



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 3)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

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

General English

1. Select the synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Massive

- a. Tiny
- b. Weak
- c. Huge
- d. Strong

2. Select the meaning of the given idiom.

(+1, -0.25)

Hang one's head

- a. To punish
- b. To be proud
- c. To be greedy
- d. To be ashamed

3. Select the antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

Coarse

- a. Attractive
- b. Smooth
- c. Ragged

d. Shiny

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

I'm short _____ funds at the moment so can I pay you back next week?

- a. of
 - b. off
 - c. at
 - d. in
-

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

- a. Beautifully
 - b. Beautifuly
 - c. Beautifuli
 - d. Beautefully
-

6. **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)

A helicopter can do many things that an aeroplane cannot. It can (1) _____ straight up or straight down, or sideways. It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2) _____ the air, and it can (3) _____ or land in a very small space. A helicopter has no wings but it (4) _____ a set of

blades that whirl .Because of this, it is called a “whirly-bird”, and the air over the (5)_____ blades gives the lift needed to make the machine fly.

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

- a. flow
- b. flew
- c. flying
- d. fly

7. **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)

A helicopter can do many things that an aeroplane cannot. It can (1)_____ straight up or straight down, or sideways. It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2)_____ the air, and it can (3)_____ or land in a very small space. A helicopter has no wings but it (4)_____ a set of blades that whirl .Because of this, it is called a “whirly-bird”, and the air over the (5)_____ blades gives the lift needed to make the machine fly.

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

- a. onto
- b. on
- c. into
- d. in

8. **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)

A helicopter can do many things that an aeroplane cannot. It can (1)_____ straight up or straight down, or sideways. It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2)_____ the air, and it can (3)_____ or land in a very small space. A helicopter has no wings but it (4)_____ a set of blades that whirl .Because of this, it is called a “whirly-bird”, and the air over the (5)_____ blades gives the lift needed to make the machine fly.

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

- a. take up
- b. take off
- c. take over
- d. take out

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

A helicopter can do many things that an aeroplane cannot. It can (1)_____ straight up or straight down, or sideways. It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2)_____ the air, and it can (3)_____ or land in a very small space. A helicopter has no wings but it (4)_____ a set of blades that whirl .Because of this, it is called a “whirly-bird”, and the air over the (5)_____ blades gives the lift needed to make the machine fly.

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

- a. has

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

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

A helicopter can do many things that an aeroplane cannot. It can (1)_____ straight up or straight down, or sideways. It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2)_____ the air, and it can (3)_____ or land in a very small space. A helicopter has no wings but it (4)_____ a set of blades that whirl. Because of this, it is called a "whirly-bird", and the air over the (5)_____ blades gives the lift needed to make the machine fly.

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

- a. pulling
- b. whirling
- c. circling
- d. pushing

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

To be tight-lipped

- a. To keep quiet
- b. To keep a fast
- c. To keep records

d. To keep up the spirit

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

Searching frantically to find all the hidden jewels and cash, the burglars proceeded to _____ the entire house.

- a. pry
 - b. ransack
 - c. poach
 - d. seek
-

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

A person who loves money and hates spending it

- a. Lender
 - b. Banker
 - c. Miser
 - d. Investor
-

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

The quality of public health care _____ on the amount of money allocated to it.

- a. depend
 - b. depends
 - c. depending
 - d. dependent
-

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

You can buy a plastic cover to put into your computer if you're worried about dust.

- a. put over
 - b. No substitution required
 - c. put onto
 - d. put above
-

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

One who loses temper very soon

- a. Hot-headed
 - b. Tampered
 - c. Argumentative
 - d. Temporal
-

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

I couldn't hear what was she saying due to the noise of the planes taking off.

- a. I couldn't hear
- b. what was she saying
- c. planes taking off.
- d. due to the noise of the

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

Notorious

- a. Efficient
- b. Infamous
- c. Optimistic
- d. Popular

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

It's fascinating to watch how a baby changes and develops over time.

- a. changed and developed
- b. changing and developing

- c. change and develop
 - d. No substitution required
-

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

The teacher was highly _____ with my essay.

- a. interested
 - b. impressed
 - c. afflicted
 - d. damaged
-

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

- a. Administratur
 - b. Administrater
 - c. Administrator
 - d. Aministretor
-

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

If you play your cards right, the job could be your when she leaves.

- a. If you play

- b. the job could be your
 - c. when she leaves
 - d. your cards right
-

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

She has decided on to do a Chinese language course.

- a. on doing
 - b. to doing
 - c. No substitution required
 - d. on to doing
-

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

There is no point of arguing over something so unimportant.

- a. so unimportant
 - b. point of arguing
 - c. over something
 - d. There is no
-

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

Swift

- a. Harsh
- b. Slow
- c. Turn
- d. Quick

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

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

7, 18, 126

a. 10, 20, 200

b. 12, 80, 320

c. 8, 21, 148

d. 11, 30, 340

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

17 : 306 :: 21 : ?

a. 459

b. 462

c. 460

d. 464

28. A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H आठ व्यक्ति हैं। प्रत्येक का मकान चार-चार की दो पंक्तियों में स्थित हैं। दोनों पंक्तियाँ एक-दूसरे के सम्मुख हैं। E का मकान F और G के मकान के बीच है। B और H का मकान कोने में हैं। B का मकान C के मकान से तिरछे स्थित है। A का मकान B के मकान के सम्मुख है C और H के मकान के बीच में किसका मकान स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

a. G

b. A

c. D

d. B

29. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरे अक्षर-समूह से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा अक्षर-समूह पहले अक्षर-समूह से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

HKRC : ENOF :: SRYK : ?

a. PUVN

b. PVUN

c. OUVN

d. OTVM

30. P, Q, R, S और T पाँच छड़ हैं। S, T से लंबा है। R, P से छोटा है। Q, S से लंबा है। P, केवल एक छड़ से लंबा है। सभी छड़ों में से दूसरा सबसे लंबा छड़ कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

a. Q

b. P

c. S

d. T

31. दिए गए समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए किन दो चिन्हों और संख्याओं को परस्पर बदलना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$45 - 87 \times 20 \div 5 + 29 = 50$$

- a. 29 और 45, + और ÷
- b. 20 और 29, ÷ और ×
- c. 20 और 29, ÷ और +
- d. 45 और 5, × और –

32. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, यदि 'VISUAL' को '22181942212' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'DETOX' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 420204024
- b. 310301524
- c. 405302022
- d. 410203024

33. एक पंक्ति में कुल 42 छात्र पूर्व के सम्मुख खड़े हैं। नेहा दाहिने छोर से सोलहवें स्थान पर है। विनीता बाएँ छोर से छब्बीसवें स्थान पर हैं। यदि मंगला, नेहा के दाहिने से सातवें स्थान पर खड़ी है तो, पंक्ति के बाएँ छोर से मंगला का स्थान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बत्तीसवाँ
- b. पैतीसवाँ
- c. तेतीसवाँ
- d. चौतीसवाँ

34. निम्न प्रश्न में एक कथन और उसके बाद I, II और III से अंकित तीन निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथन को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। (+1, -0.25)

सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिया गया कौन सा निष्कर्ष ज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरअंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

कथन:

- I. सभी मार्कर कलम है।
- II. कोई कलम पेंसिल नहीं है।
- III. कुछ कलम शार्पनर है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ कलम मार्कर है।
- II. कोई मार्कर पेंसिल नहीं है।
- III. कोई मार्कर शार्पनर नहीं है।
- a. निष्कर्ष I और III अनुसरण करते हैं।
- b. निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं।
- c. निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करते हैं।
- d. या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।

35. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, यदि 'TEMPER' को 'OGVTGR' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'FRIEND' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ITGFPG
- b. JSHFPG
- c. KTHGOG
- d. KTHFPG

36. एक पारदर्शी कागज के आरेख का एक स्वरूप नीचे दिया गया है। उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो यह दर्शाता है कि बिंदीदार रेखा से पारदर्शी कागज को मोड़ने पर उसका स्वरूप किस प्रकार दिखाई देगा। (+1, -0.25)



37. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, यदि 'CAMPER' को '314567' और 'SORE' को '8976' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'CEASE' को किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 36286
b. 36186
c. 86315

d. 34186

38. निम्न प्रश्न में दो कथन और उसके बाद चार निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथन को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर निर्णय कीजिए कि दिया गया कौन सा निष्कर्ष ज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

सभी उपहार पुरस्कार हैं।

कुछ उपहार वस्तुएं हैं।

- a. सभी पुरस्कार उपहार हैं।
- b. कुछ उपहार पुरस्कार नहीं हैं।
- c. कोई वस्तु पुरस्कार नहीं है।
- d. कुछ वस्तु पुरस्कार है।

39. वह विकल्प चुनें जो सबसे करीब से दी गई आकृति की पानी की छवि से मिलता-जुलता है (+1, -0.25)

RY94kmS

- a. RY94kmS
- b. RY94kmS
- c. 2mK7eYJ
- d. RY94kmS

40. दिए गए चार विकल्प आकृतियों में चुनाव कीजिये जिसमें इसका हिस्सा प्रश्न आकृति के रूप में निहित है? (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है) (+1, -0.25)



41. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन सी संख्या प्रश्न चिह्न के स्थान पर रखी जाएगी? (+1, -0.25)

15, 32, 55, ?, 127, 180

- a. 86
b. 85
c. 87

d. 84

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



43. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन सा अक्षर समूह प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जाएगा। (+1, -0.25)

QKR, UOV, YSZ, CWD, ?

a. FBH

b. FZG

c. GAI

d. GAH

44. यदि 'A' का अर्थ 'जोड़', B का अर्थ 'भाग', C का अर्थ 'घटाव' और D का अर्थ 'गुणा' है, तो निम्नलिखित समीकरण का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

$$4D (3A1) C 5A (6B2) C 7$$

a. 17

b. 5

c. 7

d. 12

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

फोन : दूरसंचार

a. गीजर : पानी

b. बस : परिवहन

c. समाचार पत्र : पत्रिका

d. रेफ्रिजरेटर : बर्फ

46. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में कौन-सी संख्या प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखी जाएगी? (+1, -0.25)

28, 32, 48, 84, ?

a. 148

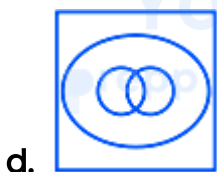
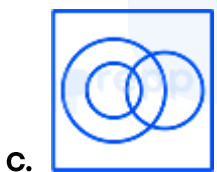
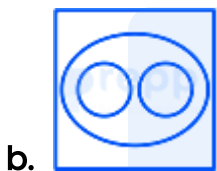
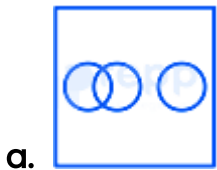
b. 150

c. 152

d. 154

47. उस वेन आरेख का चयन कीजिए जो निम्नलिखित वर्गों के बीच के संबंध को सबसे बेहतर रूप से दर्शाता है? (+1, -0.25)

स्कूटर, वाहन, ऑटो-रिक्सा



48. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगली आने वाली आकृति का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)





49. 'जादूगर' का संबंध जादू से, उसी प्रकार है जिस प्रकार 'जोकर' का संबंध '-----' से है। (+1, -0.25)

a. मूवी

b. कॉमेडी

c. स्टेज

d. बॉल

50. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, यदि 'FRESH' को 'UIVHS' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'DOUGH' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. WKGSS

b. VKFHS

c. UKERT

d. WLFTS

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Numerical Aptitude

51. निर्देश: तालिका छ: अलग-अलग विक्रेताओं (A, B, C, D, E और F) द्वारा दो अलग दूकानदार P और Q को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की संख्या को दर्शाता है। कुछ वस्तुएँ अन्य विक्रेताओं द्वारा भी खरीदे जाते हैं। दुकानदार P और Q द्वारा खरीदी गई कुल वस्तुएँ क्रमशः 300 और 500 हैं। (+1, -0.25)

विक्रेता	P	Q
A	45	56
B	53	49
C	28	49
D	38	38
E	35	65
F	55	60

विक्रेता C द्वारा दुकानदार Q को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की कुल संख्या विक्रेता F द्वारा दुकानदार P को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की कुल संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है?

- a. 75%
- b. 84.23%
- c. 78%

d. 89.09%

52. निर्देश: तालिका छ: अलग-अलग विक्रेताओं (A, B, C, D, E और F) द्वारा दो अलग (+1, -0.25)
दुकानदार P और Q को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की संख्या को दर्शाता है। कुछ वस्तुएँ अन्य
विक्रेताओं द्वारा भी खरीदे जाते हैं। दुकानदार P और Q द्वारा खरीदी गई कुल वस्तुएँ क्रमशः
300 और 500 हैं।

विक्रेता	P	Q
A	45	56
B	53	49
C	28	49
D	38	38
E	35	65
F	55	60

विक्रेता A, B, C और D द्वारा एक साथ दुकानदार P को बेचे जाने वाले वस्तुओं की
औसत संख्या क्या है?

- a. 42
b. 43
c. 41

d. 44

53. निर्देश: तालिका छ: अलग-अलग विक्रेताओं (A, B, C, D, E और F) द्वारा दो अलग दूकानदार P और Q को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की संख्या को दर्शाता है। कुछ वस्तुएँ अन्य विक्रेताओं द्वारा भी खरीदे जाते हैं। दुकानदार P और Q द्वारा खरीदी गई कुल वस्तुएँ क्रमशः 300 और 500 हैं। (+1, -0.25)

विक्रेता	P	Q
A	45	56
B	53	49
C	28	49
D	38	38
E	35	65
F	55	60

A, B, C, D, E और F को छोड़कर सभी विक्रेताओं द्वारा P और Q को बेचे गए कुल वस्तुओं का अंतर क्या है?

- a. 137
- b. 162
- c. 152

d. 172

54. एक आदमी किसी स्थान पर कार द्वारा 160 किमी/घंटे की गति से जाता है और कम गति से वापस आता है। यदि कुल मिलाकर औसत गति 64 किमी/घंटा है, तो वापसी गति (किमी/घंटा में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 25

b. 40

c. 80

d. 60

55. माना कि $\triangle ABD$ सामान आधार AB और समान समानांतर AB और CD के मध्य है। $\triangle ABC$ और $\triangle ABD$ के क्षेत्रफल के बीच का संबंध क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABC$) = क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABD$)

b. क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABD$) = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABC$)

c. क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABD$) = $\frac{1}{3} \times$ क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABC$)

d. क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABD$) = $\frac{1}{4} \times$ क्षेत्रफल ($\triangle ABC$)

56. 0.9 और 0.9% के बीच क्या अंतर है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 0.198

b. 0.981

c. 8.91

d. 0.891

57. $(15 + 3 \times 1.1) \div 0.0003$ की गणना कीजिये (+1, -0.25)

- a. 61000
- b. 16100
- c. 30500
- d. 122000

58. एक वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य और विक्रय मूल्य का अनुपात $c : d$ है। यदि d, c का 150% है, तो क्रय मूल्य पर लाभ प्रतिशत है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 150%
- b. 100%
- c. 75%
- d. 50%

59. 10 मीटर भुजा वाले एक घन से 10 सेंटीमीटर भुजा वाले कितने घन काटे जाएंगे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10,000
- b. 1,00,000
- c. 1,00,00,000
- d. 10,00,000

60. छात्रों की लम्बाई 161, 190, 185, 163, 172, 180, 162 सेमी में दी गई है। छात्रों की लम्बाई की माधिका है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 131
- b. 180
- c. 170
- d. 172

61. एक ठेकेदार 60 दिनों में एक सड़क को पूरा करने का एक अनुबंध लेता है और 105 मजदूरों को नियुक्त करता है। 25 दिनों के बाद, उसने पाया कि एक तिहाई कार्य पूरा हो गया है। शेष कार्य को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए उसे और कितने मजदूरों की आवश्यकता थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 75
- b. 105
- c. 150
- d. 45

62. 1500 में एक कुर्सी खरीदने के बाद उस पर 25% की छूट देकर उस पर 15% का लाभ अर्जित करने के लिए कमल को कुर्सी का मूल्य क्या अंकित करना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2144
- b. 2300
- c. 2233
- d. 1800

63. एक कार्यालय में, 216 मेज और 264 कुर्सियाँ हैं। यदि मेज का $\frac{1}{6}$ भाग और कुर्सियों का $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग टूट जाय। यदि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक मेज और एक कुर्सी की आवश्यकता होगी, तो कार्यालय में कितने व्यक्ति काम कर सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 186
- b. 100
- c. 180
- d. 198

64. एक 15 मीटर 17 सेमी लंबे और 9 मीटर 2 सेमी चौड़े कमरे में न्यूनतम कितने वर्गाकार टाइल लगाने की आवश्यकता होगी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 830
- b. 840
- c. 851
- d. 814

65. A और B एक साथ किसी कार्य को 36 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं, B और C मिलकर इसी कार्य को 60 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं, A और C मिलकर इसी कार्य को 45 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। B अकेले इस कार्य को कितने दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 60 दिन
- b. 90 दिन
- c. 180 दिन
- d. 100 दिन

66. $\sqrt{\frac{25.60}{72.90}} + \sqrt{\frac{0.10}{8.10}} = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. 27/30

b. 27/20

c. 19/27

d. 27/28

67. A ने अपनी कलम को 13 रुपये के लाभ पर बेच दिया। उसने विक्रय मूल्य पर लाभ प्रतिशत (+1, -0.25) की गणना की और लाभ 20% पाया। कलम का क्रय मूल्य (रुपये में) है:

a. 39

b. 65

c. 52

d. 13

68. 50,000 रुपये की राशि का कुछ हिस्सा 4% और शेष हिस्सा 5% वार्षिक दर से उधार दिया जाता है। यदि औसतन वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज 4.6% है, तो दूसरा हिस्सा है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 22500 रुपये, 27500 रुपये

b. 20000 रुपये, 30000 रुपये

c. 15000 रुपये, 35000 रुपये

d. 25000 रुपये, 25000 रुपये

69. एक बस का प्रत्येक पहिया प्रति सेकंड 7 चक्कर लगाता है। यदि पहिया का व्यास 56 सेमी (+1, -0.25) है, तो बस की गति (सेमी/सेकंड) में होगी:

a. 616

b. 176

c. 1232

d. 1000

70. एक व्यक्ति ने चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज पर रुपये निवेश किये। यह राशि दो वर्ष में 12100 रुपये और (+1, -0.25)
तीन वर्ष में 13310 रुपये है। प्रति वर्ष ब्याज की दर है:

a. 10%

b. 12.5%

c. 115

d. 9.5%

71. यदि तीन संख्याएँ 2: 3: 5 के अनुपात में हैं और उनके योग का दोगुना 200 है। तीन (+1, -0.25)
संख्याओं में से सबसे बड़ी संख्या का वर्ग क्या है?

