एक गेंद पर अर्जित लाभ इसके विक्रय मूल्य का $\frac{3}{5}$ गुना है। यदि गेंद का विक्रय मूल्य 120 रुपए है, तो इस गेंद पर अर्जित लाभ कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 48 रुपए
- b. 96 रुपए
- c. 72 रुपए
- d. 24 रुपए

73. एक थैले में 5 रुपए, 2 रुपए, 1 रुपए और 50 पैसे के सिक्के 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 के समानुपात में हैं। यदि थैले में कुल राशि 168 रु. है, तब 50 पैसे के कितने सिक्के हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 52
- b. 56
- c. 48

d. 46

74. नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक सप्ताह के अलग-अलग दिनों में दो शहरों में वर्षा (मिमी में) को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

दिन	वर्षा (मिमी में)	
	शहर 1	शहर 2
D1	82	81.6
D2	78	79.4
D3	76.2	78.3
D4	81.6	77.7
D5	79.4	84
D6	84	83
D7	83.8	82

यदि शहर 1 में वर्षा के आकड़े को एक वृत्त आलेख के माध्यम से दर्शाया गया है, तो D1 से संबंधित केंद्रीय कोण (लगभग 0.1 डिग्री) क्या होगा?

- a. 53.3
- b. 51.9
- c. 52.2
- d. 50.8

75. यदि 23 और 24 का न्यूनतम समापवर्तक A है, और 23 और 24 का महत्तम समापवर्तक B (+1, -0.25) है, तो $A + B$ का मान क्या है?

- a. 452
- b. 551
- c. 553
- d. 451

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Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा गुणवत्ता चिह्न सही ढंग से मेल नहीं खाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. एगमार्क - कृषि उत्पाद
- b. एफपीओ - प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद
- c. हॉलमार्क - आभूषण
- d. आईएसआई - अर्ध-प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद

77. अंडमान और निकोबार क्षेत्राधिकार किस उच्च न्यायालय के अंतर्गत आता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मद्रास
- b. ओडिशा
- c. कलकत्ता
- d. आंध्र प्रदेश

78. निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्राथमिक गतिविधि नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कृषि
- b. खुदाई
- c. मछली पकड़ना
- d. निर्माण

79. जीएसटी (GST) परिषद की अध्यक्षता किसके द्वारा की जाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री
- b. नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG)
- c. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) गवर्नर
- d. प्रधानमंत्री

80. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी बीमारी विषाणु से होती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. टायफॉइड
- b. हैज़ा
- c. खसरा
- d. दाद

81. भारत में पहली कपास कारखाना किस शहर में स्थापित की गई थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अहमदाबाद
- b. नासिक
- c. मद्रास
- d. बॉम्बे

82. "नील दर्पण" पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मुमताज़ अली
- b. अबनिंद्रनाथ टैगोर

- c. ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर
- d. दीन बंधु मित्र

83. राजा जय एडम्स निम्नलिखित में से किस खेल से जुड़े हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. घोड़ों की दौड़
- b. बिलियर्ड्स
- c. गोल्फ
- d. स्केटबोर्डिंग

84. निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय शहर को यूनेस्को विश्व विरासत स्थल का टैग मिला है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अहमदाबाद
- b. आगरा
- c. भोपाल
- d. मुंबई

85. प्रतिक्रियाशीलता के घटते क्रम में निम्नलिखित धातुओं को व्यवस्थित करें: (+1, -0.25)

- a. सोडियम > चाँदी > लोहा > सोना
- b. सोना > चाँदी > लोहा > सोडियम
- c. लोहा > सोडियम > चाँदी > सोना
- d. सोडियम > लोहा > चाँदी > सोना

86. बाब-अल-मंदेब जलसंधि किन जल निकायों को जोड़ती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. फारस की खाड़ी और ओमान की खाड़ी
- b. काला सागर और आज़ोव का सागर
- c. बाफिन बे और लैब्राडोर सागर
- d. लाल सागर और अदन की खाड़ी

87. निम्नलिखित में से किसे उष्मागतिकी का पहला नियम भी कहा जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चार्ल्स का नियम
- b. बॉयल का नियम
- c. ऊर्जा संरक्षण नियम
- d. द्रव्यमान संरक्षण नियम

88. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संस्थान भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अकादमी पत्र है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. साहित्य अकादमी
- b. सांस्कृतिक संसाधन और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र
- c. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र
- d. ललित कला अकादमी
- e. अनुत्तरित प्रश्न

89. संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में कितने गैर-स्थायी सदस्य हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 7
- b. 10
- c. 5
- d. 12

90. मोबाइल ऐप "cVIGIL" को किस लिए लॉन्च किया गया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नागरिकों को ऑनलाइन आरटीआई दायर करने सक्षम बनाना
- b. नागरिकों को चुनाव आचार संहिता के उल्लंघन पर रिपोर्ट करने में सक्षम बनाना
- c. प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण में पारदर्शिता लाना
- d. नागरिकों को ऑनलाइन आयकर दाखिल करने में सक्षम बनाना

91. ओज़ोन गैस वायुमंडल की किस परत में मौजूद है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मध्यमंडल
- b. समताप मंडल
- c. आयन मंडल
- d. क्षोभ मंडल

92. तारों का टिमटिमाना मुख्य रूप से किस परिघटना के कारण होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अपवर्तन
- b. अभिवहन

- c. परावर्तन
- d. विवर्तन

93. PRASAD योजना (तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन ड्राइव) किस मंत्रालय के तहत शुरू की गई है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. विदेश मंत्रालय
- b. पर्यटन मंत्रालय
- c. आवास और शहरी मामलों के मंत्रालय
- d. संस्कृति मंत्रालय

94. अंतरिम बजट 2019 में घोषित सामान्य वर्ग के बीच आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े को दी गई सरकारी नौकरियों और शिक्षा में आरक्षण का _____। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 0.1
- b. 0.12
- c. 0.15
- d. 0.05

95. _____, द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान कोड-ब्रेकर को बैंक ऑफ़ इंग्लैंड द्वारा ब्रिटेन के नए £50 नोट पर सुविधा के लिए चुना गया है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. सर क्रिस्टोफर ब्रेन
- b. सर जॉन हबलोन
- c. माइकल फैराडे

d. एलन ट्यूरिंग

96. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का राष्ट्रीय खेल क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. फुटबॉल
- b. बास्केटबॉल
- c. क्रिकेट
- d. बेसबॉल

97. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विशेषण प्रस्तावना का हिस्सा नहीं है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. स्वतंत्रता
- b. सहिष्णु
- c. पंथ निरपेक्ष
- d. संप्रभु

98. पूर्व साम्राज्यवाद की अवधि के दौरान 'कैलिको' के रूप में क्या जाना जाता था?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. लोहा
- b. चावल
- c. सूती
- d. कोयला

99. हंबनटोटा बंदरगाह किस देश में स्थित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. श्रीलंका
- b. बांग्लादेश
- c. मालदीव
- d. पाकिस्तान

100. जलियांवाला बाग अत्याचार के खिलाफ किसने अपना नाइटहुड त्याग दिया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. रविंद्रनाथ टैगोर
- b. एस सुब्रमनिया अय्यर
- c. महात्मा गाँधी
- d. सैयद अहमद खान

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Your Personal Exams Guide

Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Blank in the Sentence

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little _____ in today's world." We need to consider how the introduction of air-conditioners affects the role or necessity of ceiling fans.

Examining the Options

Let's look at each option provided and evaluate its suitability for the blank.

- **extinct:** This word means that something no longer exists. Ceiling fans are clearly not extinct; they are still produced and used widely, even in places with air conditioning. So, this option is not appropriate.
- **redundant:** This word means no longer needed or useful because something else fulfills the same function. Air-conditioners provide cooling, which is a primary function of ceiling fans (by creating a breeze that aids evaporative cooling). In situations where air conditioning is providing the main cooling, the ceiling fan's cooling function might be considered less essential or supplementary, making it somewhat redundant for the primary purpose of cooling the air temperature itself.
- **additional:** This word means added or extra. While ceiling fans can be used *in addition* to air conditioning to improve air circulation and efficiency, the sentence structure suggests that the air-conditioner has *changed the status* of ceiling fans, not just made them an addition. The sentence implies a reduction in necessity, not an increase in supplementary use.
- **absurd:** This word means ridiculously unreasonable or illogical. Ceiling fans are perfectly functional devices and not absurd in any sense. This option does not fit the context.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the word that best describes how air-conditioners might affect the perceived necessity of ceiling fans in modern times is 'redundant'. When an air-conditioner cools the entire room, the cooling effect of a ceiling fan might be seen as less crucial than it would be in a room without AC.

Completing the Sentence

Inserting 'redundant' into the sentence gives: "The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little **redundant** in today's world." This sentence logically expresses the idea that air conditioning reduces the essential need for ceiling fans in many contexts.

Revision Table: Evaluating Word Choices

Option	Meaning	Fit in Sentence Context
extinct	No longer existing	Poor fit; fans still exist.
redundant	No longer needed/useful due to something else	Good fit; AC reduces the need for fan cooling.
additional	Added or extra	Poor fit; implies increased need, sentence suggests reduced need.
absurd	Ridiculous or illogical	Poor fit; fans are functional, not absurd.

Additional Information on Ceiling Fans and Air Conditioning

While air conditioning can make ceiling fans seem less necessary for primary cooling, it's worth noting that fans are still very useful. They consume significantly less energy than air conditioners. When used together with AC, a ceiling fan can help circulate the cool air more effectively, potentially allowing the thermostat to be set a few degrees

higher, thus saving energy. So, while perhaps 'redundant' for the sole task of providing a breeze for comfort when AC is cooling the air, ceiling fans retain value for air circulation and energy efficiency.

2. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Tangled

Understanding synonyms is a key part of building strong vocabulary. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. In this question, we need to find the most appropriate synonym for the word "Tangled".

What does 'Tangled' mean?

The word **Tangled** typically describes something that is twisted together in a disorderly mass, making it difficult to separate. Think of tangled hair, tangled string, or a tangled mess of wires.

- It implies a state of being messy, disordered, and intertwined.
- It suggests difficulty in untangling or sorting out.

Analyzing the Options for Tangled Synonym

Let's look at the given options and their meanings to find the best match for **Tangled**:

1. **Regulated**: This means controlled, managed, or kept in order by rules or laws. This is the opposite of tangled.
2. **Knotted**: This describes something tied or fastened with a knot or a series of knots. When things are knotted, they are twisted together and often difficult to untangle, similar to being tangled.
3. **Orderly**: This means neatly and systematically arranged. This is the opposite of tangled.

4. **Organized:** This means arranged in a structured and systematic way. This is also the opposite of tangled.

Comparing the meanings, the word "Knotted" most closely matches the state of being twisted and difficult to separate that is characteristic of being "Tangled".

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Tangled
Tangled	Twisted together in a disorderly mass; intertwined and difficult to separate.	The word we are finding a synonym for.
Regulated	Controlled; in order.	Opposite (Antonym)
Knotted	Tied or fastened with a knot; twisted together.	Similar meaning (Synonym)
Orderly	Neatly arranged; tidy.	Opposite (Antonym)
Organized	Arranged systematically.	Opposite (Antonym)

Therefore, the most appropriate synonym for **Tangled** is **Knotted**.

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary

Word	Synonym Example	Antonym Example
Tangled	Knotted, twisted, jumbled	Orderly, neat, organized, untangled
Regulated	Controlled, governed	Unregulated, uncontrolled
Knotted	Tied, fastened, tangled	Untied, loose
Orderly	Neat, tidy, systematic	Disorderly, messy, chaotic
Organized	Structured, systematic	Disorganized, chaotic

Additional Information on Synonyms and Antonyms

Learning synonyms and antonyms helps you understand words better and expand your vocabulary. Synonyms are words with similar meanings, while antonyms have opposite meanings.

- Knowing synonyms allows you to use different words to express the same idea, making your writing and speaking more varied and interesting. For instance, instead of always saying "tangled," you could say "knotted" or "twisted" depending on the context.
- Antonyms help clarify the meaning of a word by showing what it is not. For example, knowing that "orderly" is an antonym for "tangled" reinforces the idea that "tangled" means messy and disordered.

Regular practice with vocabulary exercises like finding synonyms is crucial for improving language proficiency.

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

Choosing the Correct Verb for "Watching a Movie"

The question asks us to select the most appropriate verb to complete the sentence: "My little cousin is _____ a movie at home." We are given four options: looking, seeing, watching, and observing. Let's examine each option to understand which one fits the context of viewing a movie for entertainment.

Analyzing Verb Options: Look, See, Watch, Observe

- **Looking:** The verb 'look' usually means directing your eyes in a particular direction or at something specific. For example, you might 'look at a picture' or 'look out the window'. While it involves using your eyes, it often implies a shorter action or looking for something specific, and it's not the standard verb used for viewing a movie.
- **Seeing:** The verb 'see' generally refers to the physical ability to perceive with your eyes or the act of noticing something. It can be a more passive action than 'look'

or 'watch'. You 'see' things that are in your line of sight. While you 'see' a movie, 'seeing a movie' often implies the event of going to the cinema ("Did you see the new superhero movie?"). For the act of viewing a movie at home, it's less commonly used than another option.

- **Watching:** The verb 'watch' means to look at someone or something for a period of time, often paying attention to what is happening or developing. This verb is specifically used for viewing things like television programs, sports events, performances, or movies, where there is action or a sequence of events unfolding over time. It implies sustained attention.
- **Observing:** The verb 'observe' means to watch something carefully, especially in order to learn something. It suggests a more formal, scientific, or analytical kind of looking. For example, a scientist might 'observe' the behavior of animals, or a detective might 'observe' a suspect. It's not appropriate for the casual viewing of a movie for entertainment.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Verb

Based on the analysis of the verbs, the action described in the sentence is viewing a movie at home for entertainment. This requires looking at the screen for a period of time and paying attention to the story and action. The verb that best fits this description is 'watching'.

Therefore, the most appropriate sentence is: "My little cousin is **watching** a movie at home."

Comparison of Verb Usage for Movies

Here is a simple comparison:

Verb	Typical Usage for Movies	Appropriateness for "at home" viewing
Look	Rarely used for the entire movie	Not appropriate
See	Often used for attending a cinema showing ("go to see a movie")	Less appropriate than 'watch' for home viewing
Watch	Standard verb for viewing movies, TV, etc.	Most appropriate
Observe	Used for careful, analytical study, not casual viewing	Not appropriate

Conclusion

The verb 'watching' correctly describes the activity of viewing a movie for leisure at home. The other verbs do not fit the context as well.

English Grammar Verb Usage Revision

Understanding the subtle differences between similar verbs like 'look', 'see', and 'watch' is important in English. 'Look' is about directing gaze, 'see' is about perception, and 'watch' is about looking attentively over time at something in action. 'Observe' is for careful, study-oriented viewing.

