



Your Personal Exams Guide



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SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

SSC MTS 2019 Previous Year Paper (Aug 08, 2019) (Shift 1)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

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

General English

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

On the tip of my tongue

- a. Excessively costly
- b. At full speed
- c. Readily available in my memory
- d. Feeling extremely joyful

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

I know that he wanted to go home earliest. /No error

- a. I know that
- b. go home earliest
- c. he wanted to
- d. No error

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

Cup of tea

- a. Something refreshing
- b. Something that pleases one
- c. A feeling of elation
- d. A useless search

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

Exceptional

- a. Usual
- b. Mundane
- c. Extraordinary
- d. Common

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

Medicine given to counteract a poison.

- a. Antigen
- b. Antibiotic
- c. Antiseptic
- d. Antidote

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

CROOKED

- a. Curved
- b. Straight
- c. Spiral
- d. Bent

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

(+1, -0.25)

Progress

- a. Betterment
- b. Decline
- c. Advancement
- d. Growth

8. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Obstacal
- b. Obctacle
- c. Obstacle
- d. Obbstacle

9. **Direction:** In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

(+1, -0.25)

The Ashoka pillars are a series of columns (1)_____ in northern India by King Ashoka (2)_____ his reign in the 3rd century BCE. (3)_____ pillars are inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king. At an average (4)_____ 50 feet in height and weighing up to 50 tons each, (5)_____ 19 pillars survive today.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.

- a. created
- b. erected
- c. developed

d. located

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

The Ashoka pillars are a series of columns (1)_____ in northern India by King Ashoka (2)_____ his reign in the 3rd century BCE. (3)_____ pillars are inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king. At an average (4)_____ 50 feet in height and weighing up to 50 tons each, (5)_____ 19 pillars survive today.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.

- a. through
- b. across
- c. during
- d. along

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

The Ashoka pillars are a series of columns (1)_____ in northern India by King Ashoka (2)_____ his reign in the 3rd century BCE. (3)_____ pillars are inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king. At an average (4)_____ 50 feet in height and weighing up to 50 tons each, (5)_____ 19 pillars survive today.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.

- a. These
- b. That
- c. This
- d. Those

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

The Ashoka pillars are a series of columns (1)_____ in northern India by King Ashoka (2)_____ his reign in the 3rd century BCE. (3)_____ pillars are inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king. At an average (4)_____ 50 feet in height and weighing up to 50 tons each, (5)_____ 19 pillars survive today.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.

- a. by
- b. of
- c. at
- d. on

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

The Ashoka pillars are a series of columns (1)_____ in northern India by King Ashoka (2)_____ his reign in the 3rd century BCE. (3)_____ pillars are inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king. At an average (4)_____ 50 feet in height and weighing up to 50 tons each, (5)_____ 19 pillars survive today.

Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.

- a. even
- b. only
- c. any
- d. also

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)

She ran so fastly that I could not overtake her. /No error

- a. not overtake her
- b. that I could
- c. No error
- d. She ran so fastly

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

Eight people were injured after a tempo rammed into a car on the highway.

- a. rammed with
- b. rammed by
- c. rams in
- d. No Improvement

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

The accident occurred in the _____ of the road.

- a. way
- b. path
- c. side
- d. middle

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

(+1, -0.25)

Our salaries _____ increased over the years.

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

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

(+1, -0.25)

This is one of the _____ remarkable cases I have handled.

- a. much more
- b. much
- c. more
- d. most

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)

The more he earned the more he want to earn. /No error

- a. the more he
- b. The more he earned
- c. want to earn
- d. No error

20. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Philosophy
- b. Phelosophy
- c. Philosophie
- d. Filosofia

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

(+1, -0.25)

_____ rivers have water throughout the year.

- a. Perennial
- b. Seasonal
- c. Chronic
- d. Ephemeral

22. 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 city have not receive much rain for a week now.

- a. has not received
- b. has not receive
- c. have not received
- d. No Improvement

23. 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)

Until you remains calm, you cannot concentrate.

- a. No Improvement
- b. Unless you remain
- c. Unless you remains
- d. If you remain

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

Brisk

- a. Quick
- b. Sluggish
- c. Languid
- d. Frugal

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

Something which lasts forever

- a. Temporal
- b. Annual
- c. Eternal
- d. Peripheral

General Intelligence & Reasoning

26. नीचे निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष उन कथनों के आधार पर दिए गये हैं। 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 दिए गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा/कौन-से निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है/करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. कुछ J, T हैं।
- II. कोई T, V नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

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

27. पांच अधिवक्ता G, N, M, L and A एक गोलाकार मेज के इर्द-गिर्द केंद्रोन्मुख बैठे हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में)। A, G और L के बीच में बैठा है। M, L के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है। G, A के निकटतम बाएं है। (+1, -0.25)

A के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है?

- a. G
- b. N
- c. L
- d. M

28. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'RODENT' को 'PJAZKN' लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में 'CURTAN' के लिए क्या कूट है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. JWPNQY
- b. KXPNQY
- c. KWPNQY
- d. JVPNQY

29. किन दो चिन्हों को आपस में बदलकर निम्नलिखित समीकरण को सही हो जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$13 - 9 \times 2 \div 3 + 16 = 3$$

- a. - और ÷
- b. - और ×
- c. - और +
- d. × और -

30. 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)

क्रॉकरी: कप :: गारमेंट:?

- a. दुकानदार
- b. दुकान
- c. चूहा
- d. ट्राउज़र

31. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'PRISON' को '659210' लिखा जाता है, 'SCAMP' को '23476' लिखा जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

समान कूट भाषा में 'CROPS' के लिए क्या कूट है?

- a. 35462
- b. 35762
- c. 35162
- d. 35160

32. किन दो चिन्हों को आपस में बदलने पर समीकरण सही हो जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$11 + 16 \times 12 \div 4 - 2 = 21$$

- a. - और +
- b. ÷ और ×
- c. ÷ और +
- d. × और -

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

- a. DQZEWJ
- b. ERAFXU
- c. DRZEWJ
- d. ERBFXV

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

AMD, CLF, EKH, ?, IIL

- a. GJJ
- b. GJL
- c. HJJ
- d. HJK

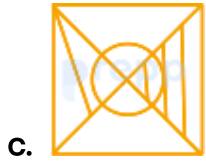
35. सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक पांच विषयों S1, S2, S3, S4 और S5 (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) को पढ़ाया जाना है। एक दिन में एक विषय पढ़ाया जाएगा। S1 से पहले केवल S5 को पढ़ाया जाता है। S2 को S4 से पहले पढ़ाया जाता है। S2 बुधवार को नहीं पढ़ाया जाएगा। (+1, -0.25)

इनमें से विषयों का कौन सा जोड़ा S3 के बाद पढ़ाया जाता है?

- a. S2, S4
- b. S3, S4
- c. S4, S5
- d. S1, S2

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





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

18 : 57 :: ?

- a. 14 : 43
- b. 24 : 70
- c. 26 : 75
- d. 28 : 87

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

9 11 7 24

17 6 4 24

12 12 0 ?

- a. 24

- b. 21
- c. 26
- d. 23

39. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दी गई श्रृंखला में से लुप्त संख्या का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

31, 17, 48, 65, 113, ?

- a. 178
- b. 162
- c. 174
- d. 168

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

बहन, बुआ, चाचा

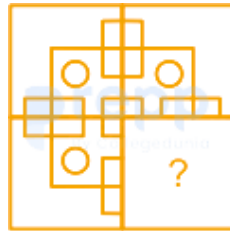


c.



41. कौन सी उत्तर आकृति प्रश्न आकृति के प्रतिरूप को पूरा करेगी?

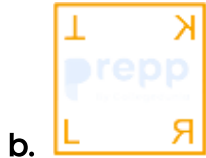
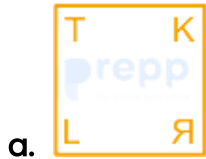
(+1, -0.25)



42. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गये विकल्पों में से वह आकृति चुनिए जिसे प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है।

(+1, -0.25)





43. छह दर्जी T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 और T6 एक गोलाकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्रोन्मुख बैठे हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)। T2, T1 के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। T5, T3 के निकटस्थ दाएं है। T3 और T4 एक-दूसरे के सम्मुख बैठे हैं। दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से तीन एक ही तर्क का अनुसरण करते हैं। इनमें से कौन सा उस तर्क का पालन नहीं करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. T₂, T₃
- b. T₄, T₆
- c. T₆, T₅
- d. T₁, T₃

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

14, 17, 22, 29, 40, ?

- a. 63

- b. 59
- c. 53
- d. 57

45. किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'COW' को '41' लिखा जाता है, 'PIG' को '32' लिखा जाता है। तो उसी कूट भाषा में 'CUP' के लिए क्या कूट है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 38
- b. 40
- c. 30
- d. 44

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

कथन:

- I. सभी K, B हैं।
- II. कोई T, K नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कोई K, T नहीं है।
- II. कुछ B, K हैं।
- III. कुछ T, B हैं।
- a. कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है
- b. निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं

- c. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है
- d. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं

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

TOL : WRO :: GRA : ?

- a. JUD
- b. JVE
- c. JVF
- d. JUC

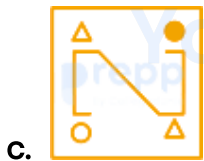
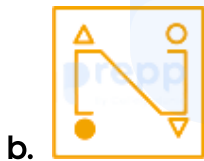
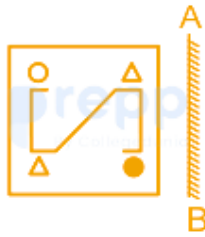
48. एक कागज़ के टुकड़े को निम्न प्रश्न आकृतियों में दर्शाए गये अनुसार मोड़ा जाता है और उसमें छेद किया जाता है। खोलने के बाद वह किस उत्तर आकृति के समान दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)



c.



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



50. 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)

लीटर : मात्रा :: हैक्टेयर : ?

- a. समय
- b. द्रव्यमान
- c. बल
- d. क्षेत्रफल

Prepp

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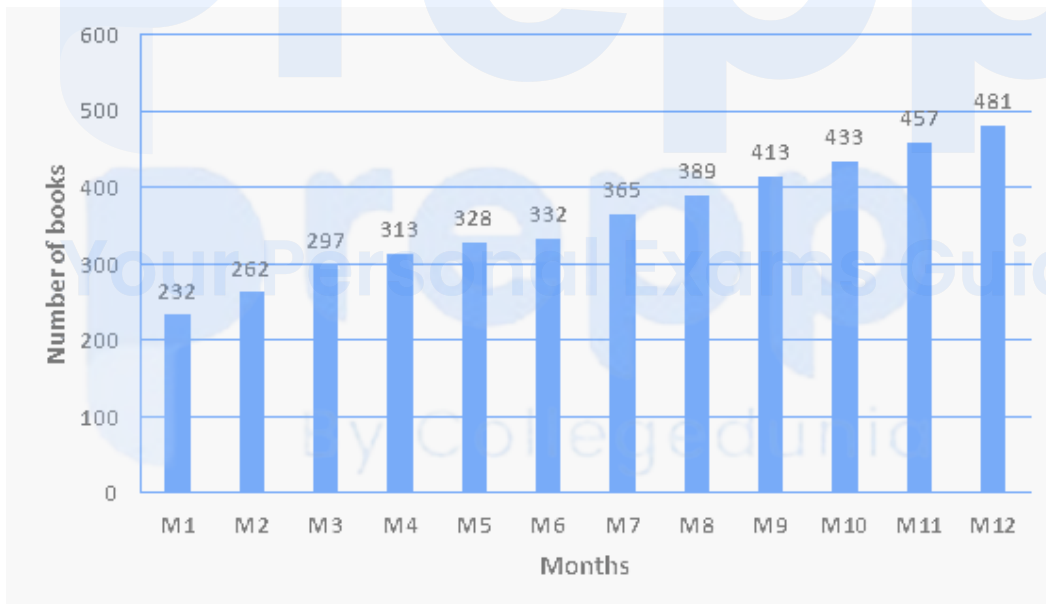
Numerical Aptitude

51. एक अर्धगोले की त्रिज्या 14 सेमी है। 45 रुपये प्रति सेमी² की दर से अर्धगोले की बाहरी वक्राकार सतह को रंगलेप करने की लागत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

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

- a. 55440 रुपये
- b. 56820 रुपये
- c. 58280 रुपये
- d. 53160 रुपये

52. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख एक वर्ष के अलग-अलग महीनों के दौरान एक किताब विक्रेता द्वारा बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या को दर्शाता है: (+1, -0.25)



M8 महीने में बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या प्रत्येक महीने में बेचे गए किताबों की औसत संख्या से कितना अधिक है?

- a. 34.5
- b. 22.5

c. 30.5

d. 26.5

53. एक संख्या का 60%, 168 है, तो वह संख्या क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 200

b. 280

c. 320

d. 240

54. शांत जल में एक नाव की गति 6 किमी/घंटा है। नाव द्वारा धारा के प्रतिकूल एक निश्चित दूरी तय करने के लिए लिया गया समय, धारा के अनुकूल समान दूरी को तय करने के लिए लिए गए समय से 3 घंटा अधिक है। यदि धारा की गति 2 किमी/घंटा है, तो नाव द्वारा तय की गयी कुल दूरी (धारा के प्रतिकूल और धारा के अनुकूल) है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 24 किमी

b. 18 किमी

c. 36 किमी

d. 48 किमी

55. E, F और G मिलकर एक काम को 12 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं तथा E और F मिलकर समान काम को 30 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। तो समान काम को केवल G कितने दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 12 दिन

b. 20 दिन

c. 24 दिन

d. 18 दिन

56. तीन कक्षाओं में छात्रों की संख्या का अनुपात 1 : 2 : 3 है। यदि प्रत्येक कक्षा में 20 छात्रों को शामिल किया जाता है, तो अनुपात 3 : 5 : 7 हो जाता है। तो प्रारंभ में तीनों कक्षाओं में छात्रों की कुल संख्या क्या थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 240

b. 220

c. 200

d. 280

57. 2000 रुपये की राशि को प्रति वर्ष 10% की दर से तीन साल के लिए साधारण ब्याज पर निवेश किया जाता है, तो मिश्रधन क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 2500 रुपए

b. 2300 रुपए

c. 2900 रुपए

d. 2600 रुपए

58. एक वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य 2600 रुपए है, जो क्रय मूल्य से 30% अधिक है। यदि लाभ 45% है, तो वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

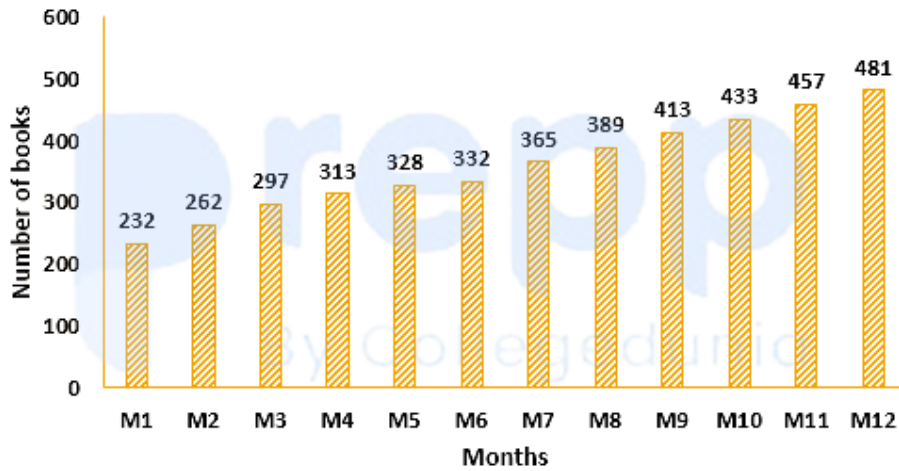
a. 3900 रुपए

b. 2700 रुपए

c. 2900 रुपए

d. 3100 रुपए

59. 1000 रुपए की एक राशि को तीन वर्षों के लिए चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने पर) पर निवेश किया गया। यदि ब्याज की दर पहले दो वर्षों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 10% है और तीसरे वर्ष के लिए प्रति वर्ष 50% है, तो ब्याज क्या होगी? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 756 रुपए
 - b. 655 रुपए
 - c. 612 रुपए
 - d. 815 रुपए
-
60. दो अंकों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या क्या है जिसे 6 और 7 से विभाजित करने पर शेषफल के रूप में क्रमशः 3 और 4 बचता है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 81
 - b. 84
 - c. 94
 - d. 83
-
61. जब वस्तु को 15% के लाभ और 17% की हानि पर बेचा गया, तो वस्तु के विक्रय मूल्य में अंतर 96 रुपए होता है। यदि इसे 10% लाभ पर बेचा गया है, तो विक्रय मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 315 रुपए
 - b. 360 रुपए
 - c. 330 रुपए
 - d. 345 रुपए
-
62. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख एक वर्ष के अलग-अलग महीनों के दौरान एक किताब विक्रेता द्वारा बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



M3

M3 महीने में बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या M6 महीने में बेचे गए किताबों का कितना प्रतिशत है?

