



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 16, 2019) (Shift 1)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

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

General English

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

- a. Unforgatable
- b. Uniique
- c. Unfortunately
- d. Undoutedly

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

AFFLUENCE

- a. Wealth
- b. Poverty
- c. Hardship
- d. Bankruptcy

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

DISTANT

- a. Close
- b. Beyond
- c. Faraway
- d. Remote

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

My parents both are doctors.

- a. No improvement
- b. Both my parents
- c. Both my parent
- d. My parents are both

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

I would have forgotten my appointment if Susan _____ reminded me about it.

- a. wouldn't
- b. hadn't
- c. haven't
- d. had

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

It wasn't easy, but finally we succeeded _____ finding a solution to the problem.

- a. at

- b. of
 - c. for
 - d. in
-

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

In the nick of time

- a. In the middle of things
 - b. At the last possible moment
 - c. Much in advance
 - d. After the deadline
-

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

- a. Superfisial
 - b. Succesful
 - c. Seige
 - d. Separate
-

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

I had first gone to Srinagar with mine family in 1961.

- a. along mine family

- b. along my family
 - c. with my family
 - d. No improvement
-

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

ZEST

- a. Indifference
 - b. Detachment
 - c. Enthusiasm
 - d. Unconcern
-

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

Sonia is learnt to play the guitar these days.

- a. was learning to play
 - b. No improvement
 - c. is learning to play
 - d. was learning playing
-

12. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'no error' (+1, -0.25)

My friend usually wakes up late on Sunday mornings.

- a. usually wakes up
 - b. late on Sunday mornings
 - c. My friend
 - d. No error
-

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

A Superintendent of Police have the authority to suspend an inspector.

- a. have the
 - b. A Superintendent of Police
 - c. an inspector
 - d. authority to suspend
-

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

One who abstains from alcoholic drinks

- a. Non-vegetarian
 - b. Drunkard
 - c. Vegetarian
 - d. Teetotaller
-

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

Which _____ should we adopt to increase our sales?

- a. functions
- b. intentions
- c. promotions
- d. strategies

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

If I had gone to the library I can have borrowed a book.

- a. I can have
- b. If I had
- c. gone to the library
- d. borrowed a book

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

We try to keep abreast of the new treatments, but have gained little _____ experience of using them.

- a. orderly
- b. systematic

c. practical

d. doable

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

Put the cart before the horse

a. To follow the logical order

b. doing things in the wrong order

c. To lie about a situation

d. To do last things first

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

There lived an old couple whose only pet was a little dog. Having no children, they loved it as though it (1)_____ a baby. The old dame made it a cushion (2)_____ blue crepe, and at mealtime Muko—for that was its name—would sit on it as (3)_____ as any cat. The kind people (4)_____ the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice (5)_____ wanted.

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

a. are

b. like

c. is

d. were

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

There lived an old couple whose only pet was a little dog. Having no children, they loved it as though it (1)_____ a baby. The old dame made it a cushion (2)_____ blue crepe, and at mealtime Muko—for that was its name—would sit on it as (3)_____ as any cat. The kind people (4)_____ the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice (5)_____ wanted.

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

- a. of
- b. on
- c. by
- d. at

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

There lived an old couple whose only pet was a little dog. Having no children, they loved it as though it (1)_____ a baby. The old dame made it a cushion (2)_____ blue crepe, and at mealtime Muko—for that was its name—would sit on it as (3)_____ as any cat. The kind people (4)_____ the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice (5)_____ wanted.

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

- a. comfortably

- b. strongly
- c. securely
- d. compactly

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

There lived an old couple whose only pet was a little dog. Having no children, they loved it as though it (1) _____ a baby. The old dame made it a cushion (2) _____ blue crepe, and at mealtime Muko—for that was its name—would sit on it as (3) _____ as any cat. The kind people (4) _____ the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice (5) _____ wanted.

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

- a. feeds
- b. feed
- c. feeding
- d. fed

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

There lived an old couple whose only pet was a little dog. Having no children, they loved it as though it (1) _____ a baby. The old dame made it a cushion (2) _____ blue crepe, and at mealtime Muko—for that was its name—would sit on it as (3) _____ as any cat. The kind

people (4)_____ the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice (5)_____ wanted.

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

- a. it
- b. one
- c. he
- d. she

24. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word.

(+1, -0.25)

Better

- a. Good
- b. Worst
- c. Bad
- d. Worse

25. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

(+1, -0.25)

A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past

- a. Paradise
- b. Harmony
- c. Recollection
- d. Nostalgia

General Intelligence & Reasoning

26. दिए गए कथन और निष्कर्ष को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और निर्णय कीजिये कि कथन में कौन-सा निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

सड़क मार्ग आगरा और दिल्ली के बीच सबसे शीघ्रतम संपर्क प्रदान करता है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. आगरा और दिल्ली के बीच कोई रेल संपर्क नहीं है।
- II. आगरा और दिल्ली के बीच कोई हवाई संपर्क नहीं है।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- b. न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- c. या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

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

चमेली : सफेद :: सूर्यमुखी : ?

- a. बैंगनी
- b. गुलाबी
- c. पीला
- d. इंडिगो

28. निम्नलिखित चार शब्दों में से तीन किसी एक तरीके से समान हैं जबकि एक भिन्न है। (+1, -0.25)
बेजोड़ शब्द का चयन कीजिए।

- a. गाय
- b. गधा
- c. हिरण
- d. भेड़

29. छः व्यक्तियों की लंबाई भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। U सबसे लंबा है। P, R से लंबा है, जो कि S से छोटा है। Q, R से छोटा है, लेकिन T से लंबा है। सबसे छोटा कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

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

30. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, यदि 'MIGHTY' को 'BJFISN' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो उसी कूट भाषा में 'BUILDER' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. IVHMCIFY
- b. YUIMCFI
- c. YFCMHVI
- d. IHVMGFY

31. 39 छात्रों की कक्षा में सतीश, अजय से 9 स्थान आगे है। यदि अजय का स्थान पीछे से पंद्रहवाँ है, तो आगे से सतीश का स्थान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- चौदहवाँ
 - चौबीसवाँ
 - अठारहवाँ
 - सोलहवाँ

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



Your Personal Exams Guide

33. यदि A, '+' को दर्शाता है, B, '-' को दर्शाता, C, 'x' को दर्शाता है तो, दिए गए समीकरण का मान क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

$$(10 \text{ C } 4) A (4 \text{ C } 4) B 6 = ?$$

- a. 56
- b. 50
- c. 46
- d. 60

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

कथन:

- I. कुछ सुबह रातें हैं।
- II. कोई रात दोपहर नहीं है।
- III. कोई सुबह संध्या नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ संध्या रात हैं।
- II. कुछ दोपहर सुबह हैं।
- a. या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- b. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

d. न तो निष्कर्ष। और न ही निष्कर्ष॥ अनुसरण करता है

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

BDHP : CFJT :: PHDB : ?

a. HWSH

b. QJFF

c. BSWN

d. HSWH

36. उस वेन आरेख का चयन कीजिए जो दी गई श्रेणियों के बीच संबंधों को सबसे बेहतर तरीके से दर्शाता है? (+1, -0.25)

महाद्वीप, देश, राज्य



c.

d.



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



a.



b.



c.



d.



38. उस सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो रिक्त स्थान को भरेगा और श्रृंखला को पूरा करेगा। (+1, -0.25)

1440, 240, 48, ?, 4, 2

a. 4

b. 12

c. 3

d. 6

39. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, यदि 'GRAPH' को 'JUZSK' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'CARE' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. FZUD

b. FZUU

c. FZTO

d. FZZD

40. दिए गए समीकरण को संतुलित करने और * संकेतों को स्थानांतरित करने के लिए गणितीय संकेतों के सही संयोजन का चयन कीजिये: (+1, -0.25)

$28 * 4 * 9 * 16$

a. $- \times +$

b. $+ \div =$

c. $- = \times$

d. $\div + =$

41. यदि $J = 10$ और $JAM = 130$, तो $JAR = ?$

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 150
- b. 170
- c. 140
- d. 180

42. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस संख्या को चुनिए जिसे प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के चिन्ह पर रखा जा सकता है।

(+1, -0.25)

67	39	28
51	?	14
75	28	47

- a. 13
- b. 41
- c. 26
- d. 37

43. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में गलत पद ज्ञात कीजिए।

(+1, -0.25)

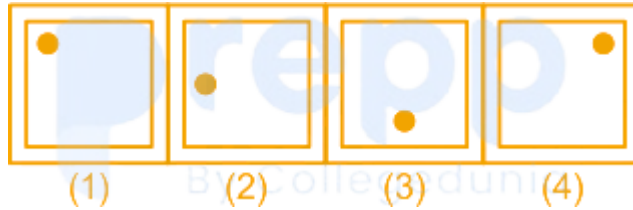
34, 32, 35, 33, 36, 37

- a. 32
- b. 33

c. 34

d. 37

44. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में में दिए गए विकल्पों में से अगली आने वाली आकृति का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)



45. यदि $A = 1$, $B = 3$, $C = 5$ और इस प्रकार $Z = 51$, तो PULSE के लिए कूट क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 314213279

b. 323412379

c. 314123379

d. 342231279

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



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



48. M, N, P, R, T, W, F और H केंद्र के सम्मुख एक वृत्त के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, M के बाएँ तीसरे और T के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। N, P के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। R, W के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर है, जो कि M के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर है। F, P का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। (+1, -0.25)

P के निकटतम दाएँ कौन है?

- a. W
- b. R
- c. F
- d. H

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

BUCKET : DSEIGR :: BONUS : ?

- a. DPMSU
- b. DSPUM
- c. DMPSU
- d. DMSPU

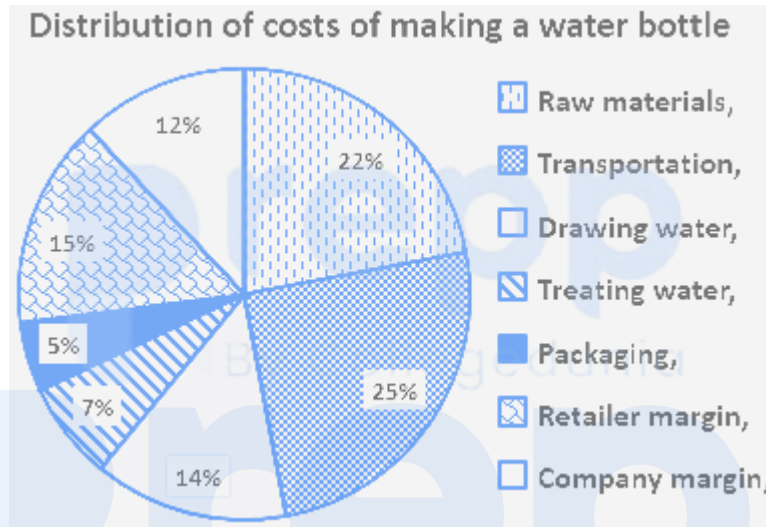
50. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरी संख्या, पहली संख्या से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

735 : 612 :: 476 : ?

- a. 353
- b. 432
- c. 343
- d. 336

Numerical Aptitude

51. नीचे दिया गया वृत्त आलेख एक कंपनी द्वारा पानी के बोतल को बनाने की लागत के वितरण को दर्शाता है। यदि कंपनी प्रति बोतल कीमत पर 20% अर्जित करता है और एक बोतल के संवेष्टन की लागत 0.50 रुपए है, तो एक बोतल का विक्रय मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)



- a. 12.50 रुपए
- b. 12 रुपए
- c. 15 रुपए
- d. 10 रुपए
-
52. एक मंदिर में पांच घंटियां हैं जो क्रमशः 12, 15, 16, 20 और 25 मिनट के अंतराल पर बजती हैं। यदि वे मध्यरात्रि को एकसाथ बजते हैं, तो अगली बार वे किस समय पर एकसाथ बजेंगे? (+1, -0.25)
- a. अपराह्न 7:00 बजे
- b. अपराह्न 7:30 बजे
- c. अपराह्न 8:00 बजे

d. अपराह्न 8:30 बजे

53. एक सब्जी विक्रेता ने 10 दर्जन आलू 120 रुपए में, दूसरे 5 दर्जन 50 रुपए में और अन्य 5 दर्जन 30 रुपए में खरीदे। उसने 9 रुपए में एक दर्जन आलू बेचा। तो उसने कुल कितनी छूट प्रदान की थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 11.11%

b. 10%

c. 7.5%

d. 5%

54. $(1 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 + 5 \times 6 + 7 \times 8 - 9 \times 10) \div 5$ का 2 का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

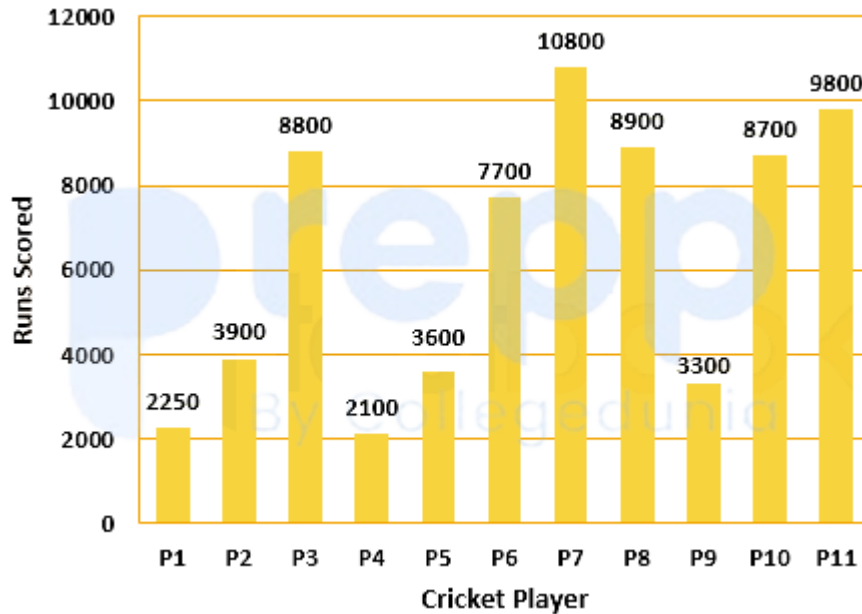
a. 1

b. 4

c. 3

d. 2

55. नीचे दिया गया दंड आलेख P1, P2, P3, P4, ... ,P11 नामक ग्यारह क्रिकेटरों द्वारा उनके संबंधित कैरियर में बनाये गए रनों को दर्शाता है जो प्रत्येक स्थिति में पांच वर्षों तक चलता है। तो कौन-सा क्रिकेटर अधिकतम और न्यूनतम रन बनाने वाले खिलाड़ी के बीच के अंतराल को भरता है? (+1, -0.25)



- a. P8
- b. P3
- c. P6
- d. P10

56. एक क्रिकेट टीम ने 30 ओवरों में 156 रन बनाये। उन्हें 50 ओवरों में 275 रन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। तो अगले 20 ओवरों में उन्हें प्रति ओवर कितने औसत रन बनाने की आवश्यकता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5.9
- b. 5.85
- c. 5.75
- d. 5.95

57. दिए गए आकड़ों का माध्यिका ज्ञात कीजिए: (+1, -0.25)

3, 2, 6, 4, 9, 7, 11, 5, 15

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 5
- d. 4

58. $r\%$ ब्याज की दर पर m वर्षों के लिए x रुपए की राशि पर लगने वाला साधारण ब्याज $s\%$ ब्याज की दर पर n वर्षों के लिए y रुपए की राशि पर लगने वाले साधारण ब्याज के बराबर है, तो x/y ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

- a. mr/ns
- b. ms/nr
- c. nr/ms
- d. ns/mr

59. एक आयताकार पार्क को पुनः डिज़ाइन किया गया था और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसकी लम्बाई 50% बढ़ जाती है। यदि पार्क का क्षेत्रफल अपरिवर्तित रहता है, तो चौड़ाई कितने प्रतिशत कम हुई थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 40.33%
- b. 33.33%
- c. 50%
- d. 25%

60. 42 सेमी व्यास वाले गोले का आयतन क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

(Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- a. 38808 सेमी³
- b. 19404 सेमी³
- c. 58212 सेमी³
- d. 9702 सेमी³

61. व्यास 35 सेमी वाला एक वृत्ताकार गेंद 20 बार घूमता है। तो इसके द्वारा कितनी दूरी (मीटर में) तय की जाती है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 22
- b. 44
- c. 20
- d. 35

62. किसी यात्रा पर एक पुरुष पहले 360 किमी को 72 किमी/घंटा की गति से ट्रेन द्वारा, अगले 160 किमी को 12.80 किमी/घंटा की गति से एक मोटर साइकिल द्वारा, और अंतिम 200 किमी को 16 किमी/घंटा की गति से साइकिल द्वारा तय करता है। यात्रा के अलग-अलग मोड के बीच बफर समय को नजरअंदाज करने पर उसके यात्रा की औसत गति (मीटर/सेकेंड में) क्या है?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 4.33
- b. 5.67
- c. 6.67

d. 7.33

63. $[\{(0.9 \text{ का } 100 \times 0.8 - 7 \times 1.2 \div 0.2 + 5 \times 4 - 3 \times 2)\} \div 10 + 1.85]$ के वर्गमूल का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 6.25

b. 2.5

c. 12.25

d. 3.5

64. नीचे दी गयी तालिका 2006-2010 के दौरान एक कंपनी द्वारा विभिन्न प्रमुखों पर खर्च किये गए वार्षिक खर्च (हजार में) को दर्शाता है। तो खरीदारी पर औसत खर्च किराये पर औसत खर्च से कितना प्रतिशत (दो दशमलव स्थान तक सही) अधिक है? (+1, -0.25)

Your Personal Exams Guide

वर्ष	विवरण				
	खरदारी	वेतन	किराया	ब्याज	वितरण
2006	23500	35000	40000	16000	16000
2007	28500	24000	34000	14000	18000
2008	38500	30000	36000	22000	22000
2009	41000	36000	20000	18000	22000
2010	50000	40000	28000	16000	26000

a. 8.00

b. 14.23

c. 10.00

d. 14.87

65. एक अनुभवी बढ़ई किसी लकड़ी के काम को 8 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। एक युवा बढ़ई समान काम को 12 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। दोनों मिलकर 3 दिनों के लिए काम करते हैं, और फिर बाद में वह काम छोड़ देते हैं। तो पुराने बढ़ई द्वारा शेष काम को पूरा करने में कितने दिन लिए जायेंगे? (+1, -0.25)

a. 4

b. 6

c. 3

d. 2

66. एक कॉलेज में लड़कों और लड़कियों का अनुपात 4 : 5 था। नए छात्रों का नामांकन हुआ और लड़कों की संख्या 50% बढ़ गयी और लड़कियों की संख्या 60% बढ़ गयी। तो कॉलेज में लड़कों और लड़कियों का नया अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 2 : 3

b. 3 : 5

c. 3 : 4

d. 5 : 8

67. प्रत्येक 5 रुपए के राजस्व के लिए एक खुदरा व्यापारी 1 रुपए अर्जित करता है। यदि वस्तुओं की कीमत 4800 रुपए थी, तो उसने कितनी राशि अर्जित की? (+1, -0.25)

a. 1200 रुपए

b. 600 रुपए

c. 900 रुपए

d. 1120 रुपए

68. एक घनाभ की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई में 10% की वृद्धि होती है, जबकि ऊंचाई 10% कम हो जाती है। तो आयतन कितना परिवर्तित हुआ? (+1, -0.25)

a. 8.9% वृद्धि

- b. 10% वृद्धि
- c. 8.9% कमी
- d. 10% कमी

69. X और Y के पास 1300 रुपए हैं। यदि X की राशि के $\frac{3}{5}$ वां भाग से 10 रुपए कम Y की राशि के आधे के बराबर है, तो X के पास कितनी राशि है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 650 रुपए
- b. 550 रुपए
- c. 700 रुपए
- d. 600 रुपए

70. यदि $X : Y : Z = 4 : 7 : 9$ है, तो $\frac{X}{Y} : \frac{Y}{Z} : \frac{X}{Z}$, का समकक्ष अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 36 : 49 : 32
- b. 36 : 49 : 28
- c. 36 : 51 : 28
- d. 16 : 21 : 14

71. 50% प्रतिवर्ष की दर से तीन वर्षों में चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक) राशि पर 5000 रु. के निवेश का मिश्रधन कितना होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 17,275 रु.
- b. 16,875 रु.

c. 16,375 रु.

d. 11,250 रु.