Additional Information on Verb Choices

The choice of verb often depends heavily on the context and the type of object being viewed. For static objects like pictures or maps, 'look at' is common. For things happening quickly or unexpectedly, 'see' might be used ("Did you see that lightning?"). For events unfolding over a period, like sports or movies, 'watch' is preferred. Paying close, analytical attention leads to using 'observe'.

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Correct Spelling in English

Choosing the correctly spelt word is a fundamental skill in English language proficiency. Misspellings can lead to confusion and misinterpretation. Let's examine each option provided to determine which one is spelt correctly.

Analyzing Each Word Option

Option 1: Permmit

The spelling "Permmit" includes a double 'm'. The standard and correct spelling for the word meaning 'to allow' or 'an official document granting permission' is "Permit". It has only one 'm'.

Incorrect Spelling: Permmit

Correct Spelling: Permit

Option 2: Noticeing

The spelling "Noticeing" adds '-ing' to the word 'Notice'. When adding a suffix that starts with a vowel (like '-ing') to a word ending in '-ice', the general rule is to drop the silent 'e'. Therefore, the correct spelling is "Noticing".

Incorrect Spelling: Noticeing

Correct Spelling: Noticing

Option 3: Necessary

The word "Necessary" means needed or required. This is a commonly misspelled word, often due to confusion with the number of 's' and 'c' letters. The correct spelling is indeed N-e-c-e-s-s-a-r-y, with one 'c' and two 's's.

Correct Spelling: Necessary

Option 4: Peirce

The spelling "Peirce" is less common in general vocabulary but can appear as a proper noun (a surname). However, in common English words, the 'ie'/'ei' combination follows certain rules. A related word with a similar sound meaning 'to go into or through something' is typically spelt "Pierce". While "Peirce" exists as a name, in the context of common vocabulary words, it is unlikely to be the intended or correctly spelt word. Let's consider the common 'i before e' rule (except after 'c', or when sounding like 'a' as in neighbour and weigh). 'Pierce' follows 'i before e' because there is no 'c' before it and it doesn't sound like 'a'. 'Peirce' goes against this common rule.

Likely intended word: Pierce

Common Rule Violation: Peirce (in typical vocabulary)

Conclusion on Correct Spelling

Based on the analysis of each option, only one word is spelt according to standard English spelling rules.

- Permmmit → Incorrect (should be Permit)
- Noticeing → Incorrect (should be Noticing)
- Necessary → Correct
- Peirce → Incorrect (in common vocabulary, likely intended Pierce)

Therefore, the correctly spelt word among the given options is "Necessary".

Spelling Analysis Summary

Option	Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Reason
1	Permmmit	Permit	Extra 'm'
2	Noticeing	Noticing	Silent 'e' dropped before '-ing'
3	Necessary	Necessary	Standard spelling
4	Peirce	Pierce (likely)	Common 'ie'/'ei' rule violation

Revision Table: English Spelling Rules

Understanding common spelling patterns and rules can help identify correctly spelt words.

- **Dropping 'e' Rule:** When adding a suffix starting with a vowel (-ing, -able) to a word ending in a silent 'e', drop the 'e'. Example: Notice + -ing → Noticing, Believe + -able → Believable. Exceptions exist (e.g., words ending in -ce or -ge before -able or -ous to keep the soft sound, like noticeable, courageous).
- **Doubling Consonants Rule:** For words ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before adding a suffix starting with a vowel if the word is one syllable or if the stress is on the last syllable. Example: Run + -ing → Running, Begin + -ing → Beginning. 'Permit' is often stressed on the second syllable when a verb, but the noun form permit typically has stress on the first, and the spelling just uses a single 'm'.
- **'ie' vs 'ei' Rule:** "I before E, except after C, or when sounding like A as in 'neighbour' and 'weigh'." Example: Believe (ie), Receive (ei after c), Neighbour (ei sounds like a), Weigh (ei sounds like a). There are many exceptions to this rule, making it tricky.

Additional Information: Common English Misspellings

Many words are commonly misspelled in English. Practicing and learning the correct spelling for these words is important for clear written communication. Some examples include:

- Accommodation (double c, double m)
- Argument (no 'e' after 'u')
- Definitely (often confused with definately)
- Environment (includes 'n')
- Government (includes 'n')
- Indispensable (ends in -able)
- Liaison (includes second 'i')
- Maintenance (ends in -enance)

- Occurrence (double c, double r, ends in -ence)
- Separate (ends in -arate)
- Until (single 'l')

Referring to a dictionary is always a reliable way to verify the spelling of a word.

5. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let's find the most appropriate antonym for the word "Loiter". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

Understanding the Word Loiter

The word **Loiter** means to stand or wait around idly or without apparent purpose.

Think of someone loitering as someone who is moving slowly, delaying, or just hanging around doing nothing in particular.

Analyzing the Options

We need to find the word from the given options that means the opposite of loitering.

Analyzing Option 1: Repel

Repel means to drive or force an attack or attacker back or away. It also means to be repulsive or disgusting to someone.

This meaning is related to pushing something away or causing aversion, which is not the opposite of standing or waiting around idly.

Analyzing Option 2: Dawdle

Dawdle means to waste time; be slow. It implies moving slowly or idling instead of working or hurrying.

This word has a meaning very similar to loiter. In fact, dawdle is often considered a synonym for loiter.

Analyzing Option 3: Loaf

Loaf means to spend time idly, typically by wandering around instead of working. It means to be lazy or waste time.

Like dawdle, loaf also has a meaning that is very close to loiter. It also implies idleness and lack of purpose.

Analyzing Option 4: Hasten

Hasten means to be quick to do something. It means to move or travel quickly. It implies speed, urgency, and moving towards a purpose.

This meaning is the direct opposite of being idle, slow, or without purpose (loitering).

Conclusion: The Antonym of Loiter

Comparing the options, we can see that:

- Repel is unrelated to the concept of loitering.
- Dawdle is a synonym of loiter.
- Loaf is a synonym of loiter.
- Hasten is the opposite of being idle or moving slowly.

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym of **Loiter** is **Hasten**.

Comparison of Loiter and Hasten

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Loiter
Loiter	To stand or wait around idly or without purpose; move slowly.	Base word
Hasten	To be quick to do something; move or travel quickly.	Opposite meaning (Antonym)

Revision Table: Antonyms and Synonyms

Words Related to Loiter

Word	Type	Meaning
Loiter	Base word	To stand or wait around idly or without apparent purpose.
Hasten	Antonym	To be quick to do something; move or travel quickly.
Dawdle	Synonym	To waste time; be slow.
Loaf	Synonym	To spend time idly, typically by wandering around.

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Understanding antonyms and synonyms helps improve vocabulary and comprehension. Knowing that "loiter" means to move slowly or stand around idly helps us identify words with opposite meanings, like "hasten," which means to move quickly or hurry.

Here are a few more words related to speed or lack thereof:

- **Amble:** To walk or move at a slow, relaxed pace. (Similar to loiter/dawdle, but focuses on walking)
- **Linger:** To stay in a place longer than necessary, typically because of a reluctance to leave. (Similar to loiter, emphasizes staying)
- **Rush:** To move with urgent haste. (Similar to hasten, emphasizes speed and urgency)
- **Scurry:** To move hurriedly with short quick steps. (Similar to hasten, often for small creatures or quick movements)

By comparing words and their opposites, you can better grasp their nuances and use them correctly in sentences.

6. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Idioms in English

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of their individual words. They add color and depth to language, but understanding them requires knowing their specific cultural or conventional meaning. The question asks for the meaning of the idiom "As clear as a bell".

Meaning of the Idiom: As Clear as a Bell

The idiom "As clear as a bell" is used to describe something that is very clear and easy to understand. Just like the sound of a bell is sharp, distinct, and easily heard, something described as "as clear as a bell" is free from ambiguity or confusion. Its meaning is apparent and readily grasped by others.

Analyzing the Options for "As Clear as a Bell"

Let's look at the provided options to find the most appropriate meaning for the idiom "As clear as a bell":

- Option 1: To get fooled. This meaning implies deception or trickery. The idiom "As clear as a bell" relates to clarity and understanding, not being deceived. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
- Option 2: To have a tinkling sound. This is a literal interpretation of the word "bell" and its sound. Idioms have non-literal meanings, so this option does not represent the idiomatic meaning of the phrase. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
- Option 3: Readily understood. This meaning aligns perfectly with the concept of something being clear, distinct, and easy to comprehend. If something is "readily understood", it is clear and leaves no room for confusion. This is the correct meaning of the idiom.

- Option 4: At a very low price. This refers to the cost of something. The idiom "As clear as a bell" has no connection to price or cost. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning for the idiom "As clear as a bell" is "Readily understood".

Examples of Using "As Clear as a Bell"

Here are a few examples showing how the idiom "As clear as a bell" is used in sentences:

- The instructions for assembling the furniture were as clear as a bell.
- Her explanation of the complex theory made it as clear as a bell to everyone in the room.
- The teacher's voice was as clear as a bell during the online lesson.
- He stated his intentions as clear as a bell, leaving no doubt about his plans.

Revision Table: Key Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Meaning	Explanation
As clear as a bell	Readily understood	Signifies something is extremely clear, distinct, and easy to comprehend.

Additional Information on Idioms

Idioms are an important part of learning any language. They are a type of figurative language, where a phrase has a meaning that is different from the literal meaning of its individual words. Understanding idioms helps in comprehending native speakers and also makes one's own language more natural and expressive. Many idioms are based on everyday experiences, observations, or historical events, and they enrich communication.

Learning common idioms can significantly improve language fluency and comprehension skills for students.

7. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Grammar Error in the Sentence

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence "He lost all his hardly earned money" that contains a grammatical error. Let's break down the sentence and examine each part.

- **He lost:** This is the subject and verb part, forming a simple past tense clause. It seems grammatically correct in isolation.
- **all his:** This phrase consists of a determiner ("all") and a possessive pronoun ("his"), modifying the following noun ("money"). This part also appears correct.
- **hardly earned money:** This phrase describes the type of money. It uses the adverb "hardly" to modify the past participle "earned", which in turn modifies "money". This is the part that requires careful analysis regarding the use of the adverb.
- **No error:** This option suggests the entire sentence is correct.

Analyzing the Adverb Usage: Hard vs. Hardly

The error lies in the use of the adverb "hardly". In English, both "hard" and "hardly" can function as adverbs, but they have different meanings:

- **Hard** (as an adverb): Means "with great effort", "laboriously", "intensively", or "firmly". Example: "He worked **hard** to finish the project."
- **Hardly** (as an adverb): Means "scarcely", "barely", "almost not", or "only just". It often has a negative connotation. Example: "He could **hardly** hear her over the noise."

In the given sentence, "hardly earned money" implies that the money was "scarcely" or "barely" earned, or "almost not" earned. However, the intended meaning is clearly that the money was earned through significant effort or labor. Therefore, the adverb required to modify "earned" should be "hard", meaning "earned with great effort".

The correct phrase should be "hard earned money". The adverb "hard" directly modifies the participle "earned", indicating the manner in which it was earned.

Identifying the Error Location

Based on our analysis, the phrase "hardly earned money" contains the grammatical error because the adverb "hardly" is incorrectly used instead of "hard" to convey the meaning of earning something with great effort.

Therefore, the part of the sentence with the error is "hardly earned money".

Conclusion on the Grammar Error

The sentence "He lost all his hardly earned money" contains an error in the adverbial modification within the noun phrase. The word "hardly" should be replaced with "hard" to accurately reflect that the money was earned through significant effort.

Summary of Adverb Use			
Adverb	Meaning	Correct Usage Example	Incorrect Usage Example (relevant to question)
Hard	With great effort, laboriously	He worked hard . Hard earned money.	Hardly work.
Hardly	Scarcely, barely, almost not	He could hardly breathe. He hardly works.	Hardly earned money (if meaning "earned with great effort").

Revision Table: Reviewing Common Adverb Errors

Understanding the distinction between adverbs like 'hard' and 'hardly' is crucial for correct sentence construction.

- Adverbs modifying verbs often describe how, when, where, or to what extent an action is performed.
- Some words function as both adjectives and adverbs (like 'hard', 'fast', 'late').
- Adding '-ly' to an adjective often creates an adverb, but some adverbs ending in '-ly' have meanings different from their base word (like 'hardly' from 'hard').

Additional Information: Adverbs Modifying Participles

In phrases like "hard earned money", the adverb ('hard') modifies the past participle ('earned'), which is used as part of an adjectival phrase describing the noun ('money'). This is a common structure, and choosing the correct adverb (like 'hard' vs 'hardly') is essential for clear and accurate meaning.

- Adverb + Past Participle + Noun (e.g., **well**-known author, **finely** tuned instrument, **hard** earned money).
- Ensure the adverb accurately describes the manner or intensity of the action implied by the participle.

8. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Term for a Person Travelling on Foot

The question asks for a single word that can substitute the phrase "A person travelling on foot". Let's examine the given options to find the most appropriate term.

Word	Meaning
Vagabond	A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job. While a vagabond might travel on foot, the core meaning is about homelessness and wandering, not simply the mode of travel.
Equestrian	A person who rides horses or is interested in horses. This relates to travel by horse, not on foot.
Bibliophile	A person who collects or has a great love of books. This term relates to books and reading, not to travel.
Pedestrian	A person walking along a road or in a developed area. This term specifically describes someone travelling by walking, i.e., on foot.

Based on the definitions, the word that most accurately and directly describes a person travelling on foot is "Pedestrian".

Why 'Pedestrian' is the Correct Word

- The word "pedestrian" is derived from the Latin word "pedester," meaning "going on foot."
- It is the standard term used to refer to someone who is walking, especially in contexts related to traffic, urban areas, or safety.

Why Other Options Are Not Suitable

- **Vagabond:** Focuses on the lifestyle of wandering without a fixed home or job, not primarily the mode of travel.
- **Equestrian:** Refers specifically to someone involved with horses.
- **Bibliophile:** Refers to a lover of books.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to substitute "A person travelling on foot" is Pedestrian.

Revision Table: Words Describing Modes of Travel

Word	Mode of Travel Described
Pedestrian	Travelling on foot
Equestrian	Travelling by horse
Cyclist	Travelling by bicycle
Motorist	Travelling by car
Traveller / Tourist	General term for someone on a journey (mode not specified)
Vagabond	Wandering without fixed abode (often on foot, but focus is lifestyle)

Additional Information: Understanding Related Vocabulary

Understanding one-word substitutions is key to improving vocabulary. Knowing the precise meaning of words helps distinguish between similar-sounding or related terms.

For example, the suffix "-phile" (as in Bibliophile) comes from Greek and means "lover of". Other examples include:

- **Anglophile:** A person who is fond of or greatly admires England or Britain.
- **Audiophile:** A person who is enthusiastic about high-fidelity sound reproduction.
- **Cinephile:** A person who is fond of motion pictures.