- a. 89.45%
- b. 92.45%
- c. 95.45%
- d. 98.45%

63. एक शर्ट का क्रय मूल्य और विक्रय मूल्य क्रमशः 960 रुपये और 1392 रुपये है। यदि किसी ग्राहक द्वारा मोलभाव करने से विक्रय मूल्य में से क्रय मूल्य का 10% कम किया जाता है, तो लाभ प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 55%
- b. 30%
- c. 45%
- d. 35%

64. एक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 144 सेमी² है। तो मूल वर्ग के विकर्ण पर निर्मित वर्ग का परिमाण क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $48\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$
- b. $24\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$
- c. 48 सेमी
- d. 24 सेमी

65. $(\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2})$ of $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$? का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1
- b. $\frac{5}{2}$
- c. $\frac{1}{2}$
- d. $\frac{3}{2}$

66. एक समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजाएं 10 सेमी, 10 सेमी और 12 सेमी हैं। तो त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 44 सेमी^2
- b. 40 सेमी^2
- c. 48 सेमी^2
- d. 60 सेमी^2

67. प्रथम 15 पूर्ण संख्याओं का औसत कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

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

68. $16 \div 48 \times 12 + 4 \div 8 \times 16 + (7 - 2) \times 25 \div 15$ का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $61/3$
- b. $59/3$
- c. $49/3$
- d. $56/3$

69. एक समूह में 18 लड़कों का औसत वजन 35 किलो है। यदि 20 किलो, 22 किलो, 26 किलो और 28 किलो वजन वाले चार नए लड़कों को समूह में शामिल किया जाता है, तो नए निर्मित समूह का अनुमानित औसत वजन क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 35 किलो
- b. 34 किलो
- c. 32 किलो
- d. 33 किलो

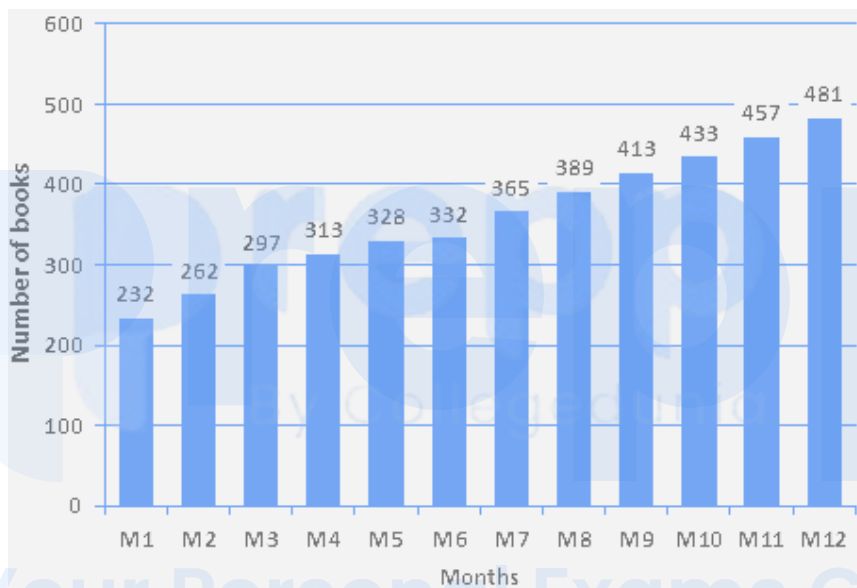
70. रवि की आयु श्याम की उम्र की $3/5$ गुना है। x वर्षों के बाद रवि और श्याम की आयु का अनुपात 5 : 7 हो जाता है। यदि प्रारंभ में उनके आयु का योग 32 है, तो x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 8
- b. 2
- c. 7
- d. 4

71. निम्न डेटा में माध्य और माध्यिका के बीच का अंतर क्या है: 4, 13, 8, 15, 9, 21, 18, 23, 35, 1 ? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1.2
- b. 1.7
- c. 2.1
- d. 0.7

72. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख एक वर्ष के अलग-अलग महीनों के दौरान एक किताब विक्रेता द्वारा बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



वर्षों में किताब विक्रेता द्वारा बेचे गए किताबों की कुल संख्या क्या है?

- a. 4032
- b. 4132
- c. 4302
- d. 4202

73. केवल विशाल एक काम के $\frac{1}{3}$ वें भाग को 60 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है और केवल अशोक समान काम के $\frac{1}{4}$ वें भाग को 30 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। तो विशाल और अशोक मिलकर समान काम को कितने दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20
- b. 72
- c. 64
- d. 56

74. 24 और 150 के बीच मध्यानुपाती और 12 और $6\sqrt{5}$ के बीच तृतीयानुपाती का अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

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

75. 72 किमी/घंटा की गति वाली एक ट्रेन 35 सेकंड में एक स्थिर स्तम्भ को पार करती है। 1.1 किमी लंबे पुल को पार करने में ट्रेन को कितना समय (मिनटों में) लगेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 3
- b. 1.5
- c. 2.5
- d. 2

prepp
Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. फ्लेमिंग के बाएं हाथ के नियम में कौन सी उंगली धारा को दिखाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अंगूठा
- b. अनामिका
- c. मध्यमिका
- d. तर्जनी

77. लगभग 280 वर्षों के फ्रांसीसी शासन के बाद 1954 में निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत का अधिग्रहीत क्षेत्र बन गया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दादर और नागर हवेली
- b. पुदुचेरी
- c. लक्षद्वीप
- d. दमन और दीव

78. वैभव यादव निम्नलिखित में से किस खेल से जुड़े हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बॉक्सिंग
- b. भारोत्तोलन
- c. टेनिस
- d. बैडमिंटन

79. जून 2019 तक इसरो के अध्यक्ष कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. के. शिवान

- b. शैलेश नायक
- c. ए. एस. किरण कुमार
- d. के. राधाकृष्णन

80. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक सुगंध वाला पदार्थ है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. एथेनॉल
- b. अमोनिया
- c. मेथनॉल
- d. एस्टर्स

81. अमित शाह ने _____ निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से लोकसभा चुनाव 2019 लड़ा। (+1, -0.25)

- a. वाराणसी
- b. गांधीनगर
- c. अमेठी
- d. लखनऊ

82. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी जगह गौतम बुद्ध के जन्म से जुड़ी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लुम्बिनी
- b. बोध गया
- c. सारनाथ
- d. कुशीनगर

83. विक्रमशिला गंगा डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. विशाखापत्तनम
- b. भागलपुर
- c. हरिद्वार
- d. इलाहाबाद

84. प्रसिद्ध नृत्यांगना चेमनचेरी कुनिरामन नायर निम्नलिखित में से किस नृत्य से संबंधित हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कथकली
- b. ओडिसी
- c. सल्लिया
- d. मणिपुरी

85. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भारत का सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कार है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जानपीठ पुरस्कार
- b. भारत रत्न
- c. पद्म श्री
- d. पद्म भूषण

86. उपन्यास 'द व्हाइट टाइगर' के लेखक कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. विक्रम सेठ
- b. आर. के. नारायण

c. अरविंद अडिग

d. शशि थरूर

87. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पुस्तक वराह मिहिर द्वारा लिखी गई है? (+1, -0.25)

a. बृहत संहिता

b. ऋतुसंहार

c. शकुंतला

d. कुमारसंभव

88. आर्थिक गतिविधियों के आधार पर, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कितने क्षेत्र हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

89. जून 2019 तक, यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के सीईओ कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. राजकिरण राय जी।

b. रवनीत सिंह गिल

c. अशोक कुमार प्रधान

d. सुनील मेहता

90. भारतीय संविधान की किस अनुसूची में पंचायती राज व्यवस्थाओं का प्रावधान है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बारहवीं अनुसूची
- b. नौवीं अनुसूची
- c. दसवीं अनुसूची
- d. ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची

91. पहला आधुनिक ओलंपिक खेल निम्नलिखित में से किस शहर में आयोजित किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पेरिस
- b. स्टॉकहोम
- c. एथेंस
- d. लन्दन

92. जयपुर में स्थित हवा महल का निर्माण किसने करवाया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सवाई प्रताप सिंह
- b. चित्रांगद मोरी
- c. रावल जैसल
- d. रावल रतन सिंह

93. कितने pH मान पर दांत का क्षय शुरू होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 11.2
- b. 6.5
- c. 7.5
- d. 5.5

94. मस्तिष्क का कौन सा हिस्सा मानव शरीर कि मुद्रा और संतुलन को बनाए रखता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मेड्यूला
- b. पोंस
- c. अनुमस्तिष्क
- d. प्रमस्तिष्क

95. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 274 के अनुसार, कराधान को प्रभावित करने वाले विधेयकों के लिए किसकी पूर्व सिफारिश की आवश्यकता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. राज्यसभा के सभापति
- b. राष्ट्रपति
- c. केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री
- d. प्रधानमंत्री

96. गोवा का लोक संगीत कौन सा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सोहर
- b. पंडवानी
- c. लोटिया
- d. मांडो

97. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी मध्य प्रदेश में अमरकंटक पर्वत से निकलती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गोमती
- b. पेरियार

c. नर्मदा

d. रावी

98. हाइड्रा में किस प्रकार का प्रजनन होता है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. द्विखंडन

b. बीजाणु निर्माण

c. मुकुलन

d. विखंडन

99. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत की सबसे बड़ी प्रायद्वीपीय नदी है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. कृष्णा

b. महानदी

c. गोदावरी

d. नर्मदा

100. भारतीय मुद्रा नोट के भाषा पैनल पर कितनी भाषाएं होती हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 15

b. 17

c. 10

d. 12

Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: On the Tip of My Tongue

Let's analyze the meaning of the idiom "On the tip of my tongue". Idioms are phrases where the meaning isn't obvious from the individual words. They have a figurative meaning that is commonly understood by native speakers.

Meaning of "On the Tip of My Tongue"

The idiom "On the tip of my tongue" describes a situation where you know something, or feel you know something, but you cannot quite remember it at that exact moment. It's a feeling of being very close to remembering or recalling a specific piece of information, like a name, a word, or a fact, but it just won't come out.

Imagine you are trying to remember the name of an actor in a movie. You know the actor, you know the movie, you can almost picture their face, and you feel the name is right there, almost ready to be spoken, but you just can't recall it. That's the feeling of it being "on the tip of your tongue."

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best fits the meaning of the idiom "On the tip of my tongue":

- Option 1: **Excessively costly**. This means something is very expensive. This meaning has no connection to remembering or forgetting something. So, this option is incorrect.
- Option 2: **At full speed**. This means moving or operating very quickly. This meaning is related to speed or velocity, not memory or recall. So, this option is incorrect.
- Option 3: **Readily available in my memory**. This phrase implies that something is easily accessible in your memory, or that you are very close to recalling it. While "readily available" might seem to suggest complete recall, in the context of the idiom, it captures the idea that the information is right there, very close to being retrieved from

memory, even if it hasn't quite surfaced yet. This aligns well with the feeling of being on the verge of remembering something.

- Option 4: **Feeling extremely joyful**. This describes a strong positive emotion. The idiom "On the tip of my tongue" is related to memory and recall, not emotions. So, this option is incorrect.

Comparing the options with the meaning of the idiom, Option 3, "Readily available in my memory," is the most appropriate meaning. It conveys the sense of something being known and almost remembered, right at the edge of consciousness.

Conclusion on Idiom Meaning

The idiom "On the tip of my tongue" means that you are close to remembering something, but you cannot recall it exactly at this moment. It is readily available in your memory, but just out of reach.

Idiom	Meaning	Example Usage
On the tip of my tongue	Almost remembered; very close to recalling something	"Her name is right on the tip of my tongue , but I just can't remember it!"

Revision Table: Common Idioms about Memory

Idiom	Meaning
Learn by heart	To memorize completely
Jog someone's memory	To help someone remember something
Have a memory like an elephant	To have a very good memory
Slip one's mind	To be forgotten

Additional Information: How Memory Works (Briefly)

Understanding how memory works can help appreciate idioms like "on the tip of my tongue". Memory involves different stages:

- **Encoding:** Taking information in.
- **Storage:** Keeping the information in your brain.
- **Retrieval:** Getting the information back out when you need it.

The "on the tip of my tongue" phenomenon is often related to retrieval issues. The information is stored in your memory (it's "readily available"), but there's a temporary block preventing you from retrieving it successfully at that exact moment. It's like searching for a file on your computer that you know is there, but you can't quite locate the right folder.

2. Answer: b

Explanation:

The question asks us to identify the part of the sentence "I know that he wanted to go home earliest." that contains a grammatical error.

Analyzing the Sentence for Grammar Errors

Let's break down the sentence part by part:

- **I know that:** This part is grammatically correct. "I know" is the main clause, and "that he wanted to go home earliest" is a noun clause acting as the object of "know".
- **he wanted to:** This part is also grammatically correct. "He" is the subject, "wanted" is the past tense verb, and "to go home earliest" is an infinitive phrase acting as the object of "wanted".
- **go home earliest:** This part needs closer examination. The phrase "go home" functions verbally. The word "earliest" is an adverb modifying "go home", indicating when the action should happen.

Identifying the Error in "go home earliest"

The word "earliest" is the superlative form of the adverb "early" or the adjective "early". Superlative adverbs are typically used to compare three or more actions or to indicate the maximum degree of an action among a group.

For example:

- "She arrived earliest of all the students." (Comparing arrival times of multiple students)
- "He runs the fastest in the team." (Comparing running speeds among team members)

In the sentence "I know that he wanted to go home earliest," there is no comparison being made among three or more options or people regarding the time of going home. The speaker is simply stating that the person ("he") wanted to go home at an early time.

In this context, the simple adverbial form "early" is appropriate to describe wanting to leave at a non-late time. If a comparison was intended (e.g., earlier than someone else, or earlier than a usual time), the comparative form "earlier" would be used. However, "earliest" is generally incorrect here without a clear group for comparison.

Therefore, the use of "earliest" in "go home earliest" is grammatically incorrect.

Correcting the Sentence

A more grammatically correct version of the sentence would likely be:

"I know that he wanted to go home **early**."

Or, if a comparison was implied:

"I know that he wanted to go home **earlier**."

However, based on the common use of such phrases, "go home early" is the most standard and likely intended meaning.

Conclusion

The part of the sentence with the error is "go home earliest" because the superlative form "earliest" is used incorrectly where the adverb "early" or possibly the comparative "earlier" should be used.

The option that contains the error is:

- go home earliest

Revision Table: Degrees of Adverbs (for "early")

Degree	Adverb	Usage Context
Positive	early	Modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb; states the quality or manner simply. (e.g., "He arrived early.")
Comparative	earlier	Compares the action/quality between two things or states. (e.g., "He arrived earlier than usual.")
Superlative	earliest	Compares the action/quality among three or more things or states; indicates the highest degree. (e.g., "He arrived earliest of all.")

Additional Information: Adverbs and Their Placement

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often tell us how, when, where, or to what extent an action is performed.

- In the sentence "He wanted to go home earliest," "earliest" attempts to modify the verb phrase "go home," telling us when he wanted to go.
- Adverbs of time like "early," "earlier," and "earliest" usually appear at the end of a sentence or clause, or sometimes at the beginning for emphasis. Their position affects the flow and meaning of the sentence.
- Understanding the different degrees of adverbs (positive, comparative, superlative) is crucial for using them correctly in comparisons.

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom "Cup of Tea"

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the ordinary meanings of its constituent words. The idiom "Cup of tea" is a common English phrase used to describe something specific. Let's explore its meaning and application.

What Does "Cup of Tea" Mean?

The idiom "Cup of tea" is used to talk about something that someone likes, enjoys, or is good at. It refers to something that suits one's taste, interest, or ability. If something is "not my cup of tea," it means you don't like it, aren't interested in it, or aren't good at it.

For example:

- "Playing video games is really my cup of tea." (Meaning: I really enjoy playing video games.)
- "Mountain climbing isn't everyone's cup of tea." (Meaning: Not everyone enjoys mountain climbing.)

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the provided options and see which one best matches the meaning of the idiom "Cup of tea":

1. **Something refreshing:** While a cup of tea can be refreshing, this is not the idiomatic meaning of the phrase. The idiom is about personal preference or suitability, not the physical effect of the drink.
2. **Something that pleases one:** This option aligns well with the common usage of the idiom. If something is your "cup of tea," it pleases you, you like it, or it suits your taste.
3. **A feeling of elation:** Elation is a feeling of great happiness and excitement. While doing something that is your "cup of tea" might lead to elation, the idiom itself describes the thing or activity, not the intense feeling it might cause. It's a more general expression of liking or suitability.
4. **A useless search:** This meaning is completely unrelated to the idiom "Cup of tea." An idiom meaning "a useless search" might be something like "a wild goose chase."

Conclusion on the Meaning of "Cup of Tea"

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Cup of tea" among the given options is "Something that pleases one." It captures the essence of finding something suitable, enjoyable, or to one's liking.

Revision Table: Common English Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult situation with courage	You'll just have to bite the bullet and tell him the truth.
Break a leg	Good luck (used especially before a performance)	Going on stage now, break a leg!
Get something off your chest	To tell someone about something that has been worrying you	I felt much better after I got that off my chest.
Piece of cake	Something that is very easy to do	The test was a piece of cake.

Additional Information on Idiom Use

Using idioms correctly can make your English sound more natural and fluent. However, it's important to understand their precise meaning as it often differs from the literal interpretation of the words. The idiom "Cup of tea" is widely used and understood, making it a useful phrase to add to your vocabulary for expressing preferences or suitability.

Understanding idioms like "Cup of tea" is crucial for comprehension in both spoken and written English. They are part of the rich tapestry of the language.

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Exceptional

Let's break down the meaning of the word "Exceptional" and look at the provided options to find the most appropriate synonym.

The word **Exceptional** means unusually good, outstanding, or not typical. It implies something that stands out from the rest due to its quality or rarity.

Analyzing the Options

Here are the meanings of the given options:

- **Usual:** This means ordinary, common, or happening regularly.
- **Mundane:** This describes something that is ordinary, dull, or routine.
- **Extraordinary:** This means very unusual, remarkable, or surprising.
- **Common:** This means ordinary, typical, or shared by many people or things.

Comparing Meanings and Finding the Synonym

We are looking for a word that is similar in meaning to "Exceptional". Let's compare the meanings:

- Exceptional means unusual and outstanding.
- Usual means ordinary.
- Mundane means ordinary and dull.
- Extraordinary means very unusual and remarkable.
- Common means ordinary.

Comparing the definitions, "Extraordinary" is the closest in meaning to "Exceptional". Both words convey the idea of something being far from ordinary, remarkable, and standing out, often in a positive way.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the meanings, the most appropriate synonym for "Exceptional" is "Extraordinary".

Revision Table: Exceptional Synonym Analysis

Word	Meaning	Relation to Exceptional
Exceptional	Unusually good, outstanding, not typical	The target word
Usual	Ordinary, common	Opposite of exceptional
Mundane	Ordinary, dull, routine	Opposite of exceptional (and often implies negativity)
Extraordinary	Very unusual, remarkable, surprising	Synonym of exceptional
Common	Ordinary, typical	Opposite of exceptional

Additional Information on Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. Understanding synonyms helps improve vocabulary and comprehension. When choosing a synonym, it's important to consider the context in which the word is used, as synonyms may not be interchangeable in all situations. For example, while "Extraordinary" is a synonym for "Exceptional", "exceptional" can sometimes specifically refer to someone with a very high IQ, where "extraordinary" might not fit perfectly without additional context.

Learning synonyms involves:

- Understanding the precise meaning of the original word.
- Understanding the precise meanings of the options.
- Identifying the option whose meaning is closest or most similar to the original word.

In this case, both "Exceptional" and "Extraordinary" refer to something or someone that is significantly above average or beyond what is considered usual or common.

5. Answer: d

Explanation:

The question asks us to find a single word that can replace the phrase "Medicine given to counteract a poison." This is a vocabulary question testing our knowledge of specific terms related to medicine and substances.

Let's examine the given options to find the most appropriate word.