72. 30 दर्जन सुपारी को 14400 रुपए में खरीदा गया था। यदि सुपारियों को 250 रुपए में 5 पैकेट की दर से बेचा गया, तो अर्जित लाभ क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 4000 रुपए

b. 3600 रुपए

c. 3200 रुपए

d. 1440 रुपए

73. एक पुरुष 5 मीटर/सेकेंड की गति से शांत जल में नाव चला सकता है। वह एक नदी क्रमशः 10 सेकेंड और 25 सेकेंड में उच्च और निम्न धाराओं के दौरान धारा के अनुकूल 200 मीटर की दूरी तय करता है। तो उच्च और निम्न धाराओं के दौरान नदी में प्रवाहित होने वाली पानी की गति का अनुपात (मीटर/सेकेंड में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 3 : 2

b. 5 : 3

c. 4 : 3

d. 5 : 1

74. A और B अकेले एक काम को क्रमशः 15 और 30 दिनों में कर सकते हैं। वे एक साथ मिलकर कितने दिनों में वह काम पूरा कर सकते हैं? (+1, -0.25)

a. 10

b. 8

c. 12

d. 9

75. आठ व्यक्तियों के समूह का औसत वजन 2.5 किलोग्राम बढ़ गया जब 80 किलो वजन वाला व्यक्ति समूह के सदस्यों में से एक के स्थान पर शामिल हो गया। प्रतिस्थापित सदस्य का वजन ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

a. 70 किग्रा

b. 77.5 किग्रा

c. 60 किग्रा

d. 62.5 किग्रा

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. भारतीय संसद के ऊपरी सदन को _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. राज्यसभा
- b. विधान सभा
- c. विधान परिषद
- d. लोक सभा

77. यौगिक येटेरियम बेरियम कॉपर ऑक्साइड (YBCO) की विशेषता क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. यह एक अत्यधिक रेडियोधर्मी सामग्री है
- b. यह लगभग 100% पारदर्शी सामग्री है
- c. इसमें बहुत उच्च आघातवर्धनीयता और लचीलापन है
- d. यह एक उच्च तापमान अतिचालक है

78. मयूर द्वीप मंदिर को _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. कैलाशनाथ मंदिर
- b. जगन्नाथ मंदिर
- c. उमानंद मंदिर
- d. तिरुपति मंदिर

79. भारत में शोर मंदिर कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कांचीपुरम
- b. चेन्नई
- c. सारनाथ
- d. महाबलिपुरम

80. फाइन लेग, गली, और मिडविकेट किस खेल से जुड़े हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. क्रिकेट
- b. फुटबॉल
- c. हॉकी
- d. वॉलीबॉल

81. एक राज्य में पंचायतों के चुनाव _____ द्वारा आयोजित किए जाते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

- a. भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
- b. ग्राम सभा
- c. राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग
- d. संयुक्त लोक सेवा आयोग

82. भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मनमोहन सिंह
- b. प्रो. राजिंद्र खन्ना

- c. पंकज सिंह
- d. ब्रजेश मिश्रा

83. इनमें से कौन सा संगठन विश्व टेनिस का शासी निकाय है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. टेनिस परिषद
- b. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टेनिस परिषद
- c. टेनिस महासंघ
- d. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टेनिस महासंघ

84. संविधान के किस संशोधन को 'भारत का लघु संविधान' कहा जाता है और इसे वर्ष 1976 में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के दौरान लाया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 54वां संशोधन
- b. 25वां संशोधन
- c. 24वां संशोधन
- d. 42वां संशोधन

85. किस वर्ष में, जेंडर लिंग बजट स्टेटमेंट भारत के केंद्रीय बजट में दिखाई दिया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2010-11
- b. 2001-02
- c. 2007-08
- d. 2005-06

86. वांगला त्योहार भारत के इनमें से किस राज्य में मनाया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. केरल
- b. बिहार
- c. तमिलनाडु
- d. मेघालय

87. किस घटना के कारण गांधीजी द्वारा असहयोग - खिलाफत आंदोलन को समाप्त किया गया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. रोलेट एक्ट पारित करने
- b. बाल गंगाधर तिलक की मृत्यु
- c. जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड
- d. चौरा-चौरी घटना

88. "द जनरल थ्योरी ऑफ इम्पलॉइमेंट, इंटरेस्ट एंड मनी" (1936) _____ द्वारा लिखा गया था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम
- b. एडम स्मिथ
- c. जॉन मेनार्ड कीन्स
- d. अमर्त्य सेन

89. राजा रवि वर्मा, भारत के सबसे महान चित्रकारों में से एक के रूप में माना जाता है, किस राज्य से संबंधित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. महाराष्ट्र
- b. पश्चिम बंगाल
- c. केरल
- d. कर्नाटक

90. उस अभिनेता का नाम बताइए जिसे 2019 में ब्रिटिश अकादमी फिल्म अवार्ड्स (बाफ्टा) में सर्वश्रेष्ठ लीड एक्टर (पुरुष) का पुरस्कार मिला। (+1, -0.25)

- a. स्टीव कूगन
- b. रामी मालेक
- c. ब्रैडली कूपर
- d. क्रिश्चियन बेल

Your Personal Exams Guide

91. किस धातु को पहले वुल्फराम कहा जाता था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. संवर्णातु
- b. रेडियम
- c. जिंक
- d. टंगस्टन

92. कांग्रेस में विभाजन इनमें से किस अधिवेशन में हुआ? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लाहोर अधिवेशन 1927
- b. कानपुर अधिवेशन 1922
- c. सूरत अधिवेशन 1907
- d. कराची अधिवेशन 1934

93. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जोड़ा परजीवी संबंध का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कुत्ते पर चिचड़ी
- b. रेमोरा मछली - शार्क
- c. पशु बगुला-पशुधन
- d. शैवाल - प्रवाल भित्तियाँ

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

- a. बनास
- b. नर्मदा
- c. गंगा
- d. गोदावरी

95. किस आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण को 'पिंक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण' भी कहा जाता था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2017-18
- b. आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2018-19

c. आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2015-16

d. आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2016-17

96. आवर्त सारणी में कितने तत्व हैं जैसे कि प्रत्येक तत्व नाम के लिए एकल वर्ण है जो प्रतीकात्मक रूप से इसका प्रतिनिधित्व करता है (उदाहरण के लिए, B-बोरॉन, C-कार्बन, आदि)। (+1, -0.25)

a. 7

b. 17

c. 14

d. 10

97. नॉमिनल सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) जिसकी गणना एक आधार वर्ष को एक निश्चित के रूप में करके की जाती है।

b. सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) जो गणना में सभी निर्यात और आयात को अलग करता है।

c. सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) जिसकी गणना वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य पर की जाती है।

d. सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) की गणना क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी के संदर्भ में की जाती है।

98. ऊर्जा का S.I. मात्रक क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. हर्ज

b. जूल

- c. न्यूटन
- d. पास्कल

99. काली मृदा ज्यादातर भारत के किस भाग में पाई जाती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रायद्वीपीय पठार
- b. हिमालय
- c. रेगिस्तान
- d. तटीय मैदान

100. प्रायद्वीपीय पठार का सबसे दक्षिणी बिंदु इनमें से किस पहाड़ी से चिह्नित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. एनाकोंडा
- b. गिरनार
- c. नीलगिरी
- d. वेलीकोंडा

Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Correctly Spelled Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelled correctly among the given options. Let's examine each option carefully to find the correct spelling.

Analyzing Each Option for Correct Spelling

We will go through each option one by one and check its spelling against the standard English spelling.

- **Option 1:** Unforgatable
- Let's look at the word 'Unforgatable'. The correct spelling of this word is 'Unforgettable'. This option is missing an 'e' after the 'g' and has an extra 'a' before 'ble'. Therefore, this spelling is incorrect.
- **Option 2:** Uniique
- Now consider 'Uniique'. The correct spelling of this word is 'Unique'. This option has an extra 'i' after 'n'. Therefore, this spelling is incorrect.
- **Option 3:** Unfortunately
- Next, we have 'Unfortunately'. Let's compare this to the standard spelling. The spelling 'Unfortunately' is indeed the standard and correct spelling of this adverb. This word means 'regrettably' or 'unluckily'.
- **Option 4:** Undoutedly
- Finally, examine 'Undoutedly'. The correct spelling of this word is 'Undoubtedly'. This option is missing the letter 'b' after 'u' and has an extra 'o' before 't'. Therefore, this spelling is incorrect.

Identifying the Correct Spelling

Based on our analysis of each option, only one word is spelled correctly.

The correctly spelled word is **Unfortunately**.

Revision Table: Common Misspellings

Here is a table summarizing the options and their correct spellings, highlighting the errors.

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Error Type
Unforgatable	Unforgettable	Missing 'e', extra 'a'
Uniique	Unique	Extra 'i'
Unfortunately	Unfortunately	Correct
Undoubtedly	Undoubtedly	Missing 'b', extra 'o'

Additional Information on English Spelling

English spelling can be tricky because it doesn't always follow consistent rules. Many words have silent letters, or the same sound can be represented by different letter combinations. Practicing and familiarizing yourself with common words and their spellings is key to improving accuracy.

Some common types of spelling errors include:

- Adding or missing letters (like in 'Uniique' or 'Unforgatable').
- Transposing letters (swapping letters, though not seen in these options).
- Using the wrong homophone (words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings, like 'their', 'there', and 'they're').
- Incorrect use of vowels or consonants.

Regularly checking a dictionary or using spell-check tools can help verify spellings.

2. Answer: a

Explanation:

Let's find the most appropriate synonym for the word **AFFLUENCE** by understanding its meaning and comparing it with the given options.

Understanding the Meaning of AFFLUENCE

The word **AFFLUENCE** refers to the state of having a great deal of money, property, or other material goods; it means wealth. It describes a condition of being rich or having abundance.

Analyzing the Options

We are given four options:

1. Wealth
2. Poverty
3. Hardship
4. Bankruptcy

Let's examine each option in relation to the meaning of **AFFLUENCE**.

- **Wealth:** This word means having a large amount of valuable possessions or money; great prosperity. This directly matches the meaning of **AFFLUENCE**.
- **Poverty:** This word means the state of being extremely poor. This is the opposite of **AFFLUENCE**.
- **Hardship:** This word means severe suffering or deprivation. While often associated with poverty, it is not a direct synonym for lack of wealth itself, nor is it related to abundance.
- **Bankruptcy:** This refers to the state of being unable to pay outstanding debts. This implies a lack of financial resources, but it is a specific legal or financial condition, not a general term for lack of wealth. It is the opposite of **AFFLUENCE**.

Selecting the Synonym for AFFLUENCE

Comparing the options, **Wealth** is the word that most closely matches the meaning of **AFFLUENCE**. Both words describe a state of having a great deal of money and material possessions.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the meaning of **AFFLUENCE** and the provided options, the most appropriate synonym is **Wealth**.

Word	Meaning	Relation to AFFLUENCE
AFFLUENCE	The state of having a great deal of money, property, or material goods; wealth.	The core word.
Wealth	A large amount of valuable possessions or money; great prosperity.	Direct synonym.
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.	Antonym (opposite).
Hardship	Severe suffering or deprivation.	Often associated with lack of affluence, but not a synonym.
Bankruptcy	The state of being unable to pay outstanding debts.	A financial state indicating lack of affluence, but not a general synonym or antonym.

Revision Table: Synonym of AFFLUENCE

Let's quickly recap the meaning and the correct synonym.

Word	Meaning	Synonym
AFFLUENCE	Great wealth and prosperity; abundance.	Wealth

Additional Information on Vocabulary and Synonyms

Understanding synonyms is crucial for expanding vocabulary and improving communication. Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. Learning synonyms helps you use different words to express similar ideas, making your language more varied and precise.

When looking for a synonym, consider the context in which the word is used. For instance, while "rich" is related to "affluence" and "wealth", "wealth" or "prosperity" are often more direct synonyms for "affluence" in formal contexts.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Recognizing antonyms, like poverty for affluence, also helps solidify the understanding of a word's meaning.

3. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms: Finding the Opposite of DISTANT

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

Let's first understand the meaning of **DISTANT**. The word **DISTANT** typically means far away in space or time. It refers to something that is not close or near.

Analyzing the Options for the Antonym of DISTANT

We need to examine each option provided and determine which word has a meaning that is the opposite of **DISTANT**.

Option 1: Close

The word **Close** means near or not far away. This meaning is directly opposed to the meaning of **DISTANT** (far away). Therefore, **Close** is a strong candidate for being the antonym.

Option 2: Beyond

The word **Beyond** means at or to the farther side of. While it relates to location, it doesn't mean the opposite of **DISTANT**. It often indicates something is even farther or past a certain point.

Option 3: Faraway

The word **Faraway** means distant, remote, or a long way off. This word is actually a synonym of **DISTANT**, meaning it has a similar meaning, not an opposite meaning.

Option 4: Remote

The word **Remote** means (of a place) situated far from the main centers of population; distant. Like **Faraway**, **Remote** is also a synonym of **DISTANT**.

Identifying the Correct Antonym

Based on the analysis of the options, the word that means the opposite of **DISTANT** is **Close**.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to DISTANT
DISTANT	Far away	Original word
Close	Near; not far away	Opposite (Antonym)
Beyond	On the farther side of	Not an Antonym
Faraway	Distant; a long way off	Similar (Synonym)
Remote	Far from main centers; distant	Similar (Synonym)

Conclusion: Antonym of DISTANT

Comparing the options, **Close** is the only word that means the opposite of **DISTANT**. Options like **Faraway** and **Remote** are synonyms, not antonyms, and **Beyond** has a

different meaning altogether.

Revision Table: Understanding Word Opposites

Word	Antonym	Synonym(s)
DISTANT	Close	Faraway, Remote, Far
Close	Distant, Faraway, Remote	Near, Adjacent, Proximity

Additional Information: Antonyms, Synonyms, and Homonyms

Understanding different types of word relationships can help improve vocabulary and comprehension.

- **Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings (e.g., hot/cold, big/small, up/down, DISTANT/Close).
- **Synonyms:** Words that have similar meanings (e.g., happy/joyful, big/large, fast/quick, DISTANT/Faraway).
- **Homonyms:** Words that sound alike or are spelled alike but have different meanings (e.g., "to," "too," and "two"; "bat" (animal) and "bat" (sports equipment)).

Learning these relationships helps in choosing the right word in different contexts and understanding the nuances of language.

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Correct Sentence Structure

The question asks us to find the most appropriate way to substitute the underlined segment "My parents both" in the sentence: "My parents both are doctors." Let's analyze the original sentence structure and the use of the word "both".

In standard English, when referring to two people or things, the word "both" can be placed in a few ways, but the structure "My parents both" at the beginning of a sentence or as the main subject phrase is generally not considered grammatically correct or natural-sounding.

Analyzing the Options for Sentence Improvement

Let's look at the provided options to see which one correctly replaces the underlined part to form a grammatically sound sentence.

1. No improvement

This option suggests that the original sentence "My parents both are doctors" is correct. As discussed, "My parents both" is an awkward and typically incorrect phrasing for the subject of a sentence. Therefore, improvement is needed.

2. Both my parents

If we substitute the underlined segment with "Both my parents", the sentence becomes "Both my parents are doctors." This is a standard and grammatically correct way to phrase that both individuals who are your parents are doctors. The word "both" correctly modifies "my parents" and the phrase functions correctly as the subject of the sentence.

3. Both my parent

If we substitute the underlined segment with "Both my parent", the sentence becomes "Both my parent are doctors." The word "parent" is singular, while "both" refers to two people, and the verb "are" is plural. This creates a subject-verb agreement error and also contradicts the meaning implied by "both" and "parents" (plural) in the original context. This option is grammatically incorrect.

4. My parents are both

If we substitute the underlined segment "My parents both" with "My parents are both", the sentence would theoretically become "My parents are both are doctors." This is clearly incorrect and redundant. However, if we interpret the option as suggesting the entire sentence structure should be "My parents are both doctors", this *is* a correct and common sentence structure. But the question asks only to substitute the **underlined segment** "My parents both". Option 2, "Both my parents", is the only option that directly substitutes the underlined phrase and results in a correct sentence structure ("Both my parents are doctors."). Option 4 requires changing the verb position as well, which is not what a simple substitution of the underlined part implies.

Determining the Most Appropriate Substitution

Comparing the options as direct substitutions for "My parents both":

- "No improvement" leaves an incorrect structure.
- "Both my parent" creates a grammatical error (singular/plural mismatch).
- "My parents are both" creates an incorrect structure when used as a direct substitution for the underlined part.
- "Both my parents" correctly replaces the underlined part, resulting in a grammatically sound sentence: "Both my parents are doctors."

Therefore, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "My parents both" is "Both my parents".

Revision Table: Understanding "Both" Placement

Structure	Example	Correctness	Notes
Both + Noun Phrase	Both my parents are doctors.	Correct	Common and standard structure.
Noun Phrase + Both + Verb	My parents both work hard.	Correct (usually with action verbs)	"My parents both are" is less common/awkward than "My parents are both".
Noun Phrase + Be Verb + Both	My parents are both doctors.	Correct	Another standard structure when using the 'be' verb.
My parents both + Be Verb	My parents both are doctors.	Incorrect/Awkward	Generally avoided in standard English.

