



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

SSC MTS 2019 Previous Year Paper (Aug 08, 2019) (Shift 2)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

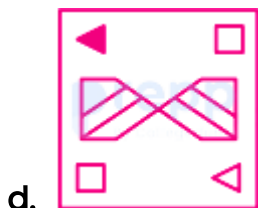
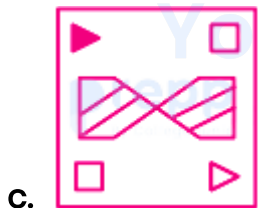
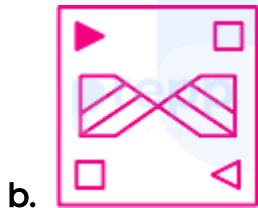
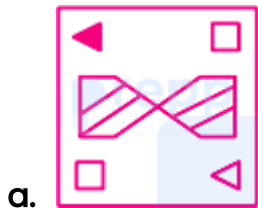
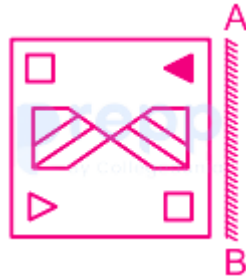
Navigating & Answering a Question

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

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

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

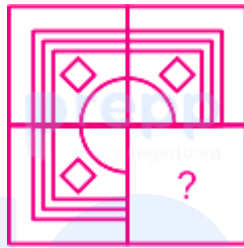


2. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'RAM' को '31', 'FAN' को '20' लिखा जाता है। इस कूट भाषा में 'COR' का कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 34
- b. 37
- c. 35
- d. 36

3. प्रश्न आकृति में कौन सी उत्तर आकृति स्वरूप को पूरा करेगी?

(+1, -0.25)

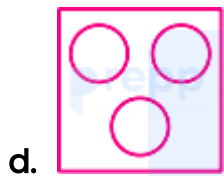
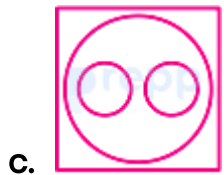
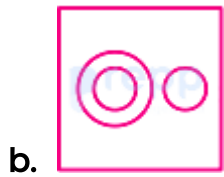


- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

4. दी गई श्रेणियों के बीच संबंधों को सबसे बेहतर तरीके से दर्शाने वाले आरेख की पहचान कीजिये।

(+1, -0.25)

कुर्सी, बेंच, फर्नीचर



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

6	12	7
9	4	11
11	6	2
13	?	10

- a. 11

b. 22

c. 10

d. 13

6. छः वैज्ञानिक R, L, T, S, N और P एक पंक्ति में उत्तर के सम्मुख खड़े हैं (आवश्यक नहीं कि उसी क्रम में हो)। N, R के ठीक दाएँ खड़ा है। S, P के दाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर खड़ा है। T और N के बीच में दो वैज्ञानिक खड़े हैं। S, L के बाईं ओर है। (+1, -0.25)

L की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सही है?

- a. R और N के बीच
b. R के दाएँ से तीसरा
c. L किसी एक छोर पर है
d. N के ठीक बाईं ओर

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

18 : 323 :: 24 : ?

- a. 625
b. 575
c. 675
d. 535

8. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथन को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और निर्धारित कीजिये कि दिए गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा निष्कर्ष ज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

I. सभी A, K हैं।

II. कुछ J, K हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ A, J हैं।

II. कोई K, J नहीं है।

III. सभी K, J हैं।

a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

b. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है।

c. निष्कर्ष II और III दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

d. कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।

9. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में वह संख्या चुनिए जो प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी? (+1, -0.25)

23, 29, 31, 37, 41, ?

a. 53

b. 44

c. 59

d. 43

10. किन दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदलने से समीकरण सही हो जाएगा?

(+1, -0.25)

$$9 \times 11 \div 31 + 62 - 13 = 18$$

- a. $\times$ और $\div$
- b. $-$ और $\times$
- c. $\div$ और $+$
- d. $+$ और $\times$

11. दी गई दो संख्याओं की अदला-बदली करने पर $3 + 2 \div 1 \times 4 - 7$ का मान क्या होगा?

(+1, -0.25)

4 और 7

- a. 10
- b. 12
- c. 13
- d. 11

12. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'SHOES' को '19815519' लिखा जाता है, 'SEED' को '19554' लिखा जाता है।

(+1, -0.25)

इस कूट भाषा में 'CHAIR' का कूट क्या होगा?

- a. 389111
- b. 371918
- c. 381918

d. 381917

13. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'BRICK' को 'WMDXF' लिखा जाता है। इस कूट भाषा में 'GOLDS' के लिए कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

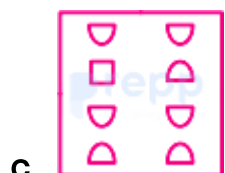
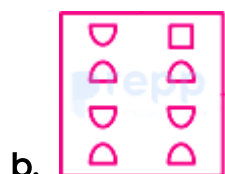
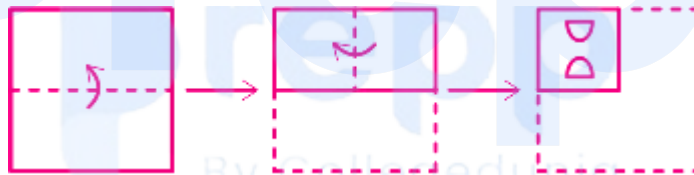
a. BJGYM

b. BJGYN

c. BKGYM

d. BKGYN

14. 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)



d.



15. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

चमड़ा: जूते:: डामर:?

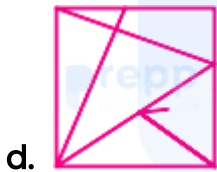
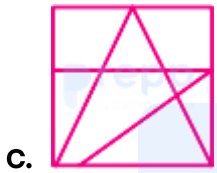
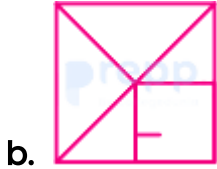
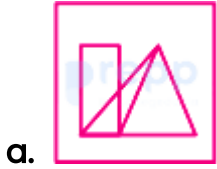
- a. कार
- b. वायु
- c. पानी
- d. सड़क

16. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में वह संख्या चुनिए जो प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी? (+1, -0.25)

37, 43, 51, 61, 73, ?

- a. 85
- b. 89
- c. 87
- d. 83

17. दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से, उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन कीजिये जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपी/निहित है। (+1, -0.25)



18. एक विद्यालय में कक्षा 1, कक्षा 2, कक्षा 3, कक्षा 4 और कक्षा 5 तक पाँच कक्षा हैं। वे एक दूसरे के ऊपर हैं। कक्षा 1 सबसे नीचे है, फिर कक्षा 2 इसके ऊपर और क्रमशः इसी प्रकार से है। दी गई कक्षाओं में पाँच वीडियो M1, M2, M3, M4 और M5 को दिखाया जाता है। एक कक्षा में केवल एक ही वीडियो दिखाया जाता है। प्रत्येक वीडियो को केवल एक बार दिखाया जाता है। वीडियो M5 सम संख्या वाले कक्षा में दिखाया जाता है। वीडियो M2 कक्षा 1 में दिखाया जाता है। वीडियो M1 को कक्षा M5 के ठीक नीचे वाली कक्षा में दिखाया जाता है। वीडियो M4 को सम संख्या वाले कक्षा में नहीं दिखाया जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

- a. M3 के बाद केवल एक वीडियो दिखाया जाता है
- b. M1 के ऊपर केवल दो वीडियो दिखाया जाता है

- c. M2 और M5 के बीच केवल एक वीडियो दिखाया जाता है
- d. M1 वीडियो को M3 और M5 के बीच दिखाया जाता है

19. एक श्रृंखला दी गई है जिसमें एक अक्षर-समूह लुप्त है। दिए गये विकल्पों में से उस सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये, जो श्रृंखला को पूरा करेगा। (+1, -0.25)

POND, UVSK, ZCXR, EJCY, ?

- a. JQHF
- b. KQHF
- c. JQHE
- d. KQHE

20. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'BLADE' को 'LBAED' लिखा जाता है। इस कूट भाषा में 'TABLE' के लिए कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ATLBE
- b. ATBEL
- c. ATLEB
- d. ATBLE

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

जाल : मकड़ी :: ?

- a. घोंसला : पक्षी

- b. महल : चूहा
- c. दोषी : जेल
- d. माँद : एस्किमो

22. पाँच व्यक्ति H1, H2, H3, H4 और H5 केंद्र की ओर एक वृताकार मेज के सम्मुख चारों ओर बैठे हैं (आवश्यक नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)। H4, H2 के बाईं ओर से तीसरा है। H3 और H1, H2 के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। H5, H3 के निकटतम बाएँ है।

H1 के दाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- a. H2
- b. H4
- c. H5
- d. H3

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

A	M	R	M	Я	R	T	⊥	K	
J			A	⊥	M	K	Я		?
	K	T	⊥	K	A	J	M	A	⊥

- a.

⊥	K
Я	M
A	⊥

- b.

T	K
R	M
A	⊥



24. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथन को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और निर्धारित कीजिये कि दिए गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा निष्कर्ष ज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. कुछ लाल फोन हैं।
- II. कोई फोन कार नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ कार लाल हैं।
 - II. कुछ फोन लाल हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
 - b. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
 - c. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
 - d. कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।

25. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो तीसरे अक्षर समूह से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरे अक्षर समूह से पहला अक्षर समूह संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

TOK : SNJ :: LAP : ?

- a. KAN
- b. KAO
- c. KZO
- d. LAN

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Numerical Aptitude

26. एक वस्तु पर 20%, 20% और 30% के तीन क्रमागत छूट दिये जाते हैं। यदि वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य 750 रु. है, तो विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 326 रु.
 - b. 375 रु.
 - c. 348 रु.
 - d. 336 रु.
-
27. एक पिता और उसके बेटे के वर्तमान उम्रों का योग 78 वर्ष है। पांच वर्ष बाद उनके उम्रों का अनुपात 7 : 4 हो जाता है। तो पिता की वर्तमान उम्र (वर्षों में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 45
 - b. 51
 - c. 55
 - d. 50
-
28. तीन धनात्मक संख्याएँ 3 : 4 : 6 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि उनके वर्गों का योग 244 है, तो सबसे बड़ी संख्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 16
 - b. 8
 - c. 12
 - d. 6
-

29. $\frac{12 \text{ of } 3 \div 6 + 12 \times 2 - (2 \times 4 - 5)}{12 \div 3 \times 4 + (2 \times 4 - 5)}$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 27/22
- b. 23/17
- c. 27/19
- d. 21/9

30. एक व्यक्ति 60 किमी/घंटा की गति से बिंदु P से Q तक की यात्रा करता है और 90 किमी/घंटा की गति से बिंदु Q से P तक की यात्रा करता है। संपूर्ण यात्रा के दौरान व्यक्ति की औसत गति क्या थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 75 किमी/घंटा
- b. 78 किमी/घंटा
- c. 70 किमी/घंटा
- d. 72 किमी/घंटा

31. एक बैग में एक रुपए, 50 पैसे और 25 पैसे के सिक्के 5 : 7 : 9 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि बैग में कुल राशि 430 रुपए है, तो बैग में 25 पैसे के कितने सिक्के हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 400
- b. 360
- c. 380
- d. 340

32. एक ट्रेन 1000 मीटर और 600 मीटर वाले दो प्लेटफॉर्मों को क्रमशः 80 सेकेंड और 60 सेकेंड में पार करती है। तो ट्रेन की लम्बाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 720 मीटर
- b. 600 मीटर
- c. 540 मीटर
- d. 400 मीटर

33. नीचे दी गयी जानकारी घरों में रहने वाले बच्चों की संख्या के संबंध में घरों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)

बच्चों की संख्या	घरों की संख्या
0	8
1	7
2	3
3	8
4	4

बच्चों की संख्या के माध्य और मधिका के बीच का अंतर (दो दशमलव स्थान तक लेने पर) क्या है?

- a. 0.26
- b. 0.28
- c. 0.27
- d. 0.25

34. अनिल 4 दिनों में 20 बैग बना सकता है और मनोज 5 दिनों में 10 बैग बना सकता है। तो (+1, -0.25)
एक दिन में अनिल और मनोज दोनों मिलकर कितने बैग बना सकता है?

- a. 11 बैग
- b. 7 बैग
- c. 9 बैग
- d. 5 बैग

35. 20000 रुपए का निवेश 20% वार्षिक चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (अर्ध-वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होने (+1, -0.25)
पर) की दर से किया जाता है, तो दो वर्ष बाद ब्याज क्या होगा?

- a. 8800 रुपये
- b. 8824 रुपये
- c. 9282 रुपये
- d. 9428 रुपये

36. एक आयत की लंबाई और चौड़ाई क्रमशः 15 सेमी और 12 सेमी है। यदि आयत को अक्ष के (+1, -0.25)
रूप में उसकी चौड़ाई के परितः एक पूर्ण घुमाव दिया जाता है तो आयतन (सेमी³ में) क्या है
जिसके माध्यम से आयत घूमता है?

- a. 2160π
- b. 1440π
- c. 1800π
- d. 2700π

37. एक वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य इसके विक्रय मूल्य का $\frac{6}{7}$ गुना है। तो लाभ या हानि प्रतिशत क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 16.67% हानि
- b. 14.28% लाभ
- c. 16.67% लाभ
- d. 14.28% हानि

38. 5 का 5 का $5 \div 5 + 5 - 6 \div 3 \times 4 + 2 + (3 \div 6 \times 2)$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 21
- b. 25
- c. 28
- d. 19

39. 42, 168 और 210 का महत्तम समापवर्तक क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 14
- b. 21

c. 42

d. 7

40. पाइप V1 एक खाली टंकी को 8 घंटे में भर सकती है। पाइप V2 समान टंकी को 16 घंटे में भर सकती है। पाइप V3 पूर्ण रूप से भरी समान टंकी को 12 घंटे में खाली कर सकती है। यदि तीनों पाइपों को एकसाथ खोला जाता है, तो कितने समय में टंकी पूरी तरह से भर जाएगी? (+1, -0.25)

a. $41/3$ घंटा

b. $42/11$ घंटा

c. $38/5$ घंटा

d. $48/5$ घंटा

41. 2 से प्रारंभ होने वाली पहली 15 सम संख्याओं का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 16

b. 15

c. 17

d. 14

42. 50 रुपये प्रति किलो कीमत वाले 30 किलोग्राम चावल को 60 रुपये प्रति किलो कीमत वाले 20 किलोग्राम चावल के साथ मिलाया जाता है। प्रति किलोग्राम मिश्रण की औसत कीमत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 54 रुपए

b. 56 रुपए

c. 52 रुपए

d. 55 रुपए

43. एक वस्तु पर अर्जित लाभ 25% है जब लागत मूल्य पर लाभ की गणना की जाती है। यदि (+1, -0.25)
लाभ की गणना विक्रय मूल्य पर की जाती है, तो लाभ प्रतिशत क्या होगा?

a. 30

b. 10.33

c. 20

d. 33.33

44. मनीष का वेतन, रवि के वेतन का आधा है। रवि का वेतन, मनीष के वेतन से कितने (+1, -0.25)
प्रतिशत अधिक है?

a. 100%

b. 25%

c. 50%

d. 75%

45. साधारण ब्याज पर निवेश की गयी 800 रुपए की एक राशि 8 वर्षों में 1200 रुपए हो जाती (+1, -0.25)
है। तो समान ब्याज की दर से राशि पर 6 वर्षों में प्राप्त साधारण ब्याज क्या होगा?

a. 240 रुपए

b. 210 रुपए

c. 250 रुपए

d. 300 रुपए

46. एक घन का आयतन 216 सेमी^3 है। तो घन के एक मुख का क्षेत्रफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 36 सेमी^2

b. 12 सेमी^2

c. 24 सेमी^2

d. 30 सेमी^2

47. उस सबसे बड़े वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल क्या है जिसे 28 सेमी भुजा वाले एक वर्ग में बनाया जा सकता है? ($\pi = 22/7$ लेने पर) (+1, -0.25)

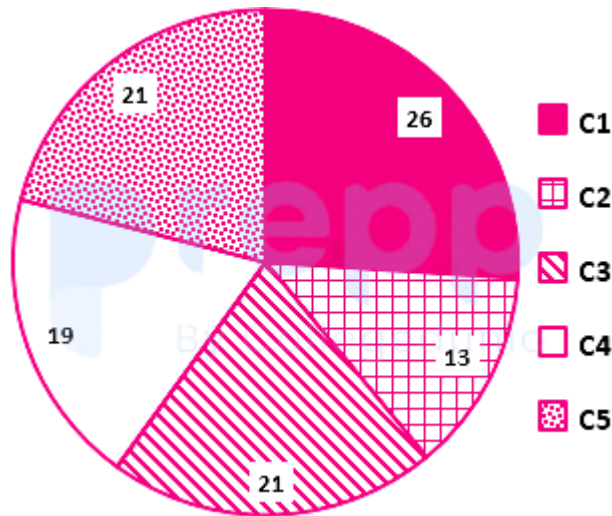
a. 308 सेमी^2

b. 616 सेमी^2

c. 476 सेमी^2

d. 512 सेमी^2

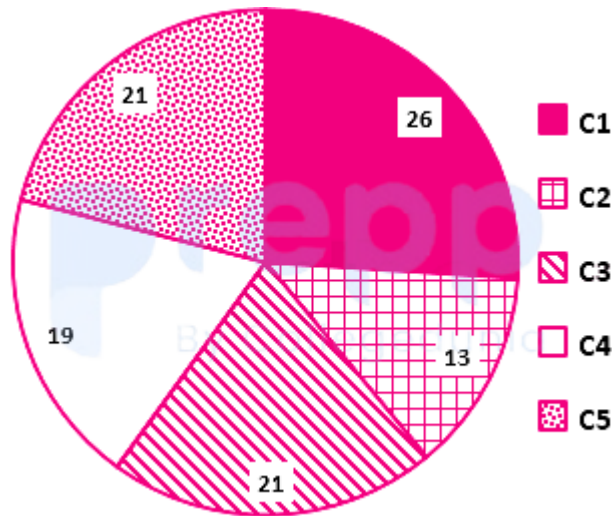
48. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया वृत्त आलेख (केंद्रीय कोण किसी चयनित स्केल के अनुसार नहीं हैं) एक होटल में पांच अलग-अलग कंपनियों (रेफ्रिजरेटर की कुल संख्या के संदर्भ में) के रेफ्रिजरेटरों की संख्या के प्रतिशत को दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



कंपनी C1 और C5 द्वारा होटल में भेजे गए रेफ्रिजरेटरों की संख्या में अंतर क्या है यदि रेफ्रिजरेटर की कुल संख्या 3700 है?