Similarly, understanding roots like "ped-" (foot) helps in learning words like pedal, pedicure, podium (originally meaning a small platform for the feet), etc.

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Task

The passage discusses the history and development of television in India, starting from its humble beginnings in 1959. It mentions key milestones like the start of general services, the introduction of colour television, and the use of satellites for reaching rural areas. The task is to fill in the blanks in this passage using the most appropriate words from the given options to make the sentences grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

We need to focus on blank number (1) in the sentence: "The first television programmes were meant (1)_____ schools and rural areas." This sentence describes the intended audience or purpose of the initial television programmes.

Analyzing Blank (1) – Preposition Choice

The phrase "meant _____" requires a preposition to indicate purpose, destination, or recipient. Let's look at the options provided for blank (1):

- to
- on
- for
- at

We need to determine which preposition best fits with the verb "meant" in the context of indicating the intended beneficiaries or purpose of the television programmes (schools and rural areas).

Evaluating the Options for Blank (1)

- **Option 1: to** – The phrase "meant to" is typically followed by a verb (e.g., "meant to do something") or can indicate direction or purpose in other contexts, but "meant to schools and rural areas" sounds grammatically incorrect and doesn't convey the intended meaning of being designed or purposed for them.
- **Option 2: on** – The preposition "on" is used for surfaces, days, topics, etc. "Meant on schools and rural areas" does not make sense in this context.

- **Option 3: for** – The phrase "meant for" is commonly used to indicate the intended purpose, recipient, or destination of something. For example, "This gift is meant for you," or "This tool is meant for cutting." In the sentence, "The first television programmes were meant for schools and rural areas," this structure clearly conveys that the programmes were intended or designed specifically for these groups. This fits the context perfectly.
- **Option 4: at** – The preposition "at" is typically used for specific locations, times, or targets. "Meant at schools and rural areas" is not a standard or correct grammatical construction to indicate the intended audience or purpose.

Selecting the Correct Option for Blank (1)

Based on the analysis, the preposition "for" is the only option that correctly completes the phrase "meant ____ schools and rural areas" to signify that the initial television programmes were intended or designed specifically for schools and rural areas. The phrase "meant for" is a standard English idiom for indicating purpose or recipient.

Let's read the sentence with "for" in the blank:

"The first television programmes were meant **for** schools and rural areas."

This sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning clearly.

Completion of the First Sentence

The complete first sentence with blank (1) filled is: "Television in India made a humble beginning in September 1959. The first television programmes were meant for schools and rural areas."

This sets the stage for the rest of the passage, which discusses the expansion and development of television services in India over time.

Revision Table: Prepositions with "Meant"

Phrase	Usage/Meaning	Example
Meant for [person/group]	Intended for, designed for (recipient/audience)	This book is meant for beginners.
Meant for [purpose]	Intended for (purpose/use)	This tool is meant for cutting wood.
Meant to [verb]	Intended to do something	He meant to call you yesterday.
Meant as [something]	Intended to be understood or function as something	That was meant as a joke.

Additional Information: Prepositions in English

Prepositions are words that link a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to other words in a sentence. They often indicate relationships of location, direction, time, or purpose. Choosing the correct preposition is crucial for clear and accurate communication in English.

- Common prepositions include: in, on, at, for, to, by, with, from, of, about, through, under, over, between, among, beside, behind, before, after, during, until, since, up, down, into, out of, toward, away from, across, along.
- Some verbs and adjectives are typically followed by specific prepositions (e.g., fond of, listen to, believe in, depend on, meant for). These are often called phrasal verbs or prepositional phrases, and their usage needs to be learned.
- In the context of the passage, understanding prepositional phrases like "meant for" is key to correctly filling the blanks and comprehending the text. The passage tests the knowledge of standard English phrases related to purpose and recipients.

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 2

The passage describes the historical development of television services in India, starting from its early days in 1959 with limited broadcasts and progressing to more widespread services and technological advancements.

Blank No. 2 is part of the sentence: "The first general services on a (2)_____ basis started in August 1965." This sentence marks a significant transition from the initial, limited television programmes meant specifically for schools and rural areas to a broader "general service". We need to determine the most appropriate word to describe the nature or mode of this new general service.

Analyzing Options for Blank 2

Let's examine the given options:

- **final:** This word implies the last or concluding stage. Applying it here would mean the first general services were the final ones, which contradicts the historical context of television development. So, 'final' basis is incorrect.
- **regular:** This word suggests something that happens at fixed intervals or is consistent and scheduled. A "regular basis" for a service implies it is offered consistently, perhaps daily or weekly, as opposed to being occasional or limited. This fits the idea of moving from ad-hoc or specific-purpose broadcasts to a general service available to a wider audience on a scheduled plan.
- **usual:** This word means common or typical. While a general service might become usual over time, calling the *first* general services "usual basis" isn't the best description of its operational nature at its inception. 'Regular' better captures the scheduled and consistent aspect of the service's start.
- **proper:** This word means correct or appropriate. While a general service should ideally be proper, describing its mode of operation as "proper basis" is not standard phrasing. "Regular basis" is a much more common and accurate way to describe a service that is scheduled and consistent.

Determining the Best Fit

Considering the options, the phrase "on a regular basis" is standard English usage to describe a service that is provided consistently and according to a schedule. This contrasts with the earlier services described (for schools and rural areas), implying the 1965 service was the first time general television broadcasts were made available consistently to the public.

Therefore, 'regular' is the most appropriate word to fill blank No. 2, indicating that the first general television services started operating consistently and on a scheduled pattern from August 1965.

Conclusion for Blank 2

The most appropriate option for blank No. 2 is **regular**.

The completed sentence reads: "The first general services on a **regular** basis started in August 1965."

Revision Table: Television in India Timeline

Year	Key Event in Indian Television	Basis of Service
September 1959	Humble beginning, first programmes	Meant for schools and rural areas (limited/specific purpose)
August 1965	First general services started	On a regular basis (consistent, scheduled)
November 1982	Colour television came into operation	Introduction of new technology, coinciding with Ninth Asian Games
Around 1982	Satellite technology enabled rural reach	Expansion of coverage

Additional Information: Evolution of Doordarshan

The history of television in India is closely linked with Doordarshan, the public service broadcaster. Initially part of All India Radio (AIR), it became a separate department in 1976. The introduction of the regular general service in 1965 was a crucial step towards making television accessible to a wider population beyond its initial educational and community focus. The advent of colour TV and satellite transmission significantly expanded its reach and capabilities, marking important milestones in Indian broadcasting history.

The phrase "on a regular basis" is commonly used to describe the operational start of services that follow a fixed schedule, indicating consistency and availability over time.

11. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 3

The passage describes the historical development of television in India, starting from its humble beginnings in 1959. It mentions key milestones such as the focus on schools and rural areas initially, the start of general services, the introduction of colour television, and the use of satellites for reaching rural areas.

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word for blank No. 3. Let's look at the sentence containing blank 3:

"Colour television came into (3) _____ in November 1982 on the eve of the Ninth Asian Games."

We need to find a word that fits grammatically and semantically in the phrase "came into _____". This phrase is a common idiom.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 3

Let's examine each provided option:

1. location
2. existence
3. establishment
4. creation

Now let's consider how each option fits into the sentence:

- "Colour television came into **location**..." - This doesn't form a meaningful phrase in English. 'Location' refers to a place or position.
- "Colour television came into **existence**..." - This is a common idiom meaning 'to begin to exist' or 'to appear'. It perfectly fits the context of when colour television was introduced or started in India.
- "Colour television came into **establishment**..." - 'Establishment' usually refers to the act of establishing something (like a rule or a business) or an established organization or place. "Came into establishment" is not a standard idiom and doesn't fit here.
- "Colour television came into **creation**..." - While colour television was 'created', the phrase "came into creation" is not the correct idiom. Things are 'created', and they 'come into existence'.

Based on the analysis, the phrase "came into existence" is the correct idiom to indicate the time when colour television became available or started operating in India. Therefore, 'existence' is the most appropriate word for blank 3.

Detailed Explanation

The sentence is describing the point in time when colour television was introduced and became available in India. The idiom "to come into existence" means to begin to exist. For example, "The idea came into existence in the late 19th century" or "The new species came into existence after the environmental change". In this context, colour television beginning to be available in India in November 1982 means it "came into existence" in India at that time.

Let's confirm why the other options are unsuitable:

- **Location:** This word refers to a physical place. Television programmes might be broadcast from a location, but colour television as a concept or service doesn't

"come into location".

- **Establishment:** This word can mean the act of founding or setting up something, or a place of business. "Came into establishment" is not a recognized phrase to indicate the beginning of something's availability or existence.
- **Creation:** While colour television technology was 'created', the idiomatic way to express when something begins to exist or be available is "came into existence", not "came into creation".

Thus, 'existence' is the only word among the options that correctly completes the idiom and fits the meaning of the sentence, signifying the introduction and availability of colour television in India in November 1982.

Phrase	Meaning	Fit in Sentence
Came into location	Not a standard idiom	Incorrect
Came into existence	Began to exist/available	Correct idiom, fits meaning
Came into establishment	Not a standard idiom	Incorrect
Came into creation	Not a standard idiom for this context	Incorrect

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Conclusion

The most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 3 is 'existence', forming the phrase "Colour television came into existence". This accurately describes the introduction of colour television in India in November 1982.

Revision Table: Television in India

Year/Event	Development
September 1959	Humble beginning of television in India (experimental)
Initial Programmes	Meant for schools and rural areas
August 1965	First general services on a regular basis started
November 1982	Colour television came into existence (coinciding with Ninth Asian Games)
Around 1982	Satellite technology enabled taking programmes to rural areas

Additional Information: Idioms and Context Clues

Understanding idioms is crucial for vocabulary-based fill-in-the-blanks questions. Idioms are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words. "Came into existence" is a common idiom.

Context clues in the passage also help. The sentence structure and the surrounding information (a date like "November 1982", an event like "Ninth Asian Games") indicate that the blank refers to the beginning or introduction of something new (colour television). This further supports the choice of 'existence'.

For fill-in-the-blanks questions, always:

- Read the full passage first to understand the overall topic and flow.
- Read the sentence with the blank carefully.
- Consider each option and see how it fits grammatically and meaningfully in the sentence.
- Look for context clues in the surrounding sentences.
- Check if any option forms a common idiom or fixed phrase.

12. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 4

The passage discusses the history of television in India, tracing its development from humble beginnings to the introduction of colour TV and satellite technology.

The sentence containing blank 4 reads: "Around (4)____ time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas (5)____ the help of satellites."

We need to determine the most appropriate word to fill blank 4 from the given options to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

The sentence immediately preceding this one mentions a specific time: "Colour television came into effect in November 1982 on the eve of the Ninth Asian Games."

Analyzing Options for Blank 4

Let's look at the options provided for blank 4:

- this
- these
- those
- it

We need to choose a word that fits before the singular noun "time" and refers to the time period mentioned earlier in the passage (November 1982).

Option	Analysis	Why it fits/doesn't fit
this	Demonstrative pronoun/adjective (singular)	Refers to something near in time or space, or something just mentioned. "Around this time" is a common phrase used to refer to a specific point in time that has just been discussed. This fits perfectly with the context of the passage mentioning November 1982 right before this sentence.
these	Demonstrative pronoun/adjective (plural)	Used with plural nouns. "Time" is singular here, so "these time" is grammatically incorrect.
those	Demonstrative pronoun/adjective (plural/distant)	Used with plural nouns or to refer to things/people/times that are further away or happened in the more distant past compared to something else. "Those time" is grammatically incorrect because "time" is singular. Even if used in a plural sense (e.g., "those times"), it typically refers to a more distinct or distant past. Here, the reference is to a specific, recent point in time within the passage's narrative.
it	Pronoun (singular)	"It" is a personal pronoun and cannot be used as a demonstrative adjective before "time" in this context. "Around it time" makes no sense grammatically or contextually.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the phrase "Around ____ time" needs a singular demonstrative that refers to the specific time previously mentioned (November 1982). The word "this" is used to refer to something singular that is near or recently mentioned. In the context of a narrative, "Around this time" is the standard way to refer back to the specific time point that was just highlighted.

The sentence "Colour television came into effect in November 1982... Around **this** time it became possible..." clearly uses "this time" to mean 'around November 1982'.

Final Answer for Blank 4

The most appropriate option for blank 4 is "this".

Revision Table: Understanding Demonstratives with Time

Prepp

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Demonstrative	Used with Time	Example
This	Singular, refers to the current or recently mentioned time.	Around this time in the morning, I have breakfast. (Refers to the current time) Colour TV started in 1982. Around this time, satellite technology helped TV reach rural areas. (Refers to the time just mentioned)
These	Plural. Not used directly with singular "time". Can be used with plural "times".	These times are difficult. (Refers to the current period) During these past few weeks...
That	Singular, refers to a time more distant than "this".	I remember the summer of 1995. It was hot during that time. (Refers to a past time)
Those	Plural. Not used directly with singular "time". Can be used with plural "times". Refers to more distant times.	Life was different in the 1950s. Those times were simpler.

Additional Information: Passage Completion Skills

Passage completion questions, also known as cloze tests, evaluate your ability to understand the context, grammar, vocabulary, and coherence of a passage. To effectively fill in the blanks:

- Read the entire passage once to get the general idea.
- Read the sentence containing the blank carefully. Look at the words immediately before and after the blank.
- Consider the grammatical role of the missing word (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, demonstrative).
- Examine the options provided.
- Substitute each option into the blank and see which one makes the sentence grammatically correct and contextually logical within the paragraph.
- Pay attention to singular/plural agreement, verb tense, appropriate prepositions, and connectives that link ideas smoothly.
- After filling all the blanks, read the complete passage again to ensure it flows well and makes sense.
- In this specific case, understanding the use of demonstratives like 'this', 'that', 'these', and 'those' in referring to time was crucial.

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 5

The passage discusses the history and development of television in India, detailing its humble beginnings, the introduction of general services, the arrival of colour television, and the expansion of its reach to rural areas.

The sentence containing blank number 5 reads: "Around (4)____ time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas (5)_____ the help of satellites."

We need to select the most appropriate word to fill blank number 5, which describes how television programmes were taken to rural areas using the help of satellites.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 5

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

1. from
2. for
3. among
4. with

Evaluating Each Option

We will now evaluate how each option fits into the sentence: "Around that time it became possible to take television programmes to rural areas _____ the help of satellites."

- **Option 1: from**

If we use "from", the sentence becomes: "...to rural areas **from** the help of satellites." This does not make grammatical sense in this context. "From" is typically used to indicate origin or separation.

- **Option 2: for**

If we use "for", the sentence becomes: "...to rural areas **for** the help of satellites." This suggests the rural areas were receiving help *in exchange* for satellites, or that satellites were intended to help the rural areas in some way unrelated to the transmission itself. It doesn't convey the idea of using satellites as a means.