Additional Information on Using "Both"

The word "both" can function as a determiner, a pronoun, or a conjunction. In this context, we are looking at its use as a determiner or pronoun referring to two individuals.

- **As a determiner:** Placed before a plural noun phrase. Example: "Both **the students** passed." or "Both **my parents** are here."
- **As a pronoun:** Can stand alone or be followed by "of + plural noun/pronoun". Example: "They both agreed." or "Both of them came."
- **Mid-position adverbial:** Can be placed after the subject pronoun or after the auxiliary verb (like 'be', 'have', 'do') or modal verb. Example: "We both saw it." or "They are both happy." or "She can both sing and dance."

The original sentence used "My parents both are doctors," which places "both" between the subject noun phrase and the 'be' verb. While placement after the subject is possible with action verbs (e.g., "They both saw"), it's less common or considered awkward with the 'be' verb compared to placing "both" before the subject

noun phrase ("Both my parents") or after the 'be' verb ("My parents are both"). The option "Both my parents" provides the most direct and correct substitution for the underlined phrase to fix the grammatical issue.

5. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is option 2.

The sentence clearly indicates a possibility by saying that something could have occurred if another thing could not have occurred. In the required blank, we need a negative word. The use of 'have' indicates that the required word must use the past tense of 'have' i.e. had.

So, option 2 i.e. **hadn't** is correct.

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is option 4.

Let us look at the usage of the prepositions-

- At is used to indicate a location or time.
- Of is used to indicate a relationship between a part and whole.
- For is used to indicate a reason.
- **In** is used to express a situation or state.

The most appropriate preposition is 'in'.

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: In the Nick of Time

Idioms are phrases whose meaning is not immediately clear from the individual words. They add richness and colour to language. The idiom "in the nick of time" is a common one in English.

Meaning of "In the Nick of Time"

The idiom "in the nick of time" refers to something happening at the very last moment possible, just before it is too late. Imagine a situation where there's a deadline, and you finish just as the clock hits the required time, or a rescue happens just before a disaster occurs. That's happening "in the nick of time".

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine the given options to find the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "in the nick of time":

- **1. In the middle of things:** This option suggests something happening while an event or process is ongoing, not necessarily at the beginning or end. The idiom "in the nick of time" specifically relates to timing relative to a critical point, usually a deadline or a moment of urgency. Therefore, this is not the correct meaning.
- **2. At the last possible moment:** This option perfectly captures the essence of "in the nick of time". It describes an action or event occurring just before it becomes too late or fails to meet a requirement (like a deadline). This aligns directly with the common usage and definition of the idiom.
- **3. Much in advance:** This option signifies something happening significantly before a scheduled time or event. The idiom "in the nick of time" implies a very close call with a deadline or critical point, not ample time before it. Thus, this is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.
- **4. After the deadline:** This option means something happened too late, missing the required time. "In the nick of time" means it happened *just before* it was

too late, implying success or completion, albeit narrowly. Happening after the deadline would mean failure or being too late, which contradicts the idiom.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "in the nick of time" is "At the last possible moment".

Idiom Meaning Summary

Idiom	Meaning
In the nick of time	At the last possible moment; just before it's too late

Revision Table: Key Idioms and Meanings

Common Idioms and Meanings

Idiom	Meaning
Break a leg	Good luck
Hit the books	To study
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult situation with courage
Get out of hand	To become difficult to control

Additional Information: Using "In the Nick of Time" in Sentences

Here are a couple of examples showing how to use "in the nick of time":

- The rescue team arrived **in the nick of time** to save the stranded climbers.
- She finished writing her essay **in the nick of time**, just minutes before the submission deadline.

Understanding idioms like "in the nick of time" is important for improving English vocabulary and comprehension.

8. Answer: d

Explanation:

Identifying Correct Spelling in English

The question asks us to choose the correctly spelled word from the given options. English spelling can be tricky, so let's carefully examine each word provided in the options.

We need to identify the word that follows the standard English spelling rules.

Analyzing Each Spelling Option

Let's look at each option and determine if its spelling is correct:

- **Option 1:** Superfisial
- This spelling appears incorrect. The correct spelling of this word is 'Superficial'. The character 'fi' (fi ligature) is used here, and the overall spelling does not match the standard English word.
- **Option 2:** Succesful
- This spelling is incorrect. The word 'successful' has two 'c's and two 's's. The correct spelling is 'Successful'.
- **Option 3:** Seige
- This spelling is incorrect. This is a common error involving the 'ie'/'ei' combination. The correct spelling is 'Siege'. Remember the rule: 'i' before 'e', except after 'c', or when sounded as 'a' as in 'neighbour' or 'weigh'. However, there are many exceptions!
- **Option 4:** Separate
- This spelling is correct. The word 'separate' is often misspelled as 'seperate'. The correct spelling uses 'a' in the second syllable: S-E-P-A-R-A-T-E.

Based on our analysis, only one of the words is spelled correctly.

Correctly Spelled Word

The correctly spelled word among the given options is 'Separate'.

Here is a summary of the spellings:

Option	Provided Spelling	Correct Spelling	Correct?
1	Superfisial	Superficial	No
2	Succesful	Successful	No
3	Seige	Siege	No
4	Separate	Separate	Yes

Therefore, the word 'Separate' is the correctly spelled word.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling	Tip/Rule
recieve	receive	'i' before 'e' except after 'c' (and other exceptions)
beleive	believe	'i' before 'e'
acommodate	accommodate	Two 'c's, two 'm's
definately	definitely	Contains 'finite'
ignorance	ignorance	Suffix '-ance'

Additional Information: Improving English Spelling

Improving your English spelling takes practice. Here are some tips:

- Read widely: Seeing words in context helps you remember their correct spelling.
- Use a dictionary: When in doubt, look up the word.
- Learn common prefixes and suffixes: Understanding word parts can help with spelling.
- Learn common spelling rules: Rules like 'i before e' (and its exceptions) or dropping the final 'e' before adding a suffix can be helpful.
- Practice writing: Regularly writing helps reinforce correct spellings.
- Proofread your work carefully: Get into the habit of checking your spellings.
- Break down long words: Try to spell words syllable by syllable.

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Possessive Forms and Prepositions

The original sentence is "I had first gone to Srinagar with mine family in 1961." The underlined segment we need to evaluate for substitution is "with mine family".

Let's break down the grammar involved in the underlined segment:

- **Possessive Pronouns vs. Possessive Adjectives:** English uses different words to show possession depending on whether the word stands alone (pronoun) or comes before a noun (adjective).
- **'Mine'** is a possessive pronoun. It replaces the noun it refers to. Example: "That book is **mine**."
- **'My'** is a possessive adjective. It comes before a noun. Example: "That is **my** book."

In the phrase "mine family," the word "mine" comes before the noun "family." Therefore, the possessive adjective "my" is required instead of the possessive pronoun "mine." The correct form is "my family."

Now, let's consider the preposition "with" and the alternatives suggested in the options, like "along."

- **'With'** is commonly used to indicate accompaniment. "Going somewhere with someone" is standard English usage.
- **'Along'** can also indicate accompaniment, often implying moving together with others towards a destination, or following a path. While "along with my family" is grammatically correct, "with my family" is more direct and standard when simply stating who you were accompanied by on a trip. "Along family" is not grammatically correct without "with."

Analyzing the Options for Substitution

Let's examine each option to see which one correctly substitutes the underlined segment "with mine family".

1. **along mine family:** This option uses the incorrect possessive form "mine" before the noun "family." Also, "along family" is not a standard or correct phrase for accompaniment.
2. **along my family:** This option uses the correct possessive form "my family." However, as discussed, "along family" is not grammatically correct for indicating accompaniment. You might say "along with my family," but this option only says "along my family."
3. **with my family:** This option uses the correct preposition "with" for accompaniment and the correct possessive form "my family." This phrase is grammatically correct and makes perfect sense in the context of the sentence.
4. **No improvement:** The original segment "with mine family" contains the grammatical error of using "mine" before a noun. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Comparing Possessive Forms

Here's a quick table summarizing the possessive forms:

Possessive Adjective (used before a noun)	Possessive Pronoun (used alone)
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
their	theirs

Conclusion on Sentence Improvement

Based on the analysis of possessive forms and prepositions, the phrase “with my family” is the grammatically correct and most appropriate substitute for “with mine family.” It correctly uses the possessive adjective “my” before the noun “family” and employs the suitable preposition “with” to indicate who the subject was accompanied by.

Revision Table: Key Grammar Points

Grammar Point	Incorrect Usage in Original	Correct Usage	Explanation
Possessive Form	mine family	my family	Use possessive adjective 'my' before a noun like 'family'. 'Mine' is a possessive pronoun used alone.
Preposition for Accompaniment	with mine family	with my family	'With' is standard for indicating who accompanied you. 'Along family' is incorrect. 'Along with family' is possible but 'with family' is more common here.

Additional Information: Using Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives

Understanding when to use possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) versus possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs) is crucial for correct grammar. Possessive adjectives always modify a noun, telling us whose something is. Possessive pronouns replace the noun phrase and stand alone, typically at the end of a sentence or clause.

- **Examples with Possessive Adjectives:**

- This is **my** car.
- Is that **your** bag?
- **Their** house is big.
- **Her** dog is friendly.

- **Examples with Possessive Pronouns:**

- This car is **mine**.
- Is that bag **yours**?
- The big house is **theirs**.
- The friendly dog is **hers**.

Paying attention to whether the possessive word is followed by the noun it refers to will help you choose the correct form.

10. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Meaning of ZEST and Finding its Synonym

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word "ZEST" 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.

Let's first understand the meaning of the word **ZEST**.

Definition of ZEST

In the context of feelings or attitude, **ZEST** means great enthusiasm and energy; vigor. It describes a strong feeling of enjoyment and excitement about something.

Now let's look at the options provided and see which one best matches this meaning.

Analyzing the Options

1. **Indifference:** Indifference means lack of interest, concern, or sympathy. This is the opposite of having great enthusiasm or energy.
2. **Detachment:** Detachment means the state of being objective or aloof; absence of emotional involvement. This also implies a lack of strong feeling or enthusiasm.
3. **Enthusiasm:** Enthusiasm means intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. This meaning closely matches the definition of **ZEST**, which involves great energy and enjoyment.

4. **Unconcern:** Unconcern means a lack of worry or interest; indifference. This is similar in meaning to indifference and is the opposite of having zest.

Comparing ZEST and Options

Let's compare the core meaning of ZEST with each option:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to ZEST
ZEST	Great enthusiasm and energy; vigor; enjoyment	The target word
Indifference	Lack of interest or concern	Opposite (Antonym)
Detachment	Lack of emotional involvement; aloofness	Opposite (Antonym)
Enthusiasm	Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval	Similar (Synonym)
Unconcern	Lack of worry or interest	Opposite (Antonym)

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From the comparison, it is clear that **Enthusiasm** is the word that is closest in meaning to **ZEST**.

Conclusion

The word that is the most appropriate synonym for **ZEST** from the given options is **Enthusiasm**.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Type
ZEST	Great enthusiasm and energy; vigor; enjoyment.	Noun
Indifference	Lack of interest, concern, or sympathy.	Noun
Detachment	State of being objective or aloof; absence of emotional involvement.	Noun
Enthusiasm	Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.	Noun
Unconcern	A lack of worry or interest; indifference.	Noun
Synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.	Noun
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another.	Noun

Additional Information: Understanding Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building a strong vocabulary and improving comprehension and expression. Here's a bit more about them:

- **Synonyms:** Words that can be used interchangeably in many contexts because they share a similar meaning. However, even synonyms can have subtle differences in connotation or usage. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms, but "joyful" often implies a deeper or more intense happiness.
- **Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings. Learning antonyms can help you understand the full spectrum of meaning for a word. For example, the antonym of "hot" is "cold".
- **Context is Key:** The meaning of a word, and thus its appropriate synonyms or antonyms, can depend heavily on the context in which it is used. While "zest" often refers to enthusiasm, it can also refer to the outer peel of citrus fruit, which is used for flavor. Always consider how a word is used in a sentence or phrase.
- **Vocabulary Building:** Studying synonyms and antonyms is an effective way to expand your vocabulary. When you learn a new word, try to find its synonyms

and antonyms. This helps you understand its meaning more fully and gives you more options when speaking or writing.

11. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction and Grammar Substitution

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment "is learnt to play" in the sentence: "Sonia is learnt to play the guitar these days." If no substitution is needed, we should select "No improvement".

Analyzing the Original Sentence

The original sentence is "Sonia is learnt to play the guitar these days." Let's break down the underlined part "is learnt to play" and the context "these days".

- "is learnt": "learnt" is the past participle of "learn". The structure "is + past participle" typically forms the passive voice (e.g., "The lesson is learnt"). However, the sentence structure and the subject "Sonia" indicate an action that Sonia herself is doing (learning the guitar), not something being done to her. Therefore, the passive voice is not appropriate here.
- "to play": This is an infinitive phrase, correctly used after verbs related to learning skills (e.g., learn to swim, learn to drive, learn to play).
- "these days": This time phrase indicates an action that is happening currently or is ongoing over a period that includes the present. This typically calls for a continuous tense, often the present continuous tense.

Combining these points, the structure "is learnt" is grammatically incorrect for expressing an ongoing active action in the present. The sentence requires an active verb form that fits the time frame "these days".

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the given options:

1. was learning to play

This option uses the past continuous tense ("was learning"). While "learning to play" is the correct structure for the action, the past continuous tense refers to an action that was ongoing in the past. The time phrase "these days" refers to the present or a period including the present, not the past. Therefore, this option is not appropriate.

2. No improvement

As we analyzed, the original sentence "Sonia is learnt to play..." is grammatically incorrect. The structure "is learnt" is wrong in this active context. Therefore, improvement is needed, and this option is incorrect.

3. is learning to play

This option uses the present continuous tense ("is learning"). The present continuous tense is used for actions happening at the moment of speaking or for actions that are ongoing around the present time, often indicated by phrases like "these days," "now," "currently," etc. The structure "learning to play" correctly expresses the action of acquiring the skill. This option fits the context and time phrase perfectly.

4. was learning playing

This option uses the past continuous tense ("was learning"), which is incorrect for "these days". Furthermore, the structure "learning playing" is grammatically incorrect; the correct idiom is "learn to play". Therefore, this option is inappropriate.

Determining the Correct Substitution

Based on the analysis, the sentence describes an action that is currently ongoing ("these days"). The correct tense for an ongoing action around the present is the present continuous tense (is/am/are + verb-ing). The correct way to express

acquiring the skill of playing an instrument is using the idiom "learn to play".
Combining these, the appropriate substitution is "is learning to play".

The corrected sentence would be: "Sonia is learning to play the guitar these days."

Original Segment	Tense/Structure	Appropriate for "these days"?	Correct Idiom Used?
is learnt to play	Passive voice/Incorrect structure	No	Yes ("to play")
was learning to play	Past Continuous	No	Yes ("to play")
No improvement	N/A (Original sentence incorrect)	N/A	N/A
is learning to play	Present Continuous	Yes	Yes ("to play")
was learning playing	Past Continuous	No	No ("playing")

Revision Table: Grammar Concepts Reviewed

Grammar Concept	Explanation	Example
Present Continuous Tense	Used for actions happening now or around the present time. Formed with is/am/are + verb-ing.	She is studying for her exams these days.
Past Continuous Tense	Used for actions that were ongoing at a specific time in the past. Formed with was/were + verb-ing.	I was watching TV when you called.
Learn + Infinitive	Used to express acquiring a skill or knowledge. Verb is followed by "to + base form of the verb".	He learned to ride a bike at age five.
Passive Voice	Used when the action is emphasized, or the doer is unknown/unimportant. Formed with be verb + past participle.	The song was learned by many students. (Action of learning done to the song by students)

Additional Information: Using "These Days"

The phrase "these days" is a common time expression that refers to the current period or time around now. It indicates that something is happening currently or is a current state of affairs or activity. When used to describe an ongoing action or a temporary situation, it often pairs with the present continuous tense.

- Examples:
- They are building a new park in the town square these days. (Ongoing action)
- Many people are working from home these days. (Temporary situation/Ongoing activity)
- He is reading a lot of history books these days. (Activity happening in the current period)

While "these days" can sometimes be used with the simple present tense to describe habits or general truths that are current, the present continuous tense is more

common for describing temporary, ongoing actions or situations.

In the context of learning a skill like playing the guitar, it's an ongoing process happening over a period of time that includes the present, making the present continuous tense the most suitable choice.

12. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let's analyze the given sentence, "My friend usually wakes up late on Sunday mornings," to identify if it contains any grammatical errors. We will examine each segment of the sentence as presented in the options.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure and Grammar

The sentence describes a habitual action of the subject, "My friend." It includes an adverb of frequency and a time expression, common elements in sentences describing routines.

Segment Analysis: 'My friend'

- This segment is the subject of the sentence.
- "My friend" is a singular noun phrase.
- There is no apparent grammatical error in this segment itself. It correctly identifies the person performing the action.

Segment Analysis: 'usually wakes up'

- This segment contains the adverb of frequency "usually" and the verb phrase "wakes up".
- "Usually" is an adverb of frequency. It is correctly placed before the main verb "wakes up".
- The verb "wakes up" is in the simple present tense. For a singular subject ("My friend"), the third-person singular form with "-s" is required ("wakes"). This is

correct.

- Therefore, the segment "usually wakes up" is grammatically correct in relation to the subject and the intended meaning of habitual action.

Segment Analysis: 'late on Sunday mornings'

- This segment provides information about when and how the action happens.
- "Late" here functions as an adverb modifying the verb "wakes up," indicating the time. This usage is correct.
- "On Sunday mornings" is a prepositional phrase indicating the specific days and time periods when the action occurs.
- The preposition "on" is correctly used with days of the week ("Sunday"). The plural "mornings" suggests this happens every Sunday morning, which is consistent with the use of "usually".
- Thus, the segment "late on Sunday mornings" is grammatically correct and appropriately placed to provide context about the time of the action.

Conclusion on Grammatical Error

After reviewing each segment and the sentence as a whole, we find that the subject, verb conjugation, adverb placement, and time expressions are all used correctly. The sentence follows standard English grammar rules for describing habitual actions.

Based on this analysis, there is no grammatical error in the sentence "My friend usually wakes up late on Sunday mornings."

Sentence Segment	Grammar Analysis	Error?
My friend	Singular subject, correctly identifies who.	No
usually wakes up	Adverb of frequency correctly placed, verb agrees with singular subject (wakes).	No
late on Sunday mornings	"Late" as adverb is correct, "on Sunday mornings" is correct for habitual action on days.	No

Revision Table: Identifying Grammar Errors

Sentence Part	Observation	Grammar Rule Check	Correctness
Subject: My friend	Singular noun phrase	Subject-verb agreement (requires singular verb form)	Correct
Adverb: usually	Adverb of frequency	Placement before main verb is typical and correct here.	Correct
Verb: wakes up	Simple present tense	Agrees with singular subject "My friend" (wakes vs. wake)	Correct
Adverb: late	Modifies "wakes up"	Used correctly as an adverb of time/manner.	Correct
Time expression: on Sunday mornings	Prepositional phrase	"On" is correct preposition for days. Plural "mornings" fits "usually".	Correct

Additional Information: Adverbs and Time Expressions

Understanding how to use adverbs and time expressions is crucial for correct sentence construction.