- a. 481
- b. 259
- c. 222
- d. 185

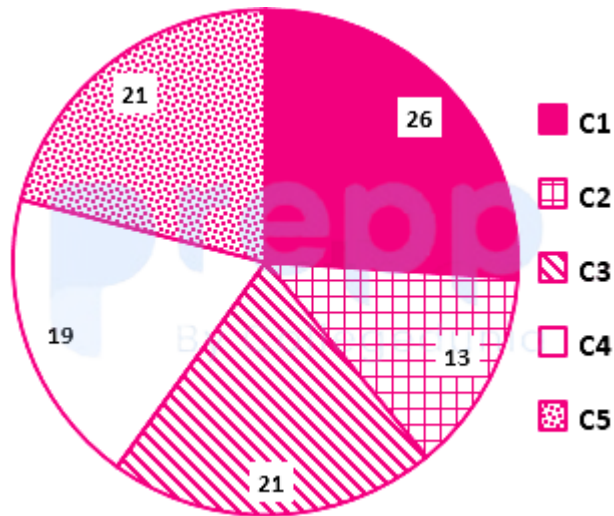
49. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया वृत्त आलेख (केंद्रीय कोण किसी चयनित स्केल के अनुसार नहीं हैं) (+1, -0.25)
 एक होटल में पांच अलग-अलग कंपनियों (रेफ्रिजरेटर की कुल संख्या के संदर्भ में) के रेफ्रिजरेटरों की संख्या के प्रतिशत को दर्शाता है।



यदि होटल में रेफ्रिजिरेटरों की कुल संख्या 3700 है, तो कंपनी C5 के रेफ्रिजिरेटरों की संख्या क्या है?

- a. 962
- b. 777
- c. 481
- d. 703

50. निर्देश: नीचे दिया गया वृत्त आलेख (केंद्रीय कोण किसी चयनित स्केल के अनुसार नहीं हैं) (+1, -0.25)
 एक होटल में पांच अलग-अलग कंपनियों (रेफ्रिजिरेटर की कुल संख्या के संदर्भ में) के रेफ्रिजिरेटरों की संख्या के प्रतिशत को दर्शाता है।



C2 और C4 के लिए खंडों द्वारा बनाये गए केंद्रीय कोण (लगभग 0.1 डिग्री) के बीच का अंतर क्या है?

- a. 19.2
- b. 21.6
- c. 24.0
- d. 22.5

Your Personal Exams Guide

General English

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

You have to do _____ intensive training to become a nurse.

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

52. Select the word which means the same as the group of words given. (+1, -0.25)

A period of two weeks

- a. Quarter
- b. Decade
- c. Fortnight
- d. Weekend

53. Select the wrongly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Rogue
- b. Argue
- c. Toungue
- d. Vague

54. Select the meaning of the given idiom.

(+1, -0.25)

To run amok

- a. To compete in a race
- b. To participate in a marathon
- c. To outrun someone
- d. To run about in a frenzy

55. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options.

(+1, -0.25)

The government's proposal has been set alarm bells ringing for people with low incomes.

- a. with low incomes
- b. ringing for people
- c. The government's proposal
- d. has been set alarm bells

56. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

(+1, -0.25)

She is highly skilled _____ dealing with difficult customers.

- a. of
- b. into
- c. at

d. on

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

This training has intended to give people the skills they need for a particular job.

- a. have intended to
 - b. is intend towards
 - c. No substitution required
 - d. is intended to
-

58. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. (+1, -0.25)

If children are treating with respect, they will behave accordingly.

- a. behave accordingly
 - b. treating with respect
 - c. If children are
 - d. they will
-

59. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

CREATE

- a. Develop
 - b. Deploy
 - c. Derive
 - d. Destroy
-

60. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. (+1, -0.25)

We couldn't understand they because they were talking in Chinese

- a. We couldn't understand
 - b. they were talking
 - c. they because
 - d. in Chinese
-

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

To have a jaundiced eye

- a. To be very pleased
 - b. To have yellowish eyes
 - c. To be prejudiced
 - d. To have sore eyes
-

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

Plants first appeared on earth 400 million years ago. Insects arrived 100 million years later. Ever (1) _____ a fierce war has raged between the two. At first it (2) _____ not seem likely that the plants would stand (3) _____ chance in the battle. Plants, unlike insects, cannot move. Plants are (4) _____ outnumbered by insects; an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No 5.

- a. feeling
- b. eating
- c. fighting
- d. feeding

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

Plants first appeared on earth 400 million years ago. Insects arrived 100 million years later. Ever (1) _____ a fierce war has raged between the two. At first it (2) _____ not seem likely that the plants would stand (3) _____ chance in the battle. Plants, unlike insects, cannot move. Plants are (4) _____ outnumbered by insects; an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No 4.

- a. firmly
- b. lightly
- c. vastly
- d. deeply

64. 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)

Plants first appeared on earth 400 million years ago. Insects arrived 100 million years later. Ever (1) _____ a fierce war has raged between the two. At first it (2) _____ not seem likely that the plants would stand (3) _____ chance in the battle. Plants, unlike insects, cannot move. Plants are (4) _____ outnumbered by insects; an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No 3.

- a. none
- b. any
- c. some
- d. not

65. 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)

Plants first appeared on earth 400 million years ago. Insects arrived 100 million years later. Ever (1) _____ a fierce war has raged

between the two. At first it (2) _____ not seem likely that the plants would stand (3) _____ chance in the battle. Plants, unlike insects, cannot move. Plants are (4) _____ outnumbered by insects; an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No 2.

- a. did
- b. does
- c. do
- d. had

66. 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)

Plants first appeared on earth 400 million years ago. Insects arrived 100 million years later. Ever (1) _____ a fierce war has raged between the two. At first it (2) _____ not seem likely that the plants would stand (3) _____ chance in the battle. Plants, unlike insects, cannot move. Plants are (4) _____ outnumbered by insects; an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it.

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No 1.

- a. for
- b. on
- c. since
- d. afterwards

67. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Enhance

- a. Reduce
- b. Frighten
- c. Shrink
- d. Improve

68. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

(+1, -0.25)

Vocational training should not be seen as less important than an academic education.

- a. than a academic education
- b. No substitution required
- c. than an academic educated
- d. then an academic education

69. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence.

(+1, -0.25)

In some disputes face-to-face talk can _____ the issue.

- a. restrict
- b. refuse

c. resolve

d. reduce

70. Select the wrongly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

a. Quote

b. Require

c. Queue

d. Accquire

71. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

MODEST

a. Vain

b. Furious

c. Dishonest

d. Simple

72. Select the synonym of the given word,

(+1, -0.25)

Hate

a. Deny

b. Defer

c. Detest

d. Defile

73. Select the word which means the same as the group of words given. (+1, -0.25)

Persons living at the same time

- a. Colleagues
 - b. Contemporaries
 - c. Comrades
 - d. Companions
-

74. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Twenty families were _____ from an old building before the monsoons.

- a. erased
 - b. evacuated
 - c. emptied
 - d. expelled
-

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

Passengers were asked to identify their suitcases before they were loaded on the plane.

- a. they loaded on
- b. it was loaded on
- c. they were loaded over
- d. No substitution required

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. लाल पांडा निम्न में से किस राज्य का पशु है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मिजोरम
- b. मणिपुर
- c. मेघालय
- d. सिक्किम

77. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद भारतीय संविधान में धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अनुच्छेद 20
- b. अनुच्छेद 30
- c. अनुच्छेद 15
- d. अनुच्छेद 25

78. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा खेल भारत में उत्पन्न हुआ है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. टेनिस
- b. शतरंज
- c. स्केटिंग
- d. स्नूकर

79. जून 2019 तक मालदीव के राष्ट्रपति कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अशरफ गनी
- b. इब्राहिम मोहम्मद सोलिह
- c. अब्दुल हामिद
- d. जाको विडोडो

80. निम्नलिखित में से किसने भारत में सबसे पहले 'pi' (π) के मान की गणना की? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बुधायण
- b. आर्यभट्ट
- c. भास्कराचार्य
- d. श्री धराचार्य

81. सिंडिकेट बैंक का मुख्य कार्यालय कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बेंगलोर
- b. नई दिल्ली
- c. मणिपाल
- d. कोलकाता

82. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वाद्य यंत्र रीड का वाद्य है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. शहनाई
- b. मंजिरा

- c. तबला
- d. बांसुरी

83. आहार नाल के किस भाग में वसा का पूर्ण पाचन होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बड़ी आँत
- b. छोटी आँत
- c. पेट
- d. मुँह

84. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समीकरण भौतिकी में दबाव का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. द्रव्यमान/ त्वरण
- b. बल / क्षेत्रफल
- c. द्रव्यमान $\times$ त्वरण
- d. बल $\times$ क्षेत्रफल

85. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी राशि एक सदिश राशि नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कार्य
- b. वेग
- c. त्वरण
- d. बल

86. दिव्य काकरन निम्नलिखित में से किस खेल से संबंधित हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. तैराकी
- b. कसरत
- c. कुश्ती
- d. भारोत्तोलन

87. धातुएँ किसी अन्य धातु से टकराने पर बजने वाली ध्वनि उत्पन्न करती हैं क्योंकि वे _____ हैं। (+1, -0.25)

- a. आघातवर्धनीय
- b. तन्य
- c. ध्वानिक
- d. द्युतिमय/चमकीला

88. सर्जरी के जनक के रूप में किसे जाना जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चरक
- b. पतंजलि
- c. हिप्पोक्रेट्स
- d. सुश्रुत

89. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कठपुतली नृत्य उड़ीसा में किया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पावाकूथू
- b. कंधई
- c. कठपुतली
- d. पुतुल नाच

90. निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक कार्यशील पूँजी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भवन
- b. धन
- c. मशीन
- d. उपकरण

91. 'घो' पुरुषों के लिए _____ में पारंपरिक और राष्ट्रीय पोशाक है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. थाईलैंड
- b. कंबोडिया
- c. भूटान
- d. वियतनाम

92. निम्नलिखित में से किस द्वीप पर भारत का एकमात्र सक्रिय ज्वालामुखी स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ध्वनि द्वीप
- b. बैरन द्वीप

- c. स्मिथ द्वीप
- d. बेले द्वीप

93. _____ भारत की सभी सैन्य शाखाओं के अधिकारियों और अन्य सूचीबद्ध कर्मियों के लिए सर्वोच्च वीरता पुरस्कार है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. परम वीर चक्र
- b. शौर्य चक्र
- c. महावीर चक्र
- d. कीर्ति चक्र

94. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी समुद्र में नहीं जाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गंगा
- b. महानदी
- c. लूनी
- d. गोदावरी

95. निम्नलिखित धर्मों में से कौन सा भारत में उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पारसी धर्म
- b. बौद्ध धर्म
- c. सिख धर्म
- d. जैन धर्म

96. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उपन्यास अमीश त्रिपाठी द्वारा लिखित नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दी सीक्रेट ऑफ़ दी नागास
- b. सीता-वारियर ऑफ़ मिथिला
- c. दी इममोर्टल्स ऑफ़ मेलुहा
- d. वन इंडियन गर्ल

97. भारतीय संविधान में, स्वतंत्रता का सिद्धांत निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से लिया गया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. यूके
- b. जापान
- c. फ्रांस
- d. जर्मनी

98. निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार के जीव में स्वपोषी पोषण पाया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कवक
- b. विषाणु
- c. प्रोटोज़ोआ
- d. जीवाणु

99. निम्नलिखित में से किस नोट पर साँची स्तूप की आकृति मौजूद है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2000 रुपए का नोट

- b. 100 रुपए का नोट
- c. 500 रुपए का नोट
- d. 200 रुपए का नोट

100. 'माइकल मधुसुदन दत्त' पेशे से _____ थे।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. खिलाड़ी
- b. राजनीतिज्ञ
- c. लेखक
- d. अभिनेता

Prepp

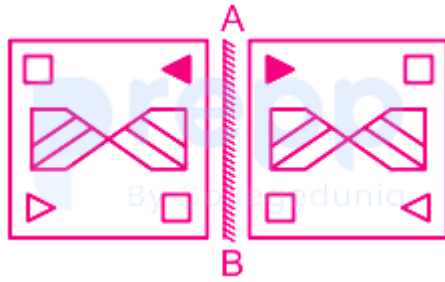
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Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

जब दर्पण को रेखा AB पर रखा जाता है, तो प्राप्त उत्तर आकृति होगी,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है

2. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

RAM के लिए,

R का स्थानीय मान 18 है

A का स्थानीय मान 1

M का स्थानीय मान 13

RAM $\rightarrow 18 + 1 + 13 = 32, 32 - 1 = 31$

FAN के लिए,

F का स्थानीय मान 6 है

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है

N का स्थानीय मान 14 है

FAN $\rightarrow 6 + 1 + 14 = 21, 21 - 1 = 20$

इस प्रकार,

COR के लिए,

C का स्थानीय मान 3 है

O का स्थानीय मान 15 है

R का स्थानीय मान 18 है

COR $\rightarrow 3 + 15 + 18 = 36, 36 - 1 = 35$

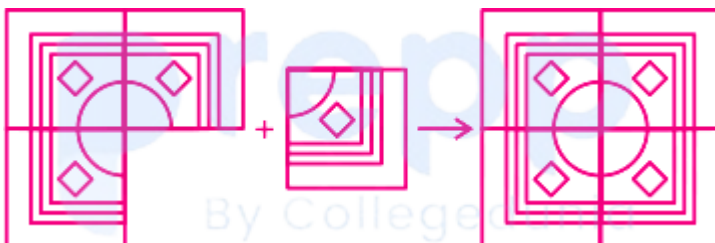
COR को '35' से कूटबद्ध किया जाता है।

अतः, "35" सही उत्तर है।

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

वह आकृति जो दिए गए स्वरूप को पूरा करेगी,



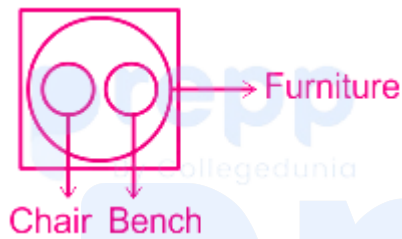
अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

कुर्सी और बेंच फर्नीचर के प्रकार हैं।

सही वेन आरेख दर्शाती है,



अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

5. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

(पहला पद + दूसरा पद + तीसरा पद) / 2 = चौथा पद

पंक्ति 1 के लिए:

$$6 + 9 + 11 = 26$$

$$26 / 2 = 13$$

पंक्ति 2 के लिए:

$$12 + 4 + 6 = 22$$

$$22 / 2 = 11$$

पंक्ति 3 के लिए:

$$7 + 11 + 2 = 20$$

$$20 / 2 = 10$$

अतः, "11" सही उत्तर है।

6. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार उन्हें व्यवस्थित किया जाता है,
S, P के दायें से दूसरे और L के बायीं ओर खड़ा है।

स्थिति 1:



स्थिति 2:



स्थिति 3:



N, R के ठीक दाएँ खड़ा है। T और N के बीच में दो वैज्ञानिक खड़े हैं।

स्थिति 1:



केवल एक व्यक्ति शेष है और वह L होना चाहिए।

स्थिति 2:



S, L के बाईं ओर बैठा है यहाँ संतुष्ट नहीं करता है।

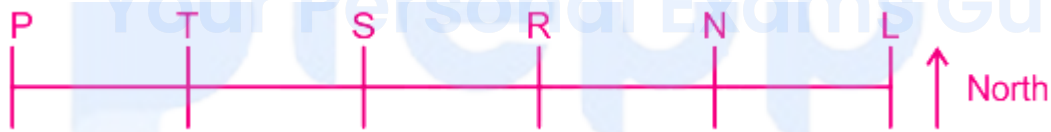
स्थिति 3:



दो व्यक्ति N और T के बीच खड़े हैं और T यहाँ संतुष्ट नहीं करता है।

तो, स्थिति 1 संतुष्ट है।

अंतिम व्यवस्था है,



'L' किसी छोर पर है सही है।

अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

18: 323

18: $18^2 - 1$

इस प्रकार,

24: 575

24: $24^2 - 1$

'575' तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार से संबंधित है जैसे दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है।

अतः, "575" सही उत्तर है।

8. Answer: d

Explanation:

वेन आरेख का निर्माण करने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: कुछ A, J हैं → असत्य (यह पूर्णतः असत्य है)

निष्कर्ष 2: कोई K, J नहीं है → असत्य (यह पूर्णतः असत्य है)

निष्कर्ष 3: सभी K, J हैं → असत्य (यह पूर्णतः असत्य है)

अतः, कोई भी निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है।

9. Answer: d

Explanation:

स्वरूप इस प्रकार अनुसरण करता है,

23, 29, 31, 37 और 41 क्रमागत अभाज्य संख्याएँ हैं।

श्रृंखला में अगली संख्या '43' होगी।

पूर्ण श्रृंखला है,

23, 29, 31, 37, 41, **43**

अतः, "43" सही उत्तर है।

10. Answer: d

Explanation:

संख्याओं की अदला-बदली करने और बोडमास नियम का उपयोग करने पर,

विकल्प 1 $\rightarrow \times$ और $\div$

$$9 \div 11 \times 31 + 62 - 13 = 18$$

$$0.81 \times 31 + 62 - 13 = 18$$

$$10.53 + 62 - 13 = 18$$

72. $53 - 13$, 18 के बराबर नहीं है

विकल्प 2 $\rightarrow -$ और $\times$

$$9 - 11 \div 31 + 62 \times 13 = 18$$

$$9 - 0.35 + 62 \times 13 = 18$$

$$9 - 0.35 + 806 = 18$$

815 - 0.35, 18 के बराबर नहीं है

विकल्प 3 $\rightarrow \div$ और $+$

$$9 \times 11 + 31 \div 62 - 13 = 18$$

$$9 \times 11 + 0.5 - 13 = 18$$

$$99 + 0.5 - 13 = 18$$

99.5 - 13, 18 के बराबर नहीं है

विकल्प 4 $\rightarrow +$ और $\times$

$$9 + 11 \div 31 \times 62 - 13 = 18$$

$$9 + \frac{11}{31} \times 62 - 13 = 18$$

$$9 + 22 - 13 = 18$$

$$31 - 13 = 18$$

$$18 = 18$$

अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

11. Answer: c

Explanation:

संख्या '4' और '7' की अदला बदली करने और बोडमास नियम का उपयोग करने पर,

$$3 + 2 \div 1 \times 7 - 4$$

$$= 3 + 2 \times 7 - 4$$

$$= 3 + 14 - 4$$

$$= 17 - 4$$

$$= 13$$

अतः, "13" सही उत्तर है।

12. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

स्वरूप इस प्रकार अनुसरण करता है,

SHOES के लिए,

S का स्थानीय मान 19

H का स्थानीय मान 8 है

O का स्थानीय मान 15 है

E का स्थानीय मान 5 है

S का स्थानीय मान 19 है

SHOES → 19815519

और,

SEED के लिए,

S का स्थानीय मान 19 है

E का स्थानीय मान 5 है

E का स्थानीय मान 5 है

D का स्थानीय मान 4 है

SEED → 19554

इस प्रकार,

CHAIR के लिए,

C का स्थानीय मान 3 है

H का स्थानीय मान 8 है

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है

I का स्थानीय मान 9 है

R का स्थानीय मान 18 है

CHAIR → 381918

अतः, "381918" सही उत्तर है।

13. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

स्वरूप इस प्रकार अनुसरण करता है,

$\begin{array}{ccccc} B & R & I & C & K \\ -5 & -5 & -5 & -5 & -5 \\ W & M & D & X & F \end{array}$

इस प्रकार,

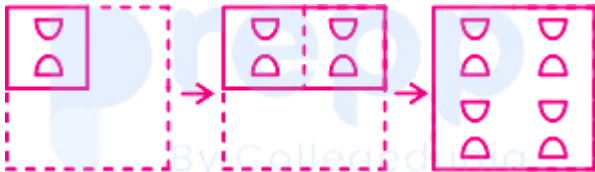
$\begin{array}{ccccc} G & O & L & D & S \\ -5 & -5 & -5 & -5 & -5 \\ B & J & G & Y & N \end{array}$

अतः, "BJGYN" सही उत्तर है।

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

खोलने पर कागज इस प्रकार दिखेगा,



अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

जूते बनाने के लिए चमड़े का उपयोग किया जाता है।

इस प्रकार ,

डामर का उपयोग सड़क बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

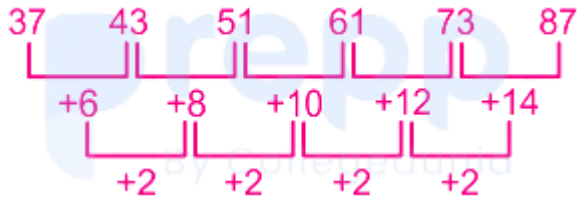
‘सड़क’ तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा शब्द पहले पद से संबंधित है।

अतः, "सड़क" सही उत्तर है।

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,



अतः, "87" सही उत्तर है।

17. Answer: a

Explanation:

प्रश्न आकृति निहित है,



अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

18. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार इसे व्यवस्थित किया जाता है,

वीडियो M2 को कक्षा 1 में दिखाया जाता है। वीडियो M5 को सम संख्या वाले कक्षा में दिखाया जाता है।

स्थिति 1:

कक्षा	वीडियो
कक्षा 5	
कक्षा 4	M5
कक्षा 3	
कक्षा 2	
कक्षा 1	M2

स्थिति 2:

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वर्ग	वीडियो
कक्षा 5	
कक्षा 4	
कक्षा 3	
कक्षा 2	M5
कक्षा 1	M2

वीडियो M1 को M5 के ठीक नीचे की कक्षा में दिखाया जाता है।

यहाँ, स्थिति 2 को रद्ध किया जाता है।

वीडियो M4 को सम संख्या वाले कक्षा में नहीं दिखाया जाता है।

वर्ग	वीडियो
कक्षा 5	M4
कक्षा 4	M5
कक्षा 3	M1
कक्षा 2	M3
कक्षा 1	M2

केवल एक वीडियो को एम2 और एम5 के बीच में दिखाया जाता है 'सही नहीं' है।
इसलिए, विकल्प 3 सही नहीं है।

19. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

स्वरूप इस प्रकार अनुसरण करता है,



अतः, "JQHF" सही उत्तर है।

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,



इस प्रकार,



अतः, "ATBEL" सही उत्तर है।

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

जाल मकड़ी द्वारा निर्मित महीन धागों की एक रचना है।

इसी प्रकार,

घोंसला एक बनावट या स्थान है जो अंडे देने और अपने बच्चे को आश्रय देने के लिए पक्षी द्वारा बनाया जाता है।

‘घोंसला: पक्षी’ उसी तरह से संबंधित है जैसे कि निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्म में दो शब्द हैं।

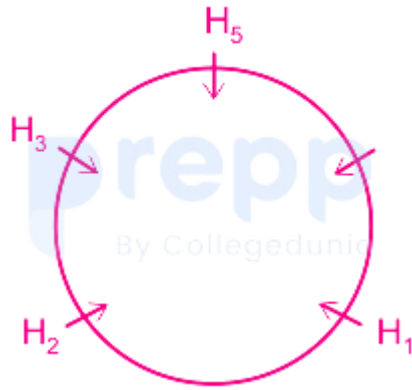
अतः, "घोंसला: पक्षी" सही उत्तर है।

22. Answer: d

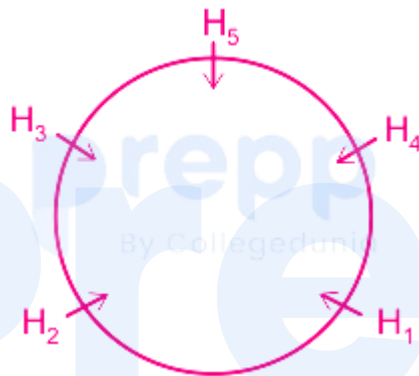
Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार इसे व्यवस्थित किया जाता है,

H5, H3 के निकटतम बाएँ है। H3 और H1, H2 के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं।



H4, H2 के बाईं ओर से तीसरा है।



'H3', H1 के दाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर है।

अतः, "H3" सही उत्तर है।

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23. Answer: c

Explanation:

स्वरूप इस प्रकार अनुसरण करता है,

वर्ग में प्रत्येक अक्षर दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में एक स्थान आगे की ओर बढ़ता है।

श्रृंखला में जो अगली छवि आएगी,

A	M	R	M	Я	R	T	⊥	Х	T	K
J			A	⊥	M	K	Я			J
	K	T	⊥	Х	A	J	M	A	⊥	R

अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

वेन आरेख का निर्माण करने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: कुछ कार लाल हैं → असत्य (यह पूर्णतः असत्य है)

निष्कर्ष 2 : कुछ फोन लाल हैं → सत्य (यह पूर्णतः सत्य है)



अतः, "केवल निष्कर्ष 2" अनुसरण करता है।

25. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,



इस प्रकार,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L & A & P \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ K & Z & O \end{array}$$

अतः, "KZO" सही उत्तर है।

26. Answer: d

Explanation:

वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य = 750 रु.

20%, 20% और 30% के तीन क्रमागत छूट मिलने के बाद वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $750 \times (80/100) \times (80/100) \times (70/100) = 336$ रु.

27. Answer: b

Explanation:

बेटे और पिता के वर्तमान उम्रों का योग = 78 वर्ष

5 वर्ष बाद बेटे और पिता के उम्रों का योग = $78 + 10 = 88$

5 वर्ष बाद पिता और बेटे की उम्र का अनुपात = $7x : 4x$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$7x + 4x = 88$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x = 88$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 88/11$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$5 \text{ वर्ष बाद पिता की उम्र} = 7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$\text{पिता की वर्तमान उम्र} = 56 - 5 = 51$$

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{तीन संख्याओं का अनुपात} = 3x : 4x : 6x$$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$(3x)^2 + (4x)^2 + (6x)^2 = 244$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 16x^2 + 36x^2 = 244$$

$$\Rightarrow 61x^2 = 244$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 244/61$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\text{सबसे बड़ी संख्या} = 6 \times 2 = 12$$

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\frac{12 \text{ of } 3 \div 6 + 12 \times 2 - (2 \times 4 - 5)}{12 \div 3 \times 4 + (2 \times 4 - 5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12 \times 3 \div 6 + 24 - (8 - 5)}{4 \times 4 + (8 - 5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{36 \div 6 + 24 - 3}{16 + 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6+21}{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow 27/19$$

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

लघु पद्धति :

$$\text{औसत गति} = (2 \times 60 \times 90)/(60 + 90) = 72 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

विस्तृत हल:

जैसा कि हमें ज्ञात है,

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

माना P और Q के बीच की दूरी x किमी है, तब

$$\text{औसत गति} = 2x/[x/60 + x/90] = 2x/[(3x + 2x)/180] = (2x \times 180)/5x = 72 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{बैग में 1 रुपए, 50 पैसे और 25 पैसे के सिक्के का अनुपात} = 5 : 7 : 9$$

$$1 \text{ रुपए, 50 पैसे और 25 पैसे के मूल्य (कीमत) का अनुपात} = 5/1 : 7/2 : 9/4 = 20 : 14 : 9$$

$$1 \text{ रुपए, 50 पैसे और 25 पैसे के मूल्य (कीमत) का अनुपात} = 20x : 14x : 9x$$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$20x + 14x + 9x = 430$$

$$\Rightarrow 43x = 430$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 430/43$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10$$

बैग में 25 पैसे की कीमत = $9 \times 10 = 90$ रुपए

बैग में 25 पैसे के सिक्के = $90 \times 4 = 360$

32. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि ट्रेन की लम्बाई x मीटर है।

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$\text{गति} = (x + 1000)/80 \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$\text{गति} = (x + 600)/60 \quad \text{---(2)}$$

समीकरण (1) और समीकरण (2) से

$$(x + 1000)/80 = (x + 600)/60$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x + 1000) = 4(x + 600)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 3000 = 4x + 2400$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 3x = 3000 - 2400$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 600$$

ट्रेन की लम्बाई 600 मीटर है।

33. Answer: c

Explanation:

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$\text{मधिका} = [(n/2)^{\text{th}} + (n/2 + 1)^{\text{th}}]/2$$

बच्चों का माध्य = बच्चों की कुल संख्या / घरों की कुल संख्या

गणना:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{बच्चों की कुल संख्या} &= (0 \times 8) + (1 \times 7) + (2 \times 3) + (3 \times 8) + (4 \times 4) = (0 + 7 + 6 + 24 + 16) \\ &= 53\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{घरों की कुल संख्या} = 8 + 7 + 3 + 8 + 4 = 30$$

बच्चों का माध्य = बच्चों की कुल संख्या / घरों की कुल संख्या

$$\text{बच्चों का माध्य} = 53/30 = 1.7666\dots = 1.77$$

घरों की कुल संख्या = 30 (सम संख्या)

$$\text{मधिका} = [(n/2)^{\text{वां}} + (n/2 + 1)^{\text{वां}}]/2 = [(30/2)^{\text{वां}} + (30/2 + 1)^{\text{वां}}]/2 = [15^{\text{वां}} + 16^{\text{वां}}]/2 = (1 + 2)/2 = 1.5$$

$$\therefore \text{माध्य और मधिका के बीच का अंतर} = 1.77 - 1.50 = 0.27$$

34. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनिल 4 दिनों में 20 बैग बना सकता है।

अनिल 1 दिन में $20/4 = 5$ बैग बना सकता है।

मनोज 5 दिनों में 10 बैग बना सकता है।

मनोज 1 दिन में $10/5 = 2$ बैग बना सकता है।

अनिल और मनोज मिलकर 1 दिन में $5 + 2 = 7$ बैग बना सकते हैं।

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

$$\text{मूलधन} = 2000$$

$$\text{समय} = 2 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$$\text{दर} = 20\%$$

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा :

$$\text{राशि} = \text{मूलधन}[1 + (\text{दर}/100)]^T$$

जब अर्ध वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित किया जाता है,

$$\text{समय} = 2 \times \text{समय}$$

$$\text{दर} = \text{दर}/2$$

$$\text{चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज} = \text{राशि} - \text{मूलधन}$$

गणना:

यदि ब्याज अर्ध वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित किया जाता है,

$$\text{समय} = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\text{दर} = 20/2 = 10\%$$

$$\text{राशि} = 20000 \times (11/10) \times (11/10) \times (11/10) \times (11/10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{राशि} = 29282$$

$$\text{चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज} = 29282 - 20000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज} = 9282 \text{ रुपये}$$

$\therefore$ चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज 9282 रुपये है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया हुआ:

आयत की लंबाई = 15 सेमी

आयत की चौड़ाई = 12 सेमी

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h$

गणना:



बेलन की त्रिज्या = 15 सेमी [आयत की लम्बाई]

बेलन की ऊँचाई = 12 सेमी [आयत की चौड़ाई]

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h$

बेलन का आयतन = $\pi \times 15 \times 15 \times 12 = 2700\pi$

∴ बेलन का आयतन $2700\pi \text{ cm}^3$ है

37. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य 7 रुपए है।

वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = $7 \times (6/7) = 6$ रुपए

लाभ = $7 - 6 = 1$

लाभ प्रतिशत = $(1/6) \times 100 = 16.67\%$

38. Answer: b

Explanation:

5 का 5 का $5 \div 5 + 5 - 6 \div 3 \times 4 + 2 + (3 \div 6 \times 2)$

$\Rightarrow 5 \times 5 \times 5 \div 5 + 5 - 2 \times 4 + 2 + (1/2 \times 2)$

$\Rightarrow 125 \div 5 + 5 - 8 + 2 + 1$

$\Rightarrow 25 - 3 + 3$

$\Rightarrow 25$

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \overline{)168} \left(4 \right. \\ \underline{168} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 42 \overline{)210} \left(5 \right. \\ \underline{210} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

42, 168 और 210 का म.स. 42 है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया हुआ:

पाइप V1 एक खाली टैंक को 8 घंटे में भर सकता है।

पाइप V2 16 घंटे में एक ही टैंक भर सकता है।

पाइप V3 उसी पूरी तरह से भरे टैंक को 12 घंटे में खाली कर सकता है।

तीन पाइप एक साथ खोले जाते हैं।

उपयोग किया गया सूत्र:

LCM विधि के लिए,

यदि एक पाइप 'a' घंटे में एक टैंक को भरता है और दूसरा टैंक 'b' घंटे में भरता है और तीसरा एक पूरा टैंक 'c' घंटे में खाली करता है और उन सभी को एक साथ खोला जाता है, तो

कुल काम = तीन अलग-अलग पाइपों द्वारा लिया गया समय का LCM = (a, b, c) का LCM

पहले पाइप की दक्षता = (a, b, c) के LCM/a

दूसरे पाइप की दक्षता = (a, b, c) के LCM/b

तीसरे पाइप की दक्षता = (a, b, c) के LCM/c

उनमें से संयुक्त दक्षता = (+ पहले पाइप की दक्षता) + (+ दूसरी पाइप की दक्षता) + (- तीसरे पाइप की दक्षता)

[(+ ve) संकेत उस पाइप की दक्षता के लिए जो टैंक को भरता है और (-ve) संकेत उस पाइप की दक्षता के लिए करता है जो टैंक को खाली करता है।]

टैंक भरने में लगने वाला समय = कुल कार्य/पाइप की संयुक्त दक्षता।

वैकल्पिक विधि के लिए,

यदि एक पाइप 'a' घंटे में एक टैंक को भरता है और दूसरा टैंक 'b' घंटे में भरता है और तीसरा एक पूर्ण टैंक को 'c' घंटे में खाली करता है और उन सभी को एक साथ खोला जाता है, तो शुद्ध भाग 1 घंटे में भर जाता है $= 1/a + 1/b - 1/c$

$\therefore$ टैंक भरने में लगने वाला समय $= 1/(1/a + 1/b - 1/c) = abc/(bc + ac - ab)$ घंटे

गणना:

अंजीर में, (8, 16, 12) का LCM = 48 = कुल कार्य

V1 की दक्षता = $48/8 = 6$

V2 की दक्षता = $48/16 = 3$

V3 की दक्षता = $48/12 = 4$

संयुक्त दक्षता = $(+ 6) + (+ 3) + (- 4) = 5$

$\therefore$ यदि तीनों पाइप एक साथ खुलते हैं, तो टैंक भर जाता है $= 48/5$ घंटे में

★ Alternate Method

V1 8 घंटे में भर सकता है

V2 16 घंटे में भर सकता है

V3 12 घंटे में खाली कर सकता है

तो टैंक को भरने में लगने वाला समय $= 1/(1/a + 1/b - 1/c) = 1/(1/8 + 1/16 - 1/12) = 1/(5/48) = 48/5$ घंटे

$\therefore$ टैंक को भरने में लगने वाला समय $48/5$ घंटे है।

41. Answer: a

Explanation:

लघु विधि- 1

पहली n सम संख्याओं का औसत $= (n + 1)$

पहली 15 सम संख्याओं का औसत $= 15 + 1 = 16$

लघु विधि- 2

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

उस श्रृंखला के किसी AP माध्यक का औसत।

श्रृंखला का माध्यक $= [(15 + 1)/2]$ वां = आठवां पद

इसलिए, श्रृंखला का आठवां पद 16 है।

वर्णित हल:

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

पहली n सम संख्याओं का योग $= n (n + 1)$

पहली 15 सम संख्याओं का योग $= 15 \times 16 = 240$

पहली 15 सम संख्याओं का औसत $= 240/15 = 16$.

42. Answer: a

Explanation:

30 किलो चावल की कीमत 50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम है $= 50 \times 30 = 1500$ रुपए

20 किलो चावल की कीमत 60 रुपये प्रति किलो है $= 60 \times 20 = 1200$ रुपए

50 किलो मिश्रित चावल की कुल कीमत $= 1500 + 1200 = 2700$ रुपए

1 किलो मिश्रित चावल की कीमत $= 2700/50 = 54$ रुपए

43. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

क्रय मूल्य पर गणना करने पर लाभ 25% है

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

लाभ = विक्रय मूल्य - क्रय मूल्य,

क्रय मूल्य पर गणना करने पर लाभ%,

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ} / \text{क्रय मूल्य} \times 100$$

क्रय मूल्य पर गणना करने पर लाभ%,

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ} / \text{विक्रय मूल्य} \times 100,$$

जहाँ,

CP क्रय मूल्य है,

SP विक्रय मूल्य है,

गणना:

क्रय मूल्य 100 रुपये है

क्रय मूल्य पर गणना करने पर लाभ%,

$$\Rightarrow 25 = \text{लाभ} / 100 \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = \text{लाभ}$$

लाभ = विक्रय मूल्य - क्रय मूल्य

$$\Rightarrow \text{SP} = 100 + 25$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SP} = 125 \text{ रुपये}$$

अब लाभ की गणना क्रय मूल्य पर की जाती है,

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ \%} = (125 - 100)/125 \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ \%} = 25/125 \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ \%} = 20\%$$

$\therefore$ क्रय मूल्य पर गणना करने पर लाभ 20% है

44. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना रवि का वेतन 100 रु. है।

मनीष का वेतन = $100 \times (1/2) = 50$ रु.