- **Option 3: among**

If we use "among", the sentence becomes: "...to rural areas **among** the help of satellites." "Among" is used to indicate being part of a group or surrounded by something. This word does not fit the context of using satellites as an aid for transmission.

- **Option 4: with**

If we use "with", the sentence becomes: "...to rural areas **with** the help of satellites." The phrase "with the help of" is a common idiom used to indicate that something was accomplished by using the assistance or aid of someone or something else. In this case, taking television programmes to rural areas was accomplished by using the assistance of satellites. This fits the context perfectly and is grammatically correct.

Determining the Correct Word for Blank 5

Based on the analysis, the option that correctly completes the sentence and conveys the intended meaning is "with". The phrase "with the help of satellites" clearly states that satellites were the means or tool used to achieve the transmission of television programmes to rural areas around that time.

Final Answer for Blank 5

The most appropriate option for blank No. 5 is "with".

Blank Number	Context Sentence Part	Most Appropriate Option	Completed Phrase
5	...to rural areas _____ the help of satellites.	with	with the help of satellites

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Concept	Explanation
Fill in the Blanks (Cloze Test)	A type of question where words are removed from a passage, and the test-taker must choose the most appropriate word(s) to fill the missing part(s) from given options. Tests vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension.
Prepositions	Words (like on, in, at, with, from, for) that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence, often indicating location, direction, time, or means.
Idioms	Phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the meanings of the individual words (e.g., "with the help of" means "using the assistance of").
Contextual Clues	Information within the surrounding text that helps determine the meaning of a word or phrase, or what word is appropriate to use in a blank.

Additional Information: Expanding Television Reach

Expanding television reach to remote or rural areas is often challenging due to geographical barriers and lack of infrastructure. Satellites played a crucial role in overcoming these challenges. Satellite television transmission works by broadcasting signals from a ground station to a satellite in orbit, which then re-transmits the signal back down to Earth, covering a wide area. This method is particularly effective for reaching viewers in scattered or hard-to-access locations where laying cables is impractical or too expensive.

In the context of the passage, the development of satellite technology allowed India to significantly increase the coverage of its television network, bringing programmes to a larger population outside major urban centers. This technological advancement was a key moment in the history of television broadcasting in India.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Structure and Verb Tense

Let's break down the given sentence to find the error:

"Last year, it take her a long time to get over her failure in the examination."

Identifying the Grammar Error

The sentence talks about an event that happened in the past, indicated by the phrase "Last year". When we talk about past events, we generally use the past tense of the verb.

In this sentence, the phrase "it take her a long time" uses the present tense verb "take". For a past event, the correct verb form should be the simple past tense.

- The simple past tense of 'take' is 'took'.

Therefore, the phrase "it take her a" should be "it took her a".

Analyzing the Sentence Parts

Let's look at the parts of the sentence provided in the options:

1. No error: This would be true only if the sentence was grammatically correct as it is. Since we identified a verb tense error, this option is incorrect.
2. her failure in the examination: This part describes the event she failed in. "failure" is a noun, and "in the examination" is a prepositional phrase modifying "failure". This part is grammatically correct.
3. long time to get over: This phrase describes the duration and action related to getting past the failure. "long time" is a noun phrase, and "to get over" is an infinitive phrase. This part is grammatically correct in structure.
4. Last year, it take her a: This part includes the time marker "Last year," the pronoun "it," the verb "take," and the article "a." As explained earlier, "take" is in the present tense, which is incorrect for a past event indicated by "Last year." The verb should be "took". This part contains the grammatical error.

Correcting the Sentence Error

The sentence should correctly read:

"Last year, it **took** her a long time to get over her failure in the examination."

The error lies specifically in the verb tense used after "it" following the past time reference "Last year".

Revision Table: Verb Tense with Past Time Markers

Time Marker	Verb Tense Needed	Example (Correct)	Example (Incorrect)
Yesterday	Simple Past	She went home.	She goes home.
Last week/year	Simple Past	It rained last week.	It rain last week.
A month ago	Simple Past	I saw him a month ago.	I see him a month ago.

Additional Information: Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used to talk about actions or situations that happened and finished at a specific time in the past. Keywords like 'yesterday', 'last week/month/year', 'ago', or specific past dates are common indicators that the simple past tense is required.

Structure of simple past tense:

- For most verbs, add -ed to the base form (e.g., walk > walked, play > played).
- For irregular verbs, the past tense form changes (e.g., take > took, go > went, eat > ate).

In the given sentence, "take" is an irregular verb, and its simple past form is "took". Using "take" after "Last year" is a common verb tense error.

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Proclaim

The question asks for the most appropriate synonym for the word "Proclaim". A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

Understanding the Word "Proclaim"

The word "Proclaim" means to announce something officially or publicly; to declare something openly.

- Example: The king will proclaim a new law tomorrow.
- Example: They proclaimed their victory to the cheering crowd.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each given option to find the word that is closest in meaning to "Proclaim".

1. **Oppose:** This means to be against something or someone; to resist. This is the opposite of announcing or declaring something.
2. **Produce:** This means to create or make something; to manufacture or grow. This has no relation to announcing something.
3. **Conceal:** This means to hide something or keep it secret. This is an antonym (opposite) of "Proclaim".
4. **Declare:** This means to announce something formally or publicly; to state something clearly and openly. This meaning is very similar to the meaning of "Proclaim".

Comparing Meanings: Proclaim vs. Declare

Both "Proclaim" and "Declare" involve making something known publicly or formally. While "Proclaim" can sometimes imply a more official or significant announcement, "Declare" also involves open and formal announcement.

- **Proclaim:** Often used for official news, titles, or strong beliefs.
- **Declare:** Used for official statements, status, or intentions.

Given the options, "Declare" is the word whose meaning is most similar to "Proclaim".

Conclusion

Based on the meanings, "Declare" is the most appropriate synonym for "Proclaim".

Synonym Analysis: Proclaim

Word	Meaning	Relation to "Proclaim"
Proclaim	To announce officially or publicly; to declare openly	Target word
Oppose	To be against; resist	Not a synonym
Produce	To create; make	Not a synonym
Conceal	To hide; keep secret	Antonym
Declare	To announce formally or publicly; state clearly	Synonym

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Important Words and Meanings

Word	Meaning	Example Usage
Proclaim	To announce something publicly or officially.	The government decided to proclaim a national holiday.
Declare	To state something formally or publicly.	They will declare the results tomorrow.
Oppose	To disagree with or resist something.	Many people oppose the new policy.
Produce	To make or create something.	This factory produces cars.
Conceal	To hide something.	He tried to conceal his true feelings.

Additional Information: Synonyms and Vocabulary Building

Understanding synonyms is crucial for building a strong vocabulary and improving communication skills. Synonyms help us to express ideas with greater variety and precision.

- Learning words in context helps remember their meanings.
- Using new words in sentences reinforces understanding.
- Regular practice with synonym and antonym questions improves verbal ability.
- Words like "announce," "declare," "promulgate," and "broadcast" can be related to "Proclaim" depending on the specific context and formality.

Always consider the nuance of meaning when choosing the best synonym.

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **option 2 i.e. To play a joke on someone.**

★ Key Points

- The appropriate meaning of the given idiom 'To pull someone's legs' is 'To play a joke on someone'. (किसी का मजाक उड़ाना)
- Eg: An Indian wedding sees a lot of leg-pulling between the groom and the bride's sides.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence for Substitution

The original sentence is: "A study suggests that woman is good at handling emotions than men." We need to find the most appropriate phrase to replace the underlined segment.

Let's break down the underlined part: "woman is good at handling emotions than men".

- The word "than" is used to make a comparison. When comparing two things, we typically use the comparative form of the adjective. The comparative form of "good" is "better". Using "good" with "than" is grammatically incorrect in this context.
- The subject is "woman", which is singular. The verb "is" agrees with a singular subject. However, the comparison "than men" suggests a general comparison between the female gender and the male gender. In such general comparisons, the plural form "women" is typically used to represent the gender category. If the subject is plural ("women"), the verb should also be plural ("are") to maintain subject-verb agreement.

Therefore, the underlined segment contains two issues: the use of "good" instead of "better" for comparison, and the use of the singular "woman" and verb "is" when a general comparison is being made.

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's examine each option provided:

1. **woman are best:**

- "woman" is singular, but "are" is a plural verb. This violates subject-verb agreement.
- "best" is the superlative form of "good" (used for comparing three or more things), not the comparative form needed with "than".

This option is incorrect.

2. **women are better:**

- "women" is plural, and "are" is a plural verb. This maintains correct subject-verb agreement.
- "better" is the comparative form of "good", which is correctly used with "than" for comparison.
- Using "women" and "men" reflects a general comparison between the two groups.

This option appears grammatically correct and fits the context.

3. women is better:

- "women" is plural, but "is" is a singular verb. This violates subject-verb agreement.
- "better" is the comparative form, which is correct with "than".

This option is incorrect due to subject-verb disagreement.

4. No Improvement:

- As analyzed earlier, the original sentence "woman is good at handling emotions than men" contains grammatical errors: "good" instead of "better" with "than", and using singular "woman is" for a general comparison.

Therefore, improvement is needed.

Conclusion on the Most Appropriate Substitution

Based on the analysis, the option "women are better" correctly addresses the grammatical issues in the original sentence by using the plural subject "women" with the plural verb "are" (subject-verb agreement) and the comparative adjective "better" with "than" for comparison.

Revision Table: Grammar Concepts

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Concept	Explanation	Example (Correct)
Comparative Adjectives	Used to compare two things. Often followed by "than". Forms: adjective + -er (for short adjectives) or "more" + adjective (for long adjectives). Irregular forms exist (e.g., good > better).	She is better than him at math.
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number with its subject. Singular subjects take singular verbs; plural subjects take plural verbs.	The woman is happy. The women are happy.
General Comparisons	When comparing characteristics of entire groups or categories, the plural form of the noun is often used (e.g., women vs. men, dogs vs. cats).	Dogs are often more energetic than cats .

Additional Information: Degrees of Adjectives

Adjectives have different forms to show degrees of comparison:

- **Positive Degree:** Describes a single item or group without comparison (e.g., good, happy, interesting).
- **Comparative Degree:** Compares two items or groups (e.g., better, happier, more interesting). Used with "than".
- **Superlative Degree:** Compares three or more items or groups (e.g., best, happiest, most interesting). Often used with "the".

In the given sentence, we are comparing two groups ("women" and "men"), so the comparative degree ("better") is required.

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **option 1 i.e. No improvement.**

★ Key Points

- *'Immediate plans' indicates a present tense*
- so the present tense singular auxiliary 'has' is used appropriately.
- The infinitive form of the verb 'retire' is used here with 'to' preceding it, which is correct.
- The infinitive form of a verb is usually preceded by to (e.g., to run, to dance, to think). *Thus the sentence doesn't need any improvement.*

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors: Analyzing "Less Time"

The sentence provided is: "Don't worry, there is less time for the train to arrive." We need to find the part of the sentence that contains an error.

Sentence Breakdown and Analysis

Let's break down the sentence into its parts as given in the options:

- **Part 1:** Don't worry,
- **Part 2:** No error
- **Part 3:** for the train to arrive
- **Part 4:** there is less time

We will examine each part to check for potential errors.

Analyzing Each Part for Grammatical Errors

Analysis of "Don't worry,"

This part is an imperative phrase followed by a comma, which is correctly used to separate it from the main clause. This part is grammatically correct.

Analysis of "for the train to arrive"

This phrase acts as an adverbial phrase indicating the purpose or scope of the preceding statement (the amount of time). The structure "for [noun/pronoun] to [verb]" is a standard infinitive construction used correctly here. This part is grammatically correct.

Analysis of "there is less time"

This part uses the structure "there is" followed by a quantity ("less time"). The noun "time" in this context refers to a duration, which is an uncountable noun. The word "less" is typically used with uncountable nouns, while "fewer" is used with countable nouns (e.g., fewer minutes, fewer trains).

Based on the rule of using 'less' with uncountable nouns, "less time" seems grammatically correct at first glance. However, the sentence implies that the amount of time remaining is small, suggesting that the train is arriving soon. In this specific context, using "less time" to indicate a small quantity of time is not the most natural or idiomatic phrasing in standard English. Phrases like "little time," "not much time," or "short time" are more commonly used to express a small amount of remaining time without an explicit comparison.

For example:

- "There is **little time** left." (Common and natural)
- "We have **not much time.**" (Common and natural)
- "There is **less time** today than yesterday." (Uses "less time" for comparison, which is correct)

In the sentence "Don't worry, there is less time for the train to arrive," the context is about the limited amount of time remaining until arrival, not a comparison between two amounts of time. Therefore, "less time" is grammatically questionable in this

specific usage and sounds unnatural. "Little time" or "not much time" would be more appropriate here to convey the intended meaning of a small duration remaining.

Thus, the error lies in the phrase "there is less time" because it uses "less time" in a way that is unidiomatic and grammatically awkward when "little time" or "not much time" is intended to indicate a small amount of remaining time.

Conclusion on the Error

The part of the sentence with the error is "there is less time". The word "less" is inappropriately used to signify a small amount of time remaining, where "little" or "not much" would be the correct and natural choice.

The corrected sentence could be: "Don't worry, there is **little time** for the train to arrive." or "Don't worry, there is **not much time** for the train to arrive."

Part of Sentence	Analysis	Error Found?
Don't worry,	Correct imperative and comma usage.	No
for the train to arrive	Correct infinitive construction.	No
there is less time	"Less time" is unidiomatic for indicating a small amount of time remaining; "little time" is preferred.	Yes

Revision Table: Common Confusions

Word	Usage	Example
Less	Used with uncountable nouns. Also used for comparisons involving quantity/amount.	less water, less money, less effort, there is less time today than yesterday
Fewer	Used with countable nouns (things you can count individually).	fewer cars, fewer students, fewer mistakes, fewer minutes
Little	Used with uncountable nouns to indicate a small amount.	little water, little money, little effort, little time remaining

Additional Information on Quantity Words

Understanding when to use words like 'less', 'fewer', 'little', and 'few' is crucial for correct grammar. While 'less' is indeed used for uncountable nouns like 'time', its usage needs to fit the specific context.

- **'Less' vs 'Little':** While both are used with uncountable nouns, 'less' often implies a comparison (even if not explicitly stated, comparing to 'more'), whereas 'little' simply means a small amount. In the sentence "There is ____ time for the train," the speaker means "a small amount of time," not necessarily "less time than some other time." Hence, 'little' is more appropriate.
- **'Few' vs 'Fewer':** 'Few' means a small number (used with countable nouns), and 'fewer' is its comparative form.

Paying attention to the intended meaning – whether it's a small quantity/number or a comparison – helps in choosing the correct word.

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Verb Usage: Raise vs. Rise

The original sentence is "The inflation rate raised up 8% last month." We need to analyze the verb phrase "raised up" and determine if it is used correctly in this context.