a. 625

b. 1000

c. 2250

d. 2500

72. यदि $l : m : n = 1 : 2 : 4$, तो $\sqrt{\frac{5l^2 + m^2 + n^2}{l^2}}$ बराबर है: (+1, -0.25)

a. $4n$

b. $5l$

c. $2m$

d. 5

73. चार संख्याओं में से, पहली तीन का औसत 16 है और अंतिम तीन का औसत 15 है। यदि अंतिम संख्या 21 है तो पहली संख्या कौन सी है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 22

b. 21

c. 24

d. 28

74. 9 विषयों में एक छात्र द्वारा प्राप्त औसत अंक 98 है। बाद में जाँच करने पर यह पाया गया कि किसी विषय में उसके द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों को गलत तरीके से 68 के स्थान पर 86 लिख दिया गया था। उसके द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों का सही औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 95

b. 94

c. 96

d. 97

75. विपरीत दिशा में चलते हुए 160 मीटर की लंबाई वाली प्रत्येक ट्रेन 9 सेकंड में एक दूसरे को पार करती हैं। यदि एक ट्रेन 18 सेकंड में 200 मीटर लंबे प्लेटफॉर्म को पार करती है, तो उनकी गति का अनुपात है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 9 : 7

b. 2 : 3

c. 5 : 8

d. 3 : 4

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पुरस्कार खिलाड़ियों को 'स्पोर्ट्स में लाइफटाइम अचीवमेंट' को मान्यता देने के लिए दिया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न
- b. अर्जुन पुरस्कार
- c. द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार
- d. ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार

77. कॉपर सल्फेट का क्या रंग है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लाल
- b. रंगहीन
- c. काला
- d. नीला

78. निम्नलिखित में से कौन संस्कृत महाभारत से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. यौद्धा कांडा
- b. कथासरित्सागर
- c. शांति पर्व
- d. गीतागोविंद

79. त्र्यंबकेश्वर निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी का स्रोत है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कृष्णा
- b. कावेरी
- c. महानदी
- d. गोदावरी

80. निम्नलिखित में से कौन संघीय देश नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कनाडा
- b. ब्राज़िल
- c. ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- d. चीन

81. छत्तीसगढ़ के कोरबा में चैतुरगढ़ किला एक प्रसिद्ध और अनोखे मंदिर का घर है। वह मंदिर कौन सा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. महिषासुर मर्दिनी मंदिर
- b. आदि शंकराचार्य मंदिर
- c. वराह मूर्ति मंदिर
- d. युधिष्ठिर मंदिर

82. भारत में एसोसिएशन का गठन _____ है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. संवैधानिक अधिकार
- b. मौलिक अधिकार

- c. प्राकृतिक अधिकार
- d. कानूनी अधिकार

83. एंथ्रेक्स किसके कारण होता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. जीवाणु
- b. कुकुरमुत्ता
- c. प्रोटोजोआ
- d. वायरस

84. हाइपोथैलेमस मानव शरीर के किस अंग का हिस्सा है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मस्तिष्क
- b. हृदय
- c. मेरुदण्ड
- d. यकृत

85. निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय को 'नोबेल पुरस्कार' नहीं मिला है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मदर टेरेसा
- b. अमर्त्य सेन
- c. कैलाश सत्यार्थी
- d. डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम

86. यूएई में आयोजित एशिया कप 2018 किस टीम ने जीता? (+1, -0.25)

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

87. भारत को _____ द्वारा श्रीलंका से अलग किया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 9° चैनल
- b. डोवर जलसन्धि
- c. 10° चैनल
- d. पाक जलसन्धि

88. 'पूर्ण स्वराज' की मांग किस कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में की गई थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सूरत अधिवेशन
- b. लाहौर अधिवेशन
- c. कानपुर अधिवेशन
- d. कराची अधिवेशन

89. भारत में खाद्य अनाज के बफर स्टॉक का रखरखाव कौन करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कृषि मंत्रालय

- b. नेफेड
- c. एफसीआई
- d. फिक्की

90. ब्रिटिश संसद के किस अधिनियम ने ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की शक्तियों को ब्रिटिश क्राउन में स्थानांतरित कर दिया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चार्टर अधिनियम, 1835
- b. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1858
- c. चार्टर अधिनियम, 1818
- d. चार्टर अधिनियम, 1853

91. कोल्डिहवा का पुरातात्विक स्थल कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. उत्तर प्रदेश
- b. बिहार
- c. मध्य प्रदेश
- d. महाराष्ट्र

92. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी बंगाल की खाड़ी में निकासी होती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नर्मदा
- b. सतलुज
- c. कृष्णा

d. तापी

93. क्षारक-स्रोत के निम्नलिखित युग्मों में से कौन सा युग्म सुमेलित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अमोनियम हाइड्रोजेनसल्फेट - विंडो क्लीनर
- b. सोडियम हाइड्रोजेनसल्फेट - दूधिया मैग्नीशियम
- c. मैग्नीशियम हाइड्रोजेनसल्फेट - चूने का पानी
- d. कैल्शियम हाइड्रोजेनसल्फेट - साबुन

94. किसी देश के विकास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश सकल राष्ट्रीय खुशहाली से जुड़ा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बेल्जियम
- b. भूटान
- c. बांग्लादेश
- d. इंडोनेशिया

95. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत का फसल त्यौहार है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दर्पका तेशी
- b. तीज
- c. बोनालु
- d. लोहड़ी

96. 'माई लाइफ, माई मिशन' _____ की आत्मकथा है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. महात्मा गाँधी
- b. रतन टाटा
- c. गुरु राम रहीम
- d. बाबा रामदेव

97. कौन सी केंद्रीय एजेंसी केंद्र सरकार की ओर से मुद्रा नोट जारी करती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
- b. IRDA
- c. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
- d. SEBI

98. जंग लगने से बचाने के लिए जस्ता के साथ लोहे के लेप की प्रक्रिया को _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. अवसादन
- b. निष्प्रभावीकरण
- c. यशदीकरण
- d. लवणन

99. 26 जून, 2019 को रॉ के प्रमुख के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मोहन रानाडे
- b. सामंत गोयल
- c. आलोक वर्धन
- d. अरविंद कुमार

100. भारत में लोकसभा के चुनाव कौन करवाता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. चुनाव आयोग
- b. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
- c. संसद
- d. परिसीमन आयोग

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Synonym of Massive

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

Let's first understand the meaning of the word "Massive".

What does Massive mean?

The word **Massive** typically describes something that is:

- Very large, heavy, and solid.
- Exceptionally large.
- Extensive or intensive.

Think of a "Massive rock" or a "Massive structure". These phrases describe something very big or imposing.

Analyzing the Options

Now let's look at the given options and see which one has a meaning closest to "Massive".

1. Tiny
2. Weak
3. Huge
4. Strong

Let's consider each option:

- **Tiny:** This means extremely small. This is the opposite of massive. Therefore, "Tiny" is an antonym, not a synonym, of "Massive".
- **Weak:** This means lacking physical strength or not strong. This relates to strength, not size or scale like "Massive". Therefore, "Weak" is not a synonym of "Massive".
- **Huge:** This means extremely large; immense. This meaning is very similar to "Massive". "Huge" is commonly used to describe something of great size, just like "Massive".
- **Strong:** This means able to withstand force or pressure; not easily broken. Like "Weak", this relates to strength or durability, not primarily size. While a massive object might also be strong, the word "Massive" itself focuses on size and scale. Therefore, "Strong" is not a synonym of "Massive".

Comparing Massive and Huge

Let's compare the core meanings of "Massive" and "Huge" side-by-side:

Word	Primary Meaning
Massive	Very large, heavy, and solid; exceptionally large
Huge	Extremely large; immense

Your Personal Exams Guide

Both words describe something of very great size. While "Massive" can sometimes imply weight and solidity in addition to size, "Huge" also strongly conveys the sense of being exceptionally large. In many contexts, "Huge" can be used interchangeably with "Massive" to describe something of very significant size.

Based on the definitions, "Huge" is the closest synonym among the given options for the word "Massive".

Conclusion

The word that is a synonym of "Massive" is "Huge".

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms (Examples)	Antonyms (Examples)
Massive	Very large in size, quantity, or extent; exceptionally large	Huge, Enormous, Gigantic, Immense, Colossal	Tiny, Small, Miniature, Minuscule
Tiny	Extremely small	Minuscule, Miniature, Wee	Huge, Massive, Large, Big
Weak	Lacking physical strength or energy; easily broken	Frail, Feeble, Delicate	Strong, Powerful, Robust
Huge	Extremely large; immense	Massive, Enormous, Gigantic, Immense, Vast	Tiny, Small, Little
Strong	Able to withstand great force or pressure; powerful	Robust, Sturdy, Durable, Powerful	Weak, Frail, Delicate

Additional Information on Vocabulary Building

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is a key part of building a strong vocabulary. Synonyms help you express ideas using different words with similar meanings, adding variety to your language. Antonyms help you understand the opposite meaning, clarifying the concept.

- When learning a new word, try to find its synonyms and antonyms. This helps connect the word to other words you already know.
- Use a thesaurus (a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms) to find related words.
- Pay attention to the context in which a word is used, as this can sometimes slightly alter its meaning or usage. For example, while "Massive" and "Huge" are synonyms, "Massive debt" sounds more appropriate than "Huge debt" in some formal contexts, highlighting the extensive nature.

- Practice using new words and their synonyms in sentences.

Regularly practicing vocabulary building techniques can greatly improve your reading comprehension and writing skills.

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Hang One's Head

The question asks for the meaning of the idiom "Hang one's head". Idioms are phrases where the meaning is different from the literal meaning of the words used. Understanding idioms is crucial for mastering English vocabulary and comprehension.

Meaning of "Hang One's Head"

The idiom "Hang one's head" describes a physical posture often associated with a particular emotion. When someone is feeling guilty, ashamed, or embarrassed, they might lower their head and avoid eye contact. This physical action is represented by the idiom.

Therefore, "Hang one's head" means to show that you are ashamed or embarrassed, often because you have done something wrong.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine the given options to determine which one correctly reflects the meaning of "Hang one's head".

1. **To punish:** This option refers to the act of imposing a penalty on someone for an offense. Hanging one's head is a reaction to an action, not the punishment itself. So, this is incorrect.
2. **To be proud:** This option describes feeling satisfaction or pleasure because of one's own achievements or possessions, or those of someone with whom one is

closely associated. Pride is usually associated with holding one's head high. This is the opposite of hanging one's head, making this option incorrect.

3. **To be greedy:** This option refers to having an intense and selfish desire for something, especially wealth, power, or food. Hanging one's head is not related to greed. So, this is incorrect.
4. **To be ashamed:** This option describes feeling embarrassed, guilty, or mortified. As discussed earlier, hanging one's head is a common physical manifestation of shame or embarrassment. This meaning perfectly matches the idiom.

Examples of Usage

Here are a few examples of how the idiom "Hang one's head" is used in sentences:

- After being caught cheating, he could only hang his head in shame.
- She had to hang her head when the teacher announced she had failed the test.
- He felt so bad about breaking the vase that he just hung his head.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the meaning of the idiom "Hang one's head" is to be ashamed or embarrassed. Option 4 correctly reflects this meaning.

Idiom	Meaning
Hang one's head	To be ashamed or embarrassed

Revision Table: Idioms Related to Emotions

Let's look at a few other idioms related to expressing emotions or states of mind.

Idiom	Meaning
Keep a stiff upper lip	To remain brave and unemotional in the face of difficulty
Wear one's heart on one's sleeve	To openly show one's feelings or emotions
Have a lump in one's throat	To feel a tightness in the throat due to emotion (sadness, fear, etc.)
Be down in the dumps	To be unhappy or depressed

Additional Information: The Importance of Learning Idioms

Learning idioms is essential for several reasons:

- **Improved Comprehension:** Idioms are frequently used in everyday conversation, literature, movies, and media. Knowing them helps you understand native speakers better.
- **Enhanced Expression:** Using idioms makes your language sound more natural, fluent, and expressive. They can convey complex ideas or emotions concisely.
- **Cultural Insight:** Idioms often reflect the cultural background, history, and way of thinking of the people who use them.
- **Exam Performance:** Many English language proficiency tests and vocabulary assessments include questions on idioms.

Regularly studying and practicing idioms will significantly boost your English proficiency.

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Word "Coarse" and Its Antonyms

The question asks us to find the antonym of the word "Coarse". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To find the correct antonym, we first need to understand the meaning of "Coarse".

The word **Coarse** typically means:

- Rough or harsh in texture.
- Made of large particles.
- Lacking in refinement or good manners (especially for people or language).

In the context of texture or surface, "Coarse" describes something that is not smooth or fine.

Analyzing the Options

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

Option	Meaning	Is it an Antonym of Coarse?
Attractive	Pleasing or appealing to the senses or mind.	Not directly related to texture or refinement in the opposite sense of "coarse".
Smooth	Having an even and regular surface; free from projections or irregularities. Also, polite or charming in manner.	Directly opposite to the 'rough or harsh texture' meaning of "coarse". Can also be opposite to the 'lacking refinement' meaning.
Ragged	(of cloth or clothes) old, torn, and in bad condition. (of a person) wearing old or torn clothes. (of a sound) harsh and uneven.	Similar to 'rough' in some contexts, or describes a state of disrepair. Not an antonym.
Shiny	(of a surface or object) reflecting light, typically because it is smooth and polished.	Often a result of being smooth, but "shiny" itself describes the light reflection, not the texture itself as the direct opposite of "coarse".

Identifying the Antonym of Coarse

Comparing the options, "Smooth" stands out as the most direct opposite of "Coarse" in terms of texture. If something is coarse, its surface is rough. If something is smooth, its surface is even and free of roughness.

While "Shiny" can sometimes be associated with smooth surfaces, it describes the reflection of light, not the lack of roughness directly. "Attractive" and "Ragged" have meanings unrelated to the primary sense of "Coarse" as rough texture.

Therefore, the word that is the antonym of "Coarse" is "Smooth".

Final Answer Explanation

The word "Coarse" primarily describes something that is rough in texture. The word "Smooth" describes something that has an even, regular surface without roughness. These two words have opposite meanings, making "Smooth" the correct antonym for "Coarse".

Revision Table: Understanding Antonyms

Word	Meaning related to texture	Antonym (Texture)
Coarse	Rough, uneven texture	Smooth

Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is important for building vocabulary. Antonyms are words with opposite meanings, while synonyms are words with similar meanings.

- **Antonyms:** Examples include Hot/Cold, Up/Down, Big/Small.
- **Synonyms:** Examples include Happy/Joyful, Fast/Quick, Big/Large.

Many words can have multiple meanings, and their antonyms or synonyms might change depending on the specific meaning being used. For instance, "Coarse" can also mean rude or unrefined. In that sense, an antonym might be "refined" or "polite". However, in typical usage and when presented with these options, the textural meaning is the most common and relevant.

4. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and the Blank

The sentence is "I'm short _____ funds at the moment so can I pay you back next week?". It describes a situation where someone does not have enough money right now and needs to borrow some or delay payment.

We need to select the most appropriate preposition to complete the common phrase related to lacking something, especially money.

Analyzing the Options for 'Short'

Let's look at the options provided and see how they fit with the word "short" in this context:

- **of:** The phrase "short of something" is a common idiom that means not having enough of something. For example, "short of money," "short of time," "short of breath."
- **off:** The phrase "short off" is not a standard English construction meaning lacking something. "Short off" might appear in specific phrasal verbs (like cutting something short off), but not in this context.
- **at:** The phrase "short at" is not a standard English construction meaning lacking something. "Short at" is typically not used to express a lack of resources like funds.
- **in:** While you might be "short in supply" or "short in stature," "short in funds" is not the conventional idiom. The standard phrase for lacking money is "short of

funds."

Identifying the Correct Preposition

The most common and grammatically correct idiom for indicating a lack of money or resources is "short of". When someone is "short of funds," they don't have enough money.

Let's put the correct option into the sentence:

"I'm short **of** funds at the moment so can I pay you back next week?"

This sentence makes perfect sense and uses the correct idiomatic expression.

Explanation of Incorrect Options

- **off:** Using "short off funds" is grammatically incorrect and doesn't convey the intended meaning of lacking funds.
- **at:** Using "short at funds" is also grammatically incorrect in this context and doesn't form a recognized phrase for lacking money.
- **in:** While "short in" can be used in some contexts (e.g., short in supply), "short in funds" is not the standard or most appropriate phrase; "short of funds" is the correct idiom.

Conclusion

Based on the common English idiom for lacking something, especially money, the correct preposition to complete the sentence "I'm short _____ funds..." is "of".

Revision Table: Prepositions with 'Short'

Preposition	Common Usage with 'Short'	Meaning
of	short of money, short of time, short of funds	Lacking something, not having enough
off	(Not typically used with 'short' to mean 'lacking')	
at	(Not typically used with 'short' to mean 'lacking')	
in	short in supply, short in stature	Deficient in a particular area or measurement (less common for abstract resources like funds)

Additional Information: Idioms with 'Short'

The word 'short' is used in various idioms and phrases. Understanding these can help differentiate its usage:

- **to cut something short:** To stop doing something earlier than planned.
- **to fall short:** To fail to reach an amount or standard that was expected or hoped for.
- **in short:** Used to introduce a summary; briefly.
- **to be short with someone:** To speak to someone using very few words in a way that seems unfriendly or impolite.

In the context of lacking resources like money, "short of" is the established and correct phrase.

5. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Spelling: Analyzing Options

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled correctly among the given options. Spelling accurately is crucial for clear communication in English.

Analyzing the Spelling of Each Option

Let's look at each option and determine its correctness.

- **Beautifully:** This word is formed from the adjective "beautiful" and the suffix "-ly", which is used to form adverbs. The standard rule for adding "-ly" to words ending in 'l' is to simply add "-ly", resulting in a double 'l'. The spelling "beautifully" follows this rule.
- **Beautifuly:** This spelling is incorrect. When adding "-ly" to "beautiful", the final word should have a double 'l'.
- **Beautifuli:** This spelling is incorrect. The standard suffix to form an adverb from an adjective like "beautiful" is "-ly", not "-i".
- **Beautefully:** This spelling is incorrect. The base word "beautiful" is misspelled here; it should be "beautiful", not "beauteful".

Based on the analysis, the correctly spelled word is "Beautifully". It correctly combines the adjective "beautiful" with the adverbial suffix "-ly", retaining the double 'l' formed by the original 'l' of "beautiful" and the 'l' from "-ly".

Spelling Rules: Forming Adverbs with '-ly'

Many adverbs are formed by adding the suffix "-ly" to an adjective. For most adjectives, you simply add "-ly". However, there are some specific rules, especially for words ending in certain letters:

- If the adjective ends in 'y' preceded by a consonant, change 'y' to 'i' before adding '-ly' (e.g., happy > happily).
- If the adjective ends in 'le' preceded by a consonant, drop the 'e' and add '-y' (e.g., gentle > gently).
- For most other adjectives, including those ending in 'l', just add '-ly' (e.g., beautiful > beautifully, casual > casually, general > generally).

Understanding these rules helps in correctly spelling adverbs formed this way.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Challenges

Word Type	Adjective	Correct Adverb Spelling (-ly)	Common Incorrect Spelling
Regular	Quick	Quickly	Quikly
Ending in 'y'	Happy	Happily	Happyly
Ending in 'le'	Gentle	Gently	Gentlely
Ending in 'l'	Beautiful	Beautifully	Beautifuly

Additional Information: Adverbs and Their Role

Adverbs are words that modify or describe a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. They often answer questions like how, when, where, or to what extent. Adverbs formed by adding "-ly" to adjectives typically describe how something is done (manner).