रवि का वेतन, मनीष के वेतन से अधिक है = $100 - 50 = 50$

रवि का वेतन, मनीष के वेतन से अधिक है (% में) = $(50/50) \times 100 = 100\%$

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

लघु विधि:

8 वर्षों के लिए साधारण ब्याज = $1200 - 800 = 400$

6 वर्षों के लिए साधारण ब्याज = $400 \times (6/8) = 300$

वर्णित विधि:

$P = 800$, $A = 1200$ और $t = 8$ वर्ष

$$\Rightarrow SI = 1200 - 800 = 400$$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$SI = \text{Prt}/100$$

$$400 = (800 \times r \times 8)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow r = (400 \times 100)/(800 \times 8)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 25/4 \%$$

फिर से,

यदि समय = 6 वर्ष है, तो

$$SI = (800 \times 25 \times 6)/(100 \times 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow SI = 300$$

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$\text{घन का आयतन} = a^3$$

$$a^3 = 216$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{216}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 6$$

$$\text{घन के केवल एक मुख का क्षेत्रफल} = a^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया है:

वर्ग की भुजा = 28 सेमी

यदि एक वृत्त वर्ग में अंकित है, तो

वृत्त का व्यास = वर्ग की भुजा = 28 सेमी

वृत्त की त्रिज्या = $28/2 = 14$ सेमी

वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल = $\pi r^2 = (22/7) \times 14 \times 14 = 616$ सेमी²

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

कंपनी C1 और C5 द्वारा होटल में भेजे गए रेफ्रिजिरेटरों के प्रतिशत में अंतर = $26\% - 21\% = 5\%$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

जब 5 को किसी संख्या द्वारा गुणा किया जाता है, तो इकाई अंक 0 या 5 होगा। इसलिए, 185 सही विकल्प है।

यदि रेफ्रिजिरेटर की कुल संख्या 3700 है, तो

कंपनी C1 और C5 द्वारा होटल में भेजे गए रेफ्रिजिरेटरों के प्रतिशत में अंतर = $3700 \times [(26 - 21)/100] = 185$

∴ अभीष्ट अंतर 185 है।

49. Answer: b

Explanation:

यदि होटल में रेफ्रिजिरेटरों की कुल संख्या 3700 है।

कंपनी C5 के रेफ्रिजिरेटरों की संख्या = $3700 \times (21/100) = 777$

∴ कंपनी C5 के रेफ्रिजिरेटरों की संख्या 777

50. Answer: b

Explanation:

C1, C2, C3, C4, और C5 का प्रतिशत = 100%

C2 और C4 के प्रतिशत का अंतर = 19% - 13% = 6%

100% = 360° दर्शाता है।

$\Rightarrow 1\% = 360^\circ/100 = 3.6^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 6\% = 3.6^\circ \times 6 = 21.6^\circ$

$\therefore$ C2 और C4 के लिए खंडों द्वारा बनाये गए केंद्रीय कोण (लगभग 0.1 डिग्री) के बीच का अंतर 21.6 है

51. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Articles: 'a', 'an', and 'the' in English Grammar

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "You have to do _____ intensive training to become a nurse." This requires us to understand the use of articles in English grammar, specifically the indefinite articles 'a' and 'an', and the definite article 'the'.

Indefinite Articles: 'a' and 'an' Usage

The choice between 'a' and 'an' depends on the sound of the first letter of the word that immediately follows the article. We use 'a' before words that start with a consonant sound, and 'an' before words that start with a vowel sound.

- Use 'a' before words starting with a consonant sound (e.g., a car, a book, a university – 'u' sounds like 'you').
- Use 'an' before words starting with a vowel sound (e.g., an apple, an hour – 'h' is silent, so it starts with an 'o' sound, an umbrella).

Analyzing the Phrase "intensive training"

The word immediately following the blank is "intensive". Let's look at the first sound of this word:

The word "intensive" starts with the letter 'i'. The pronunciation of "intensive" begins with a vowel sound, specifically the /ɪ/ sound.

Applying the Rule to Choose the Article

Since "intensive" starts with a vowel sound, we must use the indefinite article 'an' before it.

So, the phrase should be "an intensive training". This construction is used to refer to undertaking a significant process or type of training that is characterized as 'intensive'. While 'training' can be uncountable, when qualified by an adjective like 'intensive', it often functions similarly to a singular countable noun phrase requiring an indefinite article when referring to the requirement of undergoing such a process.

Evaluating the Options

Let's consider each option:

- **the:** 'the' is a definite article used for specific nouns. The sentence talks about the general requirement of doing intensive training to become a nurse, not a specific, known intensive training program. So, 'the' is not appropriate here.
- **a:** 'a' is an indefinite article used before consonant sounds. "Intensive" starts with a vowel sound, so 'a' is incorrect.
- **an:** 'an' is an indefinite article used before vowel sounds. "Intensive" starts with a vowel sound, making 'an' the correct choice.
- **one:** 'one' specifies the quantity as exactly one. While you might attend one training course, the phrase "intensive training" usually refers to a process or

type of training rather than a single countable unit like 'one session'. Using 'one' here is less natural and grammatically incorrect in this general context compared to using an indefinite article.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill the blank is 'an'. The complete sentence reads: "You have to do an intensive training to become a nurse."

Option	Word	Starts with	Sound	Appropriate Article	Correct?
2	a	intensive	Vowel (/I/)	an	No (Incorrect Article)
3	an	intensive	Vowel (/I/)	an	Yes

Revision Table: Articles 'a' and 'an'

Article	Usage	Examples
a	Used before singular countable nouns starting with a consonant sound.	a cat, a happy dog, a European country (sounds like 'yoo')
an	Used before singular countable nouns starting with a vowel sound.	an elephant, an old car, an hour (silent 'h'), an honest person (silent 'h')

Additional Information: Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns with Articles

Nouns can be countable (e.g., chair, apple) or uncountable (e.g., water, information, training in a general sense). Indefinite articles ('a', 'an') are typically used with singular countable nouns. However, as seen in this question, uncountable nouns, when modified by an adjective, can sometimes take an indefinite article to refer to a specific type or instance of that uncountable concept.

- Example with uncountable noun: I need information. (No article)

- Example with uncountable noun modified: I need a piece of information. (Using a countable phrase)
- Example with uncountable noun modified (as in question): They provided useful information. (No article) OR That was an interesting piece of information. (Using countable phrase) OR She has a deep understanding of the subject. (Uncountable noun 'understanding' modified by adjective 'deep' takes 'a' to refer to a type/quality of understanding).

In the phrase "an intensive training", 'training' here is treated in a way that allows the indefinite article 'an' because it's modified by 'intensive', referring to the requirement of undergoing a particular type or process of training necessary for a profession like nursing.

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Words for Periods of Time

The question asks us to select the word that means the same as "A period of two weeks". Let's look at the options provided and understand what each word represents in terms of time duration.

Analyzing the Options

- **Quarter:** This word can refer to one-fourth of something, often used for a financial or calendar quarter, which is a period of three months. It does not mean two weeks.
- **Decade:** A decade is a period of ten years. This is a much longer duration than two weeks.
- **Fortnight:** This word is derived from Old English and specifically means a period of two weeks. The word comes from "fourteen nights".
- **Weekend:** A weekend typically refers to the period from Friday evening or Saturday to Sunday evening. It is a period of about two or three days, not two weeks.

Based on the definitions, the word that precisely means "A period of two weeks" is **Fortnight**.

Detailed Explanation of Terms

Let's break down each term to be absolutely clear:

- **Quarter:** Usually 3 months. Think of financial quarters or school terms.
- **Decade:** Exactly 10 years. Used for historical periods or trends over ten years.
- **Fortnight:** Exactly 14 days or 2 weeks. Common usage might be "a fortnight's holiday".
- **Weekend:** Typically Saturday and Sunday, or sometimes Friday evening through Sunday. Less than a week.

Comparing the options to the given phrase "A period of two weeks", only "Fortnight" matches the definition.

Therefore, the correct word is **Fortnight**.

Revision Table: Common Time Periods

Period	Duration
Day	24 hours
Week	7 days
Fortnight	2 weeks (14 days)
Month	Approx. 4 weeks (28-31 days)
Quarter	3 months
Year	12 months (365 or 366 days)
Decade	10 years
Century	100 years
Millennium	1000 years

Additional Information on Fortnight Meaning

The word 'fortnight' is a compound word originating from Old English 'feorwertene niht', meaning 'fourteen nights'. It's a very specific term for a two-week period and is still commonly used in the UK and some other parts of the world. Understanding such specific vocabulary is key to improving English language skills and comprehension, particularly for questions related to synonyms or definitions of words describing durations.

Vocabulary questions like this test your knowledge of specific words and their meanings. Always consider the precise definition required by the group of words given in the question.

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct solution is option 3.

'Tounge' is wrongly spelt word. The correct word is 'tongue'.

Let us look into the meaning of other words:

- Rogue: a dishonest or worthless person
- Argue : to give reasons for or against something
- Vague : not clearly expressed

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: To Run Amok

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply by combining the literal meaning of the individual words. The idiom "to run amok" is one such example.

Let's break down the meaning of "to run amok" and analyze the given options.

Meaning of "To Run Amok"

The phrase "to run amok" comes from the Malay word "amuk", which means to attack furiously. In English, the idiom means to behave in a wild, uncontrolled, and destructive manner, often in a sudden frenzy.

Analyzing the Options for "To Run Amok"

We need to find the option that best describes this uncontrolled and frenzied behaviour.

- **Option 1: To compete in a race**
This refers to participating in an organized competitive event where rules are followed. This is the opposite of uncontrolled behaviour. So, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 2: To participate in a marathon**
A marathon is a specific type of long-distance race. Like any race, it is an organized event. This does not match the meaning of running in a wild or uncontrolled way. So, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 3: To outrun someone**
This means to run faster than another person in order to get ahead or escape. While it involves running, it's about speed relative to someone else, not about uncontrolled or destructive behaviour. So, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 4: To run about in a frenzy**
The word "frenzy" means a state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behaviour. "Run about" suggests moving around erratically or aimlessly. Combining these ideas perfectly captures the meaning of "to run amok" – acting wildly, uncontrollably, and in a state of agitation. So, this option is correct.

Conclusion: The Meaning of "To Run Amok"

Based on the analysis, the meaning of the idiom "to run amok" is best represented by the phrase "To run about in a frenzy".

Revision Table: Idiom "To Run Amok"

Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
To run amok	To behave in a wild, uncontrolled, and often destructive manner; to run about in a frenzy.	The crowd ran amok after the concert finished unexpectedly.

Additional Information: Related Idioms and Concepts

- **Go berserk:** Similar to "run amok", meaning to become very angry and out of control.
- **Run riot:** Can mean to act in a wild and unruly manner, or for something to grow uncontrollably (like weeds).
- **Frenzy:** A state of wild excitement or uncontrolled activity. This word is key to understanding the correct option.

Understanding idioms like "to run amok" is important for improving vocabulary and comprehension in English.

55. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammaticatical Errors in Sentences

Let's carefully examine the provided sentence to identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "The government's proposal has been set alarm bells ringing for people with low incomes."

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

The sentence can be broken down into the following parts, based on the options provided:

- **Segment 1:** with low incomes
- **Segment 2:** ringing for people
- **Segment 3:** The government's proposal
- **Segment 4:** has been set alarm bells

Understanding the Idiom: Set Alarm Bells Ringing

The phrase "set alarm bells ringing" is a common English idiom. It means to cause people to feel worried or afraid, especially about something bad that might happen. The core verb in this idiom is "set", and it is used actively. For example:

- The new policy **set** alarm bells ringing. (Simple Past Tense, Active Voice)
- The news **has set** alarm bells ringing. (Present Perfect Tense, Active Voice)

In both examples, the subject (The new policy, The news) actively performs the action of 'setting' the alarm bells.

Analyzing the Potential Error Segment

The segment in question is "has been set alarm bells". Let's look at the verb phrase "has been set". This structure uses the present perfect tense ("has been") followed by the past participle ("set"). This combination typically forms the present perfect passive voice. For example:

- The table **has been set**. (The table is the object being set)

However, in the idiom "set alarm bells ringing", "alarm bells" is the direct object of the verb "set". The subject (in our sentence, "The government's proposal") performs the action of 'setting' the alarm bells. Therefore, the verb should be in the active voice, not the passive voice.

The sentence attempts to use the structure "has been set" with "The government's proposal" as the subject and "alarm bells" as the object of "set". This incorrectly puts

the verb "set" into a passive or a state-of-being construction ("has been set") instead of the active voice required by the idiom. The correct structure in the present perfect active voice would be "has set".

Thus, "has been set alarm bells" is grammatically incorrect because it uses a passive or inappropriate structure ("has been set") where an active form ("has set" or simply "set" if using simple past) is needed for the idiom "set alarm bells ringing".

Evaluating Other Segments

- **with low incomes:** This is a prepositional phrase modifying "people". It is grammatically correct.
- **ringing for people:** "ringing" is part of the idiom "set alarm bells ringing". "for people" is a prepositional phrase indicating who is affected. This segment is grammatically correct in the context of the idiom.
- **The government's proposal:** This is the subject of the sentence and is grammatically correct.

Conclusion

The grammatical error lies in the segment "has been set alarm bells" because the verb phrase "has been set" is incorrectly used in the passive or an inappropriate form instead of the required active form ("has set") within the idiom "set alarm bells ringing".

Segment	Analysis	Grammatically Correct?
with low incomes	Prepositional phrase, correctly modifying "people".	Yes
ringing for people	Part of the idiom and prepositional phrase.	Yes
The government's proposal	Subject of the sentence.	Yes
has been set alarm bells	Incorrect verb form ("has been set") used for the idiom "set alarm bells ringing"; requires active voice ("has set").	No

Revision Table: Verb Tenses and Voice

Tense/Voice	Structure	Example (using 'set')
Simple Present Active	Subject + Verb (base form or +s/es) + Object	They set the rules.
Simple Past Active	Subject + Verb (past form) + Object	They set the table yesterday.
Present Perfect Active	Subject + has/have + Verb (past participle) + Object	They have set a new record.
Present Perfect Passive	Subject + has/have + been + Verb (past participle)	The table has been set .
Idiom: Set alarm bells ringing	Subject + set (appropriate tense, active voice) + alarm bells ringing	The news set alarm bells ringing. The report has set alarm bells ringing.

Additional Information: English Idioms and Verb Forms

Idioms are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words. "Set alarm bells ringing" is one such idiom. When using idioms that contain a verb, it's important to use the correct tense and voice for that verb based on the context of the sentence and the intended meaning.

In this case, the government's proposal is the agent performing the action (causing worry), so the verb "set" must be in an active form. The use of "has been set" incorrectly implies that "alarm bells" are the subject being acted upon in a passive sense, or describes a state resulting from a passive action, neither of which fits the idiom's meaning or structure.

The correct way to express this using the present perfect tense would be: "The government's proposal **has set** alarm bells ringing for people with low incomes."

56. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Prepositions with "Skilled"

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "She is highly skilled _____ dealing with difficult customers." We need to select the correct preposition that follows the adjective "skilled" in this context.

Let's look at the options provided:

- of
- into
- at
- on

The adjective "skilled" is typically followed by certain prepositions depending on the context. When referring to being good or proficient at an activity or task, the

preposition commonly used is "at".

- **Skilled at:** Used to talk about being good at a particular activity or job.
- **Skilled in:** Can also be used, often when referring to a general area of knowledge or a specific ability, especially in British English, though "at" is very common and often preferred for specific activities.

In the given sentence, "dealing with difficult customers" is a specific activity or task. Therefore, "skilled at" is the most appropriate phrase.

Let's examine why the other options are not suitable:

- **Skilled of:** This is not a standard idiomatic expression in English.
- **Skilled into:** This preposition is not used after "skilled" to indicate proficiency in an activity.
- **Skilled on:** While "on" can follow some adjectives or verbs, it is not the correct preposition to indicate proficiency in this specific context.

Based on standard English usage, "skilled at" is the correct construction when referring to a particular ability or task.

The completed sentence should be: "She is highly skilled **at** dealing with difficult customers."

Revision Table: Prepositions with Skilled Guide

Preposition	Usage with "Skilled"	Example
at	Commonly used for proficiency in a specific activity or task.	Skilled at playing the piano.
in	Can be used for a general area of knowledge or ability (less common for specific tasks than 'at').	Skilled in negotiation.
of	Incorrect usage.	Skilled of something (Incorrect).
into	Incorrect usage.	Skilled into something (Incorrect).
on	Incorrect usage for indicating proficiency.	Skilled on something (Incorrect in this context).

Additional Information: Common Preposition Usage

Prepositions are small words like "at," "on," "in," "of," "for," etc., that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. Choosing the correct preposition is crucial for clear communication, but it can be tricky as usage often follows idiomatic patterns rather than strict logical rules.

Here are a few examples of adjectives followed by common prepositions:

- Afraid **of**
- Good **at**
- Interested **in**
- Responsible **for**
- Fond **of**
- Tired **of**

Mastering preposition usage often requires memorization and exposure through reading and listening.

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction in English Grammar

The question asks us to find the most appropriate substitute for the underlined segment "has intended to" in the sentence: "This training has intended to give people the skills they need for a particular job." We need to analyze the original phrase and the given options based on correct English grammar rules, focusing on verb usage, tense, voice, and subject-verb agreement.

Analyzing the Original Sentence Segment

The original segment is "has intended to". Let's break it down:

- The subject is "This training". This is a singular subject.
- The verb phrase is "has intended". This is in the present perfect tense (has + past participle).
- The structure is "subject + has/have + intended + to + verb".

In this structure, the verb "intend" is used in the active voice. The active voice is used when the subject performs the action. Can a "training" *perform* the action of intending something? Typically, people or organizations intend things. A training program is usually *designed* or *meant* to achieve a goal, which suggests a passive construction.

Examining the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the provided options:

1. **have intended to:** This uses "have intended". The subject "This training" is singular, but "have intended" is used with plural subjects (or 'I' and 'you'). So, there is a subject-verb agreement issue here. Also, it uses the active voice, which is likely inappropriate for the subject "training".

2. **is intend towards:** This option uses "is intend". "intend" is the base form of the verb. After the auxiliary verb "is" in this context (suggesting passive voice), we need the past participle form, which is "intended". So, the form of the verb is incorrect. The preposition "towards" is also not the standard structure used with "intended" to express purpose; "intended to" is the common structure.
3. **No substitution required:** Based on our analysis of the original phrase "has intended to", it seems grammatically awkward or incorrect because a training program doesn't typically 'intend'. Therefore, a substitution is likely required.
4. **is intended to:** This option uses "is intended". This is the passive voice (is + past participle). The subject "This training" is singular, and "is intended" correctly agrees with a singular subject. The passive voice "is intended" fits well with the idea that the training program *was designed or meant* to achieve something. The structure "is intended to give" correctly expresses the purpose of the training.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Option

Comparing the options, "is intended to" is the most grammatically correct and logically sound choice for substituting "has intended to". It correctly uses the passive voice, which is appropriate for the subject "training", and maintains correct subject-verb agreement. The structure "intended to" correctly expresses the purpose.

The revised sentence would be: "This training is intended to give people the skills they need for a particular job."