The verbs 'raise' and 'rise' are often confused because they relate to upward movement, but they are used differently. Let's look at their meanings and grammatical usage:

- **Rise:** This is an intransitive verb. It means to move upward or increase in amount, level, or strength by itself. It does not take a direct object. The principal parts are rise (present), rose (past), risen (past participle).
- **Raise:** This is a transitive verb. It means to lift something or increase something else. It requires a direct object. The principal parts are raise (present), raised (past), raised (past participle).

In the given sentence, the inflation rate increased by itself; it wasn't increased by some external force acting upon it. Therefore, the intransitive verb 'rise' is appropriate, not the transitive verb 'raise'.

The sentence refers to an event that happened "last month," which indicates the past tense is required. The past tense of 'rise' is 'rose'.

Additionally, the phrase "raised up" or "rose up" is often redundant or can imply movement to a standing position. When talking about a quantity or rate increasing to a certain level, the phrase "rose to" is standard and correct.

So, the correct verb and phrase should be "rose to".

Let's examine the given options:

- **Option 1: rise to** – 'rise' is the base form (present tense). The sentence requires the past tense. So, this is incorrect.
- **Option 2: rose to** – 'rose' is the past tense of 'rise', and 'rose to' is the correct phrase to indicate the level reached by the inflation rate. This fits the context and tense.
- **Option 3: No Improvement** – The original phrase "raised up" is grammatically incorrect in this context because 'raise' is transitive and 'up' is redundant when indicating reaching a level. So, improvement is needed.

- **Option 4: raise up** – 'raise' is the base form and transitive. The sentence requires the past tense and an intransitive verb. So, this is incorrect.

Based on this analysis, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "raised up" is "rose to".

Revision Table: Verb Forms of Rise and Raise

Verb	Type	Present Simple	Past Simple	Past Participle
Rise	Intransitive	rise(s)	rose	risen
Raise	Transitive	raise(s)	raised	raised

Additional Information: Using Rise and Raise Correctly

Understanding the difference between 'rise' and 'raise' is crucial for correct grammar. Here are a few more examples to illustrate their usage:

- **Rise (Intransitive):**
 - The sun **rises** in the east. (The sun moves up by itself)
 - Temperatures will **rise** tomorrow. (Temperatures will increase by themselves)
 - He **rose** from his seat. (He got up by himself)
 - The cost of living has **risen** significantly. (The cost increased by itself)
- **Raise (Transitive):**
 - Please **raise** your hand if you know the answer. (You lift something – your hand)
 - The company decided to **raise** prices. (The company increased something – prices)
 - They **raised** a flag on the mountain. (They lifted something – a flag)
 - He **raised** the question during the meeting. (He brought up something – the question)

In the context of rates or numbers increasing on their own, 'rise' is always the correct choice. Since the action occurred in the past, 'rose' is used.

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding One-Word Substitution for "State of Growing to Maturity"

This question asks us to find a single word that accurately replaces the phrase "The state of growing to maturity". This is a common type of vocabulary question that tests our knowledge of specific terms.

Analyzing the Given Phrase

The phrase "The state of growing to maturity" refers to a period or condition in a person's life when they are developing and approaching adulthood. It implies physical, mental, and emotional development.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each provided option to see which one best fits the description:

- **Apartheid:** This term refers to a system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination that was enforced in South Africa from 1948 to 1991. It has nothing to do with growth or maturity.
- **Innocence:** This term refers to the state of being free from moral wrong; it is often associated with childhood or a lack of experience with the world's complexities. While related to a stage of life, it doesn't specifically describe the process of growing *to* maturity.
- **Immigrant:** This term refers to a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country. It describes a status related to migration, not a biological or developmental state.
- **Adolescence:** This term refers to the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult. It is precisely the state or process of growing to maturity.

Identifying the Correct Term for Growing to Maturity

Based on the analysis, the term that specifically denotes the state of growing to maturity is Adolescence.

Conclusion: The Word for Growing to Maturity

Therefore, the most appropriate word to substitute the group of words "The state of growing to maturity" is Adolescence.

Phrase	Meaning	Appropriate Single Word
The state of growing to maturity	The developmental period between childhood and adulthood.	Adolescence

Understanding Key Terms

- **Apartheid:** A policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.
- **Innocence:** The state, quality, or fact of being innocent of a crime or offense; lack of guilt.
- **Immigrant:** A person who has come to a country from another country in order to permanently live there.
- **Adolescence:** The period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.

Revision Table: Vocabulary for Stages of Life

Term	Definition Related to Life Stages
Apartheid	Not a life stage; a political/social system.
Innocence	Often associated with childhood; lack of guilt or worldliness.
Immigrant	Not a life stage; a status related to migration.
Adolescence	The state of growing from childhood to maturity.

Additional Information: Stages of Human Development

Human development is often described in different stages. While the exact terms can vary, common stages include:

- **Infancy:** From birth to about 1 year old.
- **Toddlerhood:** From about 1 to 3 years old.
- **Early Childhood:** From about 3 to 6 years old.
- **Middle Childhood:** From about 6 to 11 years old (often elementary school years).
- **Adolescence:** Typically from the onset of puberty (around 11-13) to late teens/early twenties, characterized by significant physical, emotional, and cognitive changes as a person grows towards maturity.
- **Adulthood:** The period from approximately the early twenties onward, encompassing early, middle, and late adulthood.

Adolescence is a critical period of transition where an individual develops towards physical and psychological maturity, fitting the description "the state of growing to maturity".

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

Checking Correct Spellings in English

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled correctly from the given options. Spelling is an important part of effective communication in English.

Analyzing Each Word's Spelling

Let's examine each option provided to determine if its spelling is correct.

1. **Knoledge**: This word is misspelled. The correct spelling is **Knowledge**. It refers to facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education.
2. **Jealusy**: This word is also misspelled. The correct spelling is **Jealousy**. It is a feeling of unhappiness and anger because someone has something that you want.
3. **Language**: This word is misspelled as well. The correct spelling is **Language**. It is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way.
4. **Odour**: This word is spelled correctly. **Odour** is the British English spelling for a distinctive smell, especially an unpleasant one. The American English spelling is **Odor**. Since "Odour" is a recognized correct spelling, this is the correct option.

Comparison of Spellings

Here is a table summarizing the provided spellings and their correct forms:

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling(s)	Notes
Knoledge	Knowledge	Incorrect
Jealusy	Jealousy	Incorrect
Language	Language	Incorrect
Odour	Odour / Odor	Correct (British/American)

Identifying the Correctly Spelt Word

Based on the analysis, the word "Odour" is the only correctly spelled word among the given options. It is an accepted spelling, particularly in British English.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Reviewing common mistakes helps improve spelling accuracy.

Common Error	Correct Form
recieve	receive
beleive	believe
seperate	separate
definatly	definitely
untill	until

Additional Information: Spelling Variations

It is useful to be aware that some words have different correct spellings depending on the region (e.g., British vs. American English). Recognizing these variations is important for vocabulary and language use.

- **Colour** (British) vs. **Color** (American)
- **Centre** (British) vs. **Center** (American)
- **Organise** (British) vs. **Organize** (American)

In this question, "Odour" and "Odor" are both considered correct spellings in their respective dialects.

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Prepositions with 'Astonished'

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate preposition to complete the sentence: "They were astonished _____ his failure in the competition." This requires understanding which prepositions typically follow the adjective 'astonished'.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options:

- in
- at
- from
- on

We need to determine which of these prepositions correctly links 'astonished' to the reason for the astonishment, which is 'his failure in the competition'.

Correct Usage of 'Astonished'

'Astonished' is an adjective that means greatly surprised or impressed. When indicating the cause or reason for astonishment, the prepositions 'at' or 'by' are commonly used.

- **Astonished at something:** This construction is very common when referring to an event, fact, or situation that causes surprise. For example, "I was astonished at the news."
- **Astonished by something/someone:** This construction is also used, often implying the source of the astonishment. For example, "I was astonished by her performance." or "They were astonished by what they saw."

Let's consider how each option fits into the sentence "They were astonished _____ his failure in the competition."

- "Astonished **in** his failure": This doesn't make grammatical sense in English. 'In' is not used this way with 'astonished'.

- "Astonished **at** his failure": This is grammatically correct and idiomatic. It means his failure was the reason they were astonished.
- "Astonished **from** his failure": 'From' typically indicates origin or cause, but not in this structure with 'astonished'. It's not the correct preposition here.
- "Astonished **on** his failure": 'On' is used in various contexts, but it does not follow 'astonished' to indicate the reason for astonishment.

Based on standard English grammar and usage, 'at' is the correct preposition to use after 'astonished' when stating the thing or event that caused the astonishment.

Conclusion

The sentence requires a preposition that connects 'astonished' to 'his failure'. The correct and most appropriate preposition for this context is 'at'. Therefore, the complete sentence is "They were astonished at his failure in the competition."

Common Prepositions with 'Astonished'

Preposition	Usage Example	Notes
at	astonished at his success	Common for the cause/reason (a thing, event, fact)
by	astonished by her talent	Also common for the cause/source (a person, action, event)

Revision Table: Prepositions with Astonished

Preposition	Correct/Incorrect Usage	Why
in	Incorrect	Not used in this structure with 'astonished' to indicate the reason.
at	Correct	Standard preposition to link 'astonished' to the thing causing surprise.
from	Incorrect	Not the correct preposition for the cause of astonishment in this context.
on	Incorrect	Not used with 'astonished' to indicate the reason for surprise.

Additional Information: Phrasal Verbs and Fixed Prepositions

Many adjectives and verbs in English are followed by specific prepositions. These combinations are often called fixed prepositions or form parts of phrasal verbs. Learning these common combinations, like 'astonished at' or 'astonished by', is essential for correct grammar and fluent English. While 'astonished' primarily uses 'at' or 'by', other words might use different prepositions depending on the context and the meaning you want to convey.

For example:

- Surprised **at/by** something
- Shocked **at/by** something
- Impressed **with/by** something/someone
- Angry **at** something (or **with** someone)

Paying attention to these fixed preposition patterns will greatly improve your accuracy in English.

24. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Word Morose and its Antonym

The question asks us to find the most appropriate antonym for the word "Morose". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the antonym, we first need to understand the meaning of "Morose".

The word **Morose** means gloomy, sullen, or ill-tempered. Someone who is morose is often quiet, unhappy, and doesn't want to talk.

Now, let's examine the given options to see which one has a meaning opposite to "Morose".

Analysing the Options for Morose Antonym

We will look at each option and determine its meaning:

- **Cranky:** This word means irritable, bad-tempered, or easily annoyed. This is similar in meaning to "Morose", making it a synonym, not an antonym.
- **Cheerful:** This word means noticeably happy and optimistic. This is the opposite of being gloomy, sullen, or ill-tempered.
- **Solemn:** This word means formal, serious, or not cheerful. Someone who is solemn is typically grave or serious, which is related to being uncheerful, but not the direct opposite of being morose in the sense of being ill-tempered or sullen.
- **Prudent:** This word means acting or showing care and thought for the future. This word relates to wisdom and carefulness, which is unrelated to the mood described by "Morose".

Identifying the Opposite of Morose

Comparing the meanings, "Cheerful" stands out as the most direct opposite of "Morose". While "Solemn" implies a lack of cheerfulness, "Morose" specifically implies a sullen or ill-tempered mood, and "Cheerful" directly contrasts with this by indicating happiness and optimism.

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym for "Morose" is "Cheerful".

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Morose
Morose	Gloomy, sullen, ill-tempered	—
Cranky	Irritable, bad-tempered	Synonym/Similar
Cheerful	Happy, optimistic	Antonym
Solemn	Serious, not cheerful	Partially related, but not direct opposite
Prudent	Careful, wise	Unrelated

Revision Table: Understanding Antonyms

Revision helps solidify understanding of vocabulary, especially antonyms and synonyms. Let's recap the relationship between Morose and the options.

- **Morose:** Negative mood (gloomy, sullen).
- **Cranky:** Negative mood (irritable). Very close to Morose.
- **Cheerful:** Positive mood (happy, optimistic). Clearly the opposite of a negative mood like Morose.
- **Solemn:** Serious mood (serious, not cheerful). Different type of non-cheerful mood than Morose.
- **Prudent:** Describes character/action (careful, wise). Unrelated to mood.

Thus, "Cheerful" is the best antonym for "Morose".

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Learning antonyms and synonyms is a great way to expand your vocabulary. Understanding the nuances between words like "Morose" and "Solemn" is also important. While both describe a state without cheer, "Morose" often carries a stronger sense of sullenness or ill-temper, whereas "Solemn" is more about seriousness or gravity, perhaps due to a formal occasion or a serious topic.

Practicing with different words and their opposites will improve your command of the English language for various tests and communication needs.

25. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Verb Tenses for Time Context

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate verb tense to complete the sentence: "He _____ for a week when his father came." The sentence describes an action or state that occurred over a period of time ("for a week") leading up to a specific point in the past ("when his father came").

Let's analyze the context and the options provided:

- The phrase "for a week" indicates a duration of time.
- The clause "when his father came" describes a specific event that happened in the past.

We need a tense that can describe a continuous state or action that started before a point in the past and continued up to that point.

Analyzing the Options for 'He _____ for a week when his father came'

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

1. **had been ill:** This is the past perfect tense (specifically past perfect continuous form of the verb 'to be ill'). The past perfect tense is used to talk about an action or state that happened before another action or state in the past. The past perfect continuous is used for an action that continued up to that past point. "He had been ill for a week" means that the state of being ill started a week before his father came and continued until his father arrived. This fits the context perfectly.
2. **has been ill:** This is the present perfect tense. The present perfect tense is used for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, or actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past but have relevance to the

present. It does not fit the context of an action leading up to a specific point in the past ("when his father came").

3. **is being ill:** This is the present continuous tense. The present continuous tense is used for actions happening at the moment of speaking or temporary situations around the present. It does not relate to a past event or duration leading up to a past event.

4. **is ill:** This is the present simple tense. The present simple tense is used for facts, habits, and states that are generally true in the present. It does not describe a past state or an action lasting for a duration up to a past point.

Selecting the Correct Verb Tense

Based on the analysis, the phrase "for a week" indicates a duration, and "when his father came" sets a specific past time frame. The past perfect tense, specifically "had been ill," is the correct choice because it shows that the state of being ill lasted for a week and ended or was ongoing at the moment his father arrived in the past.

The completed sentence should be: "He **had been ill** for a week when his father came."

Tense	Form	Usage Context	Fits Sentence?
Present Perfect	has been ill	Action from past continuing to present / Past action with present relevance	No
Present Continuous	is being ill	Action happening now / Temporary action	No
Present Simple	is ill	General truth / Habitual action / Current state	No
Past Perfect	had been ill	Action/state before another past action/state (often with duration)	Yes

Therefore, the most appropriate option is 'had been ill'.