- Example 1: She sings **beautifully**. (Describes how she sings - modifies the verb "sings")
- Example 2: He is a **beautifully** kind person. (Describes the extent of kindness - modifies the adjective "kind")

Mastering adverb spelling, especially those ending in -ly, is a key part of improving English writing skills.

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Passage and Blank 1

The passage describes the unique capabilities of a helicopter compared to an aeroplane. It highlights how a helicopter can move in different ways. We need to fill in

blank 1 to complete the sentence: "It can (1) _____ straight up or straight down, or sideways."

The sentence uses the modal verb "can". Modal verbs like "can", "will", "shall", "may", "might", "must", "should", "would" are followed by the base form of a verb (also known as the infinitive without "to").

Evaluating the Options for Blank 1

Let's look at the given options for blank 1:

- **flow:** This verb usually describes the movement of liquids, gases, or currents. A helicopter does not "flow".
- **flew:** This is the simple past tense of the verb "fly". The sentence describes the present ability of a helicopter ("It can..."), not an action that happened in the past.
- **flying:** This is the present participle (-ing form) of the verb "fly". While related to movement in the air, it is typically used in continuous tenses (e.g., "is flying") or as a gerund or adjective. It is not the base form required after "can".
- **fly:** This is the base form of the verb "fly", meaning to move through the air. This is the correct form to follow the modal verb "can" and accurately describes the helicopter's ability to move upwards, downwards, or sideways in the air.

Determining the Correct Option

Considering the grammatical rule that a modal verb ("can") must be followed by the base form of a verb, and the context describing the movement of a helicopter, the verb "fly" is the most appropriate choice.

The completed sentence fragment would be: "It can **fly** straight up or straight down, or sideways." This makes grammatical sense and fits the meaning of the passage.

Conclusion for Blank 1

Based on the analysis of the grammatical structure and the meaning required in the sentence, the most appropriate option to fill blank No. 1 is "fly".

Analysis of Options for Blank 1

Option	Word Form	Suitability	Reason
flow	Base Verb	Incorrect	Doesn't describe helicopter movement.
flew	Simple Past	Incorrect	Past tense, but sentence needs present ability.
flying	Present Participle	Incorrect	Not the base form required after 'can'.
fly	Base Verb	Correct	Base form required after 'can' and describes movement in air.

Revision Table: English Grammar Check

Understanding the usage of modal verbs is crucial for correctly filling in blanks like this one.

Modal Verb Grammar Rules

Modal Verb	Followed By	Example
can, could	Base form of verb	She can swim . He could run fast.
will, would	Base form of verb	They will come . I would like coffee.
shall, should	Base form of verb	We shall overcome . You should study .
may, might	Base form of verb	It may rain . She might win .
must	Base form of verb	You must leave now.

Additional Information: Understanding Helicopters

Helicopters are fascinating machines because of their unique ability to take off and land vertically, hover, and move in any direction (forward, backward, sideways). This is possible because of their large rotating blades, which create the necessary lift by pushing air downwards.

- Unlike aeroplanes, which need a runway to gain speed for lift using fixed wings, helicopters generate lift directly from their rotor blades.
- The term "whirly-bird" is a common nickname for a helicopter, referring to the sound and motion of its rotating blades.
- The passage correctly describes how the air moved by the whirling blades provides the lift needed for the helicopter to fly.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

Solving the Cloze Test Passage: Blank 2

This question asks us to fill in the second blank in a passage describing the capabilities of a helicopter compared to an aeroplane. The passage highlights how a helicopter can move in ways an aeroplane cannot, including hovering.

The sentence with the second blank is: "It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2)_____ the air..."

We need to choose the most appropriate word to describe the location of a hawk when it is hovering. Hovering means staying in one place in the air.

Analyzing Blank 2: Hawk Hovering

The sentence compares the helicopter's ability to hover to a hawk hovering. A hawk hovering is a natural image to help understand the concept. The blank requires a preposition that indicates where the hawk is located while hovering.

Evaluating Options for Blank 2

Let's look at the given options for blank 2 and consider how each one fits in the sentence "like a hawk _____ the air":

- **onto:** The preposition 'onto' is used to indicate movement towards the surface of something, often implying placement or landing. For example, "The bird landed onto the branch." This doesn't fit here, as hovering is a state of being in the air, not movement towards a surface.
- **on:** The preposition 'on' typically indicates being supported by or in contact with a surface or line. For example, "The book is on the table." Air is not a surface in this sense, so 'on the air' does not make grammatical sense to describe location while hovering within the air medium.
- **into:** The preposition 'into' is used to indicate movement towards the inside of a place or substance. For example, "He walked into the room." While a hawk might fly 'into' the air, the act of 'hovering' describes its state or position *within* the air, not movement towards it. "Hover into the air" is not a standard phrase.
- **in:** The preposition 'in' is used to indicate location within a space, area, or substance/medium. For example, "Fish live in water." Air is a medium, and hovering takes place within this medium. "Hovering in the air" is a common and correct phrase used to describe staying stationary within the air.

Why 'in' is Correct for Hovering in Air

Based on the analysis of the options, the preposition 'in' is the most suitable choice to complete the sentence. It correctly describes the location of the hawk (and by comparison, the helicopter) as being situated within the space or medium of the air while hovering.

The phrase "hovering in the air" is a standard way to express this idea in English. The other options ("onto the air", "on the air", "into the air") are either grammatically incorrect or do not convey the intended meaning of staying still within the air medium.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank No. 2 is "in".

Revision Table: Analyzing Blank 2 Options

Option	Preposition Meaning	Fit in Sentence?	Reason
onto	Movement to a surface	No	Hovering is not movement onto a surface.
on	Supported by a surface	No	Air is not a surface in this context.
into	Movement towards inside	No	Hovering is a state within the air, not movement into it.
in	Location within a space/medium	Yes	Hovering happens within the medium of air.

Additional Information: Understanding Prepositions of Place

Prepositions like 'in', 'on', 'at', 'into', 'onto', etc., are essential for indicating relationships, including location and movement. Choosing the correct preposition depends heavily on the context.

- **In:** Often used for larger areas (countries, cities), enclosed spaces (rooms, boxes), or mediums (air, water). Example: "He is **in** London." "The keys are **in** the drawer." "Birds fly **in** the sky."
- **On:** Used for surfaces (tables, floors, walls), lines (streets, rivers), or positions touching something. Example: "The book is **on** the table." "They live **on** High Street."
- **At:** Used for specific points (addresses), locations for activities (school, work, station), or general proximity. Example: "Meet me **at** the corner." "She is **at** work."
- **Into:** Indicates movement towards the inside of something. Example: "He jumped **into** the pool."
- **Onto:** Indicates movement towards the top surface of something. Example: "The cat climbed **onto** the roof."

In the context of hovering within the air as a medium, 'in' is the appropriate preposition.

8. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Helicopter Passage Blank

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 3 in the given passage about a helicopter's abilities. Let's look at the sentence containing blank 3:

"It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2)_____ the air, and it can (3)_____ or land in a very small space."

This sentence describes different actions a helicopter can perform, specifically its ability to operate within a limited area. The blank is paired with the word "land", suggesting an action related to starting or stopping a flight. Aircraft "land" to finish a flight and perform another action to start one.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 3

Let's examine the meaning of each option provided:

1. take up: This phrase has several meanings, such as to begin a hobby, to occupy space, or to absorb something. None of these meanings fit the context of starting a flight or operating within a small space alongside "land".
2. take off: This phrase specifically means for an aircraft to leave the ground and begin to fly. This is the opposite action to "land" and is a core part of flight operation, particularly relevant when discussing operating in small spaces as helicopters can take off vertically or with a very short run.
3. take over: This phrase means to assume control of something. It is not related to the physical act of starting a flight.
4. take out: This phrase has many meanings, including removing something, going on a date, or getting something (like a loan). It does not relate to the action of starting a flight.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the context of the sentence and the phrase "or land in a very small space," the action that complements "land" when describing flight operations is "take off". Helicopters are known for their ability to both take off and land in confined areas, unlike most aeroplanes.

Therefore, "take off" is the most appropriate word to fill blank 3.

Completing the Sentence

With "take off" in blank 3, the sentence reads:

"It can hover over one spot, like a hawk (2) _____ the air, and it can **take off** or land in a very small space."

This sentence accurately describes a key capability of helicopters: operating efficiently in limited spaces.

Option	Meaning	Fits Context?
take up	Start a hobby, occupy space, absorb	No
take off	(Aircraft) Leave the ground to fly	Yes
take over	Assume control	No
take out	Remove, go on a date, get loan, etc.	No

Revision Table: Helicopter Capabilities

Helicopter Capability	Explanation
Vertical Movement	Can move straight up or down.
Sideways Movement	Can move horizontally sideways.
Hovering	Can stay stationary in the air over one point.
Small Space Operations	Can take off and land in very restricted areas.

Additional Information: Phrases with 'Take'

The word 'take' is part of many common phrasal verbs in English. Understanding these phrasal verbs helps in comprehending various contexts, including the helicopter passage.

- **Take off:** As seen, means to leave the ground (aircraft) or start quickly. Can also mean to remove clothing.
- **Take up:** To start a hobby or activity; to occupy space or time; to continue something.
- **Take over:** To assume control of something or a situation.
- **Take out:** To remove something; to go on a date; to obtain something officially (like a loan).
- **Take on:** To employ someone; to accept a responsibility or challenge; to compete against someone.
- **Take after:** To resemble a parent or ancestor.

Each phrasal verb with 'take' has distinct meanings that depend heavily on the context in which they are used.

9. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank No. 4

The passage describes the capabilities of a helicopter and how it differs from an aeroplane. It highlights features like vertical movement, hovering, and ability to land in small spaces. The sentence containing blank No. 4 focuses on the physical components of the helicopter, specifically its blades.

The sentence is: "A helicopter has no wings but it (4)_____ a set of blades that whirl."

We need to choose the most appropriate verb form to fit grammatically and contextually into blank No. 4.

Analyzing Options for Blank No. 4

Let's look at the options provided for filling blank No. 4:

- Option 1: has
- Option 2: had
- Option 3: have
- Option 4: having

The subject of the verb in blank No. 4 is "it", which refers to "A helicopter". "It" is a singular pronoun in the third person. The sentence describes a general characteristic of a helicopter (it possesses blades that whirl), indicating a present tense context.

We need a verb form that agrees with the singular subject "it" in the present tense.

Applying Subject-Verb Agreement Rules

In English, when the subject is a singular third-person noun or pronoun (like he, she, it, a helicopter), the main verb in the simple present tense usually ends in "-s" or "-es". The verb "to have" follows this rule irregularly. The simple present forms are:

- I have
- You have
- He/She/It has
- We have
- They have

Now let's evaluate the options:

- **Option 1: has** – This is the correct simple present tense form of "to have" for a singular third-person subject ("it").
- **Option 2: had** – This is the simple past tense form of "to have". The sentence is describing a current characteristic, not a past one.
- **Option 3: have** – This is the simple present tense form of "to have" used with subjects like I, you, we, or they, or plural nouns. It does not agree with the singular subject "it".
- **Option 4: having** – This is the present participle form of "to have". It is typically used with a helping verb (e.g., "is having", "was having") to form continuous tenses, or as a gerund or part of a participial phrase. It cannot stand alone as the main verb in this sentence structure.

Therefore, the only option that correctly fits the singular subject "it" and the present tense context is "has". The complete sentence becomes: "A helicopter has no wings but it has a set of blades that whirl."

Based on this analysis, the most appropriate option for blank No. 4 is "has".

Revision Table: Verb Forms of 'To Have'

Subject	Simple Present	Simple Past
I	have	had
You (singular/plural)	have	had
He / She / It (or singular noun)	has	had
We	have	had
They (or plural noun)	have	had

Additional Information on Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental grammar rule that states the verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject. Understanding this rule is crucial for constructing grammatically correct sentences.

- Singular subjects take singular verbs. For most verbs in the simple present tense, the singular form (for third person) ends in -s (e.g., runs, eats, sings). The verb "to be" and "to have" are common exceptions with their own specific forms (e.g., is, was, has).
- Plural subjects take plural verbs. The base form of the verb is usually used (e.g., run, eat, sing).
- Pronouns like I and You also have specific verb forms, which sometimes act like plural forms in the present tense (e.g., I run, You run).

In the given sentence, "it" is a singular third-person pronoun referring to a singular noun ("A helicopter"). Hence, the verb must be in its singular third-person present tense form, which is "has".

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Helicopter Passage and Blank 5

The question asks us to fill in blank number 5 in a passage describing how a helicopter works. The passage highlights the unique abilities of a helicopter compared to an aeroplane, such as vertical and sideways movement, hovering, and landing in small spaces. It then explains the source of the helicopter's lift.

Let's look closely at the sentences leading up to and including blank 5:

"A helicopter has no wings but it (4) _____ a set of blades that whirl .Because of this, it is called a "whirly-bird", and the air over the (5) _____ blades gives the lift needed to make the machine fly."

The sentence before blank 5 mentions that the helicopter has a set of blades that "whirl". It even states that the helicopter is called a "whirly-bird" specifically "Because

of this" (because the blades whirl). The sentence with blank 5 then refers to the "air over the (5)_____ blades" providing lift.

Analyzing Options for Blank 5

We need to choose the most appropriate word from the options to describe the blades in the context of how they create lift. The key is that the blades are actively moving in a specific way to generate this lift. The previous sentence already told us what the blades do: they "whirl".

- **Option 1: pulling** – While blades can exert forces, "pulling" doesn't specifically describe the rotational motion of helicopter blades generating lift.
- **Option 2: whirling** – This word perfectly matches the description of the blades' action given in the previous sentence ("blades that whirl") and explains why the helicopter is called a "whirly-bird". The air moving over the rapidly whirling blades is what creates lift.
- **Option 3: circling** – While whirling blades do move in a circle, "circling" often implies a broader movement or path (like circling a location). "Whirling" is a more precise term for the rapid rotation on an axis, which is the action directly responsible for generating lift in this context.
- **Option 4: pushing** – Blades do push air downwards to create lift, but the blank describes the blades themselves, not their direct effect on the air. The phrase "air over the ... blades" refers to the airflow created by the blades' motion, which is best described by their action ("whirling") rather than just "pushing".

Conclusion for Blank 5

Based on the context provided in the passage, especially the description of the blades as those that "whirl" and the helicopter being called a "whirly-bird" because of this, the most fitting word to describe the blades' state in the sentence about generating lift is "whirling". The air passing over the **whirling** blades provides the necessary lift.

Blank 5 Analysis

Option	Relevance to Passage
pulling	Not the primary description of blade motion for lift generation.
whirling	Directly supported by the preceding sentence ("blades that whirl") and explains the "whirly-bird" name. Accurately describes the action creating lift.
circling	Describes the path, but "whirling" is more specific to the rapid rotation causing lift.
pushing	Describes the effect on air, but not the motion of the blades themselves in this context.

Revision Table: Key Terms and Concepts

Helicopter Terminology and Function

Term	Explanation
Helicopter	An aircraft that gets lift and thrust from horizontally-revolving rotors. Can hover and move vertically.
Blades	The rotating airfoils attached to the rotor hub that create lift when they whirl.
Whirl / Whirling	To rotate or spin rapidly. The action of the blades.
Lift	The force that opposes the weight of an aircraft and holds it in the air. Generated by air flow over the blades.
Hover	To remain in one place in the air without moving forward or backward.

Additional Information: How Whirling Blades Create Lift

Understanding how helicopter blades create lift involves basic principles of aerodynamics. The blades are shaped like airfoils, similar to aeroplane wings, but they rotate.

- As the blades whirl rapidly through the air, they are angled slightly (this is called pitch).
- The air flowing over the curved upper surface of the blade travels faster than the air flowing under the flatter lower surface.
- According to Bernoulli's principle, faster-moving air has lower pressure than slower-moving air.
- This creates lower pressure above the blade and higher pressure below the blade.
- The difference in pressure results in an upward force called lift, which pushes the blade (and thus the helicopter) upwards.
- By controlling the pitch and speed of the whirling blades, the pilot can control the amount of lift and direct the helicopter's movement.

This process is why the phrase "air over the whirling blades gives the lift" is accurate and central to the helicopter's ability to fly.

11. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: To Be Tight-Lipped

Idioms are phrases whose meaning cannot be deduced simply by looking at the meanings of the individual words. They have a figurative meaning that is commonly understood within a language.

The idiom "to be tight-lipped" is used to describe a person or a situation. Let's break down its common usage and meaning.

When someone is described as being "tight-lipped," it means they are keeping quiet. They are not saying anything, often because they are unwilling to share information,

secrets, or opinions. Imagine someone pressing their lips together tightly – this physical action is often associated with the effort of not speaking or revealing something.

Analyzing the Options for "To Be Tight-Lipped"

Let's examine the given options in the context of the idiom's meaning:

- **Option 1: To keep quiet**

This phrase directly matches the core meaning of "to be tight-lipped." If you are keeping quiet, you are refraining from speaking, which is exactly what the idiom implies.

- **Option 2: To keep a fast**

To keep a fast means to abstain from eating, usually for a specific period, often for religious or health reasons. This has no connection to speaking or keeping information secret.

- **Option 3: To keep records**

To keep records means to maintain written or documented information. This is related to storing data, not to refraining from speaking.

- **Option 4: To keep up the spirit**

To keep up the spirit means to maintain enthusiasm, morale, or a positive attitude, especially during difficult times. This is related to emotional state, not to speaking or silence.

Determining the Correct Meaning

Based on the analysis, the meaning that accurately reflects the idiom "to be tight-lipped" is "To keep quiet." The idiom refers to remaining silent or unwilling to speak, particularly about sensitive matters or information.

Therefore, option 1 is the correct interpretation of the idiom.

Revision Table: Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Common Meaning	Example Usage
To be tight-lipped	To keep quiet; unwilling to speak or reveal information	The witness remained tight-lipped about what she saw.

Additional Information on English Idioms

Idioms are a fascinating part of the English language. They add color and richness to communication but can be tricky for learners because their meaning isn't literal. Understanding common idioms is crucial for fluency and comprehension.

- Learning idioms often requires memorization and exposure to their usage in different contexts.
- Many idioms originate from historical events, cultural practices, or observations of nature.
- Using idioms correctly can make your language sound more natural and fluent.
- Conversely, using an idiom incorrectly can lead to confusion.

Practicing recognizing and using idioms like "to be tight-lipped" helps improve vocabulary and understanding of figurative language.

12. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Vocabulary for Sentence Completion

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "Searching frantically to find all the hidden jewels and cash, the burglars proceeded to _____ the entire house." We need a word that describes the action of burglars searching a house in a frantic manner for valuables, implying a thorough and likely messy search.

Analyzing the Options

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

- **pry:** This word usually means to force something open or to look closely or inquisitively into something. For example, "pry open a box" or "pry into someone's business." It doesn't fit the action of searching an entire house.
- **ransack:** This word means to search a place thoroughly and carelessly, causing damage or disorder, typically to find something. This definition aligns well with the description of burglars frantically searching a house for valuables.
- **poach:** This word primarily refers to hunting or fishing illegally, or taking something illicitly, like ideas or employees. It is not related to searching a house.
- **seek:** This word means to look for or try to find something. While the burglars are indeed seeking, the blank requires a word that describes the **method** or **manner** of their frantic search throughout the entire house. 'Ransack' provides this specific meaning of a thorough, disorderly search.

