



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 14, 2019) (Shift 3)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

Navigating & Answering a Question

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

Your Personal Exams Guide

General English

1. 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)

The banquet hall is been renovate recently.

- a. is being renovated
- b. has been renovated
- c. no substitution required
- d. are being renovate

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

A person who has had long experience in a particular field

- a. Veteran
- b. Amateur
- c. Cosmopolitan
- d. Stoic

-
3. 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)

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) _____ to that, Swami ?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very

strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger ?" said Swami.

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

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

-
4. 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)

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) _____ to that, Swami ?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger ?" said Swami.

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

- a. at
- b. from
- c. for
- d. to

-
5. 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 (+1, -0.25)

for each blank.

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) _____ to that, Swami?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?" said Swami.

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

- a. say
- b. talk
- c. tell
- d. speak

-
6. 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)

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) _____ to that, Swami?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?" said Swami.

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

- a. know
- b. regard
- c. think
- d. suggest

7. 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)

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) _____ to that, Swami?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?" said Swami.

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

- a. grown over
- b. grown out
- c. grown in
- d. grown-up

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

VIGILANT

- a. Negligent
- b. Inattentive
- c. Watchful
- d. Careless

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

The more tired you are, the _____ it is to concentrate.

- a. hardest
 - b. harder
 - c. hard
 - d. more harder
-

10. 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

More than 60% of India's population live under the poverty line.

- a. lives beside the poverty line
 - b. no substitution required
 - c. live by the poverty line
 - d. lives below the poverty line
-

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

One who loves books

- a. Orator
 - b. Altruist
 - c. Librarian
 - d. Bibliophile
-

12. Directions: Select the most appropriate antonym of the word.

(+1, -0.25)

GRADUAL

- a. Moderate
- b. Rapid
- c. Measured
- d. Slow

13. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment.

(+1, -0.25)

The girl who paint this picture is my neighbour.

- a. no substitution required
- b. who painted
- c. which paints
- d. who are painting

14. Directions: Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.

(+1, -0.25)

No sooner did the rabbit come out of the bush when the hunter killed it.

- a. when the hunter
- b. come out of the bush
- c. No sooner did the rabbit
- d. killed it

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

The common occurrences of fatigue and _____ decrease when we listen to music.

- a. depletion
- b. distaste
- c. boredom
- d. liveliness

16. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

This coffee is not available in any of the shop in the neighbourhood market.

- a. not available in
- b. in the neighbourhood market
- c. any of the shop
- d. This coffee is

17. Directions: Select the correctly spelt word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Asthetic
- b. Already
- c. Outragous

d. Original

18. In the following question, out of the four given alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (+1, -0.25)

Child's play

- a. Something delightful
 - b. Something amusing
 - c. Something easy
 - d. Something risky
-

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

I was walking along the street when suddenly I _____ footsteps behind me.

- a. hear
 - b. hearing
 - c. heard
 - d. was hearing
-

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

A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and _____ manner.

- a. reserved
- b. collected
- c. preserved
- d. sustainable

21. Directions: Select the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Maintnance
- b. Medeval
- c. Millenium
- d. Moustache

22. Directions: Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

(+1, -0.25)

Work like a charm

- a. To do something faster
- b. To delay a task
- c. To work very well
- d. To do a magic trick

23. Directions: Select the most appropriate antonym of the word.

(+1, -0.25)

CONSENSUS

- a. Disagreement

- b. Agreement
 - c. Consent
 - d. Harmony
-

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

David and me are brothers but from different mothers.

- a. but from
 - b. different mothers
 - c. David and me
 - d. are brothers
-

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

LUCID

- a. Confusing
- b. Clear
- c. Ambiguous
- d. Unclear

General Intelligence & Reasoning

26. एक कूट भाषा में, 'LODGE' को '122254725' लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'CARING' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 411809146
- b. 321881147
- c. 311809137
- d. 311881147

27. एक कक्षा के 45 छात्रों में, 26 छात्र योग की कक्षा में उपस्थित होते हैं, 28 छात्र जिमनास्टिक कक्षा में उपस्थित होते हैं और 5 छात्र न तो योग और न ही जिमनास्टिक की कक्षा में उपस्थित होते हैं। कितने छात्र योग और जिमनास्टिक कक्षाओं में उपस्थित होते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 16
- b. 14
- c. 12
- d. 10

28. तीन 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। निर्धारित कीजिये कि दिए गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा निष्कर्ष ज्ञात तथ्यों को नजरंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. कुछ अमरुद सेब हैं।
- II. सभी अंगूर संतरे हैं।

III. कुछ सेब अंगूर हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ सेब संतरे हैं।

II. कोई संतरा अमरुद नहीं है।

III. कुछ संतरे अमरुद हैं।

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

29. दो कथन और उसके बाद विकल्प में चार निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथन को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे जात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। निर्धारित कीजिये कि दिए गये निष्कर्षों में से कौन-सा निष्कर्ष जात तथ्यों को नजरंदाज करने पर कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

कोई भी अस्पताल क्लीनिक नहीं है।

सभी क्लीनिक घर हैं।

- a. कुछ घर अस्पताल नहीं हैं।
- b. सभी घर अस्पताल हैं।
- c. सभी घर क्लीनिक हैं।
- d. कोई घर अस्पताल नहीं है।

30. निम्नलिखित समीकरण को सही करने के लिए कौन से दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदलना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$15 - 18 + 14 \times 3 \div 3 = 19$$

- a. 'x' और '-'
- b. '+' और '-'
- c. 'x' और '+'
- d. '+' और '÷'

31. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो तीसरे अक्षर समूह से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे दूसरे अक्षर समूह से पहले अक्षर समूह से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

$$225 : 210 :: 324 : ?$$

- a. 256
- b. 290
- c. 316
- d. 306

32. दी गई श्रृंखला को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अक्षर समूह प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा? (+1, -0.25)

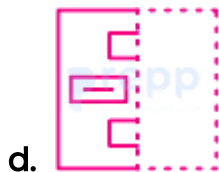
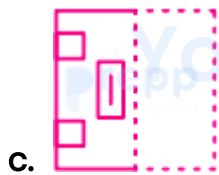
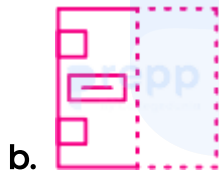
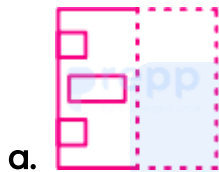
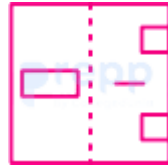
SXP, PVO, MTN, ?, GPL

- a. KOM
- b. JRM

c. JSM

d. JQN

33. 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)

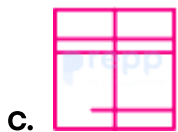
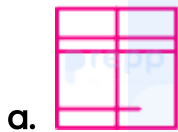
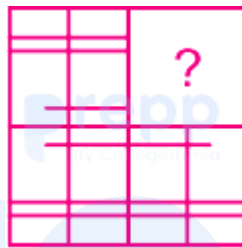


34. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो तीसरे अक्षर समूह से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा अक्षर समूह पहले अक्षर समूह से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

TKJR : VNNW :: GXMQ : ?

- a. HARV
- b. JBQV
- c. IAQV
- d. IZPV

35. निम्नलिखित में कौन सी विकल्प आकृति नीचे दी गई आकृति के स्वरूप को पूरा करेगी? (+1, -0.25)



36. यदि एक दर्पण को अक्षर-समूह के दाईं ओर रखा जाए, तो दिए गए अक्षर-संख्या समूह की सही छवि चुनिए? (+1, -0.25)

RGftBQZ54

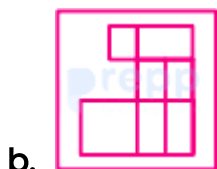
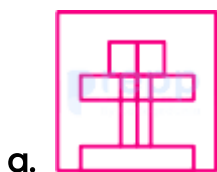
- a. RGFfBQZ54
- b. RGFfBQZ54
- c. RGFfBQZ54
- d. RGFfBQZ54

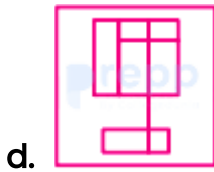
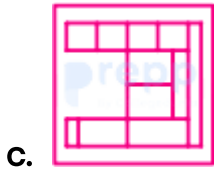
37. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को कौन सी संख्या प्रतिस्थापित करेगी? (+1, -0.25)

10, 17, 31, 52, 80, ?

- a. 115
- b. 125
- c. 135
- d. 105

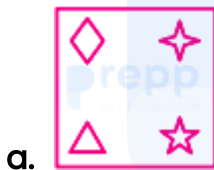
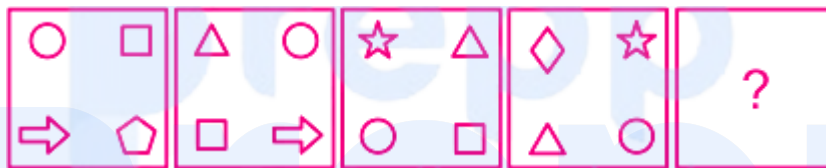
38. दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से, उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन कीजिये जिसमें प्रश्न आकृति छिपी/निहित है। (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है) (+1, -0.25)





39. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगली आने वाली आकृति का चयन कीजिए।

(+1, -0.25)



40. दिए गए समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए किन दो संख्याओं को आपस में बदला जाना चाहिए? (+1, -0.25)

$$64 - 17 + 55 \times 65 \div 5 = 230$$

- a. 55 और 65
- b. 17 और 55
- c. 64 और 17
- d. 17 और 65

41. छः व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T और U वृत्ताकार रूप में खड़े हैं। U, S और T के बीच खड़ा है। T, P के निकटतम नहीं खड़ा है। P, S और R के बीच में खड़ा है। T और R के बीच कौन खड़ा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. U
- b. P
- c. Q
- d. S

42. पाँच वाहन A, B, C, D और E में D का माइलेज B और C से अधिक है। A का माइलेज B से कम है लेकिन C से अधिक है। E का माइलेज A से अधिक है लेकिन B से कम है। सभी पाँच वाहनों में सबसे अधिक माइलेज किस वाहन का है? (+1, -0.25)

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

43. एक कूट भाषा में, 'SAMPLE' को 'MASELP' लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'COTTON' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. TOCTON
- b. TOCNOT
- c. OCTTNO
- d. COTNOT

44. एक कूट भाषा में, यदि HE' = 40" और 'GO' = 105 है तो इस कूट भाषा में 'BAND' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 52
- b. 112
- c. 21
- d. 102

45. दी गयी संख्या श्रृंखला में एक पद गलत है। दिए गये विकल्पों में गलत पद ज्ञात कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

15, 17, 22, 32, 49, 76

- a. 49
- b. 32
- c. 22
- d. 76

46. पाँच मित्रों का घर एक सीधी रेखा में हैं। अमित का घर दीपेश के घर के निकट नहीं है। (+1, -0.25)
शायना का घर बृन्दा और शीतल के घर के बीच है। बृन्दा का घर शायना और दीपेश के घर के बीच है। शीतल के घर के निकट किसका घर है?

- a. शायना और बृन्दा
- b. अमित और दीपेश
- c. अमित और शायना
- d. अमित और बृन्दा

47. 'स्कूल' 'अध्ययन' से संबंधित है उसी प्रकार 'रेस्तरां' का संबंध _____ से है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. वेटर
- b. खाना
- c. सब्जियाँ
- d. मेनू

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

गैलन : आयतन

- a. मील : दूरी
- b. प्रकाश : बिजली
- c. मिनट : सेकंड
- d. गज : वजन

49. एक कूट भाषा में, 'this is done' को 'koj mor soj', 'that is okay' को 'loj roj mor' और 'you are okay' को 'hok nok loj' लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'that' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. mor
- b. loj
- c. koj
- d. roj

50. उस समूह का चयन कीजिये जिसमें संख्याएँ उसी प्रकार से संबंधित हैं जिस प्रकार निम्नलिखित संख्याओं का समूह है। (+1, -0.25)

6, 37, 217

- a. 7, 48, 284
- b. 5, 26, 124
- c. 4, 17, 65
- d. 10, 100, 1002

Numerical Aptitude

51. एक घंटे में एक व्यक्ति अपनी डोंगी को 11 किमी/घंटा की गति से धारा के प्रतिकूल चलाता है और 23 किमी/घंटा की गति से धारा के अनुकूल चलाता है। तो धारा की गति (किमी/घंटा में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 6
 - b. 5
 - c. 17
 - d. 16.5
-
52. यदि एक वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य इसके क्रय मूल्य का $\frac{3}{4}$ गुना है, तो लाभ/हानि प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 25% लाभ
 - b. 25% हानि
 - c. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ लाभ
 - d. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ हानि
-
53. 7 सेमी चौड़ाई वाले एक आयताकार कागज़ को इसकी लंबाई के साथ घुमाया जाता है और 9 सेमी त्रिज्या वाला एक बेलन बनाया जाता है। तो बेलन का आयतन क्या है? ($\pi = 22/7$ लीजिए) (+1, -0.25)
- a. 1525 सेमी³
 - b. 900 सेमी³
 - c. 1750 सेमी³

d. 1782 सेमी³

54. किसी राशि पर यदि 2 वर्ष के लिए 5% प्रति वर्ष पर साधारण और चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज के बीच का अंतर 125 रु है, तो राशि (रु में) है: (+1, -0.25)

a. 50000

b. 5000

c. 10000

d. 1000

55. दो बेलन A और B की त्रिज्या 5 : 6 के अनुपात में हैं और ऊंचाई क्रमशः 7 : 4 के अनुपात में हैं। तो बेलन B के वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल और बेलन A के वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 35 : 24

b. 24 : 35

c. 49 : 35

d. 35 : 49

56. एक दुकानदार ने 15 रुपए में एक की दर से 120 नाशपाती खरीदें। हालाँकि 10 नाशपाती सड़ी हुई थी और उन्हें फेंक दिया गया। शेष प्रत्येक नाशपाती को 18 रुपए में बेचा गया। तो लाभ प्रतिशत क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 20%

b. 10%

c. 50%

d. 30%

57. यदि $A : B = 2 : 3$, $B : C = 4 : 5$ और $C : D = 6 : 7$ हैं, तो $\frac{A+B+C}{D}$ का मान होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 3

b. 7

c. 5

d. 2

58. यदि दो संख्याओं 390 और 420 का लघुतम समापवर्तक 5460 है, तो दो संख्याओं का महत्तम समापवर्तक है: (+1, -0.25)

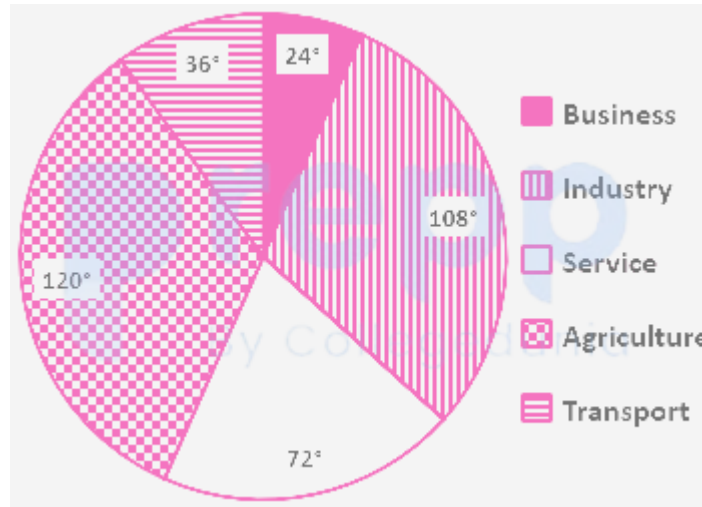
a. 35

b. 45

c. 30

d. 42

59. वृत्त आलेख पांच अलग-अलग रोजगार क्षेत्रों के कोणीय प्रतिनिधित्व को दर्शाता है। इन पांच क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 7,20,000 है। (+1, -0.25)



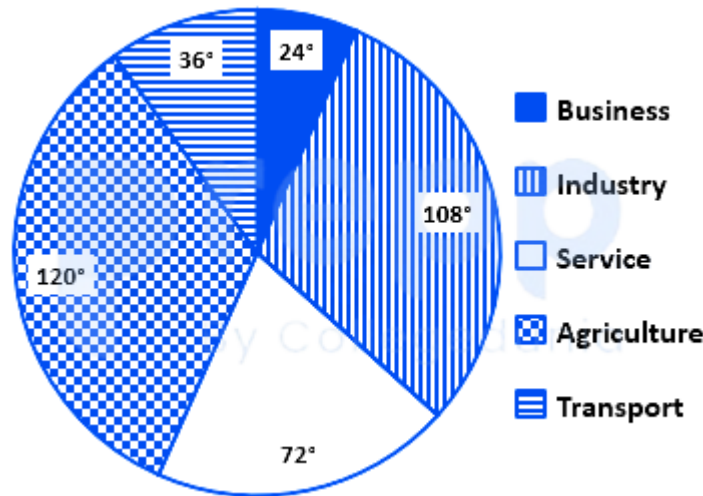
कृषि, व्यवसाय और परिवहन में कुल कितने कर्मचारी संलग्न हैं?

- a. 3,60,000
- b. 5,00,000
- c. 2,60,000
- d. 4,80,000

60. एक विद्यालय में 550 छात्र हैं। लड़कों और लड़कियों का अनुपात 6 : 5 है। तो विद्यालय में कितने और लड़कियों को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए जिससे अनुपात 5 : 6 हो जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 25
- b. 170
- c. 50
- d. 110

61. वृत्त आलेख पांच अलग-अलग रोजगार क्षेत्रों के कोणीय प्रतिनिधित्व को दर्शाता है। इन पांच क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 7,20,000 है। (+1, -0.25)



व्यवसाय की तुलना में उद्योग में कितने अधिक कर्मचारी संलग्न हैं?

- a. 3,60,000
- b. 1,68,000
- c. 2,50,000
- d. 2,60,000

62. 8% ब्याज की दर से निवेश की गयी राशि पर 3 वर्ष बाद 240 रुपए का साधारण ब्याज अर्जित होता है। यदि ब्याज की दर 5% अधिक होती, तो इससे कितना अधिक ब्याज अर्जित हुआ होता? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 105 रुपए
- b. 180 रुपए
- c. 150 रुपए
- d. 135 रुपए

63. दो पाइप P और Q एक खाली टंकी को क्रमशः 20 मिनट और 10 मिनट में भर सकते हैं। R एक भरी हुई टंकी को 15 मिनट में खाली कर सकती है। यदि सभी तीन पाइपों को एकसाथ

खोल दिया जाता है, तो टंकी को भरने में वे कितना समय (मिनट में) लेंगे?

- a. 12
- b. 18
- c. 10
- d. 15

64. 38 छात्रों का औसत वजन 42 किलो है। बाद में यह पाया गया था कि किसी एक छात्र के वजन की रीडिंग को 46 किलो के बजाय 26 किलो के रूप में गलत पढ़ा गया था। तो सही औसत क्या है? (एक दशमलव स्थान तक लेने पर) (+1, -0.25)

- a. 42.5 किलो
- b. 45.5 किलो
- c. 39 किलो
- d. 44 किलो

65. $12^2 + 3$ का $16 - 20 \div 4 = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. 240
- b. 180
- c. 156
- d. 187

66. एक परीक्षा में, 800 लड़के और 600 लड़कियाँ हैं। 40% लड़कों और 60% लड़कियों ने परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की। कुल छात्रों में से अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों का प्रतिशत (दशमलव के दो सही स्थान (+1, -0.25)

तक) क्या है?