Understanding the Meaning of the Options

- **Antigen:** An antigen is a substance that enters the body and causes the immune system to produce antibodies against it. It is typically a toxin, bacterium, virus, or other foreign substance. Antigens trigger an immune response, they are not medicines given to counteract poisons.
- **Antibiotic:** An antibiotic is a medicine used to treat bacterial infections. Antibiotics work by killing bacteria or preventing them from growing. They are specific to bacteria and are not used to counteract the effects of poison.
- **Antiseptic:** An antiseptic is a substance that is applied to living tissue (like skin) to reduce the possibility of infection, sepsis, or putrefaction. Antiseptics inhibit the growth of microorganisms. They are used topically for sterilization, not internally to counteract poison.
- **Antidote:** An antidote is a medicine, chemical, or substance that counteracts the effects of a poison or toxin. When a person has been exposed to a poison, an antidote is given to neutralize the poison or reduce its harmful effects on the body.

Analyzing the Options Against the Phrase

The phrase "Medicine given to counteract a poison" perfectly describes the function of an antidote. Let's see how the other options compare:

- An Antigen causes a reaction; it doesn't counteract a poison.
- An Antibiotic fights bacteria; it doesn't counteract a poison.
- An Antiseptic is for preventing infection on surfaces or tissues; it doesn't counteract a poison internally.
- An Antidote is specifically designed to counteract the effects of a poison.

Based on the definitions, the word that precisely matches the description "Medicine given to counteract a poison" is Antidote.

Here is a comparison table:

Term	Definition/Purpose	Does it counteract poison?
Antigen	Substance triggering an immune response (e.g., a toxin, virus)	No
Antibiotic	Medicine treating bacterial infections	No
Antiseptic	Substance preventing infection on living tissue	No
Antidote	Medicine or substance counteracting a poison or toxin	Yes

Therefore, the most appropriate word is Antidote.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Term	Meaning	Context
Poison	A substance that can cause illness or death when introduced into or absorbed by the body.	Toxicology
Counteract	To act against something in order to reduce its force or neutralize it.	General vocabulary, Medicine
Antidote	A medicine or other remedy for counteracting the effects of a poison.	Medicine, Toxicology
Antigen	A toxin or other foreign substance which induces an immune response in the body, especially the production of antibodies.	Immunology
Antibiotic	A medicine (such as penicillin) that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms.	Medicine, Microbiology
Antiseptic	Relating to or constituting substances that prevent the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.	Medicine, Healthcare

Additional Information on Antidotes and Poisons

Poisons can enter the body through various routes, including ingestion, inhalation, injection, or absorption through the skin. The effects of a poison depend on the type of poison, the amount (dose), and the person's overall health.

Antidotes work in different ways:

- Some antidotes bind directly to the poison, preventing it from interacting with body tissues.
- Some antidotes compete with the poison for binding sites in the body.
- Some antidotes help the body eliminate the poison more quickly.
- Some antidotes counteract the harmful effects of the poison on specific organs or systems.

Not every poison has a specific antidote. In many cases of poisoning, treatment involves supportive care, such as managing symptoms, maintaining vital functions, and removing the poison from the body if possible (e.g., activated charcoal in some cases of ingestion).

Examples of common antidotes and the poisons they treat include:

- Naloxone for opioid overdose.
- Activated charcoal for many ingested poisons (though not a true antidote, it prevents absorption).
- Atropine for certain nerve agent or insecticide poisonings.

6. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Option 2.

★ Key Points

- Let's look at the meaning of the given word and the marked option-
 - **Crooked** : bent or twisted out of shape or out of place.
Example: *a **crooked** little tree.*
 - **Straight** means positioned so as to be level, upright, or symmetrical.
Example: *Keep the boat in a **straight** line.*

- Hence, from the above meanings, we find that both words are opposite in meaning.
- Now let's look at the meaning of other given options-
 - Curved: having the form of a curve; bend
 - **Spiral** : winding in a continuous and gradually widening (or tightening) curve
 - **Bent** : sharply curved or having an angle

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Progress: A Detailed Analysis

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

Understanding the word "Progress"

The word "Progress" means moving forward or developing towards a better or more advanced state. It implies improvement, advancement, or growth in various aspects, such as social, economic, scientific, or personal.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each given option to determine which one represents the opposite meaning of "Progress":

1. **Betterment**: This word means the act or result of improving something. It is synonymous with improvement. Therefore, "Betterment" is a synonym of "Progress".
2. **Decline**: This word means a gradual and continuous loss of strength, numbers, or value; deterioration. It indicates a movement backward or downward, a worsening state. This is the opposite of moving forward or improving.
3. **Advancement**: This word means moving forward or making progress. It is closely related to "Progress" and is often used as a synonym, especially in the context of career or social status. Therefore, "Advancement" is a synonym of "Progress".

4. **Growth:** This word refers to the process of increasing in size, extent, or intensity. While growth can be a form of progress, the two words are very similar in meaning, representing development and increase. Therefore, "Growth" is a synonym of "Progress".

Comparing the options, "Decline" represents a movement or state that is the opposite of "Progress". While progress means moving towards a better state, decline means moving towards a worse state.

Here is a comparison of the terms:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Progress
Progress	Forward movement; improvement; development towards a better state.	The base word.
Betterment	Improvement.	Synonym
Decline	Deterioration; decrease; movement towards a worse state.	Antonym
Advancement	Moving forward; progress.	Synonym
Growth	Increase in size, extent, or intensity; development.	Synonym

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Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the word meanings, "Decline" is the most appropriate antonym for "Progress".

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Type	Meaning
Progress	Noun/Verb	Forward movement, improvement, development
Antonym	Noun	A word opposite in meaning to another
Synonym	Noun	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase
Decline	Noun/Verb	A decrease, deterioration, or worsening state
Betterment	Noun	Improvement
Advancement	Noun	Moving forward; progress
Growth	Noun	Increase in size, extent, or intensity

Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and comprehending text. They help us express ideas more precisely and understand the nuances of language.

- **Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings. Examples: Hot – Cold, Up – Down, Start – End, Happy – Sad.
- **Synonyms:** Words that have similar meanings. Examples: Big – Large, Happy – Joyful, Fast – Quick, Stone – Rock.

Identifying antonyms and synonyms helps improve reading comprehension and writing skills.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Correct Spelling Question

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled correctly from the given options. Spelling is a fundamental aspect of language, and it's important to know the correct sequence of letters that form a word.

We are given four possible spellings for a word that sounds similar to "obstacle". Let's examine each option carefully.

Analyzing the Spelling Options

Here are the provided options:

- Option 1: Obstacal
- Option 2: Obctacle
- Option 3: Obstacle
- Option 4: Obbstacle

We need to compare these options to the standard, accepted spelling of the word that means something that blocks your way or makes it difficult to do something.

Evaluating Each Option for Correct Spelling

- **Option 1: Obstacal** – This spelling replaces the final 'e' with an 'a'. This is not the standard spelling.
- **Option 2: Obctacle** – This spelling rearranges the letters, placing 'c' before 't'. This is not the standard spelling.
- **Option 3: Obstacle** – This spelling follows the standard English spelling rules for this word.
- **Option 4: Obbstacle** – This spelling adds an extra 'b' at the beginning of the second syllable. This is not the standard spelling.

Based on standard English orthography, the correct spelling is "Obstacle".

What is an Obstacle?

An **obstacle** is something that hinders progress or makes it difficult to achieve a goal. It can be a physical barrier, a difficulty, or a problem.

Conclusion: Identifying the Correctly Spelled Word

Comparing the options to the known correct spelling, we can confidently determine which one is right.

Option	Spelling	Correctness
1	Obstacal	Incorrect
2	Obctacle	Incorrect
3	Obstacle	Correct
4	Obbstacle	Incorrect

Therefore, the correctly spelled word is "Obstacle".

Revision Table: Spelling Practice

Word	Correct Spelling	Common Misspellings
Obstacle	Obstacle	Obstacal, Obctacle, Obbstacle
Separate	Separate	Seperate
Believe	Believe	Beleive
Receive	Receive	Recieve

Additional Information: Improving Your Spelling Skills

Mastering spelling takes practice. Here are some tips to help you improve:

- **Read Widely:** The more you read, the more you see correctly spelled words, which helps reinforce the correct patterns.
- **Use a Dictionary:** When in doubt, look up the word. Pay attention to its pronunciation and origin, which can sometimes offer clues about its spelling.
- **Practice Writing:** Write regularly and review your work for errors.
- **Learn Common Patterns and Rules:** While English spelling has many exceptions, understanding common rules (like 'i before e except after c') can be helpful.
- **Break Down Words:** For longer words, break them into syllables or familiar parts.

- **Use Flashcards:** Create flashcards for words you often misspell.

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Ashoka Pillars and Blank 1

The question asks us to fill in the blank in a passage about the Ashoka pillars, focusing on what was done to these columns in northern India by King Ashoka. The first blank (1) describes the action related to the columns' placement in northern India.

Analyzing Options for Blank 1

Let's look at the given options for blank (1) and consider how each word fits in the context of the Ashoka pillars being a series of columns...

- **created:** This means brought into existence or made. While the pillars were indeed created (manufactured), the blank is followed by "in northern India by King Ashoka". 'Created in northern India' could imply where they were made or where they were placed. It's possible, but perhaps not the most precise term for placing large structures.
- **erected:** This means constructed or assembled (like a building) or set up (like a monument or pillar). This word is specifically used for putting up vertical structures like columns, statues, or buildings in a specific location. 'Erected in northern India' fits perfectly for placing the Ashoka pillars.
- **developed:** This refers to growth, progress, or evolution. Pillars are not typically 'developed' in a location; this word doesn't describe the action of placing them.
- **located:** This means situated or found in a particular place. The pillars are located in northern India, but the blank describes an action performed *by King Ashoka* on the columns. King Ashoka didn't 'locate' them; he had them put there.

Choosing the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the options and the phrase "a series of columns (1) _____ in northern India by King Ashoka," the word that best describes the action of King Ashoka having the columns

put in place is "erected." This term is standard language for setting up pillars, monuments, and similar structures.

Let's revisit the sentence fragment with the chosen word:

"The Ashoka pillars are a series of columns **erected** in northern India by King Ashoka..."

This makes grammatical sense and accurately describes the historical activity related to the Ashoka pillars.

Step-by-Step Justification

1. Identify the action described in the blank: The blank refers to what King Ashoka did with the columns in northern India.
2. Evaluate each option for its meaning: Understand the specific meaning of 'created', 'erected', 'developed', and 'located'.
3. Test each option in the sentence context: Substitute each word into the blank and see if it makes logical and grammatical sense when describing the placement of large stone columns by a ruler.
4. Determine the best fit: 'Erected' is the most precise and common term used to describe the action of setting up pillars or columns as monuments or structural elements in a specific location.

Revision Table: Ashoka Pillar Blank 1 Options

Option	Meaning	Fit for Blank (1)?	Explanation
created	Made; brought into existence	Possible, but less specific for placement	Pillars were made, but 'erected' better describes placing them in a location.
erected	Set up; constructed vertically	Best Fit	Standard term for setting up pillars or monuments.
developed	Grew; evolved	Poor Fit	Not applicable to placing pre-made columns.
located	Situated; found	Poor Fit	Describes where they are, not what King Ashoka did.

Additional Information on Ashoka Pillars

The Ashoka pillars are important historical artifacts dating back to the Mauryan Empire. They were strategically placed throughout Ashoka's kingdom. These monolithic pillars are known for their polished surfaces, exquisite sculptures (often featuring animals like lions, elephants, and bulls), and the inscriptions of Ashoka's edicts, which promoted his Dharma (a code of moral conduct). The Lion Capital of Ashoka from Sarnath is particularly famous and is India's national emblem. Erecting such massive stone columns across a vast territory was a significant engineering feat of the time.

10. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank No. 2

The passage describes the Ashoka pillars, their origin, characteristics, and current state. We are asked to fill in five blanks using appropriate words from the given options. Blank No. 2 appears in the sentence describing when the pillars were erected:

"The Ashoka pillars are a series of columns (1)_____ in northern India by King Ashoka (2)_____ his reign in the 3rd century BCE."

We need to select the most suitable word for Blank No. 2 that indicates the time period during which King Ashoka erected the pillars.

Analyzing the Options for Blank No. 2

Let's examine each option provided for Blank No. 2:

- **Option 1:** through
- **Option 2:** across
- **Option 3:** during
- **Option 4:** along

Now, let's consider how each option would fit in the sentence and whether it makes grammatical and contextual sense:

- If we use "through": "by King Ashoka **through** his reign". "Through" typically suggests movement from one side to the other, or completing a process. It doesn't naturally fit to describe an action happening within a period like a reign.
- If we use "across": "by King Ashoka **across** his reign". "Across" usually relates to spanning a distance or area. It's not used to indicate an action occurring within a period of time like a reign.
- If we use "during": "by King Ashoka **during** his reign". "During" is used to specify that something happens within the time span of a particular event or period. Erecting pillars happened within the period when Ashoka was king (his reign). This fits perfectly.
- If we use "along": "by King Ashoka **along** his reign". "Along" usually means beside something or in accordance with something. It doesn't make sense in the context of a time period like a reign.

Choosing the Correct Word for Blank No. 2

Based on the analysis, the word that correctly indicates that the Ashoka pillars were erected within the timeframe of King Ashoka's rule is "during". The phrase "during his reign" is a common and correct way to express that an event occurred while someone was reigning.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for Blank No. 2 is "during".

Revision Table: Ashoka Pillars Passage

Blank No.	Context Sentence Fragment	Appropriate Word	Reasoning
2	by King Ashoka (2)_____ his reign	during	Indicates the action (erecting pillars) happened within the time span of his reign.

Additional Information on Ashoka Pillars and Vocabulary

The Ashoka pillars are significant historical monuments erected by the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka. They are known for their majestic design and the inscriptions of Ashoka's edicts, which promoted his philosophy of Dhamma.

Understanding prepositions like "during", "through", "across", and "along" is crucial for English comprehension and vocabulary. Each preposition has specific uses related to time, place, or manner. In this case, "during" is the correct preposition for indicating an action happening within a time period.

Key terms from the passage:

- **Erected:** Built or constructed.
- **Reign:** The period during which a sovereign rules.
- **Edicts:** Official orders or proclamations issued by a person in authority.
- **Mauryan king:** Refers to King Ashoka, who belonged to the Mauryan dynasty.

Practicing fill-in-the-blank questions like this helps improve vocabulary and understanding of how words function in context.

11. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 3

The passage describes the Ashoka pillars, which are a series of columns built by King Ashoka. The third sentence focuses on these pillars and mentions that they are inscribed with edicts. We need to choose the most appropriate word to fill blank No. 3, which precedes the plural noun "pillars".

Analyzing the Options for Blank 3

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

- **These:** This is a demonstrative pronoun or adjective used to refer to plural nouns that are close in context or previously mentioned.
- **That:** This is a demonstrative pronoun or adjective used to refer to a singular noun that is distant or previously mentioned, often with a defining clause.
- **This:** This is a demonstrative pronoun or adjective used to refer to a singular noun that is close in context or previously mentioned.
- **Those:** This is a demonstrative pronoun or adjective used to refer to plural nouns that are distant or previously mentioned, often implying a distinction from others.

Choosing the Most Appropriate Word for Ashoka Pillars

The sentence needing completion is "(3)_____ pillars are inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king." The word immediately following the blank is "pillars," which is a plural noun. The sentence is referring to the Ashoka pillars that were just introduced in the previous sentences.

We need a word that can correctly refer to these plural "pillars".

- "That" and "This" are used for singular nouns, so they are incorrect here as "pillars" is plural.
- Both "These" and "Those" are used for plural nouns.

"These" is used to refer to plural items that are near or have just been mentioned. "Those" is used for plural items that are farther away or to distinguish a specific group. Since the sentence directly follows the mention of the Ashoka pillars, "These" is the most direct and appropriate choice to refer to the pillars previously discussed in the passage.

Therefore, "These" correctly fits the context to refer back to the Ashoka pillars.

The sentence becomes: "**These** pillars are inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king."

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

- **That:** Incorrect because "pillars" is plural.
- **This:** Incorrect because "pillars" is plural.
- **Those:** While grammatically possible to refer to previously mentioned plural items, "These" is a more natural fit when referring to items just introduced in the preceding text without implying distance or contrast.

Revision Table: Demonstrative Adjectives/Pronouns

Word	Number	Proximity/Context	Usage Example (Referring to Ashoka Pillars)
This	Singular	Near/Just mentioned	Not applicable for "pillars"
That	Singular	Far/Previously mentioned (often with clause)	Not applicable for "pillars"
These	Plural	Near/Just mentioned	These pillars... (Correct)
Those	Plural	Far/Previously mentioned (implying distance/distinction)	Those pillars over there... (Less suitable here)

Additional Information: Ashoka Pillars and Edicts

The Ashoka pillars are significant historical monuments from ancient India. They were erected by Emperor Ashoka during his reign in the Mauryan Empire (3rd century BCE). The pillars served as a medium to spread Ashoka's edicts, which were moral and administrative instructions based on Buddhist principles (Dharma).

The edicts inscribed on these pillars are a primary source of information about Ashoka's rule and his efforts to promote welfare, religious tolerance, and righteous conduct throughout his vast empire. The pillars are often topped with intricate carvings, most famously the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath, which is now the national emblem of India.

Studying passages like this helps improve reading comprehension, vocabulary, and grammar skills, which are essential for various competitive exams.

12. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Ashoka Pillars Passage

The passage describes the historical Ashoka pillars, their creation, and their characteristics. It's a cloze test question where we need to fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words based on the context and standard English usage. Let's focus on understanding blank number 4.

Analyzing Blank Number 4 in the Ashoka Pillars Description

The sentence containing blank 4 is: "At an average (4) _____ 50 feet in height and weighing up to 50 tons each, (5) _____ 19 pillars survive today."

The phrase "At an average _____ 50 feet" describes the typical height of the Ashoka pillars. We need to find the preposition that correctly connects "average" to the measurement "50 feet" in this context.

Evaluating Options for Blank 4

Let's look at the given options for blank number 4:

1. by
2. of
3. at
4. on

We need to determine which preposition fits naturally and grammatically after "average" when stating a measurement.

- **Option 1: by** - Using "by" here (e.g., "at an average by 50 feet") does not make grammatical sense. "By" is typically used to indicate agency, means, or proximity, none of which apply here.
- **Option 2: of** - The phrase "at an average of" is a standard construction in English used to specify an average quantity, measure, or number. For example, "at an average of 10 students per class," or "at an average speed of 60 mph." In this sentence, "at an average of 50 feet" correctly indicates that the average height of the pillars is 50 feet.

- **Option 3: at** – While "at" can be used with averages in certain constructions (e.g., "The stock traded at an average of \$50"), the construction "at an average at 50 feet" is not standard when stating a measure like height directly following "average."
- **Option 4: on** – Using "on" here (e.g., "at an average on 50 feet") is grammatically incorrect in this context. "On" is used for position, time, or support, among other things.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word for Blank 4

Based on the analysis, the phrase "at an average of" is the correct and standard way to express the average height of the Ashoka pillars. Therefore, "of" is the most appropriate option for blank number 4.