- **Adverbs of Frequency:** Words like usually, often, sometimes, never, always describe how often an action happens. They are typically placed before the main verb (e.g., She **usually** studies) but after the verb 'be' (e.g., He is **usually** happy).
- **Time Expressions with Days:** Use the preposition "on" before the names of days (e.g., **on** Monday, **on** Sundays). When referring to habitual actions on a specific day or part of a day, the plural form is used (e.g., **on** Sunday mornings, **on** Tuesdays).
- In the sentence "My friend usually wakes up late on Sunday mornings," "usually" tells us how often, and "on Sunday mornings" tells us when. Both are used

following standard grammar rules.

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying Grammar Errors: Subject-Verb Agreement

The question asks us to find the segment in the sentence "A Superintendent of Police have the authority to suspend an inspector" that contains a grammatical error. Let's break down the sentence to understand its structure and identify potential issues.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

In any sentence, it's important to correctly identify the subject and the verb to check for agreement. The subject is typically who or what performs the action, and the verb is the action itself or a state of being.

- **Subject:** "A Superintendent of Police"
- **Verb:** "have"
- **Rest of the sentence:** "the authority to suspend an inspector"

Understanding Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental rule in English grammar. It states that a singular subject must take a singular verb, and a plural subject must take a plural verb. Here's a simple way to think about it:

- Singular subjects (he, she, it, a cat, a book, A Superintendent of Police) usually take verbs ending in -s in the present tense (he walks, she sings, it rains, A Superintendent of Police has).
- Plural subjects (they, we, cats, books, Superintendents of Police) take the base form of the verb (they walk, we sing, cats rain - well, cats don't rain, but you get the idea; Superintendents of Police have). The pronoun 'I' and 'you' are exceptions; they take the plural form of the verb (I have, you have).

Checking for Subject-Verb Agreement in the Sentence

Our subject is "A Superintendent of Police". This refers to one person holding the position of Superintendent of Police. Therefore, the subject is singular.

The verb used is "have". In the present tense, "have" is the plural form of the verb. The singular form is "has".

Since the singular subject "A Superintendent of Police" is used with the plural verb "have", there is a subject-verb agreement error.

The sentence should use the singular verb "has" to agree with the singular subject "A Superintendent of Police".

The correct sentence should be: "A Superintendent of Police **has** the authority to suspend an inspector."

Identifying the Error Segment

Looking at the options provided, we need to find the segment that contains the incorrect verb "have".

- Option 1: "have the" – This segment contains the incorrect verb "have".
- Option 2: "A Superintendent of Police" – This is the subject, which is singular. There is no error in the subject itself.
- Option 3: "an inspector" – This is part of the phrase indicating who can be suspended. There is no grammatical error here.
- Option 4: "authority to suspend" – This describes what the Superintendent has. There is no grammatical error in this phrase.

The segment containing the grammatical error is "have the".

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Error Present?
A Superintendent of Police	Singular subject	No
have the	Contains the plural verb 'have' incorrectly used with a singular subject	Yes (Subject-Verb Agreement)
authority to suspend	Part of the predicate, grammatically correct	No
an inspector	Object of the action 'suspend', grammatically correct	No

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

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Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	Singular subjects take singular verbs; plural subjects take plural verbs.	He walks . (Singular) They walk . (Plural)
Singular Subject	Refers to one person, place, thing, or idea.	A cat The book She
Plural Subject	Refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea.	Cats The books They
Singular Verb Forms (Present Tense)	Often end in -s (except for 'I' and 'you').	Is, has, does, walks, sings
Plural Verb Forms (Present Tense)	Base form of the verb (except for 'be').	Are, have, do, walk, sing

Additional Information on Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement can sometimes be tricky, especially with collective nouns or phrases between the subject and the verb.

- **Collective Nouns:** Words like 'team', 'committee', 'family'. They can be treated as singular (if acting as a single unit) or plural (if the members are acting individually). "The team **is** ready." vs. "The team **are** arguing among themselves."
- **Phrases Between Subject and Verb:** Don't be confused by words or phrases that come between the subject and the verb. The verb must agree with the main subject, not a noun in the intervening phrase. Example: "The **box** of apples **is** heavy." (The subject is 'box', not 'apples').
- **Compound Subjects:** Subjects joined by 'and' are usually plural. "John and Mary **are** here." Subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor' agree with the subject closest to the verb. "Neither John nor Mary **is** here." "Neither Mary nor her parents **are** here."

Always identify the true subject before deciding whether the verb should be singular or plural. In the sentence "A Superintendent of Police have the authority...", the core subject is simply "A Superintendent of Police", which is clearly singular.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Term: One Who Abstains from Alcoholic Drinks

The question asks for a single word that accurately describes a person who makes a deliberate choice to avoid consuming alcoholic beverages. This is a common type of question found in vocabulary and one-word substitution exercises.

Analysing the Options

Let's examine each of the provided options to determine which one fits the description:

1. **Non-vegetarian:** This term describes a person who eats meat. This has no relation to whether or not they consume alcoholic drinks.
2. **Drunkard:** This term describes a person who is habitually drunk or who drinks excessive amounts of alcohol. This is the opposite of abstaining from alcoholic

drinks.

3. **Vegetarian:** This term describes a person who does not eat meat or fish. Similar to 'non-vegetarian', this dietary choice is unrelated to alcohol consumption.
4. **Teetotaler:** This term specifically refers to a person who never drinks alcohol. This perfectly matches the description "one who abstains from alcoholic drinks".

Identifying the Correct Word

Based on the analysis of the options, the word that most appropriately describes "one who abstains from alcoholic drinks" is 'Teetotaler'.

Teetotaler: A person who practices complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

Therefore, the correct choice is Teetotaler.

Term	Meaning	Relevance to "Abstains from Alcoholic Drinks"
Non-vegetarian	Eats meat	None
Drunkard	Habitually drunk	Opposite
Vegetarian	Does not eat meat	None
Teetotaler	Abstains completely from alcohol	Direct Match

As demonstrated, only 'Teetotaler' correctly defines a person who abstains from alcoholic drinks.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Abstain	To refrain from doing something, especially something enjoyable.
Alcoholic Drinks	Beverages containing alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, etc.
Teetotaller	A person who chooses not to drink alcohol.
Drunkard	A person who is often drunk.
Vegetarian	A person who does not eat meat or fish.
Non-vegetarian	A person who eats meat.

Additional Information: Related Concepts

The act of abstaining from alcohol is often associated with concepts like temperance and sobriety.

- **Temperance:** Moderation or self-restraint, especially in eating and drinking. While it can mean complete abstinence, it often implies drinking alcohol in moderation rather than abstaining entirely.
- **Sobriety:** The state of not being under the influence of alcohol. It can refer to a temporary state (sober at the moment) or a long-term lifestyle choice (living a sober life).

The word 'Teetotaller' specifically signifies the complete and voluntary abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Right Word to Increase Sales

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "Which _____ should we adopt to increase our sales?" We need to choose a word that represents a plan or approach aimed at achieving the objective of increasing sales.

Let's examine each option:

- **functions:** In a business context, functions typically refer to the roles or activities performed by different departments (e.g., marketing function, sales function, production function). While relevant to a business, adopting a 'function' itself doesn't directly describe the *method* to increase sales.
- **intentions:** Intentions are aims or purposes. Having the 'intention' to increase sales is the goal, but the blank asks for the *means* to achieve that goal. Adopting intentions doesn't make sense in this context.
- **promotions:** Promotions are specific activities designed to boost sales, such as advertising campaigns, discounts, or special offers. While important for increasing sales, 'promotions' are often part of a larger plan. The word needed in the blank should encompass the overall plan, not just one type of activity.
- **strategies:** Strategies are detailed plans of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. Adopting 'strategies' to increase sales refers to implementing a comprehensive plan that could involve various tactics like marketing, pricing, distribution, and yes, promotions. This word fits the context of deciding on the overall approach or plan to achieve the goal of increasing sales.

Considering the goal "to increase our sales", the word that best describes the overall plan or approach needed is "strategies". We adopt strategies to achieve business objectives like increasing sales.

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

The completed sentence reads: "Which strategies should we adopt to increase our sales?"

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Word	Meaning in Business Context	Fit for "...to increase our sales?"
Functions	Roles or departments (e.g., marketing, sales)	Describes parts of the organization, not the plan to increase sales.
Intentions	Aims or goals	Describes the objective, not the method to achieve it.
Promotions	Specific sales-boosting activities (discounts, ads)	A tactic, but not the overarching plan or approach.
Strategies	Overall plan of action to achieve a goal	Best describes the comprehensive approach needed to increase sales significantly.

Additional Information: Business Strategy Basics

A sales strategy is a business plan designed to help a company sell more of its products or services and reach its sales goals. It involves a detailed understanding of the target market, competition, and unique value proposition. Key components of a sales strategy often include:

- Identifying target customers
- Defining sales goals and objectives
- Choosing sales methods and channels (e.g., online, retail, direct sales)
- Developing marketing and promotional plans
- Setting pricing strategies
- Building and training a sales team
- Measuring and analyzing sales performance

Developing effective sales strategies is crucial for business growth and success.

16. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors in Conditional Sentences

The question asks us to identify the segment containing a grammatical error in the sentence: "If I had gone to the library I can have borrowed a book."

This sentence is an example of a conditional sentence, specifically attempting to express a hypothetical situation in the past and its possible result in the past.

Understanding Third Conditional Sentences

The structure used to talk about hypothetical situations in the past is called the third conditional. Its standard structure is:

If + Past Perfect, + would have + Past Participle

This structure is used when we talk about something that did not happen in the past (the condition) and its imaginary result in the past.

Analyzing the Given Sentence

Let's break down the sentence "If I had gone to the library I can have borrowed a book" according to the parts of a conditional sentence:

- The 'If' clause: "If I had gone to the library"
- The result clause: "I can have borrowed a book"

The 'If' clause, "If I had gone to the library," correctly uses the past perfect tense ("had gone"). This part is grammatically correct and fits the structure of a third conditional 'if' clause.

Now let's look at the result clause: "I can have borrowed a book." According to the third conditional structure, the result clause should use "would have" followed by the past participle of the verb. In this case, the verb is "borrow," and its past participle is "borrowed."

The clause uses "can have borrowed." While "borrowed" is the correct past participle, the modal verb "can" is incorrectly used here. In third conditional sentences, we typically use "would have," "could have," or "might have" in the result clause to express the hypothetical outcome.

- "would have borrowed" expresses a likely result.
- "could have borrowed" expresses a possible result or ability.
- "might have borrowed" expresses a less certain possible result.

"Can have + past participle" is usually used to express possibility or surprise about something that happened in the past (e.g., "He can have finished the work by now," implying it's possible he finished). However, in the context of a third conditional expressing a hypothetical past result, it is not the standard or correct form.

Therefore, the segment containing the grammatical error is "I can have". The correct form would be "I could have borrowed a book" or "I would have borrowed a book".

Identifying the Error Segment from Options

Let's examine the provided options:

1. I can have
2. If I had
3. gone to the library
4. borrowed a book

Based on our analysis, the error is in the part "I can have" within the result clause "I can have borrowed a book." Option 1 directly points to this incorrect phrase.

Option 2 ("If I had") is part of the correct past perfect structure in the 'if' clause.

Option 3 ("gone to the library") is also part of the correct 'if' clause.

Option 4 ("borrowed a book") contains the correct past participle, but the error lies with the preceding modal verb and auxiliary.

Thus, the segment with the grammatical error is I can have.

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Correctness
If I had	Part of the 'if' clause using Past Perfect auxiliary.	Correct
gone to the library	Part of the 'if' clause using Past Participle and context.	Correct
I can have	Part of the result clause using an incorrect modal verb construction for a third conditional.	Incorrect
borrowed a book	Part of the result clause using the correct Past Participle but incorrect preceding verbs.	Incorrect segment starts before this part.

The error lies specifically in the combination and use of "can have" in this conditional structure.

Revision Table: Types of Conditional Sentences

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Type	Structure (If Clause, Result Clause)	Usage	Example
Zero Conditional	If + Present Simple, Present Simple	Facts, general truths	If water boils, it turns to steam.
First Conditional	If + Present Simple, will + Base Verb	Real or likely situations in the future	If it rains, I will stay home.
Second Conditional	If + Past Simple, would + Base Verb	Unreal or unlikely situations in the present/future	If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.
Third Conditional	If + Past Perfect, would have + Past Participle	Unreal situations in the past and their past results	If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

Additional Information: Modals in Conditional Sentences

While "would have" is most common in the third conditional result clause, other modals can be used to express different nuances:

- **Could have + Past Participle:** Expresses a possible result based on the past condition, or ability. Example: If I had saved money, I **could have bought** a car. (Ability/Possibility)
- **Might have + Past Participle:** Expresses a less certain possible result based on the past condition. Example: If I had stayed out late, I **might have missed** the bus. (Less certain possibility)
- **Should have + Past Participle:** Used in the result clause (less common) or sometimes in the 'if' clause (inverted structure) to express a past regret or criticism. Example: If you had told me, I **should have helped**. (Less common usage in result clause for obligation based on past condition).

The construction "can have + past participle" is generally used for past deduction or possibility about a completed action, not as the main verb phrase in a hypothetical

past conditional result.

In the given sentence, replacing "can have borrowed" with "could have borrowed" or "would have borrowed" corrects the grammatical error according to third conditional rules.

17. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and Finding the Right Word

The sentence states that someone is keeping informed about new treatments, but they have not gained much experience **using** them. We need to find a word that appropriately describes the type of experience one gains from actually performing or implementing something, in this case, using new treatments.

Analyzing the Options for Practical Experience

Let's look at each option provided:

- **orderly**: This word means neatly arranged or organized. Orderly experience would relate to experience gained in a structured or systematic way, but it doesn't directly describe the nature of the experience itself (whether it's theoretical or hands-on).
- **systematic**: This word means done or acting according to a fixed plan or system; methodical. Systematic experience implies experience gained through a specific method, but like 'orderly', it doesn't define the type of experience related to actual usage.
- **practical**: This word describes experience gained through practice rather than theory. **Practical experience** refers to knowledge or skill gained through actual doing or application. This perfectly fits the context of using new treatments.
- **doable**: This word means capable of being done; feasible. Doable describes whether something is possible to achieve, not the type of experience gained from doing it.

Based on the analysis, the word that best fits the blank to describe experience gained from actually using the treatments is "practical". The sentence implies they know about the treatments (kept abreast) but lack the hands-on experience of applying them.

Comparison of Options

Word	Meaning	Fits the context of "experience of using them"?
orderly	Neatly arranged; well organized	No (Describes method/structure, not type of experience)
systematic	Methodical; according to a system	No (Describes method/structure, not type of experience)
practical	Gained from practice or application; hands-on	Yes (Directly describes experience from using/doing)
doable	Capable of being done; feasible	No (Describes possibility, not type of experience)

Therefore, the most appropriate word to complete the sentence is "practical". The full sentence becomes: "We try to keep abreast of the new treatments, but have gained little **practical** experience of using them."

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition in Context	Example Usage
keep abreast of	Stay informed about the latest developments or news.	Scientists work hard to keep abreast of research findings.
new treatments	Recent methods or medicines used to cure or alleviate diseases.	Exploring the effectiveness of new treatments is crucial.
practical experience	Knowledge or skill acquired through doing rather than just studying.	Internships provide valuable practical experience.
using	Applying or employing something for a purpose.	She is gaining experience using the new software.

Additional Information on Experience Types

Understanding different types of experience is helpful for vocabulary and comprehension. While 'practical experience' is about hands-on application, other types include:

- **Theoretical experience:** Knowledge gained through studying, reading, or observing, without direct participation.
- **Work experience:** Experience gained specifically in a professional or job setting.
- **Life experience:** Knowledge and skills gained through events and situations encountered throughout one's life.

In the given sentence, the contrast is between knowing about the treatments (implied theoretical understanding from keeping abreast) and the lack of experience gained from actually applying or **using** them, which is clearly practical experience.

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Put the Cart Before the Horse

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Put the cart before the horse". Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the literal meaning of the words. They often have a figurative meaning that is culturally understood.

Meaning of the Idiom "Put the Cart Before the Horse"

The idiom "put the cart before the horse" is an English idiom that refers to doing things in the wrong order. Literally, a cart is pulled by a horse and follows behind it. If you literally put the cart before the horse, it wouldn't work correctly; the horse wouldn't be able to pull the cart effectively.

Figuratively, this means attempting to do something in the incorrect sequence, which often leads to failure or inefficiency because a necessary prerequisite or step is missed or done out of order.

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine the given options to find the one that best fits the meaning of the idiom "Put the cart before the horse":

- **Option 1: To follow the logical order**
This option suggests doing things in the correct sequence. This is the opposite of what the idiom "put the cart before the horse" means, which signifies doing things in an illogical or wrong order. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 2: doing things in the wrong order**
This option directly aligns with the figurative meaning of the idiom. Putting the cart before the horse is the quintessential example of doing things in an illogical or incorrect sequence. This is the correct interpretation.
- **Option 3: To lie about a situation**
This option relates to deception or dishonesty. The idiom "put the cart before the horse" has no connection to lying or misrepresenting facts. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 4: To do last things first**

This option suggests performing the final steps of a process before the initial steps. While similar to "doing things in the wrong order", the phrase "doing things in the wrong order" is a more general and widely accepted definition of "put the cart before the horse". Option 2 is a more direct and complete explanation of the idiom's meaning.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the options, the most appropriate meaning of "Put the cart before the horse" is doing things in the wrong order.

Idiom	Literal Meaning	Figurative Meaning
Put the cart before the horse	Placing the cart physically ahead of the horse	Doing things in an incorrect or illogical sequence

Revision Table: Idioms and Meanings

Idiom	Meaning
Break a leg	Good luck
The ball is in your court	It's your turn to make a decision or take action
Bite the bullet	Endure a difficult situation with courage
Put the cart before the horse	Doing things in the wrong order

Additional Information: Understanding Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions are a crucial part of language learning. They add richness and nuance to communication. Understanding idioms like "put the cart before the horse"

requires familiarity with their conventional meanings, which are often different from the literal meanings of the individual words.

Using idioms correctly shows proficiency in a language. When encountering a new idiom, it's helpful to:

- Look up its definition in a dictionary or online resource.
- See how it is used in different sentences.
- Practice using it in your own speaking or writing.

Misusing idioms can lead to confusion, as their meaning is not always obvious. The idiom "put the cart before the horse" is commonly used to point out a mistake in planning or execution where steps are taken in an illogical sequence.