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Concept	Explanation	Example
Active Voice	Subject performs the action.	The manager intended to start the meeting.
Passive Voice	Action is performed on the subject. Often used when the doer is unknown or less important, or when describing purpose/design. Formed with a form of 'be' + past participle.	The meeting was intended to start at 9 AM. This tool is intended for professional use.
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb must agree in number with its subject (singular subject with singular verb, plural subject with plural verb).	He is here. (Singular) They are here. (Plural) This training is... (Singular)
'Intended to' vs. 'Intended for'	'Intended to' + verb: Expresses the purpose (what it's meant to do). 'Intended for' + noun/gerund: Expresses the intended recipient or use.	The software is intended to improve efficiency. The software is intended for business use. This training is intended to give skills.

Additional Information on Passive Voice Usage

The passive voice is frequently used when discussing the purpose, design, or function of objects, programs, or systems, like the "training" in our sentence. This is

because the focus is on what the object is meant for or what happens to it, rather than who created or intended it.

Consider these examples:

- The bridge **was designed** to withstand strong winds.
- These instructions **are intended** for beginners.
- The message **was delivered** yesterday.

In our question, "This training is intended to give people skills" is a clear example of using the passive voice to describe the purpose of the training program. It means someone (or something) intended the training to have this outcome.

The original active voice "This training has intended..." is grammatically awkward because training programs, being inanimate, don't typically possess intent in the same way a person does. Using the passive voice correctly captures the idea that the training **exists** for a specific purpose.

58. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identifying the Grammatical Error

The question asks us to find the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "If children are treating with respect, they will behave accordingly."

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

This sentence is a conditional sentence, specifically a Type 1 conditional (also known as a conditional of possibility or a real conditional). The structure of a Type 1 conditional is typically:

If + present simple, will + base verb

In the given sentence, the main clause "they will behave accordingly" follows this pattern (will + base verb "behave"). Let's look at the "if" clause: "If children are treating with respect".

Evaluating Each Segment for Errors

Let's examine each option provided:

- **behave accordingly:** This part is the main clause predicate. "Behave accordingly" is a standard and grammatically correct phrase used to describe acting in a manner appropriate to circumstances or conditions. In this context, it follows the structure of a Type 1 conditional main clause and is grammatically sound.
- **treating with respect:** This segment is part of the "if" clause verb phrase "are treating". The phrase "are treating" uses the present continuous tense (be + -ing verb). However, in the context of receiving respect, the action is typically done **to** the children, not **by** them. Children are usually **treated** with respect. This suggests that the passive voice is required here, not the active voice ("treating"). The passive voice form for the present tense would be "are treated". Therefore, "are treating" is grammatically incorrect in this context as it implies the children are actively giving respect rather than receiving it.
- **If children are:** This segment sets up the beginning of the conditional clause and includes the subject "children" and part of the auxiliary verb "are". This part is grammatically correct for initiating a conditional clause with a plural subject.
- **they will:** This segment is part of the main clause. "They" refers back to "children," and "will" is the correct auxiliary verb for the future simple tense used in the main clause of a Type 1 conditional. This part is grammatically correct.

Identifying the Incorrect Segment

Based on the analysis, the segment "treating with respect" contains the grammatical error. The verb phrase should be in the passive voice to indicate that the children are the recipients of the action of being treated with respect.

The correct sentence structure should use the passive voice in the 'if' clause:

If + subject + are/is + past participle (passive voice), will + base verb

So the correct sentence would be: "If children are **treated** with respect, they will behave accordingly."

Therefore, the error lies in the active voice present continuous verb "treating" where the passive voice past participle "treated" is required.

Segment	Analysis	Error?
If children are	Correct introduction to conditional clause.	No
treating with respect	Uses active voice "treating" instead of passive voice "treated".	Yes
they will	Correct subject and auxiliary for main clause in Type 1 conditional.	No
behave accordingly	Correct main verb phrase.	No

Conclusion

The grammatical error is found in the segment "treating with respect".

Revision Table: Grammar Error Identification

Grammar Concept	Explanation	Example (Corrected Sentence)
Active vs. Passive Voice	Active: Subject performs the action (Children treat someone). Passive: Subject receives the action (Children are treated by someone).	If children are treated with respect...
Type 1 Conditional	Used for real or possible situations in the present/future. Structure: If + Present Simple, Will + Base Verb.	If it rains , we will stay inside.

Additional Information: Understanding Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action and the object that is acted upon, rather than the subject performing the action. It is formed using a form of the verb 'to be' followed by the past participle of the main verb.

Structure: Subject + form of 'be' + Past Participle + (optional: by + doer)

Examples:

- Active: The teacher praises the students.
- Passive: The students are praised by the teacher.
- Active: Respect people.
- Passive: People should be respected.

In the given sentence, "children" are the subject, and the action is "treating with respect". Since the children are receiving the respect (they are being treated with respect), the passive voice is necessary: "children are treated with respect".

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is destroy.

★ Key Points

'**Create**' means to bring (something) into existence.

The antonym of 'create' means-end the existence of (something) by damaging or attacking it. So, the word **destroy** is the required antonym.

Let us look into the meaning of the given words:

- '**Develop**' means to grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate.
- '**Deploy**' means move (troops or equipment) into position for military action.
- '**Derive**' means to obtain something from (a specified source).

60. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

Let's carefully examine the given sentence and its parts to find the grammatical error. The sentence is: "We couldn't understand they because they were talking in Chinese". We need to identify which segment contains the error among the given options.

The sentence can be broken down into these parts, similar to the options:

- We couldn't understand
- they because
- they were talking
- in Chinese

Analyzing the Grammatical Error

The error lies in the part of the sentence where the verb "understand" is used. In English grammar, verbs that take a direct object are followed by an object pronoun, not a subject pronoun.

- Subject pronouns are used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence or a clause (e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they).
- Object pronouns are used when the pronoun is the direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition (e.g., me, you, him, her, it, us, them).

In the sentence "We couldn't understand they...", the word "they" is intended to be the direct object of the verb "understand". Therefore, an object pronoun is required here, not a subject pronoun.

The correct object pronoun corresponding to the subject pronoun "they" is "them".

So, the correct phrasing should be "We couldn't understand them because..."

Looking at the options, the segment "they because" contains the incorrect use of the subject pronoun "they" immediately after the verb "understand" (which is in the preceding segment but linked grammatically).

The incorrect part is specifically the word "they" which should be "them". This word "they" is present in the segment "they because".

Let's look at the segments:

- "We couldn't understand" – This part is grammatically correct on its own, but it sets up the need for an object.
- "they because" – This segment starts with the incorrect pronoun "they", which is the object of "understand". This is where the error is located.
- "they were talking" – This is a separate clause where "they" is the subject, which is correct in this context.
- "in Chinese" – This is a prepositional phrase acting as an adverbial, correctly modifying "were talking".

Therefore, the segment containing the grammatical error is "they because" due to the incorrect use of the subject pronoun "they" instead of the object pronoun "them" after the verb "understand".

Corrected Sentence

The grammatically correct sentence would be: "We couldn't understand **them** because they were talking in Chinese."

The error lies in the use of the pronoun "they" where "them" is needed. This pronoun "they" is the first word in the segment "they because".

Revision Table: Pronoun Types

Type	Singular	Plural
Subject Pronouns	I, you, he, she, it	We, you, they
Object Pronouns	me, you, him, her, it	Us, you, them

Additional Information: Verbs and Objects

Many verbs in English require a direct object to complete their meaning. The direct object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. When a pronoun is used as a direct object, it must be in its object form (object pronoun).

Examples:

- She saw **him**. (Him is the object pronoun, direct object of 'saw')
- They helped **us**. (Us is the object pronoun, direct object of 'helped')
- I gave the book to **her**. (Her is the object pronoun, object of the preposition 'to')

Incorrect examples:

- She saw **he**. (Incorrect - 'he' is a subject pronoun)
- They helped **we**. (Incorrect - 'we' is a subject pronoun)

Understanding the difference between subject and object pronouns is crucial for constructing grammatically correct sentences.

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: To Have a Jaundiced Eye

The question asks for the meaning of the idiom "To have a jaundiced eye". Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the literal meaning of their individual words. Let's analyze the idiom and the given options.

What "To Have a Jaundiced Eye" Means

The word "jaundiced" literally refers to the condition of jaundice, which causes the skin and eyes to look yellow. However, when used idiomatically, "jaundiced" describes a viewpoint or attitude that is affected by bitterness, resentment, or prejudice.

Therefore, "to have a jaundiced eye" means to look at something or someone with suspicion, bias, or prejudice, often due to past negative experiences or a general cynical attitude.

Analyzing the Options

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

- **Option 1: To be very pleased**

This is the opposite of the idiom's meaning. A jaundiced view is negative, not positive or pleased.

- **Option 2: To have yellowish eyes**

This is a literal interpretation of the word "jaundiced" relating to a medical condition, but it is not the meaning of the idiom. Idioms use words figuratively.

- **Option 3: To be prejudiced**

This option aligns perfectly with the figurative meaning of the idiom. To be prejudiced means to have a preconceived opinion, often unfavorable, that is not based on reason or actual experience. This is exactly what "to have a jaundiced eye" conveys – looking at something with bias.

- **Option 4: To have sore eyes**

This is another literal interpretation related to eye health, which is irrelevant to the meaning of the idiom "to have a jaundiced eye".

Conclusion on the Meaning of "To Have a Jaundiced Eye"

Based on the analysis of the idiom's figurative meaning and the options provided, the phrase "To have a jaundiced eye" means to view something with prejudice or bias.

Detailed Comparison of Options

Option	Literal Meaning?	Idiomatic Meaning?	Correctness
To be very pleased	No	No	Incorrect
To have yellowish eyes	Yes (literal)	No	Incorrect
To be prejudiced	No	Yes	Correct
To have sore eyes	Yes (literal, but unrelated)	No	Incorrect

Therefore, the most accurate meaning of the idiom "To have a jaundiced eye" among the given choices is "To be prejudiced".

Revision Table: Key Idioms and Meanings

Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
To have a jaundiced eye	To view something with prejudice or suspicion.	After his bad experience, he viewed all similar projects with a jaundiced eye.
A blessing in disguise	An apparent misfortune that eventually has good results.	Losing that job was a blessing in disguise; I found something better.
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage.	He had to bite the bullet and accept the pay cut.

Additional Information: Understanding Prejudice and Bias

Prejudice is a preconceived judgment or opinion, often negative, formed without sufficient knowledge or consideration of the facts. It is a type of bias, which is a tendency to favor one thing, person, or group over another in an unfair way.

Having a "jaundiced eye" implies that someone's view is colored by such preconceived negative opinions or biases, preventing them from seeing something or someone objectively.

It is important to distinguish between the literal meaning of words and their figurative meaning when studying idioms. Idioms are a significant part of language that adds color and nuance but requires learning their specific meanings.

62. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 5

The passage describes the historical interaction between plants and insects, highlighting a long-standing conflict. It sets the scene by mentioning when plants and insects first appeared and notes that insects seem to have an advantage due to their numbers and mobility, unlike plants. The sentence containing blank 5 provides a specific example to illustrate the scale of insect presence: "an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it." We need to select the most appropriate word to fill this blank from the given options.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 5

Let's examine each option to see which one best fits the context of insects on an oak tree, considering the general relationship described in the passage.

- **Option 1: feeling** – The word 'feeling' relates to experiencing emotions or physical sensations. While insects certainly have the capacity to feel, saying "tens of thousands of insects feeling on it" does not describe a typical or significant interaction between a large number of insects and a tree in the context of a 'war' or population numbers. This option is not appropriate.
- **Option 2: eating** – The word 'eating' refers to consuming food. Insects often consume parts of plants (leaves, wood, sap, etc.) as their food source. So, thousands of insects "eating on it" is a plausible description of what they might be doing on an oak tree.
- **Option 3: fighting** – The word 'fighting' implies engaging in combat. While the passage mentions a "fierce war," the act of thousands of insects "fighting on" a tree doesn't fit the common biological interaction between insects and a host plant at this scale. They might be fighting each other for resources or the plant might be defending itself, but the primary activity of a large number of insects on a tree is usually related to sustenance. This option is less likely than consumption-related options.
- **Option 4: feeding** – The word 'feeding' also means consuming food, often from a source. The phrase "feeding on it" is a very common and natural way to describe animals, especially insects, consuming a plant. It implies obtaining nourishment from the tree.

Comparing Eating and Feeding

Both 'eating' and 'feeding' relate to consumption. However, 'feeding on' is a frequently used phrasal verb specifically to describe animals consuming a plant or other stationary food source. For example, caterpillars feed on leaves, and aphids feed on sap. Given the context of insects on an oak tree, "feeding on it" is a highly appropriate and commonly used phrase.

Considering the options and the context of insects consuming resources from a plant, 'feeding' is the most suitable word to describe the activity of tens of thousands of insects on an oak tree.

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill in blank No 5 is "feeding".

Revision Table

Blank Number	Context Clues	Options Analyzed	Most Appropriate Word	Reasoning
5	Insects on an oak tree, illustrating large numbers and their interaction with the plant in the context of a "war".	Feeling, Eating, Fighting, Feeding	Feeding	Describes insects consuming the tree, a common biological interaction fitting the passage's theme of conflict and numbers. "Feeding on" is a standard phrase.

Additional Information on Plant-Insect Interactions

The passage touches upon the complex relationship between plants and insects, often depicted as a form of ongoing struggle or "war." This relationship is a fundamental part of ecosystems.

- **Herbivory:** Many insects are herbivores, meaning they feed on plants. This feeding can range from consuming leaves, stems, roots, flowers, fruits, or sap.

Examples include caterpillars eating leaves or aphids sucking sap. This is the interaction most directly relevant to blank 5.

- **Pollination:** While some insects harm plants by feeding, others are beneficial, such as pollinators like bees and butterflies. They help plants reproduce by transferring pollen.
- **Defense Mechanisms:** Plants have evolved various strategies to defend themselves against herbivorous insects. These include physical defenses (thorns, tough leaves) and chemical defenses (toxins, compounds that deter feeding or digestion).
- **Predation and Parasitism:** Some insects are predators or parasites of other insects, including those that feed on plants. This adds another layer to the intricate web of interactions on a plant.
- **Co-evolution:** The long history of interaction between plants and insects has led to co-evolution, where each group influences the evolutionary trajectory of the other. Plants evolve defenses, and insects evolve ways to overcome these defenses.

The presence of "tens of thousands of insects feeding on" a single oak tree highlights the significant impact insects can have on plant life, reinforcing the passage's theme of a long-standing "war" or ecological competition.

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

The question asks us to fill in the blanks in a given passage about the interaction between plants and insects. We need to select the most appropriate word from the given options for each blank to make the passage grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. This particular task focuses on filling blank number 4.

Let's look at the relevant part of the passage again, focusing on the sentence with blank 4:

Plants are (4) _____ outnumbered by insects; an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it.

The sentence tells us that plants are outnumbered by insects and provides a specific example to illustrate this point: one oak tree can have tens of thousands of insects on it. This implies a significant difference in numbers.

Analyzing Options for Blank 4

We need to choose the word that best describes how plants are outnumbered by insects, given the context that the difference is large (tens of thousands of insects per tree). Let's examine the options provided for blank 4:

1. **firmly**: This word means strongly or securely. It doesn't fit the context of being outnumbered in quantity.
2. **lightly**: This word means slightly or gently. If plants were "lightly outnumbered," it would mean the difference in numbers is small. This contradicts the example of tens of thousands of insects on one tree.
3. **vastly**: This word means to a very great extent or degree. If plants are "vastly outnumbered," it means there are significantly more insects than plants, which aligns with the example provided.
4. **deeply**: This word relates to depth or intensity, often used with feelings or immersion. It doesn't fit the context of numerical comparison.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word for Blank 4

Based on the analysis of the options and the context provided by the example (tens of thousands of insects on a single tree), the word that best describes being outnumbered by such a large margin is "vastly". It implies a very significant numerical disadvantage for plants compared to insects.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank number 4 is 'vastly'.

Blank 4 Answer Justification

The sentence states, "Plants are (4) _____ outnumbered by insects; an average oak tree will have tens of thousands of insects (5) _____ on it." The phrase "tens of thousands of insects on it" clearly indicates a huge number of insects compared to a single tree (plant). The word required for blank (4) should quantify the extent to which plants are outnumbered. Options like 'firmly', 'lightly', and 'deeply' do not accurately convey the idea of being outnumbered by a very large quantity. 'Vastly' means 'to a very great extent', which perfectly describes the degree to which plants are outnumbered by insects according to the context provided.

Final Answer for Blank 4

The most appropriate word to fill in blank number 4 is **vastly**.

Blank Number	Sentence Context	Best Option	Reasoning
4	Plants are _____ outnumbered by insects...	vastly	The example of tens of thousands of insects on one tree implies a very large difference in numbers, which is described by 'vastly'.

Revision Table: Mastering Passage Completion

Skill	Description	Tips for Improvement
Vocabulary	Understanding the precise meaning and usage of different words.	Learn synonyms and antonyms, read widely, use a dictionary.
Contextual Clues	Using surrounding sentences to understand the meaning of the blank.	Look for examples, comparisons, and logical flow in the passage.
Grammar	Ensuring the chosen word fits grammatically in the sentence.	Review parts of speech and sentence structure.
Elimination	Ruling out incorrect options.	Analyze why each incorrect option doesn't fit the context or grammar.

Additional Information: Plant-Insect Interactions

The passage briefly touches upon the relationship between plants and insects, describing it as a "fierce war." While some insects are pests that feed on plants, leading to harm, many insects have crucial roles in plant life:

- **Pollination:** Many plants rely on insects like bees, butterflies, and beetles to transfer pollen, enabling reproduction. This is a symbiotic relationship beneficial to both.
- **Predation on Pests:** Some insects are predators of other insects that feed on plants, helping to control plant damage.
- **Decomposition:** Insects contribute to breaking down dead plant material, returning nutrients to the soil.

So, while there is a dynamic interaction that can sometimes involve plants being "outnumbered" and potentially harmed by herbivorous insects, the overall relationship is complex and includes many mutually beneficial interactions as well.

64. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Fill-in-the-Blanks Passage

The passage describes the historical interaction between plants and insects, highlighting a long-standing 'war' or struggle between them since their respective appearances on Earth. It sets up a contrast, noting that plants initially seemed disadvantaged compared to insects.

We need to determine the most appropriate word to fill in blank No 3 in the sentence:

"At first it (2) _____ not seem likely that the plants would stand (3) _____ chance in the battle."

The sentence structure "not seem likely that the plants would stand..." is expressing a negative or unlikely possibility. The phrase "stand _____ chance" is an idiom or common expression referring to the possibility of success or survival in a difficult situation (the 'battle' mentioned).