The completed phrase would be: "At an average **of** 50 feet in height..."

Final Answer for Blank 4

The most appropriate option to fill blank No. 4 is 'of'.

Blank No.	Context Phrase	Options	Most Appropriate Word	Explanation
4	At an average _____ 50 feet	by, of, at, on	of	"At an average of [measurement]" is the correct standard phrase.

Revision Table: Key Concepts from the Passage

Term/Concept	Description	Relevance to Passage
Ashoka Pillars	Ancient columns erected by Emperor Ashoka.	The central subject of the passage.
King Ashoka	Mauryan emperor who reigned in the 3rd century BCE.	The person who commissioned the pillars.
3rd century BCE	Historical period when the pillars were created.	Provides the time frame for the events.
Edicts	Official proclamations or decrees inscribed on the pillars.	Explains the content found on the pillars.
Average Height/Weight	Typical measurement of the pillars (50 feet height, 50 tons weight).	Provides physical characteristics of the pillars, relevant to blank 4.

Additional Information on Prepositions and Usage

Prepositions are words that connect nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words in a sentence, often indicating relationships of location, direction, time, or manner. Choosing the correct preposition is crucial for grammatical accuracy and clear meaning.

Some common prepositional phrases involving "average":

- **On average:** Used to mean typically or usually (e.g., "On average, I sleep 7 hours a night.").
- **At an average of:** Used before a number to indicate the average value (e.g., "They achieved test scores at an average of 85%.").
- **Below/Above average:** Used to describe something that is less than or more than the average value (e.g., "His performance was below average.").

In the context of stating a specific numerical average for a quantity like height or weight, "at an average of" followed by the number is the standard and correct structure.

13. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Blanks

The passage discusses the historical Ashoka pillars, describing when and where they were erected, who inscribed them, and their physical characteristics. The task is to fill in five blanks with the most appropriate words from the given alternatives for each blank.

We are specifically asked to find the most appropriate option for blank No. 5. Let's look at the sentence containing blank 5 and the options provided.

The sentence with blank 5 is: "... (5) _____ 19 pillars survive today."

The options for blank 5 are:

1. even
2. only
3. any
4. also

This sentence tells us about the number of Ashoka pillars that still exist in the present day.

Analyzing Options for Blank 5

Let's examine each option to see how it fits into the sentence "... _____ 19 pillars survive today."

- **Option 1: even**

If we use 'even', the sentence becomes "Even 19 pillars survive today." 'Even' often implies something unexpected or surprising. While the survival of old structures is notable, saying "even 19" doesn't fit the neutral descriptive tone of the passage as well as other options might.

- **Option 2: only**

If we use 'only', the sentence becomes "Only 19 pillars survive today." 'Only' indicates that the number 19 is limited or fewer than the original quantity or a larger expected number. Given that Ashoka erected a series of pillars, it is implied that there were more originally. Stating that 'only 19' survive highlights that many have been lost over time. This fits the context of describing a limited number of surviving ancient artifacts.

- **Option 3: any**

If we use 'any', the sentence becomes "Any 19 pillars survive today." 'Any' is typically used in questions, negative statements, or to refer to one or more without specifying which. "Any 19 pillars survive today" doesn't make grammatical sense in this context.

- **Option 4: also**

If we use 'also', the sentence becomes "Also 19 pillars survive today." 'Also' is used to add something similar or additional to what has already been mentioned. This sentence doesn't follow a statement about other things that survive today, so 'also' doesn't fit the flow of the passage.

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis, the word 'only' is the most appropriate choice for blank 5. It accurately conveys that the number of surviving Ashoka pillars is limited to 19, implying that many others have been lost over the course of history.

Let's read the completed last sentence with 'only': "...only 19 pillars survive today." This sentence clearly and correctly states the current status regarding the number of these historical pillars.

Revision Table: Key Concepts Reviewed

Word	Meaning in Context	Fit for Blank 5
even	Used for emphasis or surprise	Poor fit, doesn't match descriptive tone
only	No more than; exclusively	Best fit, indicates a limited number
any	One or some, no matter which	Incorrect grammar in this context
also	In addition; too	Poor fit, doesn't indicate something additional

Additional Information on Ashoka Pillars

The Ashoka pillars are significant historical monuments from the Mauryan Empire in ancient India. They were erected by Emperor Ashoka the Great. Here are some key facts:

- **Purpose:** The pillars were inscribed with the Edicts of Ashoka, which spread messages about Dhamma (righteousness, moral law).

- **Material and Craftsmanship:** They are typically made of polished sandstone and were quarried from places like Chunar. They showcase advanced Mauryan engineering and sculpting skills.
- **Capitals:** Many pillars were topped with elaborate sculptures of animals, most famously the Lion Capital of Sarnath, which is now the national emblem of India.
- **Locations:** The pillars were strategically placed in various parts of the Mauryan Empire, often in places important for Buddhist pilgrimage or trade routes.
- **Historical Value:** The inscriptions provide invaluable insights into Ashoka's reign, his policies, his conversion to Buddhism, and the extent of his empire. The survival of these pillars allows historians and archaeologists to study the period directly through the emperor's own words.

The fact that only a limited number, like 19 mentioned in the passage, have survived highlights the challenges of preserving ancient structures through centuries of environmental wear and historical events.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The given sentence is: "She ran so fastly that I could not overtake her." We need to examine each part of the sentence to identify any incorrect usage of words or structures.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Word Usage

Let's break down the sentence:

- "She ran" – Subject and verb.
- "so fastly" – Describes how she ran (modifies the verb "ran"). This part is acting as an adverbial phrase.
- "that I could not overtake her" – A clause explaining the result of her running "so fastly".

The potential error lies in the word "fastly". We need to consider the correct usage of the word "fast" as an adverb.

The Rule: Fast vs. Fastly

The word "fast" is one of those English words that can function as both an adjective and an adverb without changing its form. For example:

- As an adjective: "It is a **fast** car." (describes the noun car)
- As an adverb: "She ran **fast**." (describes the verb ran)

The word "fastly" is generally considered incorrect when used to mean "quickly" or "at a high speed". While historically "fastly" existed, modern standard English uses "fast" as the adverb form.

Identifying the Error

In the sentence "She ran so fastly that I could not overtake her," the word "fastly" is used to describe how she ran. It is intended to be an adverb modifying the verb "ran". However, according to standard English grammar, the correct adverb form is "fast". Therefore, "fastly" is incorrect in this context.

The part of the sentence with the error is "so fastly". This phrase is located within the segment "She ran so fastly".

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options:

Option	Sentence Part	Contains Error?
1	not overtake her	No
2	that I could	No
3	No error	No (There is an error)
4	She ran so fastly	Yes (Contains "so fastly")

The segment "She ran so fastly" contains the incorrect word "fastly". Therefore, this is the part of the sentence that has an error.

The corrected sentence would be: "She ran so **fast** that I could not overtake her."

Conclusion

The part of the sentence with the grammatical error is "She ran so fastly" because the adverbial form of "fast" meaning quickly is "fast", not "fastly".

Revision Table: Common Adverb Forms

Adjective	Adverb (Commonly -ly)	Adverb (Same Form)	Example Adverb Use
Quick	Quickly	-	He finished quickly.
Slow	Slowly	-	She walked slowly.
Happy	Happily	-	They sang happily.
Fast	(Fastly - Incorrect)	Fast	It runs fast.
Hard	Hardly (Different meaning)	Hard	They work hard.
Late	Lately (Different meaning)	Late	He arrived late.

Additional Information: Adverbs Modifying Verbs

Adverbs are words that modify or describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often answer questions like 'how?', 'when?', 'where?', or 'to what extent?'. In the original sentence, "so fastly" tells us 'how' she ran. Understanding how adverbs function is key to identifying errors in sentence structure.

While most adverbs are formed by adding '-ly' to an adjective (e.g., quick → quickly), there are exceptions like 'fast', 'hard', 'late', 'early', 'straight', etc., which use the same form for both the adjective and the adverb.

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence and the Phrase "Rammed Into"

The sentence describes an incident where a tempo collided forcefully with a car on the highway, resulting in injuries to eight people. The underlined segment is "rammed into". We need to determine if this phrase is used correctly in this context or if one of the alternatives provides a better fit.

The verb "ram" means to hit something with great force. When one vehicle hits another forcefully, especially head-on or from behind, the phrase "rammed into" or simply "rammed" (transitive) is commonly and correctly used to describe this action. For example, "The truck rammed the wall" or "The car rammed into the barrier".

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's examine each option provided:

1. rammed with

This phrase is generally not used to describe one vehicle colliding with another in the way described in the sentence. "Rammed with" might imply that the tempo used something else (perhaps the car itself, which doesn't make sense in this active collision context) to ram something, or that the tempo was rammed along with something else. It doesn't correctly convey the action of the tempo hitting the car.

2. rammed by

This phrase uses the passive voice and reverses the action. "A tempo was rammed by a car" would mean the car hit the tempo. The original sentence states that the tempo was the one doing the ramming ("a tempo rammed into a car"). Therefore, "rammed by" is incorrect as it changes the meaning of the sentence.

3. rams in

This option uses the present tense verb "rams". However, the sentence describes an event that happened in the past ("Eight people **were** injured after a tempo..."). The past tense "rammed" is required to match the past tense of the main verb "were injured". Also, "rams in" is not the standard idiomatic phrase for a vehicle collision; "rammed into" or "rammed" is correct.

4. No Improvement

The phrase "rammed into" accurately describes the action of the tempo hitting the car forcefully. This is a standard and grammatically correct way to express this type

of collision in English. Since the phrase as it is correctly conveys the intended meaning and uses the appropriate tense, no substitution is needed.

Conclusion: Selecting the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis of each option and the correct usage of the verb "ram" in the context of a collision, the original phrasing "rammed into" is appropriate and grammatically correct for describing the tempo hitting the car. Therefore, no improvement is required.

Comparison of Options

Option	Analysis	Correctness in Context
rammed with	Incorrect preposition for this type of collision.	Incorrect
rammed by	Changes the subject and makes the verb passive.	Incorrect
rams in	Wrong tense and incorrect phrase.	Incorrect
No Improvement	"Rammed into" is correct and standard usage for collision.	Correct

Revision Table – Rammed Into Usage

Phrase	Meaning	Example
rammed into [something]	Collided with [something] forcefully.	The car rammed into the tree.
rammed [something]	Hit [something] forcefully. (Transitive)	The protesters rammed the gate.
rammed with [something]	Hit forcefully using [something] OR was rammed along with [something].	He rammed the door with his shoulder. (Using something) The two ships were rammed with the pier during the storm. (Less common, implies simultaneous ramming)
rammed by [something/someone]	Was hit forcefully by [something/someone]. (Passive)	The wall was rammed by the truck.

Additional Information – Verb Usage and Prepositions

Understanding how verbs combine with prepositions (phrasal verbs or verb + preposition combinations) is crucial for correct sentence construction. The verb "ram" typically uses the preposition "into" when describing a collision where something hits another thing directly and forcefully, entering into its space or causing damage by impact.

- Correct: A tempo rammed **into** a car.
- Correct: A car rammed **into** the barrier.
- Correct: They rammed **through** the gate (meaning they broke through it by ramming).

Using the wrong preposition, like "with" or "by" in this context, changes the meaning or makes the sentence grammatically incorrect.

Also, pay attention to verb tense. The sentence describes a past event, indicated by "were injured," so the verb describing the action causing the injuries must also be in the past tense, "rammed."

16. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Road Accident Locations

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "The accident occurred in the _____ of the road." We need to consider each option and how it fits grammatically and contextually to describe where an accident might happen on a road.

Analyzing the Options for Accident Location

Let's look at the options provided:

- **way:** "Way" can refer to a route or a method. While an accident happens on the road (which is a type of way), saying "in the way of the road" doesn't make sense grammatically in this context.
- **path:** "Path" often refers to a smaller track, a pedestrian route, or a general direction. While a road is a type of path in a broad sense, "in the path of the road" isn't the standard way to describe a location on the road itself. It might imply something obstructing the road.
- **side:** The "side" of the road refers to the edges or the area next to the main travel lanes. An accident can certainly happen on the side of the road, but it's a specific location (the edge), not the general area where vehicles travel.
- **middle:** The "middle" of the road refers to the central part or the area between the sides. Accidents frequently happen in the central lanes or area of the road where traffic flows. This word accurately describes a common location for a collision or incident on a road.

Considering the typical language used to describe accident locations, "middle" is the most common and appropriate word to fill the blank when referring to the central part of the road where vehicles are primarily moving.

Why "Middle" is the Appropriate Choice

When we talk about an accident's location on a road, we often specify if it was on the side, in the middle, or at an intersection. The term "middle of the road" directly indicates the central area, which is a frequent site for traffic incidents involving vehicles moving in lanes.

Comparing Options

Let's see how the options fit into the sentence:

- The accident occurred in the **way** of the road. (Incorrect grammar/meaning)
- The accident occurred in the **path** of the road. (Unusual phrasing, might imply obstruction)
- The accident occurred in the **side** of the road. (Correct grammar, but specific location – the edge)
- The accident occurred in the **middle** of the road. (Correct grammar, common phrasing for central area)

Based on common usage and the likely intended meaning describing where the main impact or event took place on the road surface, "middle" is the most fitting word.

Conclusion on Accident Location Description

The phrase "in the middle of the road" is a standard way to describe an event happening in the central part of the roadway, distinct from the sides or the shoulder. Therefore, "middle" is the most appropriate word to complete the sentence.

Revision Table: Road Location Terms

Term	Meaning related to Road	Appropriateness for Accident Location
Way	Route or course	Generally inappropriate
Path	Track or route (less specific for road sections)	Unusual/Specific contexts
Side	Edge area next to the road	Specific location (edge)
Middle	Central part of the road surface	Appropriate for central area

Additional Information: Describing Road Incidents

When describing traffic incidents or accidents, specific terminology is often used to clarify the location and circumstances. Understanding these terms helps in providing clear and accurate reports.

- **Shoulder:** The paved or unpaved area to the side of the travel lane, often used for emergency stops.
- **Lane:** A marked strip of road for a single line of vehicles. Accidents can occur "in the left lane," "in the right lane," etc.
- **Intersection:** The point where two or more roads meet. Accidents frequently happen "at the intersection."
- **Median:** The strip separating opposing lanes of traffic (can be grass, concrete, etc.). Accidents can involve hitting the median or crossing it.
- **Roadway/Carriageway:** The part of the road intended for vehicle traffic. An accident occurs "on the roadway."

Using precise terms like "middle," "side," "shoulder," or "intersection" helps create a clear picture of where an accident took place on the road infrastructure.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Subject-Verb Agreement with Plural Nouns

The question asks us to fill in the blank with the most appropriate option to complete the sentence: "Our salaries _____ increased over the years." This is a grammar question focusing on subject-verb agreement.

The subject of the sentence is "salaries". To determine the correct verb, we need to identify whether the subject is singular or plural.

- The word "salary" is singular.
- The word "salaries" is the plural form of salary, indicating more than one salary.

Since the subject "salaries" is plural, the verb must agree with a plural subject.

The structure of the sentence also uses the past participle "increased". This suggests a perfect tense is being used, likely the present perfect tense, which follows the structure: Subject + **have/has** + Past Participle.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the provided options and see which one correctly agrees with the plural subject "salaries" and fits the likely tense structure.

- **Option 1: has** – "Has" is used with singular subjects (e.g., "He has increased...", "The salary has increased..."). Since "salaries" is plural, "has" is incorrect.
- **Option 2: have** – "Have" is used with plural subjects (e.g., "They have increased...", "The students have increased..."). It is also used with the pronouns I, you, we, and they. Since "salaries" is plural, "have" agrees with the subject. This fits the present perfect tense structure (Salaries + have + increased).
- **Option 3: are** – "Are" is also used with plural subjects (e.g., "They are going...", "Salaries are high..."). However, when followed by a past participle like "increased", it typically forms the passive voice in the simple present tense ("Salaries are increased annually"). While grammatically possible in a different context, the phrasing "salaries... increased over the years" naturally implies an action completed over a period leading up to the present, which is characteristic of the present perfect tense, not the simple present passive voice describing a regular event. Therefore, "are" is not the most appropriate fit for the intended meaning and structure here.
- **Option 4: is** – "Is" is used with singular subjects (e.g., "He is going...", "The salary is high..."). Since "salaries" is plural, "is" is incorrect.

Comparing the options, "have" is the only verb that correctly agrees with the plural subject "salaries" in the context of a likely present perfect tense construction ("have increased") to describe something that started in the past and continues or has relevance now ("over the years").

Subject	Number	Appropriate Verb (Present Perfect)	Appropriate Verb (Simple Present)
Salary	Singular	has	is / increases
Salaries	Plural	have	are / increase

Based on the subject "salaries" being plural and the verb structure suggesting the present perfect tense, the most appropriate option is "have". The complete sentence would be: "Our salaries **have** increased over the years."

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject.	A student studies . Students study .
Present Perfect Tense	Used to describe an action that started in the past and continues to the present or has a result in the present. Formed with have/has + past participle.	She has lived here for five years. They have finished their work.
Plural Subject	A subject representing more than one person or thing. Requires a plural verb form (e.g., have, are, study, write – without 's' in simple present).	Cats are playful. Books have been read.

Additional Information: Subject-Verb Agreement Nuances

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental rule in English grammar. While the basic rule is simple (singular subject takes singular verb, plural subject takes plural verb), there are some nuances:

- **Collective Nouns:** Nouns like "team", "committee", "family" can be treated as singular (acting as one unit) or plural (acting as individuals), depending on the context.
- **Indefinite Pronouns:** Some indefinite pronouns are always singular (e.g., each, every, either, neither, one, nobody, something), while others are always plural (e.g., several, few, both, many). Some can be singular or plural depending on what they refer to (e.g., some, any, none, all, most).
- **Compound Subjects:** Subjects joined by "and" are usually plural. Subjects joined by "or" or "nor" take a verb that agrees with the noun or pronoun closest to it.

Mastering subject-verb agreement requires identifying the true subject of the sentence and understanding its number.

18. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Adjective Degrees: Positive, Comparative, Superlative

This question requires us to choose the correct form of the adjective "remarkable" to fill the blank in the sentence: "This is one of the _____ remarkable cases I have handled." To answer this, we need to understand the different degrees of comparison for adjectives.

Adjectives change form to show different degrees of comparison:

- **Positive degree:** Describes a quality without comparing. Example: remarkable case.
- **Comparative degree:** Compares two things. Example: more remarkable case.
- **Superlative degree:** Compares three or more things, showing which one has the quality to the greatest extent. Example: most remarkable case.