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 1

The passage describes an old couple and their deep affection for their pet dog, Muko. They treated the dog like their own child because they had no children. The first blank is in the sentence: "Having no children, they loved it as though it (1) _____ a baby." We need to select the most appropriate word to fill this blank based on grammar and context.

The phrase "as though" is used here to introduce a clause describing a hypothetical or unreal situation — treating the dog **as if** it were a baby, even though it is not a baby. This kind of clause, often following "as though" or "as if," requires the subjunctive mood, particularly when describing a condition contrary to fact.

Analyzing Options for Blank 1

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

1. are

2. like
3. is
4. were

We need to choose the word that correctly fits the grammatical structure and meaning of the sentence, specifically considering the use of "as though" for a hypothetical situation.

Evaluation of Each Option:

- **Option 1: are**
'Are' is a plural present tense form of the verb 'to be'. The subject 'it' is singular. Therefore, 'are' is not grammatically correct here.
- **Option 2: like**
'Like' is generally used as a preposition or conjunction meaning 'similar to'. While the sentence talks about the dog being loved in a way 'similar to' a baby, the structure "as though it _____ a baby" requires a verb form of 'to be'. 'Like' itself is not a verb that fits directly into this slot.
- **Option 3: is**
'Is' is the singular present tense form of 'to be'. While 'it' is singular, the phrase "as though it _____ a baby" describes a situation contrary to reality (the dog is not a baby). In such hypothetical clauses introduced by "as though" or "as if", the subjunctive mood is traditionally used for the verb 'to be'. The subjunctive form is 'were', regardless of the singularity or plurality of the subject. Using 'is' would be incorrect in standard grammar for this context.
- **Option 4: were**
'Were' is the past subjunctive form of 'to be'. This form is used in clauses beginning with "as though" or "as if" to express a hypothetical or unreal condition, especially when the situation described is contrary to fact. Here, treating the dog *as if* it *were* a baby describes an unreal condition. The subjunctive 'were' is correct for all subjects (singular or plural) in this specific type of clause.

Determining the Correct Word

Based on the analysis of the options and the grammatical rule regarding the subjunctive mood after "as though" for unreal conditions, the word that correctly completes the sentence is "were". The sentence should read: "Having no children, they loved it as though it **were** a baby."

This highlights the strength of their love for the **little dog**, treating it in a way they would treat a baby, which is a hypothetical or unreal scenario for a dog.

Conclusion

The most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 1 is 'were', as it correctly uses the subjunctive mood required in the clause introduced by "as though" to describe a hypothetical situation contrary to fact.

Blank No.	Sentence Part	Options	Correct Option	Reasoning
1	...as though it ----- a baby.	are, like, is, were	were	Subjunctive mood required after "as though" for an unreal condition (it was a dog, not a baby). 'Were' is the past subjunctive form used for all subjects in such clauses.

Your Personal Exams Guide

Revision Table: Understanding Subjunctive with 'As Though'

Phrase	Meaning	Verb Form (with 'to be')	Example (Hypothetical)
as though / as if	Introducing a hypothetical or unreal condition, often contrary to fact.	Were (for all subjects)	She talks as though she were the boss. (She is not the boss)
as though / as if	Introducing a condition that might be true.	Indicative mood (is, was, etc. depending on tense)	He looks as though he is tired. (He might be tired)

Additional Information on Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood is used to express wishes, suggestions, demands, or hypothetical/unreal conditions. After expressions like "as though" and "as if" when describing a situation contrary to fact, the past subjunctive form 'were' is commonly used regardless of whether the subject is singular or plural. This is a key grammatical point often tested.

In the given passage, the old couple **loved it as though it were a baby**. This emphasizes how strongly they felt about the **little dog**, treating it with the same care and affection one would show to a child, a clear example of expressing an unreal condition.

20. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and the Blank

The passage describes the loving relationship between an old couple and their pet dog, Muko. It details how they cared for the dog as if it were their child. The sentence in question focuses on the dog's comfort:

"The old dame made it a cushion (2) _____ blue crepe..."

We need to choose the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 2 from the given options to complete this sentence logically and grammatically.

Analyzing Blank No. 2: Choosing the Right Preposition

The blank follows the noun "cushion" and precedes the material "blue crepe". We need a preposition that indicates what the cushion is made of or what constitutes it.

Evaluation of Options for Blank 2

Let's examine each option:

- **Option 1: of** – The preposition "of" is commonly used to indicate composition, material, or substance. For example, "a house of bricks," "a dress of silk," "a sculpture of marble." In the context of a cushion being made from blue crepe, "a cushion of blue crepe" is a correct and natural-sounding phrase.
- **Option 2: on** – The preposition "on" is typically used to indicate position upon a surface (e.g., "sit on the cushion," "book on the table"). It does not indicate the material the object is made from. "A cushion on blue crepe" would imply the cushion is placed on top of blue crepe, which doesn't fit the meaning of the sentence describing what the cushion is made of.
- **Option 3: by** – The preposition "by" can indicate agency (e.g., "made by hand"), proximity (e.g., "sit by the window"), or a method (e.g., "travel by train"). It is not used to indicate the material something is composed of. "A cushion by blue crepe" does not make grammatical or logical sense in this context.
- **Option 4: at** – The preposition "at" is used for specific points, locations, or times (e.g., "at the door," "at noon," "at school"). It does not indicate the material something is made from. "A cushion at blue crepe" is not grammatically correct in English to describe the material of the cushion.

Comparing the options, "of" is the only preposition that correctly conveys that the cushion was made using blue crepe as the material.

Preposition Usage Analysis for Blank 2

Preposition	Typical Meaning(s)	Applicability to "a cushion ___ blue crepe"
of	Composition, material, belonging	Yes, indicates the material the cushion is made of.
on	Position on a surface, time	No, indicates position, not material.
by	Agency, proximity, method	No, not used for material composition.
at	Specific point, location, time	No, not used for material composition.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 2 is "of". The completed phrase is "a cushion of blue crepe".

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Revision Table: Prepositions of Material/Composition

Preposition	Usage	Example Sentence
of	Indicates the material or substance something is made from.	The table is made of wood. She wore a necklace of pearls. A cushion of blue crepe.
from	Can also indicate material, often when the material is significantly changed in the process.	Paper is made from wood. Cheese is made from milk.

Additional Information: Understanding Prepositions

Prepositions are words that link a noun, pronoun, or phrase to other words in a sentence. They often indicate relationships of location, direction, time, or manner. Choosing the correct preposition is crucial for clear and accurate communication. The meaning of a sentence can change significantly depending on the preposition used.

In this question, we focused on prepositions used to describe what something is made of. While "of" is very common for indicating direct composition (e.g., a ring of gold, a coat of fur), "from" is often used when the original material is transformed (e.g., wine from grapes, paper from wood).

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Fill in the Blank Question

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 3 in the given passage. The passage describes an old couple and their pet dog, Muko. The blank is part of a sentence describing how Muko sits on a cushion made for him.

Analyzing Blank No. 3

The sentence with blank No. 3 reads: "at mealtime Muko—for that was its name—would sit on it as (3) _____ as any cat." We need an adverb here because the word modifies the verb "sit". The comparison "as _____ as any cat" suggests a characteristic way cats sit.

Examining the Options

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

- **comfortably**: in a way that is relaxing and without pain or stiffness.
- **strongly**: in a way that shows great physical power or is not easily broken.
- **securely**: in a way that is protected or certain not to be lost or harmed.
- **compactly**: in a way that is neatly and efficiently packed or arranged in a small space.

Choosing the Most Appropriate Word

The sentence compares Muko's sitting posture to that of a cat. Cats are often known for their ability to sit in relaxed, easy positions on cushions or other soft surfaces. This suggests a state of ease and relaxation.

- Sitting 'strongly' or 'securely' does not fit the context of simply sitting on a cushion at mealtime like a pet.
- Sitting 'compactly' means sitting in a small, packed way, which is possible for cats, but the primary characteristic associated with a comfortable spot is often comfort itself.
- Sitting 'comfortably' aligns well with the idea of a pampered pet dog sitting on its special cushion during meals, behaving much like a relaxed cat might on a soft surface.

Therefore, 'comfortably' is the most appropriate word to describe how Muko sits on the cushion, comparing his relaxed posture to that of a cat.

The completed sentence is: "at mealtime Muko—for that was its name—would sit on it as **comfortably** as any cat."

Option Analysis for Blank No. 3

Option	Meaning	Suitability for Blank 3
comfortably	In a relaxed way	Fits the context of sitting on a cushion like a cat.
strongly	With power/firmness	Does not fit sitting posture on a cushion.
securely	Safely/firmly fixed	Does not fit sitting posture on a cushion.
compactly	In a small space	Possible for cats, but 'comfortably' is a more direct comparison to a relaxed state on a cushion.

Conclusion

Based on the context and the comparison to a cat's typical sitting behaviour, the word 'comfortably' best completes the sentence for blank No. 3.

Revision Table: Filling Blanks

Reviewing Options for Blank 3

Blank Number	Context	Best Fit Word	Reasoning
3	Sitting on a cushion "as _____ as any cat"	comfortably	Compares the dog's relaxed sitting posture to a cat's ease on a soft surface.

Additional Information: Adverbs of Manner

The word chosen for blank No. 3, 'comfortably', is an adverb of manner. Adverbs of manner describe **how** an action is performed. They often end in "-ly" but not always.

Examples of adverbs of manner:

- He ran **quickly**. (How did he run? Quickly)
- She sang **beautifully**. (How did she sing? Beautifully)
- They walked **slowly**. (How did they walk? Slowly)
- Muko sat **comfortably**. (How did Muko sit? Comfortably)

In the sentence from the passage, 'comfortably' describes the manner in which Muko would sit on the cushion, comparing this manner to that of a cat.

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 4

The passage describes the life of an old couple and their beloved pet dog, Muko. The narrative is set in the past, describing their actions and Muko's behavior. The sentence containing blank 4 is: "The kind people (4) _____ the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice (5) _____ wanted." We need to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 4.

The sentence describes an action the kind people performed for their pet. Since the story is told in the past tense ("lived", "made", "would sit"), the action of feeding the dog must also be described using a form of the verb "feed" that fits the past context.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 4

Let's look at the given options for filling blank 4:

1. feeds
2. feed
3. feeding
4. fed

Option 1: feeds

The word "feeds" is the third-person singular present tense form of the verb "feed". This form is used for a habitual action in the present (e.g., "He feeds his dog every morning") or a general truth. However, the passage describes events that happened in the past. Therefore, "feeds" does not fit the past tense narrative of the passage.

Option 2: feed

The word "feed" is the base form of the verb and also the present tense form used with plural subjects or the pronouns I, you, we, and they (e.g., "They feed their dog"). It is also used as an infinitive ("to feed"). Like "feeds", this form is primarily used for present or future actions, or as part of an infinitive or imperative. It does not fit the simple past tense needed for the narrative.

Option 3: feeding

The word "feeding" is the present participle or gerund form of the verb "feed". It is often used as part of a continuous tense (e.g., "They were feeding the dog") or as a gerund acting as a noun (e.g., "Feeding the dog is his responsibility"). Standing alone as the main verb after a subject like "The kind people", it is grammatically incorrect in this context. We need a finite past tense verb.

Option 4: fed

The word "fed" is the simple past tense form of the verb "feed". It is used to describe an action that was completed in the past. The sentence "The kind people fed the pet..." uses the past tense verb "fed" to describe the action of giving food to the dog, which happened in the past, consistent with the overall tense of the passage.

Conclusion for Blank 4

Based on the past tense context of the passage, the verb describing the action of the kind people giving food to their pet should be in the simple past tense. The word "fed" is the simple past tense of "feed". Therefore, "fed" is the most appropriate option for blank 4.

The complete sentence with blank 4 filled is: "The kind people **fed** the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice... wanted."

Option	Word	Grammatical Role/Tense	Fit in Passage
1	feeds	Present Tense (3rd person singular)	No (Passage is past tense)
2	feed	Base Form/Present Tense	No (Passage is past tense)
3	feeding	Present Participle/Gerund	No (Requires helping verb for main verb)
4	fed	Simple Past Tense	Yes (Matches the past tense narrative)

Revision Table: Understanding Verb Forms

It's important to know the different forms of common verbs to fill in blanks correctly in passages.

Base Form (Infinitive)	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
feed	fed	fed	feeding
eat	ate	eaten	eating
give	gave	given	giving

Additional Information: Simple Past Tense Usage

The simple past tense is used to talk about actions that happened at a specific time in the past and are now finished. It is often used when recounting events, as in the given passage.

- It is formed by adding -ed to the base form of regular verbs (e.g., walked, played, looked).
- For irregular verbs, the past tense form is different and needs to be memorized (e.g., go > went, eat > ate, feed > fed).

- Signal words like yesterday, last week, ago, in 2010, or context indicating past events help identify when to use the simple past tense.
- In the passage, words like "lived" indicate a past setting, requiring past tense verbs like "fed".

23. Answer: a

Explanation:

Filling Blank 5 in the Passage

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 5 in the given passage. Let's look at the relevant part of the passage again:

"The kind people (4)_____ the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice (5)_____ wanted."

This sentence describes what the kind old couple fed their pet dog, Muko. It mentions tidbits of fish and boiled rice.

Blank (5) comes after "all the boiled rice" and before "wanted". The phrase "(5)_____ wanted" tells us who or what wanted the boiled rice. According to the passage, the subject of the sentence is "The kind people", and they fed "the pet". The pet, Muko the dog, is the one being described as receiving food and potentially wanting it.

Let's consider the options provided for blank 5:

1. it
2. one
3. he
4. she

Analyzing the Options for Blank 5

- **it:** The passage refers to the dog earlier using the pronoun "it" ("loved it as though it..."). "It" is commonly used for animals when the gender is unknown or not specified, and the passage establishes this usage for Muko. This pronoun refers directly back to "the pet" (Muko) in the sentence.
- **one:** This is an indefinite pronoun used to refer to a person or thing in a general sense, or as a substitute for a previously mentioned noun. It does not specifically refer to the dog Muko in this context.
- **he:** This is a masculine pronoun used for male persons or animals. While Muko could potentially be male, the passage consistently uses "it" for the dog, indicating the author's choice of pronoun regardless of potential gender. Using "he" would be inconsistent with the established reference.
- **she:** This is a feminine pronoun used for female persons or animals. Similarly, using "she" would be inconsistent with the passage's established use of "it" for Muko.

Based on the context and the way the dog Muko is referred to elsewhere in the passage ("it"), the pronoun that correctly identifies the pet as the one who wanted the rice is "it". The sentence means "The kind people fed the pet ... and all the boiled rice that the pet wanted." Substituting "it" for the pet fits perfectly and maintains consistency with the rest of the passage.

Therefore, the most appropriate option for blank 5 is "it".

Filling Blank 5: The Complete Sentence

With "it" in blank 5, the sentence reads:

"The kind people fed the pet with tidbits of fish with their own chopsticks, and all the boiled rice **it** wanted."

This sentence makes logical sense and accurately reflects the action described in the passage.

Revision Table: Understanding Pronoun Usage

Pronoun	Typical Use	Applicability to Blank 5
It	Refers to a thing, animal (gender unknown/unspecified), or idea.	Applicable; consistent with passage referring to the dog as "it".
One	Refers to an indefinite person or thing; substitute for a noun.	Not applicable; doesn't specifically refer to the dog Muko.
He	Refers to a male person or animal.	Not applicable; passage uses "it" for the dog.
She	Refers to a female person or animal.	Not applicable; passage uses "it" for the dog.

Additional Information: Passage Completion and Context Clues

Passage completion questions require careful reading to understand the context, grammar, and flow of the text. To correctly fill a blank, you should look for:

- **Subject-Verb Agreement:** Ensure the word you choose fits grammatically with the surrounding words.
- **Pronoun Agreement:** If the blank requires a pronoun, it must agree in number and gender (if specified) with the noun it replaces. In this passage, the noun "pet" refers to Muko the dog, and the passage uses "it" for Muko.
- **Contextual Meaning:** The word must make sense in the overall meaning of the sentence and the passage. The dog wanting rice fits the context of being fed.
- **Consistency:** Check if the word you choose is consistent with the author's style and previous references in the passage.

In this question, understanding that "it" was used earlier to refer to the dog was a key context clue for filling blank 5 correctly.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms: Finding the Opposite of 'Better'

An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. We are looking for the most appropriate antonym for the word "Better".

Analyzing the Word 'Better'

"Better" is a comparative form of the adjective "Good" and the adverb "Well". It is used to indicate a higher degree of quality, suitability, or excellence when comparing two things. For example, "This apple is better than that one."

Examining the Options

Let's look at the given options:

1. Good: This is the positive form of "Better". While it represents a positive quality, it is not the comparative opposite of "Better". "Good" is compared to "Better" (comparative) and "Best" (superlative).
2. Worst: This is the superlative form of "Bad" or "Ill". It represents the lowest degree of quality among more than two things. While related to the opposite concept (badness), it is a superlative form, not a comparative one like "Better".
3. Bad: This is the positive form of "Worse". Like "Good", it represents a negative quality and is an antonym in that sense, but it is not the comparative opposite of "Better". "Bad" is compared to "Worse" (comparative) and "Worst" (superlative).
4. Worse: This is the comparative form of "Bad" or "Ill". It is used to indicate a lower degree of quality, suitability, or excellence when comparing two things. For example, "This apple is worse than that one."

Determining the Most Appropriate Antonym

"Better" is a comparative adjective/adverb. To find its most appropriate antonym, we should look for the comparative form that expresses the opposite quality. The

opposite of "Good" is "Bad", and the comparative form of "Good" is "Better", while the comparative form of "Bad" is "Worse".

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym for the comparative word "Better" is the comparative word "Worse".

Here is a table illustrating the positive, comparative, and superlative forms:

Form	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Quality (Good)	Good / Well	Better	Best
Quality (Bad)	Bad / Ill	Worse	Worst

The table clearly shows that "Better" is the comparative form related to "Good/Well", and its direct opposite in the comparative form is "Worse", related to "Bad/Ill".

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the word forms, the most appropriate antonym for "Better" is "Worse".

Revision Table: Antonyms Explained

Word	Meaning Context	Appropriate Antonym	Reason
Better	Comparative of Good/Well (higher quality)	Worse	Comparative of Bad/Ill (lower quality)
Good	Positive form (high quality)	Bad	Positive form (low quality)
Best	Superlative of Good/Well (highest quality)	Worst	Superlative of Bad/Ill (lowest quality)

Additional Information: Degrees of Comparison

Adjectives and adverbs often have three degrees of comparison:

- **Positive Degree:** The basic form of the word (e.g., good, bad, happy).
- **Comparative Degree:** Used to compare two things (e.g., better, worse, happier).
- **Superlative Degree:** Used to compare three or more things and indicate the highest or lowest degree (e.g., best, worst, happiest).

Understanding these degrees helps in selecting the most appropriate antonym, especially when the word is in a comparative or superlative form.

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

The question asks us to identify the single most appropriate word that describes a specific feeling: "A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past". Let's examine the given options to find the word that best fits this description.

Understanding the Meaning of the Options

We need to understand what each word means to see which one matches the definition provided in the question.

- **Paradise:** This word typically refers to an ideal or idyllic place or state. It often implies perfection or bliss, not necessarily a longing for the past.
- **Harmony:** Harmony refers to the state of being in agreement, often used for pleasant sound combinations or peaceful coexistence. It has no direct relation to feelings about the past.
- **Recollection:** This means the act of remembering something or a memory itself. While related to the past, it simply means recalling something, without necessarily including the elements of "sentimental longing" or "wistful affection".
- **Nostalgia:** This word specifically means a sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal

associations. This definition precisely matches the description given in the question.

Matching the Definition to the Word

Comparing the definitions of the options with the description "A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past", we can see that the word **Nostalgia** is the perfect fit.

Nostalgia captures the specific emotion of looking back at the past with a sense of warmth, affection, and sometimes a slight sadness or wistfulness for times that are gone. It's more than just remembering; it's feeling an emotional connection to a past period.

Therefore, the most appropriate word for the given group of words, describing a sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past, is Nostalgia.

Revision Table: Key Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition in Context
Sentimental Longing	Having or expressing feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia, often in an exaggerated or self-indulgent way; a strong, often wistful, desire.
Wistful Affection	Having or showing a feeling of vague or regretful longing; a gentle feeling of fondness or liking.
Period in the Past	A specific length of time that has already occurred.
Nostalgia	A sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past.

Additional Information on Nostalgia and Memory

Nostalgia is a complex emotion that involves both positive and negative feelings. While it often involves happy memories, the wistful component can stem from the knowledge that the past cannot be revisited. It's interesting to note that while the term 'nostalgia' originally referred to a form of homesickness, its meaning evolved to encompass longing for the past in general.

Understanding the difference between simple recollection and nostalgia is key. Recollection is a neutral act of remembering. Nostalgia is an emotional response to those memories of the past, imbued with longing and sentimentality. This sentimental longing for the past makes nostalgia a distinct feeling.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ, कथन से, हम यह निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं कि आगरा और दिल्ली के बीच के संपर्क लिए, हर किसी को सड़क पर निर्भर होना चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष I: आगरा और दिल्ली के बीच कोई रेल संपर्क नहीं है → असत्य (जैसा कि, कथन में रेल संपर्क का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है)

निष्कर्ष II: आगरा और दिल्ली के बीच कोई हवाई संपर्क नहीं है → असत्य (जैसा कि, कथन में हवाई संपर्क का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है)

अतः, न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

27. Answer: c

Explanation:

जिस प्रकार, चमेली के फूल का रंग 'सफेद' होता है।

इसी प्रकार, सूर्यमुखी का रंग 'पीला' होता है।

अतः, पीला सही उत्तर है।

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

चुकि गाय, गधा और भेड़ पालतू जानवर है जबकि हिरण एक जंगली जानवर है।

अतः, हिरण सही उत्तर है।

29. Answer: a

Explanation:

1) U सबसे लंबा है।

2) P, R से लंबा है, जो कि S से छोटा है।

3) Q, R से छोटा है, लेकिन T से लंबा है।

$U > P/S > S/P > R > Q > T$

इसलिए, T सबसे छोटा है।

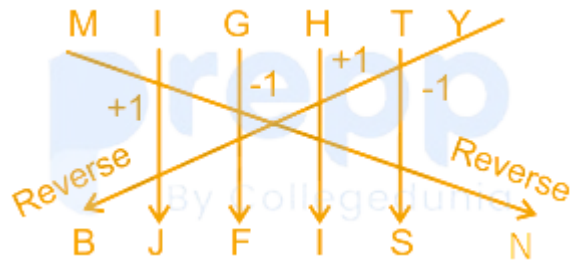
अतः, सही उत्तर T है।

30. Answer: a

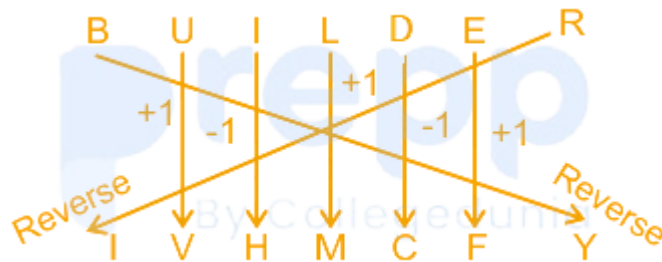
Explanation:

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

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,



इसी प्रकार,



अतः, IVHMCFY सही उत्तर है।

31. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ, अजय का स्थान पीछे से पंद्रहवां है। सतीश का स्थान अजय से 9 स्थान आगे है।

इसलिए, पीछे से सतीश का स्थान = $15 + 9 =$ चौबीसवाँ

इस प्रकार, आगे से सतीश का स्थान = $39 - 24 + 1 =$ सोलहवाँ

अतः, सोलहवाँ सही उत्तर है।

32. Answer: c

Explanation:

वह विकल्प जो स्वरूप को पूरा करेगी,



अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

33. Answer: b

Explanation:

अक्षर	A	B	C
अर्थ	+	-	×

$$(10 \text{ C } 4) \text{ A } (4 \text{ C } 4) \text{ B } 6$$

$$= (10 \times 4) + (4 \times 4) - 6$$

$$= (40) + (16) - 6$$

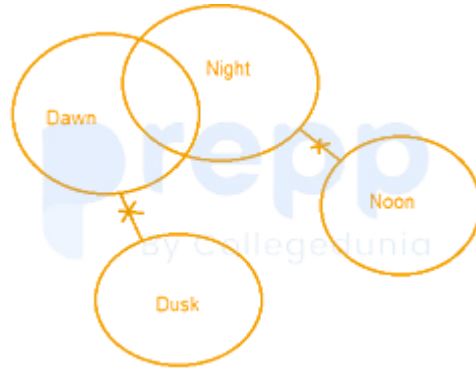
$$= 56 - 6$$

$$= 50$$

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

वेन आरेख निम्न प्रकार है,



निष्कर्ष 1: कुछ संध्या रात है → असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

निष्कर्ष 2: कुछ दोपहर सुबह है → असत्य (यह संभव है लेकिन निश्चित नहीं है)

अतः, 'न तो निष्कर्ष 1 और न ही निष्कर्ष 2 अनुसरण करता है' सही उत्तर है।

35. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ,

B	D	H	P
↓ +1	↓ +2	↓ +2	↓ +4
C	F	J	T

इस प्रकार,

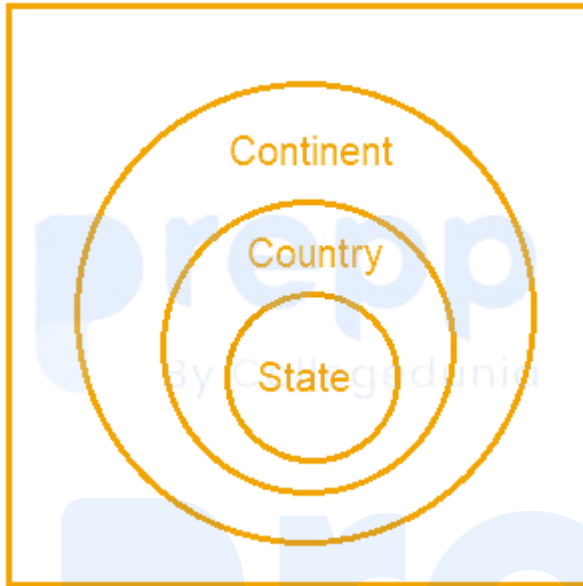
P	H	D	B
↓ +1	↓ +2	↓ +2	↓ +4
Q	J	F	F

अतः, सही उत्तर QJFF है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:

जैसा कि, राज्य, देश में और देश, महाद्वीप में होता है।

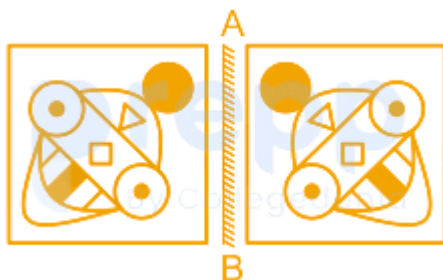


अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब निम्न प्रकार से होगा,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ,

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$48 \times 5 = 240$$

$$240 \times 6 = 1440$$

अतः, '12' सही उत्तर है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ, व्यंजन को तीसरे अनुवर्ती अक्षर द्वारा जबकि स्वर को पूर्ववर्ती अक्षरों द्वारा स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाता है।

G	R	A	P	H
↓ +3	↓ +3	↓ -1	↓ +3	↓ +3
J	U	Z	S	K

इस प्रकार,

C	A	R	E
↓ +3	↓ -1	↓ +3	↓ -1
F	Z	U	D

अतः, FZUD सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 1: $28 - 4 \times 9 + 16 = 28 - 36 + 16 = 44 - 36 = 8$. जैसा कि, समीकरण की तुलना करने के लिए कोई क्रियाएँ नहीं हैं। इसलिए, यह सत्य नहीं हो सकता है।

विकल्प 2: $28 + 4 \div 9 = 16$

$28 + 0.44 \neq 16$

विकल्प 3: $28 - 4 = 9 \times 16$

$24 \neq 144$

विकल्प 4: $28 \div 4 + 9 = 16$

$7 + 9 = 16$

अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

41. 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

यहाँ, $J = 10$, $A = 1$ और $M = 13$

इसलिए, $10 \times 1 \times 13 = 130$

इस प्रकार, $J = 10$, $A = 1$ और $R = 18$

इस प्रकार, $10 \times 1 \times 18 = 180$

अतः, 180 सही उत्तर है

42. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ,

पंक्ति 1 में, $28 + 39 = 67$

पंक्ति 3 में, $47 + 28 = 75$

इस प्रकार,

पंक्ति 2 में, $14 + 37 = 51$

अतः, 37 सही उत्तर है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ,

$34 - 2 = 32$

$32 + 3 = 35$

$35 - 2 = 33$

$33 + 3 = 36$

$36 - 2 = 34$

इस प्रकार, 37 गलत पद है।

44. Answer: b

Explanation:

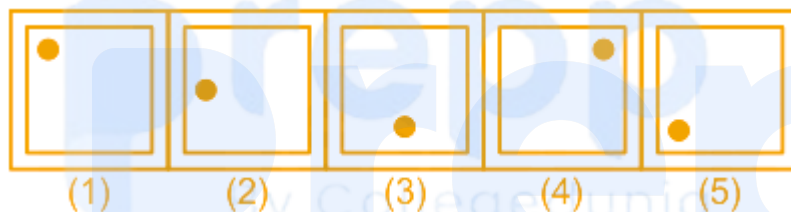
वर्ग के अंदर बिंदु दूसरी छवि में 1 स्थान आगे बढ़ रही है।

वर्ग के अंदर बिंदु तीसरी छवि में 2 स्थान आगे बढ़ रही है।

वर्ग के अंदर बिंदु चौथी छवि में 3 स्थान आगे बढ़ रही है।

इसलिए, पाँचवी छवि में बिंदु 4 स्थान आगे बढ़ जाएगा।

अतः, पूरी श्रृंखला निम्न प्रकार की होगी,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

45. 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

प्रत्येक अक्षर में उसके पिछले अक्षर के मान को जोड़ा जाता है। $B = 2 + 1 = 3$, $C = 3 + 2 = 5$, $Z = 26 + 25 = 51$

यहाँ, PULSE

$P = (16 + 15) = 31$, $U = (21 + 20) = 41$, $L = (12 + 11) = 23$, $S = (19 + 18) = 37$, $E = (5 + 4) = 9$

इसलिए, PULSE को 314123379 के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जाएगा।

अतः, 314123379 सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: b

Explanation:

दी गई आकृति निहित है,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

जब कागज को खोला जाएगा तो वह निम्न प्रकार दिखाई देगा,



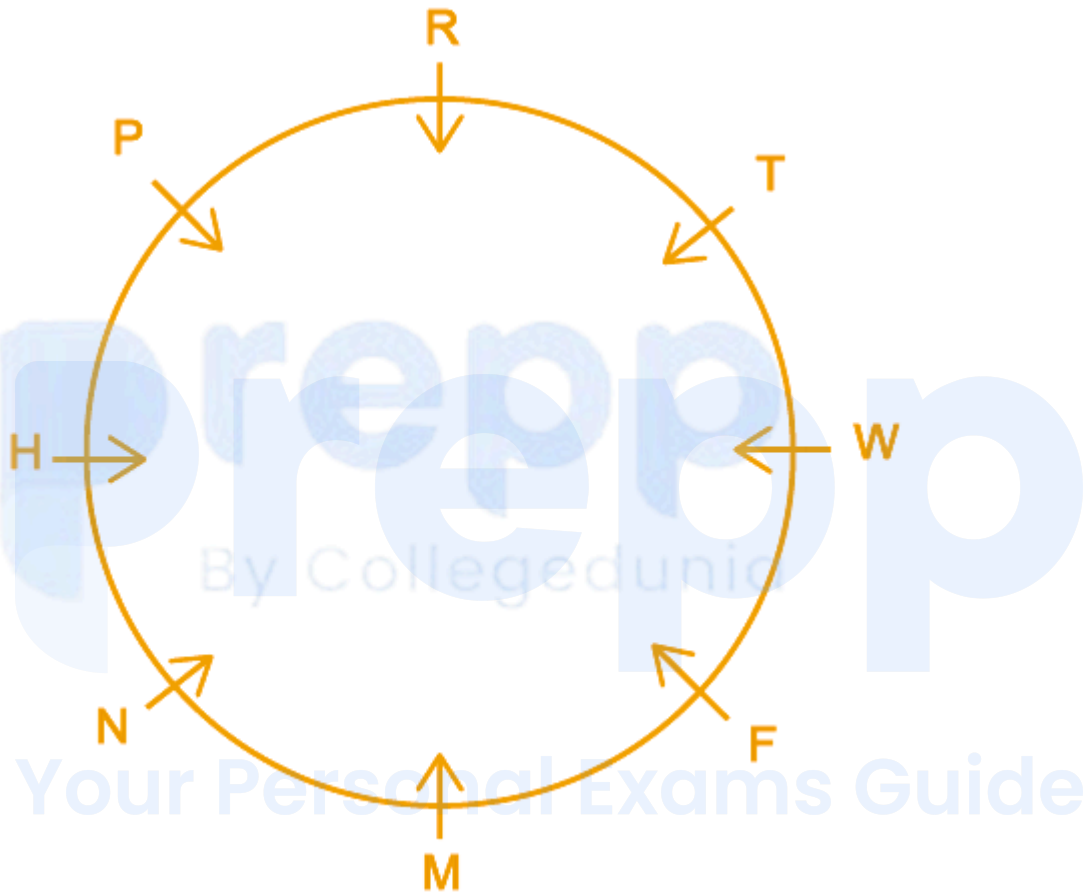
अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

व्यक्ति: M, N, P, R, T, W, F और H.

1. P, M के बाएँ तीसरे और T के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।
2. N, P के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।
3. R, W के दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर है, जो कि M के दाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर है।
4. F, P का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।



इस प्रकार, H, P के निकटतम दाएँ बैठा है।

अतः, H सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ,

B U C K E T
 ↓ +2 ↓ -2 ↓ +2 ↓ -2 ↓ +2 ↓ -2
 D S E I G R

इस प्रकार,

B O N U S
 ↓ +2 ↓ -2 ↓ +2 ↓ -2 ↓ +2
 D M P S U

अतः, DMPSU सही उत्तर है।

50. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ,

$$735 - 123 = 612$$

इस प्रकार,

$$476 - 123 = 353$$

अतः, 353 सही उत्तर है।

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

एक बोतल के संवेष्टन की लागत = 0.50 रुपए

⇒ संवेष्टन की लागत = 5% × एक बोतल का क्रय मूल्य

$$\Rightarrow 0.5 = 5\% \times \text{एक बोतल का क्रय मूल्य}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{एक बोतल का क्रय मूल्य} = 0.5/5\% = 10 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\text{एक बोतल का विक्रय मूल्य} = \text{एक बोतल का क्रय मूल्य} \times (100 + \text{लाभ})\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{एक बोतल का विक्रय मूल्य} = 10 \times 120\% = 12 \text{ रुपए}$$

$\therefore$ एक बोतल का विक्रय मूल्य 12 रुपए है।

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

12, 15, 16, 20 और 25 मिनट का ल.स.

$$12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$15 = 3 \times 5$$

$$16 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$25 = 5 \times 5$$

$$\text{इसलिए, ल.स.} = 2^4 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 1200 \text{ मिनट} = 1200/60 = 20 \text{ घंटा}$$

वे फिर से = पूर्वाह्न 12 बजे + 20 घंटा = अपराह्न 8 बजे

$\therefore$ वे फिर से एकसाथ अपराह्न 8 बजे बजेंगे।

53. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$20 \text{ दर्जन आलू का क्रय मूल्य} = 120 + 50 + 30 = 200 \text{ रुपए}$$

इसलिए, 1 दर्जन आलू का क्रय मूल्य = $200/20 = 10$ रुपए

अब, 1 दर्जन आलू का विक्रय मूल्य = 9 रुपए

$$\Rightarrow \text{Discount \%} = \frac{\text{cost price} - \text{selling price}}{\text{cost price}} \times 100 = \frac{1 \times 100}{10} = 10\%$$

$\therefore$ विक्रेता ने 10% छूट प्रदान की थी।

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 + 5 \times 6 + 7 \times 8 - 9 \times 10) \div 5 \text{ का } 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 + 12 + 30 + 56 - 90) \div 10$$

$$\Rightarrow (100 - 90) \div 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \div 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.$$

55. Answer: d

Explanation:

अधिकतम रन बनाने वाला खिलाड़ी = 10800

और, न्यूनतम रन बनाने वाला खिलाड़ी = 2100

$\Rightarrow$ अधिकतम और न्यूनतम रन बनाने वाले खिलाड़ी के बीच का अंतर = $10800 - 2100 = 8700$

$\therefore$ P10 क्रिकेटर अधिकतम और न्यूनतम रन बनाने वाले खिलाड़ी के बीच के अंतराल को भरता है

56. Answer: d

Explanation:

अगले 20 ओवरों में क्रिकेट टीम द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले आवश्यक रन = $275 - 156 = 119$

इसलिए, अगले 20 ओवरों में उनके द्वारा प्रति ओवर बनाये जाने वाले आवश्यक औसत रन = $119/20 = 5.95$

$\therefore$ 20 ओवरों में उनके द्वारा प्रति ओवर बनाये जाने वाले आवश्यक औसत रन 5.95 है।

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया हुआ है:

आकड़े = 3, 2, 6, 4, 9, 7, 11, 5, 15

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

यदि N एक विषम संख्या है, तो

माधिका = $[(N + 1)/2]$ वें पद का मान

जहाँ, N = पदों की संख्या

गणना:

संख्याओं को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करना = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15

प्रश्न के अनुसार

यहाँ, $N = 9$

माधिका = $[(N + 1)/2]$ वाँ पद = $(10/2)$ वाँ पद

$\Rightarrow 5$ वाँ पद = 6

$\therefore$ दिए गए आँकड़ों की माधिका 6 है।

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

साधारण ब्याज = $PRT/100$

$\Rightarrow (x \times r \times m)/100 = (y \times s \times n)/100$

$\Rightarrow x \times r \times m = y \times s \times n$

$\therefore x/y = ns/mr$

59. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया है:

पार्क की लम्बाई में वृद्धि = 50%

पार्क का क्षेत्रफल अपरिवर्तित रहता है।

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

पार्क का क्षेत्रफल = पुनः डिज़ाइन किए गए पार्क का क्षेत्रफल।

गणना:

माना कि पार्क की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई l और b है।

$$\Rightarrow \text{पुनः डिज़ाइन किये गए पार्क की लम्बाई} = l \times (100 + 50)\% = 1.5l$$

अब,

पार्क का क्षेत्रफल = पुनः डिज़ाइन किये गए पार्क का क्षेत्रफल

$$\Rightarrow l \times b = 1.5l \times \text{चौड़ाई}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{चौड़ाई} = b/1.5 = (2/3)b$$

$$\text{इसलिए, कम हुई चौड़ाई} = b - (2/3)b = (1/3)b$$

$$\text{प्रतिशत में कम हुई चौड़ाई} = [(b/3)/b] \times 100 = 33.33\%$$

$\therefore$ चौड़ाई 33.33% कम हुई थी।

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया है:

$$\text{व्यास} = 2 \times \text{त्रिज्या}$$

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$\text{गोले का आयतन} = (4/3)\pi r^3$$

गणना:

$$\text{त्रिज्या} = 42/2 = 21 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{गोले का आयतन} = (4/3)\pi r^3 = (4/3) \times (22/7) \times 21^3$$

$$= 38,808 \text{ सेमी}^3$$

$\therefore$ गोले का आयतन 38,808 सेमी³ है।

61. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{व्यास} = 2 \times \text{त्रिज्या}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{त्रिज्या} = 35/2 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\text{अब, वृत्ताकार गेंद द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी} = 2\pi r \times \text{चक्करों की संख्या}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{वृत्ताकार गेंद द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{35}{2} \times 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{वृत्ताकार गेंद द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी} = 2200 \text{ सेमी} = 22 \text{ मीटर} (\because 100 \text{ सेमी} = 1 \text{ मीटर})$$

$$\therefore \text{वृत्ताकार गेंद द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी 22 मीटर है।}$$

62. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{औसत गति} = \frac{\frac{360}{72} + \frac{160}{12.8} + \frac{200}{16}}{\frac{360}{72} + \frac{160}{12.8} + \frac{200}{16}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{औसत गति} = \frac{360 + 160 + 200}{5 + \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{औसत गति} = \frac{720}{30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{औसत गति} = 24 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

$$\therefore \text{औसत गति} = 24 \times (5/18) = 6.67 \text{ मीटर/सेकेंड}$$

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

$$[(0.9 \text{ का } 100 \times 0.8 - 7 \times 1.2 \div 0.2 + 5 \times 4 - 3 \times 2) \div 10 + 1.85]$$

$$\Rightarrow [(90 \times 0.8 - 7 \times 1.2 \div 0.2 + 5 \times 4 - 3 \times 2) \div 10 + 1.85]$$

$$\Rightarrow [(90 \times 0.8 - 7 \times 6 + 5 \times 4 - 3 \times 2) \div 10 + 1.85]$$

$$\Rightarrow [(72 - 42 + 20 - 6) \div 10 + 1.85]$$

$$\Rightarrow [(92 - 48) \div 10 + 1.85]$$

$$\Rightarrow [44 \div 10 + 1.85]$$

$$\Rightarrow [4.4 + 1.85]$$

$$\Rightarrow 6.25$$

$$\therefore 6.25 \text{ का वर्गमूल} = 2.5$$

64. Answer: d

Explanation:

औसत = कुल खर्च/वर्षों की संख्या

खरीदारी पर कुल खर्च = 23,500 + 28,500 + 38,500 + 41,000 + 50,000 = 1,81,500

खरीदारी पर औसत खर्च = 1,81,500/5 = 36,300

किराये पर कुल खर्च = 40,000 + 34,000 + 36,000 + 20,000 + 28,000 = 1,58,000

किराये पर औसत खर्च = 31,600

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required \%} = \frac{\text{average expenditure on purchases} - \text{average expenditure on rent}}{\text{average expenditure on rent}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required \%} = \frac{36,300 - 31,600}{31,600} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Required \%} = \frac{4700}{316} = 14.87 \%$$

$\therefore$ खरीदारी पर औसत खर्च किराये पर औसत खर्च से 14.87% अधिक है।

65. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि कुल काम = (8 और 12) का लस = 24 इकाई

इसलिए, अनुभव बढ़ई की दक्षता = $24/8 = 3$ इकाई/दिन

और, युवा बढ़ई की दक्षता = $24/12 = 2$ इकाई/दिन

दोनों मिलकर 3 दिनों के लिए काम करते हैं, तो किया गया काम = $(3 + 2) \times 3 = 15$ इकाई

इसलिए, शेष काम = $24 - 15 = 9$ इकाई

अब, शेष काम के लिए लिया गया समय

$$= \frac{\text{Remaining work}}{\text{Efficiency of experienced carpenter}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{शेष काम को करने के लिए लिया गया समय} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \text{ days}$$

$\therefore$ पुराना बढ़ई शेष काम को 3 दिनों में पूरा करेगा।

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना कि प्रारंभ में लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या $4x$ और $5x$ है।

इसलिए, कुछ छात्रों का नामांकन होने के बाद, लड़कों की संख्या = $4x \times 150\% = 6x$

और, लड़कियों की संख्या = $5x \times 160\% = 8x$

$\therefore$ लड़कों और लड़कियों का नया अनुपात = $6x : 8x = 3 : 4$

67. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया है, लाभ = 1 रुपए

हम जानते हैं, क्रय मूल्य = राजस्व - लाभ

$\Rightarrow$ क्रय मूल्य = $5 - 1 = 4$ रुपए

$\Rightarrow$ लाभ% = $(\text{लाभ/क्रय मूल्य}) \times 100$

$\Rightarrow$ लाभ% = $(1/4) \times 100 = 25\%$

यदि, क्रय मूल्य = 4800 रुपए

$\Rightarrow$ लाभ = क्रय मूल्य $\times$ लाभ%

$\Rightarrow$ लाभ = $4800 \times 25\% = 1200$ रुपए

$\therefore$ खुदरा व्यापार ने 1200 रुपए अर्जित की।

68. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना कि लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और ऊंचाई 10 है।

तो, घनाभ का आयतन = लम्बाई $\times$ चौड़ाई $\times$ ऊंचाई

$\Rightarrow$ घनाभ का आयतन = $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$

भुजाओं की लम्बाई को परिवर्तित करने के बाद घनाभ का आयतन = $(110\% \times \text{लम्बाई}) \times (110\% \times \text{चौड़ाई}) \times (90\% \times \text{ऊँचाई})$

$$\Rightarrow \text{घनाभ का आयतन} = 11 \times 11 \times 9 = 1089$$

$$\text{इसलिए, परिवर्तित आयतन} = 1089 - 1000 = 89$$

$$\therefore \text{परिवर्तित आयतन\%} = (89/1000) \times 100 = 8.9 \%$$

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना कि X की राशि a और Y की राशि $= 1300 - a$ है।

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3a}{5} - 10 = \frac{1300-a}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3a}{5} + \frac{a}{2} = 650 + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11a}{10} = 660$$

$$\Rightarrow 11a = 6600$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 600 \text{ रुपए}$$

$\therefore$ X की राशि 600 रुपए है।

70. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कि X, Y और Z का मान $4a$, $7a$ और $9a$ है।

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X}{Y} : \frac{Y}{Z} : \frac{X}{Z} = \frac{4a}{7a} : \frac{7a}{9a} : \frac{4a}{9a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X}{Y} : \frac{Y}{Z} : \frac{X}{Z} = \frac{4}{7} : \frac{7}{9} : \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X}{Y} : \frac{Y}{Z} : \frac{X}{Z} = 36 : 49 : 28$$

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

$$\Rightarrow A = 5000(1 + 50/100)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 5000 \times (3/2)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \text{Rs. } 16875$$

$\therefore$ 3 साल बाद यह राशि 16875 रुपये होगी।

72. Answer: b

Explanation:

30 दर्जन सुपारी का क्रय मूल्य = 14400 रुपए

$\Rightarrow$ एक सुपारी का क्रय मूल्य = $14400 / (30 \times 12) = 40$ रुपए

$\Rightarrow$ 5 सुपारियों का विक्रय मूल्य = 250 रुपए

$\Rightarrow$ एक सुपारी का विक्रय मूल्य = $250 / 5 = 50$ रुपए

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{selling price} - \text{cost price}}{\text{cost price}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit \%} = \frac{50 - 40}{40} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit \%} = \frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25\%$$

$\Rightarrow$ लाभ = क्रय मूल्य $\times$ लाभ%

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ} = 14400 \times 25\% = 3600 \text{ रुपए}$$

$\therefore$ कुल लाभ 3600 रुपए है।

73. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना कि उच्च और निम्न धारा की गति x और y है।

उच्च धारा में नाव की गति (धारा के अनुकूल) $= x + 5$

$\Rightarrow$ गति $=$ दूरी/समय

$$\Rightarrow x + 5 = 200/10$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 5 = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15 \text{ मीटर/सेकेंड}$$

उसीप्रकार, $y + 5 = 200/25$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3 \text{ मीटर/सेकेंड}$$

$\therefore$ उच्च और निम्न धाराओं के दौरान नदी में प्रवाहित होने वाली पानी की गति का अनुपात $= 15 : 3 = 5 : 1$

74. Answer: a

Explanation:

A और B काम को पूरा कर सकते हैं $= (d_1 \times d_2) / (d_1 + d_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{A और B काम पूरा करते हैं} = 15 \times 30 / 45 = 10 \text{ दिन}$$

$\therefore$ A और B काम को 10 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं।

वैकल्पिक हल:

माना कुल काम = LCM of (15 and 30) = 30 इकाई

इसलिए, A की दक्षता = $30/15 = 2$ इकाई/दिन

और, B की दक्षता = $30/30 = 1$ इकाई/दिन

अब, A और B की संयुक्त दक्षता = $2 + 1 = 3$ इकाई

$\therefore$ A और B द्वारा काम पूरा करने में लिया गया समय = $30/3 = 10$ दिन

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

आठ व्यक्तियों के समूह का औसत बड़ा वजन 2.5 किलोग्राम

इसलिए, बड़ा हुआ वजन = $2.5 \times 8 = 20$ किग्रा

$\therefore$ प्रतिस्थापित सदस्य का वजन = $80 - 20 = 60$ kg

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है राज्यसभा।

★ Key Points

• राज्यसभा-

- राज्य सभा को भारतीय संसद के ऊपरी सदन के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 80 में राज्यसभा की अधिकतम संख्या 250 है, जिसमें से 12 सदस्य राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नामित हैं और 238 राज्यों और दो केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधि हैं।
- भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति राज्यसभा के पदेन अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

★ Additional Information

- **लोकसभा-**

- लोक सभा भारत की द्विसदनीय संसद का निचला सदन है, जिसमें उच्च सदन राज्य सभा है।
- भारत के संविधान द्वारा आवंटित सदन की अधिकतम सदस्यता **550** है (शुरुआत में, 1950 में, यह 500 थी)।
वर्तमान में, सदन में 543 सीटें हैं जो अधिकतम **543** निर्वाचित सदस्यों के चुनाव से बनती हैं।
- **1952 और 2020 के बीच**, भारत सरकार की सलाह पर भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा एंग्लो-इंडियन समुदाय के 2 अतिरिक्त सदस्यों को भी नामित किया गया था, जिसे **जनवरी 2020** में 104 वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 2019 द्वारा समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

★ **Important Points**

- धन विधेयक केवल लोकसभा में पेश किया जा सकता है।
- लोकसभा द्वारा पारित धन विधेयक राज्यसभा को भेजे जाते हैं।
- राज्यसभा द्वारा सुझाए गए संशोधन को या तो लोकसभा द्वारा स्वीकार किया जा सकता है या अस्वीकार किया जा सकता है।
- लोकसभा में धन विधेयक पेश करने से पहले राष्ट्रपति का आश्वासन महत्वपूर्ण है।

77. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है।

- YBCO अपेक्षाकृत उच्च तापमान पर एक **अतिचालक** है, यह इस यौगिक की **विशेषता** है।
- YBCO एक **सुपरकंडक्टिंग सिरेमिक** है; अर्थात् यह बहुत कम तापमान पर विद्युत प्रवाह के सभी प्रतिरोध खो देता है।
- YBCO संरचना में तीन वर्ग होते हैं, जिसमें केंद्र में येटरियम या बेरियम, कोनों पर तांबा और प्रत्येक किनारे के मध्य में ऑक्सीजन होता है।
- **सोना** सभी ज्ञात धातुओं में सबसे अधिक नमनीय और आघातवर्धनीय है।

78. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, उमानंद मंदिर।

★ Key Points

- **उमानंद मंदिर के बारे में-**
 - यह मंदिर दुनिया के सबसे छोटे नदी द्वीप उमानंद में है।
 - यह द्वीप **भारत के असम राज्य** के गोहवती शहर में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के केंद्र में स्थित है।
 - यह मंदिर **भगवान शिव और देवी पार्वती** के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।
 - **अंग्रेजों ने इसकी संरचना के लिए द्वीप का नाम मयूर द्वीप रखा।**

★ Additional Information

- **कैलाशनाथ मंदिर के बारे में-**
 - कैलाशनाथ मंदिर जिसे **कैलाश मंदिर** भी कहा जाता है, **महाराष्ट्र के एलोरा** में स्थित एक प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है।
 - इसके निर्माणकर्ता आम तौर पर **आठवीं शताब्दी के राष्ट्रकूट राजा कृष्ण I (756 - 773)** को माना जाता है।
 - यह **द्रविड़ स्थापत्य शैली** में एक हिंदू मंदिर है।
 - यह भगवान शिव को समर्पित है और अपने ऐतिहासिक महत्व के लिए जाना जाता है।
- **जगन्नाथ मंदिर के बारे में-**
 - मंदिर **ओडिशा के पुरी** में स्थित है।
 - **नवकलेवर** एक रस्म है जो **जगन्नाथ पुरी** के एक मंदिर में होती है।
- **तिरुपति मंदिर के बारे में-**
 - यह मंदिर **आंध्र प्रदेश के चित्तूर जिले में तिरुमाला पहाड़ियों** पर स्थित है।
 - यह दुनिया के **सबसे प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थलों** में से एक है।
 - इस मंदिर को **श्री वेंकटेश्वर स्वामी मंदिर** के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
 - यह मंदिर **दुनिया का सबसे अमीर मंदिर** है।
 - यह मंदिर **भगवान विष्णु, उनकी देवी लक्ष्मी** को समर्पित है।

79. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4 सही, महाबलीपुरम है।

- महाबलीपुरम में शोर मंदिर का निर्माण नरसिंहवर्मन द्वितीय द्वारा किया गया था।

- यह एक विश्व धरोहर स्थल है।
- नरसिंहवर्मन द्वितीय पल्लव साम्राज्य के थे।
- नरसिंहवर्मन प्रथम ने महाबलिपुरम शहर की स्थापना की।
- महाबलिपुरम भारत के तमिलनाडु राज्य में स्थित है।
- एकम्बेश्वर मंदिर कांचीपुरम में पल्लवों द्वारा निर्मित एक प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है।
- मध्य प्रदेश में सांची स्तूप का निर्माण तीसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में अशोक द्वारा किया गया था।

80. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है अर्थात् क्रिकेट।

★ Key Points

- **क्रिकेट:**
 - **फाइन लेग:** यह बाउंड्री की ओर विकेट कीपर के पीछे क्षेत्ररक्षण की स्थिति है।
 - **मिडविकेट:** यह लेग साइड पर, स्क्वायर लेग और मिड-ऑन के बीच में स्थित होता है।
 - **गली:** यह क्रिकेट के मैदान का एक हिस्सा है जहां स्लिप फील्डर्स में से एक खड़ा है। यह विकेट के वर्ग के ठीक पीछे की ओर स्थित है।
- **फुटबॉल:** अटैकर, बैक हील, और बैक पास फुटबॉल से जुड़े कुछ शब्द हैं।
- **हॉकी:** बार डाउन, बेंडर, बोर्डिंग हॉकी से जुड़े कुछ शब्द हैं।
- **वॉलीबॉल:** ACE, ASSIST, ATTACK BLOCK वॉलीबॉल से जुड़े कुछ शब्द हैं।

81. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 अर्थात् राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग है।

- संविधान अधीक्षकों के **अनुच्छेद 324** के तहत **भारत का निर्वाचन आयोग**, प्रत्येक राज्य की संसद और विधानमंडल के लिए और भारत के **राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति** के कार्यालयों के लिए चुनाव कराने की पूरी प्रक्रिया को निर्देशित और नियंत्रित करता है।

- राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग में राज्यपाल द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाने वाले राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग में पंचायतों के चुनाव के लिए निर्वाचन नामावली की तैयारी और उसके संचालन के अधीक्षण, निर्देशन और नियंत्रण का संचालन किया जाएगा।
- "ग्राम सभा" का अर्थ है एक निकाय जिसमें ग्राम स्तर पर पंचायत के क्षेत्र में शामिल गाँव से संबंधित मतदाता सूची में पंजीकृत व्यक्ति शामिल हैं।
- संयुक्त लोक सेवा आयोग (JSPC) संबंधित राज्य विधायिका के अनुरोध पर संसद अधिनियम द्वारा बनाया जाता है। जेएसपीसी एक सांविधिक निकाय है, संवैधानिक निकाय नहीं है।

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 4 अर्थात् ब्रजेश मिश्रा।

मनमोहन सिंह	भारत के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री
प्रो. राजिंद्र खन्ना	राँ के पूर्व प्रमुख और वर्तमान उप राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार।
पंकज सिंह	वह एक भारतीय राजनीतिज्ञ हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश में भाजपा के महासचिव हैं और नोएडा के वर्तमान विधायक हैं।
ब्रजेश मिश्रा	• भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार • राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा नीति और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के मुख्य सलाहकार हैं।

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टेनिस महासंघ।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टेनिस महासंघ:

- यह **विश्व टेनिस**, व्हीलचेयर टेनिस और समुद्र तट टेनिस का **शासी निकाय** है।
- इसकी स्थापना 1913 में इंटरनेशनल लॉन टेनिस फेडरेशन के रूप में हुई थी।
- मुख्यालय: लंदन, यूके।
- राष्ट्रपति: डेविड हेगर्टी।

84. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 4 अर्थात् 42वां संशोधन।

54वां संशोधन	• सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के वेतन में वृद्धि के लिए प्रदान किया गया।
25वां संशोधन	• संपत्ति पर मौलिक अधिकार का हनन किया और राज्य द्वारा निजी संपत्ति पर कब्जा करने की स्थिति में मुआवजे को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया
24वां संशोधन	• संसद को मौलिक अधिकारों सहित संविधान के किसी भी भाग को संशोधित करने का अधिकार दिया • राष्ट्रपति के लिए संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक पर उनकी सहमति देना अनिवार्य कर दिया
42वां संशोधन	• जिसे "भारत के लघु-संविधान" के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। • प्रस्तावना में तीन नए शब्द (समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष और अखंडता) जोड़े गए। • मौलिक कर्तव्य जोड़े गए • कैबिनेट की सलाह से राष्ट्रपति को बाध्य किया गया

85. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् 2005-06।

- जेंडर बजट कानून, कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के जेंडर-संवेदनशील निर्माण से संबंधित है; संसाधनों का आवंटन; कार्यान्वयन और निष्पादन; कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं का ऑडिट और प्रभाव का आकलन; और लैंगिक असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए अनुवर्ती सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई।
- 2005 के बाद से, केंद्र सरकार **दो भागों** से मिलकर जेंडर बजटिंग स्टेटमेंट जारी करती है।
 - पहला भाग महिला-विशिष्ट योजनाओं को दर्शाता है जिसमें 100 प्रतिशत आवंटन केवल महिलाओं के लिए है।
 - दूसरा भाग महिला-समर्थक योजनाओं को दर्शाता है, जिसमें 30% आवंटन महिलाओं के लिए रखा गया है।
- सरकार के जेंडर बजट में वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में इस वित्त वर्ष के बजट के हिस्से में गिरावट देखी गई है जो पिछले साल 4.72% से घटकर 4.71% हो गई है।

86. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् मेघालय।

★ Key Points

केरल	• ओणम • निशागांधी पर्व • वैकाष्टमी पर्व
बिहार	• बिहुला • छठ पूजा • राजगीर नृत्य समारोह • मधुशरवणी
तमिलनाडु	• थाइपूसम • जल्लीकट्टू त्योहार • नाट्यंजलि उत्सव
मेघालय	• वांगला महोत्सव: ◦ वांगला महोत्सव मेघालय में गारो जनजाति द्वारा मनाया जाने धन्यवाद देने वाला फसल कटाई का त्योहार है। ■ यह उत्सव उर्वरता के सूर्य-देवता, सालजोंग के सम्मान में आयोजित किया जाता है। • अहिया उत्सव • नोंगक्रेम नृत्य महोत्सव

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 4 यानी चौरी-चौरा की घटना।

रोलेट एक्ट पारित करने	• जिसे अराजक और क्रांतिकारी अपराध अधिनियम, 1919 के रूप में जाना जाता है। • इसे मार्च 1919 में इम्पीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल द्वारा पारित किया गया था। • अधिनियम ने उन्हें किसी भी व्यक्ति को बिना किसी मुकदमे के गिरफ्तार करने की शक्ति दी।
बालगंगाधर तिलक की मृत्यु	• उनकी प्रसिद्ध घोषणा "स्वराज मेरा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है, और मैं इसे लेकर ही रहूंगा।" • ब्रिटिश सरकार ने उन्हें "भारतीय अशांति का जनक" कहा।
जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड	• 13 अप्रैल 1919 को, एक ब्रिटिश सैन्य अधिकारी, जनरल डायर ने, दो राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं, सत्य पाल और डॉ. सैफुद्दीन किचलू की गिरफ्तारी के विरोध में जलियांवाला बाग (अमृतसर) में एकत्रित लोगों पर अपने सैनिकों को गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया।
चौरी-चौरा घटना	• गांधी जी द्वारा 1920 में असहयोग आंदोलन की शुरुआत अंग्रेजों को देश से बाहर निकालने के लिए की गई थी और खिलाफत आंदोलन भारतीय मुसलमानों द्वारा एक आंदोलन था, जिसने भारतीय राष्ट्रवादियों के साथ मिलकर ब्रिटिश सरकार को तुर्की के सुल्तान के साथ हुए अन्याय को पूर्ववत करने के लिए मजबूर किया। • चौरी चौरा की घटना ने गांधी को असहयोग - खिलाफत आंदोलन को बंद करने का नेतृत्व किया।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है, अर्थात् जॉन मेनार्ड कीन्स।

डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम	• टर्निंग पॉइंट • इंसपाइरिंग थॉट • इंडिया 2020 • यू आर बोर्न टू ब्लोसम
एडम स्मिथ	• जिसे " द फादर ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स " या 'द फादर ऑफ कैपिटलिज्म' के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। • द थ्योरी ऑफ मोरल सेंटीमेंट्स • वेल्थ ऑफ नेशन (1776)
जॉन मेनार्ड कीन्स	• द इकोनॉमिक्स कोन्सीक्वेंस ऑफ द पीस • ए ट्रियटाइस ऑन मनी • द ग्रेट स्लम्प ऑफ 1930 • "द जनरल थ्योरी ऑफ इम्प्लॉइमेंट, इंटरेस्ट एंड मनी"
अमर्त्य सेन	• डेवलपमेंट एज़ फ्रीडम • द आइडिया ऑफ जस्टिस • आइडेंटिटी एंड वायलेंस

89. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 3 अर्थात केरल।

★ Key Points

राजा रवि वर्मा:

- वायसराय लॉर्ड कर्ज़न ने उन्हें जनहित के उद्देश्य से उनकी सेवा के लिए कैसर-ए-हिंद गोल्ड मेडल से सम्मानित किया।

- राजा रवि वर्मा भारत में वर्तमान केरल राज्य के त्रावणकोर के शाही परिवार से निकटता से जुड़े थे।
- रवि वर्मा की कुछ प्रमुख रचनाएँ हैं:
 - अर्जुन और सुभद्रा
 - शांतनु और मत्स्यगंधा
 - नायर महिला
 - शकुंतला
 - मोहिनी प्लेइंग विद ए बॉल
 - ए लेडी प्लेइंग स्वार्वट

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है अर्थात् रामी मालेक।

- 72वें ब्रिटिश एकेडमी फिल्म अवार्ड्स (बाफ्टा / ब्रिटिश एकेडमी ऑफ फिल्म एंड टेलीविजन आर्ट्स) 10 फरवरी 2019 को लंदन के रॉयल अल्बर्ट हॉल में आयोजित किए गए थे।
 - मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता - रामी मालेक
 - मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री - ओलिविया कोलमैन
- 73वें ब्रिटिश एकेडमी फिल्म अवार्ड्स (बाफ्टा / ब्रिटिश एकेडमी ऑफ फिल्म एंड टेलीविजन आर्ट्स) का आयोजन 2 फरवरी 2020 को लंदन के रॉयल अल्बर्ट हॉल में किया गया था।
 - मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री - रेनी ज़ेल्वेगर
 - मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता - जोकिन फ़ीनिक्स

91. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् टंगस्टन।

- संवर्णतु:
 - यह एक चांदी-सफेद धातु है जो कि नमनीय है और क्षरण के लिए अत्यधिक प्रतिरोधी है।
 - यह जीवन के लिए आवश्यक सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व भी है।

- टंगस्टन:
 - टंगस्टन एक भारी धातु तत्व है
 - **टंगस्टन** को वुल्फरामाइट से **वुल्फ्राम** के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जिस खनिज से तत्व को पहली बार अंग्रेजी रसायनज्ञ पीटर वूल्फ द्वारा पहचाना गया था।
 - इसमें **उच्चतम गलनांक** और किसी भी पदार्थ की **उच्चतम तन्यता गुण** होता है।
- रेडियम:
 - रेडियम एक **अत्यधिक रेडियोधर्मी तत्व** है और बेहद खतरनाक हो सकता है।
 - रेडियम का उपयोग बीमारी के इलाज के लिए रेडॉन गैस के स्रोत के रूप में और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए न्यूट्रॉन स्रोत के रूप में किया जाता है।
- जिंक:
 - जस्ता एक खनिज है।
 - इसे "आवश्यक ट्रेस तत्व" कहा जाता है क्योंकि मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत कम मात्रा में जिंक आवश्यक है।

92. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 3 अर्थात् सूरत सत्र, 1907।

Your Personal Exams Guide

लाहोर अधिवेशन 1929	- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा 19 दिसंबर 1929 को पूर्ण स्वराज घोषणा या भारत की स्वतंत्रता की घोषणा की गई थी। - अध्यक्ष: पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू। - भारत का वायसराय - लॉर्ड इरविन
कानपुर अधिवेशन 1925	- सरोजिनी नायडू 1925 के कानपुर सत्र में आईएनसी की पहली भारतीय महिला अध्यक्ष हैं। - एनी बेसेंट के बाद सरोजिनी नायडू कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षता करने वाली दूसरी महिला बनीं
सूरत अधिवेशन 1907	- सूरत सत्र की अध्यक्षता डॉ. रास बिहारी घोष ने की। - भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस 1907 में सूरत अधिवेशन में दो समूहों में विभाजित हो गई-चरमपंथी और नरमपंथी। - चरमपंथियों का नेतृत्व लोक मान्य तिलक, लाजपत राय और बिपिन चंद्र पाल कर रहे थे और नरमपंथियों का नेतृत्व गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले कर रहे थे।
कराची अधिवेशन 1931	- कराची कांग्रेस अधिवेशन 1931 की अध्यक्षता सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने की थी। - अधिवेश गांधी इरविन संधि 1931 का समर्थन करता था।

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है अर्थात् कुत्ते पर चिचड़ी।

- एक परजीवी संबंध दो अलग-अलग जीवों के बीच का एक संबंध है जिसमें एक जीव दूसरों की खपाव पर उसे मारे बिना हासिल कर लेता है।

- एक परजीवीवाद संबंधों का एक उदाहरण है जैसे कि एक मानव या कुत्ते पर एक समूह में चिचड़ी, पिस्सू, जूँ या जोंक।
- शार्क और रेमोरा मछली का रिश्ता एक सहजीवी संबंध है।
- पशु बगुला - पशुधन एक सामान्य ज्ञान संबंध है।
- शैवाल - कोरल के बीच का संबंध एक पारस्परिक रूप से सहजीवी संबंध है।

94. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात् बनास है

बनास	• बनास नदी राजस्थान के अरावली पहाड़ियों से निकलती है। • बनास एक मौसमी नदी है। • यह चंबल नदी में मिलती है।
नर्मदा	• इसे "मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात की जीवन रेखा" के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। • यह अरब सागर में जाती है।
गंगा	• यह एशिया की एक पार-सीमा नदी है जो भारत और बांग्लादेश से होकर बहती है। • यह बंगाल की खाड़ी में मिलती है।
गोदावरी	• यह गंगा के बाद भारत की दूसरी सबसे लंबी नदी है। • यह बंगाल की खाड़ी में गिरती है।

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2017-18 है।

भारत का आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण:

- यह वित्त मंत्रालय का प्रमुख वार्षिक दस्तावेज है।
- यह पिछले वर्ष के दौरान देश के आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट है।
- आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय केंद्रीय बजट से ठीक पहले प्रत्येक वर्ष संसद में सर्वेक्षण प्रस्तुत करता है।
- सर्वेक्षण मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार की अध्यक्षता वाली टीम द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है।
- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2017-18 का रंग गुलाबी है, जो अर्थव्यवस्था में लैंगिक मुद्दों के महत्व को रेखांकित करता है।
- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2018-19 में आसमानी नीले रंग का आवरण है, क्योंकि आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2018-19 के लिए टीम "ब्लू स्काई थिंकिंग" से निर्देशित थी।

96. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है अर्थात 14।

- आवर्त सारणी रासायनिक तत्वों का एक सारणीबद्ध प्रदर्शन है, जो परमाणु संख्या, इलेक्ट्रॉन विन्यास और आवर्ती रासायनिक गुणों द्वारा व्यवस्थित होते हैं।
- परमाणु संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए तत्वों को बाएं से दाएं और ऊपर से नीचे तक व्यवस्थित किया जाता है। क्रम आम तौर पर बढ़ते परमाणु द्रव्यमान के साथ मेल खाता है।
- पंक्तियों को अवधि कहा जाता है। एक अवधि में इलेक्ट्रॉनों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है क्योंकि एक आवधिक तालिका नीचे जाती है; इसलिए, जैसे-जैसे परमाणु का ऊर्जा स्तर बढ़ता है, ऊर्जा स्तर प्रति ऊर्जा उप-स्तरों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है।
- आवधिक तालिका (जिसे "समूह" कहा जाता है) पर समान स्तंभ पर कब्जा करने वाले तत्वों में समान वैलेंस इलेक्ट्रॉन कॉन्फिगरेशन होते हैं और परिणामस्वरूप एक समान आचरण में व्यवहार होता है। उदाहरण के लिए, सभी समूह 18 तत्व निष्क्रिय गैस हैं।
- आवर्त सारणी में 14 तत्व हैं, जो एकल अक्षर द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। वो हैं
 - हाइड्रोजन (H), बोरॉन (B), कार्बन (C), नाइट्रोजन (N), ऑक्सीजन (O), फ्लोरीन (F), पोटेशियम (K), येट्रियम (Y), आयोडीन (I), टंगस्टन (W), यूरेनियम (U), सल्फर (S), फॉस्फोरस (P), और वैनेडियम (V)।

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

- जीडीपी किसी देश में एक वर्ष में उत्पादित सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का अंतिम मूल्य है।
- नॉमिनल सकल घरेलू उत्पाद सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) है जिसका मूल्यांकन वर्तमान बाजार कीमतों पर किया जाता है।
- दूसरी ओर, वास्तविक जीडीपी की गणना एक आधार वर्ष को निर्धारक के रूप में करके की जाती है।
- वास्तविक जीडीपी मुद्रास्फीति/अपस्फीति के कारण मूल्य परिवर्तन के लिए समायोजित करता है।
- नॉमिनल जीडीपी और वास्तविक जीडीपी के बीच मुख्य अंतर मुद्रास्फीति के लिए समायोजन है।
- एक क्रिप्टोक्यूरेंसी एक डिजिटल या आभासी मुद्रा है जिसे एक्सचेंज के माध्यम के रूप में काम करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
 - यह लेनदेन को सुरक्षित करने और सत्यापित करने के साथ-साथ एक विशेष क्रिप्टोक्यूरेंसी की नई इकाइयों के निर्माण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्रिप्टोग्राफी फ़ंक्शन का उपयोग करता है।

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 अर्थात् जूल है।

- SI व्युत्पन्न इकाइयाँ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली इकाइयों (SI) द्वारा निर्दिष्ट सात आधार इकाइयों से प्राप्त माप की इकाइयाँ हैं।
- भौतिकी में कई व्युत्पन्न इकाइयाँ हैं।

आवृत्ति	हर्ट्ज
ऊर्जा, कार्य, ऊष्मा	जूल
बल, वजन	न्यूटन
दाब, बलाघात	पास्कल
कोण	रेडियन
चुंबकीय प्रवाह का घनत्व	टेस्ला
रेडियोधर्मिता	बेक्यूरैल
धारिता	फैरड
विद्युत चालकता	सीमेंस

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है अर्थात् प्रायद्वीपीय पठार।

• काली मृदा:

- भारतीय काली मृदा को आमतौर पर ब्लैक कॉटन मृदा या "रेगर" के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- काली मृदा को काली कपास मृदा के रूप में जाना जाता है क्योंकि कपास एक महत्वपूर्ण फसल है जिसे इस प्रकार की मृदा में उगाया जाता है।
- काली मृदा कपास, तिलहन, गेहूं, अलसी, बाजरा और तंबाकू के उत्पादन के लिए अच्छी है।
- यह मृदा कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट, पोटाश, चूने से समृद्ध होती है लेकिन इसमें फास्फोरस की मात्रा कम होती है।
- काली मृदा में बहुत अधिक नमी हो सकती है।

- यह ज्यादातर **भारत के प्रायद्वीपीय पठार** में पायी जाती है।
- यह ज्यादातर गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र जैसे क्षेत्रों में पायी जाती है। यह तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक जैसे राज्यों में भी पायी जाती है।
- **पर्वतीय मृदा**
 - पर्वतीय मृदा का निर्माण कार्बनिक पदार्थों के संचय के कारण होता है जो कि वन वृद्धि से प्राप्त होती है और आमतौर पर उथली गहराई और अपरिपक्व होती है।
 - इस प्रकार की मृदा खाद में समृद्ध है, लेकिन इसमें चूने, पोटाश और फास्फोरस की मात्रा कम है।
- **रेगिस्तानी मृदा:**
 - शुष्क मृदा उन क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है जहाँ शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क जलवायु में कम वर्षा होती है।
 - मृदा में फॉस्फेट की मात्रा अधिक होती है, जबकि नाइट्रोजन की मात्रा कम होती है। रेगिस्तानी मृदा में ह्यूमस और नमी की कमी होती है।
- **लेटेराइट मृदा:** यह देश के उन क्षेत्रों में पायी जाती है, जो एक वैकल्पिक शुष्क लेकिन अधिक समय तक आर्द्रता वाले भारी वर्षा वाले क्षेत्र हैं - मुख्य रूप से तटों के पास।

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है अर्थात् **नीलगिरि**।

- प्रायद्वीपीय पठार पृथ्वी के सबसे पुराने भू-भागों में से एक है।
- पठार का **दक्षिणी बिंदु नीलगिरि पहाड़ियों** द्वारा निर्मित है जहाँ **पूर्वी और पश्चिमी घाट** मिलते हैं।
- **काठियावाड़ प्रायद्वीप कच्छ** के दक्षिण में स्थित है।
- **मध्य भाग मांडव पहाड़ियों** का एक उच्चभूमि है।
- **गिरनार पर्वत उच्चतम बिंदु** है और **ज्वालामुखी मूल** का है।
- **गिर पर्वत श्रृंखला काठियावाड़ प्रायद्वीप** के दक्षिणी भाग में स्थित है।
- **पूर्वी घाटों** में कई पहाड़ी श्रृंखलाएँ शामिल हैं जैसे - **ओडिशा पहाड़ियाँ (मालिया पहाड़ियाँ), नल्लामाला पहाड़ियाँ, पालकोंडा पहाड़ियाँ, वेलिकोंडा पहाड़ियाँ, जावड़ी पहाड़ियाँ और शेवरॉय पहाड़ियाँ।**