



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 09, 2019) (Shift 1)

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. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'HORSE' को '98543', 'WASTE' को '16423' लिखा जाता है। उस कूट भाषा में 'ROAST' के लिए कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 58642
- b. 58692
- c. 51642
- d. 53642

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

5	3	7
6	15	12
9	2	3
?	20	22

- a. 18
- b. 26
- c. 24
- d. 20

3. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आने वाली संख्या का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

39, 19, 58, 77, 135, ?

- a. 212
- b. 224
- c. 196
- d. 202

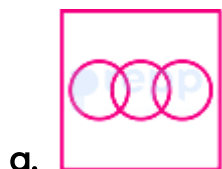
4. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

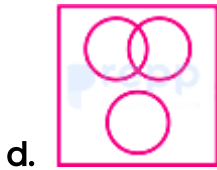
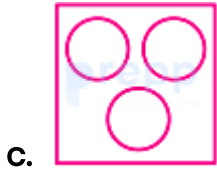
ऋतु : शीत :: आकृति : ?

- a. भुजा
- b. विकर्ण
- c. त्रिभुज
- d. कोण

5. दी गई श्रेणियों के बीच संबंधों को सबसे बेहतर तरीके से दर्शाने वाले वेन आरेख की पहचान कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

बोतल, बिल्ली, पुस्तक





6. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'MOUSE' को 'FTVPN' लिखा जाता है। उस कूट भाषा में 'ROPED' के लिए कूट क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. EEQPS
- b. EFQPS
- c. FESQT
- d. FGRQT

7. संकेत ' $\times$ और $\div$ ' को परस्पर बदलने पर दिए गए समीकरण का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$11 + 13 - 24 \times 3 \div 2 = ?$$

- a. 6
- b. 10
- c. 8
- d. 12

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

ROLF : VTRM :: NODP : ?

- a. RTJW
- b. RUJW
- c. SUKX
- d. SVRX

9. निम्न प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानिए भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

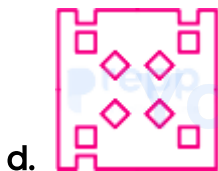
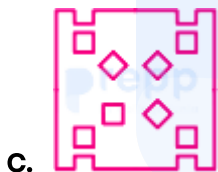
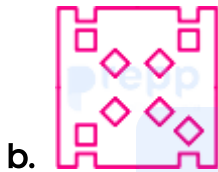
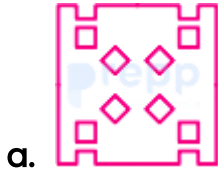
- I. सभी J, M हैं।
- II. कुछ K, M हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ K, J हैं।
- II. कुछ M, K हैं।
- III. कुछ M, J हैं।

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

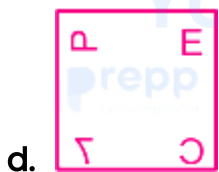
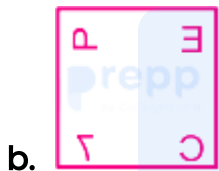
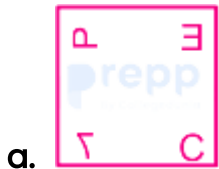
10. एक कागज़ के टुकड़े को निम्न प्रश्न आकृतियों में दर्शाए गये अनुसार मोड़ा जाता है और उसमें छेद किया जाता है। खोलने के बाद वह किस उत्तर आकृति के समान दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)



11. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'BRICKS' को 'GXNIPY' लिखा जाता है। उस कूट भाषा में 'TRAVEL' का कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ZZGCKS
- b. YYFBJR
- c. ZYGCKS
- d. YXFBJR

12. यदि एक दर्पण को AB की रेखा पर रखा जाता है, तो निम्न में से कौनसी उत्तर आकृति, दी गई आकृति की सही छवि है ? (+1, -0.25)



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

ठंडा : प्रशीतक :: गर्म : ?

a. AC

b. ठंडा

c. कागज

d. ओवन

14. दिए गए संकेतों को बदलने पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समीकरण सही होगा? (+1, -0.25)

+ और ×

a. $11 + 13 + 6 \times 2 = 37$

b. $16 + 32 \times 19 \div 38 = 32$

c. $9 \times 5 \div 10 + 30 = 24$

d. $5 + 11 - 6 \times 3 = -2$

15. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न-चिह्न की जगह आने वाले अक्षर-युग्म का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

JL, GJ, DH, AF, ?

a. XC

b. YC

c. XD

d. YD

16. छह लड़के R, L, B, T, W और N उत्तर के सम्मुख एक पंक्ति में खड़े हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि उसी क्रम में)। दो लड़के R और N के बीच खड़े हैं। T, R के ठीक बाएं खड़ा है। L, B के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर खड़ा है। W, B के दाएं तीसरा है। (+1, -0.25)

R के ठीक बाएं खड़ा है। L, B के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर खड़ा है। W, B के दाएं तीसरा है।

R के ठीक दाएं कौन खड़ा है?

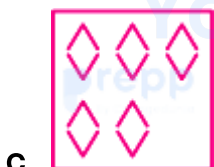
a. T

b. W

c. B

d. L

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



18. पांच फिल्मों F1, F2, F3, F4 और F5 (जरूरी नहीं कि उसी क्रम में) को सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक प्रदर्शित किया जाए। एक दिन में केवल एक फिल्म प्रदर्शित की जाती है। प्रत्येक फिल्म को केवल एक बार प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। फिल्म F1 सोमवार को प्रदर्शित होती है। (+1, -0.25)

F4 और F5 के बीच दो फिल्मों प्रदर्शित होती हैं। F2 को F5 के ठीक एक दिन बाद प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। बुधवार को कौन सी फिल्म प्रदर्शित की जाती है?

- a. F2
- b. F5
- c. F4
- d. F3

19. दिए गए उत्तर आकृति से, वह आकृति चुनिए जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपी/निहित है।
(घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है)

(+1, -0.25)

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

20. निम्न प्रश्न में कुछ कथन और उसके बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानिए भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. कुछ लाल लकड़ी हैं।
- II. कोई लकड़ी बेंच नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कोई बेंच लाल नहीं है।
- II. कोई बेंच लकड़ी नहीं है।
- III. कुछ लाल बेंच हैं।
- a. निष्कर्ष II और या तो I या III अनुसरण करते हैं
- b. कोई निष्कर्ष अनुसरण नहीं करता है
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है

21. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'PHONE' को '5', 'MONDAY' को '6' लिखा जाता है। उसी कूट भाषा में 'WEDNESDAY' का कूट क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 11
- b. 8
- c. 7
- d. 9

22. 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)

95 : 141 :: 87 : ?

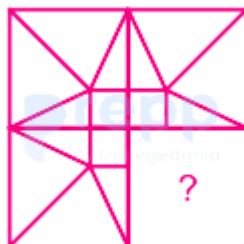
- a. 133
- b. 147
- c. 127
- d. 137

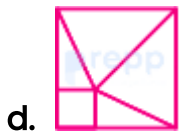
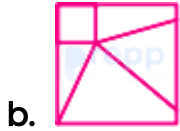
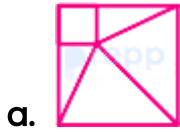
23. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को बदल सकने वाली संख्या का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

461, 481, 502, 524, 547, ?

- a. 585
- b. 571
- c. 573
- d. 581

24. कौन सी उत्तर आकृति, प्रश्न आकृति के स्वरूप को पूरा करेगी? (+1, -0.25)





25. छह कर्मचारी R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 और R6 केंद्र के सम्मुख एक गोलाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि उसी क्रम में हों)। R5, R3 के बाएं से तीसरा है। R2, R4 के निकटतम बाएं है। R1, R5 के निकटतम बाएं है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन R6 के बारे में गलत है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. R5, R6 के निकटतम दाएँ है
- b. R4, R6 के बाएं दूसरा है।
- c. R6, R3 और R1 के बीच है।
- d. R2, R6 के विपरीत बैठा है

Numerical Aptitude

26. नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक विशिष्ट वर्ष में चार भारतीय बल्लेबाज द्वारा खेले गए T - 20 मैचों की संख्या, बनाये गए रन, बनाये गए अर्धशतक और शतक को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

खिलाड़ी	खेले गए मैच	बनाये गए रन	अर्धशतक	शतक
विराट	16	900	4	3
रोहित	20	840	5	1
शिखर	25	1050	6	2
सुरेश	12	450	4	0

सभी चार बल्लेबाजों द्वारा बनाए गए रनों की कुल संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- a. 3240
- b. 1620
- c. 1500
- d. 1450
-
27. कुछ व्यक्ति एक काम को 84 दिनों में कर सकते हैं। तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के दोगुना व्यक्ति समान काम के आधे को कितने दिनों में करेंगे? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 16 दिन

- b. 21 दिन
- c. 15 दिन
- d. 14 दिन

28. दो संख्याओं का गुणनफल 6845 है, यदि संख्या का म.स. 37 है, तो सबसे बड़ी संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 148
- b. 111
- c. 37
- d. 185

29. यदि चयनित और अचयनित उम्मीदवारों का अनुपात 14 : 25 था। यदि 35 कम उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था और 10 कम उम्मीदवारों का चयन हुआ था, तो चयनित और अचयनित उम्मीदवारों का अनुपात 3 : 5 होता है। तो उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने नौकरी के लिए आवेदन किया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 175
- b. 275
- c. 195
- d. 200

30. 36 सेमी व्यास वाले एक बड़े गेंद को पिघलाकर 4.5 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले कितने गेंद बनाए जा सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 48

b. 128

c. 64

d. 32

31. A काम का 50%, 16 दिनों में कर सकता है, B समान काम के एक-चौथाई भाग को 24 दिनों में कर सकता है। मिलकर काम करते हुए वे काम के $\frac{7}{4}$ वें भाग को कितने दिनों में कर सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. 24

b. 42

c. 27

d. 28

32. जूते की एक जोड़ी का क्रय मूल्य 12000 रुपए है। तो जूते की एक जोड़ी का अंकित मूल्य (रुपए में) कितना होना चाहिए जिससे 16% की छूट प्रदान करने बाद दुकानदार को 12% का लाभ अर्जित होता है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 14,330

b. 16,500

c. 16,000

d. 13,440

33. दी गयी तालिका एक विशिष्ट वर्ष में चार भारतीय बल्लेबाज द्वारा खेले गए T - 20 मैचों की संख्या, बनाये गए रन, बनाये गए अर्धशतक और शतक को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

खिलाड़ी	खेले गए मैच	बनाये गए रन	अर्धशतक	शतक
विराट	16	900	4	3
रोहित	20	840	5	1
शिखर	25	1050	6	2
सुरेश	12	450	4	0

शिखर द्वारा बनाये गए प्रति मैच औसत रन और रोहित द्वारा बनाये गए प्रति मैच औसत रन के बीच अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 20
- d. 18

34. 12% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर पर दो वर्षों के लिए चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज 477 रुपए है। तो निवेश की गयी मूलधन राशि (रुपए में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2000
- b. 1875
- c. 1650
- d. 1500

35. एक मोटर कार मरम्मत के बाद और मरम्मत से पहले क्रमशः 72 किमी/घंटा और 54 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलती है। यह मरम्मत के बाद x दूरी 6 घंटे में तय करती है। तो मरम्मत से पहले $5x$ दूरी तय करने के लिए यह कितना समय (घंटे में) लेगी? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 30
 - b. 40
 - c. 45
 - d. 36
36. एक कार्यालय में ग्रामीण और शहरी कर्मचारियों (केवल पुरुष और महिला शामिल हैं) की संख्या का अनुपात 3 : 2 है। यदि ग्रामीण का 20% और शहरी का 25% महिलाएँ हैं, तो पुरुष का प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)
- a. 78%
 - b. 67.50%
 - c. 58%
 - d. 82.50%
37. आयत के विकर्ण की लम्बाई 26 सेमी है और एक भुजा 10 सेमी है। तो आयत का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)
- a. 240 सेमी^2
 - b. 65 सेमी^2
 - c. 260 सेमी^2
 - d. 130 सेमी^2

38. 108 किमी/घंटा की औसत गति से चलने वाली एक स्पोर्ट कार एक दौड़ ट्रैक पर एक चक्कर पूरा करने के लिए 15 मिनट लेती है। तो 9 मिनट में एक चक्कर पूरा करने के लिए गति को कितना बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 100
- b. 180
- c. 108
- d. 72

39. 36 मोबाइल को बेचने पर एक मोबाइल विक्रेता को चार मोबाइलों के विक्रय मूल्य के बराबर नुकसान होता है। तो हानि प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12.50%
- b. 10%
- c. 8%
- d. 8.50%

40. 100 तक सभी अभाज्य और भाज्य संख्याओं का औसत ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 51
 - b. 20
 - c. 49.5
 - d. 50.5
-

41. संख्याओं 29, 27, 32, 23, 18, 18, 32, 31, 28, 15, 35, 30 की माधिका कितनी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 29.5
- b. 28.5
- c. 30
- d. 30.5

42. यदि 5 वर्षों के लिए मूलधन और साधारण ब्याज का अनुपात 10 : 7 है, तो ब्याज की दर (वार्षिक) ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 14%
- b. 20%
- c. 15%
- d. 10%

43. $99\frac{95}{99} \times 99 - 95$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 9897
- b. 9993
- c. 9999
- d. 9801

44. A और B के वेतनों का योग और उनके वेतनों के अंतर का अनुपात 11 : 1 है। B और C के वेतनों का योग और उनके वेतनों के अंतर का अनुपात भी 11 : 1 है। यदि A का वेतन (+1, -0.25)

अधिकतम है और C का वेतन न्यूनतम है, तो B का वेतन (रुपए में) क्या है, दिया गया है कि उनका कुल वेतन 18,200 रुपए है?

- a. 8500
- b. 6000
- c. 7200
- d. 5500

45. $\frac{0.56 \times 0.36 + 0.42 \times 0.32}{0.8 \times 0.21}$ का मान क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

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

46. 12 वस्तुओं का औसत वजन 18 किलो है। अन्य नए वस्तु को शामिल करने पर औसत वजन 500 ग्राम कम हो जाता है। तो नए वस्तु का वजन क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 11.0 किलो
- b. 10.0 किलो
- c. 10.1 किलो
- d. 11.5 किलो

47. 100 सेमी × 80 सेमी × 60 सेमी आकार वाले एक घनाभ को तीन काट द्वारा आठ समरूप भागों में काटा जाता है। तो सभी आठ भागों का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग सेमी में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 84100
- b. 22500
- c. 75200
- d. 50750

48. अमन की वार्षिक आय 20 लाख रुपए बढ़ जाती है लेकिन वेतन पर वह कर जिसे उसका भुगतान करना है, 20% से 16% तक कम हो जाता है। अब वह पहले के समान कर की राशि का भुगतान करता है। तो उसकी नयी कुल आय (लाख रुपए में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 120
- b. 60
- c. 100
- d. 80

49. A एक वस्तु को 1800 रुपए में खरीदता है और इसे 10% और 20% की दो क्रमागत छूट प्रदान करने के बाद बेच देता है। तो वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य (रुपए में) क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1296
- b. 1668
- c. 1336
- d. 1728

50. नीचे दी गयी तालिका एक विशिष्ट वर्ष में चार भारतीय बल्लेबाज द्वारा खेले गए T - 20 मैचों की संख्या, बनाये गए रन, बनाये गए अर्धशतक और शतक को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

खिलाड़ी	खेले गए मैच	बनाये गए रन	अर्धशतक	शतक
विराट	16	900	4	3
रोहित	20	840	5	1
शिखर	25	1050	6	2
सुरेश	12	450	4	0

सभी चार बल्लेबाजों द्वारा बनाये गए रनों की कुल संख्या का औसत क्या है?

- a. 790
- b. 820
- c. 810
- d. 800

Your Personal Exams Guide

General English

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

In the evening he likes to read books and articles that have nothing to do of his work.

- a. do of his work
- b. that have nothing to
- c. In the evening he likes
- d. to read books and articles

52. 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)

We found out that our competitors were selling a similar product on a much higher price.

- a. at a more high price.
- b. No substitution required
- c. in highest price.
- d. at a much higher price.

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

The culprits should not be allowed to _____ easily.

- a. get away
 - b. get on
 - c. get up
 - d. get in
-

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

The player was declare run-out as he failed to complete the run.

- a. he failed to
 - b. complete the run
 - c. run-out as
 - d. The player was declare
-

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

The customers _____ the company with complaints against the price increase.

- a. hoarded
 - b. flooded
 - c. failed
 - d. criticized
-

56. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Adept

- a. Efficient
- b. Competent
- c. Inept
- d. Skilled

57. Select the meaning of the given idiom.

(+1, -0.25)

A wild-geese chase

- a. Delayed action
- b. Wise decision
- c. Useless search
- d. Timely action

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

(+1, -0.25)

The study found that men who were married lived longer than those who were not.

- a. No substitution required
- b. that who were

- c. these who were
 - d. the one who were
-

59. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence. (+1, -0.25)

The police _____ helmet lay on the table.