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Relevance to Question
Past Perfect Tense	Describes an action or state completed before another past action or time. Often used with time clauses like 'when', 'by the time', 'before'.	Used for the state of being ill happening before the father came.
Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Describes an action that started in the past, continued for a duration, and was ongoing or just finished at another point in the past.	'Had been ill' functions here as a past perfect continuous state, emphasizing the duration ('for a week') leading up to the past event ('when his father came').
Time Phrases (e.g., 'for a week', 'since')	Indicate duration, often signaling perfect or perfect continuous tenses.	'for a week' strongly suggests a tense that includes duration, like past perfect or past perfect continuous in a past context.
Past Simple Tense (e.g., 'came')	Describes a completed action or state in the past.	'when his father came' provides the specific past point of reference for the action/state described by the blank.

Additional Information: Understanding Past Perfect vs. Past Perfect Continuous

While 'had been ill' looks like the past perfect form of 'be', in this context describing a state over a duration ('for a week') leading up to a past event, it functions much like a past perfect continuous tense. Let's clarify the typical difference:

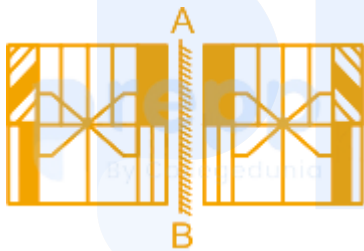
- **Past Perfect Simple:** Focuses on the completion of an action before a past point or its result at a past point. Example: "He had finished his homework by 7 PM." (Action completed).

- **Past Perfect Continuous:** Focuses on the duration of an action leading up to a past point or an action that caused a past result. Example: "He had been studying for three hours when his friends arrived." (Action emphasizing duration).

With states like 'be ill', the distinction can sometimes be less strict, but 'had been ill for a week' clearly emphasizes the duration, fitting the function of the past perfect continuous even if the verb 'be' doesn't typically have a continuous form for states. The key is relating the duration to the later past event.

26. Answer: a

Explanation:



अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

Your Personal Exams Guide

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित पैटर्न इस प्रकार है:-

शब्द का स्थानीय मान में + 2 कीजिए,

TYRE $\rightarrow$ T + Y + R + E $\rightarrow$ 20 + 25 + 18 + 5 $\rightarrow$ 68; 68 + 2 = 70,

MON $\rightarrow$ M + O + N $\rightarrow$ 13 + 15 + 14 $\rightarrow$ 42; 42 + 2 = 44,

FROM $\rightarrow$ F + R + O + M $\rightarrow$ 6 + 18 + 15 + 13 $\rightarrow$ 52; 52 + 2 = 54,

अतः, "54" सही उत्तर है।

28. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्नानुसार है: -

सूर्य एक तारा है,

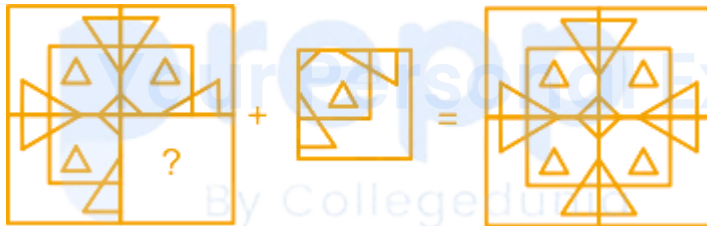
इसी तरह,

मंगल एक ग्रह है

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर है "ग्रह: मंगल"।

29. Answer: d

Explanation:



अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

30. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिए गए कथनों के लिए न्यूनतम सम्भावित वेन आरेख इस प्रकार है,



निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ शार्पनर पीले हैं → असत्य (सीधा संबंध नहीं दिया गया है)

II. कोई पीला कलम नहीं है → असत्य ()

अतः कोई निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।

31. Answer: a

Explanation:



अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

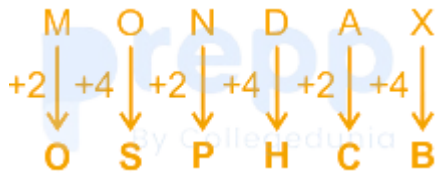
32. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-



इसी प्रकार,



अतः "OSPHCB" सही उत्तर है।

33. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिए गये कथन के लिए न्यूनतम सम्भावित वेन आरेख इस प्रकार है,



निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ विषम अभाज्य संख्या हैं → असत्य (सीधा संबंध नहीं दिया गया है, असत्य है)

II. सभी विषम सम हैं → असत्य ()

III. कोई विषम अभाज्य संख्या नहीं है → असत्य ()

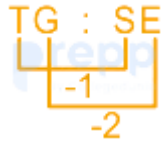
निष्कर्ष I और III पूरक युग्म बनाते हैं।

अतः या तो निष्कर्ष I या III अनुसरण करता है।

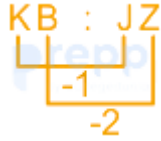
34. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-



इसी प्रकार,



अतः "KB : JZ" सही उत्तर है।

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:- $3 + 6 \div 2 \times 4 - 7 = 5$

प्रत्येक विकल्प में अंकों को परस्पर बदलने पर,

1) 7 और 6

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

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

$$3 + 3.5 \times 4 - 6 = 5$$

$$3 + 14 - 6 = 5$$

$$17 - 6 = 5$$

$$11 = 5 \text{ असत्य}$$

2) 4 और 3

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

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

$$4 + 9 - 7 = 5$$

$$13 - 7 = 5$$

$$6 = 5 \text{ असत्य}$$

3) 6 और 3

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

$$6 + 1.5 \times 4 - 7 = 5$$

$$6 + 6 - 7 = 5$$

$$12 - 7 = 5$$

$$5 = 5 \text{ सत्य}$$

इसलिए विकल्प 3 सत्य है अतः शेष विकल्पों का अवलोकन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अतः "6 और 3" सही उत्तर है।

36. Answer: b

Explanation:



गाड़ी एक वाहन है और सड़क वह स्थान है जहाँ वाहन चलते हैं।

अतः विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 1) D, H के तीन स्थान नीचे है।
- 2) केवल H, E और F के बीच में है। (अतः H शीर्ष पर नहीं है)
- 3) F, E के नीचे है।
- 4) G, F के ठीक नीचे है।



अतः "3" सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: a

Explanation:

- 1.) T5, T1 के बायीं ओर है।
- 2) दो गोलियां T1 और T5 के बीच रखी गई हैं।
- 3) T2 को T1 के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है। (इस कथन के अनुसार T5 बायीं ओर है)



4) T3 को T6 के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है।

T4 शेष स्थान पर होगी।



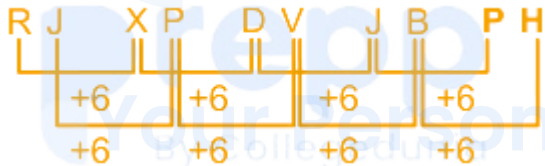
अतः T1, T6 के निकटतम दायें और T4, T5 के निकटतम दायें है।

अतः सही उत्तर "T1 और T4" है।

39. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-



अतः "PH" सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

अक्षरों के स्थान मानों को कूट के रूप में लिखा गया है

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

इसी प्रकार,

P	R	I	N	T	R
16	18	9	14	20	18

अतः "16189142018" सही उत्तर है।

41. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 प्रश्न आकृति में निहित है।



अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

F	L	O	W	E	R
+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1
G	K	P	V	F	Q

इसी प्रकार,

P	R	O	D	U	C
+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1
Q	Q	P	C	V	B

अतः "QQPCVB" सही उत्तर है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

गाड़ी पहिये से चलती है,

इसी प्रकार,

घड़ी सुइयों से चलती है।

अतः "सुई" सही उत्तर है।

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

$$13 \times 3 + 1 = 40,$$

$$40 \times 3 + 1 = 121,$$

$$121 \times 3 + 1 = 364,$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$364 \times 3 + 1 = 1093$$

अतः "1093" सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

$$961 + 23 = 984,$$

$$984 + 24 = 1008,$$

$$1008 + 25 = 1033,$$

$$1033 + 26 = 1059,$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$1059 + 27 = 1086$$

अतः "1086" सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:- $11 \div 9 - 63 + 7 \times 2$

$\div$ और $+$ को परस्पर बदलने पर,

$$11 + 9 - 63 \div 7 \times 2$$

$$11 + 9 - 9 \times 2$$

$$11 + 9 - 18$$

$$20 - 18 = 2$$

अतः "2" सही उत्तर है।

47. Answer: a

Explanation:



अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

पहले और दूसरे अंक का गुणन - पंक्ति का तीसरा अंक;

$$9 \times 11 - 5 = 99 - 5 = 94$$

$$7 \times 9 - 13 = 63 - 13 = 50$$

$$6 \times 5 - 14 = 30 - 14 = 16$$

अतः "50" सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

$$446 + 45 = 491,$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$963 + 45 = 1008$$

अतः "1008" सही उत्तर है।

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 1) R4 और R2 के बीच तीन युवक हैं।
- 2) R4 किसी भी अंतिम सिरे पर नहीं है।
- 3) R2, R4 के दाईं ओर है। (अतः इस जानकारी के अनुसार R2 दायें सिरे पर बैठा है)



- 4) R1 किसी एक अंतिम सिरे पर है।
- 5) R1 और R5 के बीच केवल तीन युवक हैं।
- 6) R3, R6 के बाईं ओर है।



अतः R4, R6 के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है।

अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

चूँकि, क्रय मूल्य = 300 रुपए और लाभ% = 20%

⇒ विक्रय मूल्य = $300 \times 120\% = 360$ रुपए

प्रश्नानुसार,

अंकित मूल्य $\times 80\% = 360$

⇒ अंकित मूल्य = 450

⇒ छूट 25% होने पर विक्रय मूल्य = $450 \times 75\%$

∴ जब छूट%, 25% है, तो वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य 337.5 रुपए है।

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है, चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज = 10125 रुपए, समय = 2 वर्ष और दर = 25%

⇒ $10125 = p [(1 + 25/100)^2 - 1]$

⇒ $10125 = p \times [25/16 - 1]$

⇒ $p = 10125 \times 16/9$

⇒ $p = 18000$

⇒ दो वर्ष के बाद राशि = $18000 + 10125$

∴ दो वर्षों के बाद राशि 28125 रुपए होगी।

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

एक धनराशि 50 महीने में खुद की दोगुनी हो जाती है

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

साधारण ब्याज = $PRT/100$

राशि = साधारण ब्याज + मूलधन

$P \rightarrow$ मूलधन $R \rightarrow$ ब्याज की दर $T \rightarrow$ समय

गणना:

मान लीजिए मूलधन = P

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$2p = p + (p \times R \times 50/1200)$$

$$\Rightarrow p = p \times R \times 1/24$$

$\therefore$ दर प्रतिशत 24% है

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है, शहर 1 में दिन D2 को हुई वर्षा = 78 मिमी

और, शहर 2 में दिन D4 को हुई वर्षा = 77.7 मिमी

इसलिए, आवश्यक प्रतिशत = $(78 - 77.7) \times 100/77.7$

$$\Rightarrow 300/777$$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक प्रतिशत = $100/259\%$

55. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 24000 \times 130\%$$

$$\Rightarrow 24000 \times (13/10) = 31200$$

$$\therefore \text{साइकिल का विक्रय मूल्य} = 31200$$

56. Answer: b

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' को हल किया जाना चाहिए,

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

$$\frac{(49-13) \times 18 \div 9 + 4 \times 12 \div 6 + 5}{98 \div 14 + 7 \times 4 \text{ of } 6 \div 8 + 4} = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{36 \times 2 + 4 \times 2 + 5}{7 + 7 \times 24 \div 8 + 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{72 + 8 + 5}{7 + 7 \times 3 + 4}$$

$$\therefore ? = \frac{85}{32}$$

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

★ Shortcut Trick

माना B 100 है

$$A = 100 + 100 \times 200\%$$

$$A = 300$$

$$\text{अब, आवश्यक प्रतिशतता} = [(300 - 100)/100] \times 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow 66.67\%$$

मूल विधि:

माना कि B का मान x है

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$x \times 300\% = A$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times 3 = A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 3x$$

अब, माना कि B, A से $y\%$ कम है

$$\text{इसलिए, } 3x (1 - y/100) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - y/100) = 1/3$$

$$\Rightarrow y/100 = 2/3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 200/3$$

$\therefore$ B, A से 66.67% कम है।

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि बस की गति और युवा एथलिट की गति क्रमशः x मीटर/सेकेंड और y मीटर/सेकेंड है।

इसलिए, बस की गति = $1800/(3 \times 60) = 10$ मीटर/सेकेंड

और, एथलिट की गति = $200/25 = 8$ मीटर/सेकेंड

$\therefore$ बस एथलिट से 2 मीटर/सेकेंड तेज है।

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

चूँकि, 6 के पहले 8 गुणज 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48 हैं।

$\Rightarrow$ सभी 8 संख्याओं का औसत = $(6 + 12 + 18 + 24 + 30 + 36 + 42 + 48)/8$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक औसत = $216/8 = 27$

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया है:

आयत का क्षेत्रफल = 180 सेमी²

आयत की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई का अनुपात = $5 : 6$

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$\Rightarrow$ आयत का विकर्ण = $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2}$

गणना:

माना अनुपात x है

इसलिए, आयत की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई $5x$ और $4x$ है

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$5x \times 4x = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x^2 = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लम्बाई} = 5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ सेमी और चौड़ाई} = 4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{आयत का विकर्ण} = \sqrt{(15^2 + 12^2)}$$

$\therefore$ आयत का विकर्ण $\sqrt{369}$ है।

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

मिश्रण में दूध की मात्रा = $60 \times \frac{2}{3} = 40$ लीटर

और मिश्रण में पानी की मात्रा = $60 \times \frac{1}{3} = 20$ लीटर

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$40/(20 + x) = 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + x = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60$$

$\therefore$ x का मान 60 लीटर है।

62. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि धारा की गति α किमी/घंटा है।

इसलिए, धारा के अनुकूल नाव की गति = $(30 + \alpha)$ किमी/घंटा

और, धारा के प्रतिकूल नाव की गति = $(30 - \alpha)$ किमी/घंटा

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$60 = (30 + \alpha) \times 3/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 + \alpha = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 10 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

इसलिए, धारा के प्रतिकूल 60 किमी की दूरी तय करने के लिए नाव द्वारा लिया गया समय = $60/(30 - 10)$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक समय 3 घंटा है।

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया है:

बेलन की त्रिज्या = 21 सेमी.

बेलन की ऊँचाई = 40 सेमी.

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

लंब वृत्तीय बेलन का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2\pi rh$.