Analysing Options for Blank 3: stand _____ chance

Let's examine each option provided for blank 3:

- **Option 1: none**

If we use 'none', the phrase becomes "stand none chance". This is grammatically incorrect in English. The structure usually involves 'no' or 'not any'.

- **Option 2: any**

If we use 'any', the phrase becomes "stand any chance". This is a standard English idiom meaning 'to have any possibility of success or survival'. The sentence would be "At first it not seem likely that the plants would stand any

chance in the battle." This fits the negative context perfectly, suggesting it seemed improbable the plants had even the slightest possibility of succeeding against insects.

- **Option 3: some**

If we use 'some', the phrase becomes "stand some chance". This means 'to have some possibility' or 'to have a chance'. If the plants were thought to "stand some chance", it would contradict the earlier part of the sentence which says "it not seem likely". Therefore, 'some' does not fit the intended meaning of the sentence.

- **Option 4: not**

If we use 'not', the phrase becomes "stand not chance". This is grammatically incorrect in English. The word 'not' is usually used with auxiliary verbs or before adjectives/adverbs, not directly with a noun like 'chance' in this structure.

Determining the Correct Word for Blank 3

Based on the analysis, the phrase "stand any chance" is the correct and most appropriate idiom that fits the negative structure and context of the sentence. It conveys that it seemed unlikely the plants had even a small possibility of success in the battle against insects.

The completed part of the sentence with the correct word is:

"At first it not seem likely that the plants would stand **any** chance in the battle."

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill in blank No 3 is 'any'.

Option	Word	Fit in Sentence ("stand ---- chance")	Appropriateness
1	none	stand none chance	Incorrect grammar
2	any	stand any chance	Correct idiom, fits negative context
3	some	stand some chance	Contradicts "not seem likely"
4	not	stand not chance	Incorrect grammar

Revision Table: Fill in the Blanks Skills

Skill	Description	Importance
Contextual Understanding	Reading the entire passage to grasp the overall meaning and tone.	Essential for choosing words that fit the narrative.
Vocabulary	Knowing the meanings of the given options.	Helps in selecting words that convey the precise meaning.
Grammar and Usage	Understanding how words are used in phrases and sentences, including idioms.	Crucial for ensuring the sentence is grammatically correct and natural-sounding.
Elimination	Ruling out incorrect options based on grammar or meaning.	Helps narrow down choices to find the best fit.

Additional Information: The Idiom "Stand a Chance" / "Stand Any Chance"

The phrase "stand a chance" or "stand any chance" is commonly used in English to talk about the possibility of succeeding, winning, or surviving in a difficult situation, competition, or challenge.

- "Stand a chance" is typically used in positive or questioning contexts (e.g., "Do you think our team stands a chance against theirs?").
- "Stand any chance" is very frequently used in negative contexts (e.g., "I don't think they stand any chance of winning," "It seemed unlikely the plants would stand any chance").

Understanding such common phrases and idioms is vital for accurately completing passages and comprehending English texts.

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 2

The passage describes the long-standing interaction between plants and insects, which began millions of years ago. It highlights the differences between them, such as mobility and numbers. The sentence containing blank 2 is: "At first it (2) _____ not seem likely that the plants would stand (3) _____ chance in the battle." This sentence talks about the initial perception of the situation between plants and insects.

We need to select the most appropriate word for blank 2 from the given options to complete the sentence grammatically and contextually.

Analyzing Blank 2 in Context

The phrase "At first" indicates that the sentence is referring to a past situation or an initial perception from a past time. The structure "it ... not seem likely" requires an auxiliary verb before "not". Let's look at the options:

- **did:** 'Did' is the past tense auxiliary verb. "It did not seem" is a correct grammatical structure for a past event or state.
- **does:** 'Does' is the present tense auxiliary verb used with singular subjects. "It does not seem" is correct for the present, but the phrase "At first" points to the past.
- **do:** 'Do' is the present tense auxiliary verb used with plural subjects or 'I'/'you'. It does not agree with 'it'.
- **had:** 'Had' is the past perfect auxiliary verb. It is usually followed by a past participle (e.g., "had not seemed"). "Had not seem" is grammatically incorrect.

Considering the phrase "At first" which sets a past context, and the need for a grammatically correct auxiliary verb before "not seem", the word that fits best is "did". "At first it did not seem likely..." correctly conveys the initial perception in the past.

Step-by-Step Derivation

1. Identify the tense indicated by the surrounding text: "At first" indicates a past perspective.
2. Analyze the grammatical structure around the blank: "it (2) _____ not seem likely". We need an auxiliary verb for the negative construction.
3. Evaluate each option based on tense and grammatical agreement:
 - 'did': Past tense auxiliary, agrees with 'it'. Correct structure: "it did not seem". Fits the past context.
 - 'does': Present tense auxiliary, agrees with 'it'. Does not fit the past context.
 - 'do': Present tense auxiliary, does not agree with 'it'.
 - 'had': Past perfect auxiliary, requires past participle ("seemed"). "Had not seem" is incorrect.
4. Select the option that fits both the past context and the grammatical structure. 'did' is the only option that works.

Conclusion for Blank 2

Based on the analysis of the sentence structure and the past tense indicated by "At first", the most appropriate word to fill in blank 2 is "did". The completed part of the sentence reads: "At first it did not seem likely..."

Blank Number	Context	Options	Most Appropriate Option	Reasoning
2	"At first it (2) ----- not seem likely..."	did, does, do, had	did	"At first" indicates past tense. "Did not seem" is the correct past tense negative construction.

Revision Table: Grammar Focus

This question focuses on understanding verb tense and auxiliary verb usage in context. Revisiting these concepts can be helpful:

- **Past Tense:** Used to describe actions or states that happened in the past. Keywords like "first appeared", "arrived", "At first" signal past tense.
- **Auxiliary Verbs:** Helper verbs used with main verbs to form different tenses, negatives, or questions. "Do", "does", "did", "have", "has", "had" are common auxiliary verbs.
- **Negative Structures:** In simple past tense, the negative is formed with subject + did + not + base form of the main verb (e.g., It did not seem). In simple present tense, it's subject + do/does + not + base form (e.g., It does not seem).

Additional Information: Passage Completion Tips

Completing passages with missing words requires careful reading and attention to context, grammar, and vocabulary. Here are some tips:

- **Read the Entire Passage:** Get a general understanding of the topic and flow.
- **Analyze the Sentence with the Blank:** Look at the words immediately before and after the blank.
- **Consider Grammar:** Think about the part of speech needed (verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition), verb tense, subject-verb agreement, and sentence structure.

- **Consider Context:** How does the sentence fit into the overall meaning of the passage? What meaning makes the most sense?
- **Evaluate Options:** Try each option in the blank and see which one makes the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful within the passage's context.
- **Look for Clues:** Adverbs of time ("At first", "later"), conjunctions, and surrounding sentences often provide clues about the needed word.

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Task

The passage describes the historical relationship between plants and insects, highlighting that plants appeared first, followed by insects much later. It then characterizes their interaction as a "fierce war". The task is to fill in the blanks in this passage using the most appropriate words from the given alternatives.

We are specifically asked to focus on blank No 1.

Analyzing Blank No 1

The sentence containing blank No 1 is: "Ever (1) _____ a fierce war has raged between the two."

Let's look at the context provided by the previous sentences:

- "Plants first appeared on earth 400 million years ago."
- "Insects arrived 100 million years later."

This establishes a timeline: plants existed first, then insects appeared 100 million years later. The sentence with the blank talks about a "fierce war" raging between them.

Evaluating the Options for Blank No 1

Let's consider each option provided for blank No 1:

1. **for:** The word "for" is often used to indicate duration (e.g., "for three hours") or purpose (e.g., "for studying"). The phrase "Ever for" is not a standard English construction to indicate a starting point in time from which something has continued.
2. **on:** The word "on" is typically used for specific days, dates, or surfaces. "Ever on" does not fit the grammatical structure or meaning required here to link the past event (insects arriving) with the ongoing state (war raging).
3. **since:** The word "since" is used to refer to a point in time in the past from which an activity or state has continued up to the present. It is commonly used with perfect tenses (like "has raged"). The phrase "Ever since" is a standard idiom meaning 'from that time onwards'. This perfectly fits the context, indicating that the war has raged continuously from the time insects arrived.
4. **afterwards:** The word "afterwards" means 'at a later time'. While insects arrived afterwards, "Ever afterwards" does not grammatically or idiomatically fit with the structure "Ever _____ a fierce war has raged" to indicate the duration starting from that past point.

Why 'since' is the Correct Choice

Considering the context and the analysis of the options, the phrase "Ever since" clearly fits the meaning. The passage states that insects arrived 100 million years after plants. The sentence with the blank follows, saying that "Ever _____ a fierce war has raged". This implies that the war began when insects arrived and has continued up to the present time.

Using "since" completes the phrase "Ever since", which is the correct idiomatic expression to convey that the event (the war raging) has been ongoing from a specific point in the past (the arrival of insects).

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank No 1 is "since".

Option	Word	Fit in Sentence ("Ever ___ a fierce war has raged")	Reason
1	for	Ever for	Not standard English construction for duration from a past point.
2	on	Ever on	Does not fit the required meaning of duration from a past point.
3	since	Ever since	Standard idiom meaning 'from that time onwards'. Fits context and grammar with 'has raged'.
4	afterwards	Ever afterwards	Does not grammatically or idiomatically fit with 'has raged' to indicate duration from a past point.

Revision Table: Key Concepts for Blank Filling

Concept	Explanation	Relevance to Question
Contextual Clues	Information in surrounding sentences helps determine the meaning.	Previous sentences establish the timeline (plants then insects) which points to the start of the 'war'.
Idiomatic Expressions	Phrases whose meaning is not obvious from individual words (e.g., 'ever since').	'Ever since' is a common idiom that fits the required meaning.
Grammar (Tense)	The verb tense (e.g., present perfect 'has raged') guides word choice.	Present perfect often pairs with words like 'since' to indicate action/state continuing from the past.

Additional Information: Using 'Since'

- 'Since' can be a preposition, conjunction, or adverb.
- As a preposition, it is followed by a point in time: "I haven't seen him since Monday."
- As a conjunction, it is followed by a clause indicating an event or time: "She has been happy since she moved here."
- As an adverb, it can modify a verb or be part of a phrase like "ever since": "He left town last year, and I haven't heard from him since." or "Ever since that day, things have been different."
- In the passage, "Ever since" acts as an adverbial phrase modifying "has raged", indicating the duration from the past arrival of insects.

67. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Enhance

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

Let's understand the meaning of the word "Enhance".

- **Enhance:** To intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of.

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

1. **Reduce:** To make something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size. This is the opposite of increasing or improving.
2. **Frighten:** To make someone afraid or anxious. This relates to emotions and fear, not improvement or increase.

3. **Shrink:** To become or make smaller in size or amount. Similar to 'reduce', this is about becoming smaller, not improving or increasing.
4. **Improve:** To make or become better. This means raising something to a more desirable condition.

Comparing the meaning of "Enhance" with the meanings of the options, we can see that "Improve" has a meaning very close to "Enhance". Both words involve making something better or increasing its quality or value.

Therefore, the synonym for "Enhance" is "Improve".

Comparing Enhance and Improve

Word	Meaning	Example Usage
Enhance	To intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of something.	The new paint color will enhance the room's appearance.
Improve	To make or become better.	Reading regularly can improve your vocabulary.

Understanding Synonyms in Vocabulary

Synonyms are crucial for building a strong vocabulary and for effective communication. Using synonyms allows us to express ideas with greater precision and variety, making our language more engaging.

For example, instead of repeatedly using "good", we can use synonyms like "excellent", "great", "fine", "satisfactory", etc., depending on the specific nuance we want to convey.

Revision Table: Enhance Synonym

Word	Synonym	Antonym (Opposite)
Enhance	Improve, Strengthen, Boost, Elevate, Amplify	Reduce, Diminish, Worsen, Weaken, Lessen

Additional Information: Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms and antonyms are pairs of words with related meanings.

- **Synonyms:** Words that have the same or similar meanings (e.g., happy/joyful, big/large).
- **Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings (e.g., hot/cold, up/down).

Understanding both synonyms and antonyms helps in comprehending text, improving writing skills, and performing well in vocabulary-based questions like this one.

Always consider the context in which a word is used, as the most suitable synonym might change depending on the specific situation.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Meaning

The given sentence is: "Vocational training should not be seen as less important than an academic education."

This sentence compares the importance of "Vocational training" and "an academic education". The comparison is made using the phrase "less important than". This structure is standard for making comparisons.

Let's break down the key parts:

- **Vocational training:** The first item being compared.
- **should not be seen as less important:** Describes the relationship between the two items, indicating that vocational training should be considered at least as important as the other item. "Less important than" is the comparative structure.
- **than an academic education:** The second item being compared, introduced by "than".

The underlined segment is "than an academic education". We need to evaluate if this segment is grammatically correct in the context of the sentence.

Evaluating the Underlined Segment: "than an academic education"

The segment "than an academic education" is used to complete the comparison "less important than...".

Let's look at the components:

- **than:** This word is correctly used to introduce the second part of a comparison (following 'less', 'more', 'greater', etc.).
- **an:** This is an indefinite article. It is used before singular countable nouns when they are not specific. The word "academic" starts with a vowel sound (/ə/). The rule is to use "an" before words starting with a vowel sound, even if they begin with a consonant letter (like 'hour'), and 'a' before words starting with a consonant sound. "Academic" starts with a vowel sound, so "an" is the correct article here.
- **academic:** This is an adjective modifying the noun "education".
- **education:** This is a noun, representing the concept or process of receiving instruction. It is used correctly as the subject of the second part of the comparison (what the vocational training is being compared to).

Based on this analysis, the underlined segment "than an academic education" is grammatically correct and fits the meaning of the sentence.

Comparing with the Given Options

Let's examine why the other options are incorrect substitutions:

Option	Segment	Analysis
1	than a academic education	Incorrect article usage. "Academic" starts with a vowel sound (/ə/), so the correct article is "an", not "a".
3	than an academic educated	Incorrect word form. "Educated" is an adjective (e.g., "an educated person"), not the noun needed here to represent the type of schooling. The sentence requires a noun ("education") to serve as the entity being compared to vocational training.
4	then an academic education	Incorrect word choice. "Then" refers to time or sequence (e.g., "first this, then that"). The sentence requires "than" which is used for comparisons.

As the original segment is grammatically correct and makes sense in the sentence, and all the other options introduce grammatical errors, no substitution is required.

Conclusion

The original sentence uses the correct comparative structure ("less important than"), the correct article ("an" before "academic"), and the correct noun form ("education"). Therefore, the underlined segment "than an academic education" is appropriate and does not need to be changed.

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points for Comparison

Concept	Explanation	Example
Comparative Adjectives	Used to compare two things. Often followed by "than". For most two-syllable adjectives and all three-syllable adjectives, use "more" or "less" + adjective. For many one-syllable adjectives and some two-syllable ones ending in -y, add "-er".	Vocational training is less important than academic education. (using 'less important') Academic education is more theoretical than vocational training. (using 'more theoretical') This task is easier than the last one. (using 'easier')
Than vs. Then	Than: Used for comparisons. Then: Used for time, sequence, or consequence.	She is taller than him. (Comparison) We studied, and then we took a break. (Sequence)
Articles (a/an)	"A" is used before words starting with a consonant sound. "An" is used before words starting with a vowel sound.	a car, a university (starts with /j/ sound) an apple, an hour (starts with /aʊ/ sound) an academic subject (starts with /ə/ sound)
Noun vs. Adjective	Noun: Names a person, place, thing, or idea (e.g., education). Adjective: Describes a noun (e.g., academic, educated).	We value his education . (Noun) He is an educated person. (Adjective) This is an academic subject. (Adjective)

Additional Information: Importance of Articles with Vowel Sounds

Understanding when to use 'a' or 'an' depends on the *sound* that immediately follows the article, not just the letter. For example:

- "university" starts with the letter 'u', but the sound is /j/ (a consonant sound), so we say "a university".
- "hour" starts with the letter 'h', but the 'h' is silent and the first sound is /aʊ/ (a vowel sound), so we say "an hour".
- "academic" starts with the letter 'a', and the first sound is /ə/ (a vowel sound), so we say "an academic".

This rule ensures smooth pronunciation.

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "In some disputes face-to-face talk can _____ the issue." We need a word that describes the positive action that face-to-face communication can have on a dispute.

Analyzing Options for Face-to-Face Talk in Disputes

Let's look at the meaning of each option and how it fits or doesn't fit in the context of face-to-face talk affecting a dispute.

- **Restrict:** To put a limit on something. While face-to-face talk might restrict the duration or escalation of a dispute, it doesn't typically "restrict the issue" itself in terms of solving it.
- **Refuse:** To decline or say no to something. Face-to-face talk is an action taken, not a refusal of the issue. This word is not suitable.

- **Resolve:** To settle or find a solution to a problem, dispute, or controversial matter. This is a primary goal and often an outcome of face-to-face communication when dealing with disputes. It directly addresses the issue by bringing it to a conclusion or finding common ground.
- **Reduce:** To make something smaller in amount, degree, or size. Face-to-face talk might potentially reduce the intensity or scope of a dispute, but "reduce the issue" isn't standard phrasing for solving a problem. 'Resolve' is a much stronger and more direct fit for successfully handling a dispute.

Considering the potential positive impacts of direct communication during disagreements, 'resolve' is the most fitting word to describe how face-to-face talk can deal with a dispute successfully.

Word	Meaning	Fit in Sentence?	Reason
Restrict	Limit	Less likely	Doesn't directly act on the 'issue' to solve it.
Refuse	Decline	Incorrect	Face-to-face talk cannot 'refuse' an issue.
Resolve	Settle, find solution	Most appropriate	A common and direct positive outcome of discussing disputes.
Reduce	Make smaller/less	Possible but weaker	Less direct than 'resolve' regarding finding a solution.

The sentence implies a positive action taken by face-to-face talk on the dispute itself. 'Resolve' perfectly captures the idea of finding a solution or settling the disagreement.

Conclusion: Resolving Disputes Through Talk

The most appropriate word to fill the blank is "resolve". Face-to-face talk is often a crucial step in conflict resolution because it allows for direct communication, understanding of non-verbal cues, and immediate feedback, all of which contribute to finding a way to resolve disputes.

The completed sentence is: In some disputes face-to-face talk can **resolve** the issue.

Revision Table: Sentence Completion with 'Resolve'

Here is a quick review of the key elements related to this question:

- **Sentence Type:** Sentence Completion
- **Topic:** Vocabulary, Idioms/Phrases, Conflict Resolution through Communication
- **Key Concept:** The impact of face-to-face communication on disputes.
- **Most Suitable Verb:** Resolve

Additional Information: The Power of Face-to-Face Communication

Face-to-face communication is often considered highly effective, especially in sensitive situations like disputes, for several reasons:

- **Clarity:** Allows for immediate clarification of points.
- **Non-Verbal Cues:** Facial expressions, body language, and tone of voice add crucial context often missing in other forms of communication.
- **Building Empathy:** Seeing the other person can foster understanding and empathy.
- **Real-time Interaction:** Enables immediate responses and negotiation.
- **Reduces Misinterpretation:** Less prone to misunderstandings compared to text-based communication.