- a. officer's
 - b. officers'
 - c. officer
 - d. officers
-

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

Be at your wits' end

- a. Be overwhelmed with problems
 - b. Careful thinking
 - c. Do something confidently
 - d. To be overjoyed
-

61. Select the antonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

Delicious

- a. Tepid

- b. Gross
 - c. Insipid
 - d. Salty
-

62. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence. (+1, -0.25)

The passengers _____ left Paris airport at six arrived in Rome an hour later.

- a. whoever
 - b. who
 - c. which
 - d. whom
-

63. Select the correctly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Commitee
 - b. Committee
 - c. Committe
 - d. Comittee
-

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

If they said nothing, she could sense their disapproval of her suggestion.

- a. she could sense
- b. If they said nothing
- c. their disapproval of
- d. her suggestion.

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

A speech made to oneself

- a. Solitary
- b. Eloquent
- c. Dialogue
- d. Soliloquy

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

Who believes others easily and can be cheated

- a. Native
- b. Fraud
- c. Incredible
- d. Gullible

67. Select the correctly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Anniversiry

- b. Anniversery
- c. Anniversary
- d. Aniversary

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

An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and (1) _____ of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer shell. Scientists estimate that there (2) _____ more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day. Of these, only about 1,000 are strong (3) _____ to be felt. At least 40 moderate earthquake cause damage somewhere (4) _____ the world each year. A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, (5) _____ when it does, the results can be devastating.

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

- a. shifting
- b. bringing
- c. pushing
- d. hanging

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

An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and (1) _____ of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer

shell. Scientists estimate that there (2) _____ more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day. Of these, only about 1,000 are strong (3) _____ to be felt. At least 40 moderate earthquake cause damage somewhere (4) _____ the world each year. A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, (5) _____ when it does, the results can be devastating.

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

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

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

An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and (1) _____ of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer shell. Scientists estimate that there (2) _____ more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day. Of these, only about 1,000 are strong (3) _____ to be felt. At least 40 moderate earthquake cause damage somewhere (4) _____ the world each year. A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, (5) _____ when it does, the results can be devastating.

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

- a. enough
- b. adequate

c. sufficient

d. capable

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

An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and (1)_____ of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer shell. Scientists estimate that there (2)_____ more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day. Of these, only about 1,000 are strong (3)_____ to be felt. At least 40 moderate earthquake cause damage somewhere (4)_____ the world each year. A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, (5)_____ when it does, the results can be devastating.

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

a. into

b. in

c. on

d. at

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

An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and (1)_____ of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer shell. Scientists estimate that there (2)_____ more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day. Of these, only about 1,000 are strong (3)_____ to be felt. At least 40 moderate earthquake cause

damage somewhere (4) _____ the world each year. A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, (5) _____ when it does, the results can be devastating.

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

- a. as
- b. while
- c. whereas
- d. but

-
73. 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)

They couldn't find what they wanted and decide to look elsewhere.

- a. decided to look
- b. have decided to look
- c. had decided looking
- d. No substitution required

-
74. Select the synonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

Confusion

- a. Devotion
- b. Muddle

- c. Assurance
 - d. Clarity
-

75. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Aroma

- a. Stink
- b. Scent
- c. Sneeze
- d. Stench

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. सार्वत्रिक गुरुत्वीय नियतांक (G) के मान का प्रयोगात्मक रूप से निर्धारण करने वाला पहला व्यक्ति कौन था? (+1, -0.25)
- a. हेनरी कैवेंडिश
 - b. जोहान्स केप्लर
 - c. आइजैक न्यूटन
 - d. लॉरेंट फ़्रीडेल
-
77. भारतीय संविधान के किस भाग में केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रावधान हैं? (+1, -0.25)
- a. भाग - VIII
 - b. भाग - VII
 - c. भाग - IX
 - d. भाग - IXB
-
78. रामसर कन्वेंशन एक अंतरसरकारी संधि है जो _____ के संरक्षण के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है। (+1, -0.25)
- a. जनजातीय भाषा
 - b. चीता
 - c. पारंपरिक बीज
 - d. वेटलैंड्स
-

79. भाविशा सिंह इनमें से किस खेल से संबंधित हैं?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. वॉली बॉल
- b. बेडमिंटन
- c. कराटे
- d. टेबल टेनिस

80. इनमें से कौन सी ट्रॉफी/कप 'ब्रिज' खेल से संबंधित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. जय लक्ष्मी कप
- b. अमृत दीवान ट्रॉफी
- c. थॉमस कप
- d. होलकर ट्रॉफी

81. गुजरात के सोमनाथ मंदिर पर किसने हमला किया?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. इब्राहिम लोधी
- b. जलाल-उद-दिन-खिलजी
- c. अहमद शाह दुर्रानी
- d. महमूद गजनी

82. "भूटा गीत" इनमें से किस भारतीय राज्य से संबंधित है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. केरल

- b. तमिलनाडु
- c. उत्तर प्रदेश
- d. बिहार

83. भारतीय संविधान की प्रारूप समिति में कितने सदस्य थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 7
- d. 3

84. पूर्व राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी ने वर्ष _____ में पहला लोकसभा चुनाव जीता था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1980
- b. 1991
- c. 2004
- d. 1998

85. इनमें से कौन सा हरियाणा का पारंपरिक रंगमंच है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नौटंकी
- b. तमाशा
- c. दशावतार

d. स्वांग

86. हरित क्रांति _____ से संबंधित है।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. दुग्ध उत्पादन
- b. जूट उत्पादन
- c. कॉफ़ी उत्पादन
- d. गेहूँ उत्पादन

87. खादर _____ है।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. एक फसल
- b. नई जलोढ़ मिट्टी
- c. पुरानी जलोढ़ मिट्टी
- d. लेटराइट मिट्टी का प्रकार

88. केंद्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम कब शुरू किया गया था?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 1982
- b. 1986
- c. 1990
- d. 1975

89. MOU का पूर्ण रूप क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Memorandum of Understanding
- b. Monetary of Union Territory
- c. Memory of Understanding
- d. Memory of Undertaking

90. इनमें से कौन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. इलाहाबाद बैंक
- b. बंधन बैंक
- c. देना बैंक
- d. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक

91. दाओजली हैडिंग, नवपाषाण स्थल _____ में स्थित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मेघालय
- b. जम्मू और कश्मीर
- c. असम
- d. कर्नाटक

92. "भागीरथी" निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी की प्रमुख धारा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सिंधु
- b. ब्रह्मपुत्र

c. नर्मदा

d. गंगा

93. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक असंतृप्त कार्बन यौगिक नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

a. पेंटीन

b. एसिटिलीन

c. बेंजीन

d. ब्यूटेन

94. "गढ़ कटंगा" इनमें से किस जनजाति का राज्य था? (+1, -0.25)

a. बैगा

b. भील

c. कोलीस

d. गोंड

95. 'आनंदमठ' पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय

b. ऐनी बिसेंट

c. दादाभाई नारोजी

d. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

96. जून 2019 तक, भारत के वर्तमान रक्षा मंत्री कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण
- b. अमित शाह
- c. अर्जुन मुंडा
- d. राजनाथ सिंह

97. जून 2019 तक नोकिया के सीईओ कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सत्य नडेला
- b. राजीव सूरी
- c. फ्रांसिस्को डी 'सूजा
- d. संजय मेहरोत्रा

98. मिंजर मेला इनमें से किस राज्य का लोकप्रिय मेला है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. उत्तराखंड
- b. पंजाब
- c. जम्मू और कश्मीर
- d. हिमाचल प्रदेश

99. किस सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व की पौधे में मिट्टी द्वारा आपूर्ति की जाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कैल्शियम

- b. नाइट्रोजन
- c. ज़िंक
- d. फास्फोरस

100. इनमें से कौन सा देश हवा के देश के रूप में जाना जाता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. पुर्तगाल
- b. चीन
- c. डेनमार्क
- d. फ्रांस

Prepp

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Answers

1. Answer: a

Explanation:

H	O	R	S	E
9	8	5	4	3

W	A	S	T	E
1	6	4	2	3

यहाँ, हम कुछ अक्षरों के कूट देखते हैं।

इसके द्वारा हम ROAST का कूट प्राप्त सकते हैं।

R	O	A	S	T
5	8	6	4	2

अतः, सही उत्तर 58642 है।

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

तर्क इस प्रकार है:

दूसरे स्तम्भ में,

$$3 + 15 + 2 = 20$$

तीसरे स्तम्भ में,

$$7 + 12 + 3 = 22$$

स्तम्भ 1 में भी समान तर्क का अनुसरण किया जाता है,

$$5 + 6 + 9 = 20$$

अतः सही उत्तर 20 है।

3. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$39 + 19 = 58$$

$$19 + 58 = 77$$

$$58 + 77 = 135$$

$$77 + 135 = 212$$

इसलिए सही उत्तर 212 है

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि शीत एक ऋतु है, उसी तरह त्रिभुज एक आकृति है।

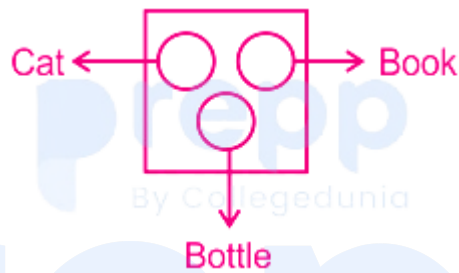
इसलिए, सही उत्तर त्रिभुज है।

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहां बोतल, बिल्ली और पुस्तक एक-दूसरे से संबंधित नहीं हो सकते हैं।

क्योंकि बोतल एक पात्र है, जिसका उपयोग विशेष रूप से तरल पदार्थ को रखने में किया जाता है, बिल्ली एक जानवर है और पुस्तक का उपयोग पढ़ाई के लिए किया जाता है।



अतः, सही विकल्प 3 है।

6. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया तर्क इस प्रकार है:



इसी तरह,



इसलिए, सही उत्तर EFQPS है।

7. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$11 + 13 - 24 \times 3 \div 2$$

संकेतों को परस्पर बदलने पर,

$$11 + 13 - 24 \div 3 \times 2$$

BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करने पर

$$11 + 13 - 8 \times 2$$

$$11 + 13 - 16$$

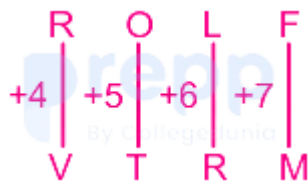
$$24 - 16 = 8$$

अतः, सही उत्तर 8 है।

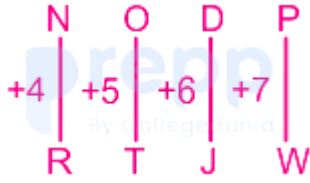
8. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क इस प्रकार है:



इसी प्रकार,



इसलिए सही उत्तर RTJW है।

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

दी गई स्थिति के लिए संभावित वैन आरेख इस प्रकार है:



- I. कुछ K, J हैं → (असत्य) → कुछ K, M हैं (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)
- II. कुछ M, K हैं → (सत्य) → कुछ K, M हैं (यह निश्चित है)
- III. कुछ M, J हैं → (सत्य) → सभी J, M हैं (यह निश्चित है)

अतः, सही विकल्प 2 है।

10. Answer: a

Explanation:



अतः, सही विकल्प 1 है।

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

B	R	I	C	K	S
+5	+6	+5	+6	+5	+6
G	X	N	I	P	Y

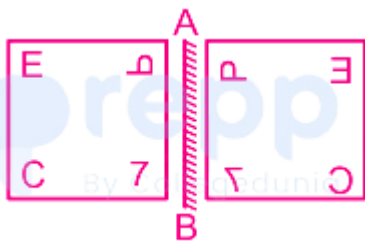
इसी तरह,

T	R	A	V	E	L
+5	+6	+5	+6	+5	+6
Y	X	F	B	J	R

अतः, सही उत्तर YXFBJR है।

12. Answer: b

Explanation:



इसलिए, सही विकल्प 2 है।

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

जैसे प्रशीतक कुछ ठंडा करने के लिए काम करता है,

इसी तरह,

ओवन गर्म चीज के लिए काम आता है।

अतः सही उत्तर ओवन है।

14. Answer: c**Explanation:**

हम एक-एक करके विकल्पों की जांच कर सकते हैं

1. $11 + 13 + 6 \times 2 = 37$

संकेतों को परस्पर बदलने पर

$$11 \times 13 \times 6 + 2 = 858 + 2 = 860 \neq 37$$

2. $16 + 32 \times 19 \div 38 = 32$

संकेतों को परस्पर बदलने पर

$$16 \times 32 + 19 \div 38 = 512 + 0.5 = 512.5 \neq 32$$

3. $9 \times 5 \div 10 + 30 = 24$

संकेतों को परस्पर बदलने पर

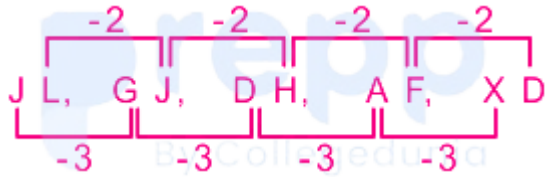
$$9 + 5 \div 10 \times 30 = 9 + 0.5 \times 30 = 9 + 15 = 24 = 24$$

अतः सही विकल्प 3 है

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क इस प्रकार है:



अतः सही उत्तर XD है।

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

1. L, B के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर खड़ा है। W, B के दाएं तीसरा है।



2. दो लड़के R और N के बीच खड़े हैं। T, R के ठीक बाएं खड़ा है।



इसलिए, W, R के ठीक दायें खड़ा है।

अतः सही उत्तर W है।

17. Answer: c

Explanation:



अतः सही विकल्प 3 है।

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

1. फिल्म F1 सोमवार को प्रदर्शित होती है।

सोमवार	F1
मंगलवार	
बुधवार	
गुरुवार	
शुक्रवार	

2. F4 और F5 के बीच दो फिल्में प्रदर्शित होती हैं। F2 को F5 के ठीक एक दिन बाद प्रदर्शित किया जाता है।

सोमवार	F1
मंगलवार	F5
बुधवार	F2
गुरुवार	F3
शुक्रवार	F4

इसलिए, फिल्म F2 बुधवार को प्रदर्शित होती है।

अतः सही उत्तर F2 है।

19. Answer: d

Explanation:



इसलिए सही विकल्प 4 है।

20. Answer: a

Explanation:

कथन के अनुसार संभावित वैन आरेख इस प्रकार है:



I. कोई बेंच लाल नहीं है। → असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

II. कोई बेंच लकड़ी नहीं है। → सत्य (यह निश्चित है)

III. कुछ लाल बेंच हैं। → असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

इसलिए केवल निष्कर्ष II और या तो I या III अनुसरण करते हैं

अतः सही विकल्प I है।

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

PHONE शब्द में कुल 5 अक्षर हैं, MONDAY में कुल 6 अक्षर हैं,

इसलिए WEDNESDAY में 9 अक्षर हैं।

अतः सही उत्तर 9 है

22. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क इस प्रकार है:-

$$95 + 46 = 141,$$

इसीतरह,

$$87 + 46 = 133.$$

इस प्रकार, सही उत्तर "133" है।

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

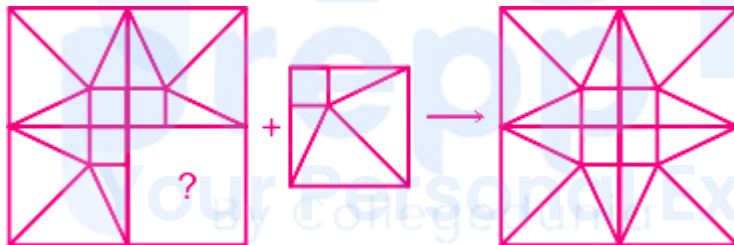
यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क इस प्रकार है:-



अतः सही उत्तर 571 है।

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

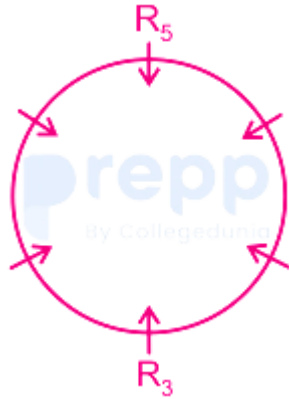


अतः सही विकल्प 1 है।

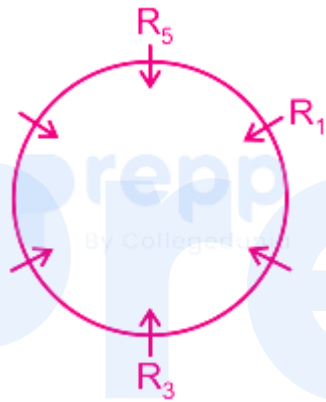
25. Answer: a

Explanation:

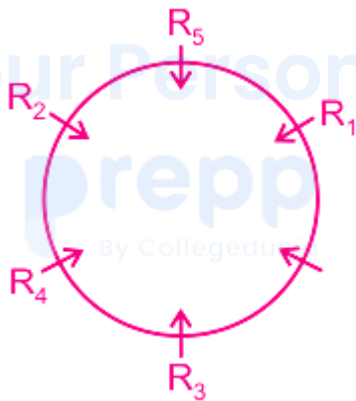
1. R5, R3 के बाएं तीसरा है।



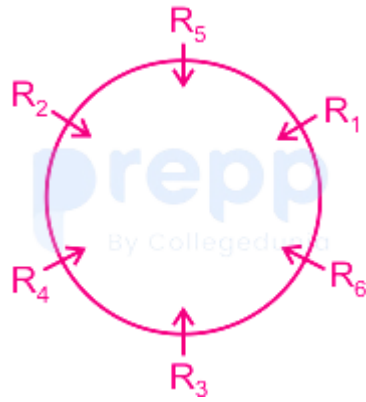
2. R1, R5 के निकटतम बाएं है।



3. R2, R4 के निकटतम बाएं है।



4. बचा हुआ स्थान F6 के लिए है



आरेख से, R5, R6 के दाएँ से दूसरा है।

इस प्रकार, **R5, R6 के निकटतम दाएँ है**, सही विकल्प है।

अतः सही विकल्प 1 है।

26. Answer: a

Explanation:

बनाये गए रनों की कुल संख्या = $900 + 840 + 1050 + 450$

$\therefore$ औसत स्कोर = 3240

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27. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि व्यक्तियों की संख्या x है।

चूँकि, x व्यक्ति 1 काम को 84 दिनों में कर सकते हैं।

इसलिए, 1 व्यक्ति 1 काम को $84 \times x$ दिनों = $84x$ दिनों में कर सकता है।

$\Rightarrow 2x$ व्यक्ति 1 काम को $84x / 2x = 42$ दिनों में कर सकते हैं।

$\therefore$ व्यक्ति $\frac{1}{2}$ काम को $42/2 = 21$ दिनों में कर सकते हैं।

28. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है, म.स. = 37

इसलिए, संख्याएँ $37x$ और $37y$ हैं।

चूँकि, ल.स. $\times$ म.स. = दो संख्याओं का गुणनफल

$$\Rightarrow \text{ल.स.} \times 37 = 6845$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ल.स.} = 185$$

$$\Rightarrow 37xy = 185$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = 5$$

इसलिए, $x = 1, y = 5$ या $x = 5, y = 1$

$\Rightarrow$ सबसे बड़ी संख्या 37×5 है।

$\therefore$ आवश्यक संख्या = 185

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29. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि चयनित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या $14x$ और अचयनित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या $25x$ है।

इसलिए, आवेदन करने वाले उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या $14x + 25x = 39x$ है।

प्रश्नानुसार,

यदि 35 कम उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था, तो आवेदन करने वाले उम्मीदवारों की परिणामी संख्या $(39x - 35)$ है।

और 10 कम उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया गया था, तो चयनित उम्मीदवारों की परिणामी संख्या $(14x - 10)$ है।

इसलिए, अचयनित उम्मीदवारों की परिणामी संख्या (आवेदन करने वाले - चयनित)

$$\Rightarrow (39x - 35) - (14x - 10)$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x - 25$$

अब, परिणामी चयनित और परिणामी अचयनित उम्मीदवारों का दिया गया अनुपात 3 : 5 है।

$$\text{इसलिए, } (14x - 10)/(25x - 25) = 3/5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

इसलिए, उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या जिन्होंने आवेदन किया था $= 39x$

$$\Rightarrow 39 \times 5$$

$$= 195$$

$\therefore$ उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 195 है जिन्होंने नौकरी के लिए आवेदन किया था।

30. Answer: c

Explanation:

गणना:

माना कि गेंदों की संख्या x है।

$$x = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi 18^3}{\frac{4}{3} \pi (4.5)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4^3$$

$\therefore$ गेंदों की आवश्यक संख्या 64 है।

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

चूँकि, 50% काम A द्वारा 16 दिनों में किया जाता है।

इसलिए, 100% काम A द्वारा 32 दिनों में किया जाता है।

चूँकि, B द्वारा काम का एक-चौथाई भाग 24 दिनों में किया जाता है।

⇒ 1 काम B द्वारा 96 दिनों में किया जाता है।

⇒ 1 दिन में (A + B) द्वारा किया गया काम = $\frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{96}$ = काम का $\frac{1}{24}$ वां भाग

⇒ (A + B) द्वारा पूरे काम को 24 दिनों में किया जाता है।

∴ काम का $\frac{7}{4}$ वां भाग (A + B) द्वारा $24 \times \frac{7}{4} = 42$ दिनों में किया जाता है।

32. Answer: c**Explanation:**

माना कि जूते की एक जोड़ी का अंकित मूल्य x रुपए है।

इसलिए, विक्रय मूल्य = $x \times 84\% = \frac{21x}{25}$

चूँकि, जूते पर लाभ 12% है।

⇒ $12000 \times 112\% = \frac{21x}{25}$

⇒ $\frac{21x}{25} = 13440$

⇒ $x = 16000$

∴ जूते की एक जोड़ी का अंकित मूल्य 16000 रुपए है।

33. Answer: a

Explanation:

शिखर द्वारा प्रति मैच बनाये गए औसत रन = शिखर द्वारा बनाये गए रन/शिखर द्वारा खेले गए मैचों की संख्या

$$\Rightarrow 1050/25$$

$$\Rightarrow 42$$

रोहित द्वारा प्रति मैच बनाये गए औसत रन = रोहित द्वारा बनाये गए रन/रोहित द्वारा खेले गए मैचों की संख्या

$$\Rightarrow 840/20 = 42$$

$\therefore$ उनके औसत स्कोर के बीच आवश्यक अंतर 0 है।

34. Answer: b**Explanation:****★ Shortcut Trick**

12% प्रतिवर्ष की दर से 2 वर्ष के लिए

$$[12 + 12 + (12 \times 12)/100]\% = 25.44\%$$

अब, प्रश्न के अनुसार

$$25.44\% = 477$$

$$1\% = 18.75$$

$$100\% = 1875$$

$\therefore$ मूलधन का मान 1875 रुपये

★ Alternate Method

$$\text{चूँकि, चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज} = P [(1 + R/100)^n - 1]$$

$$\text{तो, } 477 = P [(1 + 12/100)^2 - 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow 477 = P \times 159/625$$

$\therefore$ निवेशित मूलधन 1875 रुपये है

35. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि मरम्मत से पहले 5X दूरी तय करने के लिए कार द्वारा लिया गया समय T है।

चूँकि, दूरी = गति × समय

$$\text{इसलिए, } X = 72 \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 432 \text{ किमी}$$

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$5 \times 432 = 54 \times T$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 40 \text{ घंटा}$$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक समय 40 घंटा है।

36. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि ग्रामीण कर्मचारी और शहरी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 3x और 2x है।

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$\text{ग्रामीण महिलाओं की संख्या} = 3x \times 20\% = 3x/5$$

$$\text{इसलिए, ग्रामीण पुरुषों की संख्या} = 3x - 3x/5 = 12x/5$$

और, शहरी महिलाओं की संख्या = $2x \times 25\% = x/2$

$\Rightarrow$ शहरी पुरुष की संख्या = $2x - x/2 = 3x/2$

$\Rightarrow$ कार्यालय में पुरुष कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या = $12x/5 + 3x/2 = 39x/10$

$\Rightarrow$ आवश्यक प्रतिशत = $[(39x/10)/5x] \times 100\%$

$\therefore$ कार्यालय में पुरुष कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत 78% है।

37. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया है:

विकर्ण = 26

भुजा = 10

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$(\text{विकर्ण})^2 = l^2 + b^2$$

क्षेत्रफल = लम्बाई $\times$ चौड़ाई

गणना:

माना कि आयत की भुजा l सेमी है।

$$\text{चूँकि, } (\text{विकर्ण})^2 = l^2 + b^2$$

$$\text{इसलिए, } 26^2 = 10^2 + l^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 676 = 100 + l^2$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 24 \text{ सेमी}$$

आयत का क्षेत्रफल है

$$\Rightarrow 24 \times 10$$

$\therefore$ आयत का क्षेत्रफल 240 सेमी² है।

38. Answer: d

Explanation:

एक चक्कर में कार द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी = $108 \times 15/60$

$$\Rightarrow 27 \text{ किमी}$$

इसलिए, 27 किमी का एक चक्कर पूरा करने के लिए कार की गति को = $27/(9/60)$ बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

$$\Rightarrow 180 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{बढ़ी हुई गति } 180 - 108 \text{ होनी चाहिए।}$$

$$\therefore \text{बढ़ी हुई गति } 72 \text{ किमी/घंटा होनी चाहिए।}$$

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि एक मोबाइल का विक्रय मूल्य 1 रुपए है।

इसलिए, 36 मोबाइल का विक्रय मूल्य 36 रुपए है।

और 4 मोबाइल का विक्रय मूल्य 4 रुपए है।

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रेता की हानि} = 4 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रेता का क्रय मूल्य} = 36 + 4 = 40 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{हानि\%} = (4 / 40) \times 100$$

∴ हानि%, 10% है।

40. Answer: a

Explanation:

1 को छोड़कर प्रत्येक संख्या अभाज्य और भाज्य संख्या है।

$$\Rightarrow \text{अभीष्ट योग} = (100 \times 101/2) - 1 = 5049$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{औसत} = 5049/99$$

∴ आवश्यक औसत 51 है।

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

सर्वप्रथम हम इन संख्याओं को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करते हैं, तो हमें प्राप्त होता है

15, 18, 18, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32, 35

चूँकि, कुल 12 संख्याएँ हैं।

$$\Rightarrow \text{माधिका} = \text{मध्य संख्याओं का औसत}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{माधिका} = (28 + 29)/2$$

∴ दिए गए समूह की माधिका 28.5 है।

42. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि अनुपात x है।

इसलिए, मूलधन $10x$ और साधारण ब्याज $7x$ है।

अब, प्रश्नानुसार

$$7x = 10x \times R \times 5/100$$

$$\therefore \text{दर प्रतिशत} = 14\%$$

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} & 99 \frac{95}{99} \times 99 - 95 \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{99 \times 99 + 95}{99} \times 99 - 95 \\ \Rightarrow & 99 \times 99 + 95 - 95 \\ \Rightarrow & 9801 \end{aligned}$$

44. Answer: b

Explanation:

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$\frac{A+B}{A-B} = \frac{11}{1} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\frac{B+C}{B-C} = \frac{11}{1} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

और,

$$A + B + C = 18200 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

(i) से, हमें निम्न प्राप्त होता है

$$A + B = 11A - 11B$$

$$\Rightarrow 10A = 12B$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 6B/5 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

(ii) से, हमें निम्न प्राप्त होता है

$$\Rightarrow C = 5B/6 \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

समीकरण (iii) में (iv) और (v) का मान रखने पर, हमें निम्न प्राप्त होता है

$$\Rightarrow 6B/5 + B + 5B/6 = 18200$$

$$\Rightarrow 91B/30 = 18200$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 6000$$

इसलिए B का वेतन 6000 रुपए है।

45. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{0.56 \times 0.36 + 0.42 \times 0.32}{0.8 \times 0.21}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.2016 + 0.1344}{0.168}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.336}{0.168}$$

∴ 2 सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना कि अतिरिक्त वजन x किलो है।

12 वस्तुओं के वजन का योग $= 12 \times 18 = 216$

प्रश्नानुसार,

12 वस्तुओं के वजन का योग $+ x = 13 \times 17.5$

$\Rightarrow 216 + x = 227.5$

$\Rightarrow x = 11.5$ किलो

∴ नए वस्तु का वजन 11.5 किलो है।

47. Answer: c

Explanation:

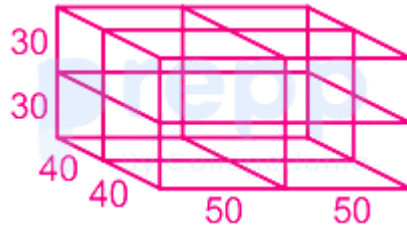
प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल $= 2(lb + bh + hl)$

यहाँ l लंबाई है, b चौड़ाई है और h ऊँचाई है

गणना:

8 समान घनाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक फलक के बीच से घनाभ को काटा जाता है



प्रत्येक छोटे घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2(50 \times 40 + 40 \times 30 + 30 \times 50)$

$\Rightarrow$ प्रत्येक छोटे घनाभ का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2 \times (4700) = 9400$

सभी आठ घनाभों का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $8 \times 9400 = 75200$

$\therefore$ सभी आठ भागों का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल 75200 सेमी² है।

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि अमन की वार्षिक आय x रुपए है।

नया वार्षिक वेतन = $(x + 20)$

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$x \times 20\% = (x + 20) \times 16\%$$

$$\Rightarrow x/5 = 16(x + 20)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x = 16x + 320$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 320$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

इसलिए, नयी कुल आय = 20 रुपए + 80

$\therefore$ नया वेतन 100 लाख हो जाता है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $1800 \times 90\% \times 80\%$

$\Rightarrow 1800 \times 0.9 \times 0.8$

$\therefore$ वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य 1296 रुपए होगा।

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

आवश्यक औसत = $(900 + 840 + 1050 + 450)/4$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक औसत 810 है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

Let's analyze the provided sentence to find the segment that contains a grammatical error:

Sentence: In the evening he likes to read books and articles that have nothing to do of his work.

We need to examine each segment presented in the options and determine if it is grammatically correct in the context of the sentence.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Phrases

The sentence describes a person's evening activity: reading books and articles. The phrase "that have nothing to do of his work" modifies the noun phrase "books and articles". This part specifies the type of books and articles being read.

Examining the Idiomatic Expression

The key part to examine here is the phrase "nothing to do of". This is an idiom. Idioms are phrases or expressions where the meaning isn't obvious from the individual words. They have a fixed form that must be used correctly.

The correct idiom expressing a lack of connection or relevance between two things is "nothing to do **with** something".

- Correct idiom: "nothing to do **with** his work"
- Incorrect phrase in the sentence: "nothing to do **of** his work"

Therefore, the use of "of" instead of "with" is the grammatical error.

Evaluating the Given Options

Now let's look at the options and see which one contains the incorrect phrase:

1. do of his work

This segment contains the incorrect preposition "of" when the idiom requires "with". This segment has the grammatical error.

2. that have nothing to

This segment contains part of the relative clause "that have nothing to do...". Up to this point, it is grammatically correct in leading into the idiom.

3. In the evening he likes

This is the beginning of the sentence, forming the main clause subject and verb phrase ("he likes") and an adverbial phrase ("In the evening"). This part is grammatically correct.

4. to read books and articles

This is an infinitive phrase acting as the object of "likes". This part is grammatically correct.

Identifying the Error Segment

Based on the analysis, the segment "do of his work" contains the grammatical error because it uses the incorrect preposition "of" within the idiom "nothing to do with".

Correcting the Sentence

The corrected sentence would be: In the evening he likes to read books and articles that have nothing to do **with** his work.

Thus, the segment with the error is "do of his work".

Revision Table: Grammatical Error Analysis

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Grammatical Status
In the evening he likes	Main clause start; grammatically sound.	Correct
to read books and articles	Infinitive phrase object; grammatically sound.	Correct
that have nothing to	Start of relative clause and idiom; grammatically sound so far.	Correct
do of his work	End of relative clause and idiom; uses incorrect preposition "of" instead of "with".	Incorrect

Additional Information: Understanding Idioms in Grammar

Idioms are common phrases that native speakers use naturally, but they can be tricky for learners because their meaning and structure are often fixed and don't follow typical grammatical rules or logic based on the individual words. Using the wrong word in an idiom, even a small one like a preposition, can make the phrase sound awkward or incorrect.

Learning common English idioms is important for improving fluency and grammatical accuracy. When encountering an idiom, it's best to learn its exact form and meaning together.

Examples of other common idioms involving prepositions:

- Depend **on**
- Believe **in**
- Listen **to**
- Good **at**
- Fond **of**

Mistakes often occur when using the wrong preposition with a verb or adjective that is part of a fixed phrase or idiom.

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Prepositions and Comparative Adjectives for Price

The original sentence is: "We found out that our competitors were selling a similar product **on a much higher price.**"

Let's look at the underlined segment: "on a much higher price". We need to determine if this phrase is grammatically correct or if one of the options provides a better substitution.

Analyzing the Original Phrase

The phrase "on a much higher price" uses the preposition "on" to describe the price at which something is sold. In English, the correct preposition used when referring to the specific price point of sale is typically "at". For example, you sell something "at a certain price".

Also, "higher" is the correct comparative form of the adjective "high". The word "much" is used correctly here to modify the comparative adjective "higher", indicating a significant difference in price.

Therefore, the primary issue with the original phrase is the use of the preposition "on".

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option provided:

- **Option 1: at a more high price.**

This option uses the correct preposition "at". However, it uses "more high" as the comparative form. The correct comparative form of the adjective "high" is "higher", not "more high". This option is incorrect.

- **Option 2: No substitution required**

This option suggests that the original phrase "on a much higher price" is correct. As we discussed, the use of the preposition "on" with price is incorrect. Therefore, substitution is required, and this option is incorrect.

- **Option 3: in highest price.**

This option uses the preposition "in", which is not appropriate here. Also, "highest" is the superlative form of "high", used to compare three or more items (e.g., the highest price among all products). The sentence is comparing two entities (our product's price implicitly vs. competitor's price), so the comparative form ("higher") is needed, not the superlative form ("highest"). This option is incorrect.

- **Option 4: at a much higher price.**

This option uses the correct preposition "at" for referring to the price of sale. It correctly uses the comparative form "higher", modified by "much". This phrase is grammatically correct and appropriately conveys the intended meaning.

Determining the Correct Substitution

Based on the analysis, Option 4, "at a much higher price," is the only grammatically correct and contextually appropriate phrase to substitute the underlined segment.

The corrected sentence is: "We found out that our competitors were selling a similar product **at a much higher price.**"

Phrase	Analysis	Correctness
on a much higher price (original)	Incorrect preposition "on" for price.	Incorrect
at a more high price	Incorrect comparative form "more high".	Incorrect
in highest price	Incorrect preposition "in"; Incorrect superlative form "highest".	Incorrect
at a much higher price	Correct preposition "at"; Correct comparative form "higher" modified by "much".	Correct

Revision Table: Prepositions and Adjective Forms

Concept	Explanation	Examples
Preposition with Price	Use 'at' to indicate the specific price point of sale.	sell at a price, buy at a discount
Comparative Adjectives	Used to compare two things. For most adjectives, add '-er' or use 'more'. 'High' becomes 'higher'.	high → higher, fast → faster, beautiful → more beautiful
Superlative Adjectives	Used to compare three or more things and indicate the greatest degree. Add '-est' or use 'most'. 'High' becomes 'highest'.	high → highest, fast → fastest, beautiful → most beautiful

Additional Information: Using 'Much' with Comparatives

The word "much" is often used to strengthen or emphasize a comparative adjective or adverb, like "much higher", "much faster", "much more interesting". This usage is grammatically correct and common.

Other words that can modify comparatives include "far", "a lot", "a little", "slightly", etc.

- The new car is much faster than the old one.
- She felt a lot better after resting.
- It was slightly colder today than yesterday.

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

The question asks us to choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete the sentence "The culprits should not be allowed to _____ easily." We need to select a phrasal verb that fits the context of culprits and what should happen to them.

Understanding the Sentence Context: Culprits and Their Fate

The sentence is about "culprits," which are people responsible for a crime or wrongdoing. The phrase "should not be allowed to _____ easily" suggests that there should be consequences for their actions, and they should not avoid these consequences effortlessly. We need a phrasal verb that means avoiding capture or punishment.

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

Let's look at the meanings of the given phrasal verbs:

- **Get away:** This phrasal verb has several meanings, but in the context of people who have done something wrong, it means to escape or avoid capture or punishment. For example, "The thief managed to get away." It can also mean to go somewhere for a holiday or to leave a place.
- **Get on:** This phrasal verb means to board a bus, train, or plane; to have a good relationship with someone; to manage or cope; or to make progress. For example, "They get on well with each other" or "How are you getting on with your work?".
- **Get up:** This phrasal verb means to rise from a lying or sitting position, especially out of bed. For example, "I get up early every morning." It can also mean to organize or prepare something.
- **Get in:** This phrasal verb means to enter a place (like a car or building); to arrive; or to be elected. For example, "Get in the car" or "The train got in late."

Selecting the Appropriate Phrasal Verb

We are talking about culprits and whether they should be allowed to avoid consequences easily. The phrasal verb that fits this meaning is "get away". It directly relates to escaping or avoiding punishment for wrongdoing.

Using "get on", "get up", or "get in" in this sentence would not make sense in this context:

- "The culprits should not be allowed to **get on** easily." (Doesn't fit the meaning of escaping punishment).
- "The culprits should not be allowed to **get up** easily." (Doesn't fit the meaning of escaping punishment).
- "The culprits should not be allowed to **get in** easily." (Doesn't fit the meaning of escaping punishment).

Therefore, "get away" is the only phrasal verb that completes the sentence meaningfully, conveying that those who commit wrongs should face the consequences and not escape them easily.

Completed Sentence

The most appropriate word to fill in the blank is "get away". The completed sentence is:

The culprits should not be allowed to **get away** easily.

Phrasal Verb	Relevant Meaning	Fits Sentence?
get away	escape or avoid capture/punishment	Yes
get on	progress, manage, board	No
get up	rise from bed/seat	No
get in	enter, arrive, be elected	No

Revision Table: Common Phrasal Verbs with 'Get'

Phrasal Verb	Common Meanings
get away	escape; go on holiday; leave
get by	manage with difficulty
get down	depress; swallow with difficulty; descend
get off	leave transport; avoid punishment lightly; remove
get on	board transport; make progress; have a good relationship
get out	leave enclosed space; become known (information)
get over	recover from illness/difficulty
get through	finish; survive; reach someone (by phone)
get up	rise from bed/seat
get with	associate with

Additional Information: Phrasal Verbs and Context

Phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb and a preposition or adverb (or both). The meaning of a phrasal verb is often different from the meanings of the individual words. Understanding phrasal verbs requires learning them and paying close attention to the context in which they are used. Many phrasal verbs, like 'get', have multiple meanings, and the correct meaning depends entirely on the surrounding words and the overall situation described in the sentence. For instance, 'get away' can mean escaping a crime scene, or it can simply mean going on a short vacation.

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to identify the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "The player was declare run-out as he failed to complete the run."

Let's examine the structure of the sentence, particularly the verb phrase.

The phrase "was declare" is in the passive voice. The structure for the passive voice is typically "be verb" (like is, am, are, was, were) followed by the past participle of the main verb.

In the sentence, the verb is "declare". The base form is "declare". The past simple form is "declared". The past participle form is also "declared".

Therefore, in the passive voice construction "was declare", the word "declare" should be in its past participle form, which is "declared". The correct phrase should be "was declared".

The segment "The player was declare" contains this error.

Let's look at the provided options:

- Option 1: **he failed to** – This segment is grammatically correct. "failed to complete" is a standard construction.
- Option 2: **complete the run** – This segment is grammatically correct as part of the infinitive phrase "to complete the run".
- Option 3: **run-out as** – This segment uses "run-out" correctly in the context of a cricket or baseball term (though often hyphenated as "run out"), followed by the conjunction "as". This part is grammatically sound in context.
- Option 4: **The player was declare** – This segment contains the incorrect verb form "declare" instead of the past participle "declared" in the passive voice construction "was declared".

Based on this analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "The player was declare".

The correct sentence should be: "The player was **declared** run-out as he failed to complete the run."

Detailed Analysis of the Error Segment

The error lies specifically in the verb phrase "was declare". When forming the passive voice, the main verb must be in its past participle form. The verb "declare" has the following forms:

- Base form: declare
- Past simple: declared
- Past participle: declared

In the structure "was + verb", to form the passive voice, the verb needs to be the past participle. So, "was declare" is incorrect; it should be "was declared".

This type of error is common when students confuse the base form or past simple form with the past participle form needed for perfect tenses or passive voice constructions.

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Error?
The player was declare	Passive voice construction; requires past participle (declared) after 'was'.	Yes
run-out as	Part of the predicate; uses 'as' correctly as a conjunction.	No
he failed to	Subject + verb + infinitive marker.	No
complete the run	Part of the infinitive phrase 'to complete the run'.	No

Identifying the Grammatical Error in the Options

Comparing our analysis with the given options, we find that option 4, "The player was declare", is the segment that contains the identified grammatical error.

Revision Table: Verb Forms and Passive Voice

Verb Form	Usage Example
Base Form (declare)	I declare this meeting open.
Past Simple (declared)	He declared his intentions yesterday.
Past Participle (declared)	The results have been declared . (Present Perfect) He was declared the winner. (Passive Voice)

Additional Information: Understanding Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action and the object of the action, rather than the subject performing the action. It is formed using the structure: **be verb + past participle**.

- Active sentence: The umpire **declared** the player run-out. (Focus on the umpire, the doer)
- Passive sentence: The player **was declared** run-out by the umpire. (Focus on the player and the action done to him)

In the original sentence "The player was declare run-out...", the intention is clearly passive. The player is not declaring something; something is being declared about the player (that he is run-out). Therefore, the passive voice "was declared" is required.

Understanding verb forms, especially the past participle, is crucial for correctly using perfect tenses and the passive voice in English grammar.

55. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct solution is option 2.

'flooded' means arrive in overwhelming amounts or quantities.

In the sentence, the complaints arrived the company was from the customers. So, 'flooded' is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Let us look into the meaning of other words:

- 'hoarded' means accumulated and hidden or stored away.
- 'failed' means not achieving its end or not lasting; unsuccessful.
- 'criticized' means indicate the faults of (someone or something) in a disapproving way.

56. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Adept

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word "Adept" from the given options. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To answer this, we first need to understand the meaning of "Adept".

Word	Meaning
Adept	Very skilled or proficient at something.

Understanding Antonyms

An antonym provides the opposite meaning of a word. For example, the antonym of 'hot' is 'cold', and the antonym of 'happy' is 'sad'. We are looking for a word that means the opposite of being very skilled or proficient.

Analyzing the Options

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

- **Efficient:** Achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense. While related to doing something well, it focuses on the process rather than the skill level itself.
- **Competent:** Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully. This word is a synonym of Adept, meaning someone is capable or skilled.
- **Inept:** Having or showing no skill; clumsy. This describes someone who is not skilled or proficient.
- **Skilled:** Having or showing the skill required to do something well. This is also a synonym of Adept, directly meaning having skill.

Why Inept is the Antonym

Comparing the meaning of "Adept" (very skilled/proficient) with the options, we find that "Inept" (having no skill; clumsy) directly represents the opposite state. The other options, "Competent" and "Skilled", are synonyms, meaning they have a similar meaning to Adept, not the opposite. "Efficient" is related but not a direct opposite in terms of skill level.

Therefore, the word that is the antonym of "Adept" is "Inept".

Revision Table: Adept, Synonyms, and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Type
Adept	Very skilled or proficient	Original Word
Competent	Having necessary skill	Synonym
Skilled	Having skill	Synonym
Inept	Having no skill; clumsy	Antonym
Efficient	Productive with minimum waste	Related/Distinct

Additional Information on Vocabulary Building

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is a crucial part of building strong vocabulary for exams. Here are some tips:

- When learning a new word, try to find both its synonyms (words with similar meaning) and antonyms (words with opposite meaning).
- Use flashcards or vocabulary apps to practice recalling meanings and identifying related words.
- Read widely to see words used in different contexts, which helps solidify their meaning.
- Practice using new words in sentences to make them part of your active vocabulary.

Regular practice with word meanings, synonyms, and antonyms will significantly improve your English language proficiency.

57. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct solution is option 3.

★ Key Points

- 'A wild-geese chase' means a completely unsuccessful search and a waste of time because the person or thing being searched for does not exist or is somewhere else. (पूरी तरह से असफल खोज और समय की बर्बादी क्योंकि जिस व्यक्ति या चीज की तलाश की जा रही है वह मौजूद नहीं है या कहीं और है।)
- The meaning of the given idiom 'A wild-geese chase' is 'Useless search'.

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction and Pronoun Usage

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate option to replace the underlined segment "those who were" in the sentence: "The study found that men who were married lived longer than those who were not." We need to evaluate if the original segment is correct or if one of the provided options improves the sentence grammatically and stylistically.

Analyzing the Original Sentence and Underlined Segment

The sentence compares two groups of men: "men who were married" and "those who were not [married]".

- The subject is "The study".
- The main verb is "found".
- The clause "that men who were married lived longer than those who were not" is the object of "found".
- Inside this clause, "men who were married" is compared to "those who were not".

The pronoun "those" is a demonstrative pronoun used here to refer back to the previously mentioned plural noun "men". In comparative structures like this, using "those" to represent a group of people being contrasted with another group is grammatically correct and common. "Those who were not" effectively means "those men who were not married".

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the options provided to see if any are better or if the original is correct.

Option 1: No substitution required

As analyzed above, the phrase "those who were not" is a correct and appropriate way to refer to the group of men who were not married in this comparative

sentence. The structure "than those who were [adjective/participle]" is grammatically sound.

Option 2: that who were

This option proposes replacing "those who were" with "that who were".

- "That" is typically used as a singular demonstrative pronoun or a relative pronoun.
- While "that" can sometimes refer to a group, "those" is preferred when contrasting two specific groups of people like this.
- The structure "that who were" is not standard English grammar when referring to a group of people in this context. "Who" refers to people, and when referring to a plural group, "those" or "these" (depending on context) is generally used before the relative pronoun "who".

This option is grammatically incorrect in this context.

Option 3: these who were

This option proposes replacing "those who were" with "these who were".

- "These" is also a demonstrative pronoun referring to plurals.
- The difference between "these" and "those" often relates to proximity (physical or conceptual) or contrast. "These" often refers to things/people closer or just mentioned, while "those" refers to things/people further away or being contrasted with "these".
- In a comparison contrasting two distinct groups ("married men" vs. "not married men"), "those" is typically used to refer to the second group being contrasted, creating a clearer distinction from the first group mentioned ("men who were married").

While "these" is not strictly ungrammatical in all plural contexts, "those" provides a better and more natural contrast in this specific comparative sentence structure.

Option 4: the one who were

This option proposes replacing "those who were" with "the one who were".

- "The one" is singular.
- The relative clause that follows should match the number of the antecedent. "The one who were" uses a singular antecedent ("the one") with a plural verb ("were").
- The correct singular form would be "the one who was not". However, the sentence is comparing groups of men (plural), so a singular reference point is inappropriate unless talking about individual men, which isn't the case here.

This option is grammatically incorrect because of the singular antecedent with a plural verb and because it doesn't appropriately refer to a group of men.

Conclusion

Comparing the options, the original sentence uses "those who were not" correctly to refer to the group of men who were not married, providing a clear and grammatically sound comparison with "men who were married". None of the proposed substitutions are grammatically correct or improve the sentence. Therefore, no substitution is required.

Segment	Analysis	Correctness in Context
those who were	Refers to the group of men not married. Demonstrative pronoun "those" correctly refers to a plural group. Structure is appropriate for comparison.	Correct
that who were	"That who" is not standard for referring to a group of people. Grammatically awkward.	Incorrect
these who were	"These" could refer to a plural group, but "those" provides a better contrast in this specific comparison.	Less appropriate / Awkward
the one who were	"The one" is singular; requires "was". Also, refers to one man, not a group of men.	Incorrect

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Description	Example
Demonstrative Pronouns	Pronouns that point to specific things or people: this, that, these, those. "This" and "that" are singular; "these" and "those" are plural.	These apples are fresh. I prefer those ones over there.
Relative Pronouns	Pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that) used to introduce relative clauses. "Who" refers to people.	The person who called is waiting.
Subject-Verb Agreement	A verb must agree in number (singular/plural) with its subject. Relative pronouns take their number from their antecedent.	The students (plural subject) are studying. The student (singular subject) is studying. Men (antecedent, plural) who were... (plural verb).

Additional Information on Comparative Structures

When making comparisons, especially using "than", it's important that the elements being compared are grammatically parallel. In the original sentence:

"men **who were married**" is compared to "**those who were not**".

Here, "men who were married" refers to a group defined by their marital status.

"Those who were not" refers to a similar group (men) defined by the absence of that

status. Using "those" effectively stands in for "men", maintaining the comparison between two groups of men.

Consider the structure: "Noun Phrase + Relative Clause" vs. "Demonstrative Pronoun + Relative Clause". Both function as noun equivalents in the comparison.

Other examples of similar structures:

- The cost of living is higher in cities **than in those** in the countryside. ("those" refers to cities)
- Her arguments are stronger **than those** presented by her opponent. ("those" refers to arguments)
- Students **who studied hard** performed better **than those who did not**. ("those" refers to students)

This usage of "those who" or "those that" to refer to a group previously mentioned is standard and correct in English comparative sentences.

59. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Possessive Forms in English Grammar

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to fill the blank in the sentence: "The police _____ helmet lay on the table." We need to determine the correct form of the word 'officer' that shows possession, indicating whose helmet it is.

Analyzing Possessive Nouns

In English grammar, we use apostrophes to show possession. The rules for forming possessive nouns depend on whether the noun is singular or plural.

- For most singular nouns, add 's. Example: the cat's tail, the student's book.

- For plural nouns ending in **-s**, add only an apostrophe (**'**). Example: the cats' tails, the students' books.
- For irregular plural nouns that do not end in **-s**, add **'s**. Example: the children's toys, the women's rights.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options:

- **Option 1: officer's**
This is the possessive form of the singular noun 'officer'. It means "belonging to one officer". This fits the context of a single helmet.
- **Option 2: officers'**
This is the possessive form of the plural noun 'officers' (ending in **-s**). It means "belonging to multiple officers". While possible, a single helmet belonging collectively to multiple officers is less common in this context than one belonging to a single officer.
- **Option 3: officer**
This is the singular noun form. It is not possessive and does not fit grammatically in the sentence to show ownership of the helmet. "The police officer helmet" is incorrect.
- **Option 4: officers**
This is the plural noun form. It is not possessive and does not fit grammatically. "The police officers helmet" is incorrect.

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

The sentence refers to a single helmet ("helmet" is singular). While a helmet *could* potentially belong to multiple officers (e.g., a shared helmet), the simplest and most common interpretation when referring to a single item is that it belongs to a single owner. Therefore, the singular possessive form is the most appropriate and grammatically correct choice to indicate that the helmet belongs to one police officer.

The correct option is the singular possessive: **officer's**.

The complete sentence is: The police **officer's** helmet lay on the table.

Revision Table: Possessive Apostrophes

Noun Type	Rule	Example
Singular Noun	Add 's	dog's bone, student's desk
Plural Noun ending in 's'	Add '	dogs' bones, students' desks
Irregular Plural Noun (not ending in 's')	Add 's	children's toys, women's rights
Proper Nouns ending in 's'	Add 's (common style) or just ' (alternative style)	James's book or James' book

Additional Information on Apostrophes

Apostrophes have two main uses in English:

- **To show possession:** As discussed above, indicating that something belongs to someone or something.
- **To show contractions:** Combining two words by omitting letters, e.g., "it is" → "it's", "do not" → "don't". It is crucial not to confuse possessive forms (like "its" for possession by "it") with contractions ("it's" for "it is" or "it has").

Understanding the difference between possessives and contractions, as well as the rules for singular vs. plural possessives, is essential for correct grammar.

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Be at Your Wits' End

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the ordinary meanings of their individual words. Understanding idioms is important for comprehending spoken and written English.

The idiom "Be at your wits' end" is commonly used to describe a particular state of mind or situation.

What Does "Be at Your Wits' End" Mean?

When someone says they are "at their wits' end", it means they have reached a point where they are so troubled, worried, or frustrated by a problem or situation that they feel they have no more ideas, options, or mental strength to deal with it. They are at the limit of their mental resources or patience. It often implies a feeling of being overwhelmed and not knowing what to do next.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best matches the meaning of "Be at your wits' end":

1. **Be overwhelmed with problems:** This option suggests being burdened by too many difficulties or feeling unable to cope with the challenges. This aligns closely with the idea of being at the limit of one's mental capacity or patience due to overwhelming issues.
2. **Careful thinking:** This option implies thoughtful consideration and planning. Being at your wits' end is the opposite; it suggests a state where careful thinking is difficult or impossible because of stress or exhaustion from problems.
3. **Do something confidently:** This option indicates a feeling of self-assurance and decisiveness. Being at your wits' end means feeling helpless and uncertain, which is the opposite of acting confidently.
4. **To be overjoyed:** This option describes a state of extreme happiness. Being at your wits' end is associated with stress, worry, and frustration, not joy.

Conclusion on the Idiom's Meaning

Comparing the idiom's meaning with the options, the phrase "Be overwhelmed with problems" is the most accurate description of being "at your wits' end". It captures the feeling of being so burdened and stressed by difficulties that one feels unable to cope or think clearly.

Revision Table: Key Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
Be at your wits' end	To be so worried, confused, or frustrated that you don't know what to do next; overwhelmed by problems.	After trying everything to fix the computer, I was at my wits' end.
A blessing in disguise	Something that seems bad or unlucky at first but results in something good later.	Losing that job was a blessing in disguise because I found a better one.
Hit the nail on the head	To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.	He hit the nail on the head when he said the main issue was communication.

Additional Information on Idioms and Their Usage

Idioms are a significant part of native English speech and writing. Learning common idioms helps in:

- Improving reading comprehension, especially in complex texts or literature.
- Making your own communication sound more natural and fluent.
- Understanding cultural nuances embedded in the language.

The meaning of an idiom is often figurative, not literal. For instance, "kick the bucket" doesn't literally mean kicking a bucket; it's an idiom for dying. Similarly, "Be at your

wits' end" is not about the physical end of one's 'wit' but the limit of one's mental or emotional capacity to handle problems.

Practice is key to mastering idioms. Try to notice them in books, movies, and conversations, and try using them in your own sentences.

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms: Finding the Opposite of Delicious

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word "Delicious". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To solve this, we need to understand the meaning of "Delicious" and then examine the given options to see which one represents the opposite meaning.

What does Delicious mean?

The word "Delicious" means highly pleasant to the senses, especially taste or smell. It describes food or drink that is very enjoyable and full of flavour.

Analyzing the Options for the Antonym of Delicious

Let's look at each option provided and determine its meaning:

- **Tepid:** This word describes something that is only moderately warm; lukewarm. It usually refers to temperature, not taste or flavour.
- **Gross:** This word means extremely unpleasant, especially to the senses. While something gross can be unpleasant to taste, "gross" often implies something much more repulsive than simply lacking pleasant flavour. It's a strong term for general unpleasantness.
- **Insipid:** This word means lacking flavour, vigour, or interest. When used for food or drink, it specifically means lacking flavour or taste. This is a direct contrast to

"Delicious," which means full of pleasant flavour.

- **Salty:** This word describes something that tastes of salt. It is a specific type of taste, not the general opposite of having pleasant flavour. Something can be salty and delicious, or salty and not delicious.

Identifying the Correct Antonym

Comparing the meanings, "Insidid" is the word that most directly means the opposite of "Delicious" in the context of taste. "Delicious" means full of pleasant flavour, while "Insidid" means lacking flavour.

Word	Meaning	Relation to Delicious
Delicious	Highly pleasant to taste/smell, full of flavour	The base word
Tepid	Moderately warm (temperature)	Not an antonym
Gross	Extremely unpleasant (general)	Related to unpleasantness, but not specifically lack of delicious flavour
Insidid	Lacking flavour	Direct antonym (lacking what delicious has)
Salty	Tasting of salt (specific taste)	Not an antonym

Therefore, the word that is the antonym of "Delicious" is "Insidid".

Revision Table: Delicious Antonym Review

Word	Antonym	Meaning of Antonym
Delicious	Insidid	Lacking flavour, tasteless

Additional Information: Exploring Synonyms and Antonyms

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

- **Synonyms for Delicious:** Tasty, delightful, yummy, flavourful, palatable, delectable.
- **Antonyms for Delicious:** Insipid, bland, tasteless, unappetizing.
- **Synonyms for Insipid:** Bland, tasteless, flavourless, weak, uninspired.
- **Antonyms for Insipid:** Delicious, flavourful, tasty, exciting, vibrant.

Paying attention to the nuances of word meanings helps in choosing the most appropriate word in different contexts.

62. Answer: b

Explanation:

English Grammar: Choosing the Correct Relative Pronoun

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to fill the blank in the following sentence:

The passengers _____ left Paris airport at six arrived in Rome an hour later.

We need to choose a word that correctly connects the clause "left Paris airport at six" to the main part of the sentence, "The passengers arrived in Rome an hour later." The word needed is a relative pronoun that refers to "The passengers".

Analyzing the Options for Relative Pronouns

- **whoever:** This is a relative pronoun meaning "anyone who" or "the person who". It is used when the antecedent (the noun it refers to) is not specifically mentioned. In our sentence, the antecedent "The passengers" is clearly mentioned. Therefore, 'whoever' is not suitable.
- **who:** This is a relative pronoun used for people. It can function as the subject or the object of the relative clause. In the clause "_____ left Paris airport at six", the blank is followed by the verb "left". The word in the blank is performing the action of leaving, so it is the subject of the verb "left". 'Who' is the correct relative pronoun to use for a person when it is the subject of the relative clause.
- **which:** This is a relative pronoun used for things, objects, or animals. "The passengers" are people, not things or animals. Therefore, 'which' is not appropriate here.
- **whom:** This is a relative pronoun used for people, but it functions as the object of the verb or preposition in the relative clause. In the clause "_____ left Paris airport at six", the blank is the subject of the verb "left", not the object. Therefore, 'whom' is not appropriate here.

Determining the Correct Relative Pronoun

The blank refers to "The passengers" (people) and acts as the subject of the verb "left" in the relative clause. The relative pronoun for people acting as the subject of the relative clause is 'who'.

Applying the Correct Relative Pronoun

Substituting 'who' into the sentence, we get:

The passengers **who** left Paris airport at six arrived in Rome an hour later.

This sentence is grammatically correct and makes sense. The relative clause "who left Paris airport at six" describes which specific passengers arrived in Rome an hour later.

Revision Table: Relative Pronouns for People

Relative Pronoun	Usage	Function in Relative Clause
Who	Refers to people	Subject or Object (though 'whom' is preferred for object in formal contexts)
Whom	Refers to people	Object of verb or preposition
Whose	Refers to people (or sometimes things)	Possession

Additional Information on Relative Clauses and Pronouns

Relative clauses are clauses that begin with a relative pronoun (like who, whom, whose, which, that) or a relative adverb (like where, when, why). They function like adjectives, modifying a noun or pronoun.

In the sentence:

"The passengers **who left Paris airport at six** arrived in Rome an hour later."

- "The passengers" is the noun being modified.
- "who" is the relative pronoun.
- "who left Paris airport at six" is the relative clause.
- Inside the relative clause, "who" is the subject of the verb "left".
- The entire clause "who left Paris airport at six" tells us *which* passengers arrived in Rome later.

Understanding whether the blank requires a subject or an object pronoun within the relative clause is key to distinguishing between 'who' and 'whom'. A simple test is to replace the relative pronoun and the rest of the relative clause with a personal pronoun and see if 'he/she/they' (subject) or 'him/her/them' (object) fits. For "left Paris airport at six", you'd say "They left Paris airport...", not "Them left...". Since 'they' is a subject pronoun, you need the subject relative pronoun for people, which is 'who'.

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Correct Spelling of 'Committee'

The question asks us to identify the correctly spelt word among the given options. Spelling correctly is an important part of mastering English vocabulary, especially for competitive exams.

Analyzing the Options for 'Committee'

Let's look at the options provided:

- Committee
- Committee
- Committe
- Comittee

We need to determine which one follows the standard English spelling rules for the word 'Committee'. This word is known for having several double letters, which can often be a source of confusion.

Identifying the Correct Spelling

The correct spelling of the word is 'Committee'. This word has a specific pattern of double letters:

- Double 'm'
- Double 't'
- Double 'e'

Let's examine why the other options are incorrect based on the standard spelling:

- **Commitee**: This option is missing the second 't'.
- **Committe**: This option is missing the second 'e'.
- **Comittee**: This option is missing the second 'm'.

Therefore, the only option that contains the correct sequence of letters, including the necessary double letters, is 'Committee'.

Why Spelling Matters

Accurate spelling is crucial for clear communication and is often tested in English language proficiency exams. Words like 'committee', 'accommodation', 'parallel', and 'occurrence' are frequently misspelled because of their challenging letter combinations, particularly the use of double consonants and vowels.

To improve your spelling, it's helpful to:

- Memorize tricky words.
- Break down words into syllables.
- Practice writing the words.
- Pay attention to the root word, prefixes, and suffixes.

Revision Table: 'Committee' Spelling

Option	Spelling	Correctness	Reason (Incorrect Options)
1	Commitee	Incorrect	Missing one 't'
2	Committee	Correct	Standard spelling
3	Committe	Incorrect	Missing one 'e'
4	Comittee	Incorrect	Missing one 'm'

Additional Information on Common Spelling Errors

Many English words cause spelling difficulties due to similar sounds or tricky letter patterns. Focusing on common problem words and understanding typical error types (like single vs. double letters, 'ie' vs. 'ei') can significantly improve your spelling skills. Words with repeated letters, like 'committee', require careful attention.

Practicing with lists of commonly misspelled words and understanding the structure of words can be very beneficial for competitive exam preparation.

64. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Grammatical Error in the Sentence

The sentence provided is: "If they said nothing, she could sense their disapproval of her suggestion." We need to identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Let's break down the sentence and consider its structure. This sentence uses an 'If' clause, suggesting it is a conditional sentence. Conditional sentences discuss hypothetical situations and their potential outcomes.

Understanding Conditional Sentences

English has different types of conditional sentences, often categorized based on tense:

- **Type 1: Real Conditional (Present/Future)**
 - Structure: If + simple present, will + base verb
 - Example: If it rains, we will stay inside.
- **Type 2: Unreal Conditional (Present/Future)**
 - Structure: If + simple past, would/could/might + base verb
 - Example: If I won the lottery, I would travel the world. (Hypothetical present)
- **Type 3: Unreal Conditional (Past)**
 - Structure: If + past perfect, would/could/might have + past participle
 - Example: If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam. (Hypothetical past)

Analyzing the Given Sentence Structure and Error

The sentence is "If they said nothing, she could sense their disapproval of her suggestion."

- The 'if' clause is "If they said nothing." The verb "said" is in the simple past tense.
- The main clause is "she could sense their disapproval of her suggestion." The verb phrase is "could sense," which uses 'could' followed by the base form of the verb ('sense').

This structure (If + simple past, could + base form) resembles a Type 2 conditional. However, Type 2 conditionals are typically used for hypothetical situations in the present or future.

The context of the sentence implies a past scenario: a specific instance where "they said nothing" (or didn't say anything), and as a result, "she could sense" their disapproval at that time. To talk about a hypothetical condition and its result in the past, the standard structure is the Type 3 conditional.

A correct Type 3 conditional for a past hypothetical would be:

If they **had said** nothing, she could **have sensed** their disapproval of her suggestion.

Here, "had said" is in the past perfect tense, and "could have sensed" uses 'could have' + past participle.

The segment "If they said nothing" uses the simple past tense in a context that requires the past perfect tense for a standard Type 3 conditional referring to a hypothetical past event. This mismatch in tense creates the grammatical error.

Identifying the Error Segment

Comparing this analysis with the options:

- she could sense – This part uses 'could sense', which can be used to express past ability or a result clause in some conditional structures, but its form is consistent within the incorrect structure used.
- If they said nothing – This is the 'if' clause containing the verb "said" in simple past, which is incorrect for a past hypothetical condition in the standard Type 3 structure.
- their disapproval of – This prepositional phrase is grammatically correct.
- her suggestion. – This noun phrase is grammatically correct.

The segment "If they said nothing" contains the grammatical error because it uses the simple past tense instead of the past perfect tense required for a Type 3 conditional when discussing a hypothetical past event.

Sentence Segment Analysis

Segment	Analysis	Error?
she could sense	Main clause verb phrase structure	No (within the context of the incorrect overall structure)
If they said nothing	Conditional clause verb tense (simple past)	Yes (should be past perfect for past hypothetical)
their disapproval of	Prepositional phrase	No
her suggestion.	Noun phrase	No

Therefore, the segment with the grammatical error is "If they said nothing".

Revision Table: Conditional Sentences Summary

Summary of English Conditional Types

Type	Usage	If Clause (Condition)	Main Clause (Result)
Zero	General truths, facts	If + simple present	simple present
Type 1	Real possibility (Present/Future)	If + simple present	will + base verb
Type 2	Unreal possibility (Present/Future)	If + simple past	would/could/might + base verb
Type 3	Unreal possibility (Past)	If + past perfect	would/could/might have + past participle

Additional Information on Conditional Structures

While the Type 3 conditional is the standard for past hypothetical situations, sometimes variations occur in less formal contexts or for specific emphasis. However, in a test scenario focusing on standard grammar, the Type 3 structure is expected for expressing a past hypothetical condition and its past consequence.

The verb 'could' has multiple uses. It can indicate past ability ('When I was young, I could run fast') or possibility ('It could rain tomorrow'). In conditional sentences, 'could' is used in the main clause (Type 2) to indicate a possible result or in the main clause (Type 3) as 'could have' to indicate a possible past result.

65. Answer: d

Explanation:

Here the correct answer is **Soliloquy**.

★ Key Points

- ' **Soliloquy** ' means **an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers.** (आत्मभाषण; स्वयं या किसी श्रोता की परवाह किए बिना अपने विचारों को जोर से बोलने की क्रिया)
- So, the word which means the same as the group of words given is ' **Soliloquy** '.

★ Additional Information

- Let us look into the **meaning** of other words:
 - ' **Dialogue** ' means a conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film. (एक किताब, नाटक या फिल्म की विशेषता के रूप में दो या दो से अधिक लोगों के बीच बातचीत)
 - ' **Eloquent** ' means fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing. (सुवक्ता)
 - ' **Solitary** ' means done or existing alone. (अकेला)

66. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Term for Someone Easily Cheated

The question asks for a single word that describes a person who readily believes others and is therefore easy to trick or deceive. Let's examine the given options to find the best fit.

Analysing the Options

We are looking for a word that specifically relates to a person's tendency to trust others without sufficient evidence or skepticism, making them vulnerable to being cheated. Let's look at the meanings of the provided words:

- **Native:** This term refers to a person born in a particular place or associated with a place by birth. It can also mean indigenous. It does not relate to how easily a person is deceived.
- **Fraud:** Fraud refers to wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain. A 'fraud' is the act of cheating or a person who cheats, not the person who is cheated.
- **Incredible:** This word means impossible to believe, or sometimes, extremely impressive or extraordinary. It describes something that is hard to believe, not a person who believes others easily.
- **Gullible:** This word describes a person who is easily persuaded to believe something; easily tricked or cheated. This definition perfectly matches the description given in the question.

Why 'Gullible' is the Correct Word

Based on the definitions, the word that accurately describes someone who believes others easily and can be cheated is 'Gullible'. Such a person lacks healthy skepticism and accepts what they are told at face value, making them an easy target for dishonest individuals.

Comparing Word Meanings

Word	Meaning Relevant to Trust/Deception	Fits Description "Believes others easily and can be cheated"?
Native	Related to place of birth/origin	No
Fraud	Act of deception or the deceiver	No
Incredible	Unbelievable or extraordinary	No
Gullible	Easily persuaded to believe; easily tricked	Yes

Therefore, the word that means the same as "Who believes others easily and can be cheated" is Gullible.

Revision Table: Key Terms

Term	Definition	Synonyms/Related Concepts
Gullible	Easily deceived or tricked because of being too trusting.	Naïve, unsuspecting, credulous, trusting
Credulous	Having or showing too great a readiness to believe things. (Very similar to gullible)	Trusting, easily convinced
Skeptical	Not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations. (Opposite of gullible)	Doubtful, questioning, cynical

Additional Information on Trust and Deception

Understanding words related to trust and deception is important for vocabulary building and comprehension. People who are gullible often lack critical thinking skills when evaluating information or the motives of others. This characteristic can make them vulnerable to scams, misinformation, and exploitation.

It's useful to distinguish between different types of trust and vulnerability:

- **Trust:** A firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something. Healthy trust involves some level of evaluation.
- **Gullibility:** Excessive trust that leads to being easily deceived.
- **Skepticism:** A questioning attitude towards knowledge, facts, or opinions stated as facts, or about the motives and beliefs of others. A healthy amount of skepticism can prevent gullibility.
- **Deception:** The act of causing someone to believe something that is not true, typically in order to gain some personal advantage.

Recognizing the signs of potential deception and evaluating information critically are skills that help protect against being cheated or misled.

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Spelling of Anniversary

The question asks us to identify the correctly spelled word from the given options. The word in question is related to the term "anniversary". Correct spelling is important for clear communication.

Let's look at the options provided and check their spelling:

- Anniversiry
- Anniversery
- Anniversary
- Aniversary

We need to compare these options to the standard and correct spelling of the word "anniversary".

The word "anniversary" refers to the date on which an event took place in a previous year, often used for celebrations of marriage or other significant events.

Let's analyze each option:

- "Anniversiry": This option replaces the 'a' at the end with 'i'. This is incorrect.
- "Anniversery": This option replaces the 'a' at the end with 'e'. This is also incorrect.
- "Anniversary": This option uses the correct combination of letters.
- "Aniversary": This option is missing an 'n' at the beginning. It should start with "Ann". This is incorrect.

Comparing the options to the standard spelling, we can clearly see that "Anniversary" is the correct form.

Here is a simple comparison:

Option	Spelling Check	Correct?
Anniversiry	Ends with 'iry' instead of 'ary'	No
Anniversery	Ends with 'ery' instead of 'ary'	No
Anniversary	Standard correct spelling	Yes
Aniversary	Missing the first 'n'	No

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

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Many words in English can be tricky to spell. Knowing common patterns and root words can help. For "anniversary", common errors involve the vowels at the beginning and the end.

Correct Part	Common Mistake	Why it's wrong
Ann (double n)	An (single n)	Missing the second 'n'
-ary (ending)	-ery or -iry	Incorrect ending vowel

Additional Information: Understanding Anniversary

The word "anniversary" comes from Latin. "Annus" means "year" and "versus" means "turning". So, an anniversary is literally a "turning of the year" or a yearly return of a date. This origin helps explain why the spelling includes "ann-" and "-ary".

Understanding word origins, also known as etymology, can sometimes make remembering spellings easier, although it is not always a direct guide.

68. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Earthquakes and Earth's Movement

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 1 in the provided passage about earthquakes. The passage describes an earthquake as the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and (1) _____ of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer shell.

Let's look at the options provided for blank No. 1:

1. shifting
2. bringing
3. pushing
4. hanging

Analyzing the Context of Blank No. 1

The passage describes an earthquake as a result of the sudden breaking and subsequent action of large sections of the Earth's outer shell. These large sections are commonly known as tectonic plates or fault blocks. When these sections break or move, they don't just break; they also move relative to each other. This movement is what causes the ground shaking we feel as an earthquake.

Consider the meaning of each option in this context:

- **Shifting:** This word means to move from one place to another, especially over a short distance or by sliding or slipping. This aligns perfectly with the movement of tectonic plates or fault blocks along a fault line after a sudden break. They "shift" or slide past each other, or one might shift up or down relative to the other.
- **Bringing:** This means transporting someone or something to a place. It doesn't describe the movement of the Earth's sections relative to each other during an earthquake.
- **Pushing:** While forces involved in plate tectonics include pushing and pulling, "pushing" alone doesn't encompass the general movement that happens after a break. Sections can slide sideways, move apart, or one might move under the other, not just push.
- **Hanging:** This means suspending something from above. This word has no relevance to the movement of Earth's sections during an earthquake.

The most accurate and appropriate term to describe the movement of the Earth's rocky sections following a sudden break is 'shifting'. This action of shifting releases seismic energy, causing the ground to shake.

Conclusion for Blank No. 1

Based on the analysis of the options and the context of how earthquakes occur due to the movement of Earth's rocky shell sections, 'shifting' is the most suitable word to complete the sentence.

The completed phrase would be "sudden breaking and **shifting** of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer shell."

Revision Table – Blank No. 1 Options

Option	Relevance to Earthquake Mechanism	Fit in Sentence
shifting	Describes the movement/sliding of Earth's sections (plates/faults) after breaking.	Good fit.
bringing	Irrelevant to the action of Earth's sections.	Poor fit.
pushing	Part of tectonic forces, but doesn't fully describe the movement after breaking (which can be sliding, etc.).	Not the best fit.
hanging	Completely irrelevant to Earth's movements.	Poor fit.

Additional Information on Earthquakes and Plate Tectonics

Earthquakes are primarily caused by the movement of tectonic plates. The Earth's outermost layer, the lithosphere, is broken into large slabs called tectonic plates. These plates are constantly moving, albeit very slowly, over the semi-fluid asthenosphere below. The boundaries between these plates are where most earthquakes occur.

- **Plate Boundaries:** There are three main types of plate boundaries: convergent (plates move towards each other), divergent (plates move away from each other), and transform (plates slide past each other horizontally).
- **Faults:** A fault is a fracture or zone of fractures between two blocks of rock. Faults allow the blocks to move relative to each other. When stress builds up along a fault and is suddenly released, it causes an earthquake.
- **Seismic Waves:** The energy released during an earthquake travels through the Earth in the form of seismic waves, which cause the ground to shake.

The "breaking" mentioned in the passage often refers to the rupture along a fault line, and the "shifting" is the subsequent movement of the rock blocks on either side of the fault.

69. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Earthquake Passage and Blank No. 2

The passage describes earthquakes, explaining what they are and how frequently they occur. The question asks us to fill in blank number 2 with the most appropriate word from the given options.

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

"Scientists estimate that there (2) _____ more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day."

We need to choose a verb that fits grammatically in this sentence, specifically after the word "there" and before the phrase "more than 8,000 minor earthquakes". This construction typically uses a form of the verb "to be".

Analyzing the Options for Blank No. 2

The options provided for filling blank No. 2 are:

- have
- are
- is
- has

We need to select the option that correctly completes the sentence, considering the subject that follows the blank.

Determining the Correct Verb Form

The sentence structure "there + verb + subject" requires the verb to agree in number with the subject that follows it. In this sentence, the subject is "more than 8,000 minor earthquakes". This is a plural subject because "earthquakes" is a plural noun and "more than 8,000" indicates a quantity greater than one.

Let's examine how each option fits with a plural subject:

- **have:** 'Have' is a plural verb, but it is typically used with "there" to indicate possession (e.g., "There have been many changes") or when the subject is explicitly 'they', 'we', 'I', 'you', or plural nouns possessing something. It doesn't fit the existential meaning here ("There have 8,000 earthquakes").
- **are:** 'Are' is the plural present tense form of the verb "to be". It is used with "there" to indicate the existence of a plural subject. This fits the context of stating that a large number of minor earthquakes exist each day ("There are more than 8,000 minor earthquakes").
- **is:** 'Is' is the singular present tense form of the verb "to be". It is used with "there" to indicate the existence of a singular subject (e.g., "There is one earthquake"). It does not agree with the plural subject "more than 8,000 minor earthquakes".
- **has:** 'Has' is the singular present tense form of the verb "to have". Like 'have', it's related to possession or used in perfect tenses, and it is also singular, so it doesn't fit the plural subject or the existential meaning here ("There has 8,000 earthquakes").

Based on subject-verb agreement, the verb must be plural to match the plural subject "more than 8,000 minor earthquakes". The plural form of "to be" used for existence in the present tense is "are".

Selecting the Most Appropriate Option for Blank No. 2

Considering the grammatical rules and the plural subject "more than 8,000 minor earthquakes", the most appropriate verb to fill blank No. 2 is 'are'. The completed sentence reads: "Scientists estimate that there are more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day."

Revision Table: Grammar for 'There Is / There Are'

Structure	Subject Number	Verb	Example Sentence
There + verb + subject	Singular	is	There is one major earthquake reported.
There + verb + subject	Plural	are	There are many minor earthquakes daily.

Additional Information: Subject-Verb Agreement with 'There'

When a sentence starts with "there", the true subject comes after the verb. The verb must agree in number with this true subject. This is a common point tested in grammar questions, including those in passage completion tasks like this earthquake description.

- If the subject after the blank is singular, use a singular verb (e.g., is, was, has).
- If the subject after the blank is plural, use a plural verb (e.g., are, were, have).
- In the context of indicating existence, the verb "to be" (is/are) is most commonly used with "there".

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank No. 3

The passage describes earthquakes, focusing on their frequency and strength. Blank No. 3 is part of the sentence: "Of these, only about 1,000 are strong (3) _____ to be felt." This sentence tells us that out of the many minor earthquakes each day, only a certain number are strong enough for people to feel them. We need to choose a word that fits grammatically and meaningfully after the adjective "strong" and before the infinitive phrase "to be felt," indicating the necessary degree of strength.

Analyzing the Options for Blank No. 3

Let's look at each option and see how it fits in the sentence: "strong _____ to be felt."

- **enough:** "strong enough to be felt." This structure (adjective + enough + to + verb) is a standard way to express that something has the necessary degree of a quality to perform an action. For example, "tall enough to reach," "old enough to vote." This fits perfectly in the sentence both grammatically and in meaning.
- **adequate:** "strong adequate to be felt." 'Adequate' is an adjective. Placing it directly after another adjective "strong" like this doesn't form a standard grammatical structure in this context. We might say "adequate strength" or "strength that is adequate," but not "strong adequate."
- **sufficient:** (Note: The option is misspelled as 'suffiicient'. Assuming it means 'sufficient'). "strong sufficient to be felt." Similar to 'adequate', 'sufficient' is an adjective. "Strong sufficient" is not a correct or natural English phrase. We use "sufficient strength" or "strength that is sufficient." While "sufficient" conveys a similar meaning to "enough" in terms of quantity or degree, the grammatical structure "adjective + sufficient + to + verb" is not standard. The correct structure for this meaning is typically "adjective + enough + to + verb."
- **capable:** "strong capable to be felt." 'Capable' is an adjective that is usually followed by "of" and a gerund (e.g., "capable of causing damage," "capable of being felt"). The structure "capable to + verb" is generally incorrect. "Strong capable" is also not a standard adjective combination.

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Comparing the options, "strong enough to be felt" is the only phrase that is grammatically correct and naturally fits the context of the sentence. It clearly indicates that the earthquakes need a certain level of strength (enough strength) in order to be perceivable by people.

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 3 is "enough".

Revision Table: Understanding Adverb Usage with Adjectives

Adverb/Adjective	Common Structure with Adjective + Infinitive	Example
Enough (as adverb)	Adjective + <i>enough</i> + to + Verb	strong enough to be felt
Adequate (as adjective)	Noun + that is <i>adequate</i> OR <i>Adequate</i> + Noun	strength that is adequate OR adequate strength
Sufficient (as adjective)	Noun + that is <i>sufficient</i> OR <i>Sufficient</i> + Noun	strength that is sufficient OR sufficient strength
Capable (as adjective)	<i>Capable</i> + of + Gerund (-ing form)	capable of being felt

Additional Information: Earthquakes and Measurement

Earthquakes are measured using seismographs and scales like the Richter scale or the Moment Magnitude Scale. The magnitude of an earthquake is a measure of the energy released. An earthquake's intensity, on the other hand, describes the effects it has at a particular location, including how strongly it is felt and the damage it causes. The passage mentions earthquakes being "strong enough to be felt," referring to their intensity or magnitude being high enough to be noticeable by people.

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing Blank 4 in the Earthquake Passage

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4 in the given passage about earthquakes. The sentence containing blank 4 reads: "At least 40 moderate earthquake cause damage somewhere (4) _____ the world each year."

We need to choose a preposition that correctly completes the phrase "somewhere _____ the world" to indicate a location within the entire globe where moderate earthquakes cause damage.

Examining the Options for Blank 4

Let's look at the provided options and consider how each fits grammatically and contextually in the phrase "somewhere _____ the world":

- **Option 1: "into"**
 - If we use "into", the phrase becomes "somewhere into the world". The preposition "into" usually indicates movement towards the inside of something or entry. It doesn't fit naturally in this context to describe a location where damage occurs. We might go "into a building" or "travel into a country", but events happen "in the world".
- **Option 2: "in"**
 - If we use "in", the phrase becomes "somewhere in the world". The preposition "in" is commonly used to indicate a location within a large area, such as a country, a continent, or the entire world. This phrase "somewhere in the world" is a very standard and correct way to express that something happens at an unspecified location on Earth.
- **Option 3: "on"**
 - If we use "on", the phrase becomes "somewhere on the world". While we walk "on the ground" or live "on Earth", the phrase "on the world" isn't the standard idiomatic expression for indicating a general location of events globally. "In the world" is much more common and appropriate for this usage.
- **Option 4: "at"**

- If we use "at", the phrase becomes "somewhere at the world". The preposition "at" is typically used for specific points, addresses, or locations (e.g., "at the corner", "at 5 PM", "at the station"). It is not used in this way to refer to a general location within the vast area of the world.

Why 'in' is the Correct Choice for Earthquake Damage Location

Comparing the options, "in" is the only preposition that forms a grammatically correct and natural-sounding phrase when combined with "somewhere _____ the world" to indicate a location on Earth where events like earthquake damage occur. The phrase "somewhere in the world" is widely used and understood to mean an unspecified place within the global scope.

Therefore, the most appropriate option to fill blank 4 is "in". The completed sentence reads: "At least 40 moderate earthquake cause damage somewhere **in** the world each year."

Revision Table: Understanding Prepositions

Prepositions like 'in', 'on', and 'at' are commonly used to indicate place and time. Here's a brief look at their typical usage for place:

Preposition	Typical Use (Place)	Examples
in	Large areas (countries, cities, continents), enclosed spaces, liquids, printed materials	in the UK, in Paris, in Asia, in a room, in water, in a book
on	Surfaces, lines (roads, rivers), floors in a building, islands, public transport	on the table, on Oxford Street, on the second floor, on Crete, on a bus
at	Specific points, addresses, locations of activities, buildings (as locations)	at the corner, at 10 Downing Street, at the station, at the cinema, at home, at work

In the context of "the world" as a large area, "in" is the standard preposition for indicating location within it.

Additional Information on Prepositions with 'World'

While "in the world" is most common for general location or existence ("the tallest building in the world"), other prepositions can be used with "world" in specific contexts:

- "on the world": Less common for general location, but can be used to mean physically on the surface (e.g., "life on the world").
- "around the world": Indicates movement or distribution covering the entire globe (e.g., "travel around the world", "news from around the world").
- "into the world": Indicates entry or bringing something into existence or public knowledge (e.g., "come into the world", "bring a new product into the world").

For describing where damage happens during an earthquake, the most fitting and standard phrase is "somewhere in the world."

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Earthquake Passage and Fill-in-the-Blank Question

The question asks us to fill in the fifth blank in a passage describing earthquakes. The passage explains what earthquakes are, how frequent they are, and their potential impact. We need to choose the most appropriate word from the given options to make the sentence grammatically correct and logically flow with the surrounding text.

Let's look at the sentence containing blank No. 5:

"A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, (5)_____ when it does, the results can be devastating."

This sentence presents two pieces of information:

1. Powerful earthquakes are infrequent (occur once every two years on average).
2. When they do occur, the results are severe (devastating).

We need a word that connects the idea of infrequent occurrence with the idea of severe consequences when they do happen. Let's examine the options provided for blank 5:

- as
- while
- whereas
- but

Analyzing Options for Blank 5

Let's consider how each option would fit into the sentence and the meaning it would convey:

- **as:** "A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, as when it does, the results can be devastating." 'As' often indicates cause or reason. This doesn't quite fit, as the devastation isn't the reason for the infrequent occurrence. It could also indicate simultaneity, but that doesn't make sense here either.
- **while:** "A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, while when it does, the results can be devastating." 'While' can indicate contrast or simultaneous actions. While it can show contrast, 'but' is generally a stronger and more direct indicator of contrast or opposition, especially when presenting a consequence or exception following a statement.
- **whereas:** "A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, whereas when it does, the results can be devastating." 'Whereas' is used to make a direct comparison showing a contrast between two things. While there is a contrast between rarity and severity, 'whereas' typically contrasts two distinct statements or subjects (e.g., "He likes tea, whereas she

likes coffee"). It doesn't flow as naturally when introducing a consequence of the first part.

- **but:** "A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, but when it does, the results can be devastating." 'But' is used to introduce a statement that contrasts with or follows from the preceding statement, often indicating an exception or consequence. This fits perfectly. It contrasts the rarity of powerful earthquakes with the severity of their impact *when* they occur. It implies, "Even though they are rare, *however*, when they happen, they are devastating."

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis, the word that best connects the two contrasting ideas – the infrequent occurrence of powerful earthquakes and their devastating results when they do occur – is "but". It effectively signals a shift from the low frequency to the high impact, highlighting the significant consequence despite the rarity.

Completed Sentence with Blank 5

The sentence with the correct word in place is:

A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, **but** when it does, the results can be devastating.

Revision Table: Blank 5 Options

Option	Meaning/Usage	Fit in Sentence
as	Indicates cause, reason, or simultaneity.	Does not fit the context of contrast/consequence.
while	Indicates contrast or simultaneity.	Possible, but less direct than 'but' for this type of contrast.
whereas	Indicates a direct comparison/contrast between two things.	Less natural flow when introducing a consequence.
but	Introduces a contrast, exception, or consequence.	Fits perfectly, connecting rarity with severe impact.

Additional Information: Conjunctions for Contrast

Conjunctions like 'but', 'while', and 'whereas' are used to connect clauses or sentences and show a relationship between them. Specifically, they can be used to express contrast.

- **But:** Used to introduce a statement that adds something that is different from or contrasts with what has just been said. It often presents an opposing idea or an unexpected result/consequence.
- **While/Whereas:** Both are often used to contrast two different facts or ideas. 'Whereas' is typically used for more formal or direct comparisons. 'While' can also indicate actions happening at the same time.

In the context of blank 5, the sentence structure presents the infrequency of an event followed by the significant impact *when* that event happens. 'But' is the most common and natural conjunction to express this kind of contrast and consequence.

73. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Structure and Tense Consistency

The given sentence is: "They couldn't find what they wanted and decide to look elsewhere."

We need to analyze the underlined segment "decide to look" and determine if it correctly fits the context of the sentence or if it needs substitution.

Analyzing the Original Sentence

Let's look at the verbs used in the sentence:

- "couldn't find": This is a past tense verb (could is the past tense of can, combined with 'not find').
- "wanted": This is also a past tense verb.
- "decide to look": The verb "decide" is in the present tense.

The conjunction "and" connects the two parts of the sentence: "They couldn't find what they wanted" and "decide to look elsewhere". When "and" connects two clauses or phrases that describe actions happening around the same time or sequence in the past, the verbs should ideally be in the same tense for parallel structure and logical flow.

In this sentence, the inability to find something ("couldn't find") and the desire for something ("wanted") are in the past. The subsequent action of deciding to look elsewhere should also logically be in the past to follow the sequence of events.

Therefore, the present tense "decide" is inconsistent with the past tense verbs "couldn't find" and "wanted". It needs to be changed to the past tense.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's examine each option provided:

1. **decided to look:** This option changes the verb "decide" to its simple past tense form, "decided". The phrase becomes "decided to look". This fits perfectly with the past tense context established by "couldn't find" and "wanted". The structure "decided to look" is grammatically correct, using the past tense verb followed by an infinitive phrase ("to look").
2. **have decided to look:** This option uses the present perfect tense ("have decided"). The present perfect is used for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, or actions completed in the past but relevant to the present. While grammatically correct on its own, using the present perfect here creates a tense inconsistency with the simple past actions "couldn't find" and "wanted".
3. **had decided looking:** This option uses the past perfect tense ("had decided") followed by a gerund ("looking"). The structure "had decided looking" is grammatically incorrect. The correct structure would be "had decided to look" (past perfect with infinitive) or "decided to look" (simple past with infinitive). Even if it were "had decided to look", the past perfect is generally used to indicate an action completed *before* another past action, which isn't the primary focus here; simple past is sufficient for sequential past actions.
4. **No substitution required:** As discussed earlier, the original segment "decide to look" uses the present tense verb "decide", which is inconsistent with the past tense context of the sentence. Therefore, a substitution is required.

Conclusion on the Correct Substitution

Based on the analysis, the option that correctly changes the verb to the simple past tense, ensuring consistency with the rest of the sentence, is "decided to look".

The corrected sentence reads: "They couldn't find what they wanted and decided to look elsewhere."

Underlined Segment	Proposed Substitution	Tense/Structure	Analysis	Fit with Sentence
decide to look	Original	Present Tense	Inconsistent with past context	No
	decided to look	Simple Past Tense + Infinitive	Correct past tense verb form	Yes
	have decided to look	Present Perfect Tense + Infinitive	Inconsistent with simple past context	No
	had decided looking	Past Perfect Tense + Gerund	Incorrect grammatical structure	No

Revision Table: Tense Agreement and Parallelism

Maintaining consistent verb tense is crucial for clear and logical writing, especially when connecting actions that occur at the same time or in a sequence. This is part of ensuring parallelism in sentence structure.

Additional Information: Understanding Past Tenses

Let's quickly review the past tenses relevant to this sentence:

- **Simple Past Tense:** Used for actions completed at a definite time in the past.
 - Structure: Subject + Verb (-ed or irregular form)
 - Example: They **walked** to the store. She **ate** lunch.
- **Past Perfect Tense:** Used to indicate an action that was completed before another action or specific point in the past.
 - Structure: Subject + had + Past Participle of verb
 - Example: By the time we arrived, they **had already left**.
- **Present Perfect Tense:** Used for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, or actions completed in the past with relevance to the present.

- Structure: Subject + have/has + Past Participle of verb
- Example: I **have lived** here for five years. She **has finished** her homework.

In the original sentence, "couldn't find" and "wanted" use the simple past tense. For consistency and clear narration of sequential past events, the action of deciding should also be in the simple past tense, making "decided to look" the appropriate choice.

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Confusion

The question asks us to select the word that means the same or nearly the same as "Confusion". A synonym is a word that has the same or a similar meaning as another word.

Let's look at the meaning of the word "Confusion" and then examine each option provided.

Meaning of Confusion

Confusion refers to a state of being mixed up, unclear, or bewildered. When there is confusion, things are not organized or easy to understand, or a person feels uncertain and unable to think clearly.

Analyzing the Options

We need to find which of the given options is a synonym for **Confusion**.

1. **Devotion:** Devotion means loyalty or strong affection for someone or something. This is not related to a state of being mixed up or unclear. So, Devotion is not a synonym for Confusion.
2. **Muddle:** Muddle means to bring into a disordered or confusing state. It can also refer to a state of confusion or disorder. This meaning is very close to the

meaning of Confusion.

3. **Assurance:** Assurance means a positive declaration intended to give confidence; a promise. It relates to certainty and confidence, which is the opposite of feeling mixed up or unclear. So, Assurance is not a synonym for Confusion; it's closer to an antonym.
4. **Clarity:** Clarity means the quality of being clear, in terms of understanding or appearance. It refers to being easy to understand or see. This is the opposite of being mixed up or unclear. So, Clarity is not a synonym for Confusion; it is an antonym.

Comparing the Words

Let's put the words side-by-side to see their relationship with **Confusion**.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Confusion
Confusion	A state of being mixed up, unclear, or bewildered.	Original word
Devotion	Loyalty or strong affection.	Not a synonym or antonym
Muddle	To bring into a disordered or confusing state; a state of confusion.	Synonym
Assurance	Certainty; confidence.	Antonym
Clarity	Easiness to understand or see.	Antonym

From the analysis, "Muddle" is the word that has a meaning similar to "Confusion". Both words describe a state of disorder, being mixed up, or a lack of clarity in thought or situation.

Conclusion

The synonym for **Confusion** among the given options is **Muddle**.

Revision Table – Understanding Synonyms

Revisiting the key concept of synonyms and antonyms is helpful for vocabulary building.

Term	Definition	Example
Synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.	Happy / Joyful
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another.	Happy / Sad

Additional Information – Exploring Word Relationships

Understanding word relationships like synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms is a key part of improving language skills and vocabulary. Synonyms help us to express the same idea in different ways, making our language more varied and precise. For example, instead of always using "big", we can use synonyms like "large", "huge", or "enormous", depending on the specific size we want to convey.

Antonyms help us to define words by contrast and understand opposite concepts. For instance, knowing that "hot" is the opposite of "cold" helps us grasp the full meaning of both terms.

In the case of **Confusion** and **Muddle**, they are synonyms because they share the core meaning of disorder or lack of clarity. While "Muddle" can sometimes be a verb (to muddle something up), it is also used as a noun meaning a state of confusion, which directly aligns with the noun "Confusion".

75. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Aroma

Let's find the best synonym for the word "Aroma" by looking at its meaning and comparing it with the given options.

Understanding the Word Aroma

The word **Aroma** refers to a pleasant, distinctive smell. It is often associated with food, coffee, spices, or flowers.

Analyzing the Options for Aroma Synonym

Let's examine each option provided:

- **Stink:** This word means a strong, unpleasant smell. It is the opposite of aroma.
- **Scent:** This word refers to a pleasant smell. It can be the natural smell of something or a fragrance added to something. This meaning is very close to aroma.
- **Sneeze:** This refers to a sudden, involuntary expulsion of air from the nose and mouth, caused by irritation to the nostrils. It is not related to smell.
- **Stench:** This word also means a strong and very unpleasant smell. It is similar to "stink" and is the opposite of aroma.

Comparing Options and Identifying the Synonym

Based on the meanings, we can see which word is the best synonym for Aroma.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Aroma
Aroma	A pleasant, distinctive smell	The target word
Stink	A strong, unpleasant smell	Antonym
Scent	A pleasant smell	Synonym
Sneeze	An involuntary expulsion of air	Unrelated
Stench	A strong, very unpleasant smell	Antonym

Comparing the meanings, **Scent** is the word that also means a pleasant smell, making it the closest synonym for **Aroma**.

Conclusion on Aroma Synonym

Therefore, the most suitable synonym for the word **Aroma** among the given options is **Scent**.

Revision Table: Vocabulary Practice

Word	Synonym(s)	Antonym(s)	Example Usage
Aroma	Scent, Fragrance, Odour (pleasant)	Stink, Stench, Malodor	The aroma of fresh coffee filled the kitchen.
Scent	Aroma, Smell, Fragrance	Stench, Foul odor	She loved the scent of roses in the garden.
Stink	Stench, Foul smell, Reek	Aroma, Scent, Fragrance	There was a terrible stink coming from the drains.
Stench	Stink, Foul smell, Reek	Aroma, Scent, Fragrance	The garbage produced a strong stench.

Additional Information on Smell Vocabulary

Understanding words related to smell is important for descriptive writing and comprehension. Here are a few more points:

- Words like aroma, scent, and fragrance typically refer to pleasant smells.
- Words like stink, stench, and malodor refer to unpleasant smells.
- The word "odor" or "odour" can be neutral, referring to any smell, whether pleasant or unpleasant. Context usually clarifies the meaning.

- Vocabulary related to smell helps us describe sensory experiences more accurately.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

उत्तर: (1) - हेनरी कैवेंडिश (1731-1810) - फ्रांस के नाइस में जन्मा एक अंग्रेज वैज्ञानिक थे।

- उन्हें हाइड्रोजन की खोज के लिए जाना जाता है जिसे उन्होंने 'ज्वलनशील वायु' कहा था।
- वे सार्वभौमिक गुरुत्वाकर्षण स्थिरांक (G) के मूल्य को प्रयोगात्मक रूप से निर्धारित करने वाले पहले व्यक्ति थे।

वैज्ञानिक	देश	अविष्कार
हेनरी कैवेंडिश	यूके	हाइड्रोजन, 'G' का मान
जोहान्स केप्लर	जर्मनी	केप्लरियन टेलीस्कोप, ग्रहों की गति के नियम
आइजैक न्यूटन	यूके	गति के नियम, सार्वभौमिक गुरुत्वाकर्षण
लॉरेंट फ्रीडेल	फ्रांस	क्वांटम गुरुत्व, मेटा स्ट्रिंग सिद्धांत में योगदान।

77. Answer: a

Explanation:

उत्तर: (1) - भाग-VIII - संविधान के इस भाग में अनुच्छेद 239- 242 के अनुच्छेद शामिल हैं।

- अनुच्छेद में केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों का प्रशासन, दिल्ली के संबंध में विशेष प्रावधान, प्रशासक की अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति, कुछ संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए विनियम बनाने की राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति, और यूटी के लिए उच्च न्यायालय शामिल हैं।

संविधान के भाग	विषय	अनुच्छेद
भाग - VIII	संघशासित प्रदेश	239-242
भाग - VII	पहली अनुसूची के B भाग में राज्य	
भाग - IX	पंचायत	243 से 243O
भाग - IXB	सहकारी समितियाँ	243ZH से 243ZT

78. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

उत्तर:

- रामसर कन्वेंशन, जिसे औपचारिक रूप से विशेष रूप से जलपक्षी आवास के रूप में अंतराष्ट्रीय महत्व के वेटलैंड्स पर कन्वेंशन का नाम दिया गया है, 1971 में ईरानी शहर रामसर में स्थापित एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधि है।
- इसका उद्देश्य आर्द्रभूमियों का संरक्षण और बुद्धिमानीपूर्ण उपयोग करना है।

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- दुनिया भर में आर्द्रभूमियों की हानि को रोकना और जो बची हैं, उन्हें बुद्धिमानीपूर्ण उपयोग और प्रबंधन के माध्यम से संरक्षित करना। आर्द्रभूमि संसाधनों के बुद्धिमानीपूर्ण उपयोग के लिए योजनाओं के निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से, उनकी संपूर्णता में आर्द्रभूमियों के बुद्धिमानीपूर्ण उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना। आर्द्रभूमियों पर प्रकृति भंडार स्थापित करना, चाहे वे सरकारी हों या निजी, ताकि उनके संरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

79. Answer: c

Explanation:

उत्तर: (3) - कराटे - एक मार्शल आर्ट है जिसे रयुकू साम्राज्य में विकसित किया गया है।

- कराटे 2020 जापान ओलंपिक (2021 तक स्थगित) में ओलंपिक में पहली बार होगा।
- दुनिया के प्रसिद्ध कराटे खिलाड़ियों में ब्रूस ली, जेट ली, जैकी चैन, टोनी जा आदि शामिल हैं। भारत के प्रसिद्ध कराटे खिलाड़ियों में शामिल हैं- सुयश पवार, अनामिका सिंह।

खेल	संबंधित ट्रॉफी	महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय खिलाड़ी
कराटे	गोजु रायु कराटे, ऑल इंडिया कराटे चैम्पियनशिप	सुयश पवार, अनामिका सिंह
वॉली बॉल	प्रो वॉलीबॉल लीग	जिमी जॉर्ज, गुरिंदर सिंह
बेडमिंटन	अग्रवाल कप, नारंग कप, अमृत दीवान कप, चड्ढा कप, थॉमस कप	साइना नेहवाल, पी.वी. सिंधु, पुलेला गोपीचंद, प्रकाश पादुकोण, ज्वाला गुट्टा
टेबल टेनिस	राजकुमार कप, जय-लक्ष्मी कप, रामानुजन ट्रॉफी, बारना बेलाक कप	शरथ कमल, मनिका बत्रा, हरमीत देसाई

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

उत्तर: (4) - होलकर ट्रॉफी - एक मुश्किल कार्ड गेम है जिसे चार लोग 52 कार्ड के पैक के साथ खेल सकते हैं।

- वर्ल्ड ब्रिज फेडरेशन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धी ब्रिज के लिए शासी निकाय है।

ट्रॉफी/कप	संबंधित खेल
होलकर ट्रॉफी	ब्रिज
जय लक्ष्मी कप	टेबल टेनिस (महिला)
अमृत दीवान ट्रॉफी	बेडमिंटन
थॉमस कप	बेडमिंटन

81. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर महमूद गजनी है।

- महमूद गजनी (997-1030 A.D.) गजनवी वंश का पहला स्वतंत्र शासक था।
- वह सुबुक्तगीन का पुत्र था। उसने 17 बार भारत पर हमला किया और भारत की संपत्ति को लूटा।
- उन्होंने जयपाल, आनंदपाल, सुखपाल आदि जैसे पराक्रमी हिंदु राजाओं को हराया।

★ Additional Information

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शासक	साम्राज्य	महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु
महमूद गज़नी (997-1030)	गजनवी	- उसने 17 बार भारत पर हमला किया और भारत की संपत्ति को लूटा। - उन्होंने हिंदुशाही राजवंश के जय पाल को हराया
इब्राहिम लोधी (1517-1526)	लोधी(दिल्ली सल्तनत)	- लोदी वंश का अंतिम शासक और सिकंदरा लोदी का पुत्र - उन्हें 1526 में पानीपत की पहली लड़ाई में बाबर ने हराया था।
अहमद शाह दुर्रान (1747-1772)	दुर्रानी	- दुर्रानी राज्य के संस्थापक और अफगानिस्तान का आधुनिक राज्य। 1761 में पानीपत की तीसरी लड़ाई में मराठों को हराया।
जलाल-उद-दीन-खिलजी (1290-96)	खिलजी (दिल्ली सल्तनत)	- खिलजी वंश के संस्थापक और अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के ससुर थे। - उन्हें 1296 में कारा में अलाउद्दीन खिलजी द्वारा मारा गया था।

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

उत्तर: (1) - केरल - केरल भारत के मालाबार तट पर स्थित एक राज्य है और इसका लगभग 600 किमी का अरब सागर-तट है।

- केरल के मुख्यमंत्री पिनारयी विजयन हैं और राज्य के राज्यपाल आरिफ मोहम्मद खान हैं।

- केरल का **भूटा गीत** अंधविश्वास पर आधारित है। यह दुष्ट भूत और आत्माओं को दूर भेजने के लिए किया जाता है। यह अनुष्ठान प्रबल नृत्य के साथ होता है और संगीत में तीष्ण और भयानक चरित्र होता है।

राज्य	गीत
केरल	भूटा गीत
तमिल नाडु	तमिल थाई वाल्यु
उत्तर प्रदेश	जय जय उत्तर प्रदेश
बिहार	मेरे भारत के कंठ हार

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

उत्तर: (3) - 7 - प्रारूप समिति के सात सदस्यों के प्रमुख बी.आर. अम्बेडकर थे- एन. गोपालस्वामी अयंगर, अल्लादी कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर, के.एम. मुंशी, मोहम्मद सादुल्लाह, बी.एल. मित्र (बाद में एन. माधव राऊ द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित) और डी. पी. खेतान (टी. टी. कृष्णामचारी द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)।

- संविधान निर्माण के कार्य को सुविधानक बनाने के लिए गठित **22 समितियों** में से एक मसौदा समिति थी।
- मसौदा समिति ने फरवरी 1948 में मसौदे को अंतिम रूप दिया और दूसरी रीडिंग 17 अक्टूबर, 1948 को पूरी हुई। तीसरी रीडिंग 14 नवंबर, 1949 को की गई थी।
- 26, 1949 नवंबर को संविधान को अपनाया गया था।

84. Answer: c

Explanation:

उत्तर: (3) - 2004 - जब यूपीए सरकार सत्ता में आई तो प्रणब मुखर्जी ने पहली बार वर्ष 2004 में एक लोकसभा सीट जीती।

- वह कांग्रेस सरकार के तहत वर्ष 1969 में राज्यसभा के सदस्य बने।
- उन्होंने 2012 से 2017 तक भारत के **13वें राष्ट्रपति** के रूप में कार्य किया।
- वह 2009- 2012 केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री, रक्षा (2004-06), विदेश मामलों (2006-09) के मंत्री थे।
- उन्हें राष्ट्रपति रामनाथ कोविंद द्वारा वर्ष 2019 में सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कार '**भारत रत्न**' से सम्मानित किया गया था।

85. Answer: d

Explanation:

उत्तर: (4) - स्वांग - हरियाणा, राजस्थान और मालवा क्षेत्र में एक लोकप्रिय लोक नृत्य रंगमंच है।

- स्वांग में गीत और संवाद के साथ उपयुक्त नाट्यशास्त्र और मिमिक्री (या नक़ल) शामिल है।

राज्य	लोक रंगमंच/नृत्य
हरियाणा	स्वांग
उत्तर प्रदेश	नौटंकी
महाराष्ट्र	तमाशा
महाराष्ट्र और गोवा	दशावतार

86. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर **गेहूँ उत्पादन** है।

★ **Key Points**

- हरित क्रांति उस अवधि को संदर्भित करती है जब भारतीय कृषि को आधुनिक तरीकों और प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे कि उच्च उपज वाले किस्म के बीज, सिंचाई सुविधाओं, कीटनाशकों और उर्वरकों के उपयोग के कारण एक औद्योगिक प्रणाली में परिवर्तित किया गया था।
- एम. एस. स्वामीनाथन को भारत में "हरित क्रांति का जनक" माना जाता है।
- HYV बीज प्रो. नॉर्मन बोर्लॉग द्वारा विकसित किए गए थे।
- हरित क्रांति शब्द का प्रयोग सर्वप्रथम विलियम गौड ने किया था और नॉर्मन बोर्लॉग विश्व में हरित क्रांति के जनक हैं।
- यह 1965 में शुरू हुआ, जिससे खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई (गेहूं उत्पादन के लिए सबसे उपयोगी), विशेष रूप से पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में।

★ Additional Information

उत्पादन	संबंधित क्रांति
गेहूं उत्पादन	हरित क्रांति (1965)
दूध उत्पादन	श्वेत क्रांति (1970)
अंडे उत्पादन	रजत क्रांति
आलू उत्पादन	गोल क्रांति
जूट उत्पादन	गोल्डन फाइबर क्रांति

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87. Answer: b

Explanation:

उत्तर: (2) - नई जलोढ़ मिट्टी - जिसे खादर मिट्टी के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, यह नई जलोढ़ मिट्टी के जमाव द्वारा बनाई गई है और तराई में पाई जाती है।

- यह बाढ़ के पानी से उपजाऊ हो जाती है जो हर साल इस क्षेत्र में पहुंचता है।
- पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में ज्यादातर खादर मिट्टी है।
- **भांगर मिट्टी** पुरानी जलोढ़ मिट्टी से बनी है और दो नदियों (दोआब) के बीच के क्षेत्र में पाई जाती है।
उदाहरण - गंगा- यमुना दोआब

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है 1986

★ Key Points

- 1986 में शुरू किया गया केंद्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम, भारत में स्वच्छता की पहली प्रमुख संरचित पहल थी। यह राजीव गांधी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया था।
- सीआरपीएस का उद्देश्य बीपीएल आबादी के व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता शौचालयों का निर्माण करना था।
- कार्यक्रम के पीछे मुख्य कारण ग्रामीण लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और महिलाओं को गोपनीयता और गरिमा प्रदान करना था।
- सीआरएसपी को अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार के दौरान 1999 से **कुल स्वच्छता अभियान (टीएससी)** में पुनर्गठित किया गया था। इस अभियान का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2010 तक खुले में शौच को खत्म करना था।
- 2 अक्टूबर 2014 को मोदी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया **स्वच्छ भारत अभियान**, भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वच्छता पर एक व्यापक और सबसे बड़ा कार्यक्रम है।

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

उत्तर: (1) - Memorandum of Understanding (समझौता ज्ञापन) - दो या अधिक दलों के बीच एक औपचारिक समझौता है। आधिकारिक भागीदारी स्थापित करने के लिए कंपनियां और संगठन समझौता ज्ञापनों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

- एमओयू कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी नहीं हैं, लेकिन इसे कानूनी अनुबंध की दिशा में पहला कदम कहा जा सकता है।
- बहुराष्ट्रीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों में एमओयू लोकप्रिय हैं क्योंकि, संधियों के विपरीत, उन्हें अनुसमर्थन करने में कम समय लगता है और इसे गोपनीय रखा जा सकता है।
- मौजूदा संधियों को संशोधित करने के लिए भी समझौता ज्ञापनों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

उत्तर: (2) - बंधन बैंक - कलकत्ता में स्थित एक निजी आधारित बैंक है। यह वर्तमान में भारत के 36 राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में से 34 में चल रहा है।

- बंधन बैंक के सीईओ और संस्थापक **चंद्रशेखर घोष** हैं।
- 17 जून 2015 को, RBI ने बंधन बैंक को सार्वभौमिक बैंकिंग लाइसेंस प्रदान किया।

बैंक	स्थापना वर्ष	मुख्यालय	सीईओ
बंधन बैंक	2001	कलकत्ता	सी.एस.घोष
इलाहाबाद बैंक	24 अप्रैल 1865	कलकत्ता	एस.एस. मलिकार्जुन राव
देना बैंक	26 मई 1938	मुम्बई	कर्णम सेकर
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1894	नई दिल्ली	एस.एस. मलिकार्जुन राव

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

उत्तर: (3) - असम - असम राज्य के दीमा हसाओ जिले में एक महत्वपूर्ण नवपाषाण स्थल है।

- इस स्थल पर व्यापक खुदाई से पॉलिश पत्थर के औजार, चीनी मिट्टी की चीज़ें और रसोई की चीज़ें जैसे कि चक्की, मूसल, और मोटार मिले हैं।
- बड़ी संख्या में बर्तन भी मिले हैं।

राज्य/संघशासित प्रदेश	नवपाषाण स्थल
असम	दाओजली हैडिंग
मेघालय	लम्सोपेटब्बेन क्षेत्र
जम्मू और कश्मीर	बुर्जहोम, गुफक्राल
कर्नाटक	नरसीपुर, हालूर, ब्रह्मगिरि, आदि।

92. Answer: d

Explanation:

उत्तर: (4) - गंगा - भारत में बहने वाली सबसे लंबी नदी है जिसकी कुल लंबाई लगभग 2525 किमी है।

- यह गौमुख से निकलती है जो गंगोत्री के आधार पर स्थित है और इसे पृथ्वी पर गंगा का उद्गम स्थान माना जाता है।
- यह उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों से होकर बहती है।

नदी	उद्गम	लंबाई	अधिकतर भारत के राज्यों में बहती है
गंगा	गौमुख (उत्तराखंड)	2525किमी	उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार
सिंधु	मानसरोवर झील (तिब्बती पठार)	3180 किमी	पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर
ब्रह्मपुत्र	कैलाश पर्वत के पास मानसरोवर झील	2900 किमी	अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम
नर्मदा	अमरकंटक (मध्य प्रदेश)	1312किमी	मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात

93. Answer: d

Explanation:

उत्तर: (4) - ब्यूटेन - सूत्र C_4H_{10} के साथ एक कार्बनिक यौगिक है जो चार कार्बन परमाणुओं वाला एक एल्केन है।

- ब्यूटेन कमरे के तापमान और वायुमंडलीय दाब पर एक गैस है।
- यह एक संतृप्त हाइड्रोकार्बन है।
- ब्यूटेन पेट्रोलियम-व्युत्पन्न गैसीय द्रव है जो मुख्य रूप से शिविरण, खाना पकाने और सिगरेट लाइटर में उपयोग किया जाता है।
- संतृप्त हाइड्रोकार्बन के अन्य उदाहरणों में मीथेन, ईथेन, प्रोपेन, पेंटेन, हेक्सेन, हेप्टेन, ऑक्टेन शामिल हैं।

यौगिक	सूत्र	उपयोग
ब्यूटेन	C_4H_{10}	एलपीजी, लाइटर, शिविरण
पेंटीन	C_5H_{10}	गैस
एसिटिलीन	C_2H_2	वेल्डिंग और काटना
बेंजीन	C_6H_6	औद्योगिक रसायन, पेट्रोल, प्लास्टिक

94. Answer: d

Explanation:

उत्तर: (4) - गोंड - गोंडी भाषा बोलने वाला एक भारतीय जातीय समूह है जो एक द्रविड़ भाषा है।

- वे मध्य प्रदेश, पूर्वी महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, यूपी, तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और ओडिशा राज्यों में फैले हुए हैं।
- गढ़ कटंगा गोंडवाना के उत्तरी भाग में एक क्षेत्र था और पहला गोंड राजा जदुराई था।

जनजाति	राज्यों में पाए जाते हैं
गोंड	एमपी, पूर्वी महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, यूपी, तेलंगाना, एपी, बिहार और ओडिशा
बैगा	एमपी, यूपी, छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड
भील (कुल एसटी का 37%)	गुजरात, एमपी, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, आदि
कोलीस	राजस्थान, एचपी, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, यूपी, उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक और जम्मू-कश्मीर

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय है।

★ Key Points

बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय (1838-1894) - एक भारतीय उपन्यासकार, कवि और पत्रकार थे।

- वह वंदे मातरम् के संगीतकार थे, जिसमें मूल रूप से संस्कृत में भारत को एक मातृ देवी के रूप में दर्शाया गया था।
- उन्होंने 1882 में प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक 'आनंदमठ' लिखी थी, जो संन्यासी विद्रोह की घटनाओं पर आधारित थी, जो 18वीं शताब्दी के अंत में बंगाल में हुई थी।

★ Additional Information

लेखक	पुस्तकें
बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय	आनंदमठ, कपालकुंडला आदि।
ऐनी बिसेंट	द ऐशन्ट विज़डम, द सेवन प्रिंसिपल ऑफ मैन, ऐनी बिसेंट: एन ऑटोबायोग्राफी, आदि
दादाभाई नारोजी	पावर्टी एंड अन-ब्रिटिश रूल इन इंडिया, पावर्टी ऑफ इंडिया आदि
अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी	द्वन्टी-वन पोयम, डाइनेमिक्स ऑफ एन ओपन सोसायटी, आदि-

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

उत्तर: (4) - राजनाथ सिंह - भारत के वर्तमान रक्षा मंत्री और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पूर्व अध्यक्ष हैं।

- वह पहले मोदी मंत्रालय में गृह मंत्री थे।
- उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के सीएम और वाजपेयी सरकार में कैबिनेट मंत्री के रूप में भी काम किया है।

व्यक्ति	भारत सरकार में पद
राजनाथ सिंह	भारत के रक्षा मंत्री
श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण	भारत की वित्त मंत्री
अर्जुन मुंडा	जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्री
अमित शाह	गृह मंत्री

97. Answer: b

Explanation:

उत्तर: (2) - राजीव सूरी - एक भारतीय-सिंगापुर के व्यवसाय कार्यकारी और नोकिया के सीईओ हैं।

- नोकिया की स्थापना वर्ष 1865 में हुई थी और इसका मुख्यालय एस्पू (फिनलैंड) में है।

व्यक्ति	कम्पनी के सीईओ
राजीव सूरी	नोकिया
सत्य नडेला	माइक्रोसॉफ्ट
फ्रांसिस्को डी 'सूजा	पूर्व सीईओ और कॉग्निजेंट के वीसी
संजय मेहरोत्रा	माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

उत्तर: (4) - हिमाचल प्रदेश - हिमालय में एक उत्तरी भारतीय राज्य है। यह उत्तर में जम्मू और कश्मीर के केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और लद्दाख, दक्षिण-पश्चिम में हरियाणा, दक्षिण-पूर्व में उत्तराखंड और पूर्व में तिब्बत क्षेत्र से घिरा है। अपने सबसे दक्षिणी बिंदु पर, यह यूपी को छूता है।

- मिंजर चंबा का सबसे लोकप्रिय मेला है, जो कि श्रावण मास के दूसरे रविवार (आमतौर पर जुलाई-अगस्त के महीने) में आयोजित किया जाता है।

राज्य/संघशासित प्रदेश	Famous Fairs
हिमाचल प्रदेश	मिंजर मेला
उत्तराखंड	माघ मेला, बिनसार आदि
पंजाब	बाबा सोडल, वैसाखी, जोर का मेला, आदि।
जम्मू और कश्मीर	झिरी मेला, पुरमंडल मेला इत्यादि।

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

उत्तर: (3) - जिंक - क्लोरोफिल के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक मिट्टी के आवश्यक सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों में से एक है।

- पौधे की वृद्धि में सहायक।
- जड़ के विकास, फूल और फल उत्पादन में सुधार करता है।
-
- **मिट्टी से पौधों के पोषक तत्व:**
 1. प्राथमिक पोषक तत्व - नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस और पोटेशियम।
 2. माध्यमिक पोषक तत्व - कैल्शियम, मैग्नीशियम और सल्फर
 3. सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व - बोरान, क्लोरीन, तांबा, लोहा, मैंगनीज, मोलिब्डेनम और जस्ता।

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

उत्तर: (3) - डेनमार्क - डेनमार्क को "हवाओं का देश" कहा जाता है क्योंकि इसमें दुनिया में पवन ऊर्जा का उच्चतम अनुपात है।

इसकी 90% ऊर्जा खपत विंड मिल को मिलती है।

देश	जाने जाते हैं
डेनमार्क	हवाओं का देश
पुर्तगाल	(यह दक्षिणी यूरोप का एक देश है)
चीन	द रेड ड्रैगन
फ्रांस	हेक्सगन