गणना:

वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2\pi rh$

इसलिए, वृत्ताकार बेलन का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2 \times 22/7 \times 21 \times 40$

$\Rightarrow$ वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = 5280 सेमी²

$\Rightarrow$ वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल के रंगाई की लागत = 5280×20

$\therefore$ वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल के रंगाई की लागत 105600 रुपये है।

64. Answer: c

Explanation:

पियूष के एक दिन का काम = $1/8$

और अरुण के एक दिन का काम = $1/14$

$\Rightarrow$ दक्षता अनुपात = $1/8 : 1/14 = 7 : 4$

और हम जानते हैं कि दक्षता अनुपात = वेतन अनुपात

$\Rightarrow$ पियूष का हिस्सा = $44000 \times 7/11$

$\therefore$ पियूष को 28000 रुपए प्राप्त होंगे।

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि विद्यालय में लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या क्रमशः $3x$ और $2x$ है।

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$3x + 2x = 360$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 360$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 72$$

$\therefore$ विद्यालय में लड़कियों की संख्या $72 \times 2 = 144$ है।

66. 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' को हल किया जाना चाहिए,

चरण - 4 - अंततः, समीकरण के उन भागों को हल किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें 'जोड़' और 'घटाव' हैं। दिया गया व्यंजक इस प्रकार है,

$$\frac{2 \div 3 \times (1 + 3) + 5 - 6}{2 \text{ of } 3 \div 5 \times 4 + 3 - 2} = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{2 \div 3 \times 4 + 5 - 6}{6 \div 5 \times 4 + 3 - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times 4 - 1}{\frac{6}{5} \times 4 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{\frac{29}{5}}$$

$$\therefore ? = \frac{25}{87}$$

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

शहर 1 में औसत वर्षा = $(82 + 78 + 76.2 + 81.6 + 79.4 + 84 + 83.8)/7 = 565/7$ मिमी

और शहर 2 में औसत वर्षा = $(81.6 + 79.4 + 78.3 + 77.7 + 84 + 83 + 82)/7 = 566/7$ मिमी

$\Rightarrow$ औसत वर्षा के बीच अंतर = $566/7 - 565/7$

$\therefore$ औसत वर्षा के बीच आवश्यक अंतर = $1/7 = 0.15$ मिमी

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिए गए आंकड़ों के आरोही क्रम

3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 6, 7, 7, 9, 9, 13, 16

आंकड़ों के अनुसार,

3 चार बार दिखाई देते हैं,

4 तीन बार दिखाई देते हैं,

6, 7 और 9 दो बार और

13 और 16 एक बार दिखाई देते हैं,

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि प्रेक्षण जिनकी गिनती अधिकतम है, डेटा की बहुलक है।

∴ दिए गए आंकड़ों का बहुलक 3 है।

69. Answer: a

Explanation:

चूँकि, 1 मिनट में D1 टंकी के $\frac{1}{80}$ भाग को भर सकती है।

और 1 मिनट में D2 टंकी के $\frac{1}{100}$ भाग को खाली कर सकती है।

⇒ 1 मिनट में (D1 + D2) मिलकर टंकी के $(\frac{1}{80} - \frac{1}{100})$ भाग को भर सकती है।

∴ वे मिलकर टंकी को 400 मिनट में भरेंगी।

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया है:

घनाभ का आयाम = 12 मीटर × 10 मीटर × 3 मीटर

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

कमरे के चारों दीवारों का क्षेत्रफल = $2(l + b) \times h$

गणना:

⇒ कमरे के चारों दीवारों का क्षेत्रफल = $2(12 + 10) \times 3 = 132$ मीटर²

इसलिए, कमरे के दिवार की रंगाई की लागत = 132×50

∴ कमरे के दीवारों के रंगाई की लागत 6600 रुपये है।

71. Answer: d**Explanation:**

सभी 6 अवलोकनों का योग = $15 \times 6 = 90$

माना कि अंतिम तीन अवलोकनों का योग x है।

इसलिए, पहले तीन अवलोकनों का योग $(90 - x)$ है।

प्रश्नानुसार,

पहले तीन अवलोकनों का औसत = $2 \times$ अंतिम तीन अवलोकनों का औसत

$$(90 - x)/3 = 2 \times x/3$$

$$\Rightarrow 90 - x = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30$$

∴ अंतिम तीन संख्याओं का योग 30 है।

72. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि विक्रय मूल्य 120 रुपए है।

इसलिए, लाभ = 120 का $\frac{3}{5} = 72$

$\therefore$ इस गेंद पर अर्जित लाभ 72 रुपए है।

73. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना 5 रुपये, 2 रुपये, 1 रुपये और 50 पैसे के सिक्कों की संख्या क्रमशः x , $2x$, $3x$ और $4x$ है।

अब, प्रश्न के अनुसार

$$5 \times x + 2 \times 2x + 1 \times 3x + \frac{1}{2} \times 4x = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12$$

$\therefore$ 50 पैसे के सिक्कों की संख्या $12 \times 4 = 48$ है

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

D1 में शहर की वर्षा = 82

और सात दिनों में शहर 1 की वर्षा = $82 + 78 + 76.2 + 81.6 + 79.4 + 84 + 83.8 = 565$

⇒ आवश्यक केंद्रीय कोण = $82/565 \times 360^\circ$

∴ आवश्यक केंद्रीय कोण 52.2 है।

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

23 और 24 ल.स.प. = 552 (A)

और 23 और 24 म.स.प. = 1(B)

∴ $A + B = 552 + 1 = 553$

76. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- ISI का मतलब भारतीय मानक संस्थान है।
- भारतीय मानक संस्थान, एक निकाय की स्थापना जब भारत ने क्रमिक वाणिज्यिक विकास और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक मानक बनाने के लिए स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की।
- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस), जिसने तब आईएसआई को संभाला था।
- लेकिन "ISI मार्क" शब्द का उपयोग यह कहने के लिए जारी है कि एक निश्चित उत्पाद सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूप है।
- AGMARK भारत में कृषि उत्पादों पर नियोजित एक प्रमाणीकरण चिह्न है, जिसमें आश्वासन दिया गया है कि वे भारत सरकार की एक एजेंसी, विपणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय द्वारा अनुमोदित मानकों के एक सेट के अनुरूप हैं।
- AGMARK 1937 (और 1986 में संशोधित) के कृषि उपज (ग्रेडिंग और मार्किंग) अधिनियम द्वारा भारत में कानूनी रूप से लागू किया गया है।
- FPO का मतलब है फ्रूट प्रोडक्ट्स ऑर्डर।
- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण आदेश या FPO मार्क खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किया जाता है जो इस निशान के मानकों को भी विकसित करता है।

- आभूषण प्रमाणित करने की प्रक्रिया को हॉलमार्किंग कहा जाता है।

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- केंद्र शासित प्रदेश अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।
- कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय भारत का पहला उच्च न्यायालय था और इसका उद्घाटन वर्ष **1862** में हुआ था।
- पश्चिम बंगाल और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह पर इसका अधिकार क्षेत्र है।

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय
लक्षद्वीप	केरल उच्च न्यायालय
पुडुचेरी	मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय
दमन और दीव	बॉम्बे उच्च न्यायालय

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78. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- प्राथमिक क्षेत्र वह है जिसमें उद्योग प्राकृतिक फसलों जैसे तेल, और अयस्कों आदि के उत्पादन या निष्कर्षण में लगे हैं।
- अर्थव्यवस्था का द्वितीयक क्षेत्र प्राथमिक अर्थव्यवस्था द्वारा निकाले गए कच्चे माल से तैयार माल का उत्पादन करता है।
- अर्थव्यवस्था के तृतीयक क्षेत्र को सेवा उद्योग के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। यह क्षेत्र द्वितीयक क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं को बेचता है।

अर्थव्यवस्था का क्षेत्र	गतिविधि की प्रकृति	उदाहरण
प्राथमिक	कच्चे माल की निकासी	डेयरी, शिकार और सभा, देहाती गतिविधियाँ, मछली पकड़ने, वानिकी, कृषि और खनन और उत्खनन
द्वितीयक	विनिर्माण	विनिर्माण प्रसंस्करण और निर्माण (बुनियादी ढाँचा) उद्योग
तृतीयक	सेवाएँ	व्यापार और वाणिज्य, खुदरा व्यापार सेवाएँ, संचार सेवाएँ

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- जीएसटी (GST) परिषद की अध्यक्षता **केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री** करते हैं और अन्य सदस्य केंद्रीय राज्य मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री होते हैं और सभी राज्यों के वित्त या कराधान के प्रभारी मंत्री होते हैं।
- माल तथा सेवा कर (GST)** परिषद, माल तथा सेवा कर से जुड़े मुद्दों पर केंद्र और राज्य सरकार को सिफारिशें करने के लिए एक संवैधानिक निकाय है।
- 1 जुलाई 2017 से 101वें संशोधन संवैधानिक अधिनियम** द्वारा माल तथा सेवा कर (GST) पेश किया गया था।
- इस कानून ने कई अप्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों को बदल दिया है, जो पहले भारत में मौजूद थे और इन्हें **'एक राष्ट्र एक टैक्स'** के रूप में पेश किया गया था।
- 1954** में GST लागू करने वाला **फ्रांस** पहला देश था।
- वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री **निर्मला सीतारमण** हैं। (20 फरवरी 2020)

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- खसरा रोग मोर्बिलावायरस के कारण होता है, जिसके कारण शरीर पर लाल दाने निकल आते हैं।
- रुबेला भी कहा जाता है, खसरा छोटे बच्चों के लिए गंभीर और घातक भी हो सकता है।
- यह एक सुरक्षित और लागत प्रभावी टीका उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद छोटे बच्चों में मृत्यु के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक है।
- आंत्र ज्वर एक संक्रमण है जो जीवाणुसाल्मोनेला टाइफिम्यूरियम के कारण होता है।
- आंत्र ज्वर किसी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के चेहरे से दूषित भोजन या पानी पीने से फैलता है।
- टीएबी वैक्सीन का उपयोग टाइफाइड, पैराटायफाइड ए और पैराटायफाइड बी के खिलाफ किया जाता है।
- हैजा एक जीवाणु रोग है जो आमतौर पर दूषित पानी से फैलता है।
- हैजा गंभीर दस्त और निर्जलीकरण का कारण बनता है।
- दाद फंगस डर्मटोफाइट्स के कारण होता है।
- यह इंसानों और जानवरों दोनों को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

81. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- पहला भारतीय कपास कारखाना, "द बॉम्बे स्पिनिंग मिल", 1854 में बॉम्बे में कोवासजी नानाजीभाई डावर द्वारा खोला गया था।
- भारत में कपड़ा उद्योग में कच्चे माल के समृद्ध संसाधन हैं।
- यह भारत में कृषि के बाद दूसरा सबसे बड़ा रोजगार जनरेटर भी था।
- भारत में, कपास और मानव निर्मित फाइबर उद्योग मुख्य रूप से महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु और गुजरात में केंद्रित हैं।

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- 'नील दर्पण' एक बंगाली नाटक था जो 1858-1859 में दीन बंधु मित्र द्वारा लिखा गया था।
- बंगाल में फरवरी-मार्च 1859 को नीलबिद्रा, या इंडिगो विद्रोह के लिए नाटक आवश्यक था, जब किसानों ने ब्रिटिश राज के तहत शोषणकारी खेती के विरोध में अपने खेतों में इंडिगो बोने से इनकार कर दिया।
- दीन बंधु मित्र (1829-1873) बंगाली नाटककार का जन्म 1829 में हुआ था।
- उनका मूल नाम गंधर्व नारायण था, लेकिन उन्होंने इसे बदलकर दीनबंधु मित्र कर दिया।

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- राजा जय एडम्स एक अमेरिकी स्केटबोर्डर हैं।
- स्केटबोर्डिंग एक एक्शन स्पोर्ट है, जहाँ राइडर स्केटबोर्ड के साथ विभिन्न ट्रिक्स और स्टंट करता है।
- उन्हें 2012 में स्केटबोर्डिंग हॉल ऑफ फ़ेम में भी शामिल किया गया था।
- एडम्स ने दो प्रमुख फिल्मों में प्रमुख भूमिकाएँ निभाईं: 2001 में एक पुरस्कार विजेता वृत्तचित्र "डॉगटाउन और जेड-बॉयज़" और दूसरी फ़िल्म "लॉइर्स ऑफ़ डॉगटाउन"।

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84. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- गुजरात के अहमदाबाद को 'यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थलों' की सूची में शामिल किया गया है।
- इसे **वर्ष 2017** में विश्व धरोहर समिति के 41वें सत्र के दौरान शामिल किया गया था।
- 15वीं शताब्दी में सुल्तान अहमद शाह द्वारा अहमदाबाद की स्थापना की गई थी।
- 606 साल पुरानी दीवार वाले शहर को दिल्ली और मुंबई में जनवरी 2016 में पसंद किया गया था।
- अहमदाबाद ने साबित कर दिया कि यह योग्य है क्योंकि शहर ने अपनी जीवित विरासत को संरक्षित करने के लिए पिछले 20 वर्षों में अद्भुत काम किया है।

- 6 जुलाई 2019 को, जयपुर ने यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थलों की सूची में आधिकारिक प्रवेश किया।
- यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर समिति के 43वें सत्र में यह निर्णय लिया गया।
- यह शहर अपनी ग्रीड योजना आधारित वास्तुकला और गुलाबी अग्रभाग के साथ निर्मित इमारतों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।
- **विद्याधर भट्टाचार्य** जयपुर राजस्थान के मुख्य वास्तुकार और शहर योजनाकार थे।
- राजस्थान में जयपुर की ऐतिहासिक दीवारों वाले शहर की स्थापना 1727 ई में **सवाई जय सिंह द्वितीय** के संरक्षण में हुई थी।
- यह राजस्थान के सांस्कृतिक रूप से समृद्ध राज्य की राजधानी के रूप में कार्य करता है।
- वर्तमान में, भारत में **40 यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल** हैं।

85. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है सोडियम > लोहा > चाँदी > सोना।

★ Key Points

- जब हम आधुनिक आवर्त सारणी में इस अवधि के दौरान बाएँ से दाएँ जाते हैं तो रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया पहले घट जाती है फिर बढ़ जाती है।
- उनकी घटती प्रतिक्रियाशीलता के क्रम में व्यवस्थित आम धातुओं को गतिविधि श्रृंखला कहा जाता है।
- गतिविधि श्रृंखला में, पोटेशियम (K) सबसे अधिक प्रतिक्रियाशील है जबकि सोना सबसे कम प्रतिक्रियाशील है।
- प्रतिक्रियात्मक श्रृंखला के अनुसार घटता क्रम है **सोडियम > लोहा > चाँदी > सोना**
- **प्रतिक्रियात्मक श्रृंखला -**

86. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- बाब अल-मंदेब जलसंधि लाल सागर (उत्तर-पश्चिम) को अदन की खाड़ी और हिंद महासागर (दक्षिण-पूर्व) से जोड़ता है।
- स्वेज़ नहर के निर्माण के साथ, जलसंधि ने महान रणनीतिक और आर्थिक महत्व ग्रहण किया, जिससे भूमध्य सागर और पूर्वी एशिया के बीच लिंक का एक हिस्सा बना।
- बाब-अल मंदेब जलसंधि को दुखके द्वार के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।
- स्वेज़ नहर, जो अपनी तरह की है, लाल सागर और भूमध्य सागर में मिलती है।
- होर्मुज़ जलसंधि फारस की खाड़ी और ओमान की खाड़ी में मिलती है।
- कर्च जलसंधि काला सागर और आज़ोव का सागर में मिलती है।
- डेविस जलसंधि बाफिन बे और लैब्राडोर सागर में मिलती है।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर ऊर्जा संरक्षण नियम है।

- ऊर्जा संरक्षण नियम को उष्मागतिकी का पहला नियम भी कहा जाता है।
- उष्मागतिकी का पहला नियम कहता है कि ब्रह्मांड की ऊर्जा समान है।
- हालांकि, सिस्टम और परिवेश के बीच इसका आदान-प्रदान हो सकता है, लेकिन इसे बनाया या नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है।
- नियम मूल रूप से कार्य और ऊष्मा हस्तांतरण के कारण ऊर्जा क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन से संबंधित है।
- किसी प्रणाली की कुल ऊर्जा संरक्षित रहती है।
- उष्मागतिकी के पहले नियम के लिए समीकरण इस प्रकार है:
 - $\Delta U = q + W$
 - जहाँ,
 - ΔU = प्रणाली की आंतरिक ऊर्जा में परिवर्तन
 - q = प्रणाली और परिवेश के बीच ऊष्मा हस्तांतरण के बीजगणितीय योग
 - W = अपने परिवेश के साथ कार्य प्रणाली का अंतःक्रिया करना

88. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- साहित्य अकादमी, भारत के राष्ट्रीय पत्र अकादमी की स्थापना **12 मार्च 1954** को भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई थी।
- साहित्य अकादमी देश में साहित्यिक संवाद, प्रकाशन और प्रचार के लिए केंद्रीय संस्थान है और **अंग्रेज़ी सहित 24 भारतीय भाषाओं** में साहित्यिक गतिविधियाँ करने वाली एकमात्र संस्था है।
- अकादमी ने मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं में साहित्यिक कार्यों के लिए 24 पुरस्कार प्रतिवर्ष दिए।
- **अमृता प्रीतम** एक भारतीय लेखिका और कवियित्री थीं, जिन्होंने पंजाबी और हिंदी में लिखा था।
- उन्हें **1956** में उनकी कविता **सुनहरे** के लिए साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया था।

89. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- राष्ट्रों के बीच अंतराष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए सुरक्षा परिषद ज़िम्मेदार है।
- इसके **15 सदस्य** हैं, जिनमें से **5 स्थायी** हैं और **10 गैर-स्थायी सदस्य** हैं।
- प्रत्येक सदस्य का एक मत होता है।
- ये गैर-स्थायी सदस्य 2 साल के लिए क्षेत्रीय आधार पर महासभा द्वारा चुने जाते हैं।
- स्थायी सदस्य चीन, फ्रांस, रूसी संघ, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका हैं।
- परिषद की अध्यक्षता प्रत्येक सदस्य द्वारा एक महीने के लिए बारी-बारी से की जाती है, सदस्य देशों के नामों के अंग्रेज़ी वर्णमाला क्रम के बाद।
- 1945 में गठित, संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा परिषद संयुक्त राष्ट्र (यूएन) के छह बुनियादी अंगों में से एक है।
- मुख्यालय: न्यूयॉर्क, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
- स्थापना: 24 अक्टूबर, 1945

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- नया **cVIGIL** ऐप भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा शुरू किया गया था।
- cVIGIL नागरिकों को चुनाव के दौरान चुनाव आचार संहिता के उल्लंघन पर रिपोर्ट करने के लिए एक अभिनव मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन है।
- 'cVIGIL' का अर्थ सक्रिय नागरिक है और सक्रिय और निष्पक्ष चुनावों के संचालन में सक्रिय और जिम्मेदार भूमिका निभाने पर जोर देता है।
- **भारत का राष्ट्रपति** चुनाव आयोग के मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति करता है।
- चुनाव आयोग में तीन सदस्य होते हैं जिनमें एक मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और दो चुनाव आयुक्त शामिल होते हैं।
- वे 6 साल के लिए नियुक्त किए जाते हैं या 65 वर्ष की आयु तक काम कर सकते हैं, जो भी पहले आता है।
- **सुकुमार सेन** भारत के पहले मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त थे।

91. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- **समताप मंडल** वह जगह है जहाँ आप महत्वपूर्ण **ओज़ोन परत** को पाते हैं।
- **समताप मंडल** पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल की एक परत है।
- समताप मंडल क्षोभमंडल के ऊपर और मध्यमंडल के नीचे स्थित होता है।
- **"स्ट्रेट" का मतलब है परत**, हमारे वायुमंडल की इस परत में परतों का अपना समूह है।
- हवा के मिश्रण के लिए यहाँ कोई तूफान या अशांति नहीं होती है, इसलिए ठंडी, भारी हवा सबसे नीचे और गर्म, हल्की हवा सबसे ऊपर होती है।
- यह परत 22 मील (35 किलोमीटर) मोटी है।
- ओज़ोन परत हमें सूरज से **पराबैंगनी विकिरण (UV)** से बचाने में मदद करती है।
- वास्तव में, ओज़ोन परत UV विकिरण का सबसे अधिक अवशोषण करती है जो सूरज हमें भेजता है।
- जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि जीवन सुरक्षा की इस परत के बिना संभव नहीं होगा।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- तारों का टिमटिमाना मुख्य रूप से अपवर्तन के कारण होता है।
- जब वे हवा में और वायुमंडल में अलग-अलग तापमान और घनत्व के संपर्क में आते हैं, तो तारों से प्रकाश अलग हो जाता है।
- जब प्रकाश की किरण एक माध्यम से दूसरे माध्यम तक जाती है, तो यह झुक जाती है, इस घटना को अपवर्तन के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- यदि यह एक दुर्लभ माध्यम से घने माध्यम तक यात्रा करता है, तो यह सामान्य की ओर झुकता है और यदि यह घने माध्यम से एक दुर्लभ माध्यम तक जाता है, तो यह सामान्य से दूर झुक जाता है।
- जिस गति से यह यात्रा करता है वह माध्यम के आधार पर परिवर्तन होता है और इसलिए यह झुकना होता है।
- ग्रह तारों की तरह टिमटिमाते नहीं हैं क्योंकि तारों और पृथ्वी के बीच की दूरी की तुलना में ग्रहों और पृथ्वी के बीच की दूरी दूर नहीं है।

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है

★ Key Points

- वर्ष 2015 में पेश किया गया, तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्धन ड्राइव (PRASAD) एक सरकारी योजना है जो धार्मिक पर्यटन अनुभव को समृद्ध करने के लिए देश भर के तीर्थ स्थलों की पहचान और विकास पर केंद्रित है।
- इसे केंद्रीय पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया था।
- यह धार्मिक अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए एक नियोजित, प्राथमिकता वाले और टिकाऊ तरीके से तीर्थ स्थलों के एकीकृत विकास का लक्ष्य रखता है।
- जी किशन रेड्डी केंद्रीय पर्यटन मंत्रालय के मंत्री हैं। (अप्रैल 2023)

94. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- 8 जनवरी 2019 को, लोकसभा ने **124वां संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक**, 2019 पारित किया है।
- संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा इसे पारित किए जाने के बाद राष्ट्रपति ने **12 जनवरी 2019** को विधेयक को अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान की।
- सरकार ने सामान्य श्रेणी के उम्मीदवारों के लिए **10% (0.1%)** ईडब्ल्यूएस आरक्षण पेश किया है।
- यह उन सभी उम्मीदवारों के लिए है जो किसी भी आरक्षण (जैसे ओबीसी, एससी, एसटी और पीएच और भूतपूर्व सैनिक मानदंडों को छोड़कर) के तहत आते हैं और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों से संबंधित हैं।
- उच्च जाति के बीच आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस) को सरकारी नौकरियों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में 10% आरक्षण प्रदान करने वाला अधिनियम **14 जनवरी 2019** से लागू हुआ।
- अधिनियम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 और 16 में संशोधन करता है।
- **103वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम** ईडब्ल्यूएस से जुड़ा है।

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के कोड-ब्रेकर **एलन ट्यूरिंग** को बैंक ऑफ इंग्लैंड द्वारा ब्रिटेन के नए £50 नोट पर सुविधा के लिए चुना गया है।
- **ट्यूरिंग** ने शुरुआती कंप्यूटरों के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- वह जेल में नहीं गया था, लेकिन रासायनिक रूप से जातिगत था और 1954 में 41 साल की उम्र में एक स्पष्ट आत्महत्या में साइनाइड विषाक्तता से मर गया था।
- एलन ट्यूरिंग एक उत्कृष्ट गणितज्ञ थे जिनके काम का आज हम कैसे रहते हैं इस पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा है।

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है:

- **बेसबॉल** यूएसए का राष्ट्रीय खेल है।
- बेसबॉल एक बैट-एंड-बॉल गेम है, जो दो विरोधी टीमों के बीच खेला जाता है जो बल्लेबाज़ी और क्षेत्ररक्षण लेते हैं।

देश	राष्ट्रीय खेल
ऑस्ट्रेलिया	क्रिकेट
इंग्लैंड	क्रिकेट
पाकिस्तान	हॉकी
बांग्लादेश	कबड्डी
भूटान	तीरंदाज़ी
भारत	हॉकी
चीन	टेबल टेनिस
ब्राज़ील	फुटबॉल

97. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

- स्वतंत्रता, पंथ निरपेक्ष, संप्रभु प्रस्तावना का एक हिस्सा है, लेकिन **सहिष्णु** प्रस्तावना का हिस्सा नहीं है।
- प्रस्तावना में अब तक केवल एक बार संशोधन किया गया है।
- **18 दिसंबर 1976** को भारत में आपातकाल के दौरान, इंदिरा गांधी सरकार ने **संविधान के 42वें संशोधन** में कई बदलाव किए।
- इस संशोधन में, **"समाजवादी"** और **"पंथ निरपेक्ष"** शब्दों को **"संप्रभु"** और **"लोकतांत्रिक"** शब्दों के बीच जोड़ा गया था और **"राष्ट्र की एकता"** शब्दों को **"राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता"** में बदल दिया गया था।
- भारतीय संविधान की **प्रस्तावना 26 नवंबर 1949** को अपनाई गई थी।

- यह एक संक्षिप्त परिचयात्मक वक्तव्य है जो दिशानिर्देशों की स्थापना करता है जो राष्ट्र के लोगों और संविधान के सिद्धांतों को निर्देशित करता है, दस्तावेज़ के स्रोत और अर्थ को दर्शाता है।
- इसे 26 नवंबर 1949 को संविधान सभा ने अपनाया लेकिन **26 जनवरी 1950 (भारतीय गणतंत्र दिवस)** पर कार्रवाई में आया।
- बेरुबारी मामले के अध्यक्षीय संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने मूल रूप से कहा कि प्रस्तावना भारतीय संविधान का अभिन्न अंग नहीं है।
- भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना उद्देश्य संकल्प पर आधारित है।

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है:

- जो **सूती वस्त्र** भारत से पुर्तगाली वापस यूरोप ले गए, उन्हें 'कैलिको' कहा जाता था।
- कैलिको की उत्पत्ति भारत के कालीकट में हुई, 11 वीं शताब्दी तक, यदि पहले नहीं, और 17 वीं और 18 वीं शताब्दी में भारत और यूरोप के बीच व्यापार एक महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु थी।
- 1750 में भारत सूती वस्त्रों का विश्व का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक था।
- The Portuguese first landed in Calicut (present-day Kerala) and took the cotton textiles to Europe and called them calico.

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99. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है:

- हंबनटोटा बंदरगाह **श्रीलंका** में स्थित है।
- हाल ही में श्रीलंका ने \$1.1 बिलियन के सौदे में इसे 99 साल की लीज़ पर चीन को सौंप दिया है।
- भारत इसके बारे में चिंतित है क्योंकि यह भारतीय क्षेत्र को घेरने के लिए स्ट्रिंग ऑफ मोयल्स पॉलिसी का एक हिस्सा है।
- बंदरगाह का पहला चरण 18 नवंबर 2010 को खोला गया था।
- **जैकफ्रूट श्रीलंका** का राष्ट्रीय फल है।
- श्रीलंका की राजधानी **श्री जयवर्धनेपुरा कोट्टी, कोलंबो** है।

- कोलंबो श्रीलंका की कार्यकारी और न्यायिक राजधानी है।
- श्री जयवर्धनेपुरा श्रीलंका की विधायी राजधानी है।
- मुद्रा - श्रीलंकाई रुपिया।
- भाषाएँ - सिंहली, तमिल।
- श्रीलंका के प्रधानमंत्री महिंदा राजपक्षे हैं।
- श्रीलंका के राष्ट्रपति गोटाबया राजपक्षे हैं।
- श्रीलंका में 25 जिलों के साथ 9 प्रांत हैं।
- श्रीलंका में एक एकल गृह संसद प्रणाली है।
- राष्ट्रपति संसद का प्रमुख होता है।
- श्रीलंका की संसद में 225 सदस्य हैं।
- संसद का नाम डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिक है।
- श्रीलंका का पुराना नाम सीलोन है।

100. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर।

- रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर ने जलियांवाला बाग अत्याचार के खिलाफ अपने नाइटहुड को त्याग दिया।

★ Key Points

- जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड, जिसे अमृतसर नरसंहार के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, 13 अप्रैल 1919 को पंजाब के जलियांवाला बाग में हुआ था।
 - बैसाखी का त्योहार मनाने और दो नेताओं, सत्यपाल और सैफुद्दीन किचलू, की गिरफ्तारी के विरोध में जलियांवाला बाग में लोग इकट्ठा हुए।
 - जनरल डायर ने अपने सैनिकों के साथ बाग के सभी निकासों को अवरुद्ध कर दिया और निर्दोष और निहत्थे लोगों पर गोलियाँ चला दीं।
 - गाँधी जी ने अपने विरोध को चिह्नित करने के लिए अपना कैसर-ए-हिंद पदक लौटा दिया।
 - नरसंहार के बारे में पूछताछ के लिए हंटर कमीशन की स्थापना की गई थी।
 - "गीतांजलि" बंगाली कवि रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर की कविताओं का संग्रह है।
 - टैगोर को पुस्तक के लिए साहित्य का नोबेल पुरस्कार मिला। वर्ष 1913 में साहित्य में नोबेल पुरस्कार पाने वाले पहले भारतीय थे।

- वह नोबेल पुरस्कार जीतने वाले पहले एशियाई भी थे।
- भारत का राष्ट्रगान "**जन गण मन**" है जिसे नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता **रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर** ने लिखा था।

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