These factors combined make face-to-face talk a powerful tool for conflict resolution, helping to resolve disputes effectively.

70. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Wrongly Spelt English Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly from the given options. To do this, we need to examine the spelling of each word and compare it with the standard correct spelling.

Let's look at each option:

- **Quote:** This word is spelt correctly. It means to repeat or copy out a group of words from a text or speech, typically with an indication that they are not original to the speaker or writer.
- **Require:** This word is spelt correctly. It means to need something; or to make something necessary.
- **Queue:** This word is spelt correctly. It refers to a line or sequence of people or vehicles waiting for something. It is a common word with a slightly unusual spelling (ending in 'ueue').
- **Accquire:** This word is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is 'Acquire'. The word 'acquire' means to obtain or get something, often by earning, buying, or collecting it. The incorrect option has an extra 'c' at the beginning.

Based on the analysis, the word 'Accquire' is the one that is spelt wrongly. The correct spelling is 'Acquire'.

Revision Table: Correcting Spelling Errors

Given Word	Correct Spelling	Meaning
Quote	Quote	To repeat words from a text or speech.
Require	Require	To need or make necessary.
Queue	Queue	A line of people or vehicles.
Accquire	Acquire	To obtain or get something.

Additional Information on Common Spelling Mistakes

Spelling can be tricky in English due to its history and influences from various languages. Many common spelling mistakes involve similar-sounding words, silent letters, or unusual letter combinations.

- **Double Letters:** Words like 'acquire' sometimes cause confusion with double letters. Pay attention to whether a word requires a double consonant or not (e.g., accommodate, embarrass, committee). In 'acquire', only one 'c' and one 'q' are needed.
- **Silent Letters:** Words like 'queue' have silent letters (the 'ueue' at the end is pronounced simply as 'oo'). Other examples include 'know' (silent 'k'), 'doubt' (silent 'b'), 'island' (silent 's').
- **Homophones:** These are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings (e.g., 'their', 'there', 'they're'; 'to', 'too', 'two'; 'affect', 'effect'). Always consider the meaning in the context of the sentence.
- **Letter Combinations:** Certain letter combinations can be tricky, like 'ie' vs 'ei' (generally 'i' before 'e', except after 'c', or when sounding like 'a' as in neighbour or weigh), or words ending in '-able' vs '-ible'.

Practicing and learning common patterns and exceptions can help improve spelling accuracy significantly. Checking the dictionary when in doubt is always a good strategy.

71. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of MODEST

The question asks us to select the antonym of the given word, **MODEST**. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Understanding the Word MODEST

The word **MODEST** has several meanings, but in the context of describing a person's character, it typically means having or showing a moderate or humble estimate of

one's merits, achievements, or abilities. A modest person does not boast about themselves.

Analyzing the Options for the Antonym of MODEST

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

- **Vain:** This word describes someone who has or shows an excessively high opinion of their appearance, abilities, or worth. A vain person is often conceited or boastful.
- **Furious:** This means extremely angry.
- **Dishonest:** This describes someone who is not truthful or trustworthy; they may cheat or lie.
- **Simple:** This word can mean easy to understand, not complicated, or plain/not elaborate. It doesn't directly relate to someone's self-opinion.

Comparing Meanings to Find the Opposite of MODEST

We are looking for the word that is the opposite of being **MODEST** (humble, not boastful). Let's compare:

- **MODEST** (humble about self) vs. **Vain** (excessively proud/boastful about self). These two words have opposite meanings regarding one's self-opinion.
- **MODEST** (humble about self) vs. **Furious** (angry). There is no opposite relationship here.
- **MODEST** (humble about self) vs. **Dishonest** (not truthful). There is no opposite relationship here.
- **MODEST** (humble about self) vs. **Simple** (easy, not complicated). There is no opposite relationship here.

Based on the meanings, **Vain** is the clear antonym of **MODEST** because it represents the opposite extreme of self-perception – excessive pride and boastfulness compared to humble self-assessment.

Comparison of Words

Word	Meaning Related to Self	Opposite?
MODEST	Humble about one's abilities/achievements	–
Vain	Excessively proud/boastful about one's abilities/worth	Yes
Furious	Extremely angry	No
Dishonest	Untruthful/Untrustworthy	No
Simple	Easy/Not complicated/Plain	No

Conclusion: Antonym of MODEST

Comparing the meanings, **Vain** is the direct antonym of **MODEST**.

Revision Table: Antonym Pair

Antonym Pair:

MODEST

Word	Antonym
MODEST	Vain

Additional Information on Antonyms

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Understanding antonyms helps improve vocabulary and comprehension. Some words have multiple antonyms depending on the specific context or shade of meaning. For example, another antonym for 'modest' when referring to clothing could be 'revealing' or 'showy'. However, when referring to personality, 'vain', 'conceited', or 'arrogant' are common antonyms.

72. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Hate

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

Let's look at the meaning of the given word and each of the options provided to identify the synonym for "Hate".

Meaning of Hate

The word "Hate" means to have a strong feeling of dislike or aversion for someone or something.

Analyzing the Options

Here are the meanings of the words given in the options:

- **Deny:** To state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of.
- **Defer:** To put off (an action or event) to a later time; postpone.
- **Detest:** To dislike intensely and strongly.
- **Defile:** To spoil, sully, or mar; to make something dirty or impure.

Identifying the Correct Synonym for Hate

We are looking for the word that has a meaning similar to "Hate" (a strong feeling of dislike). Comparing the meanings:

- "Deny" is about refusing to accept something as true. This is not related to the feeling of dislike.
- "Defer" is about postponing something. This is not related to the feeling of dislike.

- "Detest" means to dislike intensely and strongly. This meaning is very close to "Hate".
- "Defile" is about making something impure or dirty. This is not related to the feeling of dislike.

The word that most closely matches the meaning of "Hate" is "Detest". Both words express a strong feeling of dislike or aversion.

Explanation for Options

- Option 1 (Deny) is incorrect because denying something is about truth or existence, not about feeling intense dislike.
- Option 2 (Defer) is incorrect because deferring something is about time, not about feeling intense dislike.
- Option 4 (Defile) is incorrect because defiling something is about purity or cleanliness, not about feeling intense dislike.

Therefore, "Detest" is the correct synonym for "Hate".

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Is it a Synonym of Hate?
Hate	Strong dislike or aversion	-
Deny	Refuse to admit the truth	No
Defer	Postpone to a later time	No
Detest	Dislike intensely and strongly	Yes
Defile	Spoil; make impure	No

Additional Information: Exploring Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms is a key part of building strong vocabulary. Synonyms help us to express ourselves more precisely and to understand different nuances in meaning.

- **Synonyms:** Words that have the same or nearly the same meaning (e.g., happy – joyful).
- **Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings (e.g., hot – cold).

Learning new words and their synonyms and antonyms can greatly improve reading comprehension and writing skills. For example, instead of always using "Hate", you could use "Detest", "Abhor", "Loathe", depending on the intensity of the feeling you want to convey. Similarly, words like "Deny", "Defer", and "Defile" have their own sets of synonyms that are useful in different contexts.

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Word for Persons Living at the Same Time

The question asks us to select a single word that means "Persons living at the same time". This type of question tests our vocabulary and understanding of word meanings, specifically in the context of one-word substitution.

Let's examine the meanings of the given options to determine which one fits the phrase "Persons living at the same time":

- **Colleagues:** Colleagues are people with whom one works, especially in a professional setting. This term relates to sharing a workplace or profession, not necessarily sharing the same time period of life outside of work.
- **Contemporaries:** Contemporaries are defined as persons living at the same time as someone else or each other. This definition directly matches the phrase given in the question.

- **Comrades:** A comrade is a companion who shares one's activities or is a fellow member of an organization, often used in military or political contexts. This term emphasizes shared activities or membership rather than the shared time period of life itself.
- **Companions:** A companion is a person with whom one spends time or travels. While companions might live at the same time, the word focuses on the act of spending time together rather than the general fact of living during the same historical period.

Based on the definitions, the word that precisely means "Persons living at the same time" is **Contemporaries**.

Detailed Analysis of Options

Let's break down why each option fits or doesn't fit the description:

Option	Meaning	Fit with "Persons living at the same time"?
Colleagues	People who work together.	No. Focus is on shared workplace/profession, not shared era of life.
Contemporaries	Persons living at the same time.	Yes. This is the exact definition.
Comrades	Fellow members or companions in activities (often military/political).	No. Focus is on shared activities/membership, not shared era of life.
Companions	People with whom one spends time.	No. Focus is on spending time together, not the general fact of living during the same era.

Therefore, the word **Contemporaries** is the correct one-word substitution for the phrase "Persons living at the same time".

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary for One-Word Substitution

Word	Meaning Related to the Question
Colleagues	People who work together.
Contemporaries	People who live at the same time.
Comrades	Fellow members or companions, often in activities or organizations.
Companions	People with whom one spends time.

Additional Information on Related Concepts

Understanding words related to time and relationships between people is crucial for vocabulary questions. Here are some related concepts:

- **Synchronous:** Occurring at the same time. While related to timing, this term usually applies to events or processes, not typically people themselves.
- **Coexisting:** Existing at the same time or in the same place. This is a broader term than 'contemporaries' and can apply to things, ideas, or living beings. 'Contemporaries' specifically refers to persons.
- **Generations:** A group of people born and living during the same time. While a generation lives during the same general period, 'contemporaries' can refer to individuals living at the exact same time, even across different specific generations (e.g., a very old person and a young person are contemporaries if they are alive at the same moment).

Knowing the precise nuances of similar-sounding words or related concepts helps in accurately answering one-word substitution questions.

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and Options

The sentence states that twenty families were moved from an old building before the monsoons. This situation suggests a need to move people from a potentially unsafe location (an old building, possibly vulnerable during heavy monsoons) to a safer one. We need to choose the word that best describes this action.

Analyzing Each Option

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

- **Erased:** This word means to rub out or remove something completely. It is typically used for removing writing, drawings, or data. It is not used for moving people.
- **Evacuated:** This word means to remove people from a place of danger to a safer place. This fits the context of the sentence, where families are moved from a potentially unsafe old building before the monsoons, which could pose a risk.
- **Emptied:** This word means to make a container or place empty. While a building can be "emptied," the word usually refers to removing contents (like furniture or objects) or making a space vacant. While families leaving would make it empty, "emptied" focuses on the state of the building, not the action of safely moving people due to danger.
- **Expelled:** This word means to force someone to leave a place, usually a country, school, or organization, often as a punishment or because they are unwanted. This does not fit the context of families being moved for their safety before monsoons.

Comparing the Options

Considering the context of families being moved from a building likely for their safety before severe weather (monsoons), the word that specifically describes moving people from danger is "evacuated".

Word	Meaning	Fits the Sentence?
Erased	Remove completely (writing, data)	No
Evacuated	Remove people from a place of danger	Yes
Emptied	Make a place or container empty	Less appropriate for people movement due to danger
Expelled	Forced to leave (often as punishment)	No

Therefore, "evacuated" is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank, indicating that the twenty families were moved out of the old building for safety reasons ahead of the monsoon season.

The completed sentence reads: "Twenty families were **evacuated** from an old building before the monsoons."

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition in Context
Monsoons	Seasonal prevailing winds in the region of South and Southeast Asia, characterized by heavy rainfall.
Evacuated	Removed from a place of danger to a safer place.

Additional Information: Understanding Evacuation

Evacuation is a planned movement of people from a hazardous area to a safer location. This action is typically carried out by authorities during emergencies such as:

- Natural disasters (floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions)
- Fires
- Bomb threats or terrorist attacks
- Industrial accidents (chemical spills, nuclear incidents)

The purpose of evacuation is to protect lives by removing people from immediate danger or potential harm.

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Substitution and Grammar Rules

The question asks us to evaluate an underlined segment in a sentence and determine if it needs to be replaced with a more appropriate option. The sentence is: "Passengers were asked to identify their suitcases before they were loaded on the plane."

Let's break down the original sentence and the underlined part.

- The sentence is about "Passengers" and "suitcases".
- The action is identifying the "suitcases".
- The event occurring before the suitcases are loaded is the identification.
- The underlined part "they were loaded on the plane" describes what happens to the suitcases.

In the phrase "they were loaded on the plane", the pronoun "they" refers back to the noun "suitcases". Since "suitcases" is plural, the pronoun "they" is the correct choice for reference. The verb phrase "were loaded" is in the passive voice, which is appropriate here because the suitcases are the objects being acted upon (loaded), not the ones performing the action of loading. The preposition "on" is the standard and correct preposition used when referring to luggage being loaded onto a plane.

Let's examine the provided options for substitution:

1. **they loaded on:** This option changes the voice to active ("they loaded"). If "they" refers to suitcases, this would mean the suitcases performed the action of loading, which is illogical. This is incorrect.
2. **it was loaded on:** This option uses the singular pronoun "it" and the singular verb "was loaded". However, the noun being referred to is "suitcases", which is plural. There is a mismatch in number agreement between the pronoun/verb and the noun it refers to. This is incorrect.
3. **they were loaded over:** This option uses the correct pronoun "they" and passive verb "were loaded" agreeing with "suitcases". However, the preposition "over" is used instead of "on". While "over" implies movement, "on" is the standard and accurate preposition for describing luggage placed *onto* a plane. "Loaded on" is the correct idiomatic usage. This is incorrect.
4. **No substitution required:** As analyzed earlier, the original sentence "they were loaded on the plane" correctly uses the plural pronoun "they" to refer to the plural noun "suitcases", the passive voice "were loaded" is appropriate, and the preposition "on" is correct for describing luggage loaded onto a plane. The original segment is grammatically correct and appropriate in context.

Therefore, the most appropriate option is that no substitution is required.

Revision Table: Analyzing Sentence Components

Component	Analysis	Correctness
Pronoun "they"	Refers to "suitcases" (plural). "They" is a plural pronoun.	Correct agreement
Verb "were loaded"	Passive voice, past tense, plural form. Appropriate for suitcases being acted upon.	Correct voice and agreement
Preposition "on"	Used to describe something being placed onto a surface, like a plane.	Correct preposition

Additional Information: Pronoun Reference and Passive Voice

Understanding pronoun reference and the passive voice is key to mastering sentence structure.

- **Pronoun Reference:** A pronoun must clearly refer to a specific noun (its antecedent). It must also agree with its antecedent in number (singular/plural) and gender (if applicable). In this case, "they" correctly refers to the plural noun "suitcases".
- **Passive Voice:** In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence is the recipient of the action, rather than the performer of the action. The structure is typically "be verb + past participle". For example, "The ball was thrown by the boy" (passive) vs. "The boy threw the ball" (active). The passive voice is useful when the action is more important than the doer, or when the doer is unknown or obvious. Here, the focus is on the suitcases being loaded, not specifically who is doing the loading.

Mastering these concepts helps in identifying and correcting errors in sentence structure and grammar.

76. Answer: d

Explanation:

- सिक्किम की आधिकारिक भाषा नेपाली है।
- राजधानी : गंगटोक।
- राजकीय पशु : लाल पांडा।
- राजकीय पक्षी : रक्त तीतर।
- राजकीय पेड़ : रोडोडेंड्रोन
- राजकीय फूल : डेंड्रोबियम नोबेल।

77. Answer: d

Explanation:

- अनुच्छेद 15– धर्म, वंश, जाति, लिंग या जन्म स्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव का निषेध।
- अनुच्छेद 20– अपराधों के लिए सज़ा के संबंध में संरक्षण।
- अनुच्छेद 25– अंतरात्मा की स्वतंत्रता और मुक्त पेशा, अभ्यास, और धर्म का प्रचार।
- अनुच्छेद 30– Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

- निम्नलिखित खेलों की उत्पत्ति भारत में हुई:- शतरंज
- भारत में उत्पन्न हुए सबसे प्राचीन खेलों में से एक, शतरंज को शुरू में 'अष्टपद' कहा जाता था।
- Other games include Judo, Karate, Polo, Ludo, Snakes and Ladders, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Badminton.