Evaluating the Sentence Context

The sentence describes burglars who are "searching frantically" for "hidden jewels and cash" throughout "the entire house." This suggests a forceful, urgent search that would likely involve turning things upside down and causing disorder. The word that best captures this specific type of search conducted by burglars looking for hidden items is 'ransack'.

Let's substitute 'ransack' into the sentence:

Searching frantically to find all the hidden jewels and cash, the burglars proceeded to **ransack** the entire house.

This completed sentence makes perfect sense and accurately describes the typical actions of burglars in such a scenario.

Comparing Options with Sentence Meaning

Comparing the options, 'ransack' is the only word that precisely describes the action of searching an entire place thoroughly and messily, which is consistent with the

context of burglars frantically looking for hidden items. 'Pry' is too specific (forcing open), 'poach' is unrelated, and 'seek' is too general (just looking for something).

Conclusion

Based on the meanings of the words and the context of the sentence describing the burglars' actions, the most appropriate word to fill the blank is 'ransack'.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning relevant to search/theft	Fits the sentence?
Pry	Force something open; look closely/inquisitively	No (too specific, not searching the 'entire house')
Ransack	Search a place thoroughly and carelessly, causing disorder	Yes (describes the frantic, messy search of the 'entire house')
Poach	Hunt/fish illegally; take illicitly	No (unrelated to searching a house)
Seek	Look for or try to find	Partially, but too general ('ransack' is more specific to the *type* of search)

Additional Information on Word Choice and Context

Choosing the right word often depends heavily on the context of the sentence. While several words might seem broadly related, the specific nuances of the situation described dictate the best fit. In this case, the words "frantically," "hidden jewels and cash," and "entire house" strongly point towards a disordered and thorough search, making 'ransack' the most accurate vocabulary choice.

Understanding synonyms and their subtle differences is crucial for vocabulary building and sentence completion exercises. For instance, words like 'search', 'explore', 'look for', and 'seek' are general. However, words like 'rummage', 'scavenge',

'forage', and 'ransack' imply more specific methods or contexts of searching, often with connotations of disorder, desperation, or thoroughness.

13. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Meaning of the Group of Words

The question asks us to select a single word that accurately describes a person who possesses a strong affection for money but shows extreme reluctance or unwillingness to spend it. This specific characteristic describes a particular type of personality often associated with saving money to an excessive degree.

Analyzing the Given Options

Let's examine each option provided and determine if its meaning matches the description: "A person who loves money and hates spending it".

- **Lender:** A lender is a person, group, or financial institution that makes funds available to a borrower with the expectation that the funds will be repaid, typically with interest. This definition does not match the description of someone who loves money but hates spending it; a lender is defined by the act of lending money, not their attitude towards spending their own money.
- **Banker:** A banker is a person who works in a bank or is involved in the business of banking. While bankers deal with money, their profession doesn't inherently describe someone who loves money and refuses to spend it from their personal wealth.
- **Miser:** A miser is defined as a person who hoards money and is reluctant to spend. This definition perfectly aligns with the description given in the question: someone who loves or accumulates money ("hoards money") and dislikes parting with it ("reluctant to spend"). A miser embodies the characteristic of loving money while simultaneously hating to spend it.
- **Investor:** An investor is a person who puts money into something with the expectation of achieving a profit or financial gain. Investors spend money with

the goal of making more money later. This is different from someone who simply loves money but hates spending it, as an investor actively spends money as part of their strategy.

Identifying the Correct Word

Based on the analysis of the options, the word that means "A person who loves money and hates spending it" is **Miser**.

A miser is characterized by extreme stinginess and the accumulation of wealth without enjoying or spending it. This precisely fits the description provided in the question.

Revision Table: Word Meanings

Word	Meaning	Matches "Loves money & hates spending"?
Lender	A person who lends money.	No
Banker	A person working in banking.	No
Miser	A person who hoards money and is reluctant to spend.	Yes
Investor	A person who puts money in for profit.	No

Additional Information on Vocabulary

Understanding specific terms for personality types is common in vocabulary questions. Here are some related concepts:

- **Synonyms for Miser:** Stingy person, hoarder, penny-pincher, skinflint, Scrooge (from literature).
- **Antonyms for Miser:** Spendthrift, generous person, philanthropist.

- **One-word substitution:** This type of question is a common way to test vocabulary, where a phrase is replaced by a single word.

Learning these specific terms helps in improving English vocabulary and performance in various language tests.

14. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Subject-Verb Agreement in English Grammar

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence:

"The quality of public health care _____ on the amount of money allocated to it."

This is a classic subject-verb agreement problem. We need to identify the subject of the sentence and then choose the verb form that agrees with it in number (singular or plural).

Identifying the Subject

In the sentence "The quality of public health care _____ on the amount of money allocated to it," the subject is "The quality of public health care". The main noun in this subject phrase is "quality". "Quality" is a singular noun.

Therefore, the subject of the sentence is singular.

Applying Subject-Verb Agreement Rules

In the simple present tense, a singular subject requires a verb that ends in "-s" or "-es". A plural subject or the pronouns 'I', 'you', 'we', 'they' require the base form of the verb (without the "-s" or "-es").

The verb needed here is a form of "depend". Since the subject "quality" is singular, we need the singular form of the verb "depend" in the simple present tense.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options:

- **depend:** This is the base form of the verb. It is used with plural subjects (e.g., "They depend") or with I, you, we. It does not agree with a singular subject like "quality".
- **depends:** This is the base form of the verb plus "-s". This form is used with singular subjects in the simple present tense (e.g., "He depends," "It depends," "The quality depends"). This agrees with the singular subject "quality".
- **depending:** This is the present participle form of the verb. It is typically used with a form of the verb "to be" to create a continuous tense (e.g., "is depending") or as part of a phrase or gerund construction (e.g., "Depending on the situation..."). It does not fit the simple present structure required by the sentence.
- **dependent:** This is an adjective form of the word "depend". It means "reliant on". It would be used with a form of the verb "to be" (e.g., "is dependent"). An adjective cannot function as the main verb in this sentence structure.

Conclusion

Based on the subject-verb agreement rule for singular subjects in the simple present tense, the correct verb form to agree with the singular subject "quality" is "depends".

The completed sentence is: "The quality of public health care **depends** on the amount of money allocated to it."

Subject Type	Verb Form (Simple Present)	Example with "depend"
Singular (He, She, It, singular noun)	Base form + -s/-es	He depends, It depends, The quality depends
Plural (They, plural noun)	Base form	They depend, The students depend
I, You, We	Base form	I depend, You depend, We depend

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number with its subject. Singular subjects take singular verbs; plural subjects take plural verbs.	A cat runs . (singular) Many cats run . (plural)
Singular Subject	Refers to one person, place, thing, or idea.	quality, book, child, happiness
Plural Subject	Refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea.	qualities, books, children, ideas
Simple Present Tense	Used for actions that are habitual, general truths, facts, or scheduled events.	The sun rises in the east. She walks to school every day.

Additional Information on Verb Forms

Understanding different verb forms is crucial for correct sentence construction. For the verb "depend", some key forms include:

- **Base Form:** depend (Used with plural subjects, I, you, we; also in infinitives: to depend)
- **Simple Present Singular:** depends (Used with singular subjects: he, she, it, singular nouns)
- **Simple Past:** depended (Used for actions completed in the past for all subjects)
- **Present Participle:** depending (Used in continuous tenses: is depending, was depending; also as part of gerunds or participial phrases)
- **Past Participle:** depended (Used in perfect tenses: has depended, had depended; also in passive voice or as an adjective)

In the sentence provided, we needed the simple present tense form that agrees with a singular subject, which is "depends".

15. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Phrasal Verbs: Replacing 'put into' for Clarity

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "put into" in the sentence: "You can buy a plastic cover to put into your computer if you're worried about dust." We need to consider which phrasal verb correctly describes the action of using a dust cover for a computer.

Let's analyze the meaning of the original phrase and the given options:

- **put into:** This phrasal verb typically means to place something inside something else, often implying insertion or involvement (e.g., put money into a bank, put effort into a project). In the context of a computer and a cover, putting a cover "into" the computer doesn't make sense; a cover is placed on the outside to protect it.

Now let's look at the substitution options:

- **put over:** This phrasal verb means to place something on top of or covering something else. This perfectly describes how a dust cover is used – it is placed over the computer to shield it from dust.
- **No substitution required:** As discussed, "put into" is incorrect for describing the use of a dust cover. Therefore, substitution is required.
- **put onto:** This means to place something on the surface of something else. While a cover is placed on a surface, "put over" is a more specific and appropriate phrasal verb when something is used to cover and protect another object from above. "Put onto" could work, but "put over" is a better fit for the concept of covering for protection.
- **put above:** This means to place something in a position higher than something else, without necessarily touching or covering it. Placing a cover "above" a computer wouldn't protect it from dust.

Comparing the options, "put over" is the most accurate and natural phrasal verb to describe the action of placing a dust cover on a computer to protect it.

Therefore, the sentence should be:

You can buy a plastic cover to **put over** your computer if you're worried about dust.

Phrasal Verbs Analysis Table

Phrasal Verb	Meaning in Context	Applicability for Dust Cover
put into	Place inside; insert	Incorrect (cover goes outside)
put over	Place on top of; cover	Correct (cover goes over the computer)
put onto	Place on the surface of	Less appropriate than 'put over' for covering
put above	Place in a higher position	Incorrect (doesn't cover)

Revision Table: Common Phrasal Verbs with 'Put'

Phrasal Verb	Common Meaning	Example Sentence
put off	Postpone; discourage	Don't put off your studies.
put on	Wear clothes; start a device; gain weight	She put on her coat. He put on the light.
put out	Extinguish (fire); publish; inconvenience someone	Please put out the candle. Don't put yourself out for us.
put away	Store something in its usual place	Please put away your toys.
put up	Build; offer hospitality; increase prices	They plan to put up a new building. Can you put me up for the night?

Additional Information on Phrasal Verbs in English Grammar

Phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb and an adverb or a preposition, or sometimes both, that function as a single unit with a meaning different from the meanings of the individual words. Understanding phrasal verbs is crucial for English fluency, as they are very common in everyday language.

Key points about phrasal verbs:

- Their meaning is often idiomatic and cannot be guessed from the individual words.
- Some phrasal verbs are separable (the object can go between the verb and particle), while others are inseparable.
- Some phrasal verbs can be transitive (require an object) or intransitive (do not require an object).
- Context is essential for understanding the correct meaning and usage of a phrasal verb.

In this question, understanding the specific spatial relationship implied by "put over" was key to selecting the correct substitution for protecting a computer with a cover.

16. Answer: a

Explanation:

The question asks us to find a single word that means the same as the phrase "One who loses temper very soon". This is a vocabulary question testing our knowledge of words describing personality traits or behaviors, specifically related to controlling one's anger or temper.

Analysing Vocabulary for Quick Temper

Let's examine each option provided to determine which one best fits the description of someone who loses temper quickly.

- **Option 1: Hot-headed**

The term "hot-headed" is commonly used to describe a person who is impetuous, rash, or quick to anger. Someone who is hot-headed tends to act or react quickly based on emotions, particularly anger, without thinking carefully. This aligns very closely with the idea of losing temper very soon.

- **Option 2: Tampered**

The word "tampered" means to interfere with something in order to cause damage or make unauthorized alterations. For example, tampering with evidence or tampering with a lock. This word has no relation to a person's temper or how quickly they get angry.

- **Option 3: Argumentative**

An "argumentative" person is someone who is fond of or given to arguing; they like to debate or quarrel. While an argumentative person might lose their temper during an argument, the word itself describes the tendency to argue, not specifically the speed at which they lose their temper.

- **Option 4: Temporal**

The word "temporal" relates to time, or to worldly as opposed to spiritual affairs.

For example, temporal power or temporal lobe (part of the brain). This word is completely unrelated to a person's temper.

Determining the Correct Word for Losing Temper Quickly

Based on the analysis of each option:

- "Hot-headed" directly describes someone prone to losing their temper quickly or reacting impulsively out of anger.
- "Tampered" relates to interfering with something.
- "Argumentative" relates to liking to argue.
- "Temporal" relates to time or worldly matters.

Comparing the options, "Hot-headed" is the most accurate and appropriate word to describe someone who loses temper very soon.

Revision Table: Understanding Temper Related Words

Word	Meaning	Relevance to "Loses temper very soon"
Hot-headed	Impetuous or quick-tempered	High relevance; directly describes the trait.
Tampered	Interfered with something	No relevance.
Argumentative	Fond of arguing	Low relevance; describes a different trait, though related to conflict.
Temporal	Related to time or worldly affairs	No relevance.

Therefore, the word that means the same as "One who loses temper very soon" is Hot-headed.

Additional Information on Quick Temper Vocabulary

Understanding nuances in vocabulary is crucial for precise communication. While "hot-headed" specifically captures the idea of losing temper quickly, other words might describe similar or related traits:

- **Irritable:** Easily annoyed or angered.
- **Quick-tempered:** Easily provoked to anger (synonym for hot-headed).
- **Volatile:** Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse; in personality, it can imply prone to sudden emotional shifts, including anger.
- **Impetuous:** Acting or done quickly and without thought or care. Can be a characteristic of someone hot-headed.
- **Peevish:** Easily irritated, especially by unimportant things.

These words help us describe different aspects of a person's temperament and emotional reactivity.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in Sentence Structure

Your Personal Exams Guide

Let's carefully examine the given sentence to pinpoint the grammatical error:

I couldn't hear what was she saying due to the noise of the planes taking off.

The sentence involves a main clause ("I couldn't hear") followed by a clause introduced by "what" ("what was she saying"). This "what" clause is functioning as the object of the verb "hear". Such clauses are often referred to as noun clauses or embedded questions.

Identifying the Error: Direct vs. Indirect Question Word Order

The error lies in the structure of the embedded clause "what was she saying". When a question is embedded within another sentence, it typically follows the word order of a statement (subject + verb), not a direct question (auxiliary/be verb + subject + main verb).

Consider the direct question:

- What was she saying? (Auxiliary/Be verb 'was' + Subject 'she' + Main verb 'saying')

When this question is embedded in a sentence like "I couldn't hear...", it becomes an indirect question or a noun clause. The structure should change from the interrogative order to the declarative order.

- Correct embedded structure: Subject + Verb

So, "what was she saying" should be "what she was saying".

Analyzing the Sentence Segments for Errors

Let's look at the provided segments:

1. **I couldn't hear:** This segment is grammatically correct. 'Couldn't hear' is the verb phrase, and 'I' is the subject.
2. **what was she saying:** As discussed above, this segment uses the direct question word order ('was she saying') within an embedded clause, which is incorrect. It should be 'what she was saying'.
3. **planes taking off.:** This segment is correct. 'Taking off' functions as a participial phrase modifying 'planes', describing the action of the planes.
4. **due to the noise of the:** This prepositional phrase ("due to...") introduces the reason and is grammatically correct in this context.

Conclusion on the Grammatical Error

The segment containing the grammatical error is "what was she saying" because it incorrectly maintains the direct question word order in an embedded clause. The correct structure for the embedded clause should be "what she was saying".

Revision Table: Sentence Structure Rules

Type of Question/Clause	Structure Example	Usage
Direct Question	What was she saying ? (Auxiliary/Be verb + Subject + Verb)	Used when asking a direct question.
Indirect Question / Embedded Clause	I couldn't hear what she was saying . (Connecting word + Subject + Verb)	Used when a question is part of another sentence (noun clause).

Additional Information on Embedded Questions

Embedded questions are noun clauses that begin with question words like what, who, where, when, why, how, whether, or if. They function as a noun within the main sentence, acting as the subject, object, or complement.

Key points about embedded questions:

- They follow statement word order: Subject comes before the verb.
- They do not end with a question mark unless the main sentence is a question (e.g., "Do you know what she was saying?").
- Do not use 'do', 'does', or 'did' in the embedded clause if the original direct question used them (e.g., "Where does he live?" becomes "I wonder where he lives.").

Understanding the difference between direct and embedded question structures is crucial for correct sentence formation in English grammar.

18. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Word Notorious

The question asks for the antonym of the word "Notorious". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

Let's first understand the meaning of "Notorious". The word "Notorious" means famous or well-known, but usually for some bad quality, deed, or characteristic. It carries a negative connotation. For example, a notorious criminal is famous for their crimes.

Analyzing the Options for the Antonym

We are given four options. Let's examine each one to see which is the antonym of "Notorious".

Option 1: Efficient

Efficient means achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense. This word describes how well something works or is done. It has no direct relation to fame, reputation, or being well-known (either positively or negatively). Therefore, it is not the antonym of "Notorious".

Option 2: Infamous

Infamous means well known for some bad quality or deed. This is very similar in meaning to "Notorious". In fact, "Infamous" is often considered a synonym or a very close synonym of "Notorious". Since we are looking for the opposite meaning (antonym), this option is incorrect.

Option 3: Optimistic

Optimistic means hopeful and confident about the future. This word describes a person's outlook or attitude. It is related to positivity but has nothing to do with being famous or well-known. Therefore, it is not the antonym of "Notorious".

Option 4: Popular

Popular means liked, admired, or enjoyed by many people. This word implies being well-known, but in a generally positive way – people know and like you. While "Notorious" means being known for negative reasons, "Popular" means being known and liked for positive reasons. Therefore, "Popular" presents the opposite kind of fame or recognition compared to "Notorious".

Identifying the Correct Antonym

Comparing the options, "Popular" is the only word that represents a form of being well-known that is generally positive, which is the opposite of being "Notorious" (well-known for negative reasons). The other options either have unrelated meanings ("Efficient", "Optimistic") or are synonyms ("Infamous").

Thus, the antonym of "Notorious" is "Popular".

Word	Meaning	Relation to Notorious
Notorious	Famous or well-known for something bad. (Negative fame)	Base word
Efficient	Performing well with minimum waste.	Unrelated
Infamous	Well-known for bad qualities. (Negative fame)	Synonym
Optimistic	Hopeful and confident about the future.	Unrelated
Popular	Liked or admired by many people. (Positive fame/recognition)	Antonym

Revision Table: Understanding Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Antonym
Notorious	Famous or well-known for something bad.	Popular
Infamous	Well known for bad qualities.	Reputable, Honourable
Popular	Liked or admired by many people.	Unpopular
Efficient	Operating effectively without wasted effort.	Inefficient
Optimistic	Hopeful and confident about the future.	Pessimistic

Additional Information: Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving comprehension. Here are a few points to remember:

- A **synonym** is a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms.
- An **antonym** is a word that means the opposite of another word. For example, "hot" and "cold" are antonyms.
- Some words can have multiple synonyms and antonyms depending on the specific context in which they are used.
- Identifying synonyms and antonyms helps in understanding the nuances of word meanings.
- For "Notorious", while "Popular" is a good antonym focusing on the positive versus negative nature of fame, other antonyms could include words suggesting obscurity (not well-known) or a good reputation, such as "unknown", "obscure", "anonymous", "reputable", or "honourable". However, among the given options, "Popular" is the most suitable antonym provided.

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Analyzing the Sentence Structure

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined phrase "changes and develops" in the sentence: "It's fascinating to watch how a baby changes and develops over time." We need to determine if the original phrasing is correct or if one of the alternatives is better.

The sentence structure involves the verb "watch" followed by "how" and then a clause ("a baby changes and develops over time"). We need to consider the correct verb form within this clause.