- a. 52.34%
- b. 50.36%
- c. 51.43%
- d. 53.57%

67. कार्तिक के पिता की उम्र कार्तिक की उम्र का चार गुना है। तीन वर्ष पहले कार्तिक के पिता की उम्र कार्तिक की उम्र का सात गुना थी। तो कार्तिक की वर्तमान उम्र क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12 वर्ष
- b. 6 वर्ष
- c. 9 वर्ष
- d. 8 वर्ष

68. $260 \text{ का } 75\% + 320 \text{ का } 30\% = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. 301
- b. 271
- c. 281
- d. 291

69. एक वर्ग का विकर्ण एक समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा के बराबर है। यदि वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल $18\sqrt{3}$ वर्ग सेमी है। तो समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल (सेमी² में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $54\sqrt{2}$
- b. $27\sqrt{2}$
- c. 54
- d. 27

70. यदि एक छात्र सामान्य गति से 30% अधिक गति से चलता है, तो वह अपने गंतव्य पर 15 मिनट पहले पहुंच जाता है। तो सामान्य गति से चलने पर वह अपने गंतव्य तक पहुंचने के लिए कितना समय (मिनट में) लेता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 45
- b. 65
- c. 50
- d. 39

71. एक कमीज का अंकित मूल्य 2000 रुपए है। यदि दुकानदार कमीज पर 10% और 25% के क्रमागत छूटों की घोषणा करता है, तो कमीज का विक्रय मूल्य (रुपए में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1350
- b. 1250
- c. 1650
- d. 1300

72. माध्यिका 36 के साथ एक परीक्षण के लिए आरोही क्रम में ग्यारह छात्रों के अंक नीचे दिए गए हैं, k का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

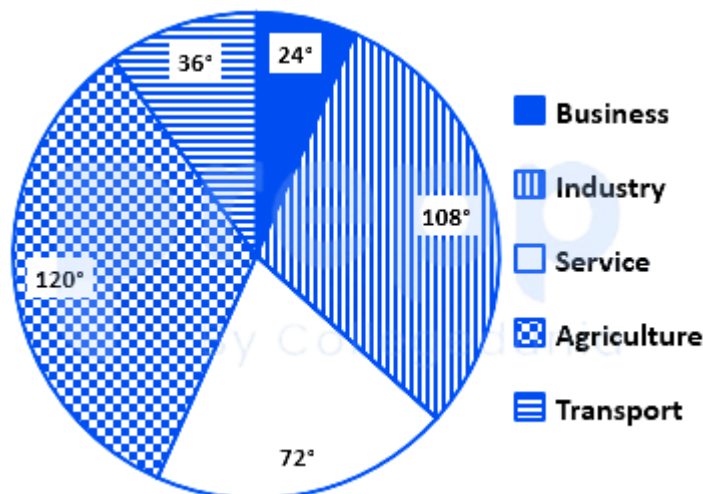
10, 12, 16, 25, 28, $k + 3$, $k + 5$, 43, 45, 47, 53.

- a. 36
- b. 37
- c. 35
- d. 33

73. A, B से 1.5 गुना कुशल है। A और B मिलकर एक काम को 12 दिनों में पूरा करते हैं। तो केवल A काम को कितने दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20 दिन
- b. 26 दिन
- c. 24 दिन
- d. 27 दिन

74. वृत्त आलेख पांच अलग-अलग रोजगार क्षेत्रों के कोणीय प्रतिनिधित्व को दर्शाता है। इन पांच क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 7,20,000 है। (+1, -0.25)



सेवा क्षेत्र में कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हैं?

- a. 72%
- b. 36%
- c. 20%
- d. 25%

75. 21 आकड़ों का औसत 36 है, जिसमें से पहले 12 आकड़ों का औसत 15 है। शेष 9 आकड़ों का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 87
- b. 65
- c. 64
- d. 50

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. 'लेसन्स लाइफ टॉट मी अननोइंगली' किस अभिनेता की आत्मकथा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सुनील शेटी
- b. अमिताभ बच्चन
- c. अनुपम खेर
- d. संजय दत्त

77. कंदरिया महादेव मंदिर का निर्माण _____ द्वारा किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. चंदेल
- b. चोल
- c. पल्लवसी
- d. होयसला

78. निम्नलिखित में से किस रासायनिक यौगिक को आचार-परिरक्षक के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कैल्शियम मेटाबिसुल्फेट
- b. सोडियम नाइट्रेट
- c. सोडियम बेंजोएट
- d. कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट

79. भारत सरकार के लिए बैंकर के रूप में कौन काम करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष
- b. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
- c. विश्व बैंक
- d. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

80. भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा भाग मौलिक अधिकारों को सूचीबद्ध करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भाग-IV
- b. भाग-V
- c. भाग-III
- d. भाग-II

81. उत्तरी गोलार्ध में ग्रीष्मकालीन अयनांत (संक्रांति) किस दिन होती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 22 दिसंबर
- b. 21 मार्च
- c. 23 सितंबर
- d. 21 जून

82. कोबलामीन विटामिन _____ का वैज्ञानिक नाम है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. B1
- b. C

c. BI2

d. E

83. निम्नलिखित में से कौन से अम्ल-स्रोत जोड़ों का सही मिलान किया गया है? (+1, -0.25)

a. फार्मिक अम्ल - इमली

b. साइट्रिक अम्ल - नींबू

c. एसिटिक अम्ल - चींटी का डंक

d. लैक्टिक अम्ल - सिरका

84. 2017 के स्कॉच मुख्यमंत्री पुरस्कार से किसे सम्मानित किया गया है? (+1, -0.25)

a. चंद्र बाबू नायडू

b. अरविन्द केजरीवाल

c. ममता बेनर्जी

d. वसुंधरा राजे

85. भारत की केंद्र सरकार में सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली की देखरेख के लिए कौन सा विभाग एक नोडल विभाग है? (+1, -0.25)

a. व्यय विभाग

b. राजस्व विभाग

c. वित्तीय सेवा विभाग

d. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग

86. किस प्रक्रिया द्वारा समुद्र से नमक प्राप्त किया जाता है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. अवसादन
- b. यशदीकरण
- c. वाष्पन
- d. ऊर्ध्वपातन

87. मोठ की मस्जिद _____ के शासन में बनाई गई थी।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक
- b. सिकंदर लोदी
- c. औरंगजेब
- d. अलाउद्दीन खली

88. हर गोबिंद खुराना को _____ के क्षेत्र में नोबेल पुरस्कार दिया गया है।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. औषधि
- b. साहित्य
- c. भौतिक विज्ञान
- d. शांति

89. भारत के संविधान द्वारा किस प्रकार की नागरिकता प्रदान की जाती है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. एकल नागरिकता

- b. क्षेत्रीय नागरिकता
- c. दोहरी नागरिकता
- d. अस्थायी नागरिकता

90. 'चढ़ाईदार रास्ते का गाँव', चारुपल्लम किस मंदिर के पास स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जगन्नाथ पुरी
- b. तिरुपति मंदिर
- c. राजराजेश्वर मंदिर
- d. कोणार्क मंदिर

91. पौधों के बीच की अनाच्छादित जमीन को भूसे की तरह कार्बनिक पदार्थ की एक परत के से ढका जाता है। यह मिट्टी की नमी को बनाए रखने में मदद करता है। यह कौन सी प्रक्रिया है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. समोच्च अवरोध
- b. मृदा मिश्रण
- c. पलवार
- d. समोच्च खेती

92. खिलाफत समिति का गठन अली बंधुओं ने _____ में किया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1919 में बंबई
- b. 1920 में मद्रास

- c. 1919 में कोलकाता
- d. 1919 में लखनऊ

93. किस देश में 2020 के ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक खेल आयोजित किए जाएंगे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दक्षिण कोरिया
- b. जापान
- c. चीन
- d. ब्राजील

94. भारतीय सांविधिक आयोग 1928 का नेतृत्व _____ द्वारा किया गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. डेनियल रेडक्लिफ
- b. वायसराय लॉर्ड इरविन
- c. सर जॉन साइमन
- d. वायसराय लॉर्ड चेम्सफोर्ड

95. 'प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन योजना' के तहत कौन लाभार्थी होंगे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. संगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली विधवाएँ
- b. ग्रेड-डी सरकारी कर्मचारी
- c. असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग
- d. संगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग

96. हिंद स्वराज _____ द्वारा लिखी गई थी। (+1, -0.25)

- a. डॉ. बी. आर. अंबेडकर
- b. जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- c. वल्लभभाई पटेल
- d. मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी

97. निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर रेशम वस्त्र उद्योग उपस्थित नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बारामुला
- b. मैसूर
- c. मिर्ज़ापुर
- d. बेलगाव

98. भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद के अंतर्गत भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता प्रदान कराने की बात की है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अनुच्छेद-41
- b. अनुच्छेद-42
- c. अनुच्छेद-44
- d. अनुच्छेद-43

99. पनडुब्बी में, समुद्र तल से ऊपर किसी वस्तु को देखने के लिए किस उपकरण का प्रयोग किया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पथमापी (ओडोमीटर)
 - b. सूर्य-उष्णमापक (पाइरेलियोमीटर)
 - c. जल क्वथनांक मापी (हैप्सोमीटर)
 - d. परिदर्शी (पेरिस्कोप)
-

100. 1975 में पहले क्रिकेट विश्व कप की मेजबानी _____ ने की थी।

(+1, -0.25)

- a. दक्षिण अफ्रीका
- b. इंग्लैंड
- c. न्यूजीलैंड
- d. ऑस्ट्रेलिया

prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence Correction for "The Banquet Hall"

The original sentence is: "The banquet hall is been renovate recently." We need to find the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "is been renovate" to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Identifying the Grammatical Error

The phrase "is been renovate" is grammatically incorrect. In standard English, the passive voice, especially when indicating a completed action or a state resulting from an action, typically uses a form of 'be' or 'have' followed by the past participle of the main verb. The structure "is been" is not a valid combination in this context, and "renovate" is the base form, not the required past participle "renovated".

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's examine each option provided:

1. **is being renovated:** This uses the present continuous passive voice (is + being + past participle). This structure is used to describe an action that is currently in progress. For example, "The banquet hall is being renovated right now." While grammatically correct for an ongoing action, the adverb "recently" in the original sentence suggests a completed action that happened not long ago.
2. **has been renovated:** This uses the present perfect passive voice (has/have + been + past participle). This structure is used to describe an action that started in the past and was completed, with relevance to the present moment. The use of "recently" perfectly fits with the present perfect tense, indicating a completed action that occurred in the recent past and results in the banquet hall now being in a renovated state.

3. **no substitution required:** As established, the original sentence "The banquet hall is been renovate recently" is grammatically incorrect. Therefore, substitution is required.
4. **are being renovate:** This option contains two errors. Firstly, "are" is a plural verb, but "The banquet hall" is singular, requiring "is" or "has". Secondly, it uses the base verb "renovate" instead of the past participle "renovated" needed for the passive voice.

Determining the Most Appropriate Substitution

Considering the adverb "recently" and the need to express a completed action with present relevance, the present perfect passive "has been renovated" is the most appropriate choice. It correctly forms the passive voice using the singular auxiliary verb "has" (agreeing with "The banquet hall") and the past participle "renovated".

The corrected sentence becomes: "The banquet hall has been renovated recently."

Summary of Analysis

The original segment "is been renovate" is ungrammatical. Option 1 uses the present continuous passive, suitable for ongoing actions. Option 4 is grammatically incorrect due to subject-verb agreement and incorrect verb form. Option 3 is incorrect because substitution is needed. Option 2, "has been renovated", uses the present perfect passive, which is the correct tense and voice structure to use with "recently" to indicate a recently completed action resulting in a present state.

Revision Table: Verb Tenses and Passive Voice

Tense/Voice	Structure (Passive)	Example	Usage Context (with "recently")
Present Continuous Passive	am/is/are + being + Past Participle	The hall is being renovated.	Action currently in progress. Less common/awkward with "recently" for completed action.
Present Perfect Passive	has/have + been + Past Participle	The hall has been renovated.	Action completed recently, with present result/relevance. Fits well with "recently".
Simple Past Passive	was/were + Past Participle	The hall was renovated last year.	Action completed at a specific point in the past. Not typically used with "recently" unless the past point is implied as recent.

Additional Information on Passive Voice and Adverbs of Time

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action and the object receiving the action, rather than the performer of the action. The structure is typically a form of the verb 'be' followed by the past participle of the main verb.

- **Active:** They renovated the banquet hall recently.
- **Passive:** The banquet hall was renovated recently (Simple Past Passive).
- **Passive:** The banquet hall has been renovated recently (Present Perfect Passive).

"Recently" is an adverb of time that often indicates a connection between a past event and the present. It is commonly used with the present perfect tense (active or passive) to show that an action was completed not long ago and is relevant now.

While "recently" can sometimes be used with the simple past, the present perfect is usually preferred when the recency of the action and its current state or effect are being emphasized, as is the case with a renovated hall.

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Experienced Person Terminology

The question asks us to find a single word that best describes someone who possesses extensive experience in a specific field or activity. This person has dedicated a significant amount of time and effort to mastering their craft or profession, gaining deep knowledge and practical skills over the years.

Analyzing the Options for Experienced Individuals

Let's carefully examine each of the given options to determine which one most accurately fits the description of a person with long experience in a particular field.

Your Personal Exams Guide

Option	Meaning	Fit for "Long Experience"?
Veteran	A person who has had long experience in a particular field, especially in the military or public service. It is widely used for anyone with extensive experience.	Yes, directly matches the description.
Amateur	A person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid rather than a professional basis. Often implies lack of extensive professional experience or skill compared to a professional.	No, implies less experience or skill than a professional.
Cosmopolitan	Familiar with and at ease in many different countries and cultures; having an exciting and glamorous character associated with travel and a mixture of cultures.	No, relates to worldly experience and cultural familiarity, not long experience in a specific field.
Stoic	A person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.	No, relates to emotional control and resilience, not professional or field experience.

Evaluating Each Term

- **Veteran:** This term is commonly used to describe someone who has served for a long time in a military force, but it is also widely applied to anyone with extensive service or experience in any particular activity, field, or profession. For example, a "veteran teacher," a "veteran journalist," or a "veteran programmer." This fits the description perfectly.
- **Amateur:** An amateur is typically someone who does something for pleasure rather than as a profession, often implying a lack of professional training or

long-term dedication compared to someone who does it professionally. The term "long experience" usually suggests a level of proficiency associated with professionals or those deeply involved in a field, which contrasts with the typical understanding of an amateur.

- **Cosmopolitan:** A cosmopolitan person is someone who has experienced many different parts of the world and feels comfortable in various cultures. While this indicates broad worldly experience, it is not specific to having long experience in one particular specialized field.
- **Stoic:** A stoic person is characterized by their ability to tolerate difficulty, pain, or emotional distress without showing feelings or complaining. This describes a personality trait related to emotional resilience and endurance, not the length of experience in a specific field.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis of the options, the word that most accurately and directly fits the description "A person who has had long experience in a particular field" is "Veteran".

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning Related to Experience
Veteran	Someone with extensive experience in a field or service.
Amateur	Someone doing something non-professionally, often implies less experience than a professional.
Cosmopolitan	Experienced in many cultures and countries (worldly experience).
Stoic	Enduring hardship without showing feelings (emotional trait).

Additional Information: Understanding Experience Levels

In various fields, people's experience levels are often described using different terms. While "veteran" signifies long and significant experience, other terms describe

different stages:

- **Novice:** A beginner; someone new to a field or activity.
- **Apprentice:** Someone learning a trade or skill under a skilled employer for a fixed period.
- **Journeyman:** A worker who has completed an apprenticeship and is qualified to work but not yet a master.
- **Professional:** Engaged in a specified activity as one's main paid occupation, implying a certain level of skill and experience.
- **Expert:** A person who is very knowledgeable about or skilful in a particular area. An expert often has long experience.
- **Maestro:** A distinguished conductor or performer of classical music, or a person masterly in any art. Implies exceptional skill often gained over long experience.

The term "veteran" specifically emphasizes the duration and depth of experience, often implying a high level of skill and knowledge gained over many years.

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Filling the Blank

The question asks us to complete a passage by filling in blank number 1 with the most appropriate word from the given options. The passage describes a father reading news to his son, Swami, about a young boy who encountered a tiger.

Analyzing Blank 1 in the Passage

Let's look closely at the sentence containing blank 1:

"Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home..."

The blank needs a word that connects "a young boy" to the action "had faced a tiger". This word will act as a relative pronoun, introducing a clause that gives more

information about the young boy. The clause "_____ had faced a tiger" describes the young boy.

Evaluating the Options for Blank 1

We need to choose the best relative pronoun from the options to refer to "a young boy" and function as the subject of the verb "had faced" within the relative clause.

- **Option 1: which**

'Which' is a relative pronoun typically used to refer to things or animals, not people. Since the blank refers to "a young boy" (a person), 'which' is not appropriate here.

- **Option 2: whom**

'Whom' is a relative pronoun used to refer to people, but it functions as the object of a verb or a preposition in the relative clause. In this sentence, the blank needs a word that is the subject of the verb "had faced". So, 'whom' is incorrect.

- **Option 3: that**

'That' can be used as a relative pronoun to refer to people, things, or animals, and it can act as both the subject and the object of the clause. While 'that' could potentially be used in some contexts to refer to a person, 'who' is generally preferred when the pronoun is the subject and refers to a person. Let's compare it with 'who'.

- **Option 4: who**

'Who' is a relative pronoun used specifically to refer to people, and it functions as the subject of the relative clause. In the clause "_____ had faced a tiger", the word filling the blank is the subject performing the action "had faced". Since "a young boy" is a person, 'who' is the perfect fit as the subject relative pronoun.

Determining the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis of each option and the grammatical role required in the sentence, 'who' is the most appropriate relative pronoun to refer to "a young boy" and

act as the subject of the clause "had faced a tiger".

The sentence correctly reads: "Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy **who** had faced a tiger while returning home..."

Blank 1 Solution – Relative Pronouns Explained

Relative pronouns like 'who', 'whom', 'which', and 'that' are used to introduce relative clauses, which provide additional information about a noun (the antecedent) in the main sentence. Choosing the correct relative pronoun depends on:

- Whether the antecedent is a person, thing, or animal.
- The grammatical function of the pronoun within the relative clause (subject or object).

Common Relative Pronouns and Their Usage

Relative Pronoun	Refers To	Role in Clause	Example
Who	People	Subject	The woman who called is my aunt.
Whom	People	Object	The man whom you met is my brother.
Which	Things or Animals	Subject or Object	The car which is parked outside is new.
That	People, Things, or Animals	Subject or Object	This is the house that Jack built. (Can often replace 'who' or 'which' in restrictive clauses)

In the given passage, the antecedent is "a young boy" (a person), and the blank needs a subject for the verb "had faced". Therefore, 'who' is the correct choice.

Revision Table: Relative Pronouns Usage Summary

Pronoun	Use Case
Who	For people, when the pronoun is the subject of the relative clause.
Whom	For people, when the pronoun is the object of the relative clause.
Which	For things or animals, when the pronoun is the subject or object of the relative clause.
That	For people, things, or animals, when the pronoun is the subject or object of the relative clause (often in restrictive clauses).

Additional Information: Filling Blanks in Passages and Relative Clauses

Completing passages by filling blanks tests your understanding of grammar, vocabulary, and context. For blanks requiring pronouns, especially relative pronouns, identifying the noun being referred to (the antecedent) and the grammatical role of the pronoun within the new clause is crucial.

A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun or adverb and functions like an adjective, modifying a noun or pronoun. Understanding how relative pronouns connect these clauses to the main sentence helps in correctly filling such blanks.

In this specific question part, the blank requires a relative pronoun to introduce a relative clause describing "a young boy". The verb "had faced" requires a subject, and among the options referring to a person, 'who' is the correct subject pronoun.

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Task

The given problem asks us to fill in the blanks in a short passage about Swami and his father discussing a brave young boy who faced a tiger. We need to select the most appropriate word from the given options for each blank. This specific question focuses on filling blank number 2.

The passage reads:

"Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) _____ to that, Swami ?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger ?" said Swami."

We are asked to select the best option for blank No. 2: "while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path."

Analyzing Options for Blank No. 2: Returning Home

Let's look at the options provided for blank No. 2 and consider how each preposition fits grammatically and contextually with the phrase "returning home _____ the jungle path".

- **Option 1: at** – Returning home **at** the jungle path. This suggests being located *at* the path while returning, which doesn't quite fit the idea of moving along or away from it.
- **Option 2: from** – Returning home **from** the jungle path. This indicates the origin or starting point of the return journey. Coming *from* the path implies moving away from it towards home. This makes sense in the context of someone leaving the path to go home.
- **Option 3: for** – Returning home **for** the jungle path. This suggests the path is the purpose or destination of returning home, which is illogical.
- **Option 4: to** – Returning home **to** the jungle path. This means going *towards* the path, which is the opposite of returning *from* a location along the path towards home.

Evaluating the Best Fit for Blank No. 2

The phrase "returning home" implies movement away from somewhere. The location is "the jungle path". We need a preposition that shows the path is the place the person is leaving or coming away from. The preposition "from" is used to indicate the starting point of a movement or the origin of something.

Consider these examples:

- He is returning home **from** work. (Work is where he is coming from).
- She is returning home **from** the market. (The market is where she is coming from).

Similarly, "returning home **from** the jungle path" means the boy was somewhere on or near the jungle path and is now coming away from it to go home. This usage of "from" fits perfectly with the context.

Let's briefly look at why the other options are not suitable:

- Returning home **at** the jungle path: Sounds awkward. "At" is usually for a specific point or location, not a path as a place of origin for a return journey.
- Returning home **for** the jungle path: Incorrect grammar and meaning.
- Returning home **to** the jungle path: This would mean the path is the destination, which contradicts "returning home".

Therefore, "from" is the most appropriate preposition to fill blank No. 2.

Preposition	Meaning in Context	Suitability for Blank No. 2
at	Location at the path	Not appropriate for indicating origin of movement.
from	Originating from the path	Appropriate. Indicates leaving the path to go home.
for	Purpose of returning home	Incorrect meaning.
to	Destination is the path	Incorrect meaning, opposite of returning home from the path.

Conclusion for Blank No. 2

Based on the analysis of the options and the context of the passage, the most suitable word to fill blank No. 2 is "from". The phrase "returning home from the jungle path" clearly indicates that the boy was coming back to his house, having been on or near the jungle path.

Revision Table: English Prepositions

Prepositions are crucial for showing relationships between words in a sentence, often indicating location, direction, time, or origin. Choosing the correct preposition is vital for clear communication.

Preposition	Common Uses (Examples)
at	Specific point (at the corner), specific time (at noon), location (at school)
from	Origin/Starting point (from the city), source (from a friend), cause (from exhaustion)
for	Purpose (for studying), duration (for two hours), recipient (a gift for you)
to	Direction/Destination (to the park), recipient (gave it to her), comparison (prefer coffee to tea)

Additional Information: Analyzing Fill in the Blanks Questions

Fill in the blanks questions test your vocabulary, grammar, and understanding of context. To answer them effectively:

- Read the entire passage first to get a general understanding of the topic and flow.

- Focus on the sentence containing the blank. Look at the words immediately before and after the blank.
- Consider the grammatical role the missing word plays (e.g., verb, noun, adjective, preposition).
- Read the sentence aloud with each option inserted to see which one sounds the most natural and makes the most sense in the context of the sentence and the whole passage.
- For prepositions, consider the relationship they establish between the words they connect (e.g., location, direction, time).
- Eliminate options that are clearly grammatically incorrect or don't fit the meaning.
- Once you've chosen an option, reread the sentence and the surrounding sentences with the word in place to ensure it fits seamlessly.

5. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Fill in the Blanks: Passage Completion

This question asks us to complete a passage by selecting the most appropriate word for each blank from the given alternatives. We will focus specifically on finding the best fit for blank No. 3.

Analyzing the Passage and Blank No. 3

Let's look at the passage again:

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) ___ to that, Swami?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?" said Swami.

The sentence containing blank No. 3 is: "What do you (3) ___ to that, Swami?" The father has just read out a news report about a boy facing a tiger and is asking for

Swami's reaction or opinion on the news.

Evaluating Options for Blank No. 3

Let's consider the given options for blank No. 3:

- say
- talk
- tell
- speak

We need to choose the word that fits grammatically and makes sense in the context of asking someone's opinion or reaction to something that was just presented.

Let's test each option:

1. **Say:** "What do you **say** to that?" This is a common idiomatic expression used to ask for someone's reaction, opinion, or response to a statement, proposal, or piece of information. It fits the context perfectly, as the father is asking Swami's opinion on the news he just read.
2. **Talk:** "What do you **talk** to that?" This is grammatically incorrect. You talk *about* something or talk *to* someone, but not "talk to that" in this sense.
3. **Tell:** "What do you **tell** to that?" This is also grammatically incorrect. You "tell something to someone" (e.g., Tell me a story), but the structure "tell to that" does not fit here.
4. **Speak:** "What do you **speak** to that?" While "speak to something" can mean addressing a topic or issue, it's not the natural or common way to ask for a reaction or opinion in this casual context between father and son discussing news. "Speak to that" is often used in more formal contexts (e.g., "How do you speak to the findings of this report?").

Determining the Correct Word for Blank No. 3

Based on the analysis of the options and the context of the sentence, the phrase "What do you say to that?" is the most appropriate and natural way to ask for a reaction or opinion. Therefore, 'say' is the correct word for blank No. 3.

With 'say' in place, the sentence becomes: "What do you say to that, Swami?". This flows well and makes perfect sense in the conversation.

Option	Word	Fit in Sentence ("What do you ___ to that?")	Reason
1	say	What do you say to that?	Correct idiomatic expression for asking opinion/reaction.
2	talk	What do you talk to that?	Grammatically incorrect in this context.
3	tell	What do you tell to that?	Grammatically incorrect in this context.
4	speak	What do you speak to that?	Awkward; not the natural way to ask for a reaction here.

Completed Sentence for Blank No. 3

The most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 3 is 'say'.

Revision Table: Passage Completion Key Points

Aspect	Description
Task	Filling blanks in a passage with the most appropriate word.
Focus Blank	Blank No. 3 in the sentence "What do you ___ to that, Swami?"
Key Phrase Analysis	"What do you ___ to that?" is an expression asking for reaction or opinion.
Correct Word (Blank 3)	say
Reasoning	'What do you say to that?' is a standard idiom. Other options are grammatically incorrect or unnatural in this context.

Additional Information: Understanding Say, Tell, Talk, Speak

These four verbs are often confused. Here's a simple guide:

- **Say:** Used to report words. Often followed by "that" or direct speech. Focus is on the words themselves.
 - Example: He **said**, "Hello." She **said** that she was tired.
- **Tell:** Used to give information to someone. Always followed by an object (the person being told).
 - Example: He **told** me a secret. She **told** us about her trip. (Cannot say "He told that...")
- **Talk:** Used to have a conversation with someone. Focus is on the interaction. Often followed by 'to' or 'with' + person, or 'about' + topic.
 - Example: They are **talking** on the phone. Let's **talk** about your plans.
- **Speak:** Similar to talk, but can be more formal. Can refer to the ability to use a language or giving a formal address.
 - Example: Can you **speak** Japanese? The president will **speak** tonight. He **spoke** to me about the problem.

In the phrase "What do you ___ to that?", 'say' functions as part of an idiom asking for a response, which is a specific usage distinct from the general rules above but common in English conversation.

6. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Question

The passage describes a scene where Swami's father reads him a news report about a brave young boy who faced a tiger. Swami reacts to this news, expressing his thoughts and opinions about the boy's character. The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 4, which is part of Swami's reaction.

Let's look at the passage again with the blanks:

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) ___ to that, Swami?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?" said Swami.

We need to focus on blank number 4 and Swami's statement: "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person..." Swami is clearly stating his belief or conclusion based on the information given in the news. He is expressing what he perceives about the boy.

Analyzing Options for Blank 4

Let's examine the given options for blank number 4:

1. know
2. regard
3. think
4. suggest

We need to choose the word that best fits the context of Swami expressing his opinion or belief about the boy's nature.

- **Know:** To 'know' means to have information or understanding about something. Swami doesn't have direct knowledge about the boy; he is reacting to a news report and forming an idea about the boy's characteristics. Using 'know' here would imply certainty that isn't present in expressing an opinion based on a story.
- **Regard:** To 'regard' often means to consider or think of someone or something in a particular way (e.g., "I regard him as a hero"). While related to opinion, the structure "I regard he must have been..." is grammatically incorrect and unnatural in this context. 'Regard' typically requires 'as' after it when expressing this kind of consideration.
- **Think:** To 'think' is used to express an opinion, belief, or conclusion based on reflection or information. Swami is reflecting on the story and forming his opinion that the boy must have been very strong. "I think he must have been..." is a very common and natural way to express a personal belief or conclusion based on available information.
- **Suggest:** To 'suggest' means to propose an idea, a plan, or a possibility. Swami is not proposing anything; he is stating what he believes to be true about the boy based on the incredible feat described.

Based on the analysis, 'think' is the most appropriate word because Swami is expressing his personal opinion and conclusion drawn from the news story about the boy and the tiger.

Conclusion for Blank 4

Swami is giving his opinion on the boy's character based on the extraordinary event of facing a tiger. The word that naturally conveys expressing a personal opinion or belief is "think". Therefore, "think" is the most suitable option for blank number 4.

The completed part of the sentence would be: "I **think** he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person..."

Let's review the chosen option:

Blank Number	Context	Most Appropriate Word	Reason
4	Expressing opinion about the boy's nature based on the story	think	Naturally conveys personal belief or conclusion from information.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary in Passage Completion

Word	Meaning in Context	Why it Fits/Doesn't Fit
know	To have certain information	Doesn't fit, Swami is speculating based on a story, not stating certain knowledge.
regard	To consider or think of (usually followed by 'as')	Doesn't fit grammatically in the structure "I regard he must have been..."
think	To form an opinion or conclusion	Fits perfectly, Swami is stating his belief about the boy's strength.
suggest	To propose an idea	Doesn't fit, Swami is not proposing anything, but stating his belief.

Additional Information: Expressing Opinions in English

When completing passages or writing, choosing the right verb to express opinions, beliefs, or conclusions is important for clarity and accuracy. Here are some common ways to express opinions:

- Using 'I think...': Very common and general way to state a belief or opinion based on personal reflection or limited information.
- Using 'I believe...': Often implies a stronger conviction than 'think', sometimes based on faith or strong personal conviction.

- Using 'I feel...': Used for opinions that are more emotional or intuitive, though can also be used generally like 'think'.
- Using 'In my opinion...': A more formal way to introduce a subjective viewpoint.
- Using 'From my perspective...': Similar to 'In my opinion', highlights the subjective nature of the viewpoint.
- Using 'It seems to me that...': Suggests a conclusion based on appearance or initial impression rather than deep knowledge.

In the context of Swami reacting to a story and forming a logical conclusion about the boy's necessary strength, "I think" is the most natural and fitting expression among the options.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

Solving Passage Completion Questions

This question asks us to fill in the blanks in a given passage. We need to choose the most appropriate word from the options provided for each blank based on the context of the passage. The passage describes a father reading a news story about a young boy facing a tiger and his conversation with Swami about it.

Let's look at the passage again with the blanks:

Father read out to Swami the news of a young boy (1) _____ had faced a tiger while returning home (2) _____ the jungle path. "What do you (3) _____ to that, Swami?" he asked. "I (4) _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?" said Swami.

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

Analyzing Blank No. 5

The sentence containing blank 5 is: "I _____ he must have been a very strong and (5) _____ person, not at all a boy." Swami is expressing his doubt that a mere "boy"

could fight a tiger. He suggests the person who faced the tiger must have been someone more capable, strong, and... what?

Let's examine the options for blank 5:

- Option 1: grown over
- Option 2: grown out
- Option 3: grown in
- Option 4: grown-up

Evaluating the Options for Blank 5

Consider the context. Swami is contrasting the person who fought the tiger with "a boy". The word needed should describe a quality or state that makes someone capable of fighting a tiger, implying more than just being a boy.

- **grown over:** This phrase typically means something is covered by plants or hair. It doesn't make sense to describe a person who fought a tiger as "grown over".
- **grown out:** This phrase can mean becoming too big for clothes, hair becoming longer, or developing from something. It doesn't fit the description of a person's capability to fight a tiger.
- **grown in:** This phrase is generally used in contexts related to plants or roots. It is not appropriate for describing a person's physical state or capability.
- **grown-up:** This is an adjective meaning 'adult'. An adult person is generally considered stronger and more capable than a boy. Swami is implying that the person must have been an adult, not a child, to fight a tiger. This fits the contrast he draws with "not at all a boy".

Therefore, "grown-up" is the most logical and contextually appropriate word to fill blank 5. Swami believes the person must have been a strong and adult ('grown-up') person, not just a boy, because fighting a tiger seems beyond a boy's capability.

Conclusion for Blank 5

Based on the analysis of the context and the meaning of the options, the word that best fits blank 5 is "grown-up".

Blank No.	Context Clue	Most Appropriate Word	Reasoning
5	"...a very strong and ----- person, not at all a boy." Contrast with "a boy".	grown-up	Implies an adult or mature person, fitting Swami's argument that only such a person, not a boy, could fight a tiger.

Revision Table: Vocabulary in Context

Word/Phrase	Common Meaning	Example Usage
grown-up (adj.)	Adult; fully developed physically and mentally	She felt very mature, like a grown-up person.
grown over (phrasal verb)	Covered by plants, weeds, etc., through growth	The old path was completely grown over with bushes.
grown out (phrasal verb)	Become too big for (clothes); hair becoming longer; develop from	The child had grown out of his shoes. Her blonde hair was growing out.
grown in (phrasal verb)	To grow inwards (e.g., a toenail) or into something	An ingrown toenail is one that has grown in.

Additional Information: Understanding Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns. In the sentence, the blank requires an adjective to describe the "person". The options provided are multi-word phrases acting as adjectives (like 'grown-up' which is a compound adjective). Understanding how different words function in a sentence is key to filling blanks correctly in passage completion exercises. In this case, 'grown-up' functions as an adjective describing the person's age/maturity level.

When tackling fill-in-the-blanks questions, always:

- Read the sentence carefully.
- Look at the words around the blank for context clues.
- Determine the part of speech needed (noun, verb, adjective, etc.).
- Evaluate each option to see which fits grammatically and makes the most sense semantically in the context of the passage.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate synonym for the word **VIGILANT** 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 Meaning of VIGILANT

The word **VIGILANT** means keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties. It implies being alert, attentive, and observant, especially in order to detect problems or risks quickly.

- Example: The security guard remained vigilant throughout the night.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine the meaning of each provided option:

- **Negligent:** This word describes someone who fails to take proper care in doing something. It suggests a lack of attention or concern, often leading to harm or mistakes.
- **Inattentive:** This means not paying attention. It implies a lack of focus or concentration.
- **Watchful:** This word means keeping careful watch; observant. It is used to describe someone who is alert and paying close attention, especially to potential dangers or changes.

- **Careless:** This describes someone who does not give sufficient attention to avoid harm or error. It is similar to negligent and implies a lack of caution or thoroughness.

Finding the Most Appropriate Synonym

We are looking for a word that is closest in meaning to **VIGILANT** ("keeping careful watch").

- Negligent means the opposite of being careful.
- Inattentive means the opposite of paying attention.
- Careless means lacking attention and caution.
- Watchful means keeping careful watch and being observant.

Comparing the meanings, **Watchful** aligns very closely with the definition of **VIGILANT**, both involving keeping careful watch and being alert to detect something.

Detailed Comparison

Word	Meaning	Relationship to VIGILANT
VIGILANT	Keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties.	The target word.
Negligent	Failing to take proper care.	Antonym (opposite).
Inattentive	Not paying attention.	Antonym (opposite).
Watchful	Keeping careful watch; observant.	Synonym (similar meaning).
Careless	Not giving sufficient attention to avoid harm or error.	Antonym (opposite).

Based on the meanings, **Watchful** is the most appropriate synonym for **VIGILANT**.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Synonym Example	Antonym Example
VIGILANT	Alert, keeping careful watch	Watchful, attentive, observant	Negligent, careless, inattentive
Negligent	Careless, failing to take proper care	Careless, lax	Careful, diligent
Inattentive	Not paying attention, heedless	Distracted, unfocused	Attentive, focused
Watchful	Keeping careful watch, observant	Vigilant, alert	Careless, unobservant
Careless	Not giving sufficient attention, negligent	Negligent, reckless	Careful, cautious

Additional Information on Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building a strong vocabulary and improving comprehension and expression in English.

- **Synonyms:** These are words that have the same or very similar meanings. Using synonyms can help you avoid repetition and make your language more varied and interesting. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms.
- **Antonyms:** These are words that have opposite meanings. Knowing antonyms can help you understand the nuances of word meanings and provide contrast in your writing or speech. For example, "hot" and "cold" are antonyms.

When choosing a synonym, it's important to consider the context in which the word is used, as some synonyms may fit better in certain situations than others.

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Grammar: The Comparative Structure

The sentence "The more tired you are, the _____ it is to concentrate" follows a specific grammatical structure in English used to show that one thing changes in proportion to another. This structure uses the format:

The + Comparative, the + Comparative

This pattern uses the comparative form of an adjective or adverb in both parts of the sentence to indicate a direct relationship between two changing quantities or degrees.

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

We need to choose the correct form of the word 'hard' to fit into the second part of the structure 'the _____ it is to concentrate'. According to the 'The + Comparative, the + Comparative' rule, we must use the comparative form.

- **Option 1: hardest**

This is the superlative form of 'hard'. The superlative form is used to compare three or more things and indicate the highest degree (e.g., "This is the hardest task"). It is not used in the 'The + Comparative, the + Comparative' structure.

- **Option 2: harder**

This is the comparative form of 'hard'. The comparative form is used to compare two things or two states (e.g., "This task is harder than that one"). This fits the requirement of the 'The + Comparative, the Comparative' structure.

- **Option 3: hard**

This is the positive form of 'hard'. The positive form describes a single thing or state without comparison (e.g., "This task is hard"). It is not the correct form for this grammatical structure.

- **Option 4: more harder**

This is an incorrect form. 'Harder' is already the comparative form of 'hard'. Adding 'more' before a comparative that is already formed by adding '-er' creates a double comparative, which is grammatically incorrect.

Determining the Correct Answer

Based on the analysis of the grammatical structure and the options, the word needed to complete the sentence correctly is the comparative form of 'hard', which is 'harder'.

The completed sentence is: "The more tired you are, the **harder** it is to concentrate."

Form of 'hard'	Type	Usage in Sentence Structure	Correct for Blank?
hard	Positive	Describes one item/state	No
harder	Comparative	Compares two items/states; Used in 'The + Comparative, The + Comparative'	Yes
hardest	Superlative	Compares three or more items/states	No
more harder	Incorrect Double Comparative	Grammatically incorrect	No

Revision Table: Understanding Comparatives and Superlatives

Type	Purpose	Formation	Example (using 'hard')
Positive	Describes one noun or action	Base form of adjective/adverb	hard
Comparative	Compares two nouns or actions	Add '-er' or use 'more' + adjective/adverb	harder
Superlative	Compares three or more nouns or actions	Add '-est' or use 'most' + adjective/adverb	hardest

Additional Information: The 'The + Comparative, The + Comparative' Structure

This structure is used to show cause and effect or proportional change. Here are a few more examples:

- The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is.
- The earlier you wake up, the more you can get done.
- The less you worry, the happier you feel.

It's important to use the correct comparative form (ending in -er or using 'more'/'less') in both parts of this specific sentence structure.

10. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Substitution and Grammar Rules

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate way to replace the underlined part of the sentence: "More than 60% of India's population live under the poverty

line." We need to check for grammatical correctness, particularly subject-verb agreement, and appropriate vocabulary or idiomatic expressions.

Analyzing the Original Sentence

Let's break down the original sentence: "More than 60% of India's population live under the poverty line."

- The subject is "More than 60% of India's population".
- The verb is "live".
- The phrase is "under the poverty line".

When a percentage or fraction is followed by "of" and a singular noun (like "population", which is treated as a collective singular noun here), the verb should agree with the singular noun. Therefore, the verb should be "lives", not "live".

Also, the standard and correct idiom used to describe people living in extreme poverty is "below the poverty line", not "under the poverty line".

So, the original sentence has errors in both subject-verb agreement and idiomatic expression.

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Now let's look at the given options:

1. **lives beside the poverty line:** The verb "lives" is correct in form, agreeing with the singular subject "population". However, the phrase "beside the poverty line" is not a standard idiom and does not convey the intended meaning of living in poverty.
2. **no substitution required:** As identified above, the original sentence contains grammatical errors ("live" instead of "lives") and an incorrect idiom ("under the poverty line" instead of "below the poverty line"). Therefore, substitution is required.
3. **live by the poverty line:** The verb "live" is incorrect; it should be "lives". The phrase "by the poverty line" is also not the correct or standard idiom.

4. **lives below the poverty line:** The verb "lives" correctly agrees with the singular subject "population". The phrase "below the poverty line" is the correct and widely accepted idiom to describe living in poverty. This option corrects both errors in the original sentence.

Identifying the Correct Substitution

Based on the analysis of subject-verb agreement and correct idiomatic usage, the phrase "lives below the poverty line" is the only option that correctly substitutes the underlined segment.

Original Segment	Issue 1: Verb Agreement	Issue 2: Idiom
live under the poverty line	"live" should be "lives" (subject "population" is singular here)	"under the poverty line" should be "below the poverty line"

Option	Verb	Phrase	Correctness
lives beside the poverty line	lives (Correct)	beside the poverty line (Incorrect idiom)	Incorrect option
no substitution required	N/A	N/A	Incorrect option (Substitution is needed)
live by the poverty line	live (Incorrect)	by the poverty line (Incorrect idiom)	Incorrect option
lives below the poverty line	lives (Correct)	below the poverty line (Correct idiom)	Correct option

Conclusion

The most appropriate substitution for "live under the poverty line" is "lives below the poverty line", as it corrects both the subject-verb agreement error and uses the correct idiomatic expression.

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Here's a quick review of the grammar concepts involved in this question:

Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement (Percentages/Fractions)	When a percentage or fraction is followed by "of" + a singular noun (like population, water, money), the verb is singular. When followed by "of" + a plural noun (like students, cars), the verb is plural.	More than 60% of the population lives... More than 60% of the students live...
Idiomatic Expressions	Phrases whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of the words. They must be learned as fixed units.	"Below the poverty line" is an idiom referring to extreme poverty. "Under the poverty line" is not the standard idiom.

Additional Information: Understanding Poverty Lines

The term "poverty line" is an economic concept. It refers to the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. The poverty line is often used by governments to measure poverty levels and implement social welfare policies.

Living "below the poverty line" means that a person or household's income is less than this minimum threshold, indicating they are living in poverty. This phrase is universally understood in this context.

It's important to use the correct terminology and idioms in English to communicate accurately and effectively. This example highlights how subtle errors in verb agreement and phraseology can impact the correctness of a sentence.

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is option 4) i.e. Bibliophile

★ Key Points

- **Bibliophile**– a person who collects or has a great love of books.
- Thus the correct option is Bibliophile and therefore the answer.

★ Additional Information

Let's look at the meaning of other options–

- **Orator**– A public speaker, especially one who is eloquent or skilled.
- **Altruist**– showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish.
- **Librarian**– A person in charge of or assisting in a library.

12. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms: Finding the Opposite of GRADUAL

The question asks us to find the most appropriate antonym for the word **GRADUAL**. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

Let's break down the meaning of **GRADUAL** and then look at the options provided.

Meaning of GRADUAL

The word **GRADUAL** means happening or changing slowly or by degrees; not sudden. Think of something that progresses little by little, step by step.

Examples:

- A **gradual** increase in temperature over the day.
- The student showed **gradual** improvement in their grades.

Analyzing the Options

We need to find a word that means the opposite of slow or step-by-step change. Let's examine each option:

1. **Moderate:** This word means average in amount, intensity, or degree. It implies something is neither extreme nor slight. This doesn't directly oppose the idea of slowness or step-by-step change.
2. **Rapid:** This word means happening or moving quickly. It implies speed and a lack of slowness or step-by-step progression.
3. **Measured:** This word can mean carefully considered or deliberate, or having a specific size or amount determined by measurement. In the context of change, 'measured steps' might imply a controlled, possibly slow process. This is not an antonym of gradual.
4. **Slow:** This word means moving or operating at a low speed. This is a synonym, or very similar in meaning, to gradual, not an antonym.

Comparing GRADUAL and the Options

Let's compare **GRADUAL** with the given options:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to GRADUAL
GRADUAL	Happening slowly or step by step	Original word
Moderate	Average in degree	Not an antonym
Rapid	Happening quickly	Opposite meaning
Measured	Deliberate, controlled (possibly slow)	Not an antonym
Slow	Happening at low speed	Synonym

Identifying the Antonym

Based on the meanings, **GRADUAL** describes something that happens slowly over time, while **RAPID** describes something that happens quickly. Therefore, **RAPID** is the most direct opposite, or antonym, of **GRADUAL**.

Conclusion

The word that is most appropriate as an antonym of **GRADUAL** is **Rapid** because it describes something happening quickly, which is the opposite of happening slowly or step-by-step.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Antonym/Synonym
Gradual	Happening slowly or by degrees; not sudden.	Antonym: Rapid Synonym: Slow
Rapid	Happening or moving quickly.	Antonym: Gradual, Slow
Moderate	Average in amount, intensity, or degree.	No direct antonym/synonym relationship with gradual/rapid.
Measured	Carefully considered; deliberate; controlled.	Can imply slowness, so not an antonym of gradual.
Slow	Moving or operating at a low speed.	Antonym: Rapid Synonym: Gradual

Additional Information: Exploring Antonyms

Antonyms are pairs of words that have opposite meanings. Understanding antonyms is important for building vocabulary and improving comprehension. There are different types of antonyms:

- **Gradable Antonyms:** These are words that deal with levels or degrees, like hot/cold, big/small. There are intermediate points (warm, cool, medium-sized).
- **Complementary Antonyms:** These are pairs where the presence of one word means the absence of the other, like alive/dead, on/off. Something is either one or the other.
- **Relational Antonyms:** These describe a relationship between two things from opposite perspectives, like buyer/seller, teacher/student.

In the case of **GRADUAL** and **RAPID**, they function somewhat like gradable antonyms along a scale of speed or rate of change, where change can be very slow (gradual), very fast (rapid), or somewhere in between.

13. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence Structure and Verb Tense

The question asks us to find the most appropriate way to substitute the underlined segment "who paint" in the sentence: "The girl **who paint** this picture is my neighbour."

Let's break down the sentence. "Who paint this picture" is a relative clause modifying the noun "girl". The word "who" is a relative pronoun referring to "the girl". The verb in the relative clause is "paint".

Identifying the Grammatical Error

The subject of the verb "paint" in the relative clause is "who", which refers to "The girl". "The girl" is singular. In the simple present tense, a singular subject takes a verb ending in "-s" (e.g., he paints, she paints, it paints). Therefore, "who paint" is incorrect if the action is happening in the present.

Furthermore, the context "this picture" often implies a completed action – the picture has already been painted, and we are identifying the girl by this past action.

Analyzing the Substitution Options

Let's look at the given options for substitution:

1. no substitution required
2. who painted
3. which paints
4. who are painting

We can analyze each option:

- **Option 1: no substitution required** – This is incorrect because, as discussed, "who paint" is grammatically incorrect for a singular subject ("who" referring to "the

girl") in the present tense, and the simple present tense "paint" might not be appropriate for identifying someone by a completed past action.

- **Option 2: who painted** – Here, "painted" is the simple past tense of "paint". The relative pronoun "who" refers to the girl (singular or plural). Using the past tense "painted" suggests that the girl completed the action of painting the picture in the past. This fits the common way we identify someone by a past accomplishment or action. "The girl who painted this picture..." means "The girl who did the action of painting this picture at some point in the past...". This is grammatically correct and makes sense in context.
- **Option 3: which paints** – The relative pronoun "which" is used for things or animals, not people. "Who" is the correct relative pronoun for people. Also, while "paints" is the correct singular form for the simple present tense, the simple present tense is less likely here for identifying someone by a completed action. Thus, this option is incorrect due to the use of "which".
- **Option 4: who are painting** – "Are painting" is the present continuous tense. This implies the girl is currently in the process of painting the picture. While grammatically correct for a plural subject, "who" here refers to "The girl", which is singular. To use the present continuous for a singular subject, it would be "who is painting". Furthermore, identifying someone by an action they are *currently* doing is less common in this sentence structure compared to identifying them by an action they *have done*. This option is incorrect both grammatically (plural verb "are painting" with a singular subject "who" referring to "The girl") and contextually.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis, the phrase "who painted" is the most appropriate substitution. It uses the correct relative pronoun ("who") and the simple past tense ("painted"), which fits the context of identifying someone by a completed past action.

The corrected sentence would be: "The girl **who painted** this picture is my neighbour."

Option	Substitution	Analysis	Correctness
1	no substitution required	"who paint" is grammatically incorrect for a singular subject in present tense and contextually less likely for a completed action.	Incorrect
2	who painted	Correct relative pronoun "who", past tense "painted" fits identifying by a completed action.	Correct
3	which paints	Incorrect relative pronoun "which" (for people).	Incorrect
4	who are painting	Incorrect verb form "are painting" for singular subject "who" (referring to "The girl"). Present continuous less likely for identification by completed action.	Incorrect

Revision Table: Grammar and Relative Clauses

Grammar Point	Explanation	Example
Relative Pronoun "Who"	Used to refer to people. Introduces a relative clause.	The man who lives next door is friendly.
Subject-Verb Agreement (Present Tense)	In the simple present, a singular subject (he, she, it, a girl) takes a verb ending in -s or -es. A plural subject (they, girls) or "I" or "you" takes the base form of the verb.	She paints. / They paint.
Simple Past Tense	Used to describe actions completed in the past. Formed by adding -ed to most regular verbs.	She painted the house yesterday.

Additional Information: Relative Clauses

A relative clause (also called an adjective clause) is a type of dependent clause that functions like an adjective, modifying a noun or pronoun. It usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) or a relative adverb (when, where, why).

- They provide extra information about the noun or pronoun they modify.
- They help combine sentences and avoid repetition.
- Example: This is the book. **I was telling you about it.** → This is the book **that I was telling you about.**
- In our original sentence, "who paint this picture" is the relative clause modifying "The girl". It tells us *which* girl is being referred to.

14. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying the Grammatical Error in the Sentence

The given sentence is: "No sooner did the rabbit come out of the bush when the hunter killed it." We need to find the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Analyzing the Structure with 'No Sooner'

The phrase "No sooner" is a negative adverbial phrase often used at the beginning of a sentence to indicate that one event happens immediately after another. When "No sooner" starts a sentence, it is followed by an inverted structure (auxiliary verb + subject + main verb).

A crucial rule associated with "No sooner" is that it must be followed by the conjunction **than** to introduce the second part of the event sequence. The structure is:

No sooner + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + ... + than + subject + verb + ...

Common auxiliary verbs used with "No sooner" are 'did', 'had', or sometimes 'do'/'does'.

Examining the Sentence for the Error

Let's break down the given sentence:

- "No sooner did the rabbit come out of the bush..." – This part correctly uses "No sooner" followed by the inverted structure ("did the rabbit come"). This seems grammatically correct.
- "...when the hunter killed it." – This part introduces the second event. However, it uses the conjunction **when** instead of the required conjunction **than**.

The correct sentence structure using "No sooner" should be:

No sooner did the rabbit come out of the bush than the hunter killed it.

Therefore, the error lies in the use of "when" instead of "than".

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the provided options:

- <p>when the hunter</p>: This segment contains the incorrect conjunction "when". Replacing "when" with "than" makes the sentence grammatically correct. This option points to the error.
- <p>come out of the bush</p>: This segment is part of the first clause following the inverted structure with "No sooner did". The verb "come" is the base form, which is correct after "did". There is no error in this phrase.
- <p>No sooner did the rabbit</p>: This segment contains the negative adverbial "No sooner" and the correctly inverted structure "did the rabbit". There is no error in this phrase.
- <p>killed it</p>: This segment is the verb phrase in the second clause. The past tense "killed" is appropriate for describing a completed action that followed the rabbit coming out. There is no error in this phrase itself.

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "when the hunter" because it uses the incorrect conjunction "when" instead of "than" after "No sooner".

Revision Table: 'No Sooner' Structure

Incorrect Usage	Correct Usage	Explanation
No sooner ... when ...	No sooner ... than ...	'No sooner' must be followed by the conjunction 'than'.

Additional Information: Similar Structures

Other negative adverbials used at the beginning of a sentence also require specific conjunctions or structures and cause inversion. Understanding these can help avoid similar errors.

- **Hardly/Scarcely/Barely + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + ... + when/before + subject + verb + ...**
 - Example: Hardly had I left the house when it started raining.
- **Not only + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + ... + but also + subject + verb + ...**
 - Example: Not only did he finish his homework, but he also helped his brother.

Paying attention to these fixed structures and required conjunctions is key to correcting grammatical errors in such sentences.

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

Analyzing the Sentence and the Blank

The sentence we need to complete is: "The common occurrences of fatigue and _____ decrease when we listen to music." We are looking for a word that describes a feeling or state that, like fatigue, is commonly experienced and is reduced or alleviated by listening to music.

Let's look at the provided options:

- **depletion:** Depletion means using up a supply or a resource, or feeling completely exhausted. Fatigue is a state of physical or mental exhaustion, which is a form of depletion of energy. While related, saying "fatigue and depletion" can be redundant as depletion is a broader term that includes fatigue.
- **distaste:** Distaste means a strong dislike for something. Music is usually listened to because one enjoys it, not to reduce a general feeling of distaste. While music preference exists, "distaste" doesn't fit as a common feeling that decreases when listening to music in general.
- **boredom:** Boredom is a feeling of weariness or restlessness caused by a lack of interest in one's current activity or surroundings. Music is very often used to combat boredom, providing stimulation and engagement. Boredom is a common occurrence, similar to fatigue, and listening to music is a well-known way to alleviate both.
- **liveliness:** Liveliness means being full of energy and enthusiasm. This is the opposite of something that would decrease. Liveliness is often something that increases when listening to music, especially upbeat or stimulating music. Therefore, this word does not fit the context of something that decreases.

Evaluating the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, both fatigue and boredom are negative states that are commonly experienced, and listening to music is known to help reduce both. Music can energize you when you feel fatigued and provide stimulation when you feel bored.

Comparing the options, "boredom" fits perfectly alongside "fatigue" as something whose common occurrence decreases when we listen to music. "Depletion" is too

similar to fatigue in this context, "distaste" doesn't fit the effect of music, and "liveliness" describes something that would increase, not decrease.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill the blank is "boredom".

The completed sentence is: "The common occurrences of fatigue and **boredom** decrease when we listen to music."

Revision Table: Understanding Word Meanings

Word	Meaning	Fit with Sentence?
Fatigue	Extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness.	Part of the given phrase, something that decreases with music.
Depletion	Reduction in the number or quantity of something; exhaustion.	Related to fatigue, but can be redundant in this pairing.
Distaste	A strong dislike of something.	Not a common feeling decreased by listening to music in general.
Boredom	The state of feeling weary and restless because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in their current activity.	A common feeling that decreases with music; fits well with fatigue.
Liveliness	The quality of being energetic and enthusiastic; animation.	Something that increases, not decreases, with music.

Additional Information: Music's Effects on Mood and Energy

Listening to music has several documented effects on our mental and physical state. Some of these include:

- **Mood Enhancement:** Music can trigger the release of dopamine, a neurotransmitter associated with pleasure and reward, which can improve mood and reduce feelings of sadness or irritability.
- **Stress Reduction:** Certain types of music can slow heart rate and breathing, promoting relaxation and reducing stress.
- **Increased Energy/Motivation:** Upbeat or rhythmic music can be stimulating, helping to increase energy levels and motivation, which can counteract fatigue. This is why music is often used during exercise.
- **Reduced Boredom:** Music provides auditory stimulation and can engage the listener, diverting attention from tedious tasks or lack of activity, thereby reducing feelings of boredom.
- **Improved Focus:** For some, listening to instrumental or ambient music can help improve concentration by blocking out distractions.

These effects explain why music is a popular tool for managing both fatigue and boredom in daily life.

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in Sentences

Let's carefully examine the given sentence to identify any grammatical errors:

"This coffee is not available in any of the shop in the neighbourhood market."

Analyzing the Sentence Segments for Grammar

We need to look at each part of the sentence provided in the options and check its grammatical correctness in context.

- **"This coffee is":** This segment acts as the subject and part of the verb phrase. "This coffee" is a singular subject, and "is" is the correct singular present tense verb. This part seems grammatically correct.

- **"not available in"**: This phrase indicates unavailability and the preposition 'in'. This usage is standard when describing where something cannot be found. This part seems grammatically correct.
- **"any of the shop"**: This phrase uses the quantifier "any of the" followed by a singular noun "shop". When "any of the" is used, it is typically followed by a plural noun or a collective noun that refers to multiple items. For example, "any of the students", "any of the books", "any of the cars". Using "any of the shop" is incorrect because "shop" is singular. It should refer to one item out of a group, implying the group ("shops") should be plural.
- **"in the neighbourhood market"**: This phrase specifies the location. The structure "in the [adjective] [noun] market" is grammatically sound for indicating location. This part seems grammatically correct.

Identifying the Specific Grammatical Error

Based on the analysis, the error lies in the segment **"any of the shop"**. The phrase "any of the" requires a plural noun or a noun that represents a group after it to be grammatically correct when referring to countable items.

The singular noun "shop" should be the plural noun "shops" to fit the structure "any of the + plural noun".

Correcting the Error

The grammatically correct phrasing would be "any of the **shops**".

The corrected sentence would be: "This coffee is not available in any of the **shops** in the neighbourhood market."

Evaluating the Options

Let's match our findings with the provided options:

Option	Segment	Analysis
1	not available in	Grammatically correct in this context.
2	in the neighbourhood market	Grammatically correct.
3	any of the shop	Contains the grammatical error (singular 'shop' instead of plural 'shops' after 'any of the').
4	This coffee is	Grammatically correct.

The segment containing the grammatical error is "any of the shop".

Revision Table: Understanding Quantifiers

Quantifier Phrase	Noun Type (Usually)	Example	Correct/Incorrect Usage
any	Singular countable / Uncountable	any book, any water	Correct
any of the	Plural countable / Collective	any of the books, any of the team	Correct
any of the	Singular countable	any of the book	Incorrect

Additional Information: Using 'Any' with Nouns

The word 'any' can be used in several ways, primarily in negative sentences, questions, and conditional clauses. Its usage with singular and plural nouns depends on the context and the specific phrase used.

- **'Any' + Singular Countable Noun:** Used to refer to one item of a particular type when it doesn't matter which one. Often used in negative statements or

questions.

Example: I don't have **any money**. Do you have **any pen**?

- **'Any' + Plural Countable Noun:** Used to refer to an unspecified number of items, often in negative statements or questions.

Example: I don't have **any books** on this topic. Are there **any students** here?