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

- मालदीव के राष्ट्रपति इब्राहिम मोहम्मद सोलिह हैं।
- मालदीव दक्षिण एशिया में अरब सागर में स्थित **द्वीप देश** है।
- मालदीव दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन का एक महत्वपूर्ण सदस्य देश है।

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भारतीय गणितज्ञ **माधव और आर्यभट्ट** ने π (pi) के सटीक मान को खोजने में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया।

- उन्होंने वेदियों जैसे धार्मिक निर्माण की सुविधा के लिए गणितीय गणना का उपयोग किया।
- उन्होंने परिपत्र आकृतियों के निर्माण के लिए π के विभिन्न सन्निकटन का उपयोग किया।

81. Answer: c

Explanation:

बैंक	मुख्य कार्यालय
इलाहाबाद बैंक	कोलकाता
आंध्रा बैंक	हैदराबाद
सिंडिकेट बैंक	मणिपाल
बंधन बैंक	कोलकाता
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	वड़ोदरा
बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	मुंबई
बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	पुणे

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

- रीड सामग्री की एक पतली पट्टी है जो संगीत वाद्ययंत्र पर ध्वनि उत्पन्न करने के लिए कंपन करती है।
- कई पवन उपकरणों में रीड्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- सबसे आम में से कुछ हैं शहनाई, शहनाई, सैक्सोफोन, ओबो और बेसून।

83. Answer: b

Explanation:

- छोटी आँत में वसा का पूर्ण पाचन होता है। छोटी आंत में लाखों छोटे उंगली जैसे अनुमान होते हैं जिन्हें दीर्घरोम कहा जाता है।
- इन दीर्घरोम के भीतर, कई रक्त वाहिकाएँ मौजूद होती हैं जो पचे हुए भोजन को अवशोषित करती हैं और इसे रक्त प्रवाह में ले जाती हैं। ये दीर्घरोम अधिक कुशल खाद्य अवशोषण के लिए सतह क्षेत्र को बढ़ाते हैं।
- 3 मुख्य एंजाइमों, पेप्सिन, ट्रिप्सिन और कार्निमोट्रिप्सिन का उपयोग करके पेट और ग्रहणी में प्रोटीन पाचन होता है।
- पेप्सिन पेट द्वारा स्रावित होता है। ट्रिप्सिन और कार्निमोट्रिप्सिन अग्न्याशय द्वारा स्रावित होते हैं जो भोजन प्रोटीन को पॉलीपेप्टाइड में तोड़ देते हैं।

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

अवधारणा :

- दबाव : प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र के बल को दबाव कहा जाता है। इसे P से दर्शाया जाता है।
- दबाव की SI इकाई पास्कल (Pa) है।
- दबाव का मूल सूत्र निम्न द्वारा दिया गया है:

$$\text{Pressure}(P) = \frac{\text{Force}(F)}{\text{Area}(A)}$$

शोषण:

- ऊपर से यह स्पष्ट है कि दबाव को प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र के रूप में बल के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है,

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pressure}(P) = \frac{\text{Force}(F)}{\text{Area}(A)}$$

★ Important Points

- 1 बार = 10^5 पास्कल

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

- एक सदिश राशि वह राशि है जिसमें परिमाण तथा दिशा दोनों होते हैं
- उदाहरण के लिए, विस्थापन, बल, बल आघूर्ण, गति, त्वरण, वेग, आदि।
- एक अदिश वह राशि है जो पूरी तरह से केवल एक परिमाण द्वारा वर्णित है।
- यह केवल एक ही संख्या द्वारा वर्णित है।
- अदिश राशियों के कुछ उदाहरणों में गति, आयतन, द्रव्यमान, तापमान, शक्ति, ऊर्जा और समय शामिल हैं।

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

- दिव्या काकरान भारत की एक प्रिस्टाइल पहलवान हैं।
 - दिव्या ने 60 पदक जीते हैं, जिसमें दिल्ली राज्य चैम्पियनशिप में 17 स्वर्ण पदक शामिल हैं।
 - उन्होंने आठ बार भारत केसरी का खिताब जीता है।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

- धातुएँ आघातवर्धनीय हैं:- सभी धातुओं को हथौड़े से पीटकर पतली चादरें बनाई जा सकती हैं। सोना, चांदी एल्यूमीनियम, आदि।
- धातुएँ ध्वनिक होती हैं अर्थात् किसी वस्तु से टकराते ही धातुएँ ध्वनि उत्पन्न करती हैं।
- धातुएँ तन्य होती हैं:- धातुओं को पतले तारों में खींचा जा सकता है। लेकिन सभी धातुएँ समान रूप से तन्य नहीं होती हैं। कुछ धातुएँ अन्य की तुलना में अधिक तन्य होती हैं जैसे सोना, चाँदी, और तांबा, आदि
- धातुएँ द्युतिमय/चमकीली होती हैं और इन्हें पॉलिश किया जा सकता है।

88. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर सुश्रुत है।

★ Key Points

- चरक आयुर्वेद में प्रमुख योगदानकर्ताओं में से एक थे।
 - यह प्राचीन भारत में चिकित्सा और जीवन शैली विकसित हुई।
 - उन्हें चिकित्सा ग्रंथ चरक संहिता को लिखने के लिए जाना जाता है।
- पतंजलि भारत में एक ऋषि थे, जिन्हें कई संस्कृत रचनाओं का लेखक माना जाता है।
 - इनमें से सबसे बड़े हैं योग सूत्र, एक शास्त्रीय योग पाठ।
- सुश्रुत प्राचीन भारत में एक चिकित्सक थे जिन्हें आज "भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति का जनक" और शल्य चिकित्सा की प्रक्रियाओं के आविष्कार और विकास के लिए "प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के जनक" के रूप में जाना जाता है।

89. Answer: b

Explanation:

कठपुतली नृत्य	राज्य
पावाकूथू	केरल
कंधई	ओडिशा
कठपुतली	राजस्थान
पुतुल नाच	बंगाल

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **कार्यशील पूँजी** वह धन है जो किसी कंपनी के पास अपने निपटान में होता है जिसे वह खर्च करने के लिए उपयोग कर सकती है। अधिक अचल संपत्ति खरीदने के लिए कार्यशील पूँजी खर्च की जा सकती है।
- भवन, मशीन और उपकरण और अचल संपत्ति। एक बार खरीदी संपत्ति आप के साथ मौजूद है।
- कार्यशील पूँजी को परिचालन पूँजी का एक हिस्सा माना जाता है।

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **भूटान** भारत का एक पड़ोसी देश है, जो भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छूता है।
- **घो** भूटान में पुरुषों द्वारा पहनी जाने वाली पारंपरिक पोशाक है, जबकि **किरा** एक ऐसी पोशाक है जिसे पहनने के लिए महिलाओं को बुना जाता है।
- 17वीं शताब्दी में पेश किए गए ये कपड़े भूटान के लोगों को एक अलग पहचान देने के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं।
- भूटान में महिलाओं के लिए **किरा** पारंपरिक पोशाक है।
- भूटान में पुरुषों के लिए घो पारंपरिक पोशाक है।

पारंपरिक पोशाक	देश
थम्मी	थम्मी म्यांमार में महिलाओं के लिए पारंपरिक पोशाक है।
चोंग साम	चोंग साम चीन में महिलाओं के लिए पारंपरिक पोशाक है।

भूटान के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- भूटान के वर्तमान राजा जिग्मे खेसर नामग्याल वांग्चुक हैं।
- भूटान की आधिकारिक भाषा **जोङखा** है।
- भूटान की राजधानी **थिम्फू** है।
- भूटान की मुद्रा **नेगुलत्रम** है।
- भूटान की संसद को **शोगडू** के नाम से जाना जाता है।
- भूटान के संस्थापक ज़ाबद्रुंग न्गवांग नामग्याल हैं।
- **गंगाखर प्यून्सम** भूटान का सर्वोच्च बिंदु है और दुनिया में सबसे ऊँचा पर्वत है।

- "भूटान" शब्द का अनुवाद **"थंडर ड्रैगन की भूमि"** है। हिमालय से अक्सर लुढ़कने वाले भयंकर तूफानों के कारण इसे यह उपनाम दिया गया है।
- **शेचू** सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूटानी त्योहार है।
- एमा दत्तेशी भूटान का राष्ट्रीय व्यंजन (खाद्य) है।
- भूटान की तीन महत्वपूर्ण नदियाँ हैं:
 1. **रांगमे चू**: यह भूटान की सबसे बड़ी नदी है। भारत में इसे मानस नदी के नाम से जाना जाता है। यह भारत में अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पश्चिम कामेंग जिले में उत्पन्न होता है।
 2. **वोंग चू**: यह तिब्बत में हिमालय के ग्लेशियरों से निकलती है।
 3. **टोरसा चू**: यह तिब्बत में चुम्बी घाटी से निकलती है। यह भूटान की सबसे छोटी नदी प्रणाली है।

Prepp

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भूटान के राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक

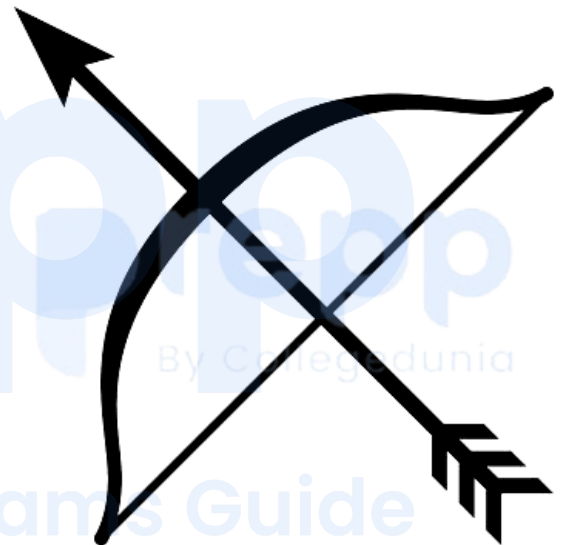
भूटान
का झंडा

- झंडे में इस्तेमाल होने वाले रंग नारंगी, पीले, सफेद हैं
- 1. पीला - राजा का अधिकार
- 2. सफेद - पवित्रता और वफादारी
- 3. नारंगी - डुकपा मठों
- 4. ड्रैगन - देश का प्रतीक
- ध्वज का अनुपात 2:3 है



राष्ट्रीय
खेल

- तीरंदाज़ी (धा)



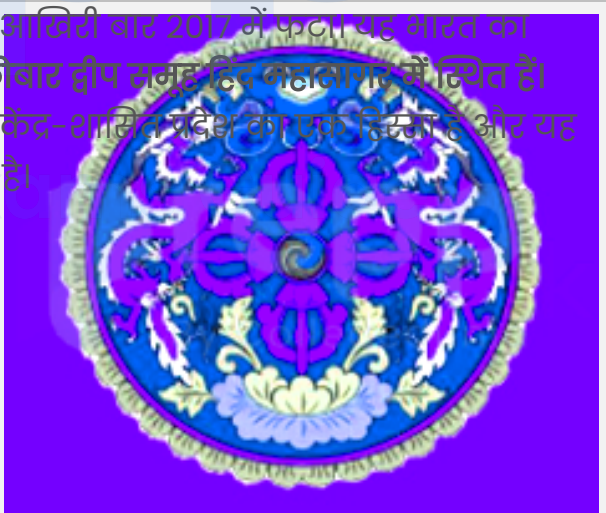
राष्ट्रीय
पक्षी

- काला कौआ



राष्ट्रीय पशु	ताकिन (बुडकोस टैक्सीवाला)	
राष्ट्रीय फूल	ब्लू पोपी (मेकोनोप्सिस ग्रैंडिस)	

Your Personal Exams Guide

राष्ट्रीय पेड़	साइप्रस (क्यूप्रेसस टोरोलासा)	
92. Answer: b Explanation: राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक	- बैरन द्वीप अंडमान सागर में स्थित एक द्वीप है। यह एकमात्र सक्रिय ज्वालामुखी है। अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह हिंद महासागर में स्थित हैं। - यह अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के भारतीय केंद्र-शासित प्रदेश का एक हिस्सा है और यह क्षेत्र की राजधानी पोर्ट ब्लेयर से उत्तर पूर्व में स्थित है। - एक चक्र जो कमल के ऊपर रखे एक दोहरे हीरे के वज्र का प्रोजेक्ट करता है।	

ज्वालामुखी	विवरण
सक्रिय ज्वालामुखी	एक ज्वालामुखी जो पिछले 10000 वर्षों में कम से कम एक बार फटा था।
निष्क्रिय ज्वालामुखी	एक जो पिछले 10000 सालों में नहीं फटा।
मृत ज्वालामुखी	एक ज्वालामुखी जिसके फिर से कभी नहीं फटने की उम्मीद है।
असक्रिय ज्वालामुखी	इस तरह के ज्वालामुखी फट सकते हैं लेकिन पिछले 10000 सालों में नहीं फटे।

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है अर्थात् परम वीर चक्र।

★ Key Points

- वीरता पुरस्कार **असाधारण साहस, वीरता और सम्मान** के लिए है। भारत में, वीरता पुरस्कार सेना के कर्मियों को उनकी असाधारण बहादुरी के लिए दिया जाता है।
- स्वतंत्रता के बाद, **तीन वीरता पुरस्कार** लागू हुए यानी **परमवीर चक्र, महावीर चक्र और वीर चक्र**।
- वीरता पुरस्कारों** की घोषणा **एक वर्ष में दो बार** की जाती है यानी **गणतंत्र दिवस और स्वतंत्रता दिवस** पर।
- इन पुरस्कारों की वरीयता का क्रम है

1. परम वीर चक्र
2. अशोक चक्र
3. महावीर चक्र
4. कीर्ति चक्र

5. वीर चक्र
6. शौर्य चक्र

★ Additional Information

परम वीर चक्र:

- परम वीर चक्र को सबसे विशिष्ट बहादुरी या कुछ साहसी या वीरता या आत्म-बलिदान के पूर्व-प्रचलित कार्य के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है, दुश्मन की उपस्थिति में, चाहे वह जमीन पर हो, समुद्र में या हवा में।
- Param Vir Chakra means "Wheel of the Ultimate Brave".

अशोक चक्र:

- The Ashok Chakra is India's highest peacetime military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield.
- It is the peacetime equivalent of the Param Vir Chakra.

कीर्ति चक्र:

- The Kirti Chakra is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the field of battle.
- It may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel, including posthumous awards. It is the peacetime equivalent of the Maha Vir Chakra

वीर चक्र:

- Vir Chakra is an Indian gallantry award presented for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy on the battlefield.

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

- लूनी उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में थार रेगिस्तान में सबसे बड़ी नदी है।
- यह अजमेर के पास अरावली रेंज की पुष्कर घाटी में उत्पन्न होती है, थार रेगिस्तान के दक्षिण-पूर्वी हिस्से से गुजरती है।

- यह 495 किमी की दूरी तय करने के बाद गुजरात में कच्छ के रण की दलदली भूमि में समाप्त होती है।

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

पारसी धर्म, ईरान का प्राचीन पूर्व-इस्लामी धर्म है।

★ Key Points

- पारसी धर्म अलग-थलग क्षेत्रों में और अधिक समृद्ध रूप से भारत में जीवित रहा। भारत में ईरानी (फारसी) अप्रवासियों के वंशज पारसी के रूप में जाने जाते हैं।
- **बौद्ध धर्म**, जिसे 30 करोड़ से अधिक लोग वर्तमान में मानते हैं, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में राजकुमार सिद्धार्थ द्वारा छठी शताब्दी ई.पू. में स्थापित किया गया था।
- **सिख धर्म** का जन्म पंजाब क्षेत्र में हुआ था।
 - उस समय प्रदेश के मुख्य धर्म हिंदू और इस्लाम थे।
 - सिख धर्म की शुरुआत 1500 ईस्वी सन् के आसपास हुई जब गुरु नानक ने एक ऐसे धर्म की शिक्षा देना शुरू किया जो हिंदू और इस्लाम से काफी अलग था।
- **जैन धर्म** की उत्पत्ति 7वीं-5वीं शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में पूर्वी भारत के गंगा बेसिन में हुई थी, जिसमें उस समय तीव्र धार्मिक चिंतन और कर्मकांड थे।
 - इस नए धार्मिक परिप्रेक्ष्य ने स्वयं के प्रयासों के माध्यम से पुनर्जन्म से मुक्ति पाने के प्रयत्न में आध्यात्मिक बोध प्राप्ति के साथ-साथ तपस्या तथा धार्मिक क्रिया, पारिवारिक और सामाजिक कर्म के परित्याग को बढ़ावा दिया।

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

- अमीश त्रिपाठी 2017 में प्रकाशित भारतीय अंग्रेजी उपन्यास 'सीता: वॉरियर ऑफ मिथिला' के लेखक हैं।
- पुस्तक महाकाव्य रामायण और हिंदू देवी सीता की कहानी पर आधारित है।

- लेखक ने भारतीय कथा साहित्य को रहस्य, पौराणिक कथाओं, धार्मिक प्रतीकों और दर्शन के अनूठे संयोजन के साथ बदल दिया है।
- यह अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्रकाशित अमीश त्रिपाठी की राम चंद्र श्रृंखला की दूसरी पुस्तक है।
- "वन इंडियन गर्ल" **चेतन भगत** द्वारा लिखी गई है।
- यह पुस्तक **2016 में प्रकाशित** हुई थी।

लेखक	पुस्तकें
चेतन भगत	फाइव पॉइंट समवन, टू स्टेट्स, व्हाट यंग इंडिया वांट्स
अमित चौधरी	फ्रेंड ऑफ माय यूथ, ओडीसियस अब्रॉड
विक्रम चंद्र	सेक्रेड गेम्स, रेड अर्थ एंड पौरिंग
विक्रम सेठ	टू लिक्स, दी गोल्डेन गेट

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

- भारतीय संविधान के स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व के सिद्धांतों को **फ्रांस** के संविधान से लिया गया है।
- भारत ने राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत, राज्यसभा के सदस्यों का नामांकन और राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव की विधि **आयरलैंड** से लिया गया है।
- भारत ने एक मजबूत केंद्र के साथ संघ, केंद्र में अवशिष्ट शक्तियों का निहितार्थ, केंद्र द्वारा राज्य के राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सलाहकार कनाडा के संविधान से लिया गया है।
- भारत ने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान से **मौलिक अधिकार, न्यायिक समीक्षा** ली है।

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर **जीवाणु** है।



प्रमुख बिंदु

- पोषण की वह विधि जिसमें जीव सरल पदार्थों से स्वयं भोजन बनाते हैं, **स्वपोषी** (स्वतः = स्व; ट्रॉफोस = पोषण) पोषण कहलाती है।
- कुछ प्रकार के **जीवाणु स्वपोषी होते हैं।**
- अधिकांश ऑटोट्रॉफ अपना भोजन बनाने के लिए प्रकाश संश्लेषण नामक एक प्रक्रिया का उपयोग करते हैं, जैसे शैवाल, फाइटोप्लांकटन, और **कुछ जीवाणु भी प्रकाश संश्लेषण करते हैं।**
- **कुछ जीवाणु प्रकाश ऊर्जा, रासायनिक ऊर्जा या अकार्बनिक पदार्थों को प्रयोग करने योग्य ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित करके अपना भोजन बनाते हैं जिसे इन एकल-कोशिका वाले जीवों को जीने की आवश्यकता होती है।**
 - Ex- पौधे, ट्रेस, शैवाल, बैक्टीरिया आदि।



अतिरिक्त जानकारी

पोषण का तरीका:

- स्वपोषी ऐसे जीव हैं जो सूर्य के प्रकाश जैसे बुनियादी ऊर्जा स्रोतों का उपयोग करके अकार्बनिक स्रोतों से सामग्री का उपयोग करके अपना भोजन स्वयं बना सकते हैं।
 - प्रकाश संश्लेषण का उपयोग करते हुए पौधे ऑटोट्रॉफ का मुख्य उदाहरण हैं।
 - कुछ स्वपोषी, जैसे हरे पौधे और शैवाल, प्रकाशपोषी होते हैं, वे सूर्य के प्रकाश से विद्युतचुंबकीय ऊर्जा को ग्लूकोज के रूप में रासायनिक ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित करते हैं। तो, पालक, टमाटर, केला भी स्वपोषी के उदाहरण हैं।
- विषमपोषी: पशु और अधिकांश अन्य जीव पौधों द्वारा तैयार भोजन ग्रहण करते हैं। उन्हें विषमपोषी (विषमपोषी = अन्य) कहा जाता है।
 - उदाहरण प्रोटोजोआ, वायरस, कवक आदि हैं।

99. Answer: d

Explanation:

नोट	आकृति
10 रुपए का नोट	ओडिशा में कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर
20 रुपए का नोट	एलोरा की गुफाएँ
50 रुपए का नोट	कनटिक का हम्पी
100 रुपए का नोट	रानी की वाव
200 रुपए का नोट	साँची स्तूप
500 रुपए का नोट	लाल किला
2000 रुपए का नोट	मंगलयान



100. Answer: c

Explanation:

- माइकल मधुसुदन दत्त, एक प्रसिद्ध लेखक, बंगाल के नाटककार थे।
- वह अपने बंगाली नाटक के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे।
- उनका प्रसिद्ध काम **मेघनाद बध काव्य** एक दुखद महाकाव्य है।

Prepp

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