Analyzing the Options for Substitution

Let's examine the options given:

- **Option 1:** changed and developed (Past tense)
- **Option 2:** changing and developing (Present participle)
- **Option 3:** change and develop (Bare infinitive)
- **Option 4:** No substitution required (This means the original "changes and develops" is correct)

Detailed Explanation of Verb Usage After 'Watch' and 'How'

Verbs like 'watch', 'see', 'hear', etc. (verbs of perception) can be followed by a direct object and either a bare infinitive (base form) or a present participle (-ing form):

- **Verb of Perception + Object + Bare Infinitive:** Used when you observe the complete action from beginning to end. Example: "I watched him run the marathon." (Saw the whole run).
- **Verb of Perception + Object + Present Participle:** Used when you observe an action that is in progress. Example: "I watched him running down the street." (Saw the action happening at a particular moment).

However, the sentence structure here is different: "watch how + clause". When 'how' introduces a clause after 'watch', the verb in the clause follows standard grammatical rules. The clause "how a baby changes and develops over time" describes the manner or way the baby's development occurs over a period.

Why the Original Phrase "changes and develops" is Correct

The phrase "changes and develops over time" describes a general process of growth and development that happens continuously or repeatedly over a long period. The simple present tense is commonly used to describe:

- Facts and general truths (e.g., The sun rises in the east.)
- Habits and routines (e.g., She walks to school every day.)
- Processes or states that extend over time or happen generally (e.g., Water boils at 100°C. The Earth revolves around the sun. A plant grows.)

In the sentence, "a baby changes and develops over time" fits the description of a general process occurring over a period. Therefore, the simple present tense ("changes and develops") is the correct verb form within the clause introduced by "how".

Let's consider why the other options are not suitable in this structure:

- **changed and developed:** This is past tense. The sentence is about watching the process over time, not about a completed action in the past.
- **changing and developing:** While the -ing form indicates ongoing action, the structure "watch how a baby changing and developing..." is grammatically incorrect. The clause after 'how' requires a finite verb.
- **change and develop:** This is the bare infinitive. While bare infinitives are used after 'watch' with a direct object ("watch a baby change and develop"), they are not typically used as the main verb in a clause introduced by 'how' to describe a general process over time.

Thus, the original simple present tense "changes and develops" correctly describes the general process of a baby's development observed over time.

Conclusion: No Substitution Needed for Correct Grammar

The analysis shows that the original phrase "changes and develops" is grammatically correct and appropriate for describing a general process of development that occurs over time within the structure "watch how + clause". Therefore, no substitution is required.

Option	Verb Form / Tense	Suitability in "watch how a baby... over time"
changed and developed	Simple Past	Incorrect; implies completed action, not ongoing process over time.
changing and developing	Present Participle	Grammatically incorrect structure after "how".
change and develop	Bare Infinitive	Not standard in "watch how..." clause for general process.
changes and develops	Simple Present	Correct; used for general processes and states occurring over time.

Your Personal Exams Guide

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Grammar Concept	Description	Application Here
Simple Present Tense	Used for facts, general truths, habits, and processes that occur over time.	"A baby changes and develops over time" is a general process.
Verbs of Perception (watch, see) + Object + Bare Infinitive	Describes observing the complete action.	Not applicable; sentence uses "watch how".
Verbs of Perception (watch, see) + Object + Present Participle	Describes observing an action in progress.	Not applicable; sentence uses "watch how".
Watch how + Clause	Describes the manner or process. The verb in the clause follows standard tense rules.	Simple present is appropriate for the general process "changes and develops over time".

Additional Information: Understanding Sentence Structure

Breaking down sentences helps in understanding grammar. In "It's fascinating to watch how a baby changes and develops over time":

- "It's fascinating" is the main clause.
- "to watch how a baby changes and develops over time" is an infinitive phrase acting as the subject complement, describing what is fascinating.
- Inside this phrase, "how a baby changes and develops over time" is a noun clause introduced by "how". This clause functions as the object of "watch".
- Within the noun clause, "a baby" is the subject, and "changes and develops" is the verb phrase in the simple present tense. "over time" is an adverbial phrase modifying the verb.

This structure requires a finite verb (a verb that shows tense) in the clause after 'how', making "changes and develops" (simple present tense) the correct form.

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Fill in the Blank Questions

Fill in the blank questions test your vocabulary and understanding of context. You need to choose the word that best completes the sentence logically and grammatically.

The given sentence is: "The teacher was highly _____ with my essay." We need to find the most appropriate word from the options provided to describe the teacher's positive reaction to the essay.

Analyzing the Options for 'Highly _____'

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

- **interested:** If a teacher is "interested" in an essay, it means they find it engaging or want to know more about it. While possible, "highly interested" with an essay doesn't convey a strong positive judgment about the quality of the work as effectively as other options might.
- **impressed:** When someone is "impressed" with something, it means they have a strong, positive reaction to it, often because it is exceptionally good or has exceeded expectations. Being "highly impressed" with an essay suggests the essay was of high quality, perhaps insightful, well-written, or original. This is a common and fitting description of a teacher's reaction to excellent student work.
- **afflicted:** To be "afflicted" means to suffer from something or be troubled by something. A teacher would not typically be "afflicted with" an essay. This word implies a negative or suffering state, which doesn't fit the likely positive context.

of a teacher evaluating student work unless the essay was extremely bad, which "highly" doesn't suggest.

- **damaged:** The word "damaged" means physically harmed or impaired. This word makes no sense in the context of a teacher's reaction to an essay. An essay cannot physically damage a teacher.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the context of a teacher evaluating a student's essay and the intensifier "highly," the word that best expresses a strong positive evaluation of the essay's quality is "impressed." A teacher is "highly impressed" when an essay demonstrates excellent skills, understanding, or effort.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the options, "impressed" is the most appropriate word to complete the sentence "The teacher was highly _____ with my essay." It signifies a strong positive reaction to the quality of the essay.

Option	Meaning	Fit in Sentence
interested	Engaged, wanting to know more	Possible, but less strong positive judgment than 'impressed'
impressed	Having a strong, positive reaction (often to quality)	Best fit – conveys strong positive evaluation of essay quality
afflicted	Suffering from, troubled by	Incorrect – implies negative state, doesn't fit context
damaged	Physically harmed	Incorrect – makes no sense in context of an essay

Revision Table: Filling the Blank Effectively

Choosing the correct word in fill-in-the-blank questions relies on understanding vocabulary and context clues within the sentence.

Additional Information: Describing Reactions to Essays

There are many ways to describe a teacher's reaction to an essay, depending on the essay's quality:

- Positive reactions: impressed, pleased, satisfied, delighted, proud (of the student), felt the essay was excellent, well-written, insightful, original.
- Neutral reactions: found it interesting, acceptable, adequate.
- Negative reactions: disappointed, concerned, felt the essay was weak, poorly written, lacking depth, needs improvement.

The use of intensifiers like "highly," "very," or "extremely" strengthens the adjective they modify, indicating a stronger degree of the feeling or state.

21. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Spelling of Administrator

This question asks us to identify the correct spelling of the word 'Administrator' from the given options. Correct spelling is essential for clear communication, especially in formal or professional contexts.

Analyzing the Spelling Options

Let's look closely at each of the options provided and compare them to the standard, correct spelling of the word:

- **Option 1:** Administratur
- **Option 2:** Administrater
- **Option 3:** Administrator
- **Option 4:** Aministretor

We need to determine which one matches the widely accepted spelling.

Evaluating Each Option

- **Option 1:** "Administratur" is incorrectly spelt. The ending "-atur" is not the standard suffix for this role.
- **Option 2:** "Administrater" is also incorrectly spelt. While it uses "-er", which is a common suffix for people who perform an action, the correct suffix for this word is "-or".
- **Option 3:** "Administrator" is the correct and standard spelling of the word. It follows the conventional English spelling rules for this term.
- **Option 4:** "Aministretor" is incorrectly spelt. It is missing the first 'd' and has 'e' instead of 'a' in the third syllable, and the ending is also incorrect.

Based on this analysis, only Option 3 provides the correct spelling of the word.

Understanding the Word 'Administrator'

An administrator is a person responsible for running a business, organization, or institution. The role often involves managing operations, making decisions, and overseeing staff or resources. The word comes from the Latin word 'administrare', meaning 'to manage' or 'to direct'.

Correct Spelling Identified

Comparing all options to the correct spelling confirms that **Administrator** is the accurately spelt word among the choices.

Spelling Comparison

Option	Spelling	Correctness	Notes
1	Administratur	Incorrect	Incorrect ending
2	Administrater	Incorrect	Incorrect ending
3	Administrator	Correct	Standard English spelling
4	Aministretor	Incorrect	Missing 'd', incorrect vowels, incorrect ending

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Reviewing Administrator Spelling

Word Part	Correct Spelling	Common Errors Seen
Beginning	Adminis...	Aminist... (missing 'd')
Middle	...istra...	...istre... (vowel error)
Ending	...rator	...ratur, ...rater, ...retor

Additional Information on Spelling and Vocabulary

Mastering correct spelling requires practice and attention to detail. Often, recognizing common prefixes, suffixes, and root words can help. For example, words ending in '-or' often denote a person performing an action (like doctor, actor, inventor), similar to '-er' (teacher, builder, driver), but the correct suffix depends on the specific word's origin and common usage.

Vocabulary building goes hand-in-hand with spelling. Understanding the meaning and origin of words like 'Administrator' can sometimes help remember the correct spelling. Regular reading and writing are excellent ways to improve both vocabulary and spelling skills.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Grammar Error in the Sentence

The question asks us to identify the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "If you play your cards right, the job could be

your when she leaves." We need to examine each segment provided in the options to find the mistake.

Let's break down the sentence and analyze the usage of words and phrases in each part.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments for Grammar Errors

We will look at each potential segment containing an error:

- **Segment 1: "If you play"**

This segment is the beginning of a conditional clause ("If you..."). The structure "If + subject + base verb" is standard for conditional sentences talking about a real possibility. "You play" correctly uses the base form of the verb 'play' with the subject 'you'. There is no grammatical error here.

- **Segment 4: "your cards right"**

This phrase is part of the conditional clause. "Play your cards right" is a common English idiom meaning to handle a situation skillfully or correctly to achieve a desired outcome. The use of the possessive adjective "your" before the noun "cards" is correct. The adverb "right" modifies "play your cards" or "handle the situation". There is no grammatical error in this idiom usage.

- **Segment 3: "when she leaves"**

This segment is a time clause indicating when the result might occur. "When + subject + verb" is a correct structure for a time clause. "She leaves" correctly uses the third person singular form of the verb 'leave' in the present tense, which is appropriate when referring to a future event in a conditional sentence or time clause. There is no grammatical error here.

- **Segment 2: "the job could be your"**

This segment is part of the main clause, stating the potential result. The structure "the job could be..." uses the modal verb 'could' to express possibility, which is grammatically sound. However, the word "your" is a possessive adjective. Possessive adjectives (like my, your, his, her, its, our, their) are used

before a noun (e.g., 'your car', 'your book'). When indicating possession at the end of a clause or sentence without following a noun, a possessive pronoun is required.

Identifying the Specific Grammar Mistake

The error lies in the use of "your". At the end of the phrase, referring to the job belonging to "you", we need a possessive pronoun that can stand alone. The possessive pronoun corresponding to "your" (the possessive adjective for "you") is "yours".

For example:

- That is **your** book. ('your' is a possessive adjective modifying 'book')
- That book is **yours**. ('yours' is a possessive pronoun standing alone)

In the sentence "the job could be your", "your" is incorrectly used where a possessive pronoun is needed to show who the job belongs to. It should be "the job could be yours".

The Corrected Sentence

The sentence with the grammatical error corrected should be:

"If you play your cards right, the job could be **yours** when she leaves."

Based on this analysis, the segment "the job could be your" contains the grammatical error because it uses the possessive adjective "your" instead of the possessive pronoun "yours".

Revision Table: Possessive Forms

Understanding the difference between possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns is key to avoiding this type of error. Here is a table summarizing them:

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective (Used before a noun)	Possessive Pronoun (Used alone)
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	its
We	our	ours
They	their	theirs

Additional Information: Conditional Sentences (Type 1)

The sentence structure used here is a common type of conditional sentence, often referred to as Type 1 conditional. These sentences talk about a real possibility in the future – something that is likely to happen if the condition is met.

The typical structure is:

If + Present Simple (condition), will/can/may/could + Base Verb (result)

In the given sentence:

- Condition: "If you play your cards right" (Present Simple: 'play')
- Result: "the job could be yours when she leaves" (Modal 'could' + Base Verb 'be')

The use of 'could' instead of 'will' in the result clause slightly softens the certainty, indicating possibility rather than a definite outcome. The time clause "when she leaves" specifies the timing of the potential result.

The structure of the conditional part and the use of the modal verb are grammatically correct; the only error identified was in the possessive form.

23. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and the Underlined Segment

The sentence provided is: "She has decided **on to do** a Chinese language course."

The underlined segment is "on to do". We need to determine if this phrase is grammatically correct in the context of the verb "decided on" and, if not, select the best substitute from the given options.

"Decide on" is a phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs often have specific grammatical patterns for what follows them. When "decide on" is used to mean choosing a particular course of action or thing after consideration, it is typically followed by a noun phrase or a gerund (the -ing form of a verb used as a noun).

In the original sentence, "to do" is an infinitive. Following the phrasal verb "decide on" with an infinitive "to do" is generally considered grammatically incorrect in standard English when referring to deciding upon an action.

Analyzing the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the options provided:

1. on doing
2. to doing
3. No substitution required
4. on to doing

Evaluation of Each Option

- Option 1: on doing

This option replaces "on to do" with "on doing". The structure is "decided on + gerund (doing)". This is a correct grammatical pattern when using the phrasal verb "decide on" to mean choosing an action. For example, "They decided on travelling by train" or "She decided on pursuing a career in law."

- **Option 2: to doing**

This option proposes "to doing". The structure would be "decided on to doing". This combines the phrasal verb "decide on" with "to doing". "To doing" is not a standard grammatical structure following "decide on". The prepositions are mismatched or redundant depending on the interpretation.

- **Option 3: No substitution required**

This option suggests the original sentence "She has decided on to do a Chinese language course" is correct. As discussed, "decided on to do" is grammatically incorrect because "decide on" should be followed by a gerund or a noun phrase, not an infinitive "to do". Therefore, a substitution is required.

- **Option 4: on to doing**

This option suggests "on to doing". The structure would be "decided on on to doing". This includes the preposition "on" twice and then adds "to doing". This is grammatically incorrect and makes the phrase cumbersome and non-standard.

Identifying the Correct Substitution

Based on the analysis, the only grammatically correct option that correctly follows the phrasal verb "decide on" with a gerund to indicate the action decided upon is "on doing".

The corrected sentence would be: "She has decided **on doing** a Chinese language course."

Revision Table: Phrasal Verbs and Structures

Phrasal Verb Example	Typical Structure	Example Sentence
Decide on	Decide on + Noun Phrase	They decided on the red car.
Decide on	Decide on + Gerund (-ing form)	They decided on going by train.
Decide	Decide + Infinitive (to + verb)	They decided to go by train. (Note: This is 'decide', not 'decide on')

Additional Information: Gerunds vs. Infinitives

Verbs and phrasal verbs in English are often followed by either a gerund (-ing form) or an infinitive (to + base verb). The choice depends on the specific verb or phrasal verb being used.

- **Gerunds (-ing form):** Used after many prepositions (like 'on' in 'decide on'), and certain verbs (e.g., enjoy, finish, mind).
- **Infinitives (to + verb):** Used after certain verbs (e.g., want, need, decide - when not part of the phrasal verb 'decide on', plan, hope), and often to express purpose.

Understanding which form follows which verb or phrasal verb is crucial for correct grammar. In this case, the phrasal verb "decide on" is typically followed by a gerund when referring to an action.

24. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Grammatical Error in the Sentence

The question asks us to identify the segment in the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence is: "There is no point of arguing over something so unimportant." We need to examine each part of the sentence as presented in the options to find the incorrect usage.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments for Grammatical Errors

Let's break down the sentence and look at the grammatical correctness of each segment provided in the options:

- **"so unimportant"**: This phrase consists of the intensifier "so" followed by the adjective "unimportant". It is used to modify "something". This structure is grammatically correct in English to indicate a high degree of unimportance.
- **"point of arguing"**: This phrase uses the noun "point" followed by the preposition "of" and the gerund "arguing". While "point of" can be used in phrases like "point of view" or "point of reference", the idiomatic way to express the idea of usefulness or reason when followed by a gerund is typically "point **in** doing something" or "point **to** do something". The construction "point of doing something" is generally considered incorrect or at least non-standard in modern English for this meaning.
- **"over something"**: This is a prepositional phrase using the preposition "over" followed by the pronoun "something". It indicates what the arguing is about. This structure is grammatically correct.
- **"There is no"**: This is the beginning of the existential construction "There is..." combined with the negation "no". This is a standard and grammatically correct way to start a sentence indicating the absence of something (in this case, "point").

Identifying the Incorrect Segment: "point of arguing"

Based on the analysis, the phrase "point of arguing" contains the grammatical error. The error lies in the use of the preposition "of". The standard and correct idiomatic expressions are:

- There is no **point in arguing**... (using preposition "in" + gerund)

- There is no **point to argue...** (using preposition "to" + infinitive)

Therefore, the use of "point of arguing" is incorrect. The sentence should ideally be "There is no point **in** arguing over something so unimportant" or "There is no point **to** argue over something so unimportant."

Conclusion on the Grammatical Error

The segment with the grammatical error is "point of arguing" because it uses the incorrect preposition "of" in the idiomatic phrase related to having a reason or purpose.

Grammatical Error Summary

Sentence Segment	Grammatical Status	Explanation
so unimportant	Correct	Standard use of 'so' as intensifier with adjective.
point of arguing	Incorrect	Incorrect preposition 'of' used in the idiom. Should be 'point in arguing' or 'point to argue'.
over something	Correct	Standard prepositional phrase indicating topic.
There is no	Correct	Standard existential construction start with negation.

Revision Table: Common Idioms with "Point"

Correct Idiomatic Usage with "Point"

Idiomatic Phrase	Structure	Example
There is no point in...	Point + in + Gerund (-ing form)	There is no point in waiting any longer.
There is no point to...	Point + to + Infinitive (base form)	There is no point to wait any longer.
What's the point of...?	Point + of + Noun/Gerund (asking for purpose/value)	What's the point of this meeting? / What's the point of trying if you've already given up?

Additional Information: Prepositions and Idioms

Prepositions like "of", "in", "to", "for" are small words, but they are crucial for the meaning and grammatical correctness of sentences, especially in idiomatic expressions. Idioms are fixed phrases whose meaning is not always clear from the individual words. Learning common idioms and the correct prepositions associated with them is vital for mastering English grammar.

In the case of "point", the phrases "point in doing something" and "point to do something" are standard ways to say that an action is useless or that there is no reason for it. While "point of something" can be used in other contexts (like "the main point of the story"), when followed by a gerund expressing an action with the meaning of usefulness, "in" is the correct preposition.

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Swift

The question asks us to identify the synonym of the word "Swift" from the given options. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Understanding the Word Swift

The word "Swift" is an adjective. It is used to describe something that moves or happens very quickly or promptly.