- **'Any' + Uncountable Noun:** Used to refer to an unspecified amount of a substance or concept, often in negative statements or questions.

Example: We didn't have **any rain** last month. Do you need **any help**?

- **'Any of the' + Plural Countable Noun:** Used to refer to one or more items from a specific group of plural items.

Example: You can take **any of the apples** from the basket.

- **'Any of the' + Singular Noun:** This structure is generally incorrect when referring to countable items. The noun after "any of the" should typically be plural or a collective noun representing a group.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Correct Spelling in English

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt correctly among the given options. Correct spelling is crucial for clear communication in English.

Analyzing Each Option for Correct Spelling

Let's examine each provided word and determine if its spelling is accurate according to standard English conventions.

- **Option 1: Asthetic**

This spelling is incorrect. The correct spelling is "Aesthetic". This word relates to beauty or the appreciation of beauty.

- **Option 2: Already**

This spelling is correct. "Already" is an adverb meaning 'by this time' or 'previously'. It indicates that something has happened before now or before a particular time.

- **Option 3: Outragous**

This spelling is incorrect. The correct spelling is "Outrageous". This adjective describes something that is shockingly bad, offensive, or unconventional.

- **Option 4: Orignal**

This spelling is incorrect. The correct spelling is "Original". This can be an adjective meaning 'existing from the beginning; the earliest or first' or a noun meaning 'an original work of art, manuscript, or recording'.

Identifying the Correctly Spelt Word

Based on the analysis of each option, only one word is spelt correctly.

- "Asthetic" should be "Aesthetic".
- "Already" is correctly spelt.
- "Outragous" should be "Outrageous".
- "Orignal" should be "Original".

Therefore, the correctly spelt word among the options is "Already".

Revision Table: Common Misspellings

Here is a table summarizing the options and their correct spellings, which can help in revising common misspellings.

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Notes
Asthetic	Aesthetic	Missing 'e' after 'a' and before 't'.
Already	Already	Correctly spelt.
Outragous	Outrageous	Missing 'e' after 'g'.
Orignal	Original	Missing 'i' after 'g'.

Additional Information on English Spelling

English spelling can be tricky due to its history, borrowing words from many languages, and inconsistent pronunciation rules. Here are some tips to improve your spelling:

- **Practice Regularly:** Reading helps expose you to correct spellings.
- **Learn Rules and Patterns:** While many exceptions exist, understanding basic rules like 'i before e except after c' can be helpful (though even this has exceptions like 'weird').
- **Use Mnemonics:** Create memory aids, like "a lot is two words" (not "alot").
- **Proofread:** Always check your writing carefully for errors.
- **Use a Dictionary:** If you are unsure of a spelling, look it up.

Focusing on frequently misspelled words and understanding their correct forms, like "Already," "Aesthetic," "Outrageous," and "Original," is a good way to start.

18. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Child's Play

The question asks for the meaning of the idiom "Child's play". Idioms are phrases whose meaning cannot be taken literally from the individual words. They have a figurative meaning that is commonly understood by native speakers.

Defining "Child's Play"

The idiom "Child's play" refers to something that is extremely easy to do, something that requires very little effort, skill, or difficulty. It suggests that the task is as simple and effortless as playing is for a child.

Let's look at how this idiom is used in sentences:

- For a skilled mechanic, fixing this simple engine problem is mere **child's play**.
- Solving that math puzzle was **child's play** compared to the advanced theorems.
- Typing quickly on a smartphone keyboard is **child's play** for today's teenagers.

In all these examples, "child's play" describes a task that is easy or simple.

Analyzing the Given Options

We are given four alternatives to choose from. Let's examine each one:

1. **Something delightful:** Delightful means causing pleasure or enjoyment. While playing might be delightful for a child, the idiom doesn't describe the feeling associated with the task, but rather its difficulty level. So, this option is incorrect.
2. **Something amusing:** Amusing means causing laughter or providing entertainment. Again, child's play might be amusing to watch or participate in, but the idiom focuses on the ease of the task, not its entertainment value. So, this option is incorrect.
3. **Something easy:** Easy means achieved without great effort; presenting few difficulties. This definition perfectly matches the meaning of "Child's play" as discussed above. The idiom is used precisely to indicate that a task is very easy.
4. **Something risky:** Risky means involving a risk; dangerous. Child's play, in the literal sense, is usually not risky, and the idiom certainly does not imply danger or risk. So, this option is incorrect.

Conclusion: Best Expressing the Meaning

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the options, the alternative that best expresses the meaning of "Child's play" is "Something easy". The core meaning of the idiom is the lack of difficulty in performing a task.

Revision Table: Key Points on Idioms

Idiom/Phrase	Meaning	Example Usage
Child's play	Something very easy to do	Learning this software was child's play .
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage	He had to bite the bullet and accept the pay cut.
Break a leg	Good luck (used especially before a performance)	"Go out there and break a leg! " the director told the actor.

Additional Information on Idiomatic Expressions

Idioms are an important part of language. They add color and nuance to communication. Understanding idioms is crucial for comprehending conversations, literature, and media, especially in the context of exam preparation.

- Idioms are figurative; their meaning is not predictable from the meanings of the individual words.
- They are often culturally specific.
- Learning common idioms can significantly improve your English comprehension and speaking skills.
- Context is key to understanding the meaning of an idiom.

The idiom "Child's play" is a straightforward example where the comparison to a child's activity directly relates to the concept of ease or simplicity. Other idioms might have more complex or less obvious connections to their literal components.

19. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence Structure

The sentence provided is "I was walking along the street when suddenly I _____ footsteps behind me." This sentence describes two actions happening in the past.

- "I was walking along the street": This part uses the past continuous tense (was + verb-ing) to describe an action that was ongoing at a specific time in the past.
- "when suddenly I _____ footsteps behind me": This part describes an event that happened suddenly while the walking was ongoing. We need to choose the correct verb tense for this sudden event.

Analyzing the Verb Tenses for Sudden Events

When an ongoing action in the past is interrupted by a sudden, completed action, we typically use the simple past tense for the sudden action. The word "suddenly" strongly suggests a quick, non-continuous event.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the options provided and see which tense fits the context of a sudden action interrupting a past continuous action:

1. **hear**: This is the simple present tense. It is used for actions happening now, habits, or general truths. It does not fit the past context of the sentence.
2. **hearing**: This is the present participle (the -ing form). It is used to form continuous tenses (like past continuous "was hearing") or as a gerund or participle. Standing alone like this, it doesn't form a complete verb phrase in the sentence structure.
3. **heard**: This is the simple past tense of the verb "to hear". This tense is used for completed actions in the past. It fits perfectly with the context of a sudden event ("suddenly") interrupting the ongoing action ("was walking").
4. **was hearing**: This is the past continuous tense. While grammatically correct in some sentences, using the past continuous for a sudden event like "suddenly I was hearing" is unusual and sounds unnatural. The simple past "heard" is the standard tense for such instantaneous perceptions or events.

Identifying the Correct Option: Heard

Based on the analysis of the verb tenses and the context of the sentence, the simple past tense "heard" is the most appropriate choice for the sudden event that occurred while the subject was walking.

The completed sentence is: "I was walking along the street when suddenly I **heard** footsteps behind me."

Summary Table of Verb Tenses

Verb Form	Tense/Use	Fits Sentence?	Reason
hear	Simple Present	No	Sentence is about the past.
hearing	Present Participle	No	Doesn't form a complete verb phrase here.
heard	Simple Past	Yes	Used for a sudden, completed action in the past.
was hearing	Past Continuous	No	Less natural for a sudden event; suggests ongoing hearing.

Revision Table: Past Tenses Review

Tense	Structure	Usage Example
Simple Past	Subject + Verb (past form)	They played football yesterday. I heard a noise.
Past Continuous	Subject + was/were + Verb-ing	I was studying when you called. They were walking home.

Additional Information: Interrupting Actions

A common pattern in English grammar is using the past continuous to describe an action in progress and the simple past to describe a shorter action that happens during or interrupts the first action. Words like "when" or "while" are often used to connect these clauses.

- Example: She **was reading** a book **when** the phone **rang**. (Ongoing action: reading, Interrupting action: rang)
- Example: **While** I **was cooking** dinner, I **burnt** my hand. (Ongoing action: cooking, Interrupting action: burnt)

In our sentence, "I was walking" is the ongoing action, and "I heard footsteps" is the sudden, interrupting action. This confirms that the simple past tense "heard" is the correct choice.

20. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Planned and Sustainable Use of Mineral Resources

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

"A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and _____ manner."

This sentence talks about how we should use our valuable mineral resources. Mineral resources are finite, meaning they will eventually run out. Therefore, planning how we use them is very important. The blank needs a word that describes the responsible and long-term way of using these resources alongside 'planned'.

Analysing the Options for Mineral Resource Use

Let's look at the given options and see which word best fits the context of using mineral resources in a planned way:

- **reserved:** This means keeping something back or setting it aside for future use. While reserving resources is part of planning, the blank describes the *manner* of using them, not just setting them aside. Using resources in a 'reserved manner' doesn't fully capture the idea of ongoing, careful utilization.
- **collected:** This refers to gathering resources. The sentence is about *using* them after they have been collected, not the process of collection itself. So, 'collected manner' doesn't make sense in this context.
- **preserved:** This means protecting something from decay or damage. We preserve food, historical buildings, etc. While preserving natural environments related to resources is important, we typically 'conserve' or use resources 'sustainably' rather than 'preserve' them in the sense of not using them at all.
- **sustainable:** This refers to using resources in a way that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Using mineral resources in a 'sustainable manner' means using them efficiently, finding alternatives, recycling, and ensuring their availability for as long as possible for future generations. This concept aligns perfectly with using finite resources in a 'planned' way.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word for Resource Management

Considering the nature of mineral resources (finite) and the importance of using them in a 'planned' way, the word that best describes a responsible, forward-thinking manner of use is 'sustainable'. Using resources sustainably ensures their availability for the future and minimizes negative environmental and social impacts associated with their extraction and use.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to complete the sentence is **sustainable**.

The completed sentence reads:

"A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and **sustainable** manner."

Revision Table: Understanding Key Terms

Term	Meaning in Context	Relevance to Sentence
Planned	Carefully thought out in advance; systematic	Indicates a deliberate approach to resource use.
Mineral Resources	Natural, finite substances found in the earth (e.g., coal, iron ore, gems)	The subject of the sentence; requires careful management.
Sustainable	Used in a way that doesn't harm the environment or deplete resources for future generations	Describes the responsible and long-term manner of using finite resources.

Additional Information on Sustainable Resource Use

Sustainable use of mineral resources is a key aspect of environmental sustainability and resource management. It involves several practices:

- **Reducing Consumption:** Using fewer raw materials in production and daily life.
- **Recycling and Reuse:** Recovering minerals from used products and putting them back into the economy.
- **Developing Substitutes:** Finding alternative materials or technologies that reduce the need for certain minerals.
- **Efficient Extraction:** Mining practices that maximize resource recovery and minimize waste and environmental damage.
- **Reclamation:** Restoring mining sites after extraction is complete.

Employing these strategies allows us to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner, ensuring that economic development can continue without exhausting essential resources for future generations.

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying the Correctly Spelled Word

The question asks us to select the word that is spelled correctly from the given options. Spelling is an important part of vocabulary and communication. Let's examine each option carefully to determine the correct spelling.

Analyzing Each Option for Correct Spelling

We are given four options, each presenting a word with a potential spelling error. We need to compare these spellings with their standard, correct forms.

1. **Maintnance:** Let's check the spelling of 'Maintnance'. The correct spelling of this word, which refers to the process of maintaining something, is 'Maintenance'. So, 'Maintnance' is incorrectly spelled.
2. **Medeval:** Now let's look at 'Medeval'. This word likely refers to something from the Middle Ages. The standard and correct spelling is 'Medieval'. Therefore, 'Medeval' is incorrectly spelled.
3. **Millenium:** The third option is 'Millenium'. This word refers to a period of one thousand years. The correct spelling requires a double 'l' and a double 'n'. The correct spelling is 'Millennium'. Thus, 'Millenium' is also incorrectly spelled.
4. **Moustache:** Finally, we have 'Moustache'. This word refers to a strip of hair left to grow above the upper lip. The spelling 'Moustache' is the standard and correct spelling in British English. In American English, it is often spelled 'Mustache'. Both are considered correct in their respective regions, but 'Moustache' is a widely accepted and correct spelling. Comparing it to the other clearly incorrect options, 'Moustache' stands out as the correctly spelled word among the choices provided.

Conclusion on the Correctly Spelled Word

After reviewing each option and comparing it with the correct spelling, we find that:

- 'Maintnance' should be 'Maintenance'.
- 'Medeval' should be 'Medieval'.
- 'Millenium' should be 'Millennium'.
- 'Moustache' is spelled correctly.

Therefore, the word that is correctly spelled among the given options is 'Moustache'.

Revision Table: Common Misspellings

Here is a table summarizing the words and their correct spellings encountered in this question:

Provided Spelling	Correct Spelling	Notes
Maintnance	Maintenance	Missing 'e' and incorrect position of 'n'.
Medeval	Medieval	Missing 'i'.
Millenium	Millennium	Missing one 'l' and one 'n'.
Moustache	Moustache	Correctly spelled (British English standard). 'Mustache' is also correct (American English).

Additional Information: Improving Spelling Skills

Improving spelling skills is crucial for clear writing. Here are some tips:

- **Read Regularly:** Reading exposes you to correctly spelled words in context.
- **Use a Dictionary:** When in doubt, look up the word.
- **Learn Common Spelling Rules:** Rules like 'i before e except after c' can be helpful, though they have exceptions.
- **Practice:** Write down words you often misspell.
- **Proofread:** Always check your writing for spelling errors.

- **Use Mnemonics:** Create memory aids for tricky spellings (e.g., 'a lot' is two words, think of 'a lot of space').

Being mindful of common misspellings, like those seen in the incorrect options (Maintenance, Medieval, Millennium), is key to mastering English spelling.

22. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Work Like a Charm

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the ordinary meaning of its individual words. They are a vital part of language, adding colour and nuance. The idiom we are examining is "Work like a charm".

Let's break down the meaning of this particular idiom.

Meaning of "Work Like a Charm"

When something "works like a charm", it means that it is extremely effective and functions perfectly, often achieving exactly the desired result without any problems or difficulties. The word "charm" here relates to a belief in magic or enchantment, suggesting that the success feels almost magical because of how smoothly and effectively it worked.

So, if you say a new tool "works like a charm", you mean it does the job incredibly well and easily.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options to find the most appropriate meaning for the idiom "Work like a charm":

- Option 1: To do something faster
- Option 2: To delay a task

- Option 3: To work very well
- Option 4: To do a magic trick

Now, let's evaluate each option against the established meaning of "Work like a charm":

- **Option 1: To do something faster**

While something working effectively might also happen quickly, speed is not the primary meaning of "work like a charm". The emphasis is on effectiveness and perfection of function, not just speed. Therefore, this option is not the most accurate meaning.

- **Option 2: To delay a task**

This option is the opposite of what "work like a charm" means. The idiom signifies successful and effective completion or functioning, not delay. So, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 3: To work very well**

This option perfectly aligns with the core meaning of "work like a charm". It captures the idea that something is highly effective, successful, and performs its function optimally. This is the most appropriate meaning.

- **Option 4: To do a magic trick**

Although the word "charm" has connotations related to magic, the idiom itself does not mean literally performing a magic trick. It uses the idea of magic to express the exceptional effectiveness of something. This option takes the literal meaning of 'charm' in a different context and is incorrect for the idiom's meaning.

Conclusion on "Work Like a Charm"

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the provided options, the most appropriate meaning of "Work like a charm" is that something is very effective and functions excellently.

Therefore, Option 3, "To work very well", correctly describes the meaning of the idiom "Work like a charm".

Idiom	Meaning
Work like a charm	To be very effective and successful; to function perfectly.

Revision Table: Key Idiom Concepts

Term	Definition/Explanation
Idiom	A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.
Work like a charm	An idiom meaning to be extremely effective or successful.
Effectiveness	The degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result.

Additional Information: Exploring Related Idioms

Understanding idioms like "Work like a charm" helps improve your English vocabulary and comprehension. Here are a few other idioms related to success or effectiveness:

- **To go off without a hitch:** To happen without any problems or difficulties. Similar to working perfectly.
- **To pass with flying colours:** To pass something (like an exam or test) with great success.
- **To pay off:** For an effort or risk to result in success or reward.
- **To do the trick:** To achieve the desired result or solve a problem. Similar in meaning to "work like a charm".

Learning these common idioms will help you understand and use English more naturally.

23. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Antonym of CONSENSUS

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate antonym for the word CONSENSUS. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the antonym, we first need to understand the meaning of CONSENSUS.

What is CONSENSUS?

The word CONSENSUS refers to a general agreement among a group of people. It means that most, if not all, members of a group share a common opinion or decision.

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

- **Disagreement:** This means a lack of agreement or a difference of opinion. It's the state of not agreeing with someone or something.
- **Agreement:** This means the state of agreeing with someone or something, or reaching a mutual understanding. This is closely related to the meaning of CONSENSUS.
- **Consent:** This means permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. It often relates to approval for an action. While related to agreement, it's not the general agreement of a group in the same way as CONSENSUS.
- **Harmony:** This means agreement or concord. It often refers to a state of peaceful existence or working together without conflict, implying agreement.

Comparing the meanings, we see that 'Agreement', 'Consent', and 'Harmony' are either synonyms or related concepts that imply some form of agreement or lack of conflict. On the other hand, 'Disagreement' directly represents the opposite state of having a CONSENSUS.

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym for CONSENSUS is Disagreement.

Let's summarize:

- CONSENSUS: General agreement.
- Disagreement: Lack of agreement.

These two words represent opposite ends of the spectrum regarding opinions within a group.

The correct answer is Disagreement because it means the absence of agreement, which is the core meaning of CONSENSUS.

Revision Table: Antonym of CONSENSUS

Word	Meaning	Relation to CONSENSUS
CONSENSUS	General agreement	The base word
Disagreement	Lack of agreement	Antonym
Agreement	Harmony in opinion	Synonym/Related concept
Consent	Permission/Agreement to act	Related concept
Harmony	Agreement/Concord	Synonym/Related concept

Additional Information: Understanding Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms are words that have similar meanings, while antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Understanding synonyms and antonyms is important for building vocabulary and improving comprehension.

- For example, synonyms of 'happy' include 'joyful', 'glad', 'cheerful'. An antonym of 'happy' is 'sad'.
- It's helpful to learn words in pairs or groups (synonyms and antonyms) to better grasp their meanings and usage in context.
- CONSENSUS implies a collective decision or opinion where differing views have been resolved or minimized. DISAGREEMENT highlights the presence of differing views or disputes.

24. Answer: c

Explanation:

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. Let's look at the given sentence:

David and me are brothers but from different mothers.

To identify the error, we need to examine each part of the sentence, focusing on grammar rules.

Understanding the Grammatical Error in the Sentence

The sentence has a subject which is a compound subject: "David and me". The verb is "are brothers". The rest of the sentence provides additional information.

The error lies in the subject part, "David and me". When you have a compound subject joined by "and", and one part is a pronoun, that pronoun must be in the subjective case (also called the nominative case).

The subjective case pronouns are I, you, he, she, it, we, they.

The objective case pronouns are me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

In the sentence "David and me are brothers...", the phrase "David and me" is performing the action (being brothers), so it is the subject. Therefore, the pronoun used in this subject phrase must be in the subjective case.

The pronoun "me" is in the objective case. The correct subjective case pronoun is "I".

So, the subject should correctly be "David and I". The correct sentence would be:
David and I are brothers but from different mothers.

Analyzing the Options for the Grammatical Error

Let's check which option corresponds to the part of the sentence containing the error:

- Option 1: **but from** – This is a prepositional phrase starting with "but from". Grammatically, this part is correct in its usage here.
- Option 2: **different mothers** – This phrase describes the origin of the brotherhood. "Different" is an adjective modifying "mothers". This part is grammatically correct.
- Option 3: **David and me** – As discussed above, this is the subject of the sentence, and the pronoun "me" is incorrectly used instead of "I". This segment contains the grammatical error.
- Option 4: **are brothers** – "Are" is the correct form of the verb "to be" for the plural subject "David and I" (or "David and me", although incorrect). "Brothers" is the predicate noun. This part is grammatically correct.

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "David and me".

Conclusion on Identifying the Error Segment

The grammatical error in the sentence "David and me are brothers but from different mothers" occurs in the subject phrase "David and me". The pronoun "me" should be the subjective pronoun "I". Therefore, the segment with the error is "David and me".

Revision Table: Pronoun Cases

Understanding pronoun cases is crucial for correct sentence structure.

Case	Used As	Examples (Singular)	Examples (Plural)
Subjective (Nominative)	Subject of a verb	I, you, he, she, it	We, you, they
Objective	Object of a verb or preposition	Me, you, him, her, it	Us, you, them
Possessive	Shows ownership	My, your, his, her, its, mine, yours	Our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs

Additional Information: Compound Subjects and Pronouns

When a subject consists of two or more nouns or pronouns joined by a conjunction like "and", it is called a compound subject. A common mistake is using the objective case pronoun when the subjective case is required in a compound subject.

A simple way to check if you're using the correct pronoun in a compound subject or object is to remove the other noun or pronoun and see if the sentence still makes sense.

- In "David and me are brothers", try removing "David and": "Me are brothers". This sounds incorrect.
- Try using "I": "I are brothers". Still incorrect because the verb doesn't match, but the pronoun case is the focus. If it were just "I", the verb would be "am". The point is, "Me" cannot be the subject.
- Now try the correct form: "David and I are brothers". If you remove "David and": "I are brothers". This still has a verb mismatch, but it shows that "I" is the correct subjective pronoun to be used in the subject position.
- The rule is that in a compound subject, each part must be in the subjective case. So, if the subject is "X and pronoun", the pronoun must be subjective (I, he, she, we, they).

Examples:

- **Correct:** She and I went to the store. (She went, I went)
- **Incorrect:** Her and me went to the store. (Her went, Me went)
- **Correct:** This gift is for you and him. (for you, for him – objects of the preposition 'for')
- **Incorrect:** This gift is for you and he. (for you, for he)

The sentence "David and me are brothers" incorrectly uses "me" as part of the compound subject, where "I" should be used. Thus, the segment "David and me" contains the grammatical error.

25. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Word LUCID and Finding its Synonym

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

What does LUCID mean?

The word **LUCID** is an adjective. It is primarily used to describe something that is expressed clearly and is easy to understand. It can also mean bright or luminous, although the first meaning related to clarity is more common in contexts like speech or writing. When talking about a person, being lucid means able to think clearly, especially during or after a period of illness or confusion.

Analyzing the Options

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

- **Confusing:** This means difficult to understand; unclear or bewildered.
- **Clear:** This means easy to perceive, understand, or interpret; not ambiguous.

- **Ambiguous:** This means open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning.
- **Unclear:** This means not easy to understand, see, or hear; ill-defined.

Comparing Meanings to Find the Synonym

Now we compare the meaning of **LUCID** ("expressed clearly and easy to understand") with the meanings of the options:

- **LUCID vs. Confusing:** "Confusing" is the opposite of "lucid". Something lucid is easy to understand, while something confusing is difficult to understand.
- **LUCID vs. Clear:** "Clear" means easy to understand, which matches the primary meaning of "lucid".
- **LUCID vs. Ambiguous:** "Ambiguous" means having multiple possible meanings, which makes it unclear, thus the opposite of "lucid".
- **LUCID vs. Unclear:** "Unclear" directly means not easy to understand, which is the opposite of "lucid".

Based on this comparison, the word that means nearly the same as **LUCID** is **Clear**.

Conclusion

The most appropriate synonym for **LUCID** is **Clear** as both words convey the idea of something being easy to understand and well-expressed.

Revision Table: LUCID Word Study

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Antonyms
LUCID (adj.)	Expressed clearly; easy to understand. (Also: able to think clearly)	Clear, understandable, coherent, plain, explicit	Confusing, ambiguous, unclear, vague, opaque

Additional Information on LUCID and Clarity

The word 'lucid' comes from the Latin word 'lux', meaning 'light'. This origin helps explain its connection to 'clear' or 'bright'. While 'lucid' can mean bright, its most common usage relates to clarity of thought, expression, or understanding.

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for improving vocabulary and comprehension. When you encounter a new word like **LUCID**, try to understand its core meaning and how it relates to other words you know. This helps you use the word correctly in different contexts.

Think about situations where you would use the word **LUCID**:

- A **lucid** explanation is easy to follow.
- A patient might have a few **lucid** moments during an illness, meaning they are thinking clearly.
- The writing style was so **lucid**; I understood the complex topic easily.

In all these examples, **LUCID** is used to indicate clarity and ease of understanding.

26. Answer: d

Explanation:

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

A, E, I, और U स्वर हैं।

यहाँ, स्वरों को उनके वर्ग और व्यंजनों को उनके वास्तविक स्थान के साथ दर्शाया गया है।

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

LODGE के लिए,

L का स्थानीय मान 12 है

O का स्थानीय मान 15 है, $15^2 = 225$

D का स्थानीय मान 4 है

G का स्थानीय मान 7 है

E का स्थानीय मान 5 है, $5^2 = 25$

इसलिए,

LODGE को 122254725 लिखा जाता है

इस प्रकार,

CARING को इस प्रकार लिखा जाता है,

C का स्थानीय मान 3 है

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है, $1^2 = 1$

R का स्थानीय मान 18 है

I का स्थानीय मान 9 है, $9^2 = 81$

N का स्थानीय मान 14 है

G का स्थानीय मान 7 है

इसलिए,

CARING को 311881147 लिखा जाता है

अतः, "311881147" सही उत्तर है।

27. Answer: b

Explanation:

वेन आरेख निर्मित करने पर,



दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

कक्षा के 45 छात्रों में, 26 छात्र योग की कक्षा में उपस्थित होते हैं, 28 छात्र जिमनास्टिक कक्षा में उपस्थित होते हैं और 5 छात्र तो योग और न ही जिमनास्टिक की कक्षा में उपस्थित होते हैं।

योग और जिमनास्टिक कक्षा में उपस्थित होने वाले छात्रों की संख्या = $(26 + 28 + 5) - 45$

$$= 59 - 45$$

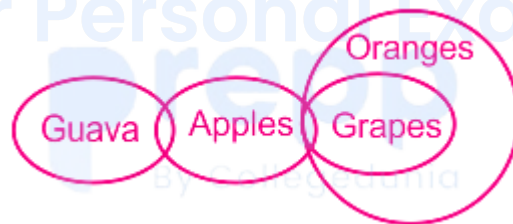
$$= 14$$

अतः, "14" सही उत्तर है।

28. Answer: b

Explanation:

वेन आरेख निर्मित करने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: कुछ सेब संतरे हैं → सत्य (यह पूर्णतः सत्य है)



निष्कर्ष 2: कोई संतरा अमरुद नहीं है → असत्य (संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

निष्कर्ष 3: कुछ संतरे अमरुद हैं → असत्य (संभव लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

लेकिन, निष्कर्ष 2 और निष्कर्ष 3 एक पूरक जोड़ी बनाते हैं।

अतः, निष्कर्ष I और या तो निष्कर्ष II या निष्कर्ष III अनुसरण करता है।

29. Answer: a

Explanation:

वेन आरेख निर्मित करने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: कुछ घर अस्पताल नहीं हैं → सत्य (यह पूर्णतः सत्य है)

निष्कर्ष 2: सभी घर अस्पताल हैं → असत्य (यह निश्चित रूप से असत्य है)

निष्कर्ष 3: सभी घर क्लीनिक हैं → असत्य (संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं)

निष्कर्ष 4: कोई भी घर अस्पताल नहीं है → असत्य (संभव है, लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

अतः, "केवल निष्कर्ष I" अनुसरण करता है।

30. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिए गए चिन्हों की अदला-बदली करने और बोडमास नियम का उपयोग करने पर,

विकल्प 1 → 'x' और '-'

$$15 \times 18 + 14 - 3 \div 3 = 19$$

$$15 \times 18 + 14 - 1 = 19$$

$$270 + 14 - 1 = 19$$

285 - 1, 19 के बराबर नहीं है

Option 2 → '+' और '-'

$$15 + 18 - 14 \times 3 \div 3 = 19$$

$$15 + 18 - 14 \times 1 = 19$$

$$15 + 18 - 14 = 19$$

$$33 - 14 = 19$$

$$19 = 19$$

विकल्प 3 → 'x' और '+'

$$15 - 18 \times 14 + 3 \div 3 = 19$$

$$15 - 18 \times 14 + 1 = 19$$

$$15 - 252 + 1 = 19$$

16 - 252, 19 के बराबर नहीं है

विकल्प 4 → '+' और '÷'

$$15 - 18 \div 14 \times 3 + 3 = 19$$

$$15 - 9 / 7 \times 3 + 3 = 19$$

$$15 - 27 / 7 + 3 = 19$$

$$15 - 3.9 + 3 = 19$$

18 - 3.9, 19 के बराबर नहीं है

अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

31. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

$$225 : 210$$

$$15^2 : 15^2 - 15$$

इस प्रकार,

$$324 : 306$$

$$18^2 : 18^2 - 18$$

306 'तीसरी संख्या से उसी तरह से संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है।

अतः, "306" सही उत्तर है।

32. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

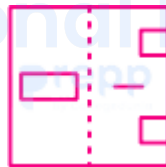
S	X	P
-3	-2	-1
P	V	O
-3	-2	-1
M	T	N
-3	-2	-1
J	T	M
-3	-2	-1
G	P	L

अतः, "JRM" सही उत्तर है।

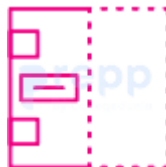
33. Answer: b

Explanation:

जब बिंदीदार रेखा पर पारदर्शी शीट को मोड़ा जाता है, तो इस प्रकार का स्वरूप दिखाई देगा ,



→



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 T & K & J & R \\
 +2 & +3 & +4 & +5 \\
 V & N & N & W
 \end{array}$$

इस प्रकार,

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 G & X & M & Q \\
 +2 & +3 & +4 & +5 \\
 I & A & Q & V
 \end{array}$$

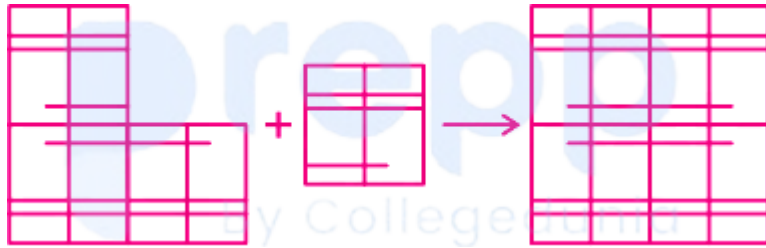
‘IAQV’ तीसरे अक्षर-समूह से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा अक्षर-समूह पहले अक्षर समूह से सम्बंधित है

अतः, “IAQV” सही उत्तर है।

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

वह आकृति जो दी गई आकृति को पूरा करेगी,



अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

36. Answer: b

Explanation:

जब दर्पण को अक्षर-समूह के दाईं ओर रखा जाए, तो दिए गए अक्षर-संख्या समूह की सही छवि है,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

37. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

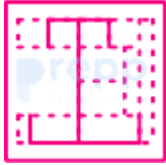


अतः, "115" सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई प्रश्न आकृति में निहित है,



अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

39. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

आकृति में चिन्ह एकसाथ दक्षिणावर्त और वामवर्त घूमता है और प्रत्येक आकृति में एक चिन्ह को हटाकर, एक नया चिन्ह जुड़ जाता है।

पहले चित्र में पंचभुज मौजूद है जिसे दूसरी आकृति में त्रिभुज के चिन्ह द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है।

तीर के चिन्ह को तीसरी छवि में तारे के चिन्ह द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है और तीसरी आकृति में वर्ग के चिन्ह को चौथे आकृति में हीरे के चिन्ह से बदल दिया जाता है।

श्रृंखला में जो अगली छवि आएगी,



अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

विकल्प 1 → 55 और 65

$$64 - 17 + 65 \times 55 \div 5 = 230$$

$$64 - 17 + 65 \times 11 = 230$$

$$64 - 17 + 715 = 230$$

$$779 - 17 \neq 230$$

विकल्प 2 → 17 और 55

$$64 - 55 + 17 \times 65 \div 5 = 230$$

$$64 - 55 + 17 \times 13 = 230$$

$$64 - 55 + 221 = 230$$

$$285 - 55 = 230$$

$$230 = 230$$

विकल्प 3 → 64 और 17

$$17 - 64 + 55 \times 65 \div 5 = 230$$

$$17 - 64 + 55 \times 13 = 230$$

$$17 - 64 + 715 = 230$$

$$732 - 64 \neq 230$$

विकल्प 4 → 17 और 65

$$64 - 65 + 55 \times 17 \div 5 = 230$$

$$64 - 65 + 55 \times 3.4 = 230$$

$$64 - 65 + 187 = 230$$

$$251 - 65 \text{ is } \neq 230$$

अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

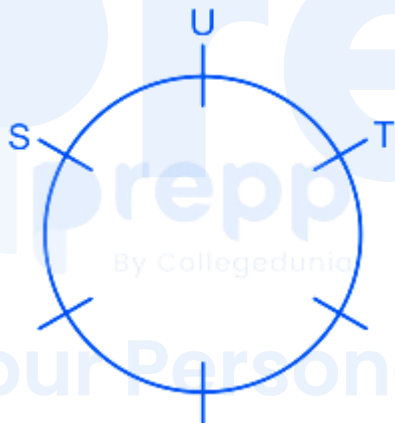
41. Answer: c

Explanation:

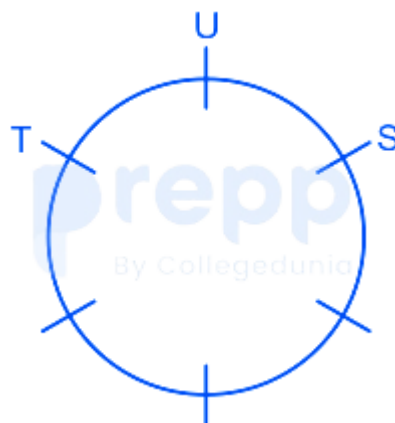
दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

U, S और T के बीच खड़ा है।

स्थिति 1:

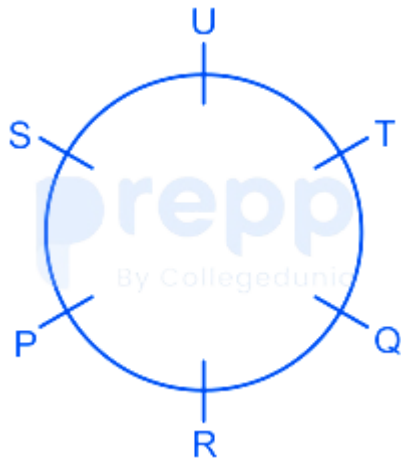


स्थिति 2:

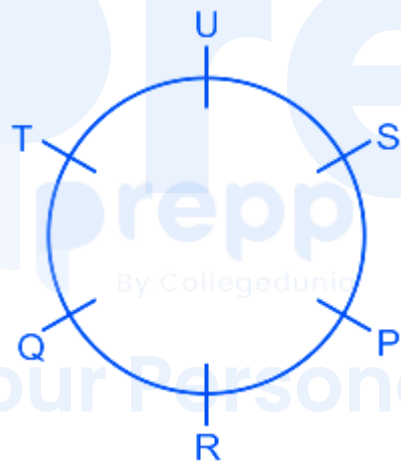


P, S और R के बीच खड़ा है। T, P के निकटतम नहीं खड़ा है।

स्थिति 1:



स्थिति 2:



'Q' T और R के बीच में खड़ा है।

अतः, "Q" सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

D का माइलेज B और C से अधिक है।

$D > B$ और C

A का माइलेज B से कम है लेकिन C से अधिक है

$D > B > A > C$

E का माइलेज A से अधिक है लेकिन B से कम है

$D > B > E > A > C$

सभी वाहनों में 'D' का माइलेज सबसे अधिक है।

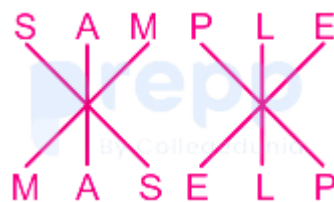
अतः, "D" सही उत्तर है।

43. Answer: b

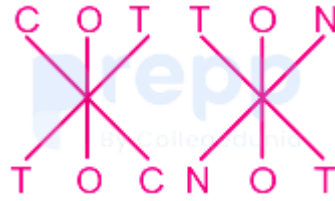
Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,



इस प्रकार,



अतः, "TOCNOT" सही उत्तर है

44. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

HE के लिए,

H का स्थानीय मान 8 है

E का स्थानीय मान 5 है

$$HE \rightarrow 8 \times 5 = 40$$

GO के लिए,

G का स्थानीय मान 7 है

O का स्थानीय मान 15 है

$$GO \rightarrow 7 \times 15 = 105$$

इस प्रकार,

BAND के लिए,

B का स्थानीय मान 2 है

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है

N का स्थानीय मान 14 है

D का स्थानीय मान 4 है

$$\text{BAND} \rightarrow 2 \times 1 \times 14 \times 4 = 112$$

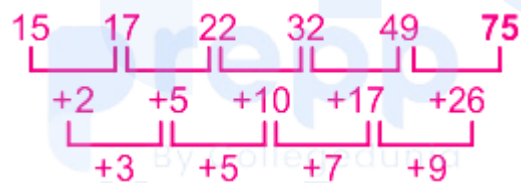
BAND को '112' से कूटबद्ध किया जाता है

अतः, "112" सही उत्तर है

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,



अतः, "76" गलत पद है।

46. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

बृन्दा का घर शायना और दिपेश के घर के बीच है।

शायना का घर वृन्दा और शीतल के घर के बीच है।

स्थिति 1:



स्थिति 2:



अमित का घर दीपेश के घर के नजदीक नहीं है

स्थिति 1:



स्थिति 2:



अमित और शायना का घर शीतल के घर के नजदीक स्थित है।

अतः, “अमित और शायना” सही उत्तर है।

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

स्कूल ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ छात्र अध्ययन करते हैं।

इसी प्रकार,

रेस्तरां भोजन करने का स्थान है।

अतः ‘भोजन करना’ सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

गैलन आयतन की इकाई है।

इस प्रकार,

दूरी मापने के लिए मील का उपयोग किया जाता है।

मील: दूरी 'उसी प्रकार से संबंधित हैं जिस प्रकार निम्नलिखित शब्द-युग्म में दो शब्द हैं।

इसलिए, "मील: दूरी" सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,



'roj' के लिए कूट that है।

अतः, "roj" सही उत्तर है।

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप इस प्रकार है,

6, 37, 217

$$6^1 = 6,$$

$$6^2 = 36, 36 + 1 = 37$$

$$6^3 = 216, 216 + 1 = 217$$

इस प्रकार,

विकल्प 1 $\rightarrow$ 7, 48, 284

$$7^1 = 7,$$

$$7^2 = 49, 49 - 1 = 48$$

$$7^3 = 343, 343 - 1 = 342$$

विकल्प 2 $\rightarrow$ 5, 26, 124

$$5^1 = 5,$$

$$5^2 = 25, 25 + 1 = 26$$

$$5^3 = 125, 125 - 1 = 124$$

विकल्प 3 $\rightarrow$ 4, 17, 65

$$4^1 = 4,$$

$$4^2 = 16, 16 + 1 = 17$$

$$4^3 = 64, 64 + 1 = 65$$

विकल्प 4 $\rightarrow$ 10, 100, 1002

$$10^1 = 10,$$

$$10^2 = 100$$

$$10^3 = 1000, 1000 + 2 = 1002$$

'4, 17, 65' संख्याएँ उसी तरह से संबंधित हैं जैसे निम्नलिखित समूह की संख्याएँ हैं।

अतः, "4, 17, 65" सही उत्तर है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया हुआ:

धारा के प्रतिकूल गति = 11 किमी/घंटा

धारा के अनुकूल गति = 23 किमी/घंटा

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

धारा के प्रतिकूल गति = नाव की गति - धारा की गति

धारा के अनुकूल गति = नाव की गति + धारा की गति

गणना:

माना कि डोंगी और धारा की गति क्रमशः x किमी/घंटा और y किमी/घंटा है।

धारा के प्रतिकूल गति = $(x - y)$

धारा के अनुकूल गति = $(x + y)$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$(x + y) = 23 \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

$$(x - y) = 11 \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

समीकरण (1) और समीकरण (2) से

$$x = 17 \text{ और } y = 6.$$

∴ धारा की गति 6 किमी/घंटा है।

52. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य 4 रुपए है।

इसलिए, वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $4 \times (3/4) = 3$ रुपए

अब, हानि = $4 - 3 = 1$

$\therefore$ हानि प्रतिशत = $(1/4) \times 100 = 25\%$

53. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया है:

बेलन की त्रिज्या $r = 9$ सेमी

बेलन की ऊंचाई $h = 7$ सेमी [कागज की चौड़ाई]

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h$

गणना:

हम जानते हैं,

बेलन का आयतन = $\pi r^2 h = 22/7 \times 9 \times 9 \times 7 = 1782$ सेमी²

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

चक्रवृद्धि और साधारण ब्याज में दो वर्ष का प्रतिशत अंतर = $P(r/100)^2 \%$

$$\Rightarrow 125 = (P \times 5 \times 5)/(100 \times 100)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{राशि} = (125 \times 100 \times 100)/(5 \times 5)$$

$$\therefore \text{राशि} = 50000$$

55. Answer: b**Explanation:**

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

बेलन का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल = $2\pi rh$

दो बेलन A और B के त्रिज्या का अनुपात $(r_1 : r_2) = 5 : 6$

दो बेलन A और B के ऊँचाई का अनुपात $(h_1 : h_2) = 7 : 4$

$\therefore$ बेलन B और A के वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात = $(2\pi r_2 h_2) : (2\pi r_1 h_1) = (6 \times 4) : (5 \times 7) = 24 : 35$

56. Answer: b**Explanation:**

1 नाशपाती की कीमत = 15 रुपए

120 नाशपातियों की कीमत = $120 \times 15 = 1800$ रुपए

1 नाशपाती का विक्रय मूल्य = 18 रुपए

120 नाशपाती का विक्रय मूल्य = $110 \times 18 = 1980$ रुपए

इसलिए, लाभ = $1980 - 1800 = 180$

$\therefore$ लाभ प्रतिशत = $(180/1800) \times 100 = 10\%$

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

$$A : B = 2 : 3$$

$$B : C = 4 : 5$$

$$C : D = 6 : 7$$

गणना:

$$A : B = 2 : 3 \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$B : C = 4 : 5 \quad \text{---(2)}$$

$$C : D = 6 : 7 \quad \text{---(3)}$$

समीकरण (1) में 8 से गुणा करने पर, समीकरण (2) में 6 से गुणा करने पर और समीकरण (3) में 5 से गुणा करने पर।

$$A : B : C : D = 16 : 24 : 30 : 35$$

माना $A = 16k$, $B = 24k$, $C = 30k$ और $D = 35k$

अब,

$$(A + B + C)/D$$

$$\Rightarrow (16k + 24k + 30k)/35k$$

$$\Rightarrow 70/35$$

$$\Rightarrow 2$$

$\therefore (A + B + C)/D$ का मान 2 है।

58. Answer: c

Explanation:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं

दो संख्याओं का गुणन = महत्तम समापवर्तक $\times$ लघुतम समापवर्तक

$$\Rightarrow \text{महत्तम समापवर्तक} \times 5460 = 390 \times 420$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{महत्तम समापवर्तक} = (390 \times 420)/5460$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{महत्तम समापवर्तक} = 30$$

59. Answer: a

Explanation:

पांच क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या = 7,20,000

कृषि, व्यवसाय और परिवहन में संलग्न कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या = $7,20,000 \times (180^\circ/360^\circ) = 7,20,000 \times (1/2) = 3,60,000$

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

विद्यालय में छात्रों की कुल संख्या = 550

विद्यालय में लड़कियों की संख्या = $550 \times (5/11) = 250$

विद्यालय में लड़कों की संख्या = $550 - 250 = 300$

माना कि विद्यालय में x लड़कियां शामिल होती है।

$$300/(250 + x) = 5/6$$

$$\Rightarrow 6/5 \times 300 = 250 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 360 - 250$$

$$\therefore x = 110$$

61. Answer: b

Explanation:

इन पांच क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या = 7,20,000

व्यवसाय की तुलना में उद्योग में संलग्न अधिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या = $[(108^\circ - 24^\circ)/360^\circ] \times 7,20,000 = 1,68,000$

62. Answer: c

Explanation:

लघु विधि:

8% की दर पर साधारण ब्याज = 240 रुपए

5% की दर पर साधारण ब्याज = $[240/8] \times 5 = 150$ रुपए

वर्णित विधि:

SI = 240, $r = 8\%$ और समय = 3 वर्ष

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$SI = P \times r \times t/100$$

$$\Rightarrow 240 = (P \times 8 \times 3)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow P = (240 \times 100)/24$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 1000$$

फिर से,

$$\text{नयी दर} = 8\% + 5\% = 13\%$$

$$P = 1000, \text{ और समय} = 3 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$$SI = (1000 \times 13 \times 3)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow SI = 390$$

$$\therefore \text{पहले के ब्याज से अधिक ब्याज} = 390 - 240 = 150$$

63. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि टंकी की क्षमता = (20, 10 और 15) का ल.स. = 60 इकाई

इसलिए, P की दक्षता = $60/20 = 3$ इकाई/मिनट

Q की दक्षता = $60/10 = 6$ इकाई/मिनट

R की दक्षता = $-60/15 = -4$ इकाई/मिनट

अब, संयोजित दक्षता = $3 + 6 - 4 = 5$ इकाई/मिनट

$\therefore$ लिया गया समय = $60/5 = 12$ मिनट

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

38 छात्रों का औसत वजन = 42 किलो

38 छात्रों के वजन का योग = $42 \times 38 = 1596$

38 छात्रों के वजन का सही योग = $1596 - 26 + 46 = 1616$

38 छात्रों का सही औसत = $1616/38 = 42.5$

लघु विधि:

38 छात्रों का सही औसत = $42 + (46 - 26)/38 = 42 + 20/38 = 42 + 0.52 \approx 42.5$

65. Answer: d**Explanation:**

$12^2 + 3$ का $16 - 20 \div 4$

$\Rightarrow 144 + 16 \times 3 - 5$

$\Rightarrow 144 + 48 - 5$

$\Rightarrow 187$

66. Answer: c**Explanation:**

लड़कों की संख्या = 800

लड़कियों की संख्या = 600

अतः कुल छात्र = $800 + 600 = 1400$

अनुत्तीर्ण लड़कों की संख्या = $800 \times (60/100) = 480$

$$\text{अनुत्तीर्ण लड़कियों की संख्या} = 600 \times (40/100) = 240$$

$$\text{अतः कुल अनुत्तीर्ण छात्र} = 480 + 240 = 720$$

$$\therefore \text{अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों का प्रतिशत} = (720/1400) \times 100 = 51.43\%$$

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि कार्तिक की उम्र x है, तो

कार्तिक के पिता की उम्र $= 4x$

प्रश्नानुसार

$$(x - 3)/(4x - 3) = 1/7$$

$$\Rightarrow 7(x - 3) = 4x - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x - 21 = 4x - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x - 4x = 21 - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 18/3$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

68. Answer: d

Explanation:

260 का 75% + 320 का 30%

$$\Rightarrow 260 \times (75/100) + 320 \times (30/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow 195 + 96$$

$$\Rightarrow 291$$

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

चूँकि हम जानते हैं,

$$\text{समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] a^2$$

$$\text{वर्ग का विकर्ण} = \sqrt{2} a$$

$$\text{वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल} = a^2$$

$$a^2 = 18\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{[18\sqrt{3}]}$$

$$\text{वर्ग का विकर्ण} = \sqrt{2}a$$

$$\text{वर्ग का विकर्ण} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{[18\sqrt{3}]}$$

$$\text{समबाहु त्रिभुज की भुजा} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{[18\sqrt{3}]} \quad [\text{वर्ग का विकर्ण}]$$

$$\text{समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] [\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{(18\sqrt{3})}]^2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right] \times 2 \times (18\sqrt{3}) = 27$$

70. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$30\% = 3/10$$

माना कि छात्र की सामान्य गति $10x$ है।

$$\text{इसलिए, छात्रों की संवर्धित गति} = 10x \times (13/10) = 13x$$

छात्र के सामान्य गति और संवर्धित गति का अनुपात = $10x : 13x$

इसलिए, छात्र द्वारा सामान्य गति और संवर्धित गति से चलने पर लिए गए समय का अनुपात = $13x : 10x$

चूँकि हम जानते हैं, समय गति के व्युत्क्रमानुपाती है।

$$13x - 10x = 15 \text{ मिनट}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15/3 = 5 \text{ मिनट}$$

$$\therefore \text{सामान्य समय} = 13 \times 5 = 65 \text{ मिनट}$$

71. Answer: a

Explanation:

कमीज का अंकित मूल्य = 2000 रुपए

$\therefore$ दो क्रमागत छूट प्राप्त करने के बाद कमीज का विक्रय मूल्य = $2000 \times (90/100) \times (75/100) = 1350$ रुपए

Your Personal Exams Guide

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

10, 12, 16, 25, 28, $k + 3$, $k + 5$, 43, 45, 47, 53.

$n = 11$ (विषम संख्या)

माध्यिका = $[(n + 1)/2]$ वां पद

$$\Rightarrow 36 = [(11 + 1)/2] \text{ वां पद}$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 = (12/2) \text{ वां पद}$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 = 6 \text{ वां पद}$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 = k + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 36 - 3$$

$$\therefore k = 33$$

73. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि B की दक्षता 1 है।

$$A \text{ की दक्षता} = 1 \times 1.5 = 1.5$$

$$\text{कुल काम} = (1 + 1.5) \times 12 = 30$$

$$\therefore \text{केवल A पूरे काम को} = 30/1.5 = 20 \text{ दिनों में खत्म कर सकता है।}$$

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या} = 360^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{सेवा क्षेत्र में कर्मचारियों की संख्या} = (72^\circ/360^\circ) \times 100 = 20\%$$

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$21 \text{ आकड़ों का औसत है} = 36$$

अतः आकड़ों का योगफल = $36 \times 21 = 756$

पहले 12 आकड़ों का औसत = 15

अतः पहले 12 आकड़ों का योगफल = $12 \times 15 = 180$

अब, अंतिम 9 आकड़ों का औसत = $756 - 180 = 576$

$\therefore$ अंतिम 9 आकड़ों का औसत = $576/9 = 64$

76. Answer: c

Explanation:

- लेसनस लाइफ टॉट मी अननोइंगली, अनुपम खेर की आत्मकथा है।
- अनुपम खेर भारतीय फ़िल्म और टेलीविज़न संस्थान के पूर्व अध्यक्ष थे।
- उन्हें 2004 में पद्म श्री और 2016 में पद्म भूषण से सम्मानित किया गया था।

77. Answer: a

Explanation:

- कसारिया महादेव मंदिर मध्य भारत में मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले में स्थित है।
- कंदरिया महादेव मंदिर का अर्थ "गुफा के महान देवता" है।
- खजुराहो कभी चंदेल वंश की राजधानी हुआ करती थी।
- कंदरिया महादेव मंदिर, भारत में मध्ययुगीन काल से संरक्षित मंदिरों के सर्वोत्तम उदाहरणों में से एक है।
- यह भारत में यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थलों में से एक है।
- खजुराहो मंदिरों का समूह राजपूत चंदेल वंश के शासन के दौरान बनाया गया था।
- हिंदू राजाओं यशोवर्मन और धंगा के शासनकाल के दौरान अधिकांश मंदिरों का निर्माण 950 और 1050 ईस्वी के बीच किया गया था।

विदिशा	मध्य प्रदेश
हम्पी	कर्नाटक
गंगईकोंडाचोलपुरम	तमिलनाडु
खजुराहो मंदिर	मध्य प्रदेश

78. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **सोडियम बेंजोएट** मुख्य रूप से अम्लीय खाद्य पदार्थों में उनके स्वाद को बढ़ाने के लिए मिलाया जाता है।
- यह अचार, सॉस, जैम और फलों के रस जैसे खाद्य पदार्थों में पाया जा सकता है।
- जिन खाद्य पदार्थों में सिरका होता है, जैसे सलाद ड्रेसिंग, जिनमें आमतौर पर सोडियम बेंजोएट उच्च मात्रा में होते हैं।
- **सोडियम नाइट्रेट** का उपयोग खाद्य परिरक्षक और नमक के विकल्प के रूप में किया जाता है।
- इसका उपयोग दंत उत्पादों, विस्फोटकों, धुआं बमों, उर्वरकों, अपशिष्ट जल उपचार, ऊर्जा भंडारण सामग्री और ठोस रॉकेट प्रणोदकों में भी किया जाता है।
- **कैल्शियम मेटाबाइसल्फाइड** को सल्फाइड प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से लकड़ी के गूदे के उत्पादन में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, क्राफ्ट प्रक्रिया के विकल्प के रूप में जो सल्फाइड्स के बजाय हाइड्रॉक्साइड और सल्फाइड का उपयोग करता है।
- **कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट** को सीने में जलन, अम्ल अपच और पेट खराब के उपचार के लिए अम्लत्वनाशक के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

- भारत में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक या **आर.बी.आई.** को बैंक के बैंकर के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- यह तथाकथित है क्योंकि यह भारत में सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए एक बैंक के रूप में कार्य करता है।

- रिज़र्व बैंक, उनके नकदी भंडार रखता है, उन्हें लघु-ऋण निधियाँ देता है और उन्हें केंद्रीय समाशोधन और प्रेषण सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है।

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

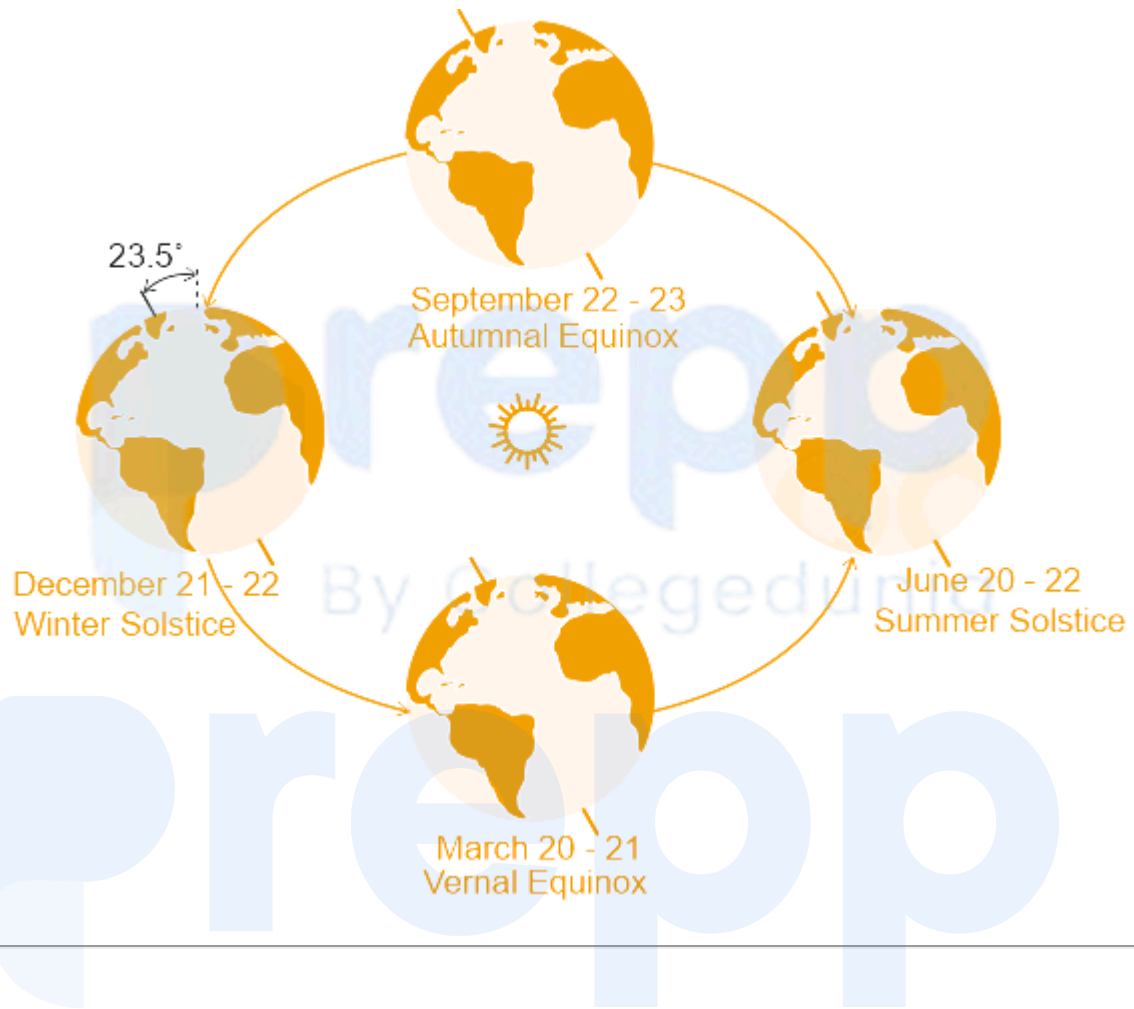
- भारतीय संविधान का भाग III मौलिक अधिकारों के बारे में कहता है।
- मौलिक अधिकारों से संबंधित अनुच्छेद 12 से 35 तक हैं।
- वर्तमान में, भारत के संविधान में 6 मौलिक अधिकार हैं।
- न्यायिक न्यायालय में मौलिक अधिकार प्रवर्तनीय होते हैं।
- अनुच्छेद 12 में राज्य की परिभाषा सम्मिलित है।
- अनुच्छेद 13 कानूनों की वैधता के बारे में कहता है।

क्रमांक संख्या	अनुच्छेद	मौलिक अधिकार
1	14-18	समानता का अधिकार
2	19-22	स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
3	23-24	शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार
4	25-28	धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
5	29-30	सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार
6	32	सांविधानिक उपचार का अधिकार

81. Answer: d

Explanation:

- उत्तरी गोलार्ध में ग्रीष्मकालीन संक्रांति हर वर्ष 21 जून और दक्षिणी गोलार्ध में 22 दिसंबर को होती है।
- विपरीत गोलार्ध में समान तिथियों को शीतकालीन संक्रांति कहा जाता है।



82. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर B12 है।

- विटामिन B12 (कोबालमिन) पानी में घुलनशील विटामिन है।
 - यह लाल मांस, डेरी और अंडे जैसे पशु उत्पादों से प्राप्त होता है।
 - आंतरिक कारक, ग्लाइकोप्रोटीन है जो पेट में पार्श्विका कोशिकाओं द्वारा निर्मित होता है और टर्मिनल इलियम में बी 12 के अवशोषण के लिए आवश्यक होता है।

विटामिन की कमी	विटामिन का रासायनिक नाम	रोग
विटामिन D	कैल्सिफैरोल	सूखा रोग यानी रिकेट्स (बच्चे) और ओस्टियोमलेशिया (वयस्क)
विटामिन A	रेटिनोल	वर्णांधिता
विटामिन B1	थाइमिन	बेरी-बेरी
विटामिन B12	कोबालमिन	रक्ताल्पता(एनेमिया)
विटामिन C	एस्कॉर्बिक अम्ल	स्कर्वी, मसूड़ों की सूजन
विटामिन K	फ़ाइलोक्विनोन	खून का थक्का न जमना

83. Answer: b

Explanation:

अम्ल का नाम	आमतौर पर पाया जाता है
फार्मिक अम्ल	मधुमक्खियों और लाल चींटियों का डंक
ब्यूटिरिक अम्ल और लैक्टिक अम्ल	दही
ऑक्सालिक अम्ल	चाय और टमाटर
टार्टरिक अम्ल	अंगूर, इमली, आंवला।
साइट्रिक अम्ल	नींबू
एसिटिक अम्ल	सिरका

84. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **स्कॉच अवार्ड**, 2003 में स्थापित, एक स्वतंत्र संगठन द्वारा प्रदत्त देश का सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान है।
- यह भारत को एक बेहतर राष्ट्र बनाने की दिशा में कुछ अतिरिक्त करने वाले लोगों, परियोजनाओं और संस्थानों को मान्यता देता है।
- स्कॉच अवार्ड में **डिजिटल, वित्तीय और सामाजिक समावेश** के क्षेत्र में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रयासों को शामिल किया जाता है।
- **दीनदयाल अन्तोदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (DAY-NULM)**, आवास और शहरी मामलों के मंत्रालय के तहत इस प्रमुख मिशन को प्रतिष्ठित स्कॉच गवर्नेंस गोल्ड अवार्ड से सम्मानित किया गया है।
- इसे अफोर्डेबल क्रेडिट एंड इंटरेस्ट सबवेंशन एक्सेस (पैसा) पोर्टल के लिए प्रदान किया गया।
- पैसा, एक केंद्रीकृत आईटी प्लेटफॉर्म है जिसे नवंबर 2018 में लॉन्च किया गया था।

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

- **व्यय विभाग** केंद्र सरकार में सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली की देखरेख और राज्य वित्त से जुड़े मामलों के लिए नोडल विभाग है।
 - विभाग की प्रमुख गतिविधियों में प्रमुख योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं (योजना और गैर-योजना व्यय दोनों) का पूर्व-अनुमोदन शामिल है।
 - राज्यों को हस्तांतरित केंद्रीय बजटीय संसाधनों के भंडार को संभालना, वित्त और केंद्रीय वेतन आयोगों की सिफारिशों को लागू करना।
- **राजस्व विभाग** के कार्य और संरचना।
 - प्रत्यक्ष कर से संबंधित लगान और वसूली से संबंधित सभी मामले।
 - अप्रत्यक्ष करों के लेवी और संग्रह से संबंधित सभी मामले
 - आर्थिक अपराधों की जांच और आर्थिक कानूनों का प्रवर्तन।
- **वित्तीय सेवा विभाग के अधिदेश** में शामिल किया गया है -
 - बैंकों, वित्तीय संस्थानों का कामकाज।
 - बीमा कंपनियों और राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली
 - आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग के कार्य-
 - यह देश के आर्थिक जीवन को सुविन्यस्त करने के साथ-साथ वृहद स्तर पर जाँच करता है जो शेयर बाज़ार के पूँजी बाज़ार से जुड़ा हुआ है।
 - यह देश की आर्थिक नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के आंतरिक और बाहरी दोनों पहलुओं का प्रबंधन करता है।

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

- लवण "ईवीपीराइट" नामक खनिजों के एक समूह का अंग है, जिसका अर्थ है कि वे पानी के **वाष्पीकरण** से बनते हैं।
- अवसादन. किसी तरल (द्रव या गैस) में उपस्थित कणों का जमीन पर आकर बैठ जाना **अवसादन** (सेडिमेंटेशन) या तलछटीकरण कहलाता है।
- **यशदीकरण** या गैल्वानीकरण या यशदलेपन एक धातुकार्मिक प्रक्रम है जिसमें इस्पात या लोहे के उपर जस्ते की परत चढ़ा दी जाती है। इससे इन धातुओं का क्षरण (विशेषतः जंग लगना) रुक जाता है।
- एक प्रक्रम जिसके द्वारा कोई ठोस पदार्थ बिना तरलावस्था में आये ही सीधे वाष्प में परिवर्तित हो जाता है अथवा वाष्प बिना तरलावस्था में आये ही सीधे ठोस अवस्था में बदल जाता है, **ऊर्ध्वपातन** कहलाता है।

प्रक्रिया का नाम	परिभाषा
अवक्षेपण	जब दो विलयनों के बीच रासायनिक अभिक्रिया के फलस्वरूप किसी श्वेत ठोस पदार्थ का निर्माण होता हो तथा वह ठोस पदार्थ जल में अविलय हो तो उस रासायनिक अभिक्रिया को अवक्षेपण अभिक्रिया कहते हैं।
वाष्पन	वाष्पन, किसी द्रव के सतह के कणों का गैस में बदलने की वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें द्रव की सतह के ठीक ऊपर स्थित गैस संतृप्त न हो।
निस्तारण	निस्तारण तरल परत को हटाकर मिश्रण को अलग करने की एक प्रक्रिया है जो अवक्षेप से मुक्त हो।
संघनन	संघनन वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें वायुमंडलीय जलवाष्प जल या बर्फ के कणों में बदलती है। यह वाष्पीकरण के ठीक विपरीत प्रक्रिया है।

87. Answer: b

Explanation:

- **मोठ की मस्जिद** दिल्ली में स्थित एक विरासत भवन है।
- इसे 1505 में लोदी वंश के **सिकंदर लोदी के शासनकाल**(1489-1517) के दौरान वज़ीर मिया भिया, प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा बनाया गया था।
- यह मध्य सल्तनत के दिल्ली सल्तनत के चौथे शहर में लोदियों द्वारा विकसित एक नई प्रकार की मस्जिद थी।
- मस्जिद के नाम को अंग्रेजी भाषा में अनुवाद किया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है 'लेंटिल मस्जिद'।
- इस मस्जिद को काल की एक सुंदर गुंबद संरचना माना जाता था।

88. Answer: a

Explanation:

- हर गोबिंद खुराना एक भारतीय-अमेरिकी जैव रसायनज्ञ थे।
- अमरीका में अनुसन्धान करते हुए , उन्हें 1968 में मार्शल डब्ल्यू निरेनबर्ग और रॉबर्ट डब्ल्यू होली के साथ फिजियोलॉजी या मेडिसिन के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार संयुक्त रूप से मिला ,उनके द्वारा न्यूक्लिक एसिड में न्यूक्लियोटाइड का क्रम खोजा गया।
- जिसमें कोशिका के अनुवांशिक कोड होते हैं और प्रोटीन के सेल के संश्लेषण को नियंत्रित करता है ।
- उन्होंने 1968 में फिजियोलॉजी या औषधि में नोबेल पुरस्कार जीता।

विजेता का नाम	अध्ययन का क्षेत्र
वेंकटरामन रामकृष्णन	रसायन विज्ञान
अब्दुस सलाम	भौतिकी
सुब्रमण्यम चंद्रशेखर	भौतिकी
हर गोबिंद खुराना	फिजियोलॉजी या औषधि

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर एकल नागरिकता है।

★ Key Points

- भारत का संविधान देश के लोगों को एकल नागरिकता देता है।
- सभी लोग, चाहे वे किसी भी राज्य या क्षेत्र में रहते हों, देश के नागरिक हैं।
- ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि भारत राज्यों का एक संघ है न कि एक संघ। राज्य संघ से अलग नहीं हो सकते।
- संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के विपरीत, जहां एक नागरिक संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का नागरिक है और जिस राज्य में वह रहता है (दोहरी नागरिकता)।

★ Additional Information

नागरिकता:

- भारत का संविधान पूरे भारत के लिए **एकल नागरिकता** प्रदान करता है।
- प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो संविधान के प्रारंभ में (26 जनवरी 1950) भारत के राज्यक्षेत्र में अधिवासित था, और
 - जो भारत में पैदा हुआ था।
 - जिनके माता-पिता में से कोई भी भारत में पैदा हुआ था।
 - जो सामान्यतः भारत में कम से कम पांच वर्षों से निवास कर रहा हो, भारत का नागरिक बन गया हो।
- **नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955** संविधान के लागू होने के बाद भारतीय नागरिकता के अधिग्रहण, निर्धारण और समाप्ति से संबंधित मामलों से संबंधित है।

90. Answer: c

Explanation:

- उस समय के मंदिरों में **तंजावुर** का **शिखर** सबसे ऊंचा था।
- इसे बनाना आसान नहीं था क्योंकि उन दिनों कोई क्रेन नहीं थी और शिखर के शीर्ष के लिए 90 टन का पत्थर लगाना था।
- इसलिए वास्तुकारों ने मंदिर के शीर्ष पर एक झुका हुआ रास्ता बनाया, बोल्ट्स को रोलर्स पर रखा और इसे ऊपर की तरफ सभी तरह से घुमाया
- रास्ते को 4 किमी से ज़्यादा दूर से शुरू किया गया ताकि यह बहुत ढलानवाला न हो जो मंदिर के निर्माण के बाद ध्वस्त कर दिया था।
- 'चढ़ाईदार रास्ते का गाँव', चारुपल्लम

राजा	मन्दिर
चालुक्य	पट्टदकल मंदिर और विरूपाक्ष मंदिर,
चोल	तंजावुर के बृहदीश्वर मंदिर, गंगाईकोंडा चोलपुरम
पंड्या	नेल्लईअप्पार मंदिर
चेर	ऐरावतेश्वर मन्दिर

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **पलवार** में फसलों के बेकार, पुआल, भूँसी, सूखी पत्तियों का प्रयोग खाली स्थानों को ढकने में किया जाता है जो खाली जगह पर आवरण बनाकर मृदा अपरदन एवं पोषक तत्व क्षरण को नियंत्रित करती है।
- **समोच्च अवरोध** विधि द्वारा सामान्यतः घासों (नेपीयर, धोलू, भांभर या झाड़ियों जैसे करोंदा, फालसा, इत्यादि) की कुछ पंक्तियों समोच्च बंधो पर या उनके ठीक नीचे ऊगाई जाती है। इस प्रकार ऊगाई गई वनस्पति न सिर्फ समोच्च बंधों को मजबूती प्रदान करती है बल्कि ग्रामीण समुदाय के पालतु जानवरों के लिये हरा चारा भी उपलब्ध कराती है।
- **समोच्च खेती** या कंटूर खेती, खेती करने का एक ऐसा स्थाई तरीका है जिसमे किसान ढलान के क्षेत्र में पंक्ति बनाकर खेती करता है। समोच्च खेती क्षरण नियंत्रण, नमी संरक्षण एवं फसल उत्पादकता बढ़ाने का एक आसान, प्रभावशाली एवं कम लागत वाली विधि है।
- **मृदा- मिश्रण** में विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किए गए बरमा या विशेष उपकरण का उपयोग करना होता है जो मिट्टी को सीटू बाइंडरों में यंत्रवत् रूप से मिलाते हैं।

पलवार	खाली जगह पर आवरण बनाकर मृदा अपरदन एवं पोषक तत्व क्षरण को नियंत्रित करती है।
समोच्च अवरोध	संरक्षण उद्देश्यों के लिए पानी की गति को कम करने के लिए ढलान पर निर्मित पट्टी
सीढ़ीदार खेत	भूमि को प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने के लिए छतों के रूप में ढलान की खेती

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

- खिलाफत समिति, जिसे भारतीय मुस्लिम आंदोलन (1919-24) के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- इसका गठन वर्ष 1919 में बंबई में हुआ था।
- यह एक पैन-इस्लामिक राजनीतिक विरोध अभियान था।
- इसे ब्रिटिश भारत के मुस्लिमों ने शौकत अली, मोहम्मद अली जौहर, हकीम अजमल खान और अबुल कलाम आज़ाद के नेतृत्व में आरंभ किया था।
- यह ओटोमन खलीफ़ा को बहाल करने के लिए भी किया गया था।

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

- 2020 ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक टोक्यो में आयोजित किए जाने हैं। (अब इसे अप्रैल 2020 तक के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया है)
- 2022 शीतकालीन ओलंपिक, बीजिंग में।
- 2024 ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक, पेरिस में।
- 2026 शीतकालीन ओलंपिक, कोर्टिना डी एम्पेजो में।
- 2028 ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक, लॉस एंजिल्स में।

सामान्य ज्ञान:

- पाँच महाद्वीपों के प्रतीक वाले पाँच छल्ले वाले **ओलंपिक ध्वज** को पहली बार 1920 के ओलंपिक में लहराया गया था।
- **ओलंपिक शपथ** भी पहली बार 1920 के ओलंपिक के दौरान दिखाई गई थी।
- 1928 में एम्स्टर्डम ओलंपिक में ओलंपिक की ज्योति जलाई गई।
- ओलंपिक खेलों का आदर्श वाक्य 'सिटिअस-अल्तिअस-फॉरटिअस' है।
- शीतकालीन और ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक खेलों को हर दो साल में वैकल्पिक रूप से आयोजित किया जाता है और पहला शीतकालीन ओलंपिक 1924 में फ्रांस के शैमॉनिक्स में आयोजित किया गया था।
- 1900 में पेरिस में, भारत ने पहली बार ओलंपिक खेलों में भाग लिया और नॉर्मन प्रिचार्ड ने भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

ओलंपिक		शहर/ मेजबान देश	शुभंकर
ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक	2016	रिओ डे जैनेरो	विनिसियस
	2020	टोक्यो, जापान	'मिराइतोवा' और 'सोमाइटी'
शीतकालीन ओलंपिक	2018	प्योंगचांग, दक्षिण कोरिया	सूहोरंग
	2022	बीजिंग, चीन	बिंग ड्वेन ड्वेन (पांडा)

कोविड -19 खतरे के बीच टोक्यो ओलंपिक को वर्ष 2021 के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

94. Answer: c

Explanation:

- साइमन कमीशन ब्रिटेन के 7 सांसदों का दल था।
1928 में संवैधानिक सुधारों का अध्ययन करने और सरकार को सिफारिश करने के लिए उन्हें भारत भेजा गया।
- कमीशन को मूल रूप से भारतीय वैधानिक आयोग का नाम दिया गया था।
- यह अपने अध्यक्ष सर जॉन साइमन के बाद साइमन कमीशन के रूप में जाना जाने लगा।

- भारतीयों को आयोग से बाहर किए जाने पर नाराजगी थी क्योंकि आयोग का कोई भी सदस्य भारत से नहीं था।
- जब फरवरी 1928 में कमीशन भारत पहुँचा, तो उसे पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध प्रदर्शन का सामना करना पड़ा और काले झंडे दिखाए गए।

95. Answer: c

Explanation:

- 5 मार्च को, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन (पी एम-एस.वाई.एम) योजना को गुजरात के गांधीनगर में वस्त्रालय में आरंभ किया
- अंतरिम बजट 2019 में असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों और मजदूरों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पेंशन योजना की घोषणा की गई थी।
- यह 60 के बाद असंगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को 3000 रुपये की मासिक पेंशन प्रदान करेगा।
- वित्त मंत्री ने मेगा पेंशन योजना प्रधानमंत्री श्रम-योगी महाधन के शुभारंभ की घोषणा की।
- यह विशेष रूप से असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के लिए है जिनकी आय 15,000 रुपये से कम है।
- योजना के तहत, श्रमिक 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने के बाद 3000 रुपये कमा सकेंगे।

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी है।

- 1909 में हिंद स्वराज या इंडियन होम रूल मोहनदास के. गांधी द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक है।
- स्वराज, आधुनिक सभ्यता, मशीनीकरण आदि पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हैं।
- इस पुस्तक को 1910 में भारत में ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा एक राजद्रोही पाठ के रूप में प्रतिबंधित किया गया था।
- गांधी का हिंद स्वराज दो पात्रों, "पाठक और संपादक" के बीच एक संवाद का रूप लेता है।

★ Additional Information

	पुस्तकें
लाला लाजपत राय	अनहैपी इंडिया
सुभाष चंद्र बोस	दि इंडियन स्ट्रगल
मोहनदास करमचन्द गांधी	दि स्टोरी ऑफ माई एक्सपेरीमेंट्स विद ट्रुथ
जवाहर लाल नेहरू	दि डिस्कवरी ऑफ इंडिया

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **मिर्जापुर**: यह अपने कालीनों और पीतल के बर्तनों के उद्योगों के लिए जाना जाता है।
- भारत में, शहतूत कच्चे रेशम का लगभग 97% **पाँच भारतीय** राज्यों कर्नाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल और जम्मू और कश्मीर में उत्पादित होता है।

खान	के लिए जाना जाता है	राज्य
गेवरा	कोयला की खान	छत्तीसगढ़
झरिया	कोयला की खान	झारखंड
कोलार	सोने की खान	कर्नाटक
मलाजखंड	तांबे की खान	मध्य प्रदेश

स्थान	राज्य	उद्योग	राज्य की राजधानी
फ़िरोज़ाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्लास रिफ़ाइनरी	लखनऊ
बंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	विमान और आईटी	बंगलुरु
भागलपुर	बिहार	रेशम	पटना
अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	सूती वस्त्र	गांधीनगर

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

- अनुच्छेद 44 भारतीय संविधान के भाग 4 में शामिल है। यह समान नागरिक संहिता प्रदान कराने की बात करता है।

अनुच्छेद	विषय वस्तु
अनुच्छेद 44	समान नागरिक संहिता
अनुच्छेद 43	कर्मकारों के लिए निर्वहण मजदूरी आदि।
अनुच्छेद 45	छह वर्ष से कम आयु के बालकों के लिए प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देख-रेख और शिक्षा का उपबंध
अनुच्छेद 46	अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य दुर्बल वर्गों के शिक्षा और अर्थ संबंधी हितों की अभिवृद्धि।

99. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है, अर्थात् पेरिस्कोप।

- पेरिस्कोप एक प्रकाशिक यंत्र है। पेरिस्कोप की सहायता से हम एक अपारदर्शी पिंड के आर-पार, ऊपर-नीचे या आस-पास के छिपे हुए भागों को देख सकते हैं।
- ओडोमीटर एक उपकरण है जो किसी वाहन द्वारा चली गयी दूरी मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।
- सौर विकिरण को मापने के लिए पाइरेलियोमीटर नामक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- हैप्सोमीटर, एक वैज्ञानिक उपकरण है जिससे जल के क्वथनांक की माप की जाती है। किसी स्थान के क्वथनांक के आधार पर उसकी सागर तलसे ऊँचाई का परिकलन किया जाता है।

100. Answer: b

Explanation:

- 1975 में पहली बार क्रिकेट विश्व कप का आयोजन हुआ और एक दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट के इतिहास में यह पहला बड़ा टूर्नामेंट था।
- इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट सम्मेलन द्वारा आयोजित किया गया।
- यह 7 जून से 21 जून 1975 के बीच इंग्लैंड में हुआ।
- 2019 विश्व कप इंग्लैंड में आयोजित किया गया था और इंग्लैंड द्वारा जीता गया था।

<u>आईसीसी विश्व कप</u>	<u>विशिष्ट तथ्य</u>
सबसे ज्यादा विकेट लिए	ग्लेन मैक्ग्रा (71 विकेट)
सबसे अधिक रन बनाए	सचिन तेंदुलकर (2,278 रन)