For most adjectives with three or more syllables (like "remarkable"), the comparative degree is formed by adding "more" before the adjective, and the superlative degree is formed by adding "most" before the adjective.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure: "One of the"

The phrase "one of the" is a key indicator. It implies that we are talking about one item (this case) from a group of several items (the cases I have handled) and saying that this item is the best or most extreme example within that group regarding the quality (remarkable). This structure specifically requires the superlative degree of the adjective.

The structure is typically: **one of the + superlative adjective + plural noun**.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options and see how they fit the sentence structure and the requirement for the superlative degree:

1. **much more:** "Much more" is used with the comparative degree to intensify it. The comparative degree ("more remarkable") compares two things. The phrase "one of

the" requires a comparison among several, using the superlative degree. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

2. **much:** "Much" is an intensifier but doesn't form a degree of comparison itself in this context. While "much the most remarkable" is possible, just "much remarkable" is not a standard construction for forming a superlative degree. This option is incorrect.
3. **more:** "More" is used to form the comparative degree ("more remarkable"), which compares two things. The sentence structure "one of the" requires the superlative degree, comparing one thing to a group. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
4. **most:** "Most" is used to form the superlative degree ("most remarkable") for multi-syllable adjectives. The phrase "one of the" correctly uses the superlative degree to indicate that this case stands out among all the cases handled. The structure "one of the most remarkable cases" is grammatically correct and fits the context. This option is the most appropriate.

Conclusion: Choosing the Superlative Adjective

Based on the analysis of the sentence structure and the degrees of comparison for adjectives, the superlative form is required. The adjective "remarkable" is a multi-syllable adjective, and its superlative form is "most remarkable".

The complete sentence using the correct option is: "This is one of the **most** remarkable cases I have handled."

Revision Table: Adjective Degrees

Degree	Usage	Example with "remarkable"	Example Sentence
Positive	Describes one thing, no comparison	remarkable	This is a remarkable case.
Comparative	Compares two things	more remarkable	This case is more remarkable than that one.
Superlative	Compares > two things, highlights the extreme	most remarkable	This is the most remarkable case I have handled. (or One of the most...)

Additional Information: Using Superlatives

The superlative degree is used to show the highest or lowest degree of a quality among a group. It is almost always preceded by "the".

- For most one-syllable adjectives, the superlative is formed by adding "-est" (e.g., tall - tallest, big - biggest).
- For many two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, change -y to -i and add "-est" (e.g., happy - happiest, easy - easiest).
- For other two-syllable adjectives and adjectives with three or more syllables, use "most" (e.g., famous - most famous, beautiful - most beautiful, remarkable - most remarkable).
- Some adjectives have irregular superlative forms (e.g., good - best, bad - worst, far - farthest/furthest).
- The phrase "one of the" always indicates that we are talking about one item from a group and requires the superlative form.

19. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Grammar Error in the Sentence

Let's carefully examine the given sentence to identify any grammatical errors. The sentence is: "The more he earned the more he want to earn." We need to check each part of the sentence corresponding to the given options.

The sentence uses the structure "The more + comparative adjective/adverb + clause, the more + comparative adjective/adverb + clause". This structure is used to show that two things change at the same time, or that one thing changes because of another. Both parts of the structure should follow correct grammar rules, including subject-verb agreement.

Analyzing Each Part for Errors

We will now look at the parts provided in the options:

1. the more he

This part appears in both clauses ("The more he earned" and "the more he want to earn"). In both cases, it correctly introduces the subject 'he' and the comparative structure 'the more'. There doesn't seem to be an error in this specific phrase in isolation.

2. The more he earned

This is the first part of the sentence. It follows the "The more he + past tense verb" structure, which is grammatically correct. 'He' is the subject and 'earned' is the past tense verb. There is no error here.

3. want to earn

This is the verb phrase in the second part of the sentence, following the subject 'he'. In the present tense, the verb must agree with its subject. For the third person singular subject 'he', 'she', 'it', the verb should typically end in '-s'. The verb here is 'want'. With the subject 'he', the correct form in the simple present tense is 'wants'. Therefore, "he want to earn" is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb agreement error. It should be "he wants to earn".

4. No error

Based on the analysis of part 3, there is an error in the sentence. So, this option is incorrect.

Identifying the Specific Grammar Error

The error lies in the verb "want" in the phrase "he want to earn". The subject "he" is third person singular. In the simple present tense, a third person singular subject requires the verb to have an '-s' or '-es' ending. The correct form should be "wants".

The corrected sentence would be: "The more he earned, the more he **wants** to earn."

The part of the sentence that contains the error is "want to earn".

Conclusion on the Grammar Error

The sentence contains a subject-verb agreement error in the second clause. The verb "want" should be "wants" to agree with the singular subject "he". Therefore, the part "want

to earn" is where the error is located.

Sentence Part	Analysis	Error?
The more he earned	Correct structure, correct verb tense.	No
the more he want to earn	Incorrect subject-verb agreement (he want).	Yes
want to earn	Contains the incorrect verb form 'want' for the subject 'he'.	Yes

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number with its subject. Singular subjects take singular verbs (often ending in -s in present tense), and plural subjects take plural verbs.	He walks home. (Singular subject 'He' with singular verb 'walks') They walk home. (Plural subject 'They' with plural verb 'walk')
"The + Comparative, The + Comparative" Structure	Used to show a proportional relationship between two things. Both clauses use "The + comparative + clause". The verbs in both clauses should follow standard tense and agreement rules.	The faster you drive, the sooner you will arrive. The colder it got, the more wood we burned.

Additional Information on Sentence Structure and Agreement

The structure "the more... the more..." (or "the less... the less...", "the more... the less...", etc.) is a type of parallel construction. While the comparative phrases lead the clauses, the

internal structure of each clause still needs to follow basic grammar rules like subject-verb agreement and correct verb tense.

In the given sentence:

- First Clause: "The more he earned" (Subject: he, Verb: earned – past tense, correctly formed).
- Second Clause: "the more he want to earn" (Subject: he, Verb: want to earn). Here, the main verb 'want' does not agree with 'he' in the present tense. It should be 'wants'.

Even though the first clause is in the past tense ("earned"), the second clause often uses the present tense in this type of construction to express a general truth or ongoing desire ("wants to earn"). However, regardless of tense, the verb must agree with the subject 'he'.

Therefore, mastering subject-verb agreement is crucial for constructing grammatically correct sentences, including complex structures like the one in the question.

20. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Correct Spelling

Choosing the correctly spelt word is important for clear communication in English. Many words can be tricky, with similar-sounding letters or common misspellings. This question asks us to identify the right way to spell the word "Philosophy".

Analysing the Spelling Options

Let's look closely at each of the provided options and compare them to the standard English spelling of the word "Philosophy".

- Option 1:

Philosophy

This option spells the word with 'Ph' at the beginning, 'los' in the middle, and 'ophy' at the end.

- Option 2:

Phelosophy

This option uses 'Phe' instead of 'Phi' in the first syllable.

- **Option 3:**

Philosophie

This option ends with 'ie' instead of 'y'.

- **Option 4:**

Filosophy

This option uses 'F' instead of 'Ph' at the beginning.

Identifying the Correct Spelling of Philosophy

The standard and widely accepted spelling of the word is "Philosophy". This word comes from Greek origins, where 'philo-' means 'love' and '-sophy' means 'wisdom'. The 'ph' combination often represents a 'f' sound in English words derived from Greek, like 'photo', 'sphere', and 'philosophy'. The ending is consistently 'y'.

Comparing this with the options:

- Option 1 matches the correct spelling: **Philosophy**.
- Option 2 is incorrect because it uses 'e' instead of 'i' after 'Ph'.
- Option 3 is incorrect because it ends with 'ie' instead of 'y'.
- Option 4 is incorrect because it starts with 'F' instead of 'Ph'.

Therefore, the correctly spelt word among the options is Philosophy.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Points

Part of Word	Correct Letters	Common Error Examples
Beginning sound /f/	Ph	Using F (e.g., Filosophy)
First vowel sound /I/	i	Using e (e.g., Phelosophy)
Ending sound /i/	y	Using ie (e.g., Philosophie)

Additional Information: Origin of Philosophy

The word "Philosophy" has deep roots in ancient Greek. It combines two Greek words:

φιλέω (**philéō**) meaning "to love" or "to be fond of"

σοφία (**sophía**) meaning "wisdom"

So, literally, philosophy means "love of wisdom". Understanding the origin can sometimes help remember the spelling, especially the 'ph' and the ending 'y'.

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding River Flow Regimes

The question asks to identify the type of river that consistently contains water throughout the entire year. This characteristic is related to how the river's water supply is maintained across different seasons.

Analyzing the Options for Rivers with Year-Round Flow

Let's examine each option to determine which term correctly describes a river with water throughout the year:

- **Perennial:** This term is used to describe something that lasts or exists for a long or apparently infinite time; enduring or continually recurring. In the context of rivers, a perennial river is one that has continuous flow in all parts of its stream course throughout the year. Their flow is usually sustained by reliable sources such as groundwater discharge, lakes, melting glaciers, or consistent rainfall distributed throughout the year.
- **Seasonal:** A seasonal river, also known as intermittent river, flows only during certain times of the year. Its flow is dependent on seasonal conditions, typically appearing during rainy seasons and drying up during dry periods.
- **Chronic:** The word "chronic" refers to something that is long-lasting or persistent, often used to describe illnesses or conditions. It is not a standard term used in geography or hydrology to classify rivers based on their water flow duration.
- **Ephemeral:** An ephemeral river flows only for very short periods, usually immediately following precipitation events. These rivers are common in arid or semi-arid climates

where rainfall is infrequent and intense. They dry up quickly once the rainfall stops.

Determining the Correct River Classification

Based on the definitions, a river that has water throughout the year fits the description of a perennial river. Seasonal and ephemeral rivers have discontinuous flows, dependent on specific climatic conditions or rainfall events.

Conclusion

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill in the blank is 'Perennial', as perennial rivers are characterized by having water throughout the year.

Revision Table: Types of Rivers Based on Flow

River Type	Flow Duration	Typical Water Source
Perennial	Flows continuously throughout the year.	Groundwater, melting snow/glaciers, consistent rainfall.
Seasonal	Flows only during specific seasons (e.g., wet season).	Seasonal rainfall, periodic snowmelt.
Ephemeral	Flows only after rainfall events.	Direct surface runoff from rainfall.

Additional Information on Perennial Rivers

Perennial rivers are crucial components of many ecosystems and provide reliable water resources for human activities, including agriculture, industry, and domestic use. The consistent flow of perennial rivers helps maintain stable habitats for aquatic life and supports riparian vegetation along their banks. The presence of a perennial flow indicates a stable water table or a continuous source of water supply that is not solely dependent on surface runoff from individual precipitation events. Understanding the characteristics of perennial rivers is fundamental in hydrology and water resource management.

22. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence Improvement Question

The question asks us to find the most appropriate way to substitute the underlined segment in the sentence: "The city **have not receive** much rain for a week now." We need to identify any grammatical errors in the underlined part and choose the option that corrects them, or select 'No Improvement' if the original sentence is correct.

Analyzing the Original Sentence: "The city have not receive"

Let's break down the potential issues in the underlined phrase:

- **Subject:** "The city" is the subject of the sentence. "City" is a singular noun.
- **Verb Form:** The phrase "for a week now" indicates a duration of time that started in the past and continues up to the present moment. This time frame typically requires the use of the present perfect tense.
- **Present Perfect Tense Structure:** The present perfect tense is formed using "has" or "have" followed by the past participle of the main verb.
- **Subject-Verb Agreement:** Singular subjects like "The city" require a singular form of the helping verb. The singular form of "to have" in the present tense is "has". The plural form is "have".
- **Past Participle of "receive":** The past participle of the verb "receive" is "received".

Considering these points, the original phrase "have not receive" has two errors:

1. Incorrect subject-verb agreement: "The city" (singular subject) should use "has", not "have".
2. Incorrect verb form: The present perfect tense requires the past participle ("received"), not the base form ("receive").

Therefore, the original sentence is grammatically incorrect and needs improvement.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's examine each provided option:

- **Option 1: has not received**
 - "has" correctly agrees with the singular subject "The city".
 - "received" is the correct past participle of "receive", needed for the present perfect tense.

- This option correctly forms the negative present perfect tense for a singular subject.
- **Option 2: has not receive**
 - "has" correctly agrees with the singular subject "The city".
 - However, "receive" is the base form, not the past participle. The present perfect requires the past participle.
 - This option is incorrect because of the verb form "receive".
- **Option 3: have not received**
 - "have" does not agree with the singular subject "The city". "The city" requires "has".
 - "received" is the correct past participle.
 - This option is incorrect because of the incorrect subject-verb agreement ("have" with "The city").
- **Option 4: No Improvement**
 - As analyzed earlier, the original sentence "The city have not receive..." is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb agreement and incorrect verb form.
 - Therefore, improvement is needed.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, Option 1, "has not received," correctly addresses both the subject-verb agreement issue (using "has" with the singular subject "The city") and the correct verb form (using the past participle "received" for the present perfect tense, which is required by the time phrase "for a week now").

The corrected sentence is: "The city **has not received** much rain for a week now."

Revision Table: Grammar Concepts

Grammar Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject. Singular subjects take singular verbs; plural subjects take plural verbs.	She sings (singular subject, singular verb). They sing (plural subject, plural verb).
Present Perfect Tense	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 now. Formed with 'has' or 'have' + past participle.	I have lived here for five years. She has finished her homework.
Past Participle	A form of a verb, often ending in -ed for regular verbs (e.g., received), used in perfect tenses and passive voice.	Walked (past participle of walk), Seen (past participle of see), Eaten (past participle of eat).

Additional Information: Using "Has" and "Have"

The helping verbs "has" and "have" are crucial for forming the present perfect tense and also function as the main verb "to have" indicating possession.

- **Use "Has"**: With singular subjects (he, she, it, a person's name, singular nouns like "the city", "a dog", "my car").
- **Use "Have"**: With plural subjects (we, you, they, plural nouns like "the cities", "dogs", "cars") and the pronoun "I".

In the present perfect tense, this rule applies to the helping verb:

- The city **has** gone. (Singular subject "city" + singular helping verb "has")
- The cities **have** grown. (Plural subject "cities" + plural helping verb "have")
- I **have** seen that movie. (Pronoun "I" + plural helping verb "have")

In the original sentence, "The city" is singular, requiring "has". The phrase "for a week now" indicates the present perfect tense is needed, which requires the past participle "received". Combining these, the correct form is "has not received".

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and Underlined Segment

The original sentence is: "Until you remains calm, you cannot concentrate." We need to find the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment, which is "Until you remains calm". This task requires us to examine the grammar and meaning of this phrase within the sentence context.

Let's break down the underlined part:

- **"Until"**: This is a conjunction that typically refers to a point in time or an event, meaning "up to the time that".
- **"you"**: This is the subject pronoun.
- **"remains"**: This is the verb in the present tense.
- **"calm"**: This is an adjective describing the state of the subject.

The sentence states that concentration is impossible ("cannot concentrate") based on the condition of being calm ("remains calm").

Identifying the Grammatical Error: Subject-Verb Agreement

In English grammar, the verb must agree with its subject in number and person. For the pronoun "you" (which can be singular or plural, but always takes a plural verb form in the present tense), the correct present tense form of the verb "remain" is "remain", not "remains". The form "remains" is used with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it, singular nouns).

So, the phrase "you remains" is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb agreement error. It should be "you remain". This immediately tells us that "No Improvement" and any option containing "you remains" are incorrect.

Analyzing Conjunctions: Until vs. Unless vs. If

The conjunction used also affects the meaning. The original sentence uses "Until". "Until you remain calm" would mean "Up to the point in time when you become calm...". This

doesn't quite capture the conditional relationship implied by "you cannot concentrate". The structure suggests that the *state* of not being calm is the reason concentration is prevented.

Let's consider the options:

- **"Until you remains"**: Incorrect grammar ("remains" with "you") and questionable conjunction choice for this context.
- **"Unless you remain"**: "Unless" means "if...not". So, "Unless you remain calm" means "If you do not remain calm". This fits perfectly with "you cannot concentrate". If you are *not* calm, you cannot concentrate. The verb "remain" is correct with "you".
- **"If you remain"**: "If" introduces a condition. "If you remain calm" means that being calm is the condition. If the sentence were "If you remain calm, you *can* concentrate," this would be correct. However, the sentence says "you *cannot* concentrate". "If you remain calm, you cannot concentrate" implies that being calm prevents concentration, which is the opposite of the intended meaning in most contexts.

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's re-examine the options based on our analysis:

1. **No Improvement**: Incorrect, as "remains" is wrong with "you".
2. **Unless you remain**: Correct grammar ("you remain") and the conjunction "Unless" ("if...not") logically fits with "you cannot concentrate". The sentence becomes "Unless you remain calm, you cannot concentrate," meaning "If you do not remain calm, you cannot concentrate." This conveys the intended conditional meaning.
3. **Unless you remains**: Incorrect grammar ("remains" with "you").
4. **If you remain**: Correct grammar ("you remain"), but the conjunction "If" does not logically fit with "you cannot concentrate". "If you remain calm, you cannot concentrate" means that being calm prevents concentration.

Based on both grammatical correctness and the logical meaning within the sentence, the most appropriate substitution for "Until you remains calm" is "Unless you remain".

Detailed Comparison of Options

Option	Underlined Segment Becomes	Resulting Sentence	Grammar Check	Meaning Check (with 'cannot concentrate')	Appropriateness
No Improvement	Until you remains calm	Until you remains calm, you cannot concentrate.	Incorrect (remains with you)	Doesn't quite fit the conditional nature.	Incorrect
Unless you remain	Unless you remain calm	Unless you remain calm, you cannot concentrate.	Correct (remain with you)	If you don't remain calm, you can't concentrate. Logical fit.	Most Appropriate
Unless you remains	Unless you remains calm	Unless you remains calm, you cannot concentrate.	Incorrect (remains with you)	N/A (grammatically incorrect)	Incorrect
If you remain	If you remain calm	If you remain calm, you cannot concentrate.	Correct (remain with you)	If you remain calm, you can't concentrate. Illogical fit.	Incorrect

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must match the number (singular or plural) of the subject.	He walks. (Singular subject, verb ends in -s) They walk. (Plural subject, base verb)
Subject 'You'	The pronoun 'you' always takes a plural verb form in the present tense (e.g., you are, you have, you walk, you remain).	You are happy. You remain calm.
Conjunction 'Until'	Means 'up to the time that' or 'before something happens'. Used to indicate a point in time.	Wait until I come. He didn't speak until everyone left.
Conjunction 'Unless'	Means 'if not'. Introduces a condition that, if not met, leads to the consequence stated in the main clause.	Unless you study, you will fail. (If you don't study...) You won't pass unless you work hard. (You won't pass if you don't work hard.)
Conjunction 'If'	Introduces a condition that, if met, leads to the consequence stated in the main clause.	If you study, you will pass. You will pass if you work hard.

Additional Information: Conditional Sentences and Conjunctions

The original sentence structure, implying a condition and a consequence, is related to conditional sentences. While "Until" can be used to express a time-based condition, "If" and "Unless" are more commonly used for general conditions.

- **Type 1 Conditional (Real Conditional):** Used for present or future conditions and their likely results. Structure: If + present simple, will + base verb (or other present/future forms like can, may, must, etc.).
- The structure "Unless + present simple, cannot + base verb" is similar to an "If...not" conditional, expressing a necessary condition for the consequence. "Unless you remain calm, you cannot concentrate" is a valid and common conditional structure.

- Understanding the precise meaning of conjunctions like 'Unless', 'Until', and 'If' is crucial for accurate sentence construction and interpretation in English grammar. They signal different types of relationships (condition, time) between clauses.

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Synonym for Brisk

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word "Brisk". A synonym is a word that has the same or a very similar meaning as another word. Let's examine the meaning of "Brisk" and then look at the options provided.

Understanding the Word Brisk

The word "Brisk" is typically used to describe something that is:

- Quick and active; lively. (e.g., a brisk walk, a brisk pace)
- Sharp or stimulating. (e.g., brisk air)
- Making or demanding a high price; active in trade. (e.g., brisk business)

In the context of a synonym question without a specific sentence, we usually focus on the most common meaning, which is "quick, active, or lively".

Analyzing the Synonym Options

Let's evaluate each option to see which one is closest in meaning to "Brisk".

1. **Quick:** The word "Quick" means moving fast or happening in a short amount of time. This aligns closely with the primary meaning of "Brisk" (quick and active). A brisk pace is a quick pace. Brisk business is quick, active business.
2. **Sluggish:** The word "Sluggish" means slow-moving or inactive. This is the opposite of "Brisk". If something is sluggish, it is not brisk.
3. **Languid:** The word "Languid" means having or showing a disinclination for physical exertion or effort; slow and relaxed. This describes a lack of energy or movement, which is contrary to the meaning of "Brisk".

4. **Frugal:** The word "Frugal" means sparing or economical with regard to money or food. This word relates to being careful with resources and has no relation to the speed or activity level described by "Brisk".

Identifying the Best Synonym for Brisk

Based on the analysis of the meanings, the word "Quick" is the most appropriate synonym for "Brisk". Both words convey a sense of speed, activity, or liveliness.

Therefore, the most appropriate synonym of "Brisk" among the given options is "Quick".

Revision Table: Brisk and its Synonyms/Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym (Example)	Antonym (Example)
Brisk	Quick and active; lively	Quick, Lively, Energetic	Slow, Sluggish, Languid
Quick	Moving fast; happening in a short time	Rapid, Fast, Speedy	Slow, Leisurely
Sluggish	Slow-moving; inactive	Slow, Lazy, Lethargic	Quick, Brisk, Active
Languid	Slow and relaxed; lacking energy	Lethargic, Listless, Slow	Active, Energetic, Brisk
Frugal	Economical regarding money/food	Thrifty, Economical	Extravagant, Wasteful

Additional Information about Synonyms

Understanding synonyms is crucial for expanding vocabulary and improving communication. Synonyms allow us to express ideas with variety and precision. While two words may be synonyms, they might not be interchangeable in every context. The best synonym often depends on the specific sentence or situation.

For example, "quick" and "rapid" are synonyms, but we might say "a quick chat" but "rapid growth". Similarly, while "brisk" means quick, it often carries a connotation of being energetic or invigorating, which "quick" doesn't always imply on its own (though it can).

Practicing with synonym questions helps in recognizing subtle differences in meaning and usage between similar words like "brisk" and "quick".

25. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Finding the Right Word

The question asks us to find a single word that can replace the phrase "Something which lasts forever." This means we need to look for a word that describes endless duration or existence.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each provided option to determine its meaning and see which one fits the description "Something which lasts forever."

1. **Temporal:** This word relates to worldly affairs as opposed to spiritual ones, or it pertains to time and is often used to mean temporary or limited by time. It does not mean lasting forever.
2. **Annual:** This word means happening once every year. It describes a yearly event or occurrence and certainly does not mean lasting forever.
3. **Eternal:** This word means lasting or existing forever; without end. It precisely describes something that lasts forever.
4. **Peripheral:** This word means relating to or situated on the edge or periphery of something; outer. It describes a position or importance but has nothing to do with duration or lasting forever.

Identifying the Correct Substitute for "Lasts Forever"

Based on the analysis of the options, the word that perfectly substitutes the phrase "Something which lasts forever" is "Eternal."

Comparison of Options

Word	Meaning	Substitute for "Lasts Forever"?			
Temporal	Relating to time; temporary	No			
Annual	Happening yearly	No	Eternal	Lasting forever; without end	Yes
Peripheral	Relating to the edge or outer part	No			

Conclusion

The word "Eternal" is the most appropriate word to substitute the group of words "Something which lasts forever" because its definition directly matches the concept of endless duration.

Revision Table: Understanding Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary Definitions for the Question

Word	Simple Definition
Temporal	Related to time, often temporary
Annual	Happening once a year
Eternal	Lasting forever
Peripheral	Outer edge or part

Additional Information: Words Related to Time and Duration

Exploring other words related to time and how long things last can help improve vocabulary. Here are a few examples:

- **Temporary:** Lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent.

- **Transient:** Lasting for a short time; fleeting.
- **Perpetual:** Never ending or changing; occurring repeatedly in such a way as to seem never ending. Similar to eternal, but sometimes implies continuous motion or action rather than just existence.
- **Ephemeral:** Lasting for a very short time.
- **Finite:** Having limits or bounds. (Opposite of eternal or infinite).

26. Answer: d

Explanation:

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



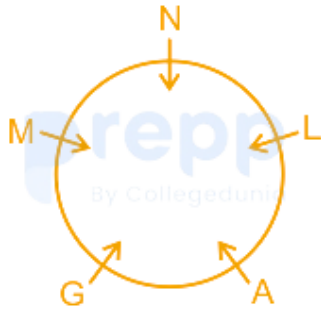
निष्कर्ष:

- कुछ V, J हैं → असत्य है (कोई प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नहीं दिया गया है। अतः असत्य है)
 - सभी J, T हैं → असत्य है (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित रूप से नहीं)
- इसप्रकार, कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।

27. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 1) G, A के निकटतम बाएं है।
- 2) A, G और L के बीच में बैठा है।
- 3) M, L के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है।
- 4) N शेष स्थान पर बैठा है।



अतः, M, A के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

इसलिए, सही उत्तर "M" है।

28. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-



इसी तरह से,



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "JWPNQY" है।

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:- $13 - 9 \times 2 \div 3 + 16 = 3$

विकल्पों के अनुसार दो चिन्हों को आपस में बदलने के बाद,

1) – और ÷

$$13 \div 9 \times 2 - 3 + 16 = 3$$

$$1.45 \times 2 - 3 + 16 = 3$$

$$2.90 - 3 + 16 = 3$$

$$18.90 - 3 = 3$$

$$15.90 = 3 \text{ गलत है}$$

2) – और ×

$$13 \times 9 - 2 \div 3 + 16 = 3$$

$$117 - 0.67 + 16 = 3$$

$$133 - 0.67 = 3$$

$$132.33 = 3 \text{ गलत है}$$

3) – और +

$$13 + 9 \times 2 \div 3 - 16 = 3$$

$$13 + 6 - 16 = 3$$

$$19 - 16 = 3$$

$$3 = 3 \text{ सही है}$$

इसलिए, विकल्प 3 सही है अतः शेष विकल्पों की जांच करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर “– और +” है।

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है: -

कप एक क्रॉकरी वस्तु है,
इसी तरह,
द्राउजर एक गारमेंट वस्तु है।
इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "द्राउजर" है।

31. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

P	R	I	S	O	N
6	5	9	2	1	0

S	C	A	M	P
2	3	4	7	6

इसी तरह से,

C	R	O	P	S
3	5	1	6	2

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "35162" है।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया समीकरण:- $11 + 16 \times 12 \div 4 - 2 = 21$

दो चिन्हों को आपस में बदलने के बाद,

1) - और +

$$11 - 16 \times 12 \div 4 + 2 = 21$$

$$11 - 16 \times 3 + 2 = 21$$

$$11 - 48 + 2 = 21$$

$$13 - 48 = 21$$

$$-35 = 21 \text{ गलत है}$$

2) $\div$ और $\times$

$$11 + 16 \div 12 \times 4 - 2 = 21$$

$$11 + 5.33 - 2 = 21$$

$$16.33 - 2 = 21$$

$$14.33 = 21 \text{ गलत है}$$

3) $\div$ और +

$$11 \div 16 \times 12 + 4 - 2 = 21$$

$$8.25 + 4 - 2 = 21$$

$$12.25 - 2 = 21$$

$$10.25 = 21 \text{ गलत है}$$

4) $\times$ और -

$$11 + 16 - 12 \div 4 \times 2 = 21$$

$$11 + 16 - 3 \times 2 = 21$$

$$11 + 16 - 6 = 21$$

$$27 - 6 = 21$$

$$21 = 21 \text{ सही है}$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "× और –" है।

33. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-



इसी तरह से,



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "DQZEWJ" है।

34. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "GJJ" है।

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

- 1) केवल S5 को S1 से पहले पढ़ाया जाता है। (इसका अर्थ है S1 मंगलवार को पढ़ाया गया है और S5 को इस कथन के कारण सोमवार को पढ़ाया गया)।
- 2) S2 को S4 से पहले पढ़ाया जाता है और S2 बुधवार को नहीं पढ़ाया जाएगा। (इसका अर्थ है S2 गुरुवार को पढ़ाया गया है)।
- 3) S3 को शेष दिनों अर्थात् बुधवार को पढ़ाया गया था।

सोमवार	S5
मंगलवार	S1
बुधवार	S3
गुरुवार	S2
शुक्रवार	S4

अतः, S3 के बाद S2 और S4 दो विषय पढ़ाए जाते हैं।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "S2, S4" है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

$$18 \times 3 + 3 = 57,$$

इसी तरह से,

$$14 \times 3 + 3 = 45, \text{ असत्य है}$$

$$24 \times 3 + 3 = 75, \text{ असत्य है}$$

$$26 \times 3 + 3 = 81, \text{ असत्य है}$$

$$28 \times 3 + 3 = 87, \text{ सत्य है}$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "28 : 87" है।

38. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$9 + 11 + 7 = 27$$

$$27 - 3 = 24,$$

$$17 + 6 + 4 = 27$$

$$27 - 3 = 24,$$

$$12 + 12 + 0 = 24$$

$$24 - 3 = 21.$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "21" है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

$$31 + 17 = 48,$$

$$17 + 48 = 65,$$

$$48 + 65 = 113,$$

इसी तरह से,

$$65 + 113 = 178$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "178" है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:



यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

बहन और बुआ महिला हैं लेकिन चाचा पुरुष हैं।

कुछ बहन बुआ हो सकती हैं लेकिन चाचा पुरुष हैं।

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

41. Answer: a

Explanation:



42. Answer: c

Explanation:



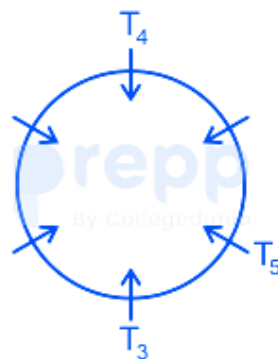
इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

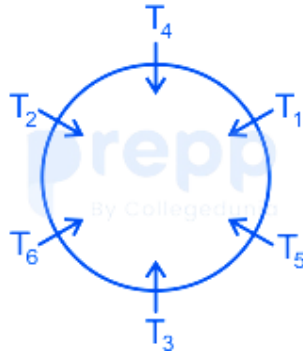
1) T3 और T4 एक-दूसरे के सम्मुख बैठे हैं।

2) T5, T3 के निकटस्थ दाएं है।



3) T2, T1 के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

4) T6 शेष स्थान पर बैठा है।



विकल्प (1): $T_2, T_3 \rightarrow T_2, T_3$ के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

विकल्प (2): $T_4, T_6 \rightarrow T_4, T_6$ के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

विकल्प (3): $T_6, T_5 \rightarrow T_6, T_5$ के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

विकल्प (4): $T_1, T_3 \rightarrow T_1, T_3$ के **दायें** से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

चूंकि विकल्प (4) अन्य तीन विकल्पों की तरह समान तर्क का अनुसरण नहीं करता है।

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "T1, T3" है।

44. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

अभाज्य संख्याओं का योग है

$$14 + 3 = 17;$$

$$17 + 5 = 22;$$

$$22 + 7 = 29;$$

$$29 + 11 = 40$$

$$40 + 13 = 53$$

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "53" है।

45. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

दिए गए शब्दों के स्थानिक मान का योग।

$$\text{COW} \rightarrow \text{C} + \text{O} + \text{W} = 3 + 15 + 23 = 41;$$

$$\text{PIG} \rightarrow \text{P} + \text{I} + \text{G} = 16 + 9 + 7 = 32;$$

इसी तरह से,

$$\text{CUP} \rightarrow \text{C} + \text{U} + \text{P} = 3 + 21 + 16 = 40.$$

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "40" है।

46. Answer: d

Explanation:

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



निष्कर्ष:

I. कोई K, T नहीं है → सत्य हैं (कोई T, K नहीं है इसलिए, कोई K, T नहीं है, सत्य है)

II. कुछ B, K हैं → सत्य हैं (सभी K, B है इसलिए कुछ B, K है, सत्य है)

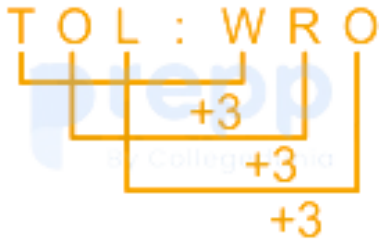
III. कुछ T, B हैं → असत्य हैं (कोई प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नहीं दिया गया है। अतः, असत्य है)

इसप्रकार, निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

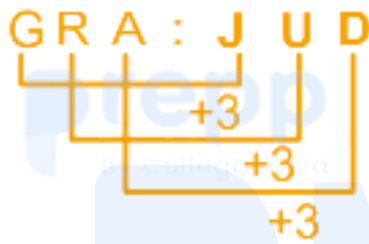
47. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-



इसी तरह से,



इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "JUD" है।

48. Answer: b

Explanation:



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:



इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है।

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:-

लीटर, मात्रा की इकाई है,

इसी तरह से,

हैक्टेयर, क्षेत्रफल की इकाई है।

इसप्रकार, सही उत्तर "क्षेत्रफल" है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया है:

अर्धगोले की त्रिज्या = 14 सेमी.

गणना:

एक अर्धगोले की बाहरी सतह का क्षेत्रफल $2\pi r^2$ होता है

तो, अर्धगोले की बाहरी सतह का क्षेत्रफल = $2 \times 22/7 \times 14^2$ सेमी²

$\Rightarrow 1232$ सेमी²

$\Rightarrow$ रंगलेप की लागत = 1232×45

∴ अर्धगोले की बाहरी सतह को रंगलेप करने की लागत 55,440 रुपये है।

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

सभी महीनों में बेचे गए किताबों की कुल संख्या = $232 + 262 + 297 + 313 + 328 + 332 + 365 + 389 + 413 + 433 + 457 + 481 = 4302$

⇒ प्रत्येक महीने बेचे गए किताबों की औसत संख्या = $4302/12 = 358.5$

⇒ M8 में बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या और प्रत्येक महीने में बेचे गए किताबों की औसत संख्याओं के बीच का अंतर = $389 - 358.5$

∴ आवश्यक अंतर 30.5 है।

53. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि संख्या x है।

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$x \times 60\% = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times \frac{3}{5} = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 280$$

∴ आवश्यक संख्या 280 है।

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है, शांत जल में नाव की गति 6 किमी/घंटा है।

और धारा की गति 2 किमी/घंटा है।

⇒ धारा के अनुकूल में धारा की गति = 8 किमी/घंटा

और धारा के प्रतिकूल में धारा की गति = 4 किमी/घंटा

माना कि निश्चित दूरी x किमी है।

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$x/4 = 3 + x/8$$

$$\Rightarrow x/4 - x/8 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x/8 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 24$$

⇒ धारा के प्रतिकूल और धारा के अनुकूल में नाव द्वारा तय की गयी कुल दूरी = 24×2

∴ कुल दूरी 48 किमी है।

55. Answer: b

Explanation:

1 दिन में E, F और G द्वारा मिलकर किया गया काम = $1/12$

और, 1 दिन में E और F द्वारा मिलकर किया गया काम = $1/30$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ दिन में G द्वारा किया गया काम} = 1/12 - 1/30 = 1/20$$

∴ पूरे काम को करने के लिए G द्वारा लिया गया समय 20 दिन है।

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि अनुपात x है।

इसलिए, तीनों कक्षाओं में छात्रों की संख्या x , $2x$ और $3x$ हैं।

प्रश्नानुसार,

तीनों कक्षाओं में छात्रों की बड़ी हुई संख्या $(x + 20)$, $(2x + 20)$ और $(3x + 20)$ हैं

और बड़े हुए छात्रों का दिया गया अनुपात $3 : 5 : 7$ है।

इसलिए, $(x + 20) / (2x + 20) = 3/5$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 100 = 6x + 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 40$$

इसलिए, प्रारंभ में कक्षा में छात्रों की कुल संख्या $= x + 2x + 3x$

$$\Rightarrow 6x$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \times 40$$

$$\Rightarrow 240$$

$\therefore$ प्रारंभ में कक्षा में छात्रों की कुल संख्या 240 थी।

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

चूँकि, मिश्रधन $= P + (P \times R \times T/100)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{मिश्रधन} = 2000 + (2000 \times 10 \times 3/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{मिश्रधन} = 2000 + 600$$

$\therefore$ तीन वर्षों के बाद मिश्रधन 2600 रुपए होगी।

58. Answer: c

Explanation:

चूँकि, अंकित मूल्य $=$ क्रय मूल्य $\times 130\%$

$$\Rightarrow 2600 = \text{क्रय मूल्य} \times 13/10$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{क्रय मूल्य} = 2000$$

$$\text{इसलिए, विक्रय मूल्य} = \text{क्रय मूल्य} \times 145\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 2000 \times 145/100$$

$\therefore$ वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य 2900 रुपए होगा।

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$3 \text{ वर्ष बाद राशि} = 1000 \times 110\% \times 110\% \times 150\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{राशि} = 1000 \times 11/10 \times 11/10 \times 3/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{राशि} = 1815 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\text{इसलिए, अर्जित ब्याज} = \text{राशि} - \text{मूलधन}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अर्जित ब्याज} = 1815 - 1000$$

$\therefore$ 3 वर्षों के बाद ब्याज 815 रुपए होगा।

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

सबसे बड़ी दो अंकों की संख्या 99 है

इसलिए, 6 और 7 के ल.स.प. 42 से इसको विभाजित करने पर

$$\Rightarrow \text{हम लिख सकते हैं } 99 = 42 \times 2 + 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 42 \text{ द्वारा विभाजित सबसे बड़ी दो अंकों की संख्या } 84 \text{ है}$$

$\therefore$ सबसे बड़ी दो अंकों की संख्या जिसे 6 और 7 से विभाजित करने पर, शेषफल क्रमशः 3 और 4 बचता है वह $84 - 3 = 81$ है।

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य x रुपए है।

15% लाभ पर बेचने पर विक्रय मूल्य = $115x/100$

17% हानि पर बेचने पर विक्रय मूल्य = $83x/100$

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$\Rightarrow 115x/100 - 83x/100 = 96$$

$$\Rightarrow 32x/100 = 96$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 300$$

इसलिए, 10% लाभ पर बेचने पर विक्रय मूल्य = $300 \times 110\%$

$\therefore$ 10% लाभ पर बेचने पर विक्रय मूल्य 330 रुपए है।

62. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि आवश्यक प्रतिशत $x\%$ है।

दिया गया है, M3 में बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या = 297

और M6 में बेचे गए किताबों की संख्या = 332

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$297 = 332 \text{ का } x\%$$

$$\Rightarrow 297 = 332 \times (x/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 29700/332$$

∴ आवश्यक प्रतिशत 89.45% है।

63. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया है, शर्ट का क्रय मूल्य 960 रु.

और शर्ट का विक्रय मूल्य 1392 रु.

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

छूट = क्रय मूल्य का 10%

⇒ छूट = $960 \times 10\% = 96$

⇒ नया विक्रय मूल्य = $1392 - 96$

⇒ 1296

⇒ नया लाभ प्रतिशत = $(1296 - 960)/960 \times 100\%$

∴ लाभ प्रतिशत 35% है।

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

एक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 144 सेमी² है।

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = (भुजा)²

वर्ग का परिमाप = $4 \times$ भुजा

गणना:

माना वर्ग की भुजा की लंबाई a सेमी है

दिया गया है, वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल = 144 सेमी²

$$\text{अतः, } a^2 = 144$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 12$$

$$\text{विकर्ण की लंबाई} = \sqrt{2} \times 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 12\sqrt{2} \text{ सेमी}$$

नए वर्ग की भुजा की लंबाई $12\sqrt{2}$ सेमी है

$$\text{नए वर्ग का परिमाप } 4 \times 12\sqrt{2} \text{ है}$$

$\therefore$ नए वर्ग का परिमाप $48\sqrt{2}$ सेमी है।

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ of } \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \text{ of } 1$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore ? = 1$$

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

चूँकि, समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल = $\frac{b}{4} \sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$

$\Rightarrow$ दिए गए समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल = $\frac{12}{4} \sqrt{4 \times 10^2 - 12^2}$

$\Rightarrow 3 \sqrt{400 - 144}$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक क्षेत्रफल $3 \times 16 = 48$ सेमी² है।

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

प्रथम 15 पूर्ण संख्याओं का योग = $0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 14$

$\Rightarrow 14 \times 15/2$

इसलिए, प्रथम 15 पूर्ण संख्याओं का औसत = $105/15$

$\therefore$ अभीष्ट औसत 7 है

68. Answer: a

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,

$$16 \div 48 \times 12 + 4 \div 8 \times 16 + (7 - 2) \times 25 \div 15 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 16 \div 48 \times 12 + 4 \div 8 \times 16 + 5 \times 25 \div 15$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 1/3 \times 12 + 1/2 \times 16 + 5 \times 5/3$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 4 + 8 + 25/3$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 12 + 25/3$$

$$\therefore ? = 61/3$$

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$18 \text{ लड़कों के वजनों का योग} = 18 \times 35 = 630$$

चार नए लड़के को शामिल करने के बाद

$$22 \text{ लड़कों का कुल वजन} = 630 + 20 + 22 + 26 + 28 = 726$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{नया औसत} = 726/22$$

$\therefore$ नया औसत 33 किलोहोगा।

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि रवि और श्याम की वर्तमान उम्र क्रमशः $3r$ और $5r$ हैं।

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$3r + 5r = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 8r = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 4$$

इसलिए, उनकी वर्तमान उम्र 12 और 20 हैं।

अब, पुनः प्रश्नानुसार

$$(12 + x)/(20 + x) = 5/7$$

$$\Rightarrow 84 + 7x = 100 + 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 16$$

$\therefore x$ का मान 8 है।

71. Answer: d

Explanation:

सबसे पहले हमें दिए गए डेटा को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करना होगा

1, 4, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 35

$$\text{अब, माध्य} = (1 + 4 + 8 + 9 + 13 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 23 + 35)/10$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{माध्य} = 14.7$$

$$\text{और माधिका} = (13 + 15)/2 = 14$$

$$\text{इसलिए, अपेक्षित अंतर} = 14.7 - 14$$

$\therefore$ ऊपरी डेटा में माध्य और माधिका के बीच का अंतर 0.7 है।

72. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{सभी महीनों में बेचे गए किताबों की कुल संख्या} = 232 + 262 + 297 + 313 + 328 + 332 + 365 + 389 + 413 + 433 + 457 + 481$$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक संख्या 4302 है।

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

चूँकि विशाल द्वारा काम का $\frac{1}{3}$ वां भाग किया जाता है।

⇒ 1 दिन में विशाल द्वारा किया गया काम = काम का $\frac{1}{180}$ वां भाग

⇒ 30 दिनों में अशोक द्वारा किया गया काम = काम का $\frac{1}{4}$ वां भाग

⇒ 1 दिन में अशोक द्वारा किया गया काम = काम का $\frac{1}{120}$ वां भाग

⇒ 1 दिन में विशाल और अशोक द्वारा मिलकर किया गया काम = $\frac{1}{180} + \frac{1}{120} = \frac{1}{72}$

∴ पूरे काम को खत्म करने के लिए उनके द्वारा लिया गया समय 72 दिन है।

★ **Shortcut Trick**

विशाल द्वारा कार्य को पूरा करने में कुल समय = 180 दिन

अशोक द्वारा कार्य पूरा करने में कुल समय = 120 दिन

मान लीजिए कि कुल कार्य 360 इकाई (l.c.m of 180 और 120)

विशाल की क्षमता = $360/180 = 2$ यूनिट/दिन

अशोक की क्षमता = $360/120 = 3$ यूनिट/दिन

(विशाल + अशोक) की क्षमता = 5 यूनिट/दिन

⇒ विशाल और अशोक द्वारा मिलकर कार्य को पूरा करने में लिया गया समय है

$360/5$

⇒ 72 दिन

∴ उनके द्वारा पूरे कार्य को पूरा करने में लिया गया समय 72 दिन है।

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

24 and 150 का मध्यानुपाती = $\sqrt{(24 \times 150)}$

$\Rightarrow 60$

और 12 और $6\sqrt{5}$ के बीच तृतीयानुपाती है $(6\sqrt{5} \times 6\sqrt{5})/12$

$\Rightarrow 15$

$\Rightarrow$ अपेक्षित अनुपात 60 : 15 है

$\therefore$ अपेक्षित अनुपात 4 : 1 है

75. Answer: b**Explanation:**

दिया गया है, ट्रेन की गति = 72 किमी/घंटा = 20 मी/से

माना ट्रेन की लंबाई x मी है

प्रश्नानुसार,

$\Rightarrow x = 20 \times 35$

$\Rightarrow x = 700$ मी

पुनः प्रश्नानुसार,

$\Rightarrow 1100 + 700 = 20 \times \text{समय}$

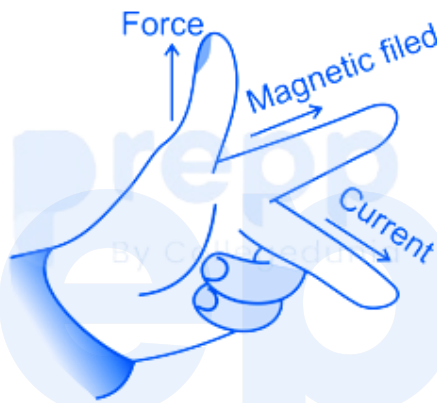
$\Rightarrow \text{समय} = 1800/20 = 90$ सेकंड = 1.5 मिनट

$\therefore$ पुल को पार करने में ट्रेन द्वारा लगा समय 1.5 मिनट है

76. Answer: c**Explanation:**

विकल्प 3, मध्यमिका सही है।

- जब एक धारा-वाहक कंडक्टर को बाहरी चुंबकीय क्षेत्र में रखा जाता है, तो कंडक्टर चुंबकीय क्षेत्र और धारा प्रवाह की दिशा दोनों के लिए लंबवत बल का अनुभव करता है।
- जैसा कि चित्रण में दिखाया गया है, एक बाएं हाथ को रखा जा सकता है, ताकि अंगूठे, तर्जनी और मध्य उंगली पर परस्पर तीनों को लम्बवत दर्शाया जा सके।
- अपने बाएं हाथ कि तर्जनी, दूसरी उंगली और अंगूठे से एक दूसरे के लम्बवत रखें।
- यदि तर्जनी क्षेत्र की दिशा दर्शाती है और मध्यमिका धारा की दिशा, तो अंगूठा बल की दिशा दर्शायेगा।
- इसका आविष्कार जॉन एम्ब्रोस फ्लेमिंग ने किया था।
- इसका उपयोग विद्युत मोटर्स के लिए किया जाता है।



77. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है:

★ Key Points

- पुदुचेरी के क्षेत्र में पूर्व फ्रांसीसी प्रतिष्ठान **पुदुचेरी, कराईकल, माहे और यानम** शामिल हैं, जो दक्षिण भारत में बिखरे हुए हैं।
- क्षेत्र की राजधानी पुदुचेरी कभी भारत में फ्रेंच का मूल मुख्यालय था।
- यह 138 वर्षों तक फ्रांसीसी शासन के अधीन था और 1 नवंबर 1954 को भारतीय संघ में विलय हो गया और 1954 में पुदुचेरी 14वें संवैधानिक संशोधन द्वारा भारत का केंद्रशासित प्रदेश बन गया।
- **कराईकल** पूर्वी तट पर पुदुचेरी से लगभग 150 किमी दक्षिण में है।
- **माहे** केरल से घिरे पश्चिमी घाटों पर मालाबार तट पर स्थित है।
- **यानम** आंध्र प्रदेश के पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले से सटा हुआ है।

- 1963 में, संसद ने केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की सरकार का गठन किया, जो केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में विधान सभाओं और मंत्रिपरिषद के लिए प्रावधान करती है।
- केंद्र का प्रतिनिधित्व **उपराज्यपाल** द्वारा किया जाता है।

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, अर्थात् **बॉक्सिंग** सही है।

- वैभव यादव **बॉक्सिंग** से जुड़े हैं।
- वह नई दिल्ली से हैं और अब तक प्रो सर्किट पर 5-1-0 का रिकॉर्ड है।
- वह राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों (CWG) के स्वर्ण पदक विजेता विकास कृष्णन के चचेरे भाई हैं।
- भारतीय प्रो मुक्केबाज वैभव यादव थाईलैंड के पटायी में आयोजित खिताबी मुकाबले में थाईलैंड के फाहपेच सिंगमनसक को हराकर **2019 में डब्ल्यूबीसी एशिया सिल्वर वेल्टरवेट चैंपियन** बन गए।

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, यानी **के. शिवान** सही है।

- के. शिवान **भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO)** के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष हैं।
- उन्हें जनवरी 2018 में इसरो के प्रमुख के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था।
- डॉ. के. शिवान 1982 में इसरो में शामिल हुए और उन्हें PSLV प्रोजेक्ट में शामिल किया गया।
- वह **PSLV के एकल मिशन में 104 उपग्रहों** के सफल प्रक्षेपण के लिए **मुख्य मिशन वास्तुकार** थे।
- इसरो के पूर्व अध्यक्ष - श्री ए एस किरण कुमार (2015-2018)
- इसरो का गठन: 15 अगस्त 1969
- मुख्यालय: बेंगलुरु

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4, अर्थात **एस्टर** सही है।

- **एस्टर** सुगंध वाले पदार्थ हैं जिनका उपयोग **इत्र** बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।
- रसायन विज्ञान में, एक एस्टर एक एसिड से प्राप्त एक रासायनिक यौगिक है जिसमें कम से कम एक -OH (हाइड्रॉक्सिल) समूह को एक -O-अल्काइल (एल्कोक्सी) समूह द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है।
- जिस प्रक्रिया में एक कार्बोक्जिलिक एसिड एक एस्टर बनाने के लिए शराब के साथ प्रतिक्रिया करता है उसे **एस्टरिफिकेशन** कहा जाता है।
- एस्टर के निर्माण में शामिल रासायनिक समीकरण इस प्रकार है:

$$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2, **गांधीनगर** सही है।

- **अमित शाह** ने **लोकसभा चुनाव 2019** में गांधीनगर से चुनाव लड़ा, पिछले 5 सत्रों से यह सीट **भाजपा** के **लालकृष्ण आडवाणी** के पास थी।
- गांधीनगर पश्चिमी भारत में गुजरात राज्य की राजधानी है।
- वर्तमान में, **अमित शाह** भारत के गृह मंत्री हैं।
- लोकसभा चुनाव 2019 में भाजपा को **303 सीटें** मिलीं।

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है → **लुंबिनी** ।

- भगवान बुद्ध का जन्म **563 ईसा पूर्व** में **दक्षिणी नेपाल** के तराई मैदानों में स्थित **लुंबिनी** के पवित्र क्षेत्र में हुआ था।



प्रमुख बिंदु

- 1997 से एक विश्व धरोहर स्थल, लुंबिनी ने सदियों से यात्रियों और उपासकों को आकर्षित किया है।
- **बोधगया** में **महाबोधि मंदिर परिसर** बिहार राज्य के मध्य भाग में स्थित है।

- पहला मंदिर सम्राट अशोक द्वारा तीसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में बनाया गया था
- महाबोधि मंदिर यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल है।



अतिरिक्त जानकारी

- महायान बौद्ध धर्म:
 - बुद्ध की मृत्यु के बाद, एक समूह विकसित हुआ जो मानता था कि सभी मानवता के लिए करुणा पथ का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, और यह शिक्षा पूरी तरह से सभी के लिए उपलब्ध है।
 - जो लोग नए विस्तारित आदर्शों का पालन करते थे, वे खुद को महायान कहते थे, जिसका अर्थ है बड़ा बेड़ा।
 - महायान बौद्ध धर्म में, सभी अभ्यास करने वाले बौद्ध प्रशिक्षु बोधिसत्व हैं।
 - महायान देशों में, बुद्ध की छवियों को मंदिरों और घरों में पूजा की वस्तु के रूप में स्थापित किया जाता है।
- हीनयान बौद्ध धर्म:
 - बुद्ध की मृत्यु के लगभग 100 वर्षों के बाद से, बौद्ध धर्म की शैली को अपनाने की दिशा में एक आंदोलन चल रहा था।
 - प्रारंभिक भिक्षुओं ने व्यक्तिगत ज्ञानोदय पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया, स्वयं के लिए आध्यात्मिक उत्तर की तलाश की, और दूसरों को आत्मज्ञान का मार्ग सिखाया।
 - लेकिन जानकारी गंभीर रूप से आम समुदाय तक ही सीमित थी क्योंकि यह माना जाता था कि केवल मिनक ही बुद्धत्व प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
 - इस खंड को हीनयान या थेरवाद के नाम से भी जाना जाने लगा।
 - थेरवाद का अर्थ है बड़ों का मार्ग।
- मिलिंदपन्हा:
 - मिलिंदपन्हा, या "मिलिंडा के प्रश्न," एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रारंभिक बौद्ध पाठ है जो आमतौर पर पाली कैनन में शामिल नहीं है।
 - फिर भी, मिलिंदपन्हा को महत्व दिया जाता है क्योंकि यह बौद्ध धर्म के कई सबसे कठिन सिद्धांतों को बुद्धि और स्पष्टता के साथ संबोधित करता है।
 - मिलिंदपन्हा राजा मेनेंडर प्रथम (पाली में मिलिंडा) और नागसेन नामक एक प्रबुद्ध बौद्ध भिक्षु के बीच एक संवाद प्रस्तुत करता है।
 - मेनेंडर- मैं एक इंडो-यूनानी राजा था जिसके बारे में माना जाता है कि उसने लगभग 160 से 130 ईसा पूर्व तक शासन किया था।
 - वह बैक्ट्रिया का एक राजा था, एक प्राचीन साम्राज्य जिसने अब तुर्कमेनिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, उजबेकिस्तान और ताजिकिस्तान, साथ ही पाकिस्तान का एक छोटा सा हिस्सा ले लिया।

83. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2, यानी **भागलपुर** सही है।

- बिहार में **विक्रमशिला गंगा डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य (विजीडीएस)**, **भागलपुर** देश का एकमात्र डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य है।
- विशेषज्ञों ने वीजीडीएस में गंगा डॉल्फिन की आबादी 150 से 200 तक आंकी है।
- हल्दिया को वाराणसी से जोड़ने वाला राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग -1 विक्रमशिला गंगा डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य (VGDS) से होकर गुजरता है।
- **गंगा डॉल्फिन**
 - गंगा नदी की डॉल्फिन **केवल मीठे पानी में रह सकती हैं**, नेत्रहीन हैं और अल्ट्रासोनिक ध्वनि तरंगों का उपयोग करके एक अनोखे तरीके से अपने शिकार को पकड़ती हैं।
 - इन्हें भारत में सात राज्यों **असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल** में वितरित किया गया है।
 - इन्हें **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रकृति संरक्षण संघ (IUCN)** की **लाल सूची** में **'लुप्तप्राय'** के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, अर्थात् **कथकली** सही है।

- प्रसिद्ध नृत्यांगना **चेमनचेरी कुनिरामन नायर** कथकली से जुड़ी हैं।
- **केरल** की एक अनूठी नृत्य-नाटिका **कथकली** की उत्पत्ति **सोलहवीं शताब्दी** में हुई थी।
- चेमनचेरी ने 1945 में **भारतीय नाट्य कलालयम** की स्थापना की, जो उत्तर केरल में नृत्य का पहला विद्यालय था।
- 1979 में केरल संगीत नाटक अकादमी ने एक पुरस्कार के साथ और बाद में 1999 में एक फेलोशिप के साथ उनके योगदान को मान्यता दी।
- 2001 में उन्हें कला में विशेष योगदान के लिए **कलामंडलम पुरस्कार** और 2002 में **दरपनम नाट्यकुलपति पुरस्कार** मिला।

85. Answer: b

Explanation:

इसका सही उत्तर है **भारत रत्न**।

- '**भारत रत्न**', देश का सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कार, वर्ष **1954** में स्थापित किया गया था।
- जाति, व्यवसाय, पद या लिंग के भेद के बिना कोई भी व्यक्ति इन पुरस्कारों के लिए पात्र है।
- **भारत रत्न** की सिफारिशें **स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री** द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को की जाती हैं।
- वार्षिक पुरस्कारों की संख्या एक विशेष वर्ष में अधिकतम तीन तक ही सीमित है।

★ **Additional Information**

- 1954 में इस पुरस्कार को प्राप्त करने वाले पहले **चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रमन, सी. राजगोपालाचारी, सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन** थे।
- वास्तव में, हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति, **श्री ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम** भी इस सम्मानित सम्मान (1997) के प्राप्तकर्ता हैं।
- **खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान (1987)** और **नेल्सन मंडेला (1990)** - दो गैर-भारतीयों ने भारत रत्न प्राप्त किया।

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, यानी **अरविंद अडिग** सही है।

- **अरविंद अडिग** उपन्यास '**द व्हाइट टाइगर**' के लेखक हैं।
- 2008 में सिर्फ 33 साल की उम्र में अरविंद अडिग ने अपने पहले उपन्यास **द व्हाइट टाइगर** के लिए **बुकर पुरस्कार** जीता।
- अरविंद अडिग का जन्म 1974 में मद्रास (जिसे अब चेन्नई कहा जाता है) में हुआ था और भारत के दक्षिण में मैंगलोर में बड़े हुए।
- उनका दूसरा उपन्यास '**लास्ट मैन इन टॉवर**' 2011 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।
- उनका नवीनतम उपन्यास '**सेलेक्शन डे**', 2016 खेल कथा उपन्यास था।
- उनका उपन्यास '**एमनेस्टी**' 2020 में प्रकाशित और जारी होने जा रहा है।

87. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, अर्थात् **बृहत् संहिता** सही है।

- बृहत् संहिता वराह मिहिर द्वारा लिखी गई है।
- वराहमिहिर, भारत के उज्जैन में 505 ईस्वी सन् में जन्मे और उज्जैन में 587 ईस्वी को मृत्यु हो गई, एक भारतीय दार्शनिक, खगोलशास्त्री और गणितज्ञ थे।
- वह पंच-सिद्धान्त ("फाइव ट्रीट्स") के लेखक थे, जो यूनानी, मिस्र, रोमन और भारतीय खगोल विज्ञान का एक संग्रह था।
- वराह मिहिर की प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक:
 - बृहत् जातक
 - बृहत् संहिता
 - नौ ग्रह का नवग्रह
 - अंग विद्या
- ऋतूसंहार, कुमारसम्भव और शकुंतला कालिदास द्वारा लिखी गई।

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है।

★ Key Points

- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को स्वामित्व, काम करने की स्थिति और गतिविधियों की प्रकृति के आधार पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।
- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में मूल रूप से तीन-क्षेत्र हैं।

★ Additional Information

- **प्राथमिक क्षेत्र:** अर्थव्यवस्था के प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में, सीधे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग करके गतिविधियाँ की जाती हैं। कृषि, खनन, मत्स्य पालन, वानिकी, डेयरी, आदि इस क्षेत्र के कुछ उदाहरण हैं।
 - इसे इसलिए कहा जाता है क्योंकि यह अन्य सभी उत्पादों के लिए आधार बनाता है। चूंकि हमें मिलने वाले अधिकांश प्राकृतिक उत्पाद कृषि, डेयरी, वानिकी, मछली पकड़ने से हैं, इसलिए इसे कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र भी कहा जाता है।
 - प्राथमिक गतिविधियों में लगे लोगों को उनके काम की बाहरी प्रकृति के कारण रेड-कॉलर कार्यकर्ता कहा जाता है।
- **द्वितीयक क्षेत्र:** इसमें ऐसे उद्योग शामिल हैं जहाँ तैयार उत्पाद प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादित प्राकृतिक सामग्रियों से बनाए जाते हैं। औद्योगिक उत्पादन, सूती कपड़े, गन्ना उत्पादन, आदि गतिविधियाँ इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आती हैं।
 - इसलिए यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का एक हिस्सा है जो कच्चे माल के उत्पादन के बजाय माल का उत्पादन करता है।

- चूंकि यह क्षेत्र विभिन्न प्रकार के उद्योगों से जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए इसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र भी कहा जाता है।
 - द्वितीयक गतिविधियों में लगे लोगों को ब्लू-कॉलर कार्यकर्ता कहा जाता है।
- तृतीयक क्षेत्र:** इस क्षेत्र की गतिविधियाँ प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक क्षेत्रों के विकास में मदद करती हैं। अपने आप में, तृतीयक क्षेत्र में आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ माल का उत्पादन नहीं करती हैं बल्कि वे उत्पादन के लिए एक सहायता या समर्थन हैं।
- ट्रकों या गाड़ियों, बैंकिंग, बीमा, वित्त इत्यादि द्वारा पहुँचाया जाने वाला सामान क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है। यह एक उत्पाद को द्वितीयक क्षेत्र के समान मूल्य प्रदान करता है।
 - इस सेक्टर की नौकरियों को व्हाइट-कॉलर जॉब कहा जाता है।

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, राजकिरण राय जी सही है।

- राजकिरण राय जी यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया के प्रबंध निदेशक / सीईओ हैं।
- यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया लिमिटेड पूरे भारत में बैंकिंग सेवाओं की एक पूरी श्रृंखला उपलब्ध कराता है।
- यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया की स्थापना 11 नवंबर 1919 को बॉम्बे शहर में इसके मुख्यालय के साथ की गई थी जिसे अब मुंबई के नाम से जाना जाता है।
- मुंबई में बैंक के प्रधान कार्यालय भवन का उद्घाटन वर्ष 1921 में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी द्वारा किया गया था।
- रवनीत सिंह गिल यस बैंक लिमिटेड में पूर्व प्रबंध निदेशक / सीईओ हैं।
- अशोक कुमार प्रधान यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया में प्रबंध निदेशक / सीईओ हैं।
- पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के पूर्व गैर-कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष सुनील मेहता को यस बैंक के गैर-कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची है।

- भारतीय संविधान की ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची में पंचायती राज व्यवस्थाओं का प्रावधान है।
- 73 वें संशोधन 1992 ने संविधान में एक नया भाग IX जोड़ा, जिसका शीर्षक "पंचायत" है, जिसमें अनुच्छेद 243 से 243 (o) तक के प्रावधान शामिल हैं; और पंचायतों के कार्यों के भीतर 29 विषयों को शामिल

करते हुए एक नई ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची बनायीं गई।

- प्रारंभ में, भारत के संविधान में **22 भाग** में **395 अनुच्छेद** और **8 अनुसूचियां** थीं।
- **वर्तमान में**, भारत के संविधान में **25 भागों** में **448 अनुच्छेद**, **12 अनुसूचियाँ** हैं।
- भारतीय संविधान में कुल **12 अनुसूचियां** हैं।

★ Additional Information

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

अनुसूचियां	प्रावधान
पहली अनुसूची	राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की सूची
दूसरी अनुसूची	राष्ट्रपति, राज्यपालों, मुख्य न्यायाधीशों, उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों, नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक का वेतन।
तीसरी अनुसूची	शपथ और प्रतिज्ञान के रूप
चौथी अनुसूची	राज्य सभा में भारत के प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए सीटों का आवंटन
पांचवी अनुसूची	अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों और जनजातियों का प्रशासन और नियंत्रण।
छठी अनुसूची	असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जनजातीय क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के लिए प्रावधान
सातवीं अनुसूची	संघ और राज्यों के बीच शक्तियों और कार्यों का आवंटन देता है। इसमें 3 सूचियाँ संघ सूची, राज्य, समवर्ती सूची शामिल हैं
आठवीं अनुसूची	संविधान द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त भारत की 22 भाषाओं की सूची
नौवीं अनुसूची	इसमें भूमि के कार्यकाल, भूमि कर, रेलवे और उद्योगों से संबंधित कार्य और आदेश शामिल हैं।
दसवीं अनुसूची	इसमें दलबदल के आधार की अयोग्यता के प्रावधान शामिल हैं।
ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची	इसमें पंचायती राज के प्रावधान हैं।
बारहवीं अनुसूची	इसमें नगर निगम के प्रावधान हैं।

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अर्थात् **एथेंस** सही है।

- आधुनिक युग का पहला ओलंपिक खेल 6 अप्रैल 1896 में **एथेंस** में हुआ।
- 14 देशों ने 9 खेल स्पर्धाओं में 241 खिलाड़ियों के साथ भाग लिया।
- 1900 में, दूसरा ओलंपियाड पेरिस में 24 देशों के 997 खिलाड़ियों (22 महिलाओं सहित) के साथ आयोजित किया गया था, जिन्होंने 95 स्पर्धाओं में भाग लिया था।
- ओलंपिक खेल, एथलेटिक उत्सव जो प्राचीन ग्रीस में उत्पन्न हुआ था और 19 वीं शताब्दी के अंत में पुनर्जीवित किया गया।
- 1924 में शीतकालीन खेलों के लिए शीतकालीन खेलों को मंजूरी दी गई थी।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, यानी **सवाई प्रताप सिंह** सही है।

- **हवा महल**, जिसे "**पैलेस ऑफ ब्रीज**" के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, 1799 में जयपुर के रॉयल सिटी पैलेस के विस्तार के रूप में बनाया गया था।
- 1799 में, कछवाह राजपूत शासक, महाराजा सवाई जय सिंह के पोते, **सवाई प्रताप सिंह** ने लाल चंद उस्ता को रॉयल सिटी पैलेस का विस्तार करने का आदेश दिया।
- पांच मंजिला महल को कृष्ण के मुकुट के रूप में बनाया गया था क्योंकि सवाई प्रताप सिंह हिंदू भगवान कृष्ण को समर्पित था।
- **जयपुर**, राजस्थान की वर्तमान राजधानी, महाराजा सवाई जय सिंह द्वितीय द्वारा 1727 ईस्वी में बनाया गया था।
- जयपुर ने 1853 में गुलाबी शहर का नाम प्राप्त किया जब सवाई राम सिंह ने वेल्स के जकुमार (किंग एडवर्ड VII) का स्वागत करने के लिए शहर के सभी शाही और सरकारी इमारतों को बलुआ पत्थर के रंग में रंगने का आदेश दिया।

93. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4, अर्थात् **5.5** सही है।

- 5.5 pH मान पर दांत का क्षय शुरू होता है।
- pH पैमाना 0 से 14 तक होता है।
- 7 pH मान पर उदासीन माना जाता है, उदाहरण के लिए - शुद्ध पानी।

उत्पाद	pH पैमाने में मान
एचसीएल	0
जठर रस	1.4
नींबू	2.5
सिरका	4
टमाटर	4.1
कॉफी	5
अम्ल वर्षा	5.6 से कम
शीतल पेय	6
दूध	6.5
समुद्र का पानी	8
लार, रक्त	7.4
अंडा, टूथपेस्ट	8
बेकिंग सोडा	8.5
धुलाई का सोडा	9
कास्टिक सोडा (NaOH)	13

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अनुमस्तिष्क सही है।

- अनुमस्तिष्क, मस्तिष्क का हिस्सा मानव शरीर के आसन और संतुलन को बनाए रखता है।

- **अनुमस्तिष्क** मस्तिष्क स्टेम (जहां रीढ़ की हड्डी मस्तिष्क से मिलती है) के शीर्ष भाग के पीछे स्थित है और दो गोलार्धों (आधा) से बना है।
- अनुमस्तिष्क संवेदी प्रणालियों, रीढ़ की हड्डी और मस्तिष्क के अन्य हिस्सों से जानकारी प्राप्त करता है और फिर संचालन को नियंत्रित करता है।
- अनुमस्तिष्क मुद्रा, संतुलन, समन्वय और भाषण जैसे स्वैच्छिक गति का समन्वय करता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सुचारु और संतुलित मांसपेशियों की गतिविधि होती है।

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है।

- **भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 274 में:** कराधानों को प्रभावित करने वाले विधेयकों जिनमें राज्यों की रुचि है में **राष्ट्रपति** की पूर्व सिफारिशों की आवश्यकता होती है।
- इस अनुच्छेद में, अभिव्यक्ति "कर या कर्तव्य जिसमें राज्य रुचि रखते हैं" का अर्थ है-
 - ऐसा कर या शुल्क जो किसी राज्य को सौंपा जाता है, वहां की कुल आय का पूरा या हिस्सा होता है।
 - कुल आय के संदर्भ में एक कर या शुल्क भारत सरकार कि संचित निधि से किसी राज्य को देय समय के लिए राशि है।

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 अर्थात् **मांडो** सही है।

★ **Key Points**

- **मांडो गोवा** का लोक संगीत है।
- गोवा भारतीय प्रायद्वीप के पश्चिमी तट पर स्थित है, राज्य महाराष्ट्र से उत्तर में तेरखोल नदी, दक्षिण में कर्नाटक, पूर्व में पश्चिमी घाट और पश्चिम में अरब सागर से अलग होता है।
- राजधानी: पणजी (पंजिम)
- जिले: 2
- गठन: 30 मई 1987 (19 दिसंबर 1961 को भारतीय सेना के ऑपरेशन विजय ने गोवा को केंद्रशासित प्रदेश के रूप में भारतीय संघ में शामिल किया)
- राजकीय पशु: गौर

- राजकीय पक्षी: फ्लेम-श्रोटेड बुलबुल।
- सोहर बिहार का लोक संगीत है।
- पंडवानी महाराष्ट्र का लोक संगीत है।

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 यानी नर्मदा सही है।

- नर्मदा नदी का उद्गम मध्य प्रदेश के अमरकंटक पर्वत से हुआ है।
- नर्मदा नदी की सहायक नदियाँ ओसरंग, बरना, कोलार और हिरण हैं।
- नर्मदा, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत की सबसे बड़ी पश्चिम में बहने वाली नदी है।
- यह देश की पांचवीं और गुजरात की सबसे बड़ी नदी है।
- यह मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, और गुजरात से होकर गुजरती है और खम्बात की खाड़ी में मिलती है।
- सरदार सरोवर बांध नर्मदा नदी पर स्थित है।

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 यानी मुकुलन सही है।

- पुर्जनन और मुकुलन द्वारा हाइड्रा प्रजनन कर सकता है।
- मुकुलन, जीव विज्ञान में, अलैंगिक प्रजनन का एक रूप जिसमें एक नया व्यक्ति मूल जीव के कुछ सामान्य शारीरिक बिंदु से विकसित होता है।
- मुकुलन में, शुरू में कलियाँ एक छोटे उभार के रूप में दिखाई देती हैं, वे आगे बढ़ती हैं, और 2-4 दिनों के भीतर वे पूरी तरह से गठित हाइड्रा बन जाती हैं।
- फिर यह मूल शरीर से अलग हो जाता है।
- पुनर्जनन में, क्षतिग्रस्त या खोए हुए हिस्से का पुनर्गठन होता है।
- हाइड्रा लैंगिक और अलैंगिक दोनों रूप से प्रजनन पेश करता है। अलैंगिक प्रजनन या तो मुकुलन या विखंडन द्वारा होता है।
- हाइड्रा का संबंध संघ सीलेन्ट्रेटा से है।

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर गोदावरी है।

- गोदावरी भारत की सबसे बड़ी प्रायद्वीपीय नदी है।
- गोदावरी नदी भारत की सबसे लंबी नदियों में से एक है और इसकी कुल लंबाई लगभग 1,465 किलोमीटर है।
- गोदावरी की सहायक नदियाँ पूर्णा, वर्धा, प्राणहिता, मंजरा, वैनगंगा और पेनगंगा हैं।

★ Additional Information

- गोदावरी नदी पश्चिमी घाट सीमा में उत्तर-पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र में बहती है, जो अरब सागर से लगभग 80 किमी दूर है, और इसका अधिकांश प्रवाह प्रायद्वीपीय भारत में आमतौर पर पूर्व की ओर होता है।
- महाराष्ट्र को पार करने के बाद यह उत्तरी तेलंगाना और फिर आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी अपने जलमार्ग के अंतिम 320 किमी के लिए दक्षिण पूर्व की ओर मुड़ती है, पूर्वी घाट पर्वतमाला में एक खाई से होकर बहती है और आंगे बह जाती है।
- बंगाल की खाड़ी में पहुँचने से पहले आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में बहती है।
- वहाँ यह अपने दो मुँह उत्तर में गौतमी गोदावरी और दक्षिण में वशिष्ठ गोदावरी के माध्यम से खाली हो जाती है।
- राजामुंदरी गोदावरी नदी के तट पर स्थित है।
- गोदावरी नदी को दक्षिण गंगा के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

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100. Answer: a

Explanation:

- प्रश्न भाषा पैनल के बारे में पूछा गया है न कि संपूर्ण नोट के बारे में।

★ Key Points

- समसामयिक मौद्रिक नोटों के पैनल पर 15 भाषाएँ होती हैं जो नोट के पीछे की तरफ दिखाई देती हैं।
- स्रोत - https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/ic_languagepanel.aspx
- पैनल में शामिल भाषाएँ असमिया, बंगाली, गुजराती, कन्नड़, कश्मीरी, कोंकणी, मलयालम, मराठी, नेपाली, उड़िया, पंजाबी, संस्कृत, तमिल, तेलुगु और उर्दू हैं।

- भारत में बैंक नोट जारी करने का एकमात्र अधिकार रिजर्व बैंक के पास है।
- रिजर्व बैंक, दुनिया भर के अन्य केंद्रीय बैंकों की तरह, समय-समय पर बैंकनोटों के डिजाइन में बदलाव करता है।
- रिजर्व बैंक ने 1996 से महात्मा गांधी श्रृंखला में बैंक नोट पेश किए हैं और इस श्रृंखला में अब तक 5 रुपये, 10 रुपये, 20 रुपये, 50 रुपये, 100 रुपये, 500 रुपये और 2000 रुपये के मूल्यवर्ग में नोट जारी किए हैं।
- स्रोत - [यहाँ](#)

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