For example:

- A swift runner.
- They made a swift decision.
- The current was swift.

Analyzing the Options for Swift Synonym

Let's look at each option to see which one means nearly the same as "Swift".

Option 1: Harsh

The word "Harsh" means unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses, or cruel or severe. This meaning is completely different from moving quickly.

Examples:

- Harsh criticism.
- A harsh voice.
- Harsh weather conditions.

Therefore, "Harsh" is not a synonym of "Swift".

Option 2: Slow

The word "Slow" means moving or operating at a low speed or taking a long time. This is the opposite of moving quickly.

Examples:

- A slow pace.
- The progress was slow.
- A slow computer.

Therefore, "Slow" is an antonym (opposite) of "Swift", not a synonym.

Option 3: Turn

The word "Turn" as a verb means to move in a circular direction around a fixed point, or to change direction. As a noun, it refers to an act of turning or a change in direction or position.

Examples:

- Turn the page.
- Make a left turn.
- It's your turn.

This word is unrelated to the speed of movement. Therefore, "Turn" is not a synonym of "Swift".

Option 4: Quick

The word "Quick" is an adjective that means moving fast or happening in a short time. It means prompt, rapid, or speedy.

Examples:

- A quick response.
- He took a quick shower.
- Quick reflexes.

The meaning of "Quick" is very close to the meaning of "Swift". Both words describe something happening or moving at a high speed or in a short duration.

Therefore, "Quick" is a synonym of "Swift".

Conclusion: The Synonym of Swift

Comparing the meanings, "Quick" is the word that is most similar in meaning to "Swift". Both words are used to describe speed and promptness.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Swift
Swift	Moving or happening quickly or rapidly.	The word in question.
Harsh	Cruel, severe, or unpleasant.	Not a synonym.
Slow	Moving or happening at a low speed.	Antonym.
Turn	Move in a circular direction or change direction.	Not a synonym.
Quick	Moving fast or happening in a short time.	Synonym.

Based on the analysis, the correct synonym for "Swift" is "Quick".

Revision Table: Swift Vocabulary

Word	Part of Speech	Meaning Summary	Synonym Example	Antonym Example
Swift	Adjective	Fast-moving; rapid.	Quick, Rapid	Slow

Additional Information: Expanding Vocabulary

Understanding synonyms is a great way to expand your vocabulary and improve your language skills. When you learn a new word, try to find its synonyms and antonyms. This helps you understand the nuances of meaning and use words more effectively in different contexts.

- **Context is Key:** While words like 'swift' and 'quick' are synonyms, their usage might differ slightly in specific contexts. 'Swift' often implies a smooth, flowing speed, while 'quick' can sometimes imply abruptness.

- **Related Words:** Words like 'rapid', 'speedy', 'fast', 'brisk' are also synonyms for 'swift' and 'quick'.
- **Learning Strategy:** Create flashcards or use vocabulary apps to practice synonyms and antonyms regularly.

26. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

$$7, 18, 126 \rightarrow (7, 18, 7 \times 18)$$

इसी प्रकार

$$1) 10, 20, 200 \rightarrow (10, 20, 10 \times 20)$$

$$2) 12, 80, 320 \rightarrow (12, 80, 12 \times 80 \neq 320)$$

$$3) 8, 21, 148 \rightarrow (8, 21, 8 \times 21 \neq 148)$$

$$4) 11, 30, 340 \rightarrow (11, 30, 11 \times 30 \neq 340)$$

अतः, '10, 20, 200' सही उत्तर है।

27. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

$$17 : 306 \rightarrow 17 : (17^2 + 17)$$

इसी प्रकार

$$21 : ? \rightarrow 21 : (21^2 + 21)$$

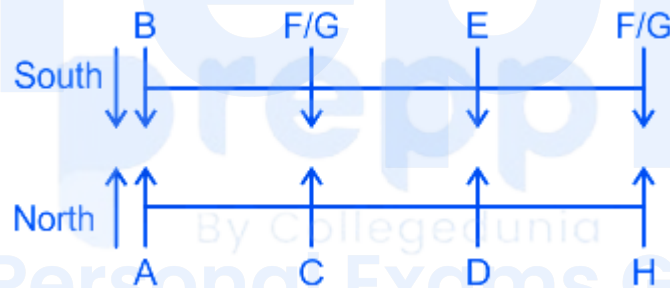
So, ? = 462

अतः, '462' सही उत्तर है।

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

1. A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H आठ व्यक्ति है और प्रत्येक का मकान चार-चार की दो पंक्तियों में स्थित हैं
2. दोनों पंक्तियाँ एक-दूसरे के सम्मुख हैं।
3. E का मकान F और G के मकान के बीच है। B और H का मकान कोने में हैं।
4. B का मकान C के मकान से तिरछे स्थित है।
5. A का मकान B के मकान के सम्मुख है



अतः, मकान D, C और H के मकान के बीच स्थित है।

29. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न 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

H K R C
 ↓ -3 ↓ +3 ↓ -3 ↓ +3
 E N O F

इसी प्रकार,

S R Y K
 ↓ -3 ↓ +3 ↓ -3 ↓ +3
 P U V N

अतः, 'PUVN' सही उत्तर है।

30. Answer: c

Explanation:

1. P, Q, R, S और T पाँच छड़ है। S, T से लंबा है।

$S > T$

2. R, P से छोटा है।

$P > R$

3. Q, S से लंबा है।

$Q > S$

4. P, केवल एक छड़ से लंबा है।

$Q > S > T > P > R$

सभी कथनों को एक साथ समिश्रित करने पर, हम पाते हैं:

$$Q > S > T > P > R$$

अतः, सभी छड़ों में छड़ 'S' दूसरा सबसे लंबा छड़ है।

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

1) 29 और 45, + और ÷

दिया गया समीकरण: $45 - 87 \times 20 \div 5 + 29 = 50$

'29 और 45, + और ÷', को आपस में बदलने के बाद हमें यह प्राप्त होता है:

बायाँ पक्ष = $29 - 87 \times 20 + 5 \div 45$

$$= 29 - 1740 + 0.111$$

$$= -1710.89 \neq \text{R.H.S}$$

2) 20 और 29, ÷ और ×

दिया गया समीकरण: $45 - 87 \times 20 \div 5 + 29 = 50$

'20 और 29, ÷ और ×', को आपस में बदलने के बाद हमें यह प्राप्त होता है:

बायाँ पक्ष = $45 - 87 \div 29 \times 5 + 20$

$$= 45 - 15 + 20$$

$$= 50 = \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

3) 20 और 29, ÷ और +

दिया गया समीकरण: $45 - 87 \times 20 \div 5 + 29 = 50$

आपस में बदलने के बाद हमें यह प्राप्त होता है:

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 45 - 87 \times 29 + 5 \div 20$$

$$= 45 - 2523 + 0.25$$

$$= - 2477.75 \neq \text{R.H.S}$$

4) 45 और 5, $\times$ और $-$

$$\text{दिया गया समीकरण: } 45 - 87 \times 20 \div 5 + 29 = 50$$

'45 और 5, $\times$ और $-$ ', को आपस में बदलने के बाद हमें यह प्राप्त होता है:

$$\text{बायाँ पक्ष} = 5 \times 87 - 20 \div 45 + 29$$

$$= 435 - 0.44 + 29$$

$$= 463.56 \neq \text{दायाँ पक्ष}$$

अतः, '20 और 29, $\div$ और $\times$ ' सही उत्तर है।

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न 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

टिप्पणी: स्वर के स्थानीय मान को दोगुना किया गया है।

V	I	S	U	A	L
22×1	9×2	19×1	21×2	1×2	12×1
22	18	19	42	2	12

इसी प्रकार,

D	E	T	O	X
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4×1	5×2	20×1	15×2	24×1
4	10	20	30	24

अतः, '410203024' सही उत्तर है।

33. Answer: d

Explanation:

पंक्ति में कुल 42 छात्र पूर्व को सम्मुख खड़े हैं।

नेहा दाहिने छोर से सोलहवें स्थान पर है।

बाएँ छोर से नेहा का स्थान = $(42 - 16) + 1 = 27$

मंगला, नेहा के दाहिने से सातवें पर खड़ी है

इसलिए, पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर से मंगला का स्थान = $27 + 7 = 34$

अतः, '34' सही उत्तर है।

34. Answer: b

Explanation:

सबसे कम संभव वेन आरेख है:



I. कुछ पेन मार्कर हैं। → सच (जैसा कि सभी मार्कर पेन हैं इसलिए कुछ पेन मार्कर हैं।)

III। कोई मार्कर पेंसिल नहीं है। → सच (जैसा कि सभी मार्कर पेन हैं और कोई पेन पेंसिल नहीं है, इसलिए यह निष्कर्ष सही है)

IIII। कोई मार्कर शार्पेनर नहीं है। → असत्य (यह संभव कथन निश्चित नहीं है)।

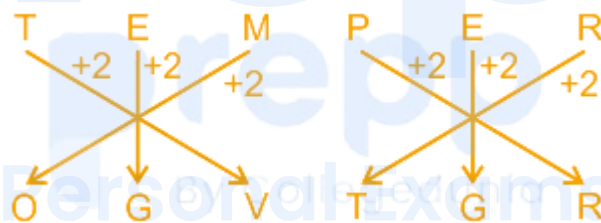
इसलिए, निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं।

35. Answer: d

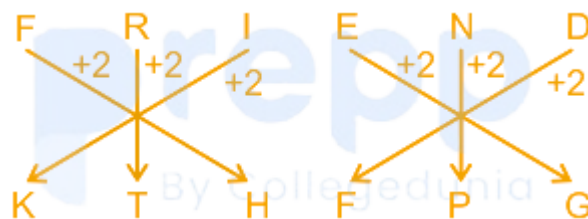
Explanation:

यहाँ 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



इसी प्रकार



अतः, 'KTHFPG' सही उत्तर है।

36. Answer: a

Explanation:

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



अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:

C	A	M	P	E	R
3	1	4	5	6	7

और,

S	O	R	E
8	9	7	6

इसलिए,

C	E	A	S	E
3	6	1	8	6

अतः, '36186' सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: d

Explanation:

न्यूनतम संभावित वेन आरेख निम्न प्रकार है:



- 1) सभी पुरस्कार उपहार हैं → असत्य
- 2) कुछ उपहार पुरस्कार नहीं हैं → असत्य
- 3) कोई वस्तु पुरस्कार नहीं है → असत्य
- 4) कुछ वस्तु पुरस्कार है → सत्य

अतः, केवल विकल्प 4 अनुसरण करता है।

39. Answer: d

Explanation:

पानी की छवि निम्न प्रकार होगी:

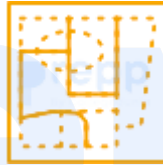
RY94kmS
 8A04KW2

अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई विकल्प आकृति जिसमें इसका हिस्सा प्रश्न आकृति के रूप में निहित है उसे नीचे दिखाया गया है:



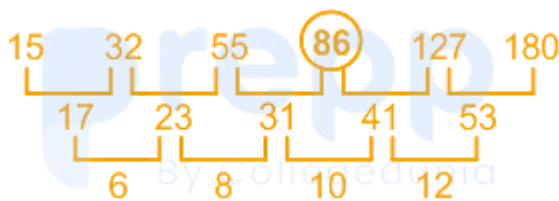
अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

41. Answer: a

Explanation: Your Personal Exams Guide

दी गई श्रृंखला: 15, 32, 55, ?, 127, 180

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:



अतः, '86' सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: c

Explanation:

स्वरूप को पूरा करने वाली विकल्प आकृति को नीचे दिखाया गया है:



अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न 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



अतः, 'GAH' सही उत्तर है।

44. Answer: c

Explanation:

अक्षर	A	B	C	D
अर्थ	+	÷	-	×

दिया गया समीकरण: $4D (3A1) C 5A (6B2) C 7$

अक्षर के स्थान को बदलने के बाद, हमें यह प्राप्त होता है:

$$= 4 \times (3 + 1) - 5 + (6 \div 2) - 7$$

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

$$= 16 - 5 + 3 - 7$$

$$= 19 - 12$$

= 7

अतः, '7' सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

फोन : दूरसंचार → फोन ऐसा उपकरण है, जिसका उपयोग हम बातचीत के लिए करते हैं।

इसी प्रकार,

- 1) गीजर: पानी → गीजर हमें गर्म पानी देता है
- 2) बस: परिवहन → बस परिवहन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला वाहन है।
- 3) समाचार पत्र: पत्रिका → समाचार पत्र और पत्रिका में ऐसी सामग्री होती है, जिसे हम पढ़ते हैं।
- 4) रेफ्रिजरेटर: बर्फ → बर्फ के क्रिस्टल होने पर फ्रिज शीतलन उत्पन्न करता है।

अतः, 'बस: परिवहन' सही उत्तर है।

Your Personal Exams Guide

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न प्रकार है:

$$28 + 2^2 = 32$$

$$32 + 4^2 = 48$$

$$48 + 6^2 = 84$$

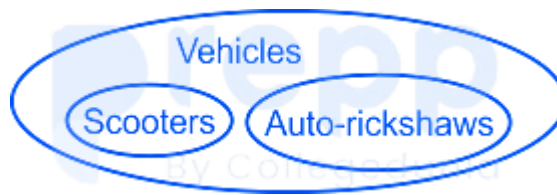
$$84 + 8^2 = 148$$

अतः, '148' सही उत्तर है।

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

वह वेन आरेख जो स्कूटर, वाहन, ऑटो-रिक्शा के बीच के संबंध को सबसे बेहतर रूप से दर्शाता उसे नीचे दिखाया गया है:



स्कूटर और ऑटो -रिक्शा दोनों वाहन हैं।

अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया श्रृंखला:



विषम और सम स्थान की आकृति समान स्वरूप का अनुसरण करती हैं।

पहली छवि तीसरी छवि की दर्पण छवि है, लेकिन पहली छवि में स्टार और त्रिभुज शीर्ष पर है जबकि तीसरी छवि में, त्रिभुज और स्टार सबसे नीचे है।

इसी प्रकार

दूसरी आकृति, चौथी आकृति की दर्पण छवि है, लेकिन दूसरी छवि में वर्ग और स्टार सबसे ऊपर होता है, जबकि चौथी आकृति में स्टार और वर्ग सबसे नीचे होता है।

इसलिए, पाँचवी आकृति अवश्य रूप से तीसरी आकृति की दर्पण छवि होगी, जबकि स्टार और त्रिभुज अवश्य शीर्ष पर होंगे।

केवल विकल्प चार दिए गए शर्तों को संतुष्ट करता है।



अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क इस प्रकार है:

‘जादूगर’ का संबंध ‘जादू’ से है → जादूगर जादू में असाधारण कौशल दिखाने वाला व्यक्ति है।

इसी प्रकार

‘जोकर’ का संबंध ‘_____’ से है → जोकर कॉमेडी में असाधारण कौशल दिखाने वाला व्यक्ति है।

अतः, ‘कॉमेडी’ सही उत्तर है।

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ तर्क निम्न 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 को उनके विपरीत अक्षर द्वारा कूटित किया जाता है।

F	R	E	S	H
U	I	V	H	S

इसी प्रकार,

D	O	U	G	H
W	L	F	T	S

अतः, 'WLFTS' सही उत्तर है।

51. Answer: d

Explanation:

विक्रेता C द्वारा दुकानदार Q को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की संख्या है = 49

विक्रेता F द्वारा दुकानदार P को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की संख्या है = 55

अभीष्ट प्रतिशत percentage = $49/55 \times 100 = 89.09\%$

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

विक्रेता A, B, C और D द्वारा दुकानदार P को बेचे गए वस्तुओं की संख्या = $45 + 53 + 28 + 38 = 164$

अभीष्ट औसत = $164/4 = 41$

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

A, B, C, D, E और F को छोड़कर सभी विक्रेताओं द्वारा P को बेची गई वस्तुएँ = $300 - (45 + 53 + 28 + 38 + 35 + 55) = 300 - 254 = 46$

A, B, C, D, E और F को छोड़कर सभी विक्रेताओं द्वारा Q को बेची गई वस्तुएँ = $500 - (56 + 49 + 49 + 38 + 65 + 60) = 500 - 317 = 183$

अभीष्ट अंतर = $183 - 46 = 137$

54. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना आदमी की वापसी गति x किमी/घंटा है, औसत गति = 64 किमी/घंटा

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

औसत गति = $2xy/(x + y)$

$\Rightarrow 64 = (2 \times 160 \times x)/(160 + x)$

$\Rightarrow 160 + x = 320x/64$

$\Rightarrow 160 + x = 5x$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 160/4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 40 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है

आधार समान है।

दोनों त्रिकोण समान समानांतर रेखाओं के बीच हैं।

अवधारणा

त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल = $(1/2) \times \text{आधार} \times \text{ऊँचाई}$

गणना

यहाँ,

दोनों त्रिभुज के आधार समान हैं।

साथ ही, दोनों त्रिभुजों की ऊँचाई समान होगी क्योंकि दोनों त्रिभुज समान समानांतर रेखाओं के बीच हैं।

$\therefore \text{क्षेत्रफल } (\triangle ABC) = \text{क्षेत्रफल } (\triangle ABD)$

56. Answer: d

Explanation:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$\Rightarrow 0.9\% = 0.9/100 = 0.009$$

0.9 और 0.009 के बीच अंतर = 0.891

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow (15 + 3 \times 1.1) \div 0.0003$$

$$\Rightarrow (15 + 3.3) \div 0.0003$$

$$\Rightarrow 18.3 \div 0.0003$$

$$\Rightarrow 61000$$

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया हुआ:

एक लेख की क्रय मूल्य और विक्रय मूल्य का अनुपात c: d है।

d, c का 150% है

सूत्र:

$$\text{लाभ\%} = (\text{विक्रय मूल्य} - \text{क्रय मूल्य}) / \text{लागत मूल्य} \times 100$$

गणना:

C रु। 100 है

$$\Rightarrow d = 100 \times 150 / 100 = \text{रु। } 150$$

$$\text{लाभ} = 150 - 100 = 50$$

$$\text{लाभ\%} = 50 / 100 \times 100 = 50\%$$

$$\therefore \text{लाभ\%} = 50\%$$

★ Alternate Method

$$d = 150/100 \times c$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 3c/2$$

$$\text{तो, } c : d = c : 3c/2$$

$$\Rightarrow c : d = 2 : 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{क्रय मूल्य} : \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 2 : 3$$

$$\text{क्रय मूल्य} = 2x$$

$$\text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 3x$$

$$\text{लाभ} = (3x - 2x) = x$$

$$\text{लाभ\%} = x/2x \times 100 = 50\%$$

$$\therefore \text{लाभ} = 50\%$$

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$\text{घन का आयतन} = a^3$$

$$\text{बड़े घन की भुजा} = 10 \text{ m or } 1000 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{बड़े घन का आयतन} = 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000$$

$$\text{छोटे घन की भुजा} = 10 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{छोटे घन का आयतन} = 10 \times 10 \times 10$$

$$\text{छोटे घन की संख्या} = 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000 / 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10,00,000$$

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow 161, 190, 185, 163, 172, 180, 162$$

आंकड़ों को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करने पर = 161, 162, 163, 172, 180, 185, 190

