



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 13, 2019) (Shift 2)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

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

General English

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

Robert and Rooney aren't very good friends although they _____ each other for a long time.

- a. knew
- b. have known
- c. has known
- d. are knowing

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

RELEVANT

- a. Applicable
- b. Inapplicable
- c. Unrelated
- d. Unconnected

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

When I returned home from work I found my son weeping _____.

- a. happily

- b. bitterly
 - c. sweetly
 - d. calmly
-

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

The essay is divided into five paragraphs and every of these has seven sentences.

- a. and every of these
 - b. The essay is divided
 - c. into five paragraphs
 - d. has seven sentences
-

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

Nowadays, digital services have made our cash transactions easier and -----.

- a. softer
 - b. heavier
 - c. smoother
 - d. dearer
-

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

Outside the cinema hall, there was queue of people waiting to watch the movie.

- a. to watch the movie
- b. Outside the cinema hall
- c. people waiting
- d. there was queue of

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

A friend of mine is working as a photographer of the local newspaper.

- a. photographer of
- b. the local newspaper
- c. A friend of mine
- d. is working as a

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

The decision that is given by the jury or judge at the end of a trial

- a. Allegation
- b. Accusation

- c. Verdict
 - d. Punishment
-

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

ILLUSION

- a. Fantasy
 - b. Mirage
 - c. Reality
 - d. Hallucination
-

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

I asked two pedestrians the way to the station, and neither of them couldn't help me.

- a. and either them couldn't
 - b. No improvement
 - c. but neither of them could
 - d. but none of they could
-

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

- a. Discribe

b. Disappear

c. Develop

d. Difference

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

Children are not allowed to use the swimming pool _____ they are accompanied by an adult.

a. unless

b. at least

c. in case

d. if only

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

It's raining cats and dogs

a. To rain at regular intervals

b. To rain mildly

c. To rain continuously

d. To rain very heavily

-
14. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. (+1, -0.25)

An extremely large mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley

- a. Mirage
- b. Ocean
- c. Glacier
- d. Island

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

Robert told me about his new job, which he was enjoying very much.

- a. which he enjoying
- b. No improvement
- c. that which he's enjoyed
- d. which he had enjoy

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

CALM

- a. Peaceful
- b. Violent
- c. Windy
- d. Stormy

17. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word.

(+1, -0.25)

DIMINISH

- a. Decrease
- b. Decline
- c. Shrink
- d. Increase

18. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement.

(+1, -0.25)

The fire spread through the building very quick but fortunately, nobody was injured.

- a. spreading through building very quick
- b. spreads through the building quickly
- c. No improvement
- d. spread through the building very quickly

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

(+1, -0.25)

Forty winks

- a. To blink repeatedly
- b. A sound sleep at night

- c. To keep awake
- d. A short nap during the day

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

- a. Disastrous
- b. Diractory
- c. Discipline
- d. Dormitory

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

The house - the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one (1)_____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2)_____ promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth (3)_____ was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Paul - who (4)_____ his fields intimately (5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east.

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

- a. must
- b. could
- c. ought
- d. need

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

The house - the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one (1)_____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2)_____ promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth (3)_____ was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Paul - who (4)_____ his fields intimately (5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east.

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

- a. rarely
- b. always
- c. hardly
- d. never

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

The house - the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one (1)_____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2)_____ promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth (3)_____ was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Paul - who (4)_____ his fields intimately (5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east.

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

- a. longed

- b. prayed
- c. needed
- d. displayed

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

The house - the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one (1)_____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2)_____ promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth (3)_____ was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Paul - who (4)_____ his fields intimately (5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east.

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

- a. known
- b. know
- c. knowing
- d. knew

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

The house - the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one (1)_____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2)_____ promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth (3)_____ was a downpour or at least a shower.

Throughout the morning Paul - who (4)_____ his fields intimately
(5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east.

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

- a. had
- b. have
- c. having
- d. is

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

26. यदि 'A' का अर्थ 'जोड़ना' है, B का अर्थ 'विभाजन' है, C का अर्थ 'घटाना' है और D का अर्थ 'गुणा' है, तो निम्नलिखित समीकरण का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$25 D 13 A 182 C 132 B 11 = ?$$

- a. 415
- b. 495
- c. 375
- d. 253

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

PECL: OFHS :: QTJM:?

- a. PMWT
- b. ONVS
- c. OMWS
- d. PNVN

28. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न संख्या (?) के स्थान पर कौन-सी संख्या आएगी? (+1, -0.25)

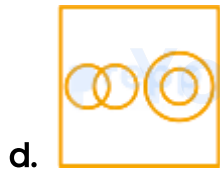
105, 106, 114, 141, ?

- a. 206
- b. 205

c. 207

d. 208

29. उस वेन आरेख का चयन कीजिए जो निम्नलिखित वर्गों के बीच के संबंधों को सबसे बेहतर रूप से दर्शाता है। माँ, पिता, बेटी, महिला (+1, -0.25)



30. दी गई श्रृंखला को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन अक्षर-समूह प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

PTX, AEI, LPT, ?

a. XAE

b. WAE

c. XAD

d. WZE

31. आठ मित्र P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक गोलाकार मेज के इर्द-गिर्द समान दूरी पर एक-दूसरे के सम्मुख बैठे हैं। U, P के सम्मुख बैठा है और S, V और Q के बीच में है। R, U और W के बीच में है। P और Q के निकटस्थ दाएं बैठा है। P और W के बीच में कौन बैठा है? (+1, -0.25)

a. T

b. U

c. Q

d. V

32. एक कूट भाषा में, यदि 'REPAIR' को 18101621818 के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो उस भाषा में 'GALAXY' को किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 721222425

b. 721212425

c. 711212425

d. 611212324

33. 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)

12 : 121 :: 10 : ?

a. 91

b. 81

c. 64

d. 112

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

त्वचा: एक्जिमा

a. दिल: रक्त

b. फेफड़े: ऑक्सीजन

c. आंखें: मोतियाबिंद

d. किडनी: मधुमेह

35. उस आकृति का चयन कीजिए जो निम्न आकृति श्रृंखला में अगली आएगी। (+1, -0.25)





c.



d.

36. उस समूह का चयन कीजिए जिसमें संख्याएँ उसी प्रकार से संबंधित हैं जिस प्रकार से निम्नलिखित समूह की संख्याएँ हैं। (+1, -0.25)

5, 30, 40

a. 7, 56, 77

b. 4, 25, 32

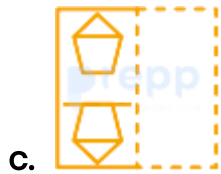
c. 6, 42, 49

d. 8, 72, 88

37. नीचे पारदर्शी शीट का एक स्वरूप दिया गया है। उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया है कि बिंदीदार रेखा से पारदर्शी शीट को मोड़ने के बाद स्वरूप किस प्रकार दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)



a.



38. उस विकल्प आकृति का चयन कीजिए जिसमें दी गई प्रश्न आकृति उसका एक हिस्सा निहित है (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है) (+1, -0.25)





d.

39. दो कथन और उसके बाद I, II और III से अंकित तीन निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानिए भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

कुछ कैप शर्ट हैं।

कुछ शर्ट कोट हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कोई कोट कैप नहीं है।

II. कोई कोट शर्ट नहीं है।

III. कुछ कोट कैप हैं

a. या तो निष्कर्ष I या III अनुसरण करता है।

b. निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करते हैं।

c. या तो निष्कर्ष II या III अनुसरण करते हैं।

d. निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

40. एक कूट भाषा में, यदि 'CLASS' को '24152688' लिखा जाता है, तो उस भाषा में 'MORPH' किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 131291018

b. 141291119

- c. 141181118
d. 151291119

41. दी गई आकृति की सही दर्पण छवि का चयन कीजिए जब दर्पण को आकृति के दाएँ रखा जाता है। (+1, -0.25)



42. छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। E, D और F के बीच है। A, F के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। C, अत्यधिक दाईं ओर है। तो C के बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. D
- b. B
- c. F
- d. A

43. एक कूट भाषा में 'LANTERN' को 'AELNNRT' लिखा जाता है। उस भाषा में 'POSITIVE' किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. EIIOPTVS
- b. EIIOPSTV
- c. ISOPEVIT
- d. IIEPOSTV

44. एक कूट भाषा में, 'people are confident' को 'lur bur duk' लिखा जाता है, 'we are helpful' को 'kur duk sur' लिखा जाता है, 'we have cars' को 'sur mur jur' लिखा जाता है और 'people have honesty' को 'lur jur nur' लिखा जाता है। 'confident' का कूट क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. lur
- b. bur
- c. jur
- d. duk

45. 'झारखंड' का संबंध 'राज्य' से उसी प्रकार है जिस प्रकार 'लक्षद्वीप' का संबंध '-----' से है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. पंजाब
- b. रांची
- c. जिला
- d. केंद्र शासित प्रदेश

46. तीन कथन और उसके बाद I, II और III से अंकित तीन निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानिए भले ही वे जात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

कुछ पौधे पत्तियां हैं।
सभी पत्तियां टहनियाँ हैं।
कोई टहनी केला नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ पौधे केले हैं।
 - II. कुछ टहनियाँ पत्तियां हैं।
 - III. कुछ केले पत्तियां हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
 - b. केवल निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है
 - c. निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं
 - d. निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करते हैं

47. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न संख्या (?) के स्थान पर कौन-सी संख्या आएगी? (+1, -0.25)

15, 17, 20, 25, 32, 43, ?

- a. 54
- b. 55
- c. 57
- d. 56

48. निम्न में से कौन-सी विकल्प आकृति नीचे दिए गए आकृति के स्वरूप में को पूर्ण करेगी? (+1, -0.25)



49. दिए गए समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए कौन-से दो चिन्ह और दो संख्याओं का परस्पर बदल देना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$28 + 4 \times 16 \div 5 - 17 = 127$$

- a. 4 और 5, + और $\times$
- b. 28 और 16, + और $\div$
- c. 4 और 5, + और $-$
- d. 28 और 5, $\div$ और $\times$

50. अमृत विक्रान्त से बड़ा है। शनाज जोया से बड़ी है। केतन जोया से छोटा है। विक्रान्त शनाज़ से बड़ा है। समूह में सबसे छोटा कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. शनाज़
- b. केतन
- c. जोया
- d. विक्रान्त

Your Personal Exams Guide

Numerical Aptitude

51. एक 7 सेमी $\times$ 8 सेमी $\times$ 9 सेमी के आकार के बक्से को बनाने के लिए आवश्यक धातु की चादर का क्षेत्रफल है: (+1, -0.25)
- a. 156 सेमी²
 - b. 382 सेमी²
 - c. 139 सेमी²
 - d. 412 सेमी²
-
52. A की आयु, B की आयु के तीन गुने से 6 वर्ष अधिक है। तीन वर्ष बाद, A की आयु, B की आयु के दो गुने से 8 वर्ष अधिक होगी। A और B की वर्तमान आयु का औसत (वर्ष में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 12
 - b. 14
 - c. 11
 - d. 13
-
53. एक मिश्रण में दूध और जल का अनुपात (मात्रा अनुसार) 5: 3 है और पहले मिश्रण के समान मात्रा के एक और मिश्रण में जल और दूध का अनुपात (मात्रा अनुसार) 1: 3 है। दूध और जल के अनुपात (मात्रा अनुसार) 7: 3 से मिलकर बने एक नये मिश्रण को प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दोनों मिश्रण को किस अनुपात में मिश्रित किया जाना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 3 : 4
 - b. 3 : 2

c. 2 : 3

d. 5 : 6

54. एक नाव को धारा के प्रतिकूल 12 किमी की दूरी तय करने में 80 मिनट और धारा के अनुकूल 15 किमी की दूरी तय करने में 60 मिनट लगते हैं। इसे स्थिर जल में 36 किमी की दूरी तय करने में कितना समय लगेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 4 घंटे

b. 2.5 घंटे

c. 3 घंटे

d. 2 घंटे

55. 30 दिनों में एक कार्य 35 श्रमिकों द्वारा पूरा किया जा सकता है। यदि प्रत्येक 10 दिनों में 5 श्रमिक कार्य छोड़ देते हैं तो यह कार्य कितने दिनों में पूरा होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 50 दिन

b. 40 दिन

c. 35.5 दिन

d. 37.5 दिन

56. एक वर्ग के विकर्ण का माप $6\sqrt{2}$ सेमी है। उस वर्ग के विकर्ण का माप कितना होगा जिसका क्षेत्रफल पहले वर्ग का दोगुना है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $6\sqrt{6}$ सेमी

b. $12\sqrt{2}$ सेमी

- c. 12 सेमी
- d. 6 सेमी

57. यह तालिका एक कंपनी द्वारा निर्मित लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप की संख्या को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

वर्ष	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
लैपटॉप	14400	20500	12800	16400	18600
डेस्कटॉप	12800	24700	19200	20200	14900

2008 से 2012 तक कंपनी द्वारा निर्मित लैपटॉप की औसत संख्या क्या है?

- a. 13550
- b. 16540
- c. 14260
- d. 16140

58. यदि $a : b = 2 : 3$ और $b : c = 2 : 3$ है, तो $(3a^2 + b^2 - c^2) : (a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2)$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5 : 7
- b. 4 : 5
- c. 3 : 5
- d. 3 : 7

59. $5\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{7} \times 9\frac{2}{5} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{6}{47}$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1000
- b. 1
- c. 100
- d. 10

60. A एक कार्य 15 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। B, A की तुलना में 25% अधिक क्षमता है। A और B कितने दिनों में इस कार्य को एक साथ पूरा कर पाएँगे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $\frac{21}{4}$
- b. $\frac{25}{7}$
- c. $\frac{24}{5}$
- d. $\frac{20}{3}$

61. यह तालिका एक कंपनी द्वारा निर्मित लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप की संख्या को दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

वर्ष	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
लैपटॉप	14400	20500	12800	16400	18600
डेस्कटॉप	12800	24700	19200	20200	14900

2009 में निर्मित लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप की कुल संख्या और 2011 में निर्मित लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप की कुल संख्या में क्या अंतर था?

- a. 6800
- b. 5600
- c. 8600
- d. 8200

62. यदि X का 80%, Y के 60% से 36 अधिक है और X का 120%, Y के बराबर है, तो X और Y के बीच का अंतर है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 80
- b. 60
- c. 90
- d. 100

63. एक महिला अपनी सामान्य गति से 130% पर चलते हुए 12 मिनट पहले अपने कार्यालय पहुँची। सामान्यतः उसके इस यात्रा पर लगने वाला समय है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 0.87 घंटे
- b. 0.48 घंटे
- c. 2 घंटे
- d. 1 घंटे

64. एक प्रिज्म का आयतन 308 सेमी^3 और ऊँचाई 11 सेमी है। प्रिज्म के आधार का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 22 सेमी^2

b. 28 सेमी²

c. 21 सेमी²

d. 14 सेमी²

65. $[12 \times 5 - \{200 - (501 + 247 - 386)\}] \div 2$ का मान है:

(+1, -0.25)

a. 162

b. 161

c. 111

d. 82

66. यह तालिका एक कंपनी द्वारा निर्मित लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप की संख्या को दर्शाती है।

(+1, -0.25)

वर्ष	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
लैपटॉप	14400	20500	12800	16400	18600
डेस्कटॉप	12800	24700	19200	20200	14900

2011 से 2012 तक निर्मित डेस्कटॉप की संख्या में लगभग कमी का प्रतिशत क्या था?
(निकटतम पूर्णांक तक सही)

a. 26

b. 28

c. 22

d. 30

67. सबसे बड़ी तीन अंकों की संख्या जो 6, 7 और 8 से पूरी तरह से विभाज्य है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 168

b. 840

c. 999

d. 358

68. 10 संख्याओं का औसत P है और इनमें से 4 संख्याओं का औसत Q है। यदि शेष संख्याओं का औसत R है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा सही है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $5P = 2Q + 3R$

b. $3P = 2Q + 4R$

c. $5P = 3Q + 2R$

d. $4P = 2Q + 3R$

69. पारिख ने अपनी कलम 11 रुपये के लाभ पर बेची। उसने विक्रय मूल्य पर लाभ प्रतिशत की गणना की और इसे 25% पाया। कलम का क्रय मूल्य (रुपये में) है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 24

b. 33

c. 36

d. 44

70. यदि एक वस्तु को 14% लाभ के बजाय 23% लाभ पर बेचा जाए तो लाभ 189 रुपये अधिक होगा। इसका क्रय मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 2105 रुपये

b. 1800 रुपये

c. 2100 रुपये

d. 2340 रुपये

71. एक बैग में 10 : 5 : 2 के अनुपात में दस रुपये, पांच रुपये और दो रुपये के नोट हैं। बैग में पांच रुपये के नोटों का कुल मूल्य, दो रुपये के नोट से 84 रुपये अधिक है। बैग में दस रुपये के नोटों का कुल मूल्य (रुपये में) है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 300

b. 400

c. 450

d. 350

72. एक बस्ते पर 12.5% की छूट देने के बाद एक दुकानदार 25% लाभ कमाता है। उसने बस्ते का अंकित मूल्य, क्रय मूल्य से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक निर्धारित किया गया था? (निकटतम पूर्णांक तक सही) (+1, -0.25)

a. 41%

b. 43%

c. 38%

d. 35%

73. चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज की एक निश्चित दर पर 4 साल में एक राशि दोगुनी हो जाती है। कितने वर्षों में समान दर से राशि 8 गुना होगी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 12

b. 15

c. 6

d. 9

74. 11 दिनों के तापमान को °C में निम्न प्रकार से दर्ज किया गया है: (+1, -0.25)

29, 32, 30, 15, 21, 24, 23, 27, 26, 30, 33

तापमान की माध्यिका है:

a. 26

b. 13

c. 27

d. 18

75. एक निश्चित राशि साधारण ब्याज की एक निश्चित दर से चार वर्षों में 20720 रु. और छह वर्षों में 24080 रु. हो जाती है। वह राशि (रु. में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 15000

b. 14000

c. 11000

d. 12000

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General Awareness

76. एक अम्ल और क्षार के बीच की प्रतिक्रिया को _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. उदासिनीकरण
- b. अम्लीकरण
- c. उर्ध्वपातन
- d. वाष्पन

77. निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्रांतीय संविधान समिति का अध्यक्ष था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. वी.पी. मेनन
- b. जवाहर लाल नेहरू
- c. राजेंद्र प्रसाद
- d. सरदार पटेल

78. उष्णकटिबंधीय घास के मैदान - स्थान की निम्न में से कौन सी जोड़ी सही है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. स्टेपी - ग्रीनलैंड
- b. लॉस लानोस - ब्राजील
- c. सवाना - अफ्रीका
- d. पैपास- वेनेजुएला

79. पूना पैक्ट, 1932, _____ के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। (+1, -0.25)

- a. डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर और महात्मा गांधी
- b. डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर और जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- c. महात्मा गांधी और मैक डोनाल्ड
- d. महात्मा गांधी और वायसराय इरविन

80. स्वराज पार्टी का गठन _____ द्वारा किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. सी. आर. दास और जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- b. सुभाष चंद्र बोस और जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- c. मोतीलाल नेहरू और सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
- d. सी. आर. दास और मोतीलाल नेहरू

81. अनुच्छेद 21-ए किस संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा पेश किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 93 वें
- b. 86 वां
- c. 85 वां
- d. 73 वें

82. निम्नलिखित में से किसे 'भारत रत्न' प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सचिन तेंदुलकर
- b. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

- c. पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू
- d. महात्मा गांधी

83. निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रधानमंत्री का कार्यकाल 13 दिनों का है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जवाहर लाल नेहरू
- b. चरण सिंह
- c. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
- d. मोरारजी देसाई

84. रेपो दर, रिवर्स रेपो दर और बैंक दर कौन तय करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सेबी
- b. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
- c. नाबार्ड
- d. SBI

85. लोहे में जंग लगने के लिए आवश्यक स्थिति क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. O_2 की उपस्थिति
- b. CO_2 की उपस्थिति
- c. O_2 की अनुपस्थिति
- d. जल की अनुपस्थिति

86. जून 2019 तक, निम्नलिखित में से नवरत्न कंपनी कौन नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण
- b. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड
- c. भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड
- d. हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

87. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश ने पहले दक्षिण एशियाई खेलों की मेजबानी की? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भारत
- b. पाकिस्तान
- c. नेपाल
- d. बांग्लादेश

88. किस वर्ष कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग ने ऐतिहासिक लखनऊ समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1915
- b. 1917
- c. 1916
- d. 1906

89. चित्र "दमयंती" को _____ द्वारा चित्रित किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. राजा रवि वर्मा

- b. कालिदास
- c. जोहान जोफनी
- d. अबनिंद्रनाथ टैगोर

90. स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले मुख्य न्यायाधीश कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. एम. पतंजलि शास्त्री
- b. बी.के. मुखर्जी
- c. हरिलाल जे. कानिया
- d. एस.आर. दास

91. देवी निशुंभासुदिनी के लिए मंदिर _____ द्वारा बनवाया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. चोल
- b. मुत्तरियर
- c. गुप्त वंश
- d. पल्लव

92. निम्नलिखित में से कौन ICC विश्व कप 2019 में सर्वाधिक विकेट लेने वाला खिलाड़ी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मिचेल स्टार्क
- b. जोफ्रा आर्चर
- c. जसप्रीत बुमराह

d. ट्रेट बोल्ट

93. लवण _____ में मौजूद ग्राम में नमक की मात्रा है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. जल के 10 ग्राम
- b. जल के 10000 ग्राम
- c. जल के 100 ग्राम
- d. जल के 1000 ग्राम

94. जून 2019 में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा घोषित रिवर्स रेपो दर क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5.75 प्रतिशत
- b. 6.25 प्रतिशत
- c. 5.50 प्रतिशत
- d. 6.00 प्रतिशत

95. भारतीय ताराभौतिकी संस्थान का मुख्यालय _____ में स्थित है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. इंदौर
- b. शिलांग
- c. नैनीताल
- d. बेंगलोर

96. भारत में राज्य के राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति कौन करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नियुक्ति की कैबिनेट समिति
- b. प्रधानमंत्री
- c. राष्ट्रपति
- d. पीएमओ

97. काई, लाइकेन और छोटी झाड़ियाँ किस प्रकार की वनस्पति में पाई जाती हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. टुंड्रा
- b. प्रवाल भित्ति
- c. मैंग्रोव
- d. उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वन

98. अजंता और एलोरा की गुफाएँ भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मध्यप्रदेश
- b. बिहार
- c. महाराष्ट्र
- d. गोवा

99. ताइगा वन निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में पाया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- b. ब्राज़ील

c. भारत

d. रूस

100. सुसु डॉल्फिन किस नदी के जल में पाई जाती है?

(+1, -0.25)

a. झेलम

b. चीनाब

c. गंगा

d. सिंधु

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Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Verb Tenses in English Grammar

The question asks us to select the most appropriate verb tense to complete the sentence: "Robert and Rooney aren't very good friends although they _____ each other for a long time." The sentence describes a current situation ("aren't very good friends") and contrasts it with a past event or state that has duration ("for a long time"). This implies a state (knowing each other) that began in the past and continues up to the present moment.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Meaning

The sentence uses "although" to show a contrast. Despite knowing each other for a long time, they are currently not good friends. The phrase "for a long time" is a key indicator of a duration extending from the past up to the present. This type of context typically requires a verb tense that connects the past with the present.

Evaluating the Verb Tense Options

Let's look at the given options and analyze their suitability:

1. **knew**: This is the simple past tense. The simple past is used for actions or states that started and finished in the past. If we use "knew," it would imply they knew each other in the past, but perhaps don't know each other anymore, or the duration of knowing stopped before the present. This doesn't fit the context of them currently not being good friends *despite* knowing each other for a long time, implying the knowing continues.
2. **have known**: This is the present perfect tense (have + past participle). The present perfect is used to talk about actions or states that started in the past and continue up to the present, or actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past but have relevance to the present. The phrase "for a long time" is

commonly used with the present perfect to indicate duration. This option perfectly fits the context: they started knowing each other in the past, and this state of knowing continues up to the present time, which is why it's relevant to their current relationship status. Also, the subject "they" is plural, which correctly takes "have known".

3. **has known:** This is also the present perfect tense, but it uses "has" instead of "have". "Has" is used with singular subjects (he, she, it). The subject in the sentence is "they" (Robert and Rooney), which is plural. Therefore, "has known" is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb agreement.
4. **are knowing:** This is the present continuous tense (are + verb-ing). The present continuous is typically used for actions happening right now or temporary situations. However, the verb "know" is a state verb (or stative verb), which describes a state or condition rather than an action. State verbs are generally not used in continuous tenses (with very few exceptions for specific nuances, which aren't relevant here). Using "are knowing" sounds unnatural and is grammatically incorrect in standard English for this meaning.

Selecting the Correct Option

Based on the analysis of verb tenses, the structure of the sentence, the phrase "for a long time," and subject-verb agreement, the present perfect tense "have known" is the only appropriate option.

Detailed Explanation of Present Perfect Tense Usage

The present perfect tense (have/has + past participle) is used:

- For actions or states that started in the past and continue up to the present. (Often used with "for" or "since")
- For actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past but have a result or consequence in the present.
- For life experiences.

In this sentence, the state of "knowing each other" started "for a long time" in the past and continues up to the present. Therefore, the present perfect tense is required.

Let's summarize the options in a table:

Option	Verb Tense	Subject-Verb Agreement	Fits Context?	Reason
knew	Simple Past	Correct for plural subject	No	Implies state finished in the past, contradicts present context.
have known	Present Perfect	Correct for plural subject ('they')	Yes	Describes a state continuing from past to present.
has known	Present Perfect	Incorrect for plural subject ('they')	No	Incorrect subject-verb agreement.
are knowing	Present Continuous	Correct for plural subject	No	'Know' is a state verb, not typically used in continuous tenses.

The only option that correctly uses the appropriate verb tense and follows subject-verb agreement is "have known".

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Description	Relevance to Question
Present Perfect Tense	Links past events/states to the present. Often used with duration (for, since).	Required to describe the state of 'knowing' extending from the past to the present.
Simple Past Tense	Describes completed actions/states in the past.	Incorrect here as the state continues to the present.
Present Continuous Tense	Describes actions happening now or temporary situations.	Incorrect here because 'know' is a state verb.
State (Stative) Verbs	Verbs that describe states, feelings, or thoughts (e.g., know, believe, like, understand). Generally not used in continuous tenses.	Explains why 'are knowing' is incorrect.
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb must agree in number with its subject (singular subject takes singular verb form, plural subject takes plural verb form).	Explains why 'has known' is incorrect for the plural subject 'they'.

Additional Information: Using "For" and "Since"

Phrases indicating duration are often used with the present perfect tense to show how long a state or action has continued from the past up to now.

- **For** + period of time (e.g., for three years, for a long time)
- **Since** + point in time (e.g., since 2010, since last week)

In the given sentence, "for a long time" indicates a duration, reinforcing the need for the present perfect tense ("have known").

Example:

- Incorrect: I know him for ten years. (Uses simple present)
- Correct: I **have known** him for ten years. (Uses present perfect for duration)

Understanding the correct usage of verb tenses, especially the present perfect for duration and the behavior of state verbs, is crucial for constructing grammatically correct sentences in English.

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Word RELEVANT

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word **RELEVANT**. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

The word **RELEVANT** means closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand. It refers to something that is important or significant to a particular situation, topic, or discussion.

Analyzing the Options for RELEVANT Synonym

Let's look at each option provided and determine its meaning and relationship to the word **RELEVANT**.

- **Option 1: Applicable**

Applicable means relevant or appropriate. If something is applicable, it applies directly to the situation or topic being discussed. This meaning is very close to the definition of **RELEVANT**.

- **Option 2: Inapplicable**

Inapplicable is the opposite of applicable. It means not relevant or appropriate. This word is an antonym (opposite) of **RELEVANT**.

- Option 3: **Unrelated**

Unrelated means not connected or associated with something else. While an unrelated topic is also not relevant, "applicable" often describes a more direct and useful connection than just "related". However, unrelated is definitely an antonym of "related" and thus opposes "relevant".

- Option 4: **Unconnected**

Unconnected means not joined, linked, or associated. Similar to "unrelated", if something is unconnected, it is likely not relevant. However, "applicable" and "relevant" specifically imply a bearing on the matter at hand, which "unconnected" doesn't capture as precisely.

Determining the Most Appropriate Synonym

Comparing the options:

- **Applicable** directly means relevant or appropriate to the situation.
- **Inapplicable** is an antonym of relevant.
- **Unrelated** and **Unconnected** describe a lack of connection, which typically makes something not relevant, but they are not as direct synonyms for the positive concept of being relevant as "applicable" is. They are closer to being antonyms.

Based on the meanings, **Applicable** is the word that is closest in meaning to **RELEVANT** and serves as the most appropriate synonym.

Revision Table: RELEVANT and Related Words

Word	Meaning	Relationship to RELEVANT
RELEVANT	Closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand.	The word in question.
Applicable	Relevant or appropriate.	Synonym
Inapplicable	Not relevant or appropriate.	Antonym
Unrelated	Not connected or associated.	Antonym (lack of relationship implies lack of relevance)
Unconnected	Not joined, linked, or associated.	Similar to unrelated, often implies lack of relevance.

Additional Information: Understanding Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is a key part of vocabulary building. Synonyms help us express ideas in different ways and can add nuance to our language. Antonyms help us understand the full scope of a word's meaning by defining what it is not.

- **Synonym:** A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Example: Happy and Joyful are synonyms.
- **Antonym:** A word opposite in meaning to another word. Example: Happy and Sad are antonyms.

Finding the best synonym often depends on the specific context in which the word is used, but in this case, "Applicable" is generally considered the closest and most appropriate synonym for **RELEVANT**.

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Adverb Choices for Weeping

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "When I returned home from work I found my son weeping _____." We need to choose an adverb that describes the manner in which the son was weeping.

Let's analyze the options provided:

- **happily:** The word "weeping" generally indicates sadness, distress, or grief. Weeping happily is contradictory. Therefore, this option does not fit the context.
- **bitterly:** The adverb "bitterly" is often used to describe weeping or crying with intense grief, sadness, disappointment, or anger. This fits well with the idea of a son being upset enough to weep when his father returns home.
- **sweetly:** The adverb "sweetly" relates to pleasant sounds, tastes, or smells. It is not typically used to describe the sound or manner of weeping.
- **calmly:** Weeping is usually an emotional and often agitated response. Weeping calmly suggests a lack of strong emotion, which contradicts the typical nature of weeping. Therefore, this option is not appropriate.

Considering the common meanings and usage of these adverbs, "bitterly" is the word that best describes weeping intensely, suggesting a significant level of distress or sadness in the son.

Thus, the completed sentence is: "When I returned home from work I found my son weeping bitterly."

Revision Table: Adverbs Describing Emotions

Adverb	Typical Meaning When Describing Emotion	Suitability for "Weeping"
Happily	Joyfully, contentedly	Not suitable (contradictory)
Bitterly	Intensely, with deep sadness or grief	Suitable
Sweetly	Pleasantly, gently (often describes sound/manner, less emotional intensity)	Not typical for intense weeping
Calmly	Without agitation or strong emotion	Not suitable (weeping is typically emotional)

Additional Information on Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often tell us how, when, where, or to what extent something is done.

- In the sentence "my son weeping _____," the blank needs an adverb to modify the verb "weeping," describing how the action was performed.
- Adverbs can describe the intensity or manner of an action, such as how someone is weeping.
- Choosing the correct adverb is important for conveying the precise meaning and emotional tone of a sentence.
- Words like 'bitterly', 'sadly', 'loudly', 'silently', 'uncontrollably' are adverbs that can describe how someone weeps, each conveying a different nuance. 'Bitterly' specifically emphasizes the depth and intensity of the sadness or grief causing the weeping.

4. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in Sentence Structure

Let's analyze the given sentence to identify the grammatical error: "The essay is divided into five paragraphs and every of these has seven sentences." We need to examine each segment provided in the options.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

We will look at each part of the sentence highlighted in the options:

1. **and every of these:** This segment involves the usage of the determiner "every" followed by "of these".
2. **The essay is divided:** This is the subject ("The essay") followed by a verb phrase in the passive voice ("is divided").
3. **into five paragraphs:** This is a prepositional phrase ("into") followed by a noun phrase ("five paragraphs").
4. **has seven sentences:** This is a verb phrase ("has") followed by a noun phrase ("seven sentences").

Identifying the Grammatical Error

The error lies in the phrase "every of these". The word "every" is typically used before a singular noun (e.g., "every student", "every day"). When referring to individual items within a group, especially using "of these" or "of them", we usually use "each" (e.g., "each of these students", "each of them"). Alternatively, if we want to use "every" in this context, we need to include "one": "every one of these".

Therefore, the construction "every of these" is grammatically incorrect. The correct phrases would be "each of these" or "every one of these".

Examining the Other Options

- **The essay is divided:** This structure uses the passive voice correctly to indicate that the essay is the recipient of the action of being divided. This is grammatically sound.
- **into five paragraphs:** The preposition "into" is correctly used here to show the result of the division. "Five paragraphs" is a correct plural noun phrase. This segment is grammatically correct.

- **has seven sentences:** The verb "has" is singular, which correctly agrees with the subject it refers back to (each individual paragraph, implied by "every of these" or the correct "each of these"). If the sentence were corrected to use "each of these" or "every one of these", the singular verb "has" would be appropriate as it refers to each single entity. Thus, this segment is likely intended to be correct assuming the preceding part is corrected.

Correcting the Sentence

To correct the sentence, we should replace "every of these" with a grammatically correct alternative. For example:

The essay is divided into five paragraphs and **each of these** has seven sentences.

Or:

The essay is divided into five paragraphs and **every one of these** has seven sentences.

Both corrected sentences are grammatically sound.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "and every of these". This phrase incorrectly uses "every" in a construction that requires "each of these" or "every one of these".

Segment	Grammatical Correctness	Explanation
The essay is divided	Correct	Passive voice correctly used.
into five paragraphs	Correct	Prepositional phrase correctly structured.
and every of these	Incorrect	Incorrect usage of "every"; should be "each of these" or "every one of these".
has seven sentences	Correct	Singular verb "has" correctly agrees with the intended singular subject (each paragraph).

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

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Grammar Point	Rule/Usage	Example
Usage of "Each"	Refers to individual items within a group; often followed by "of the" + plural noun or "of them/these". Takes a singular verb.	Each of the students has submitted their assignment. He spoke to each of them individually.
Usage of "Every"	Refers to all members of a group; typically followed immediately by a singular countable noun. Takes a singular verb.	Every student must submit their assignment. I enjoyed every moment of the trip.
"Every one of"	Used before "the" + plural noun or a plural pronoun ("us", "them", "these") to refer to every individual within that group. Takes a singular verb.	Every one of the students has submitted their assignment. She thanked every one of us.

Additional Information on Determiners "Each" and "Every"

Both "each" and "every" are determiners used to refer to individual members of a group. However, they are used in slightly different ways:

- "Every" is used when we are thinking about the group as a whole, emphasizing completeness or frequency. It is always followed by a singular noun (unless used in "every one of").

- "Each" is used when we are thinking about the individual members of the group, one by one. It can be followed directly by a singular noun, or by "of the" plus a plural noun or pronoun.

In the context of the original sentence, the intent is clearly to refer to each individual paragraph having seven sentences. While "every one of these" is a possibility, "each of these" is often preferred for conciseness and flow.

Understanding the subtle differences and correct constructions involving determiners like "each" and "every" is crucial for accurate sentence formation in English grammar.

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Right Word for Digital Transactions

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to complete the sentence describing the effect of digital services on cash transactions. The sentence is:

Nowadays, digital services have made our cash transactions easier and _____.

We need a word that logically follows "easier" and describes a positive aspect of how digital services impact transactions.

Analyzing the Options for Digital Transactions

Let's look at the given options:

1. **softer**: This word usually relates to touch, sound, or intensity. It doesn't fit the context of financial transactions.
2. **heavier**: This word suggests more weight or burden. If transactions were made "heavier," it would contradict the idea that they were also made "easier."
3. **smoother**: This word implies fewer difficulties, fewer obstacles, and a more streamlined process. If something is "easier," it is often also "smoother" because

there are fewer points of friction or complexity.

4. **dearer:** This word means more expensive. While digital services might sometimes involve fees, the sentence is talking about the *process* of the transaction itself being easier, not its cost. "Dearer" doesn't align with the idea of making transactions easier.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the meaning of each word and how it fits with "easier" in the context of digital services and cash transactions, "smoother" is the most fitting choice. Digital services tend to remove steps, reduce waiting times, and simplify the overall process of making payments, thus making transactions not just easier but also smoother.

The completed sentence reads:

Nowadays, digital services have made our cash transactions easier and **smoother**.

Revision Table: Evaluating Word Choices

Word	Meaning in Context	Fits "easier"?	Appropriate for Digital Transactions?
softer	Less rough/harsh	No	No
heavier	More burdensome	No (contradicts)	No
smoother	Less difficult, streamlined	Yes (complements)	Yes
dearer	More expensive	Irrelevant to process ease	No

Additional Information: Benefits of Digital Transactions

Digital transactions offer numerous benefits beyond just being easier and smoother. Some of these include:

- **Speed:** Transactions are often processed instantly or very quickly.
- **Convenience:** Payments can be made anytime, anywhere, using various devices.
- **Security:** Digital platforms often employ advanced security measures.
- **Record Keeping:** Digital transactions automatically create a digital trail, making tracking and budgeting easier.
- **Reduced Need for Physical Cash:** Less reliance on carrying or handling physical money.

These aspects collectively contribute to the overall ease and smoothness of modern cash transactions facilitated by digital services.

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Sentences

Let's carefully examine the sentence provided to identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is:

"Outside the cinema hall, there was queue of people waiting to watch the movie."

We need to look at each segment given in the options and determine if it follows standard English grammar rules.

Analyzing Sentence Segments for Errors

Let's break down the sentence and check the grammar of each potential error segment:

Option 1: to watch the movie

- This phrase uses the infinitive form "to watch" correctly.
- "the movie" is a specific noun phrase, and the use of the definite article "the" is appropriate here, referring to a particular movie being shown.

- This segment appears grammatically correct.

Option 2: Outside the cinema hall

- This is a prepositional phrase acting as an adverbial phrase, indicating location.
- "Outside" is correctly used as a preposition here.
- "the cinema hall" correctly uses the definite article "the" as it refers to a specific location.
- This segment appears grammatically correct.

Option 3: people waiting

- "people" is a plural noun.
- "waiting" is a present participle modifying "people", forming a participial phrase "waiting to watch the movie".
- This structure is grammatically sound, describing the action the people were doing.
- This segment appears grammatically correct.

Option 4: there was queue of

- This phrase introduces a singular countable noun, "queue".
- When introducing a singular countable noun with "there is" or "there was", an article (such as 'a' or 'an') is typically required before the noun unless it is a proper noun or refers to a unique item already understood from context.
- "queue" is a common singular countable noun here.
- The phrase should correctly be "there was **a** queue of people".
- The indefinite article 'a' is missing before 'queue'.
- This segment contains a grammatical error.

Explaining the Grammatical Error

The error lies in the phrase "there was queue of". The word "queue" is a singular countable noun. In English, when we introduce a singular countable noun using "there is" or "there was" for the first time in a sentence, we usually need to use an indefinite article ('a' or 'an') before it. Since 'queue' starts with a consonant sound, the correct article is 'a'.

The correct construction should be:

there was **a** queue of

Therefore, the segment "there was queue of" is grammatically incorrect due to the missing article 'a'.

Corrected Sentence

The corrected sentence would be:

Outside the cinema hall, there was **a** queue of people waiting to watch the movie.

Conclusion on the Grammatical Error

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "there was queue of". This segment is missing the indefinite article 'a' before the singular countable noun 'queue'.

Sentence Segment	Grammar Analysis	Contains Error?
to watch the movie	Correct infinitive and article usage.	No
Outside the cinema hall	Correct prepositional phrase.	No
people waiting	Correct use of participial phrase modifying the noun.	No
there was queue of	Missing indefinite article 'a' before singular countable noun 'queue'.	Yes

Revision Table: Understanding Articles

Article Type	Usage	Examples
Indefinite Article ('a', 'an')	Used before singular countable nouns when they are mentioned for the first time or are not specific. 'a' is used before consonant sounds, 'an' before vowel sounds.	a cat, an apple, a university (starts with a consonant sound), an hour (starts with a vowel sound) There is a book on the table.
Definite Article ('the')	Used before specific nouns, whether singular, plural, countable, or uncountable, when the listener/reader knows which specific thing is being referred to.	the sun, the Amazon River, the books I gave you Please pass me the salt.
No Article (Zero Article)	Used before plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns when talking about them in a general sense. Also used before most proper nouns (names of people, countries, cities, etc.), abstract nouns, and certain set phrases.	dogs (in general), water (in general), happiness, London, France Water is essential for life.

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Additional Information on 'There is/There are' Construction

The structure "There is..." or "There are..." is used to indicate the existence or presence of something. The verb (is/are, was/were) agrees with the noun that follows it.

- **There is / There was:** Used before singular nouns or uncountable nouns.
 - Example: There is **a** cat in the garden.
 - Example: There was **some** water on the floor.
- **There are / There were:** Used before plural nouns.
 - Example: There are **many** books on the shelf.
 - Example: There were **a few** people waiting.

In the original sentence, "queue" is singular, hence "there was" is correct in terms of subject-verb agreement, but the singular countable noun "queue" requires an article ('a') to be complete in this context.

7. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to identify the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. Let's examine the sentence carefully:

Sentence: A friend of mine is working as a photographer of the local newspaper.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Prepositions

We need to look for incorrect word usage, particularly prepositions or articles, or incorrect sentence structure. The sentence describes someone's profession and where they work. The phrase in question is "photographer of the local newspaper".

When discussing a person's workplace or the organization they work for, specific prepositions are typically used. Common prepositions in this context include "for" or "at".

- Working **for** an organization (emphasizes the employer).
- Working **at** a place (emphasizes the location or specific office).

The preposition "of" usually indicates possession, composition, or origin. Using "photographer of the local newspaper" suggests the newspaper possesses the photographer in a way that isn't standard for employment contexts. It sounds unnatural and grammatically incorrect in this specific usage.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options:

- **Option 1:** photographer of
- **Option 2:** the local newspaper
- **Option 3:** A friend of mine
- **Option 4:** is working as a

Let's analyze each segment:

- **Option 3:** "A friend of mine" – This is a standard and grammatically correct way to refer to one of one's friends.
- **Option 4:** "is working as a" – This part uses the present continuous tense ("is working") correctly and the indefinite article "a" before the singular countable noun "photographer". This segment is grammatically correct.
- **Option 2:** "the local newspaper" – This is a noun phrase correctly using the definite article "the" to refer to a specific local newspaper. This segment is grammatically correct on its own.
- **Option 1:** "photographer of" – As discussed, the preposition "of" is incorrectly used here. The correct preposition should be "for" or potentially "at". The error lies within this segment.

Identifying the Grammatical Error

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "photographer of". The correct sentence structure would use a different preposition, such as "A friend of mine is working as a photographer **for** the local newspaper" or "A friend of mine is working as a photographer **at** the local newspaper."

Therefore, the segment "photographer of" contains the grammatical error.

Revision Table: Grammatical Error Identification

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Contains Error?
A friend of mine	Correct possessive structure.	No
is working as a	Correct verb tense and article usage.	No
photographer of	Incorrect preposition usage ("of" instead of "for" or "at").	Yes
the local newspaper	Correct noun phrase.	No

Additional Information on Prepositions of Employment

Prepositions are crucial for showing relationships between words in a sentence. When talking about employment:

- Use 'for' to indicate the employer or company: e.g., work for Google, work for a law firm.
- Use 'at' to indicate the specific location or branch of a company: e.g., work at the London office, work at the factory.
- Use 'as' to indicate the role or job title: e.g., work as an engineer, work as a photographer.

In the sentence "A friend of mine is working as a photographer...", 'as' is used correctly to state the role. The error comes with the preposition used to link the role to the organization, which should be 'for' or 'at', not 'of'.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

Verdict is the correct word for the sentence 'The decision that is given by the jury or judge at the end of a trial.'

- Because verdict means – the finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted to it in trial or Opinion/Judgement
- Allegation means a positive assertion especially of misconduct/ an assertion unsupported and by implication regarded as unsupportable. For example– Some former colleagues have made serious allegations against him.
- Accusation means a statement saying that someone has done something morally wrong, illegal, or unkind, or the fact of accusing someone. Punishment means the act of punishing someone.

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Illusion means an idea or belief that is not true.
- Reality means the state of things as they are, rather than as they are imagined to be.
- Fantasy means a pleasant situation that you enjoy thinking about but is unlikely to happen, or the activity of imagining things like this.
- Hallucination means an experience in which you see, hear, feel, or smell something that does not exist, usually because you are ill or have taken a drug.
- So the appropriate antonym of Illusion is Reality. We can understand it from their meaning.

10. Answer: c

Explanation:

Sentence Correction: Addressing Double Negatives

The original sentence is: "I asked two pedestrians the way to the station, and neither of them couldn't help me."

Let's examine the underlined segment: "and neither of them couldn't help me". The issue here is the use of a double negative. The word "neither" already conveys a negative meaning (equivalent to "not either"). When combined with another negative term like "couldn't" (could not), it creates a grammatically incorrect structure.

A double negative typically cancels out the negation, implying a positive meaning or creating an awkward construction. In standard English, we avoid using two negative words together to express a single negation.

Analyzing the Options for Sentence Improvement

Let's look at each option to see which one correctly addresses the double negative and provides the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment.

- **Option 1:** and either them couldn't
 - This option also uses a double negative ("either" with "couldn't").
 - Furthermore, "either them" is grammatically incorrect; it should be "either of them."
 - Therefore, this option does not improve the sentence.
- **Option 2:** No improvement
 - As discussed, the original sentence contains a double negative ("neither couldn't"), which is grammatically incorrect.
 - Thus, improvement is necessary.
 - Therefore, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 3:** but neither of them could
 - This option replaces "and" with "but," which provides a better contrast between asking for help and not receiving it.
 - It uses "neither of them," which correctly refers to the two pedestrians.
 - Crucially, it uses the affirmative verb "could" after "neither." The combination "neither... could" correctly means "not either could," resolving the double negative.
 - The resulting sentence, "I asked two pedestrians the way to the station, but neither of them could help me," is grammatically correct and clear.
- **Option 4:** but none of they could
 - This option replaces "and" with "but," which is appropriate.

- However, “none of they” is grammatically incorrect; the pronoun should be in the objective case after “of,” so it should be “none of them.”
- Also, while “none of them could” is grammatically correct, “neither of them could” is generally preferred when specifically referring to two people or things, whereas “none” is used for three or more.
- Due to the grammatical error “none of they,” this option is incorrect.

Comparing the Corrected Sentences

Let's compare the original sentence and the sentence with the best substitute:

Sentence	Grammatical Correctness	Explanation
Original: I asked two pedestrians... and neither of them couldn't help me.	Incorrect	Double negative: “neither couldn't”
Corrected: I asked two pedestrians... but neither of them could help me.	Correct	Resolves the double negative, uses appropriate conjunction and pronoun form.

Option 3, “but neither of them could,” successfully eliminates the double negative and provides a grammatically sound and clear sentence. It uses “neither” correctly with an affirmative verb form “could.”

Conclusion on Sentence Improvement

The original sentence contained a grammatical error due to the double negative “neither couldn't”. Option 3, “but neither of them could,” correctly resolves this issue by pairing “neither” with the affirmative “could” and using a suitable conjunction “but.” Therefore, option 3 is the most appropriate substitution.

Revision Table: Double Negatives

Concept	Explanation	Example (Incorrect)	Example (Correct)
Double Negative	Using two negative words in the same clause to express a single negation.	He didn't see nobody.	He didn't see anybody. OR He saw nobody.
Neither with Verb	"Neither" is negative itself. It should be followed by an affirmative verb when referring to two items.	Neither of them couldn't come.	Neither of them could come.
None with Verb	"None" is negative itself. It should be followed by an affirmative verb when referring to three or more items (or an uncountable noun).	None of the students didn't finish.	None of the students finished.

Additional Information: Using Neither and None

Understanding the usage of "neither" and "none" is important for correct grammar.

- **Neither:** Used for two people, things, or ideas. It means "not either." It is followed by a singular verb when it is the subject, but when followed by "of the" + plural noun/pronoun, the verb can be singular or plural, though singular is often preferred in formal contexts. However, when used with a modal verb like "could," the modal verb form doesn't change based on singular/plural. The key is that "neither" is negative, so the subsequent main verb/modal should be affirmative to avoid a double negative.
- **None:** Used for three or more people, things, or ideas, or for uncountable nouns. It means "not one" or "not any." Like "neither," "none of the" + plural noun/pronoun can take a singular or plural verb, but "none" itself is negative and should be followed by an affirmative verb form to avoid a double negative.

In the context of the original sentence asking about "two pedestrians," "neither" is the more precise choice compared to "none," in addition to correcting the double negative.

11. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

- The meaning of the word 'Disappear' is 'to cease to be visible'.
- In a sentence: The moon disappeared behind the cloud in the cloudy sky.
- Pronunciation: DIS+ APP+ EAR
- Correct spelling of other option are:
 - Describe
 - Develop
 - Difference

12. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Structure and Connectors

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to fill the blank in the sentence: "Children are not allowed to use the swimming pool _____ they are accompanied by an adult." The blank requires a word or phrase that connects the restriction (not allowed) with the condition under which the restriction is lifted (accompanied by an adult).

Let's analyze the function needed for the missing word. The sentence states a rule: children cannot use the pool. This rule has an exception: the rule does not apply if an adult is present. We need a connector that expresses this exception or condition.

Analyzing the Options for Sentence Completion

Let's look at each option provided:

- **unless:** This word means "except if" or "if not". It is used to introduce a condition that prevents something from happening or makes something happen. If we use "unless", the sentence becomes: "Children are not allowed to use the swimming pool **unless** they are accompanied by an adult." This means, "Children are not allowed to use the swimming pool except if they are accompanied by an adult." This perfectly fits the intended meaning – the restriction is lifted if the condition of being accompanied by an adult is met.
- **at least:** This phrase typically indicates a minimum amount or condition that is necessary. For example, "You need at least five items." It doesn't function as a conditional connector in the way required by this sentence structure. Using "at least" here doesn't make grammatical sense.
- **in case:** This phrase is used to talk about taking precautions because something might happen. For example, "Take an umbrella in case it rains." It introduces a possible future event. It doesn't fit the structure of stating a general rule with an exception based on a current or required condition. "Children are not allowed... in case they are accompanied" doesn't convey the meaning that being accompanied is the condition for *being allowed*.
- **if only:** This phrase is typically used to express a wish or a regret. For example, "If only I had studied harder!" While "only if" can express a strong condition, "if only" does not fit grammatically or semantically in this context to express the exception to the rule.

Identifying the Correct Connector Word

Comparing the options, "unless" is the only word that correctly introduces the condition under which the initial negative statement ("Children are not allowed...") does not apply. It clearly states the exception to the rule.

The sentence "Children are not allowed to use the swimming pool unless they are accompanied by an adult" is grammatically correct and conveys the rule effectively.

Completed Sentence

The grammatically correct sentence is:

Children are not allowed to use the swimming pool **unless** they are accompanied by an adult.

Connector	Meaning	Fit in Sentence?
Unless	Except if, if not	Yes, fits the condition for exemption
At least	Minimum quantity/condition	No, does not fit conditional structure
In case	In the event that (for precautions)	No, does not fit the rule/exception structure
If only	Expressing a wish/regret	No, does not fit conditional structure

Revision Table: English Grammar Connectors

Understanding how different connectors function is key to forming grammatically correct sentences.

- **Unless:** Indicates a condition that makes something untrue or prevents something. (e.g., You won't pass unless you study.)
- **If:** Introduces a condition. (e.g., If it rains, we will stay inside.)
- **Only if:** Introduces a necessary condition. (e.g., You can go only if you finish your homework.)
- **In case:** Introduces a possible future event to prepare for. (e.g., Take a map in case you get lost.)

Additional Information: Conditional Clauses with Unless

The word "unless" is commonly used in conditional sentences, particularly in first conditional structures, to express a negative condition. The clause introduced by "unless" is an adverbial clause of condition. It is equivalent to "if ... not".

- "Children are not allowed unless they are accompanied."
- This means the same as "Children are not allowed if they are not accompanied."

Using "unless" often makes the sentence more concise and natural sounding in many contexts.

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: It's Raining Cats and Dogs

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "It's raining cats and dogs". Idioms are phrases or expressions that have a figurative meaning different from the literal meaning of the words used. Understanding the context and common usage is key to interpreting them correctly.

Meaning of "It's Raining Cats and Dogs"

The idiom "It's raining cats and dogs" is a very common English expression. It is used to describe a specific type of weather condition.

- It refers to rain that is exceptionally heavy.
- It implies a torrential downpour or very intense rain.
- It does not mean that cats and dogs are literally falling from the sky.

This idiom paints a picture of extreme weather severity, much like a storm where the rain is coming down with great force and volume.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option provided and see which one best matches the meaning of "It's raining cats and dogs".

1. To rain at regular intervals

This option suggests rain that stops and starts predictably. The idiom "raining cats and dogs" describes the *intensity* of the rain, not the pattern or frequency of its occurrence. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

2. To rain mildly

This option suggests light rain or drizzle. The idiom "raining cats and dogs" signifies extremely heavy rain. Mild rain is the opposite of what the idiom means. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

3. To rain continuously

This option suggests rain that does not stop. While very heavy rain often lasts for a significant period, the core meaning of "raining cats and dogs" is about the *heaviness*, not necessarily the duration. It's possible for rain to be continuous but mild, which doesn't fit the idiom. Therefore, this option is not the most appropriate meaning.

4. To rain very heavily

This option accurately describes rain of great intensity and volume. This perfectly aligns with the widely accepted meaning of the idiom "It's raining cats and dogs". The phrase is used precisely to emphasize how hard it is raining. Therefore, this option is the most appropriate meaning.

Conclusion: Most Appropriate Meaning

Based on the analysis, the idiom "It's raining cats and dogs" most appropriately means that it is raining very heavily. It describes a severe downpour.

Summary of Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Meaning
It's raining cats and dogs	Raining very heavily

Revision Table: Common Rain Idioms

Weather and Rain Idioms

Idiom	Meaning
It's raining cats and dogs	Raining very heavily
A drop in the bucket	A very small or insignificant amount
Right as rain	Perfectly healthy or in good order
Take a rain check	Postpone or decline an invitation but suggest doing it at a later date

Additional Information: Origins of the Idiom

While the meaning of "It's raining cats and dogs" is clear, the origin of the phrase is uncertain and has several theories. Some common theories include:

- **Mythological Links:** Some suggest links to Norse mythology, where cats were associated with rain and dogs with wind.
- **Poor Drainage:** Another theory relates to periods when drainage systems were poor. Heavy rain could wash dead animals like cats and dogs through the streets, making it *look* like they fell with the rain.
- **Old English Words:** Possibly related to archaic words like 'catadupe', meaning a waterfall or torrent, although this link is debated.

Regardless of its origin, the idiom is widely understood today to signify extremely heavy rainfall.

14. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Large Ice Masses: Identifying a Glacier

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate word for a specific geological feature: "An extremely large mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley". Let's analyze the characteristics given:

- It is an extremely large mass of ice.
- It moves very slowly.
- It is often found moving down a mountain valley.

Now let's examine the given options to see which one matches this description.

1. **Mirage:** A mirage is an optical illusion, usually seen in hot conditions, where light is refracted to create the appearance of water or objects. This is not a mass of ice and does not fit the description at all.
2. **Ocean:** An ocean is a vast body of saltwater covering most of the Earth's surface. While large, it is primarily water, not ice, and does not fit the description of moving slowly down a mountain valley.
3. **Glacier:** A glacier is indeed a large, perennial accumulation of crystalline ice, snow, rock, sediment, and often liquid water that originates on land and moves downslope under the influence of its own weight and gravity. Glaciers are known for their slow movement and are often found in mountainous regions or polar areas. This perfectly matches the description provided.
4. **Island:** An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. It is land, not ice, and does not fit the description of a moving mass of ice down a mountain valley.

Based on the analysis, the word that best fits the description "An extremely large mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley" is Glacier.

Comparing the Options

Term	Description	Fits Question Description?
Mirage	Optical illusion	No
Ocean	Large body of saltwater	No
Glacier	Large, slow-moving mass of ice	Yes
Island	Piece of land surrounded by water	No

Therefore, the correct answer is Glacier.

Revision Table: Key Terms in Geology

Term	Definition	Relevance to Question
Glacier	A large, slow-moving mass of ice formed by compacted snow	This is the core concept of the question.
Ice Mass	A large body of ice, often referring to glaciers, ice sheets, or ice caps.	The question describes a type of ice mass.
Mountain Valley	A valley shaped by glacial movement.	Glaciers often occupy and shape mountain valleys.
Slow Movement	Characteristic motion of glaciers (glacial flow).	A key characteristic mentioned in the description.

Additional Information: Glacial Features and Impact

Glaciers are significant geological agents. They are formed over hundreds or thousands of years as layers of snow accumulate and compact under their own weight, turning into dense ice. This process is called firnification.

Glacial movement, or glacial flow, happens due to gravity and the internal deformation of the ice. The speed of glacial movement varies greatly, but it is typically very slow, ranging from a few centimeters to several meters per day. The movement can cause significant erosion and deposition, shaping the landscape.

Glaciers create distinctive landforms, such as:

- U-shaped valleys
- Cirques
- Arêtes
- Horns

- Moraines (deposits of sediment left by glaciers)
- Fjords (flooded coastal glacial valleys)

Studying glaciers provides valuable information about climate change, past ice ages, and the Earth's water cycle, as glaciers are major reservoirs of freshwater.

15. Answer: b

Explanation:

Let's analyse the given sentence and the underlined segment to determine if any substitution is needed.

The original sentence is: "Robert told me about his new job, which he was enjoying very much."

The underlined part is a relative clause providing extra information about the job. It uses the relative pronoun "which" and the past continuous tense "was enjoying".

Analysing the Original Sentence Grammar

The original sentence uses a non-restrictive relative clause introduced by "which". This type of clause adds extra, non-essential information about the noun it refers to (in this case, "his new job"). Non-restrictive clauses are typically set off by commas.

The verb in the clause is "was enjoying". This is the past continuous tense. The past continuous is used to describe an action or state that was ongoing at a specific point in the past. In this sentence, the specific point in the past is when Robert told the speaker about his job. The past continuous "was enjoying" correctly conveys that the enjoyment of the job was an ongoing state at the time of telling.

Let's look at the structure:

- Main Clause: Robert told me about his new job
- Relative Clause: which he was enjoying very much
- Relative Pronoun: which (refers to "his new job")
- Subject in Relative Clause: he

- Verb in Relative Clause: was enjoying (Past Continuous)

The structure and tense used in the original sentence are grammatically correct and convey the intended meaning clearly.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's examine each option provided:

Option 1: which he enjoying

This option is grammatically incorrect. The verb "enjoying" is a present participle. To form a continuous tense, it requires a form of the verb "to be" before it (e.g., is, am, are, was, were). The phrase "he enjoying" is incomplete and lacks the necessary auxiliary verb.

Option 2: No improvement

This option suggests that the original sentence is correct and does not need any changes. Based on our analysis, the original sentence "which he was enjoying very much" is grammatically sound and appropriate for the context.

Option 3: that which he's enjoyed

This option uses "that which", which generally means "what". While grammatically possible in some contexts, it is awkward here and not typically used to introduce a non-restrictive relative clause modifying a specific noun like "job". Also, "he's enjoyed" is the contraction of "he has enjoyed", which is the present perfect tense. The present perfect refers to actions completed in the past with a connection to the present, or actions that started in the past and continue to the present. While Robert might still be enjoying the job, the past continuous "was enjoying" is more natural when referring to the state of enjoyment *at the time* he told the speaker about it.

Furthermore, relative clauses starting with "that" are usually restrictive (providing essential information) and are not typically set off by commas. The original clause is non-restrictive (adding extra information about the job), which correctly uses "which" and commas.

Option 4: which he had enjoy

This option is grammatically incorrect. The structure "had enjoy" is not a valid English verb form. The past perfect tense is formed using "had" followed by the past participle of the verb. The past participle of "enjoy" is "enjoyed". The correct form would be "which he had enjoyed". The past perfect "had enjoyed" would indicate an action completed before another action in the past. While grammatically correct as "had enjoyed", using the past perfect here ("which he had enjoyed very much") would imply he had finished enjoying the job *before* telling the speaker about it, which contradicts the likely meaning that he was enjoying it at that time.

Conclusion

After examining all the options, the original sentence "which he was enjoying very much" is grammatically correct and conveys the meaning appropriately using the past continuous tense in a non-restrictive relative clause. The other options contain grammatical errors or are less appropriate in context.

Option	Analysis	Correctness
which he enjoying	Missing auxiliary verb ('was' or 'is') before 'enjoying'.	Incorrect
No improvement	Original sentence uses correct grammar (past continuous in relative clause).	Correct
that which he's enjoyed	Awkward phrasing, incorrect pronoun ('that' vs 'which') for non-restrictive clause, tense ('present perfect') less suitable than past continuous for state at a past time.	Incorrect
which he had enjoy	Incorrect verb form ('had enjoy' instead of 'had enjoyed'). Past perfect tense less suitable for ongoing state at a past time.	Incorrect

Therefore, there is no need to substitute the underlined segment. The most appropriate option is "No improvement".

Revision Table for Sentence Correction

This section helps review key concepts related to the sentence correction question.

- **Relative Clauses:** Clauses introduced by relative pronouns like 'who', 'whom', 'whose', 'which', 'that'. They function as adjectives, modifying a noun or pronoun.
- **Restrictive vs. Non-Restrictive Clauses:**
 - Restrictive clauses are essential to the meaning of the sentence and are NOT set off by commas. Often use 'that' or 'which' (for things).
 - Non-restrictive clauses add extra, non-essential information and ARE set off by commas. Usually use 'which' for things and 'who' for people.
- **Verb Tenses:** Choosing the correct tense is crucial. The past continuous ('was/were' + -ing) indicates an action or state ongoing at a specific past time. The past simple indicates a completed action in the past. The past perfect ('had' + past participle) indicates an action completed before another past action.

Additional Information on English Grammar

Understanding different sentence structures and verb tenses is key to sentence correction questions.

- **Subject-Verb Agreement:** Ensure the verb agrees in number with its subject.
- **Parallel Structure:** Use the same grammatical form for items in a list or comparison.
- **Pronoun Usage:** Ensure pronouns agree in number and gender with the nouns they replace and are in the correct case (subjective, objective, possessive).
- **Correct Verb Forms:** Use the correct base form, simple past, and past participle forms of verbs.

16. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Word CALM

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word **CALM**. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

The word **CALM** generally means:

- Not subject to emotional excitement; composed.
- Of the weather or sea: not affected by strong winds or storms; still.
- Not agitated or disturbed.

In essence, **CALM** refers to a state of tranquility, quietness, or peacefulness, both in terms of emotions and physical surroundings like weather.

Analyzing the Options for CALM Synonym

Let's examine the meaning of each provided option to determine which one is the most appropriate synonym for **CALM**.

- **Peaceful**: Free from disturbance; tranquil. Not involving violence or war.
- **Violent**: Using or involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something. Characterized by extreme force or intensity.
- **Windy**: Characterized by or exposed to strong winds.
- **Stormy**: Of the weather: characterized by strong winds and rain, thunder, lightning, or snow. Characterized by intense or violent emotion or conflict.

Why Peaceful is the Correct Synonym for CALM

Comparing the definitions, the word **Peaceful** aligns very closely with the meaning of **CALM**. Both words describe a state of being free from disturbance, agitation, or violence. A **CALM** sea is a **peaceful** sea. A **CALM** person is often a **peaceful** person, not prone to aggression or disturbance.

Incorrect Options Explained

Let's look at why the other options are not appropriate synonyms for **CALM**:

- **Violent**: This is the opposite of **CALM** and Peaceful. Violent implies force, aggression, and disturbance.
- **Windy**: While a lack of wind contributes to a **CALM** or peaceful state (like a calm sea), **Windy** describes weather with significant air movement, which is the opposite of still or calm conditions.
- **Stormy**: This word describes weather that is violent and disturbed, involving strong winds, rain, and potentially thunder/lightning. This is clearly the opposite of **CALM** weather. It can also describe a disturbed emotional state.

Therefore, among the given options, **Peaceful** is the only word that shares a similar meaning with **CALM**, making it the most appropriate synonym.

Synonym Analysis Table

Word	General Meaning	Relationship to CALM
CALM	Tranquil, still, not agitated, peaceful	Base word
Peaceful	Free from disturbance, tranquil	Synonym
Violent	Using force, aggressive, intense disturbance	Antonym
Windy	Characterized by strong winds	Often contrary to CALM weather
Stormy	Violent weather, disturbed emotion/conflict	Antonym (especially for weather)

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
CALM	Peaceful, Tranquil, Serene, Still, Composed, Undisturbed	Violent, Stormy, Agitated, Turbulent, Restless, Excited
Peaceful	Calm, Tranquil, Quiet, Still, Non-violent	Violent, Warring, Disturbed, Restless

Additional Information on Related Concepts

Understanding synonyms helps expand your vocabulary and improves comprehension. Words often have multiple synonyms depending on the context. For instance, **CALM** weather is different from a **CALM** person, but the core idea of absence of disturbance or agitation remains.

Other synonyms for **CALM** in certain contexts could include:

- Serene (often used for a calm, clear state of mind or natural scene)
- Tranquil (similar to peaceful and serene, implying quietness and stillness)
- Composed (used for a person who is calm and in control of their feelings)
- Still (used for lack of movement or wind)

Conversely, words that are antonyms (opposites) of **CALM** include agitated, turbulent, restless, and frantic.

Choosing the best synonym often depends on the specific nuance you want to convey. In this case, **Peaceful** is the most general and appropriate synonym among the given options.

17. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Word DIMINISH and Its Antonym

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

The word **diminish** means to make or become less, smaller, or weaker.

Let's look at the options provided and their meanings:

- **Decrease:** This word means to become smaller in size, amount, or number.
- **Decline:** This means to become smaller, weaker, or less important.
- **Shrink:** This word means to become smaller, especially as a result of heat, damp, or cold, or to make something smaller.
- **Increase:** This means to become larger in amount, number, or degree, or to make something larger.

Now, let's analyze how each option relates to "DIMINISH":

- "Decrease," "Decline," and "Shrink" all have meanings that are very similar to "DIMINISH." They describe something becoming less or smaller. Therefore, these words are synonyms or near-synonyms of "DIMINISH."
- "Increase," on the other hand, means to become larger or greater. This is the opposite of becoming less or smaller.

Based on the meanings, the most appropriate antonym for "DIMINISH" is "Increase".

For example:

- The rain began to **diminish** (become less). The traffic began to **increase** (become more).
- His influence started to **decline** (become weaker). Her popularity started to **increase** (become greater).

Identifying the Correct Antonym

The options provide words that are either similar in meaning to "DIMINISH" or opposite in meaning.

- Decrease: Similar meaning
- Decline: Similar meaning

- Shrink: Similar meaning
- Increase: Opposite meaning

Therefore, the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "DIMINISH" is "Increase".

Revision Table: Antonyms and Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Diminish	To make or become less, smaller, or weaker	Decrease, Decline, Shrink, Reduce, Lessen	Increase, Grow, Expand, Amplify, Enhance
Increase	To make or become larger or greater	Grow, Expand, Amplify, Enhance, Add, Boost	Diminish, Decrease, Reduce, Lessen, Decline

Additional Information on Vocabulary and Antonyms

Understanding antonyms is a key part of building a strong vocabulary. Antonyms help us express opposite ideas and add precision to our language. When studying vocabulary, it's helpful to learn synonyms (words with similar meanings) and antonyms (words with opposite meanings) together. This approach provides a richer understanding of the word's place in the language.

For instance, knowing that "DIMINISH" means to lessen and its antonym "INCREASE" means to grow helps solidify the meaning of both words. Similarly, understanding that "Decrease," "Decline," and "Shrink" are close in meaning to "DIMINISH" helps differentiate them from its opposite.

Practice with antonym and synonym exercises can significantly improve your word power and comprehension skills for exams.

18. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Adverbs and Adjectives in English Grammar

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "spread through the building very quick" in the sentence: "The fire spread through the building very quick but fortunately, nobody was injured." We need to identify if there is a grammatical error in the underlined part and choose the correct alternative or select "No improvement".

Analyzing the Original Sentence Segment

Let's look closely at the underlined phrase: "spread through the building very quick".

- The verb in the sentence is "spread". This verb describes the action of the fire.
- The phrase "through the building" tells us where the fire spread.
- The word "quick" describes how the fire spread.

When we describe how an action (a verb) happens, we need to use an adverb. An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. In the original phrase, "quick" is used to modify the verb "spread". However, "quick" is typically used as an adjective (e.g., "a quick run"). The adverb form is "quickly".

The word "very" is an adverb used to modify another adverb or an adjective. Here, it is intended to modify "quick". For "very" to correctly modify "quick" when describing the verb "spread", "quick" needs to be in its adverb form, which is "quickly".

Therefore, the original segment "very quick" is grammatically incorrect because it uses the adjective "quick" instead of the adverb "quickly" to modify the verb "spread". Improvement is needed.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option provided:

Option 1: spreading through building very quick

- "spreading" is the present participle form. Used alone like this, it doesn't fit the tense of the sentence ("spread... was injured" indicates a past event). It would typically need a helping verb (e.g., "was spreading").
- "building" is missing the definite article "the".
- "very quick" still uses the adjective "quick" instead of the adverb "quickly".

This option is incorrect.

Option 2: spreads through the building quickly

- "spreads" is the simple present tense form (e.g., "Fire spreads quickly"). However, the original sentence is describing a specific past event ("The fire spread... but fortunately, nobody was injured"). The tense should remain in the past.
- "through the building" is correct.
- "quickly" is the correct adverb form.

While "quickly" is correct, the tense "spreads" does not fit the context of the original sentence, which describes a past event. This option changes the meaning by changing the tense. This option is incorrect.

Option 3: No improvement

- As discussed, the original segment "very quick" is grammatically incorrect because it uses the adjective "quick" instead of the adverb "quickly" to modify the verb "spread".

Therefore, improvement is needed. This option is incorrect.

Option 4: spread through the building very quickly

- "spread" is the correct past tense form of the verb "spread" (spread – spread – spread). This matches the tense of the rest of the sentence.
- "through the building" is correct.
- "very quickly" correctly uses the adverb "quickly" (modified by the adverb "very") to describe how the fire spread.

This option corrects the grammatical error by using the adverb "quickly" and maintains the correct tense and structure of the original sentence.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment is the one that correctly uses the adverb "quickly" to modify the verb "spread" while keeping the past tense.

The correct sentence should be: "The fire spread through the building very quickly but fortunately, nobody was injured."

Summary of Analysis

Segment/Option	Analysis	Correctness
Original: very quick	Uses adjective "quick" to modify verb "spread". Needs adverb "quickly".	Incorrect
Option 1: spreading through building very quick	Incorrect tense, missing article, uses adjective "quick".	Incorrect
Option 2: spreads through the building quickly	Incorrect tense (present instead of past).	Incorrect
Option 3: No improvement	Original segment has grammatical error.	Incorrect
Option 4: spread through the building very quickly	Correct tense, correctly uses adverb "quickly" to modify verb "spread".	Correct

Revision Table: Adjectives vs. Adverbs

Understanding the difference between adjectives and adverbs is crucial for correct sentence structure.

Term	Function	What it modifies	Example
Adjective	Describes or modifies	Nouns or Pronouns	The quick cat. (describes noun "cat")
Adverb	Describes or modifies	Verbs, Adjectives, or other Adverbs	The cat ran quickly . (modifies verb "ran") A very quick cat. (modifies adjective "quick") The cat ran very quickly. (modifies adverb "quickly")

Additional Information: Common Adverb Forms

Many adverbs are formed by adding "-ly" to an adjective. However, there are exceptions.

- Most adjectives: Add -ly (e.g., quick > quickly, slow > slowly, careful > carefully)
- Adjectives ending in -y: Change y to i and add -ly (e.g., happy > happily, easy > easily)
- Adjectives ending in -le after a consonant: Remove -le and add -ly (e.g., simple > simply, terrible > terribly)
- Adjectives ending in -ic: Add -ally (e.g., basic > basically, dramatic > dramatically). Exception: public > publicly.
- Irregular adverbs: Some adverbs have the same form as the adjective (e.g., fast > fast, hard > hard, late > late early > early). Others are completely different (e.g., good > well).

In this question, "quick" is a standard case where the adverb is formed by adding "-ly" to get "quickly".

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Forty Winks

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Forty winks". Idioms are phrases or expressions that have a figurative meaning different from their literal meaning. To understand this idiom, we need to know its common usage.

The idiom "Forty winks" refers to a short period of sleep, often taken during the day. It is not a full night's sleep, nor is it about staying awake or just blinking your eyes.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each provided option in the context of the idiom "Forty winks":

- **Option 1: To blink repeatedly**

This option suggests the physical act of blinking one's eyes many times. This is not the meaning of "Forty winks". Winking involves closing and opening one eye quickly, but the idiom uses "winks" metaphorically to represent a short sleep.

- **Option 2: A sound sleep at night**

This option describes a long, deep sleep, typically occurring overnight. "Forty winks" specifically implies a short duration and is usually associated with daytime resting, not a full night's rest.

- **Option 3: To keep awake**

This option suggests remaining conscious and not sleeping. This is the opposite of what "Forty winks" means, as the idiom is related to sleeping or napping.

- **Option 4: A short nap during the day**

This option accurately describes a brief period of sleep taken during daylight hours. This meaning aligns perfectly with the common understanding and usage of the idiom "Forty winks". It signifies a quick rest or snooze.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the given options, the most appropriate meaning of "Forty winks" is a short nap during the day. This is a widely recognized meaning of this English idiom.

Idiom	Common Meaning	Related Concept
Forty winks	A short nap during the day	Taking a brief rest or snooze

Revision Table: Forty Winks Idiom

Idiom	Meaning	Correctness for "Forty winks"
To blink repeatedly	Quickly closing and opening eyes multiple times	Incorrect
A sound sleep at night	Deep, long sleep during the night	Incorrect
To keep awake	Remaining conscious; not sleeping	Incorrect (Opposite meaning)
A short nap during the day	A brief period of sleep in the daytime	Correct

Additional Information on Idioms and Meanings

Idioms are a fascinating part of language. They add color and expressiveness but can be confusing because their meaning isn't obvious from the individual words. Learning idioms like "Forty winks" is important for understanding native speakers and improving language fluency.

- Many idioms, like "Forty winks," relate to common human experiences such as sleep, emotions, or actions.

- The origin of "Forty winks" isn't entirely clear, but the number forty might simply imply 'many' or 'a short indeterminate number', and 'winks' metaphorically refers to closing the eyes for sleep.
- Understanding the context in which an idiom is used can often help in figuring out its meaning, although looking up the definition is the most reliable way to learn.

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Correct Spelling

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled correctly among the given options. Correct spelling is essential for clear communication.

Analyzing Each Option for Correct Spelling

Let's examine each word provided in the options:

- **Option 1: Disastraus**

The word "Disastraus" is incorrectly spelled. The correct spelling of this word is "Disastrous". It describes something causing great damage or misfortune.

- **Option 2: Diractory**

The word "Diractory" is incorrectly spelled. The correct spelling of this word is "Directory". A directory is a book or list of names, addresses, or other data, or a folder on a computer.

- **Option 3: Discipline**

The word "Discipline" is spelled correctly. Discipline refers to the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behavior, using punishment to correct disobedience, or a branch of knowledge, typically one studied in higher education.

- **Option 4: Dormitory**

The word "Dormitory" is incorrectly spelled. The correct spelling of this word is "Dormitory". A dormitory is a large bedroom for a number of people in a school or institution.

Based on this analysis, only the word "Discipline" is spelled correctly among the given options.

The Correctly Spelled Word is Discipline

Comparing all the options to their correct spellings, we find that **Discipline** is the only word spelled accurately.

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Status
Disastraus	Disastrous	Incorrect
Diractory	Directory	Incorrect
Discipline	Discipline	Correct
Dormitery	Dormitory	Incorrect

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Common Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling
recieve	receive
beleive	believe
seperate	separate
definatly	definitely
independant	independent

Additional Information: Improving Your Spelling Skills

Improving your spelling requires practice and attention to detail. Here are some tips:

- **Read Widely:** Reading exposes you to correctly spelled words in context.
- **Use a Dictionary:** When in doubt, always look up the word in a dictionary.
- **Practice Writing:** Writing helps you internalize spellings. Proofread your work carefully.
- **Learn Common Patterns:** Many English words follow specific spelling rules or patterns (though exceptions exist).
- **Make a List:** Keep a list of words you often misspell and practice them.

Focusing on commonly misspelled words, like the ones in the options, can significantly improve your overall spelling accuracy.

21. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Cloze Test Passage

This question asks us to complete a passage by filling in missing words. The passage describes a house, the view from it, and the farmer's anticipation of rain. For blank number 1, we need to choose the most suitable word from the given options that fits the context describing what one could see from the height of the hill.

Analyzing Blank No. 1

The sentence for blank No. 1 is: "From this height one (1) _____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2) _____ promised a good harvest."

We need a word that indicates the ability or possibility of seeing the landscape from the vantage point of the hill.

Evaluating the Options

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

- **must:** This modal verb is used to express necessity, obligation, or strong probability. For example, "You must finish your homework" (obligation) or "It must be raining; I hear thunder" (strong probability). It doesn't fit the idea of what someone is able to see.
- **could:** This is the past form of 'can', and it is used to express ability in the past. It can also be used to express possibility in the present or future. For example, "She could swim when she was five" (past ability) or "It could rain later" (possibility). In the context of seeing something from a height, 'could' expresses the ability or potential to see it.
- **ought:** This modal verb is used to express moral obligation, duty, or what is advisable. For example, "You ought to help your parents" (obligation) or "You ought to study harder" (advisability). It is not related to physical ability like seeing.
- **need:** This word can be used as a modal verb (though less common than 'must' or 'can') or a main verb to express necessity or requirement. For example, "You needn't worry" (modal) or "I need help" (main verb). It doesn't fit the context of ability to see.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

The sentence describes what was visible or what one had the ability to see from the hill's height. The word that best expresses this ability or potential visibility is "could".

Using "could" in the sentence: "From this height one **could** see the river and the field of ripe corn..." makes perfect sense, indicating that it was possible to see these things from that location.

Option Analysis for Blank 1

Option	Meaning/Usage	Fits Blank 1?
must	Necessity, obligation, strong probability	No
could	Past ability, possibility	Yes
ought	Moral obligation, advisability	No
need	Necessity, requirement	No

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the word that best fits the context of describing the view and what was visible from the height is "could". It correctly conveys the ability to see the river and the field from that position.

Revision Table: Key Modal Verbs

Modal verbs like 'could', 'must', 'ought', and 'need' are essential for expressing various meanings such as ability, possibility, necessity, and obligation. Understanding their correct usage is key to solving cloze tests.

Common Modal Verbs and Their Uses

Modal Verb	Primary Uses	Example
Can/Could	Ability, possibility, permission	I can swim. It could rain.
May/Might	Possibility, permission	It may rain. May I come in?
Must	Necessity, obligation, strong probability	You must study. She must be tired.
Should/Ought to	Advisability, mild obligation	You should rest. You ought to apologize.
Will/Would	Future intention, request, habit	I will help. Would you open the door?

Additional Information: Context in Cloze Tests

When tackling cloze test questions, always read the entire passage first to grasp the overall meaning and context. Then, look at the sentences surrounding each blank. Pay attention to the grammar of the sentence (e.g., tense, subject-verb agreement, prepositions) and the meaning conveyed to select the most appropriate word from the options. Sometimes, the correct word for one blank might depend on the word chosen for another blank later in the passage, but for a single blank question like this, focus on the immediate sentence context and the options' meanings.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 2

The passage describes a house on a hill, the view from it, and a farmer named Paul hoping for rain. We need to fill in the blanks to make the passage grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Let's focus on Blank No. 2.

The sentence containing Blank No. 2 is: "From this height one (1) _____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2) _____ promised a good harvest."

This sentence describes the view from the house. Specifically, it mentions the field of ripe corn which is dotted with flowers. These flowers are connected to the idea of promising a good harvest. We need a word that describes the relationship between the flowers and the promise of a good harvest.

Analyzing Options for Blank No. 2

Let's look at the given options for Blank No. 2:

- rarely

- always
- hardly
- never

We need to choose the option that best fits the context of flowers indicating a good harvest.

- **rarely:** If the flowers "rarely" promised a good harvest, it means they seldom indicated one. This would make the farmer's anticipation based on these flowers less logical.
- **always:** If the flowers "always" promised a good harvest, it means they were a reliable sign. This fits the idea that the farmer observes his fields closely and is concerned about the harvest. The presence of these flowers among ripe corn would be a positive indicator.
- **hardly:** If the flowers "hardly" promised a good harvest, it means they barely indicated one, or almost never did. This is similar to "rarely" and doesn't fit the positive connotation of the flowers being mentioned alongside the ripe corn in the context of a hopeful harvest.
- **never:** If the flowers "never" promised a good harvest, it means they were not a sign of a good harvest at all. This contradicts the structure of the sentence which links the flowers directly to the promise of a good harvest.

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Considering the options, the word "always" best fits the context. The flowers are described as a feature of the field of ripe corn that signified the expectation of a good harvest. This suggests a consistent relationship where these flowers reliably indicated a positive outcome for the harvest. Therefore, the flowers "always" promised a good harvest.

Let's insert "always" into the sentence: "...the flowers that **always** promised a good harvest." This makes sense in the context of describing signs of potential prosperity in the field.

Final Answer for Blank 2

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 2 is "always".

Revision Table: Understanding Word Choice

Option	Meaning	Fits Context?	Reasoning
rarely	Not often	No	Implies flowers are unreliable signs, contradicting the passage's flow.
always	Every time, consistently	Yes	Implies flowers are reliable signs of a good harvest, fitting the descriptive context.
hardly	Barely, almost not	No	Similar to rarely, suggests poor indication.
never	At no time	No	Directly contradicts the sentence structure linking flowers to the promise of a good harvest.

Additional Information: Context Clues in Reading

When solving fill-in-the-blanks questions in a passage, using context clues is very important. Context clues are hints found within a sentence, paragraph, or passage that a reader can use to understand the meanings of new or unfamiliar words or phrases. In this case, the surrounding words like "ripe corn" and "promised a good harvest" act as context clues, guiding us to choose a word that indicates a consistent positive relationship between the flowers and the harvest outcome. Always read the sentences before and after the blank to get the full picture.

23. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 3

The passage describes a house located on a hill overlooking a valley with a river and a field of ripe corn ready for harvest. The farmer, Paul, is observing the sky, indicating a concern related to the crops. The third blank is in the sentence: "The only thing the earth (3) _____ was a downpour or at least a shower." This sentence tells us what was missing or required for the earth (and by extension, the crops growing in it) to ensure a good harvest.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 3

Let's evaluate each option to determine the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 3:

1. **longed:** This word means to feel a strong desire or wish for something. While the earth (or the farmer) might 'long' for rain, 'longed' describes a feeling rather than a physical necessity.
2. **prayed:** This refers to religious communication or making a solemn wish. The earth itself cannot literally 'pray'. This option is not suitable in this context.
3. **needed:** This word means requiring something because it is essential or very important. Rain is essential for crops, especially for a good harvest after the corn is ripe. This fits the practical requirement described in the passage.
4. **displayed:** This means to show or exhibit something. The earth does not 'display' a downpour; a downpour happens *on* the earth. This option does not make sense grammatically or contextually.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Option

Considering the context of farming and the necessity of rain for a good harvest, the word that best describes what the earth was lacking and essentially required is "needed". The passage emphasizes that a downpour or shower was the "only thing" required, highlighting its essential nature for the crops. Therefore, 'needed' is the most logical and fitting word.

Final Answer for Blank 3

The most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 3 is 'needed'.

The completed sentence reads: "The only thing the earth **needed** was a downpour or at least a shower."

Revision Table: Passage Analysis and Blanks

prepp

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Blank Number	Context in Passage	Requirement	Most Suitable Word	Explanation
1	From this height one ----- see...	Ability/Possibility	(Not asked in this specific question, but likely 'could' or 'might')	Describes what is visible from the vantage point.
2	flowers that ----- promised a good harvest.	Indication/Prediction	(Not asked here, but likely 'had' or 'have')	Refers to the past state of the flowers promising the harvest.
3	The only thing the earth ----- was a downpour...	Essential Requirement	Needed	What the earth/crops required for a good harvest.
4	Paul - who ----- his fields intimately...	Knowledge/Familiarity	(Not asked here, but likely 'knew')	Refers to the farmer's deep understanding of his land.
5	...intimately ----- done nothing else but watch...	Action over time	(Not asked here, but likely 'had')	Forms a past perfect tense with 'done'.

Additional Information: Understanding Context in Fill-ups

Fill-in-the-blank questions test your ability to understand the context of a passage and choose words that fit grammatically and logically. Key strategies include:

- Read the entire passage first to grasp the overall meaning and flow.
- Look at the sentence containing the blank and the sentences immediately before and after it.
- Consider the grammatical role the missing word plays (e.g., verb, noun, adjective, adverb).
- Test each option in the blank to see if it makes sense in terms of meaning and grammar.
- Eliminate options that are clearly incorrect based on context or grammar.
- Choose the word that feels most natural and appropriate given the situation described in the passage.

In this passage, the context is agricultural, focusing on the needs of crops for a successful harvest, which helps in selecting words like 'needed'.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Fill in the Blank Question

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 4 in the given passage. Let's look at the sentence containing blank No. 4:

"Throughout the morning Paul - who (4)_____ his fields intimately (5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east."

The part "who (4)_____ his fields intimately" is a relative clause modifying "Paul". This clause needs a verb that describes Paul's relationship with his fields. The passage is written primarily in the past tense (e.g., "sat", "promised", "was", "(5)_____ done"). Therefore, the verb in the relative clause should also likely be in a past form.

Evaluating the Options for Blank 4

Let's examine the provided options:

- **Option 1:** known
- **Option 2:** know
- **Option 3:** knowing
- **Option 4:** knew

Now, let's consider how each option fits into the sentence grammatically and contextually:

- **known:** This is the past participle form of "know". It typically requires a helping verb (like 'had' or 'was') to form a complete verb phrase. "who known his fields" is grammatically incorrect in this structure.
- **know:** This is the base form or simple present tense of "know". The passage is in the past tense, so using the present tense here ("who know his fields") would disrupt the flow and tense consistency.
- **knowing:** This is the present participle form. While "knowing his fields well, Paul..." is a valid structure (a participial phrase), "who knowing his fields" is not grammatically correct as a relative clause verb in standard English.
- **knew:** This is the simple past tense of "know". The simple past tense fits perfectly into the relative clause "who knew his fields intimately". This form is grammatically correct and aligns with the overall past tense narrative of the passage.

Determining the Correct Word

Based on the analysis of each option and the grammatical requirements of the sentence, the simple past tense verb "knew" is the most appropriate choice for blank No. 4. It correctly forms the relative clause describing Paul's intimate knowledge of his fields in the past.

Final Answer Selection

The word that best fits blank No. 4 is "knew".

Summary of Options for Blank 4

Option	Word	Analysis	Fit?
1	known	Past participle, requires helping verb.	No
2	know	Present tense, passage is past tense.	No
3	knowing	Present participle, incorrect in this relative clause structure.	No
4	knew	Simple past tense, grammatically correct and fits tense.	Yes

Revision Table: Understanding Verb Forms

Understanding different verb forms like the base form, simple past, and past participle is crucial for filling in blanks correctly, especially in passages written in a specific tense.

Verb Forms of 'Know'

Form	Example Usage
Base Form (know)	I know the answer. (Present tense)
Simple Past (knew)	Yesterday, I knew the answer. (Past tense)
Past Participle (known)	I have known him for years. (Present Perfect) The fact was known to everyone. (Passive Voice)
Present Participle (knowing)	He is knowing the truth now. (Less common continuous) Knowing the risks, he proceeded. (Participial phrase)

Additional Information: Relative Clauses and Verb Tense

A relative clause (like "who knew his fields intimately") modifies a noun (Paul). The verb tense within a relative clause usually follows the tense of the main sentence,

especially when describing a characteristic or action relevant to the main action occurring at that time.

- In the passage, the main actions are in the past (Paul "done nothing else but watch...").
- The clause "who knew his fields intimately" describes Paul's state of knowing his fields at that time in the past.
- Therefore, the past tense verb "knew" is the appropriate choice to maintain consistency and grammatical correctness within the relative clause.

25. Answer: a

Explanation:

Filling Blanks in a Passage: Understanding Context

The question asks us to fill in the blanks in a given passage using the most appropriate options provided. This exercise tests our understanding of vocabulary, grammar, and context within a narrative.

Let's examine the passage with the blanks:

The house – the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one (1)_____ see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that (2)_____ promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth (3)_____ was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Paul – who (4)_____ his fields intimately (5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east.

We need to select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.

Analyzing Blank No. 5

The sentence containing blank 5 is: "Throughout the morning Paul – who (4)_____ his fields intimately (5)_____ done nothing else but watch the sky towards the north-east."

The phrase immediately following blank 5 is "done nothing else". The word "done" is the past participle of the verb "do". To form a complete verb phrase with a past participle, we typically need an auxiliary verb.

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

- had
- have
- having
- is

Evaluating the Options for Blank 5

We need an auxiliary verb that works with the past participle "done" to form a grammatically correct and contextually appropriate verb phrase.

- **Option 1: had**

If we use "had", the phrase becomes "had done". This forms the past perfect tense ("had done"). The past perfect tense is used to describe an action that was completed before another action or point in time in the past. In this sentence, it describes what Paul had been doing (watching the sky) throughout the morning, leading up to or at the point of the narration. This fits the context of describing Paul's actions before something else might happen (like the rain he was waiting for).

- **Option 2: have**

If we use "have", the phrase becomes "have done". This forms the present perfect tense ("have done"). The present perfect is usually used for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, or past actions with present results, or actions completed in the recent past. It is also used with plural subjects or "I", "you", "we", "they". The subject here is "Paul" (singular third person), so "have done" is not grammatically correct here. Even if it were "has done", the context "Throughout the morning" leading up to a point in the past narrative fits past perfect better.

- **Option 3: having**

If we use "having", the phrase becomes "having done". "Having done" is a perfect participle. It is typically used to introduce a participial phrase, often indicating an action completed before the main verb's action (e.g., "Having finished his work, he left"). It is not used as the main auxiliary verb in this structure.

- **Option 4: is**

If we use "is", the phrase becomes "is done". "Is done" uses "is" as a linking verb or part of a passive voice structure ("is being done" for present continuous passive). It does not fit with "done" as the main verb action in this context describing what Paul actively did ("watch the sky").

Based on the analysis, "had" is the only option that forms a correct and contextually appropriate verb phrase ("had done nothing else") using the past participle "done" to describe Paul's completed action over a period in the past ("Throughout the morning").

Conclusion for Blank 5

The most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 5 is "had".

Blank No.	Context	Correct Option	Explanation
5	... (5)_____ done nothing else but watch ...	had	Forms the past perfect tense "had done", which correctly describes a completed action over a period in the past ("Throughout the morning").

Revision Table: English Grammar Focus

Concept	Description	Example (from passage context)
Past Perfect Tense	Used to describe an action completed before another action or point in time in the past. Formed with had + past participle.	He had done nothing else but watch the sky. (Watching was completed up to the point of narration).
Present Perfect Tense	Used for actions started in the past, continuing to the present, or past actions with present relevance. Formed with have/has + past participle.	Paul has watched the sky all morning. (Implies he might still be watching, or the morning is still ongoing). Not suitable for the narrative's past context.
Participles	Verb forms used in various ways, including as part of verb tenses (e.g., past participle 'done' with 'had' or 'have') or as adjectives or starting phrases (e.g., 'having done').	Having finished, he rested. ('Having done' starts a phrase).

Additional Information on Verb Tenses and Auxiliaries

Auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) like 'be', 'have', and 'do' are crucial for forming different verb tenses, moods, and voices in English. In this question, understanding how 'have' and 'had' function as auxiliaries for perfect tenses is key.

- **'Have'/'Has' as Auxiliary:** Used with the past participle to form the present perfect tense. 'Have' is used with I, you, we, they, and plural nouns. 'Has' is used with he, she, it, and singular nouns.
- **'Had' as Auxiliary:** Used with the past participle to form the past perfect tense for all subjects. It indicates an action completed before another past event.
- **'Be' as Auxiliary:** Used with the present participle (-ing form) to form continuous tenses (e.g., is watching, was watching, will be watching). Used with the past participle to form the passive voice (e.g., is watched, was watched).

- **'Do'/'Does'/'Did' as Auxiliary:** Used to form questions, negative statements, and for emphasis in the simple present and simple past tenses (e.g., Do you watch? He did not watch. I did watch!).

Choosing the correct auxiliary verb depends entirely on the subject, the required tense, and the form of the main verb (base form, -ing form, or past participle).

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

अक्षर	A	B	C	D
अर्थ	+	÷	-	×

दिया गया समीकरण: $25 \text{ D } 13 \text{ A } 182 \text{ C } 132 \text{ B } 11 = ?$

अक्षर बदलने के बाद, हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

$$\text{LHS} = 25 \times 13 + 182 - 132 \div 11$$

$$= 325 + 182 - 12$$

$$= 507 - 12$$

$$= 495 = \text{RHS}$$

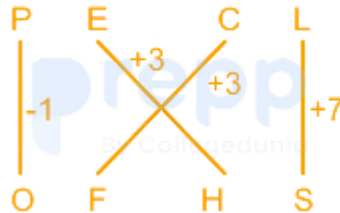
अतः, '495' सही उत्तर है।

27. Answer: a

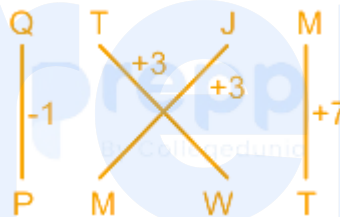
Explanation:

तर्क है:

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



इसी प्रकार,



अतः, 'PMWT' सही उत्तर है।

28. Answer: b

Explanation:

तर्क इस प्रकार है:

$$105 + 1^3 = 106$$

$$106 + 2^3 = 114$$

$$114 + 3^3 = 141$$

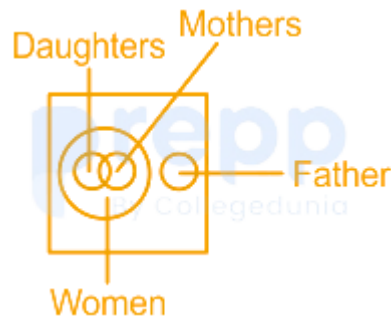
$$141 + 4^3 = 205$$

अतः, '205' सही उत्तर है।

29. Answer: a

Explanation:

वेन आरेख जो माँ, पिता, बेटी, महिला के बीच के संबंधों को सबसे अच्छा दिखाता है वह इस प्रकार है:



कुछ बेटियाँ, माँ होती हैं और कुछ माँ बेटियाँ होती हैं। सभी बेटिया और माँ और महिला होती हैं। पिता अन्य तीन शब्दों में से किसी के साथ एक सामान्य संबंध साझा नहीं करता है।

अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

30. Answer: b

Explanation:

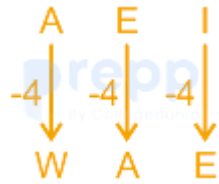
तर्क इस प्रकार है:

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

अक्षरों का स्थानीय मान विषय संख्या है और समय स्थानीय मान के अक्षर भी 4 स्थान पीछे हैं।



इसी प्रकार,

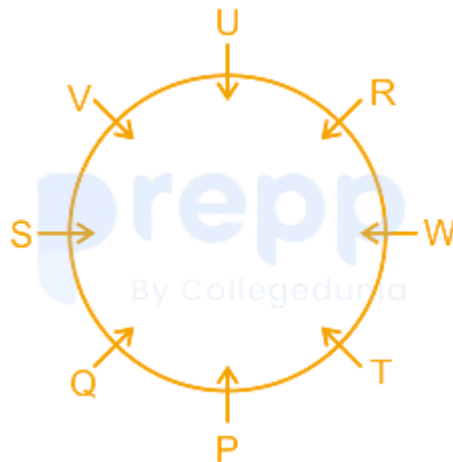


अतः, 'WAE' सही उत्तर है।

31. Answer: a

Explanation:

1. आठ मित्र P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक गोलाकार मेज के इर्द-गिर्द समान दूरी पर एक-दूसरे के सम्मुख बैठे हैं।
2. U, P के सम्मुख बैठा है।
3. S, V और Q के बीच में है।
4. R, U और W के बीच में है।
5. P और Q के निकटस्थ दाएँ बैठा है।



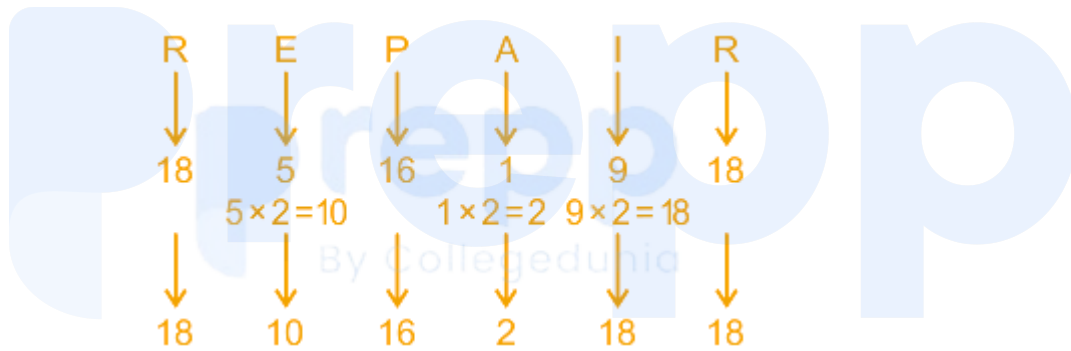
अतः, P और W के बीच 'T' बैठा है।

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

नोट: स्वरों का स्थानीय मान दोगुना है।



इसी प्रकार,



अतः, 721222425' सही उत्तर है।

33. Answer: b

Explanation:

तर्क इस प्रकार है:

$$12 : 121 \rightarrow 12 : (12 - 1)^2$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$10 : ? \rightarrow 10 : (10 - 1)^2$$

$$? = 9^2 = 81$$

अतः, 81 सही उत्तर है।

34. Answer: c**Explanation:**

तर्क इस प्रकार है:

त्वचा: एक्जिमा $\rightarrow$ एक्जिमा एक ऐसी स्थिति है जहाँ त्वचा के रोमछिद्रों में सूजन, खुजली, लाल, दरार और खुरदरी हो जाती है।

या, हम कह सकते हैं कि एक्जिमा त्वचा की एक बीमारी है। (अंग-रोग)

इसी प्रकार,

1) हृदय: रक्त $\rightarrow$ (अंग-रोग) के एक युग्म नहीं है

2) फेफड़े: ऑक्सीजन $\rightarrow$ (अंग-रोग) के एक युग्म नहीं है

3) आंखें: मोतियाबिंद $\rightarrow$ (अंग-रोग) के एक युग्म है

4) किडनी: मधुमेह $\rightarrow$ (अंग-रोग) के एक युग्म नहीं है

अतः, 'आंखें: मोतियाबिंद' सही उत्तर है।

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई श्रृंखला:



यदि हम पहले तीन बक्सों का अवलोकन करते हैं, तो हम देख सकते हैं कि शीर्ष भाग को 1 छवि में छायांकित किया गया है, मध्य भाग को 2 छवि में छायांकित किया गया है और सबसे निचले भाग को 3 छवि में छायांकित किया गया है। अगली आकृति में उसी क्रम का पालन किया जाएगा। तो, उत्तर आकृति में मध्य भाग छायांकित किया जाना चाहिए।

तो, पतंग का आकार हर अगली छवि में दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घूम रहा है, और वैकल्पिक भागों में इसे छायांकित किया गया है।

तो, उत्तर आकृति, 1 छवि के समान होना चाहिए।

ये सभी शर्तें केवल विकल्प 4 द्वारा संतुष्ट होता है।



अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:

तर्क इस प्रकार है:

$$5, 30, 40 \rightarrow 5, 5 \times (5 + 1), 30 + (5 \times 2)$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$1) 7, 56, 77 \rightarrow 7, 7 \times (7 + 1), 56 + (7 \times 2) \neq 77$$

$$2) 4, 25, 32 \rightarrow 4, 4 \times (4 + 1) \neq 25, 25 + (4 \times 2) \neq 32$$

$$3) 6, 42, 49 \rightarrow 6, 6 \times (6 + 1), 42 + (6 \times 2) \neq 49$$

$$4) 8, 72, 88 \rightarrow 8, 8 \times (8 + 1), 72 + (8 \times 2)$$

अतः, '8, 72, 88' सही उत्तर है।

37. Answer: a

Explanation:

जब कागज की पारदर्शी शीट को बिंदीदार रेखा पर मोड़ा जाता है, तो यह नीचे दिखाए अनुसार दिखाई देगा:



अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

वह विकल्प आकृति जिसमें दी गई गए प्रश्न आकृति निहित है,



अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

संकल्पना:

- *न तो और न ही* स्थिति तब लागू होती है जब दोनों निष्कर्ष असत्य हों, चाहे निश्चित हों या नहीं।
- *या तो या* स्थिति कथनों की एक जोड़ी के लिए *तभी* लागू होती है जब निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक *कीवर्ड* का उपयोग किया जाता है और *केवल तभी* जब निम्नलिखित *शर्तें* पूरी होती हैं:

कीवर्ड:

1. *सभी* और *कुछ नहीं*
2. *कुछ* और *कोई नहीं*

शर्तें:

1. *दो निष्कर्षों में समान तत्वों* का उपयोग किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए, इस स्थिति में, तत्व *जंगल* और *मॉल* दोनों निष्कर्षों के लिए उभयनिष्ठ हैं।
2. दोनों निष्कर्ष संभावनाएं होनी चाहिए। अर्थात् उन्हें *असत्य होना चाहिए क्योंकि निष्कर्ष संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है*।

फिर, निष्कर्ष की जोड़ी को *पूरक जोड़े* के रूप में माना जाता है।

न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख है:



I. कोई कोट कैप नहीं है। → असत्य (कैप और कोट के बीच कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए यह संभव हो सकता है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है, इसलिए असत्य है)

II. कोई कोट शर्ट नहीं है। → असत्य (जैसा कि कुछ शर्ट कोट दिए गए हैं इसलिए कुछ कोट शर्ट हो सकते हैं, यह निश्चित है, लेकिन कोई कोट शर्ट नहीं है, यह संभव नहीं है)

III. कुछ कोट कैप हैं। → असत्य (कैप और कोट के बीच कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए यह संभव हो सकता है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है, इसलिए असत्य है)

लेकिन, I और III एक पूरक जोड़ी बनाते हैं।

अतः या तो निष्कर्ष। या III अनुसरण करता है।

40. Answer: b

Explanation:

तर्क इस प्रकार है:

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

नोट: अक्षरों को उनके विपरीत अक्षरों को स्थानीय मान द्वारा कूट किया गया है।

C L A S S
 ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓
 X O Z H H
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 24 15 26 8 8

इसी प्रकार,

M O R P H
 ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓
 N L I K S
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 14 12 9 11 19

अतः, 141291119' सही उत्तर है।

41. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई आकृति सही दर्पण छवि जब दर्पण को आकृति को दाएँ रखा जाता है, तो नीचे दिखाया गया है:



अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। सभी व्यक्ति उत्तर दिशा के सम्मुख हैं।

2. E, D और F के बीच में है।

3. F के दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर है।

4. C अत्यधिक दाईं ओर है।



अतः, C के बाईं ओर 'B' दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

43. Answer: b

Explanation:

LANTERN 'को TER AELNNRT' के रूप में लिखा जाता है → कूट प्राप्त करने के लिए LANTERN शब्द के अक्षरों को इस प्रकार व्यवस्थित किया जाता है जिस प्रकार वे सामान्य वर्णमाला श्रृंखला में होते हैं।

इसी प्रकार,

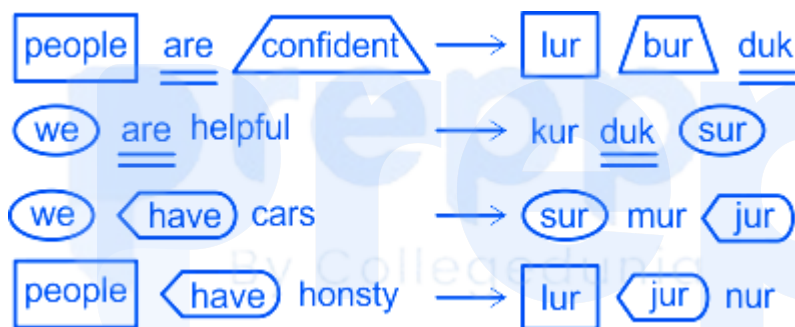
यदि हम POSITIVE शब्द के अक्षरों को इस प्रकार व्यवस्थित किया जाता है जिस प्रकार वे सामान्य वर्णमाला श्रृंखला में होते हैं, तो हमें EIIOPSTV मिलता है, जो POSITIVE का कूट शब्द है।

अतः, 'EIIOPSTV' सही उत्तर है।

44. Answer: b

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार:



अतः, 'confident' का कूट 'bur' है।

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

तर्क इस प्रकार है:

'झारखंड' राज्य से संबंधित है → झारखंड भारत का एक राज्य है।

इसी प्रकार,

'लक्षद्वीप' → लक्षद्वीप भारत का एक केंद्र शासित प्रदेश है।

अतः, 'केंद्र शासित प्रदेश' सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख इस प्रकार है:



I. कुछ पौधे केले हैं। → असत्य

II. कुछ टहनियाँ पत्तियाँ हैं। → सत्य

III. कुछ केले के पत्ते हैं। → असत्य

अतः, केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

47. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई श्रृंखला: 15, 17, 20, 25, 32, 43, ?

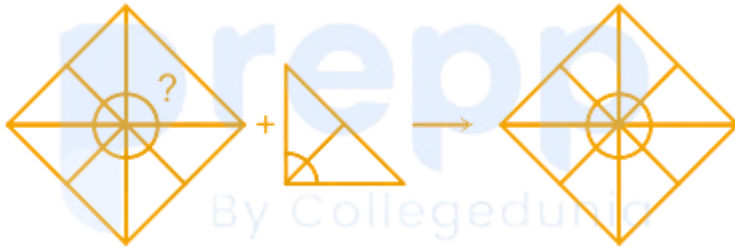
$$15 \xrightarrow{+2} 17 \xrightarrow{+3} 20 \xrightarrow{+5} 25 \xrightarrow{+7} 32 \xrightarrow{+11} 43 \xrightarrow{+13} 56$$

अतः, '56' सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

स्वरूप को पूर्ण करने वाला विकल्प आकृति नीचे दर्शायी गयी है:



अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

1) 4 और 5, + और ×

दिया गया समीकरण: $28 + 4 \times 16 \div 5 - 17 = 127$

'4 और 5, + और ×' को बदलने के बाद, हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 28 \times 5 + 16 \div 4 - 17$$

$$= 140 + 4 - 17$$

$$= 144 - 17$$

$$= 127 = \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

2) 28 और 16, + और,

दिया गया समीकरण: $28 + 4 \times 16 \div 5 - 17 = 127$

'28 और 16, + और ÷' को बदलने के बाद, हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 16 \div 4 \times 28 + 5 - 17$$

$$= 112 + 5 - 17$$

$$= 117 - 17$$

$$= 100 \neq \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

3) 4 और 5, + और -

दिया गया समीकरण: $28 + 4 \times 16 \div 5 - 17 = 127$

'4 और 5, + और -' को बदलने के बाद, हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

$$\text{LHS} = 28 - 5 \times 16 \div 4 + 17$$

$$= 28 - 20 + 17$$

$$= 45 - 20$$

$$= 25 \neq \text{RHS}$$

4) 28 और 5, $\div$ और $\times$

दिया गया समीकरण: $28 + 4 \times 16 \div 5 - 17 = 127$

'28 और 5, $\div$ और $\times$ ' को बदलने के बाद, हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

$$\text{LHS} = 5 + 4 \div 16 \times 28 - 17$$

$$= 5 + 7 - 17$$

$$= 12 - 17$$

$$= -5 \neq \text{RHS}$$

अतः, '4 और 5, + और $\times$ ' सही उत्तर है।

50. Answer: b

Explanation:

1. अमृत विक्रांत से बड़ा है।

अमृत > विक्रांत

2. शनाया जोया से बड़ी है।

शनाज > जोया

3. केतन जोया से छोटा है।

जोया > केतन

4. विक्रांत शनाज से बड़े हैं।

विक्रांत > शनाज

सभी कथनों के संयोजन करने से,

हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

अमृत > विक्रांत > शनाज > जोया > केतन

अतः, केतन समूह में सबसे छोटा है।

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया है: **Your Personal Exams Guide**

डिब्बे की लम्बाई = 7 सेमी

डिब्बे की चौड़ाई = 8 सेमी

डिब्बे की ऊँचाई = 9 सेमी

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

डिब्बे का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2(lb + bh + lh)$

गणना:

$\Rightarrow$ डिब्बे का कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2(7 \times 8 + 8 \times 9 + 9 \times 7)$

$$\Rightarrow 2(56 + 72 + 63)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times 191$$

$$\Rightarrow 382 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना A की आयु a वर्ष है।

B की आयु b वर्ष है।

$$\Rightarrow a = 6 + 3b \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

3 वर्ष बाद,

$$a + 3 = 8 + 2(b + 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 3 = 8 + 2b + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a - 2b = 11 \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

समीकरण 1 और 2 को हल करने पर,

हमें प्राप्त होता है,

$$\Rightarrow B = 5 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 21 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$$\therefore A \text{ और } B \text{ की वर्तमान आयु का औसत} = (21 + 5)/2 = 26/2 = 13 \text{ वर्ष}$$

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

पहले मिश्रण में दूध की मात्रा = $\frac{5}{8}$

⇒ दूसरे मिश्रण में दूध की मात्रा = $\frac{3}{4}$

⇒ आवश्यक विलयन में दूध की मात्रा = $\frac{7}{10}$

मिश्रण विधि द्वारा,



∴ आवश्यक अनुपात = $\frac{2}{40} : \frac{6}{80} = 2 : 3$

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

धारा के प्रतिकूल नाव की गति = $(\frac{12}{80}) \times 60 = 9$ किमी/घंटे

धारा के अनुकूल नाव की गति = $(\frac{15}{60}) \times 60 = 15$ किमी/घंटे

स्थिर जल में नाव की गति = $(15 + 9)/2 = 12$ किमी/घंटे

∴ 36 किमी की दूरी तय करने में लगा समय = $36/12 = 3$ घंटे

55. Answer: d

Explanation:

कुल कार्य = $35 \times 30 = 1050$ इकाई

35 श्रमिकों द्वारा पहले 10 दिनों में किया गया कार्य = $35 \times 10 = 350$

$$\text{बचा हुआ कार्य} = 1050 - 350 = 700 \text{ इकाई}$$

$$30 \text{ श्रमिकों द्वारा अगले 10 दिनों में किया गया कार्य} = 30 \times 10 = 300$$

$$\text{बचा हुआ कार्य} = 700 - 300 = 400 \text{ इकाई}$$

$$25 \text{ श्रमिकों द्वारा अगले 10 दिनों में किया गया कार्य} = 25 \times 10 = 250$$

$$\text{बचा हुआ कार्य} = 400 - 250 = 150$$

$$20 \text{ श्रमिकों द्वारा पूरा किया जाने वाला बचा कार्य} = 150/20 = 7.5 \text{ दिन}$$

$$\therefore \text{इस कार्य को पूरा करने में लगने वाला समय} = 10 + 10 + 10 + 7.5 = 37.5 \text{ दिन}$$

56. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया है:

$$\text{वर्ग का विकर्ण} = 6\sqrt{2} \text{ सेमी}$$

गणना:

$$\text{पहले वर्ग की भुजा} = 6 \text{ सेमी (पाइथागोरस प्रमेय द्वारा)}$$

$$\text{पहले वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल} = 6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ वर्ग सेमी}$$

$$\text{दूसरे वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल} = 2 \times 36 = 72 \text{ वर्ग सेमी}$$

$$\text{दूसरे वर्ग की भुजा} = \sqrt{72} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

अब,

$$\therefore \text{दूसरे वर्ग का विकर्ण} = \sqrt{(2 \times \text{वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(2 \times 72)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{144} = 12 \text{ सेमी}$$

∴ दूसरे वर्ग का विकर्ण 12 सेमी है।

57. Answer: b

Explanation:

2008 से 2012 तक कंपनी द्वारा निर्मित लैपटॉप की कुल संख्या = $14400 + 20500 + 12800 + 16400 + 18600$

⇒ 82700

∴ 2008 से 2012 तक कंपनी द्वारा निर्मित लैपटॉप की औसत संख्या = $82700/5$

⇒ 16540

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुपात $(a : b : c) = 4 : 6 : 9$

आवश्यक अनुपात = $(3a^2 + b^2 - c^2) : (a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2)$

⇒ $(3 \times 4^2 + 6^2 - 9^2) : (4^2 + 2 \times 6^2 - 9^2)$

⇒ 3 : 7

59. Answer: a

Explanation:

$5\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{7} \times 9\frac{2}{5} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{6}{47}$ is :

⇒ $16/3 \times 15/7 \times 47/5 \times 35/8 \times 100/47$

$\Rightarrow 1000$

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना कि कार्य x इकाई है

A और B की क्षमता अनुपात = $100 : 125 = 4 : 5$

तो,

A, 15 दिनों में इस कार्य को पूरा करता है

B इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए 12 दिन लेगा

अब,

A के 1 दिन का कार्य = $1/15$

B के 1 दिन का कार्य = $1/12$

$1/x = 1/12 - 1/15$

$\Rightarrow 1/x = 1/60$

$\Rightarrow x = 60$ इकाई

$\therefore$ उन दिनों की संख्या जिसमें A और B मिलकर कुल कार्य पूरा करेंगे = $60/4 + 5 = 60/9$

$\Rightarrow 20/3$ दिन

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

2009 में निर्मित लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप की कुल संख्या = $20500 + 24700 = 45200$

2011 में निर्मित लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप की कुल संख्या = $16400 + 20200 = 36600$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक अंतर = $45200 - 36600 = 8600$

62. Answer: c

Explanation:

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

X का 80% = 36 + Y का 60%

$$\Rightarrow 0.8X - 0.6Y = 36 \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

अब,

X का 120% = Y

$$\Rightarrow 1.2X = Y \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

समीकरण 1 और समीकरण 2 को हल करने पर,

$$X = 450$$

$$Y = 540$$

$\therefore$ X और Y के बीच का अंतर = $540 - 450 = 90$

63. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि गति $10x$ है।

नयी गति $13x$ है

सामान्य समय t है

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$10xt = 13x(t - 12/60)$$

$$\Rightarrow 10t = 13t - 13/5$$

$$\Rightarrow -3t = -13/5$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 13/15 = 0.87 \text{ घंटे}$$

64. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया है:

एक प्रिज्म का आयतन 308 सेमी^3 और ऊँचाई 11 सेमी है।

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

प्रिज्म का आयतन = उसके आधार का क्षेत्रफल $\times$ ऊँचाई

गणना:

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$308 = \text{आधार का क्षेत्रफल} \times 11$$

$$\text{इसके आधार का क्षेत्रफल} = 308/11 = 28 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{आधार का क्षेत्रफल} = 308/11 = 28 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

65. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$[12 \times 5 - \{200 - (501 + 247 - 386)\}] \div 2$$

$$\Rightarrow [60 - \{200 - (362)\}] \div 2$$

$$\Rightarrow [60 + 162] \div 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 222 \div 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 111$$

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

2012 में निर्मित डेस्कटॉप की संख्या = 14900

2011 में निर्मित डेस्कटॉप की संख्या = 20200

कमी का प्रतिशत = $((20200 - 14900)/20200) \times 100$

$$\Rightarrow 26.23 = 26\%$$

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

6 का गुणनखंड = 2×3

7 का गुणनखंड = 7

8 का गुणनखंड = $2 \times 2 \times 2$

(6, 7, 8) का लघुत्तम समापवर्त्य = 168

$\therefore$ सबसे बड़ी 3 अंकों की संख्या = $168 \times 5 = 840$

68. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$10 \text{ संख्याओं का योगफल} = 10 \times P = 10P$$

$$4 \text{ संख्याओं का योगफल} = 4 \times Q = 4Q$$

$$\text{शेष 6 संख्याओं का योगफल} = 6 \times R = 6R$$

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$10 \text{ संख्याओं का योगफल} = 4 \text{ संख्याओं का योगफल} + \text{शेष 6 संख्याओं का योगफल}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10P = 4Q + 6R$$

$$\therefore 5P = 2Q + 3R$$

69. Answer: b**Explanation:**

$$\text{लाभ प्रतिशत} = (\text{लाभ/विक्रय मूल्य}) \times 100$$

$$25 = (11/\text{विक्रय मूल्य}) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = (11/25) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 11 \times 4 = 44 \text{ रुपये}$$

$$\therefore \text{क्रय मूल्य} = 44 - 11 = 33 \text{ रुपये}$$

70. Answer: c**Explanation:**

माना कि क्रय मूल्य x

$$\text{लाभ में अंतर\%} = 23\% - 14\% = x \text{ का } 9\%$$

लाभ में अंतर = 189

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

x का 9% = 189

$$\Rightarrow x = 189 \times 100/9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2100$$

$\therefore$ वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = 2100 रुपये

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि दस रुपये, पाँच रुपये और दो रुपये के नोटों की संख्या $10x$, $5x$, $2x$.

पाँच रुपये के नोट का कुल मान = $5 \times 5x = 25x$

दो रुपये के नोट का कुल मान = $2 \times 2x = 4x$

5 रुपये और 2 रुपये के नोटों के मानों के बीच का अंतर = $25x - 4x = 21x$

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$21x = 84$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 84/21 = 4$$

$\therefore$ 10 रुपये के नोटों का कुल मान = $10 \times 10x = 100 \times 4 = 400$

72. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि अंकित मूल्य x रु

माना कि बस्ते का क्रय मूल्य 100 रु

वह विक्रय मूल्य जिस पर उसने 25% का लाभ कमाया = $100 + 25 = 125$ रु

वह अंकित मूल्य जिस पर उसने 12.5% या $1/8$ की छूट दी = $7x/8 = 125$

अंकित मूल्य = $x = 125 \times 8/7$

$\Rightarrow x = 142.8 = 143$

क्रय मूल्य से अधिक प्रतिशत = $143 - 100 = 43\%$

73. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना मूलधन P रु. है।

$$P(1 + r/100)^n = 2P$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + r/100)^4 = 2 \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

अब,

$$P(1 + r/100)^n = 8P$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + r/100)^n = 2^3 \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

समीकरण 1 का उपयोग करके दोनों पक्षों का घन करने पर,

$$(1 + r/100)^{4 \times 3} = 2^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + r/100)^{12} = 2^3$$

$\therefore n = 12$ years

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

इसे आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करने पर = 15, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 30, 32, 33

⇒ माध्यिका संख्या = $(\text{कुल संख्या} + 1)/2 = (11 + 1)/2 = \text{छठा अंक}$

⇒ माध्यिका = 27

75. Answer: b

Explanation:

ब्याज में दो वर्षों का अंतर = $24080 - 20720 = 3360$ रु.

⇒ 1 वर्ष के लिए साधारण ब्याज = $3360/2 = 1680$ रु.

⇒ 4 वर्षों के लिए साधारण ब्याज = $1680 \times 4 = 6720$ रु.

∴ मूलधन = $20720 - 6720 = 14000$ रु.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, यानी उदासिनीकरण सही है।

- एक क्षार के साथ एक अम्ल की प्रतिक्रिया को एक उदासिनीकरण अभिक्रिया कहा जाता है।
- इस अभिक्रिया के उत्पाद नमक और पानी हैं।
- उदाहरण के लिए, सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड (NaOH) के साथ हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड (HCl) की अभिक्रिया सोडियम क्लोराइड (NaCl) (नमक) और कुछ अतिरिक्त पानी के अणुओं का एक घोल पैदा करती है।
- एक शक्तिशाली क्षार और शक्तिशाली अम्ल की अभिक्रिया का pH 7 के बराबर है।
- एक शक्तिशाली क्षार और कमजोर अम्ल का उदासिनीकरण 7 से अधिक होगा।
- एक शक्तिशाली अम्ल और कमजोर क्षार का उदासिनीकरण 7 से कम होगा।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

प्रक्रिया	रूपांतरण / विवरण
उर्ध्वपातन	बिना किसी तरल अवस्था में बदले, ठोस सीधे गैसीय अवस्था में परिवर्तित हो जाता है
वाष्पन	वाष्पीकरण जो किसी तरल की सतह पर होता है क्योंकि यह गैस अवस्था में बदल जाता है
संघनन	गैस का तरल में रूपांतरण।
निस्तारण	अमिश्रित तरल पदार्थ या तरल के मिश्रण और एक निलंबन जैसे ठोस मिश्रण के पृथक्करण के लिए प्रक्रिया।

77. Answer: d

Explanation:

संविधान-निर्माण के विभिन्न कार्यों से निपटने के लिए संविधान सभा ने कई समितियों की नियुक्ति की। इनमें से, निम्नलिखित प्रमुख हैं

1. केंद्रीय शक्ति समिति - जवाहरलाल नेहरू
2. केंद्रीय संविधान समिति - जवाहरलाल नेहरू
3. प्रांतीय संविधान समिति - सरदार पटेल
4. प्रारूप समिति - डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
5. मौलिक अधिकारों, अल्पसंख्यकों और जनजातीय और बहिष्कृत क्षेत्रों पर सलाहकार समिति - सरदार पटेल।
6. तदर्थ राष्ट्रीय ध्वज पर समिति - राजेंद्र प्रसाद

78. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अर्थात् **सवाना - अफ्रीका** सही है।

- **सवाना घास का मैदान** सूडान जलवायु प्रकार के साथ गर्म क्षेत्र (10-30 डिग्री उत्तर और दक्षिण) में पाया जाता है।
- **लॉस लानोस** उत्तर पश्चिमी दक्षिण अमेरिका में कोलंबिया और वेनेजुएला में एंडीज़ के पूर्व में स्थित एक विशाल उष्णकटिबंधीय घास का मैदान है।
- **स्टेपी या शीतोष्ण घास का मैदान** गर्म समशीतोष्ण क्षेत्र (30-45 डिग्री उत्तर एंड दक्षिण) में केंद्रीय महाद्वीपीय (स्टेपे) जलवायु प्रकार के साथ पाया जाता है।

घास का मैदान	स्थान
डाउन	ऑस्ट्रेलिया
पम्पास	दक्षिण अमेरिका (अर्जेन्टीना और उरुग्वे)
प्रेयरी	उत्तरी अमेरिका
सवाना	अफ्रीका और ऑस्ट्रेलिया
सेल्वास	दक्षिण अमेरिका
स्टेपी	यूरोप और उत्तरी एशिया

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर और महात्मा गांधी है।

★ **Key Points**

- पूना पैक्ट 24 सितंबर, 1932 को डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर और महात्मा गांधी के बीच एक समझौते को प्रस्तुत करता है।
- इस संधि ने गांधीजी द्वारा जेल में किए गए उपवास को समाप्त कर दिया जो उन्होंने ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री रामसे मैकडोनाल्ड के खिन्न वर्ग के लिए एक अलग निर्वाचक मंडल के विचार के विरोध में रखा था।
- लॉर्ड विलिंगटन के समय इस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।
- पूना पैक्ट ब्रिटिश भारत की संसद में चुनावी सीटों के आरक्षण के साथ दलित वर्गों को प्रदान करने के लिए 1932 में हस्ताक्षरित समझौते को संदर्भित करता है।
- यह पुणे की यरवदा सेंट्रल जेल में महात्मा गांधी और बी. आर. अंबेडकर की ओर से मदन मोहन मालवीय द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया गया था।

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4, अर्थात् सी. आर. दास और मोतीलाल नेहरू सही है।

- सी. आर. दास और मोतीलाल नेहरू ने जनवरी 1923 में स्वराज पार्टी का गठन किया।
- स्वराज पार्टी, स्वराज्य पार्टी या कांग्रेस-खिलाफत स्वराज पार्टी के रूप में स्थापित स्वराज पार्टी, राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के दिसंबर 1922 में गया के वार्षिक सम्मेलन के बाद जनवरी 1923 में भारत में गठित एक राजनीतिक पार्टी थी, जिसने अधिक स्व-सरकार और राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता की मांग की थी। ब्रिटिश राज से भारतीय लोगों के लिए।
- यह स्वराज की अवधारणा से प्रेरित था।
- हिंदी और भारत की कई अन्य भाषाओं में, स्वराज का अर्थ "स्वतंत्रता" या "स्व-शासन" है।
- दो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण नेता थे चित्तरंजन दास, जो इसके अध्यक्ष थे और मोतीलाल नेहरू, जो इसके सचिव थे।

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2, अर्थात् 86 वां सही है।

- 2002 के 86 वें संशोधन अधिनियम ने संविधान में अनुच्छेद 21-ए को सम्मिलित करके 6-14 वर्ष से कम आयु के सभी बच्चों को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में शिक्षा का अधिकार दिया।
- इसने राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में अनुच्छेद 45 के विषय को भी बदल दिया।

संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम	संशोधित प्रावधान
73 वां संशोधन, 1992	संशोधन ने भारतीय संविधान के भाग IX के अनुच्छेद 243 के सम्मिलन के माध्यम से भारत में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को एक संवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किया।
93 वां संशोधन, 2006	यह सरकार को "किसी भी सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के नागरिकों की उन्नति" के लिए विशेष प्रावधान करने की अनुमति देता है, जिसमें सहायता प्राप्त या बिना मान्यता प्राप्त निजी शिक्षण संस्थानों में उनका प्रवेश भी शामिल है।
87 वां संशोधन, 2003	2001 की जनगणना के जनसंख्या आंकड़ों के आधार पर राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का उत्पीड़न और युक्तिकरण।
88 वां संशोधन, 2003	सेवा कर के लिए जोड़ा गया प्रावधान (अनुच्छेद 268-ए)।
89 वां संशोधन, 2003	दो अलग निकाय बनाए गए, अर्थात्, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (अनुच्छेद 338) और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (अनुच्छेद 338-ए)।

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4, यानी महात्मा गांधी सही है।

- महात्मा गांधी: ने कभी भी भारत रत्न प्राप्त नहीं किया।
- सचिन तेंदुलकर:
 - वह एक भारतीय क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी हैं।

- वह **भारत रत्न (आयु 40)** के सबसे कम उम्र के प्राप्तकर्ता हैं।
- उन्होंने **वर्ष 2014** में **भारत रत्न** प्राप्त किया।
- **जवाहरलाल नेहरू:** ने **वर्ष 1955** में भारत रत्न प्राप्त किया।
- **अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी-** ने **वर्ष 2015** में भारत रत्न प्राप्त किया।

नोट-

- 'भारत रत्न' के बारे में-
 - भारत रत्न **सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान** है, जो कला, साहित्य और विज्ञान, और लोक सेवा क्षेत्र में असाधारण योगदान के लिए दिया जाता है।
 - **भारत रत्न की शुरुआत 1954 में हुई थी।**
 - भारत रत्न के पहले प्राप्तकर्ता राजनेता **सी. राजगोपालाचारी**, दार्शनिक **सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन** और वैज्ञानिक **सी. वी. रमन थे**, जिन्हें **1954 में सम्मानित किया गया था।**
 - **डॉ. धोंडो केशव कर्वे**, जिन्हें महर्षि कर्वे के नाम से जाना जाता है, ने महिला शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने में अग्रणी काम जारी रखा। भारत सरकार ने उन्हें उनके **100 वें जन्मदिन** के वर्ष, उनके सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कार, "भारत रत्न" से सम्मानित किया।

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, यानी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सही है।

- अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी एक भारतीय राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, जो भारत के 10 वें प्रधान मंत्री थे, जो पहली बार 1996 में 13 दिनों के लिए और फिर 1998 से 2004 तक पद में रहे।

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के बारे में -

- उनका जन्म **25 दिसंबर 1924** को **ग्वालियर मध्य प्रदेश** में हुआ था।
- वह **भारतीय जनसंघ** के संस्थापक सदस्यों में से एक थे और बाद में इसके राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बने।
- उन्होंने **लखनऊ** संसदीय क्षेत्र से चुनाव जीता और भारत के **10 वें प्रधानमंत्री** बने।
- उन्होंने **लोकसभा और राज्यसभा** दोनों में अपनी सदस्यता दी है।
- उन्हें **वर्ष 2015** में भारत के सर्वोच्च सम्मान **भारत रत्न** से सम्मानित किया गया था।
- उन्होंने **1977 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में हिंदी में भाषण दिया**, जिसके लिए उन्हें दुनिया भर में सराहना मिली।
- लंबी बीमारी के कारण **16 अगस्त 2018** को दिल्ली में उनका निधन हो गया।

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2, अर्थात् **भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक** सही है।

★ Key Points

- **रेपो दर:** - यह एक ऐसी दर है जिस पर केंद्रीय बैंक (RBI) अपने ग्राहकों को सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के विरुद्ध धन उधार देता है।
- **रिवर्स रेपो-** यह वह दर है जिस पर केंद्रीय बैंक (RBI) अपने ग्राहकों से धन उधार लेता है।
- रिवर्स रेपो का उपयोग भारत में एक उपकरण के रूप में किया जाता है, जिसमें बैंक अल्पावधि के लिए अपने अधिशेष कोष को RBI को देंगे और धन अर्जित करेंगे।
- रेपो दर हमेशा रिवर्स रेपो दर से अधिक होती है।
- रेपो और रिवर्स रेपो दरें RBI की **मौद्रिक नीति समिति (MPC)** द्वारा तय की जाती हैं।
- **सेबी-**
 - सेबी भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड है।
 - यह भारतीय प्रतिभूति बाजार का नियामक है और वर्ष **1988** में स्थापित किया गया था।
 - SEBI का मुख्यालय मुंबई में स्थित है।
 - इसे **30 जनवरी 1992 को सेबी अधिनियम**, 1992 के माध्यम से वैधानिक शक्तियां प्रदान की गईं, जिससे यह वैधानिक निकाय बन गया।
- **नाबार्ड** - नाबार्ड **राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक को संदर्भित करता है।**

स्थापित	12 जुलाई 1982
मुख्यालय	मुंबई, भारत
अध्यक्ष	श्री शाजी के वी

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, अर्थात् O₂ की उपस्थिति सही है।

- लोहा, ऑक्सीजन और जल वाष्प मिलकर आयरन ऑक्साइड देते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में आर्द्रता अधिक होती है, वहां जंग लगने की प्रक्रिया तेजी से होती है क्योंकि वायु में नमी की मात्रा अधिक होती है।
- ऑक्सीजन और पानी या जल वाष्प की उपस्थिति में जंग के गठन की इस प्रक्रिया को जंग लगाना कहा जाता है।
- रेडॉक्स प्रतिक्रिया के कारण लोहे में जंग लग जाता है।
- जंग एक लोहे का ऑक्साइड है, आमतौर पर लाल ऑक्साइड होता है जो पानी या हवा की नमी की उपस्थिति में लोहे और ऑक्सीजन की रेडॉक्स प्रतिक्रिया से बनता है।
- $\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (आयरन (III) ऑक्साइड)
- **लोहे को जंग लगने से बचाएं-**
 - **गैल्वनीकरण** लाभहीन सुरक्षा का एक रूप है।
 - जस्ता को लोहे के घटक की सतहों पर लगाया जाता है, क्योंकि लोहे की तुलना में जस्ता अधिक प्रतिक्रियाशील होता है और यह जंग के गठन को रोकता है।

86. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, यानी भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण सही है।

- भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण एक **महारत्न कंपनी** है।
- नवरत्न कंपनी योजना की शुरुआत भारत सरकार ने **1997 से** और **महारत्न कंपनी योजना 2010 से** शुरू की थी।
- **महारत्न कंपनी** का दर्जा **केवल नवरत्न कंपनी** को दिया जाता है।

नोट: भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण, भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड नवरत्न कंपनी हैं।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अर्थात् नेपाल सही है।

- दक्षिण एशियाई खेल परिषद (एसएएससी) का गठन वर्ष 1983 में हुआ था।
- दक्षिण एशिया खेलों का संचालन एसएएससी द्वारा किया जाता है।
- 1983 में काठमांडू, नेपाल द्वारा आयोजित पहला दक्षिण एशिया खेल था।
- दक्षिण एशियाई खेल हर दो साल में एक बार आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अर्थात् 1916 सही है।

- लखनऊ समझौता को भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान हिंदू मुस्लिम एकता के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण समझौता माना जाता है।
- लखनऊ समझौता भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग के बीच एक समझौता था।
- यह दिसंबर 1916 में लखनऊ में आयोजित किया गया था।
- यह पहली बार था कि हिंदू और मुसलमान आम भूतल पर एक साथ आए।
- इसने अंग्रेजों के बीच विश्वास का बीज बो दिया कि भारत को स्वसरकार मिल सकती है।
- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के लखनऊ अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता अंबिका चरण मजुमदार ने की थी, और यह 1916 के लखनऊ संधि के रूप में भी प्रसिद्ध है क्योंकि इस सत्र में उदारवादी और कट्टर पंथी एकजुट हो गए थे।
- 1916 के लखनऊ अधिवेशन में, अखिल भारतीय मुस्लिम लीग को भी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस में मिला दिया गया था।

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, अर्थात् राजा रवि वर्मा सही है।

- राजा रवि वर्मा ने "दमयंती" को चित्रित किया।
- राजा रवि वर्मा भारत में वर्तमान केरल राज्य के त्रावणकोर के शाही परिवार से निकटता से जुड़े थे।
- राजा रवि वर्मा एक प्रसिद्ध भारतीय चित्रकार और कलाकार थे।
- उन्हें भारतीय कला के इतिहास में कई सौंदर्यवादी और व्यापक सामाजिक कारणों से सबसे महान चित्रकारों में माना जाता है।

राजा रवि वर्मा:

- वायसराय लॉर्ड कर्ज़न ने उन्हें जनहित के उद्देश्य से उनकी सेवा के लिए कैसर-ए-हिंद स्वर्ण पदक से सम्मानित किया।
- रवि वर्मा की कुछ प्रमुख रचनाएँ हैं:
 - अर्जुन और सुभद्रा
 - शांतनु और मत्स्यगंधा
 - नायर महिला
 - शकुंतला
 - मोहिनी एक गेंद से खेलती हुई
 - ए लेडी प्लेइंग स्वार्वट

90. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, यानी हरिलाल जे. कनिया सही है।

हरिलाल जेकिसुंदास कानिया भारत के पहले मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे।

- वह 14 अगस्त 1947 - 26 जनवरी 1950 से भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे।
- उन्हें डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद (भारत के पहले राष्ट्रपति) ने भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की शपथ दिलाई।
- एच. जे. कनिया ने भारतीय कानून रिपोर्टों के अभिनय संपादक के रूप में कार्य किया।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- मंडकोलाथुर पतंजलि शास्त्री भारत के दूसरे मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे।
- जस्टिस मेहर चंद महाजन भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तीसरे मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे।
- सुधी रंजन दास (एस. आर. दास) भारत के 5 वें मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे।

- न्यायमूर्ति उदय उमेश ललित भारत के वर्तमान और 49वें मुख्य न्यायाधीश (CJI) हैं।
- नोट-
 - भारत के राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (अनुच्छेद 124) शपथ लेते हैं।
 - सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में सबसे वरिष्ठतम न्यायाधीश को मुख्य न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है।
 - राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति की अनुपस्थिति में, मुख्य न्यायाधीश भारत के कार्यवाहक राष्ट्रपति के रूप में बैठते हैं।

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, अर्थात् चोल सही है।

- चोल वंश-
 - चोल वंश की स्थापना विजयालय ने की थी।
 - उसकी राजधानी तंजौर थी।
 - विजयालय ने नरकेसरी की उपाधि धारण की और निशुम्भासुदिनी देवी का मंदिर बनवाया।
 - पल्लवों पर विजय प्राप्त करने के बाद, आदित्य प्रथम ने कोदंडाराम की उपाधि धारण की।
 - चोल वंश के प्रमुख राजा: - कंद्राक प्रथम, राजराज प्रथम, राजेंद्र प्रथम, राजेंद्र द्वितीय और कुलोतुंग थे।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- राजा राज शैव धर्म का अनुयायी था। उन्होंने तंजौर में राजराजेश्वर शिव मंदिर का निर्माण किया।
- चोल साम्राज्य का सबसे ज्यादा विस्तार राजेंद्र प्रथम के शासनकाल में हुआ।
- गजनी के सुल्तान महमूद राजेंद्र प्रथम के समकालीन थे।
- चोल वंश का अंतिम राजा राजेंद्र तृतीय था।
राजेंद्र द्वितीय ने किया परकेसरी और वीर राजेंद्र ने राज केसरी की उपाधि धारण की।
- चोल काल में, भूमि कर की उपज का एक तिहाई हुआ करता था।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1, अर्थात् मिचेल स्टार्क सही है।

- ICC क्रिकेट विश्व कप 2019-
 - ICC क्रिकेट विश्व कप 2019 क्रिकेट विश्व कप का 12 वां संस्करण है और इसकी मेजबानी इंग्लैंड और वेल्स द्वारा की गयी।
 - इंग्लैंड ने लंदन में लॉर्ड्स क्रिकेट मैदान पर खेला गया 2019 विश्व कप जीता।
 - न्यूजीलैंड उपविजेता रहा।
 - ICC विश्व कप 2019 में अधिकतम विकेट लेने वाले खिलाड़ी मिचेल स्टार्क थे।
 - न्यूजीलैंड के कप्तान केन विलियमसन को ICC पुरुष क्रिकेट वर्ल्ड कप 2019 के लिए मैन ऑफ द टूर्नामेंट से नवाजा गया।
 - भारत विश्व कप 2023 की मेजबानी करेगा।
 - टीमों की कुल संख्या 10 थी, उनमें इंग्लैंड (मेजबान), ऑस्ट्रेलिया, बांग्लादेश, भारत, न्यूजीलैंड, पाकिस्तान, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, श्रीलंका, अफगानिस्तान और वेस्ट इंडीज हैं।

93. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4, अर्थात् जल के 1000 ग्राम सही है।

- लवणता जल के 1000 ग्राम में मौजूद 1 ग्राम नमक की मात्रा है।
- महासागरों की औसत लवणता प्रति 1000 पर 35 भाग है।
- इजरायल में मृत सागर में प्रति लीटर जल की लवणता 340 ग्राम है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- तैराक इसमें तैर सकते हैं क्योंकि नमक की बड़ी हुई सामग्री इसे सघन बनाती है।
- मीठे पानी का वितरण:

जल निकाय	प्रतिशत
महासागर	97.3
बर्फ	2.0
भूजल	0.68
मीठे पानी की झीलें	0.009
आंतरिक समुद्र और नमक की झीलें	0.009
वायुमंडल	0.0019
नदियाँ	0.0001

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अर्थात् 5.50 प्रतिशत सही है।

- RBI ने चलनिधि समायोजन सुविधा (LAF) के तहत पॉलिसी रेपो रेट को तत्काल प्रभाव से 5.40% से 25 आधार अंक घटाकर 5.15% कर दिया।
- एलएफ के तहत रिवर्स रेपो दर 4.90% और सीमांत स्थायी सुविधा (MSF) दर और बैंक दर 5.50% तक कम हो गई है।

- RBI ने पिछली मौद्रिक नीति समिति की बैठक में 2019-20 के लिए जीडीपी के दृष्टिकोण को 6.9% से 6.1% तक संशोधित किया है।

नोट-

- रेपो दर** वह दर है जिस पर RBI किसी भी तरह की पूंजी की कमी की स्थिति में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को पैसा उधार देता है।
- रिवर्स रेपो दर** वह दर है जिस पर RBI देश के भीतर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से धन उधार लेता है।
- रिवर्स रेपो रेट हमेशा रेपो रेट से कम होता है क्योंकि RBI को बैंकों को रिवर्स रेपो रेट का भुगतान करना होता है।

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4, अर्थात् बैंगलोर सही है।

नाम	मुख्यालय
भारतीय ताराभौतिकी संस्थान	बैंगलोर
राष्ट्रीय डेयरी अनुसंधान संस्थान	करनाल
राष्ट्रीय भूभौतिकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान	हैदराबाद
भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग	कोलकाता
केंद्रीय जूट प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान	कोलकाता
डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स	वाराणसी
जियोमैग्नेटिक इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंडिया	मुंबई
केंद्रीय खनन अनुसंधान संस्थान	धनबाद

96. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अर्थात् राष्ट्रपति सही है।

- राज्य के राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है। एक बार नियुक्त होने के बाद वह 5 साल तक कार्यकाल में बने रहते हैं।
- राज्य में कोई भी विधेयक तब तक पारित नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि वे उनके द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित न हों।
- जब भी राज्य और केंद्रीय हित के बीच संघर्ष होता है, तो राज्यपाल की राय पर ध्यान दिया जाता है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

पद	वर्तमान	नियुक्ति	त्याग पत्र
राष्ट्रपति	रामनाथ कोविंद	मुख्य न्यायाधीश	उपाध्यक्ष
उप-राष्ट्रपति	वेंकैया नायडू	राष्ट्रपति	राष्ट्रपति
प्रधानमंत्री	नरेन्द्र मोदी	राष्ट्रपति	राष्ट्रपति
मुख्य न्यायाधीश	शरद अरविंद बोबड़े	राष्ट्रपति	राष्ट्रपति
मंत्रिमंडल	-----	राष्ट्रपति	प्रधानमंत्री

97. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर दुंड्रा है।

★ Key Points

- टुंड्रा वनस्पति छोटी झाड़ियों, सेज और घास, कार्ई और लाइकेन से बनी है।
- टुंड्रा जलवायु के बारे में-
 - टुंड्रा जलवायु में सबसे गर्म महीने का औसत तापमान 0°C से अधिक लेकिन 10°C से कम होता है।
 - इस प्रकार की जलवायु आर्कटिक और अंटार्कटिक वृत्त के पास स्थित क्षेत्रों में अनुभव की जाती है।
 - टुंड्रा भूमि वर्ष के अधिकांश समय बर्फ से ढकी रहती है।

★ Additional Information

- उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वन-
 - उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वन को उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षा वन के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।
 - यह आमतौर पर 200 सेंटीमीटर से अधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में पाया जाता है और सबसे ठंडे माह में 18°C या उससे अधिक का मासिक औसत तापमान होता है।
 - ये पृथ्वी की सतह के लगभग सात प्रतिशत हिस्से को घेरते हैं और स्थलीय पौधों और जानवरों के आधे से अधिक हिस्से को आश्रय देते हैं।
 - उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वन घने, बहुस्तरीय और कई प्रकार के पौधों और जानवरों के आवास हैं।
- मूंगे की चट्टानें:
 - ग्रेट बैरियर रीफ, उत्तरपूर्वी ऑस्ट्रेलिया के क्वींसलैंड के तट से दूर, पृथ्वी पर सबसे बड़ी जीवित चीज़ है, और यहां तक कि यह अंतरिक्ष से भी दिखाई देती है।
 - 2,300 किमी लंबी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में हजारों प्रकार की चट्टानें और सैकड़ों द्वीप शामिल हैं जो 600 से अधिक प्रकार के कठोर और नरम मूंगा से बने हैं।
- सदाबहार:
 - सुंदरवन रिजर्व वन में दुनिया के सबसे बड़े डेल्टा मैंग्रोव वन पाए जाते हैं।
 - यह बांग्लादेश में स्थित है।
 - यह मेघना, ब्रह्मपुत्र और गंगा नदियों के डेल्टा में स्थित है।

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3, अर्थात् महाराष्ट्र सही है।

★ Key Points

अजंता और एलोरा की गुफाएं महाराष्ट्र में स्थित हैं।

- **एलोरा की गुफाएँ-**
 - एलोरा की गुफाएँ, जिन्हें स्थानीय रूप से 'वेरुल लेनि' के नाम से जाना जाता है, औरंगाबाद - चालीसगाँव मार्ग औरंगाबाद के उत्तर-पश्चिम में 30 किमी की दूरी पर भारतीय राज्य महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है।
 - एलोरा दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी शैलकृतित मठ-मंदिर गुफाओं के परिसरों और एक यूनेस्को विश्व विरासत स्थल में से एक है।
 - राष्ट्रकूट के शासनकाल के दौरान महाराष्ट्र की प्रसिद्ध एलोरा गुफाएँ बनी थीं।
- **अजंता की गुफाएँ-**
- अजंता गुफाएं भारत के अजंता में 29 बौद्ध गुफा मंदिरों की एक श्रृंखला है, जिनमें से कुछ ईसा पूर्व दूसरी शताब्दी के हैं। थेरवाद और महायान बौद्ध परंपरा दोनों को शामिल करते हुए, अजंता की गुफाएँ भारत में बौद्ध कला की सर्वश्रेष्ठ कृतियों में से कुछ को संरक्षित करती हैं।
- अजंता की गुफाओं को दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में वाघोरा नदी के किनारे एक अश्व नाल आकार की चट्टान में नक्काशी से उकेरा गया था।
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★ Additional Information

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- मध्य प्रदेश- बाग की गुफाएँ
- महाराष्ट्र - अजंता गुफाएँ, भजा गुफाएँ, एलिफेंटा गुफाएँ, एलोरा गुफाएँ, कन्हेरी गुफाएँ
- कर्नाटक- बादामी गुफाएँ
- बिहार - बराबार गुफाएँ
- ओडिशा - उदयगिरि गुफाएँ
- आंध्र प्रदेश - बोर्ला गुफाएँ
- तमिलनाडु - वराह गुफाएँ

99. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही अर्थात् रुस है।

- ताइगा वन, रूस में पाया जाता है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- ताइगा वन-
 - ताइगा वन साइबेरिया में सबसे बड़ा वन है।
 - इसमें विश्व वन भूमि का **25 प्रतिशत** हिस्सा शामिल है।
 - यह **कनाडा** और **अलास्का** के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों को घेरता है और **उत्तरी वन** के रूप में जाना जाता है।
 - ताइगा वनों को बर्फ के वनों के रूप में जाना जाता है और इनमें शंकुधारी वृक्ष जैसे लार्च, स्प्रूस और चीड़ पाए जाते हैं।
 - देवदार, चीड़ शंकुधारी वन (ताइगा) में पाए जाने वाले वृक्षों की कुछ किस्में हैं। वे लंबे, नरम लकड़ी के सदाबहार पेड़ हैं। वे शीत परिस्थिति में पाए जाते हैं।

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही विकल्प 3, अर्थात् गंगा है।

- सुसु डॉल्फिन गंगा नदी के पानी में पाई जाती है।
- गंगा नदी की डॉल्फिन मुख्य रूप से बांग्लादेश, भारत और नेपाल में गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों और उनकी सहायक नदियों में पाई जाती है।
- सिंधु नदी डॉल्फिन पाकिस्तान में सिंधु नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों - व्यास और सतलज में पाई जाती है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

क्र.	नदी	कुल लंबाई (किमी में) (लगभग)
1	सिन्धु	2,900
2	ब्रम्हपुत्र	2,900
3	गंगा	2,500
4	गोदावरी	1,450
5	नर्मदा	1,290
6	कृष्णा	1,290
7	महानदी	890

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