यदि $n = 7$ (विषम)

$$\text{माधिका} = [(n + 1)/2]^{\text{th}} = [(7 + 1)/2]^{\text{th}} = (8/2)^{\text{th}} = 4^{\text{th}} = 172 \text{ सेमी}$$

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना कि कुल कार्य 3 है

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$\Rightarrow [M_1 \times D_1]/W_1 = [M_2 \times D_2]/W_2$$

$$\Rightarrow [105 \times 25]/1 = [M_2 \times 35]/2$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 = [105 \times 25 \times 2]/35$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 = 150$$

$$\text{अतिरिक्त मजदूरों की संख्या} = 150 - 105 = 45$$

62. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया:

कुर्सी का क्रय मूल्य = रु. 1500

लाभ = 15%

छूट = 25%

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$M.P = \{C.P \times (100 + \text{मूल्यवृद्धि})\} / 100\%$$

$$S.P = \{M.P \times (100 - \text{छूट})\} / 100\%$$

$$\text{छूट}\% = \{(M.P - S.P) / M.P\} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{लाभ}\% = \{(S.P - C.P) / C.P\} \times 100\%$$

जहाँ M.P = अंकित मूल्य, S.P = विक्रय मूल्य, C.P = क्रय मूल्य

गणना:

लागत मूल्य = रु. 1500

लाभ = 15%

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ} = 0.15 \times 1500 = 225$$

विक्रय मूल्य = लागत मूल्य + लाभ

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 1500 + 225 = \text{रु. } 1725$$

माना, अंकित मूल्य = x

दिया है, छूट = 25%

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = \text{अंकित मूल्य} - \text{छूट}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1725 = x - 0.25x$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.75x = 1725$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{रु. } 2300$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. } 2300$$

★ Alternate Method

कुर्सी क्रय मूल्य = 1500 रुपये

कुर्सी का विक्रय मूल्य = 1500 रुपये $\times 115/100$

कुर्सी का अंकित मूल्य = $1500 \times 115/100 \times 100/75 = 2300$

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

अच्छे मेज की संख्या = $216 \times 5/6 = 180$

अच्छे कुर्सी की संख्या = $264 \times 3/4 = 198$

यदि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक मेज और एक कुर्सी की आवश्यकता होगी तो अभीष्ट व्यक्तियों की संख्या = 180

64. Answer: d

Explanation:

Diagram

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 \text{ m } 17 \text{ cm} = 1517 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 \text{ m } 2 \text{ cm} = 902 \text{ सेमी}$$

1517 और 902 का म.स 41 है

वर्गाकार टाइल की भुजा 41 है

कमरे का क्षेत्रफल = 1517×902

टाइल का क्षेत्रफल = 41×41

अभीष्ट टाइलों की संख्या = $(1517 \times 902)/(41 \times 41) = 814$

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

Diagram

कुल कार्य = 180

A + B + C की क्षमता = $(5 + 3 + 4)/2 = 6$

B की क्षमता = $6 - 4 = 2$

B अकेले इस कार्य को कितने दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है = $180/2 = 90$ दिन

Your Personal Exams Guide

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{25.60}{72.90}} + \sqrt{\frac{0.10}{8.10}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{256}{729}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{81}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16/27 + 1/9$$

$$\Rightarrow (16 + 3)/9$$

$$\Rightarrow 19/27$$

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

दिया हुआ:

लाभ = रु 13

सपा पर लाभ प्रतिशत = 20%

उपयोग किया गया सूत्र:

$$\text{लाभ\%} = (\text{लाभ} / \text{CP}) \times 100$$

$$\text{एसपी पर लाभ\%} = (\text{लाभ} / \text{SP}) \times 100$$

$$\text{CP} = \text{SP} - \text{लाभ}$$

CP क्रय मूल्य है और SP विक्रय मूल्य है

गणना:

$$\text{SP पर लाभ\%} = (\text{लाभ} / \text{SP}) \times 100$$

$$20 = (13/\text{SP}) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SP} = 65$$

$$\text{CP} = \text{SP} - \text{लाभ} = 65 - 13 = 52$$

∴ कलम का मूल्य 52 रुपये है

★ **Alternate Method**

माना कि कलम का विक्रय मूल्य 5 इकाई है

$$\text{कलम पर लाभ} = 5 \times 1/5 = 1 \text{ इकाई}$$

$$\text{कलम का क्रय मूल्य} = 4 \text{ इकाई}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ इकाई} = 13 \text{ रुपये}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \text{ इकाई} = 13 \times 4 = 52 \text{ रुपये}$$

$\therefore$ कलम का मूल्य 52 रुपये है

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

पृथीकरण विधि का उपयोग करने पर

$$5\% \quad 4\%$$

$$4.6\%$$

$$0.6 : 0.4$$

$$5\% \text{ से } 4\% \text{ पर उधार दी गई राशि का अनुपात} = 0.6 : 0.4 = 3 : 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + 2 = 5 \text{ इकाई}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \text{ इकाई} = 50,000$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ इकाई} = 10,000$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \text{ इकाई} = 10,000 \times 3 = 30,000$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ इकाई} = 10,000 \times 2 = 20,000$$

$\therefore$ 30,000 और 20,000 दो हिस्से हैं।

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{पहिया } r \text{ की त्रिज्या} = 56/2 = 28 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{पहिये की परिधि} = 2\pi r = 2 \times 22/7 \times 28 = 176 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$1 \text{ चक्कर में पहिए द्वारा तय की गई दूरी} = 176$$

$$7 \text{ चक्कर में पहिए द्वारा तय की गई दूरी} = 176 \times 7 = 1232 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{बस की गति} = 1232 \text{ सेमी/सेकंड}$$

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$1 \text{ वर्ष के लिए ब्याज} = 13310 - 12100 = 1210$$

$$\text{ब्याज की दर} = 1210/12100 \times 100 = 10\%$$

विस्तारित विधि :

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$\Rightarrow A = P (1 + r/100)^t$$

$$\Rightarrow 12100 = P (1 + r/100)^2 \text{ --- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 13310 = P (1 + r/100)^3 \text{ --- (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 13310/12100 = (1 + r/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow r/100 = 13310/12100 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r/100 = (13310 - 12100)/12100$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 1210/12100 \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 10\%$$

71. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

तीन संख्याओं का अनुपात $2 : 3 : 5$ है।

उनके योग का दोगुना 200 है।

गणना:

तीनों संख्याओं का अनुपात $= 2 : 3 : 5$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 3 + 5 = 10 \text{ इकाई}$$

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$\Rightarrow 10 \text{ इकाई} = 200/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ इकाई} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \text{ इकाई} = 50$$

$\therefore$ तीन संख्याओं में से सबसे बड़ी संख्या का वर्ग 2500 है।

72. Answer: d Your Personal Exams Guide**Explanation:**

$$\Rightarrow l : m : n = 1 : 2 : 4$$

अब,

$$\sqrt{\frac{5l^2 + m^2 + n^2}{l^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 1^2 + 2^2 + 4^2}{1^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(5 + 4 + 16)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5$$

73. Answer: c

Explanation:

अवधारणा:

औसत = प्रेक्षणों का योग / प्रेक्षणों की संख्या

★ Shortcut Trick

अंतिम 3 संख्याओं का योग = $3 \times 15 = 45$

तो बीच की 2 संख्याएँ $45 - 21 = 24$ में जुड़ जाएँगी

पहली 3 संख्याओं का योग = $3 \times 16 = 48$

तो पहली संख्या $48 - 24 = 24$ है

∴ पहली संख्या 24 है।

★ Alternate Method

चार संख्याएँ A, B, C और D हैं

पहली 3 संख्याओं का औसत = 16

पहली 3 संख्याओं का योग = $16 \times 3 = 48$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C = 48 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

अंतिम 3 संख्याओं का औसत = 15

अंतिम 3 संख्याओं का योग = $3 \times 15 = 45$

$$\Rightarrow B + C + D = 45 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

समीकरण (1) से समीकरण (2) को घटाने पर,

$$\Rightarrow A - D = 48 - 45$$

$$\Rightarrow A - D = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow A - 21 = 3 \quad (\because D = 21)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 3 + 21 = 24$$

$\therefore$ पहली संख्या 24 है।

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$9 \text{ विषयों का औसत अंक} = 98$$

$$9 \text{ विषयों के अंकों का योग} = 98 \times 9 = 882$$

$$9 \text{ विषयों के अंकों का सही योग} = 882 - 86 + 68 = 864$$

$$9 \text{ विषयों के अंकों का सही योग} = 864/9 = 96$$

75. Answer: a

Explanation:

प्रत्येक ट्रेन की लंबाई 160 मीटर है

पहली और दूसरी ट्रेन की गति क्रमशः x मी/सेकंड और y मी/सेकंड है।

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

गति = दूरी/समय

$$\Rightarrow x = (160 + 200)/18$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 360/18$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20 \text{ मी/सेकंड}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + y) = (160 + 160)/9$$

$$\Rightarrow 9(20 + y) = 320$$

$$\Rightarrow 180 + 9y = 320$$

$$\Rightarrow 9y = 320 - 180$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 140/9 \text{ मी/सेकंड}$$

$$\text{Speed ratio of } x : y = 20 : 140/9 = 9 : 7$$

76. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है अर्थात् ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार।

• ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार-

- ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार, जिसे आधिकारिक तौर पर खेल और खेलों में लाइफटाइम अचीवमेंट के लिए ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार के रूप में जाना जाता है, भारत का आजीवन उपलब्धि खेल सम्मान है।
- इस पुरस्कार का नाम ध्यानचंद के नाम पर रखा गया है, जो एक भारतीय हॉकी खिलाड़ी हैं, जिन्होंने 20 साल से अधिक के करियर के दौरान 1000 से अधिक गोल किए।
- ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार पाने वाले को 10 लाख का पुरस्कार दिया जाता है।
- यह पुरस्कार 2002 में स्थापित किया गया था।
- द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार खेलों में एक भारतीय कोच द्वारा उत्कृष्ट उपलब्धि को मान्यता देता है।

राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न-

- राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न भारत में खेलों में उपलब्धियों के लिए दिया जाने वाला सर्वोच्च सम्मान है।
- राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न पुरस्कार के विजेता को 25 लाख रुपये का पुरस्कार मिलता है।

77. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है, अर्थात् नीला।

★ Key Points

• कॉपर सल्फेट-

- कॉपर सल्फेट का दूसरा नाम **ब्लू विट्रिओल** है।
- कॉपर सल्फेट घोल में पानी के अणुओं की संख्या **5** है।
- अपने हाइड्रेटेड रूप में कॉपर सल्फेट के लिए रासायनिक सूत्र $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ है।
- **कॉपर सल्फेट में पानी क्रिस्टल** के रूप में मौजूद होता है।
- यह IUPAC नाम **कॉपर सल्फेट पेंटाहाइड्रेट** है।
- कॉपर सल्फेट का जलीय घोल **नीले लिटमस को लाल कर देता है** क्योंकि यह प्रकृति में **अम्लीय** होता है। लिटमस पेपर **लाइन प्लॉट** के अर्क द्वारा बनाया जाता है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

संकेतक का नाम	संकेतक का रंग	अम्लीय माध्यम में रंग	क्षार माध्यम में रंग
लिटमस पेपर	नीला	लाल	ब्लू (नहीं बदलता है)
लिटमस पेपर	लाल	लाल (नहीं बदलता है)	नीला
मिथाइल नारंगी	संतरा	लाल	पीला
फेनोलफ्थालिन	बेरंग	बेरंग	गुलाबी

78. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है अर्थात् शांति पर्व

- शांति पर्व भारतीय महाकाव्य महाभारत के अठारह खंडों में से बारहवां है।
- युद्ध के बाद दोनों पक्षों ने शांति स्थापित कर ली है और युधिष्ठिर ने पांडव साम्राज्य पर अपना शासन शुरू कर दिया है।
- परवा में "विश्वामित्र भूखे रहने और सूखे के दौरान शाकाहारी चोरी करने वाले मांस" और दंतकथाओं सहित "फाउलर और कबूतरों" सहित अन्य प्रतीकात्मक किस्से हैं।

79. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है अर्थात् गोदावरी

- त्र्यंबकेश्वर ज्योतिर्लिंग मंदिर गोदावरी नदी के तट पर स्थित है।
- मंदिर महाराष्ट्र के नासिक जिले में स्थित है।
- कृष्णा नदी महाबलेश्वर से निकलती है और नालियों के साथ आंध्र प्रदेश के कृष्णा जिले में बंगाल की खाड़ी में मिल जाती है।
- ह देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित 12 ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से एक है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- गोदावरी गंगा नदी के बाद दूसरी सबसे लंबी नदी है।
- गोदावरी नदी त्र्यंबकेश्वर से निकलकर आंध्र प्रदेश के पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले में बंगाल की खाड़ी में जाती है।
- अमरकंटक मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित एक स्थान है जहाँ नर्मदा, जोहिला और सोन नदियाँ निकलती हैं।
- यह वह स्थान भी है जहाँ सतपुड़ा और विंध्य पर्वतमाला मैकल पहाड़ियों से मिलती है।
- तवा नदी नर्मदा नदी की सहायक नदियों में से एक है।

ज्योतिर्लिंग	स्थित	नदी
त्र्यंबकेश्वर	त्र्यंबक, नासिक, महाराष्ट्र	गोदावरी नदी
महाकालेश्वर	उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश	शिप्रा नदी
केदारनाथ	गढ़वाल, उत्तराखंड	मंदाकिनी नदी
विश्वनाथ	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	गंगा नदी

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है, अर्थात् चीन।

- चीन एक संघीय देश नहीं है।
- चीन में एक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है।
- संघीय सरकार की एक प्रणाली से संबंधित है जिसमें कई राज्य एकत्रित होते हैं लेकिन आंतरिक मामलों में स्वतंत्र रहते हैं।
- संघवाद, राजनीतिक संगठन की विधा जो एक व्यापक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के भीतर अलग-अलग राज्यों या अन्य राजनीति को एकजुट करती है, जो प्रत्येक को अपनी अखंडता बनाए रखने की अनुमति देती है।
- अमेरिका, भारत और कुछ अन्य देशों में लोकतंत्र है।

नोट: ब्राजील, कनाडा और ऑस्ट्रेलिया संघीय देश हैं।

81. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है अर्थात् महिषासुर मर्दिनी मंदिर।

- इसका निर्माण राजा पृथ्वीदेव प्रथम ने करवाया था। पुरातत्वविदों ने इसे सबसे मजबूत प्राकृतिक किलों में से एक माना है।
- चूँकि यह मजबूत प्राकृतिक दीवारों द्वारा संरक्षित है, केवल कुछ स्थानों पर दीवारों का निर्माण किया गया है। किले के तीन मुख्य द्वार हैं जिनका नाम मेनका, हमकारा, और सिंहद्वार है।
- प्रसिद्ध महिषासुर मर्दिनी मंदिर कोरबा, छत्तीसगढ़ में चैतुरगढ़ किले में स्थित है।
- गर्भगृह में 12 हाथों वाली महिषासुर मर्दिनी की मूर्ति स्थापित है। शंकर गुफा मंदिर से 3 किमी दूर स्थित है।

82. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है अर्थात् मौलिक अधिकार।

- भारतीय संविधान के भाग III में मौलिक अधिकारों की गणना की गई है।
- "मौलिक अधिकार" आम लोगों के मूल और अदृश्य अधिकार हैं।
- यह नागरिक स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करता है ताकि सभी भारतीय भारत के नागरिकों के रूप में शांति और सद्भाव में रह सकें।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- भारतीय संविधान में छह मौलिक अधिकार हैं और वे इस प्रकार हैं:
 - समानता का अधिकार
 - स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
 - शोषण के खिलाफ अधिकार
 - धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
 - सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार
 - संवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार
- अनुच्छेद 19 से 22 भारतीय संविधान के मौलिक अधिकार की स्वतंत्रता के अंतर्गत आता है।

अनुच्छेद	में हैं
अनुच्छेद 19	स्वतंत्रता के संबंध में छह अधिकारों का संरक्षण: • भाषण और अभिव्यक्ति • सभा • संगति • आंदोलन • निवास • व्यवसाय
अनुच्छेद 20	अपराधों के लिए सज़ा के संबंध में संरक्षण।
अनुच्छेद 21	जीवन की सुरक्षा और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता।
अनुच्छेद 21A	प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का अधिकार।
अनुच्छेद 22	गिरफ्तारी और कुछ मामलों में नज़रबंदी के खिलाफ संरक्षण।

83. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है अर्थात् जीवाणु।

- एंथ्रेक्स जीवाणु बेसिलस एन्थ्रेसिस के कारण होने वाला संक्रमण है।
- एन्थ्रैक्स आवारा पशुओं जैसे भेड़, बकरी आदि में होता है।

एंथ्रेक्स	
कारक एजेंट	कीटाणु एंथरैसिस
अधिग्रहण का तरीका	संक्रमण साँस लेने या बैक्टीरिया के बीजाणुओं में प्रवेश के माध्यम से होता है। बीजाणु त्वचा के माध्यम से भी शरीर में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं। ये बीजाणु मिट्टी में और घरेलू और जंगली जानवरों में पाए जा सकते हैं।
प्रभावित	प्रभावित शरीर का हिस्सा इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि बीजाणु शरीर में कैसे प्रवेश करता है (भोजन, त्वचा, श्वास)।
लक्षण	त्वचा के माध्यम से (त्वचीय) - छोटे छाले और गांठ - एक काले केंद्र के साथ दर्द रहित त्वचा का अल्सर - चारों ओर सूजन साँस के माध्यम से - बुखार, ठंड लगना, पसीना आना - सीने में तकलीफ, साँस लेने में तकलीफ और खांसी - चक्कर आना, थकान, और सिरदर्द - मतली और उल्टी भोजन के माध्यम से (गैस्ट्रोइंटेस्टाइनल) - पेट दर्द और सूजन - दस्त (खूनी), मतली, उल्टी - गर्दन और गर्दन की ग्रंथियों में सूजन

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही विकल्प मस्तिष्क है।

- **हाइपोथैलेमस-**

- हाइपोथैलेमस मस्तिष्क का एक हिस्सा है जो मानव शरीर के कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।
- हाइपोथैलेमस मस्तिष्क में थैलेमस के नीचे स्थित होता है।
- हाइपोथैलेमस से हार्मोन तापमान **विनियमन, प्यास, भूख, नींद, मनोदशा और शरीर के अंदर अन्य हार्मोनों** की रिहाई जैसे शारीरिक कार्यों को नियंत्रित करते हैं।
- हाइपोथैलेमस **पिट्यूटरी ग्रंथि** को नियंत्रित करता है

★ **Additional Information**

- अंतःस्रावी तंत्र की प्रमुख ग्रंथियां हाइपोथैलेमस, पिट्यूटरी ग्रंथि, थायरॉयड ग्रंथि, पैराथायराइड ग्रंथियां, अग्न्याशय की आइलेट कोशिकाएं, अधिवृक्क ग्रंथियां, पुरुषों में वृषण और महिलाओं में अंडाशय हैं।

85. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है अर्थात् **डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम।**

- **डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम :**
 - 'अदम्य आत्मा' भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम द्वारा लिखित एक पुस्तक है।
 - 'इग्नेस्ड माइंड्स', 'टारगेट 3 बिलियन' और 'विंग्स ऑफ फायर' उनकी लिखी कुछ और किताबें हैं।
- **मदर टेरेसा:**
 - मदर टेरेसा एक नन और मिशनरी थीं, जिन्होंने अपना जीवन गरीबों और बीमारों की देखभाल और उनके काम के लिए समर्पित कर दिया।
 - उन्हें 1979 में नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार और 1980 में भारत रत्न सहित कई सम्मान मिले।
- **अमर्त्य सेन :**

अमर्त्य सेन	भारतीय अर्थशास्त्री
जन्म	1933
नोबेल पुरस्कार	आर्थिक विज्ञान में 1998
अनुसंधान क्षेत्र	कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्र और सामाजिक विकल्प सिद्धांत
अन्य योगदान	मानव विकास सिद्धांत

- कैलाश सत्यार्थी:
 - कैलाश सत्यार्थी ने 2014 में नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार जीता था।
 - उन्होंने इसे मलाला यूसुफज़ई के साथ साझा किया।
 - उन्होंने शिक्षा और बच्चों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के प्रयासों के लिए पुरस्कार जीता।
 - उन्होंने बचपन बचाओ आंदोलन की शुरुआत की।

86. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है अर्थात् India.

- भारत ने बांग्लादेश को हराकर एशिया कप 2018 जीता।
- भारतीय क्रिकेट कंट्रोल बोर्ड (बीसीसीआई) और अमीरात क्रिकेट बोर्ड (ईसीबी) ने प्रतिष्ठित एशिया कप की मेजबानी के लिए संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (यूएई) के लिए एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए।
- एशिया कप 2018 में भारत, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बांग्लादेश और अफगानिस्तान की क्रिकेट टीमों थीं।
- टूर्नामेंट अबू धाबी और दुबई में 15 से 28 सितंबर तक था।

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है अर्थात् पाक जलसन्धि।

- जलसन्धि जो भारत और उसके पड़ोसी श्रीलंका को अलग करता है वह पाक जलसन्धि है।
- यह तमिलनाडु और श्रीलंका में मन्नार जिले के बीच स्थित है।
- भारत में, यह दक्षिण में पम्बन द्वीप और श्रीलंका में मन्नार द्वीप से घिरा है।
- इसके दक्षिण-पश्चिम हिस्से को पाक खाड़ी के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- यह 33 से 50 किमी चौड़ी है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- **9° चैनल**– मुख्य लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह से मिनिक्ॉय द्वीप।
- **10° चैनल** –अंडमान द्वीप समूह और निकोबार द्वीप समूह।
- डोवर जलसन्धि अंग्रेजी चैनल के सबसे संकरे हिस्से में जलसन्धि है, जो चैनल और उत्तरी सागर के बीच की सीमा को चिह्नित करता है, महाद्वीपीय यूरोप से ग्रेट ब्रिटेन को अलग करता है।

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर लाहौर अधिवेशन है।

★ Important Points

- लाहौर अधिवेशन–
 - 19 दिसंबर 1929 को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने 'पूर्ण स्वराज' पारित किया, अर्थात् **लाहौर अधिवेशन** में कुल स्वतंत्रता प्रस्ताव।
 - उसी अधिवेशन में, **जवाहरलाल नेहरू कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष चुने गए**।
 - सार्वजनिक रूप से **26 जनवरी 1930** को इसकी घोषणा की गई थी।
 - नेहरू ने कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के साथ **रवि के तट** पर मार्च किया और उन्होंने पूर्ण स्वराज हासिल करने तक आराम न करने की शपथ ली।

- 21 दिसंबर 1929 को तिरंगा (तिरंगा) झंडा फहराया गया था।

★ Additional Information

सूचना:

- पहला स्वतंत्रता दिवस (पूर्ण स्वराज के रूप में) 26 जनवरी 1930 को मनाया गया था।
- सूरत अधिवेशन-
 - 1907 के सूरत अधिवेशन को सूरत विभाजन के रूप में लोकप्रिय किया गया था क्योंकि कांग्रेस दो समूहों में विभाजित हो गई थी। यानी एक्सट्रीमिस्ट और मॉडरेट।
 - इसकी अध्यक्षता मॉडरेट नेता **रासबिहारी घोष** ने की।
- कानपुर अधिवेशन-
 - 1925 में, कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन कानपुर में हुआ था और इसकी अध्यक्षता **सरोजिनी नायडू** ने की थी।
 - **सरोजिनी नायडू** पहली भारतीय महिला कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष थीं।
- कराची अधिवेशन-
 - वर्ष 1931 में कांग्रेस के कराची अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता **सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल** ने की थी।
 - अधिवेशन ने **गांधी-इरविन समझौते** को मंजूरी दी और मौलिक अधिकारों और आर्थिक नीति पर एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया।

89. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है अर्थात् **एफसीआई**

- **एफसीआई** का मुख्यालय **नई दिल्ली** में है।
- 24 मार्च 2017 को, केंद्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2019-20 के अंत तक खाद्यान्न के भंडारण के लिए एक करोड़ टन क्षमता के सिलोस के निर्माण को मंजूरी दी।
- इसका निर्माण **एफसीआई** द्वारा किया जाएगा।
- एक साइलो थोक सामग्री के भंडारण के लिए एक संरचना है। सिलोस का उपयोग कृषि में अनाज को स्टोर करने के लिए किया जाता है (अनाज लिफ्ट देखें) या किण्वित फ़ीड जिसे सिलेज कहा जाता है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- नेफेड -
 - राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन महासंघ (नेफेड) की स्थापना 2 अक्टूबर 1958 को गाँधी जयंती के शुभ दिन पर की गई थी।
 - नेफेड बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत है।
- फिक्की-
 - भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल महासंघ भारत में व्यापारिक संगठनों का एक संघ है।
 - इसकी स्थापना 1927 में घनश्याम दास बिड़ला ने की थी।
 - इसका मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में है।
 - यह भारत का सबसे बड़ा, सबसे पुराना और सर्वोच्च व्यापारिक संगठन है।

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है अर्थात् भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1858।

- अगस्त 1858 में भारत सरकार अधिनियम, ब्रिटिश संसद ने एक अधिनियम पारित किया जिसने कंपनी के शासन को समाप्त कर दिया। भारत में ब्रिटिश सरकार का नियंत्रण ब्रिटिश क्राउन को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था। यह **1857 के विद्रोह** के कारण हुआ।
- इसने देश के प्रशासन में किसी भी लोकप्रिय भागीदारी के बिना भारत पर पूर्ण (ब्रिटिश) शाही नियंत्रण प्रदान किया।
- भारत के शासन के लिए सभी अधिकार परिषद में गवर्नर-जनरल में निहित थे जो राज्य सचिव के लिए ज़िम्मेदार थे।
- राज्य के सचिव अंततः ब्रिटिश संसद के लिए ज़िम्मेदार थे।
- सत्ता को कंपनी से ब्रिटिश क्राउन में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था।
- **गवर्नर-जनरल** को भारत का **वायसराय** बनाया गया था।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

बंगाल के पहले गवर्नर-जनरल	वारेन हेस्टिंग्स (1773-1785)
भारत के पहले गवर्नर-जनरल	लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक (1828-1835)
भारत का पहला वायसराय	लॉर्ड कैनिंग (1856-62)

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश।

- कोल्डिहवा एक पुरातात्विक स्थल है जो **भारत के उत्तर प्रदेश** में स्थित है।
- यह गांव **देवघाट** के पास **बेलन नदी** की घाटियों में स्थित है।
- कोल्डिहवा और मेहरगढ़ दोनों बेलन नदी के विपरीत किनारों पर हैं।
- कोल्डिहवा में पुरातत्वविदों को चावल और कुछ खंडित हड्डियों के प्रमाण मिले हैं।
- मेहरगढ़ में, चावल के अलावा, मवेशियों के सबूत (मिट्टी की सतह पर दरार के निशान) भी पाए गए हैं।
- कोल्डिहवा भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के अन्य नियोलिथिक स्थलों से अलग है जैसे मेहरगढ़, चिरांद और बुरझोलम। यहाँ चावल के साथ गेहूँ भी मिला।

92. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है अर्थात् कृष्णा।

बंगाल की खाड़ी में बहने वाली भारतीय नदियों में कृष्णा, कावेरी, गंगा और गोदावरी शामिल हैं।

- कृष्णा—

- कृष्णा नदी एक प्रायद्वीपीय नदी है जो महाबलेश्वर के पास एक झरने से निकलती है और लगभग 1400 किमी तक बहती है और बंगाल की खाड़ी तक पहुँचती है।
- तुंगभद्रा, कोयना, घाटप्रभा, मुसी और भीम इसकी कुछ सहायक नदियाँ हैं।
- इसका जल निकासी बेसिन महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा साझा किया जाता है।
- कुछ अन्य प्रमुख प्रायद्वीपीय नदियाँ जो पूर्व की ओर बहती हैं और बंगाल की खाड़ी में बहती हैं, महानदी, गोदावरी, कृष्णा और कावेरी हैं।
- **नागार्जुन सागर बाँध** नागार्जुन सागर में **कृष्णा नदी** के पार बनाया गया था जहाँ नदी तेलंगाना राज्य के नलगोंडा जिले और भारत में आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के गुंटूर जिले के बीच एक सीमा बनाती है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- **नर्मदा-**
 - भारत की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी नदी नर्मदा नदी, जिसकी नदी की लंबाई 1312 किमी है, मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले के अमरकंटक से निकलती है।
 - नर्मदा पश्चिम की ओर बहती है और मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र से होकर गुजरती है।
 - यह कैम्बे की खाड़ी के पास अरब सागर में निकासी होती है।
- **सतलुज-**
 - सतलुज नदी भारत के साथ-साथ पाकिस्तान में भी बहती है।
 - सतलुज नदी 4555 मीटर की ऊँचाई के साथ मानसरोवर झील के पास रक्षाताल से निकलती है, जहाँ इसका स्थानीय नाम लोगचन खंबा है।
 - इस नदी की कुल लंबाई 1500 किमी है।
 - यह नदी भारत में 1050 किमी की लंबाई में बहती है।
 - इस नदी की सहायक नदियाँ स्पीति, बासपा हैं।
- **सूचना:** नर्मदा, तापी, सतलुज अरब सागर में निकासी होती हैं।

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 अर्थात् अमोनियम हाइड्रोक्साइड - विंडो क्लीनर सही है।

- **अमोनियम हाइड्रोक्साइड** का रासायनिक सूत्र **NH_4OH** है।
- अमोनिया प्रकृति में क्षारीय है। इसका जलीय विलयन अमोनियम हाइड्रोक्साइड NH_4OH बनाता है, जो एक क्षारक है।

- लाल लिटमस सूचक विशेषताओं के अनुसार, यह क्षारक विलयन में नीले रंग में बदल जाता है।
- अमोनियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड - जल उपचार, हेयर डाई और विंडो क्लीनर में उपयोग किया जाता है।
- सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड - साबुन में उपयोग किया जाता है।
- कैल्शियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड - चूने में उपयोग किया जाता है।

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है भूटान।

★ Key Points

- भारत सहित अधिकांश देशों में, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (सकल घरेलू उत्पाद) को वृद्धि के माप के रूप में माना जाता है। लेकिन भूटान एक ऐसा देश है जहाँ जीएनएच(सकल राष्ट्रीय खुशी) का अर्थ है सकल राष्ट्रीय कल्याण।
- भूटान ने विकास को मापने के लिए 1971 से जीडीपी को एकमुश्त खारिज कर दिया है।

★ Important Points

- यहाँ एक नया दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया जो कि सकल राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि के औपचारिक सिद्धांत के तहत समृद्धि को मापता है।
- इसमें प्राकृतिक वातावरण के साथ-साथ लोगों के आध्यात्मिक, शारीरिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय स्वास्थ्य का समावेश है।
- इसका सूचकांक बनाने का आधार समान सामाजिक विकास, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सुशासन को बढ़ावा देना है।

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही है, अर्थात् लोहड़ी।

- लोहड़ी पंजाब के लोगों का मुख्य त्योहार है, इसलिए यह पंजाब और हरियाणा में सबसे लोकप्रिय है। यह भारत का एक फसल त्योहार है।

- **बोनालु** तेलंगाना में मनाते हैं। यह **प्रतिजाओं की पूर्ति के लिए देवी को धन्यवाद देने के लिए मनाया जाता है** और इसमें देवी की पूजा और उनके विभिन्न रूपों को शामिल किया जाता है।
- **तीज** मुख्य रूप से राजस्थान में मनाई जाती है। तीज त्योहार **विवाहित लोगों के लिए** एक महत्वपूर्ण त्योहार है और मानसून के लिए एक बहुप्रतीक्षित त्योहार है। यह देवी पार्वती के साथ भगवान शिव के पवित्र मिलन के उत्सव के लिए समर्पित है।
- **दार्पका टेशी** बौद्धों का त्योहार है जो मुख्य रूप से सिक्किम में मनाया जाता है। यह उस दिन मनाया जाता है जब **बुद्ध को अपने चार महान सत्य प्राप्त हुए**।

राज्य	प्रसिद्ध महोत्सव
सिक्किम	बुमचुन, दासैन, लासॉन्ग, और तिहार
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मोपिन और सोलुंग
केरल	ओणम

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही अर्थात् **बाबा रामदेव** है।

- **"माई लाइफ, माई मिशन"** योग गुरु **स्वामी रामदेव** की एक आत्मकथा है, जिन्होंने वरिष्ठ पत्रकार **उदय माहुरकर** के साथ यह पुस्तक लिखी है।
- पुस्तक में हरियाणा के एक गाँव से लेकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक **स्वामी रामदेव के जीवन का वर्णन** है।
- यह पुस्तक **पेंगुइन रैंडम हाउस** द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई है।
- **स्वामी रामदेव-**
 - स्वामी रामदेव एक **योग शिक्षक** हैं, वे **पतंजलि आयुर्वेद लिमिटेड** के सह-संस्थापक भी हैं।
 - उनका जन्म **25 दिसंबर 1965 को महेन्द्रगढ़, हरियाणा** में हुआ था।
 - उन्होंने अपनी शुरुआती पढ़ाई कलवा गुरुकुल से की।
 - उन्होंने **1995 में दिव्य योग मंदिर ट्रस्ट** की स्थापना की।
 - बाद में 2003 में, उनका योग कार्यक्रम **आस्था टीवी चैनल** पर प्रसारित होने लगा।

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है अर्थात् भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक।

- भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) भारत का सर्वोच्च मौद्रिक संस्थान है।
- आरबीआई की स्थापना 1935 में आरबीआई अधिनियम 1934 द्वारा की गई थी।
- आरबीआई- विदेशी रिज़र्व, बैंकों का बैंक, भारत सरकार के बैंकर और ऋण नियंत्रक के रूप में कार्य करता है।
- यह भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में नोटों की छपाई और पैसे की आपूर्ति के प्रबंधन के लिए भी ज़िम्मेदार है।
- भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक का देश में मुद्रा मुद्रण का एकाधिकार है।
- इसमें एक रुपए के नोट को छोड़कर सभी प्रकार के नोट जारी करने का अधिकार है।

सूचना-

- मुद्रा और एक रुपये के सिक्के और निम्न मूल्यवर्ग के सिक्के वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए जाते हैं।
- सिक्का अधिनियम, 1906 के तहत, भारत सरकार को टकसाल के सिक्कों का एकमात्र अधिकार है।
- आरबीआई अधिनियम, 1934 की धारा 24 (1) के अनुसार, आरबीआई एक रुपये के मूल्य के मूल्यवर्ग के बैंकनोट जारी करने का हकदार नहीं है।
- एक रुपये का मुद्रा नोट वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किया जाता है और भारत के वित्त सचिव द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित होता है।

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है अर्थात् यशदीकरण।

- यशदीकरण-

- इस विधि में लोहे या स्टील के क्षरण को रोकने के लिए जस्ता की एक पतली परत लगाई जाती है।
- उदाहरण के लिए, चमकते लोहे के नाखून, पिन, आदि।
- यह धातु को जंग से बचाने के लिए किया जाता है।
- **अवसादन -**
 - किसी तरल (तरल या गैस) में मौजूद कणों के ज़मीन पर बैठने को अवसादन या अवसादन कहा जाता है।
 - अवसादन गुरुत्वाकर्षण के बल या तरल में निलंबित कणों पर केन्द्रापसारक बल के कारण होता है।
- **निष्प्रभावीकरण-**
 - एक क्षार के साथ एक अम्ल की प्रतिक्रिया को एक तटस्थकरण प्रतिक्रिया कहा जाता है।
 - इस प्रतिक्रिया के उत्पाद नमक और पानी हैं।
 - उदाहरण के लिए, सोडियम हाइड्रोक्साइड (NaOH) के साथ हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड (HCl) की प्रतिक्रिया सोडियम क्लोराइड (NaCl) (नमक) और कुछ अतिरिक्त पानी के अणुओं का एक समाधान पैदा करती है।

99. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2 सही है अर्थात् सामंत गोयल।

- रॉ-
 - अनुसंधान और विश्लेषण विंग (रॉ) की स्थापना वर्ष 1968 में हुई थी।
 - यह 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध के दौरान खुफिया विफलता के कारण स्थापित किया गया था।
 - इसका मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में सीजीओ कॉम्प्लेक्स में स्थित है।
 - आर.एन काओ रॉ के पहले निर्देशक थे।
 - रॉ का नेतृत्व वर्तमान में सामंत गोयल कर रहे हैं।
- मोहन रानाडे -
 - **Description**

मोहन रानाडे एक भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे।
- अरविंद कुमार-

- वह इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के निदेशक हैं।
- आलोक वर्धन -
 - विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय के महानिदेशक आलोक वर्धन चतुर्वेदी को केपी चेयर 2019 के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

Description Mohan Ranade was an Indian freedom fighter **Description** Mohan Ranade was an Indian freedom fighter.

100. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है → चुनाव आयोग।

★ Key Points

लोकसभा के बारे में-

- भारत के पहले आम चुनाव के बाद **13 अप्रैल 1952** को पहली लोकसभा का गठन किया गया था।
- इस लोकसभा का **पहला सत्र 13 मई 1952** को शुरू हुआ।
- पहली लोकसभा पांच वर्षों के अपने पूर्ण कार्यकाल तक चली और 4 अप्रैल 1957 को भंग कर दी गई।
- पहली लोकसभा अवधि - 13 अप्रैल 1952- 4 अप्रैल 1957
- प्रथम लोकसभा अध्यक्ष - श्री जी.वी. मावलंकर
- वर्तमान लोकसभा अध्यक्ष-ओम बिरला

भारत के चुनाव आयोग के बारे में-

- इसका गठन **25 जनवरी 1950** को हुआ था।
- चुनाव आयोग का मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में है।
- भारत के पहले मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त सुकुमार सेन थे।
- भारत का राष्ट्रपति चुनाव आयोग के मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति करता है।
- चुनाव आयोग में तीन सदस्य होते हैं जिनमें एक मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और दो चुनाव आयुक्त शामिल होते हैं।

- वे 6 साल के लिए नियुक्त किए जाते हैं या 65 वर्ष की आयु तक काम कर सकते हैं, जो भी पहले आता है।
- श्री सुशील चंद्रा भारत के वर्तमान मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त हैं।

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide