



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 19, 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.

Your Personal Exams Guide

General English

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

I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a little _____ today.

- a. good
- b. best
- c. better
- d. more better

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

- a. Foaurth
- b. February
- c. Foriegn
- d. Foward

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

ABANDONED

- a. Continued
- b. Initiated
- c. Adopted
- d. Deserted

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

APPLAUD

- a. Praise
- b. Clap
- c. Criticize
- d. Cheer

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

I had to reconsider my decision as going to Syria might been dangerous.

- a. may have
- b. had to be
- c. might have been
- d. No improvement

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

- a. Wayther
- b. Wadnesday
- c. Worthwile
- d. Weird

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

An animal that lives by killing and eating other animals

- a. Quadruiped
- b. Prey

- c. Amphibian
- d. Predator

8. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

ADVANTAGEOUS

- a. Crucial
- b. Favourable
- c. Adverse
- d. Unlucky

9. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence.

(+1, -0.25)

It's a venue for every occasion and one that offers _____ meals on special days.

- a. offensive
- b. amusing
- c. delightful
- d. thrilling

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

(+1, -0.25)

When pigs fly

- a. An argument between two people
- b. A practical idea
- c. A time that will never come

d. A difficult situation

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

After a heated argument, they went to their respective place.

- a. respective place
 - b. After a heated argument
 - c. they went
 - d. to their
-

12. **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)

Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to (2)_____ sweet songs. As a group, birds are (3)_____. They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers. This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals.

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

- a. observed
 - b. supported
 - c. claimed
 - d. verified
-

13. **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)

Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to (2)_____ sweet songs. As a group,

birds are (3)_____. They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers. This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals.

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

- a. their
- b. they
- c. its
- d. them

14. **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)

Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to (2)_____ sweet songs. As a group, birds are (3)_____. They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers. This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals.

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

- a. indifferent
- b. unique
- c. ordinary
- d. mundane

15. **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)

Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to (2)_____ sweet songs. As a group, birds are (3)_____. They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers. This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals.

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

- a. at
- b. on
- c. from
- d. with

16. **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)

Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to (2)_____ sweet songs. As a group, birds are (3)_____. They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers. This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals.

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

- a. separates
- b. has been separated
- c. is separated
- d. was separated

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

Congested

- a. Cleared
- b. Choked
- c. Crammed
- d. Crowded

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

(+1, -0.25)

A large crowd of people intent on causing trouble or violence

- a. Mob
- b. Audience
- c. Spectators
- d. Procession

19. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No Error'.

(+1, -0.25)

Sushmita's youngest sister is not only beautiful but even intelligent also.

- a. is not only beautiful
- b. but even intelligent also
- c. No Error
- d. Sushmita's youngest sister

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

(+1, -0.25)

While the teacher was scrutinizing the sums, Swaminathan was gazing on his face.

- a. gaze on
 - b. gazing at
 - c. gazed at
 - d. No improvement
-

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

Ram cannot withdraw all his money unless he does not give prior notice.

- a. Ram cannot withdraw
- b. all his money
- c. a prior notice
- d. unless he does not give

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

Winning both the races has been a _____ surprise, but the success is well deserved.

- a. pleasant
- b. satisfying
- c. civilized
- d. charming

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

If I _____ that you were coming over, I would have cancelled my programme.

- a. had known
- b. am knowing
- c. know
- d. knows

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

A little carefulness can have averted the accident.

- a. could have averted
- b. could have avert
- c. No improvement
- d. can averted

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

No strings attached

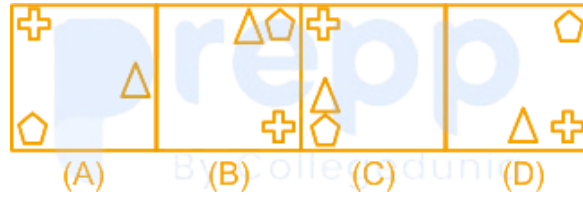
- a. Without conditions or restrictions
- b. Lacking clarity
- c. Forced to do something
- d. Involving a choice to be made

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

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

(+1, -0.25)



27. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आने वाली संख्या का चयन कीजिये।

(+1, -0.25)

-1, 5, 23, 59, 119, 209, ?

a. 335

b. 409

c. 309

d. 289

28. यदि एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में 'BHAI' को '2819' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो इस कूट भाषा में 'CDGH' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

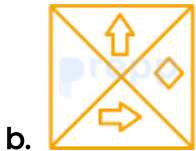
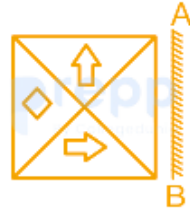
- a. 8437
- b. 7348
- c. 3487
- d. 3478

29. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जिसमें दी गई आकृति निहित है। (घूर्णन संभव नहीं है।) (+1, -0.25)



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

30. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये, जो दी गयी आकृति के दर्पण छवि से सबसे निकटतम रूप से मेल खाती हो, जब दर्पण को दाईं ओर रखा जाता है। (+1, -0.25)



31. दिए गए विकल्पों में से वेन आरेख का चयन कीजिए, जो निम्नलिखित वर्गों के बीच संबंधों को सबसे अच्छा प्रतिनिधित्व करता है: (+1, -0.25)

मछलियाँ, शार्क, डॉल्फिन





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

147 : 159 :: 167 : ?

- a. 181
- b. 176
- c. 143
- d. 276

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

वास्तविक : प्रामाणिक :: मिराज : ?

- a. भ्रम
- b. छवि
- c. रक्षागार
- d. प्रतिबिंब

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

कथन:

शांति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में केवल सफेद रंग के वाहनों को अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. नीले रंग के वाहन शांति को बढ़ावा देते हैं।
 - II. सफेद रंग के वाहन शांति को बढ़ावा देते हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
 - b. या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
 - c. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
 - d. न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

35. पाँच दोस्त A, B, C, D और E ने कार खरीदीं जिनकी कीमत विभिन्न थी। B की कार C की कार से महंगी थी लेकिन E की कार से सस्ती थी। A की कार D की कार से महंगी थी लेकिन C की कार से सस्ती थी। किसकी कार दूसरी सबसे महंगी कार थी? (+1, -0.25)

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

36. निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आने वाले अक्षर समूह का चयन कीजिये। (+1, -0.25)

ACEGI, BDFHJ, KMOQS, ?, UWYAC, VXZBD

- a. LNPRT
- b. LPRTV
- c. PQRTV
- d. TUVWX

37. यदि $B = 2$ और $BUT = 43$ तो $BOSS = ?$

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 56
- b. 57
- c. 59
- d. 55

38. यदि '#' का अर्थ '+', '@' का अर्थ 'x', '&' का अर्थ '/' और '\$' का अर्थ '-' है, तो $200 \& 5 @ 3 \$ 20 \# 5 = ?$

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 105
- b. 120
- c. 85
- d. 100

39. उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

(+1, -0.25)

CINQ : EKPS :: FRGS : ?

- a. HITU
- b. ITJU
- c. HTIU
- d. HTUI

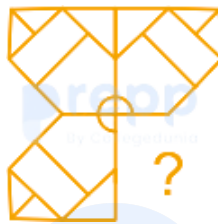
40. यदि '+' का अर्थ '-', '-' का अर्थ 'x', '÷' का अर्थ '+' और 'x' का अर्थ '÷', तो

(+1, -0.25)

$$10 \times 5 \div 3 - 2 + 3 = ?$$

- a. 18
- b. $53/3$
- c. 5
- d. 21

41. दिए गए स्वरूप का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उस आकृति का चयन कीजिए जो इसमें प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आ सकती है। (+1, -0.25)



42. यदि $4 + 5 = 41$ और $10 + 12 = 244$, तो $6 + 8 = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. 96
- b. 100
- c. 200

d. 88

43. यदि एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'RAW' को 'TIN', 'NET' को 'SHG' के रूप में लिखा जाता है, इस कूट में 'WATER' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. GHTIN

b. NIGHT

c. TINGH

d. NIGTH

44. 'शेर' उसी प्रकार 'शावक' से संबंधित है जिस प्रकार 'गाय' _____ से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

a. घोड़े का बच्चा

b. मेमना

c. कंगारू का बच्चा

d. बछड़ा

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

2807, 1400, 697, ?, 171, 84

a. 84

b. 697

c. 346

d. 371

46. एक विशिष्ट भाषा में, 'EXECUTIVE' को 'EVITUCEXE' के रूप में कूटित किया जाता है, तो इसी कूट भाषा में 'MAUSOLEUM' को किस प्रकार कूटित किया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ALUEOSUMM
- b. MUELOSUMA
- c. MUELOSUAM
- d. AUUCOSLMM

47. छः व्यक्ति B, C, D, F, G और H एक पंक्ति में उत्तर दिशा के सम्मुख बैठे हैं। (+1, -0.25)

B और C सिरों पर बैठे हैं।

F, C के बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

D, B और H दोनों के निकटतम है।

F के संबंध में G का स्थान क्या है?

- a. दाईं ओर से दूसरा
- b. बाईं ओर से दूसरा
- c. निकटतम बाईं ओर
- d. निकटतम दाईं ओर

48. छः दोस्त A, B, C, D, E और F एक गोलाकार मेज़ के चारों ओर केंद्र के सम्मुख होकर बैठे हैं। A, B के दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है, E, C के बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। B, E के समीप नहीं बैठता है। D, E या C के विपरीत नहीं बैठता है। E के निकटतम बाईं ओर कौन बैठता है? (+1, -0.25)

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

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

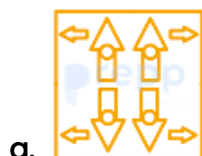
कथन:

- I. सभी मेज़ें किताबें हैं।
- II. सभी पेन किताबें हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ मेज़ पेन हैं।
 - II. कुछ किताबें पेन हैं।
- a. निष्कर्ष I और निष्कर्ष II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
 - b. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
 - c. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
 - d. या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

50. कागज के एक टुकड़े को मोड़ने का क्रम और जिस तरह से मुड़ा हुआ कागज काटा गया है, उसे निम्नलिखित आकृतियों में दिखाया गया है। खुलने पर यह कागज कैसा दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)



c.



d.



prepp

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Numerical Aptitude

51. एक गोले का आयतन 36π सेमी³ है। गोले की त्रिज्या क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 3 सेमी
 - b. 5 सेमी
 - c. 4 सेमी
 - d. 2 सेमी
-
52. $2 - 2 \div 2 \times 2$ (2 का $2 - 2 - 2 \div 2$) का मान ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)
- a. 0
 - b. 4
 - c. 1
 - d. 2
-
53. एक 600 मीटर लम्बी रेल 1200 मीटर लम्बे प्लेटफार्म को 36 सेकंड में पार करती है। यह रेल 2200 मीटर लम्बे पुल को कितने समय में पार कर लेगी? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 44
 - b. 52
 - c. 56
 - d. 48
-
54. एक वस्तु के विक्रय मूल्यों में 1440 रुपए का अंतर होता है, जब इसे 20% के लाभ पर बेचा जाता है और 17.5% की हानि पर बेचा जाता है। जब इसे 15% के लाभ पर बेचा जाता है, तब इसका विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 4612 रुपए

- b. 4218 रूपए
- c. 4416 रूपए
- d. 4108 रूपए

55. A अकेले 10 दिनों में एक काम कर सकता है, जबकि B अकेले इसे 15 दिनों में कर सकता है। वे एक साथ काम करते हैं और उसके लिए उन्हें 2000 रूपए मिलते हैं। B का हिस्सा क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1200 रूपए
- b. 1000 रूपए
- c. 800 रूपए
- d. 1600 रूपए

56. निम्न डेटा में माध्य और माध्यिका के बीच का अंतर क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

4, 6, 3, 7, 10, 13, 16 and 5?

- a. 5
- b. 1.5
- c. 4.5
- d. 3

57. साधारण ब्याज पर एक निश्चित दर प्रतिशत से एक राशि 5 वर्षों में 500 रूपये और 7 वर्षों में 600 रूपये हो जाती है। राशि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 400 रूपये
- b. 200 रूपये
- c. 300 रूपये
- d. 250 रूपये

58. 2 वर्षों में 20% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से 5000 रुपए पर चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज क्या होगा? (ब्याज की गणना अर्धवार्षिक की गयी है) (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2275.50 रुपए
- b. 2290.50 रुपए
- c. 2320.50 रुपए
- d. 2340.50 रुपए

59. दो संख्याओं x और y का योग 48 है और उनका अंतर 6 है, तो $x : y = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. 8 : 9
- b. 3 : 7
- c. 7 : 6
- d. 9 : 7

60. एक धनराशि को दो व्यक्तियों के बीच 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित किया जाता है। यदि एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति से 12 रुपए कम प्राप्त करता है, तब वह धनराशि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 50 रुपए
- b. 44 रुपए
- c. 72 रुपए
- d. 60 रुपए

61. दो दूधविक्रेताओं द्वारा आठ दिनों में बेचीं गयी दूध की मात्रा (लीटर में) को सारणी में दर्शाया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

दिन	दूधविक्रेता 1	दूधविक्रेता 2
1	28	31
2	34	32
3	38	43
4	37	41
5	53	49
6	58	59
7	63	62
8	67	69

8 दिनों में दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा (लीटर में), पहले 6 दिनों में दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा का कितने प्रतिशत अधिक (एक दशमलव तक लिखिए) है?

- a. 58.9
- b. 55.6
- c. 57.2
- d. 56.8

62. एक वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य 1500 रुपए है यदि $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ की छूट दी जाती है, तब विक्रय मूल्य क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1000 रुपए
- b. 1300 रुपए
- c. 1250 रुपए
- d. 1150 रुपए

63. एक वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य 1440 रुपए है और विक्रय मूल्य 1800 रुपए है। लाभ प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12.5%
- b. 20%
- c. 15%
- d. 25%

64. वह उच्चतम संख्या कौन-सी है जो 192, 1056 और 1584 को विभाजित कर सकती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 44
- b. 36
- c. 56
- d. 48

65. एक लंब वृत्तिय बेलन का आयतन लंब वृत्तिय शंकु के आयतन से 3 गुना है। शंकु और बेलन की त्रिज्या क्रमशः 3 सेमी और 6 सेमी है। यदि बेलन की ऊंचाई 1 सेमी है, तब शंकु की तिर्यक ऊंचाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5 सेमी
- b. $\sqrt{15}$ सेमी
- c. 4 सेमी
- d. $\sqrt{13}$ सेमी

66. दो दूधविक्रेताओं द्वारा आठ दिनों में बेचीं गयी दूध की मात्रा (लीटर में) को सारणी में दर्शाया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

दिन	दूधविक्रेता 1	दूधविक्रेता 2
1	28	31
2	34	32
3	38	43
4	37	41
5	53	49
6	58	59
7	63	62
8	67	69

यदि दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा दिन 2 और दिन 3 में बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा (लीटर में) A है, और दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा दिन 7 और दिन 8 में बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा (लीटर में) B है, तब $(B - A)$ का मान होगा:

- a. 56
- b. 58
- c. 57
- d. 59

67. 12 छात्रों की औसत आयु 14 वर्ष है। यदि शिक्षक की आयु भी सम्मिलित कर दी जाती है, तो औसत 15 वर्ष हो जाती है। शिक्षक की आयु क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 23 वर्ष
- b. 25 वर्ष
- c. 27 वर्ष
- d. 28 वर्ष

68. A का 12.5% = 55 है। A का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 550
- b. 440
- c. 480
- d. 500

69. समीकरण का मान क्या है: (+1, -0.25)

$3\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \div \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{4}{3} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}$?

- a. 3
- b. 431/48
- c. 163/47
- d. 9

70. दो संख्याओं का अनुपात 2 : 1 है। यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में 5 की वृद्धि कर दी जाती है, तब नया अनुपात 3 : 2 बन जाता है। पूर्व की दो संख्याओं का योगफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20

- b. 30
- c. 45
- d. 15

71. पाइप A टंकी को 10 घंटे में भर सकता है। पाइप B उसी टंकी को 12 घंटे में भर सकता है। पाइप C टंकी को 16 घंटे में रिक्त कर सकता है। सभी पाइपों को प्रातः 8:00 बजे चालू किया जाता है और पाइप A या B को प्रातः 10:00 बजे बंद कर दिया जाता है। प्रारम्भ से कितने समय के बाद टंकी रिक्त हो जायेगी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 4 घंटे 8 मिनट
- b. 4 घंटे 30 मिनट
- c. 5 घंटे 24 मिनट
- d. 5 घंटे 52 मिनट

72. दो दूधविक्रेताओं द्वारा आठ दिनों में बेचीं गयी दूध की मात्रा (लीटर में) को सारणी में दर्शाया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

Your Personal Exams Guide

दिन	दूधविक्रेता 1	दूधविक्रेता 2
1	28	31
2	34	32
3	38	43
4	37	41
5	53	49
6	58	59
7	63	62
8	67	69

दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी औसत दूध की मात्रा और दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी औसत दूध की मात्रा के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- a. 2 लीटर
- b. 1 लीटर
- c. 3 लीटर
- d. 4 लीटर

73. एक व्यक्ति की गति 45 किमी/घंटे है। वह 225 मीटर की दूरी को कितने समय (सेकंड में) में तय कर लेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 16
- b. 18
- c. 24
- d. 22

74. 21 सेमी त्रिज्या के एक अर्धगोले का क्रमशः वक्रिय पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल और अर्धगोले का आयतन क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

($\pi = 22/7$ लीजिये)

- a. 2772 सेमी², 4158 सेमी³
- b. 4158 सेमी², 19404 सेमी³
- c. 2772 सेमी², 9702 सेमी³
- d. 2772 सेमी², 19404 सेमी³

75. 10 संख्याओं का औसत 14.8 है। यदि दो संख्याओं 5 और 23 को क्रमशः 13 और 26 से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है, तब नया औसत क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 13.8
- b. 16.3
- c. 15.9
- d. 14.5

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. तमिलनाडु में कपालेश्वर मंदिर किस भारतीय भगवान को समर्पित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दुर्गा
- b. ब्रह्मा
- c. विष्णु
- d. शिव

77. कुल क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़े देशों की सूची में भारत का विश्व में कौन सा स्थान है? (+1, -0.25)

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

78. आमतौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला विटामिन B कॉम्प्लेक्स कितने विटामिनों से युक्त होता है? (+1, -0.25)

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

79. बथुकम्मा त्योहार भारत के किस राज्य में मनाया जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. उत्तर प्रदेश
- b. पंजाब

- c. तेलंगाना
- d. महाराष्ट्र

80. संविधान सभा ने भारत के संविधान को कब अपनाया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 26 जनवरी 1947
- b. 26 जनवरी 1950
- c. 26 नवम्बर 1949
- d. 26 नवम्बर 1947

81. गैसों का आदान-प्रदान पौधे के ऊतक के किस भाग से होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मध्यशिरा
- b. रंघ्र
- c. फ्लोएम
- d. जाइलम

82. किस फिल्म ने IIFA का सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म पुरस्कार 2018 जीता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. तुम्हारी सुलु
- b. हिंदी मिडियम
- c. न्यूटन
- d. माँम

83. भारत ने दक्षिण एशियाई फुटबॉल महासंघ SAFF महिला चैम्पियनशिप को मार्च 2019 में कितनी विजय प्राप्त की? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चौथी
- b. तीसरी
- c. छठी
- d. पाचवीं

84. इनमें से किसे कोशिका की ऊर्जा मुद्रा के रूप में जाना जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. एडीनोसिन ट्राइफॉस्फेट
- b. एडीनोसिन फॉस्फेट
- c. ग्लाइसीन ट्राइफॉस्फेट
- d. एडेनोसिन डीफॉस्फेट

85. जमा का प्रतिशत जिसे बैंक को आरबीआई के पास नकद भंडार के रूप में रखना चाहिए, _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. नकद आरक्षित अनुपात
- b. पूंजी उत्पादन अनुपात
- c. वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात
- d. तरलता आरक्षित अनुपात

86. भारत के प्रसिद्ध मठों के संदर्भ में, इनमें से कौन सा युग्म गलत है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गुम-जम्मू और कश्मीर
- b. रुमटेक-सिक्किम
- c. की-हिमाचल प्रदेश
- d. तवांग-अरुणाचल प्रदेश

87. 1739 में करनाल का युद्ध नादिर शाह और इनमें से किसके बीच लड़ा गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अकबर शाह
- b. बहादुर शाह जफर
- c. औरंगज़ेब
- d. मुहम्मद शाह

88. चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद और भगत सिंह के नेतृत्व में किस राष्ट्रीय संघ की स्थापना की गयी थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस
- b. राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ (RSS)
- c. हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन
- d. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

89. विजया बैंक का प्रधान कार्यालय कहाँ स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. बेंगलूर
- b. मुंबई
- c. कोलकाता
- d. दिल्ली

90. इनमें से कौन एक प्रकार का फफूंद नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ऐस्पेर्जिलस
- b. पेनिसिलियम
- c. क्लुरिडिया

d. गोनीओलेक्स

91. पेटीएम ने नवंबर 2018 में बीमा प्रीमियम भुगतान ऑनलाइन करने में ग्राहकों की मदद करने के लिए इनमें से किस संस्था के साथ भागीदारी की? (+1, -0.25)

- a. जीवन बीमा निगम
- b. यूनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस
- c. ओरिएंटल इश्योरेंस कम्पनी
- d. जनरल इश्योरेंस कम्पनी

92. सारागढ़ी का युद्ध किस वर्ष हुआ था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1897
- b. 1870
- c. 1880
- d. 1890

93. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा तटीय जमीन का एक प्राकृतिक रूप नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. हिमोढ़
- b. समुद्री स्टैक
- c. समुद्र गुफा
- d. समुद्र चट्टान

94. जनवरी 2019 तक, कृषि एक विषय के रूप में संविधान की किस सूची में शामिल है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. समवर्ती सूची

- b. राज्य सूची
- c. संघ सूची
- d. अवशिष्ट शक्तियां

95. सबसे बड़ा बसा हुआ पानी का द्वीप किस नदी पर स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कृष्णा
- b. गंगा
- c. गोदावरी
- d. ब्रह्मपुत्र

96. नि: शुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, जो 6-14 वर्ष तक की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को शिक्षा का मौलिक अधिकार देता है, को किस वर्ष में स्वीकार किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1975
- b. 1947
- c. 2001
- d. 2009

97. एक ही द्रव्यमान वाले भिन्न-भिन्न परमाणु संख्याओं के साथ विभिन्न तत्वों के परमाणु _____ के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। (+1, -0.25)

- a. आयन
- b. आइसोहेलीनेस
- c. आइसोबार
- d. आइसोटोप

98. किस संगठन ने इंदिरा गांधी शांति निरस्त्रीकरण और विकास पुरस्कार 2018 जीता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. नीति आयोग
- b. वाइल्डलाइफ इंटरनेशनल
- c. विज्ञान एवं पर्यावरण केंद्र
- d. पीस ऑफ इंडिया

99. 'अकबरनामा' और 'आईने-ए-अकबरी' _____ द्वारा लिखे गए हैं। (+1, -0.25)

- a. जियाउद्दीन बरनी
- b. अबुल फजल
- c. अब्दुल कादिर बदायुनी
- d. अकबर

100. हीरो इंडियन सुपर लीग 2018-19 किसने जीता? (+1, -0.25)

- a. एटलेटिको डी कोलकाता
- b. एफसी गोवा
- c. केरल ब्लास्टर्स
- d. बेंगलुरु एफसी

Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Comparative Adjectives for Sentence Completion

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a little _____ today." We need to find a word that describes how the person feels today compared to yesterday.

The sentence compares two states: how the person felt yesterday and how they feel today. When we compare two things, we typically use a comparative form of the adjective.

Analyzing the Adjective 'Good' and its Forms

The word we are looking for is related to "good" (the opposite of "not feeling well"). The adjective "good" has irregular forms for comparison:

- **Positive degree:** good (used for simple description, e.g., "I feel good.")
- **Comparative degree:** better (used for comparing two things, e.g., "Today I feel better than yesterday.")
- **Superlative degree:** best (used for comparing three or more things, e.g., "Today I feel the best I've felt all week.")

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one fits the context of the sentence:

1. **good:** This is the positive form. If we use "good", the sentence would be "I feel a little good today." While grammatically possible in some contexts, it doesn't clearly convey a comparison or improvement from yesterday's state of "not feeling well." The structure requires a comparison.
2. **best:** This is the superlative form. It is used to compare three or more things. The sentence only compares two points in time (yesterday vs. today). Using "best" would imply that today is the top state out of many, which isn't what the sentence structure suggests.
3. **better:** This is the comparative form. It is used to compare two things. The sentence compares how the person felt yesterday to how they feel today. Using "better" correctly

indicates an improvement or a higher degree of well-being compared to yesterday. The phrase "a little" modifies "better", indicating a slight improvement.

4. **more better:** This is an incorrect form. "Better" is already the comparative form of "good", so we do not use "more" with it. This is a common grammatical error called a double comparative.

Determining the Correct Comparative Form

The sentence requires a word that shows a comparison between feeling "not well" yesterday and feeling something improved today. The word "better" serves as the comparative form of "good", indicating an improvement in well-being when comparing two states (yesterday and today). The phrase "a little" is commonly used to modify comparative adjectives, indicating a small degree of difference or improvement.

Therefore, "better" is the most appropriate option to complete the sentence correctly.

Summary of Adjective Forms

Degree	Adjective: good	Usage
Positive	good	Describes one thing (e.g., "a good day")
Comparative	better	Compares two things (e.g., "better than yesterday")
Superlative	best	Compares three or more things (e.g., "the best day this week")

Revision Table: Understanding Comparatives

Let's quickly review the key concept related to this question:

- **Comparative Adjectives:** Used to compare two nouns or pronouns. They often end in -er or use the word "more" before the adjective (e.g., "taller", "more beautiful").
- **Irregular Comparatives:** Some common adjectives have unique comparative and superlative forms that don't follow the -er/-est or more/most rules (e.g., good/better/best, bad/worse/worst).
- **Sentence Structure:** Look for comparison indicators like "than" or contexts where two things/states are being directly contrasted.

Additional Information on Adjective Degrees of Comparison

Adjectives change form to show degrees of comparison:

Positive Degree:

- Describes a quality without comparing.
- Examples: happy, strong, interesting.
- Usage: She is happy. The box is strong. The book is interesting.

Comparative Degree:

- Compares two things.
- Formed by adding -er (for most short adjectives) or using "more" before the adjective (for most longer adjectives).
- Examples: happier, stronger, more interesting.
- Usage: She is happier than him. This box is stronger than that one. This book is more interesting than the last one. (Note the use of "than")

Superlative Degree:

- Compares three or more things.
- Formed by adding -est (for most short adjectives) or using "most" before the adjective (for most longer adjectives). Often preceded by "the".
- Examples: happiest, strongest, most interesting.
- Usage: She is the happiest person I know. This is the strongest box. This is the most interesting book I have read. (Note the use of "the")

Understanding these degrees, especially the irregular forms like "good, better, best", is crucial for accurate sentence construction and expressing comparisons effectively in English grammar.

2. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identifying the Correct Spelling of Words

The question asks us to select the word that is spelt correctly from the given options. Spelling is very important for clear communication in English. Let's look at each option closely to identify the correctly spelt word.

Analyzing Each Spelling Option

We will examine each word provided in the options to check its spelling against the standard English dictionary.

- **Foaurth:** This word attempts to spell the ordinal number that comes after third. The letter arrangement "oa" is incorrect here. The correct spelling is "Fourth". This option is incorrectly spelt.
- **February:** This word is the name of the second month of the year. Let's check its spelling. The standard spelling for the second month is F-e-b-r-u-a-r-y. This spelling matches the option. This option appears to be correctly spelt.
- **Foriegn:** This word attempts to spell the adjective or noun related to a country or people other than one's own. This is a common word with a tricky spelling, often involving the 'ei'/'ie' rule. The spelling "ie" is incorrect in this position. The correct spelling is "Foreign". This option is incorrectly spelt.
- **Foward:** This word attempts to spell the adverb or adjective indicating movement toward the front. The letter 'o' is missing after 'F'. The correct spelling is "Forward". This option is incorrectly spelt.

Based on the analysis of each option, only one word is spelt according to standard English spelling rules.

The Correctly Spelt Word

After examining all the choices, the word "February" is the only one that is spelt correctly.

Spelling Check Summary

Given Word	Spelling Status	Correct Spelling (if incorrect)
Foaurth	Incorrect	Fourth
February	Correct	February
Foriegn	Incorrect	Foreign
Foward	Incorrect	Forward

Therefore, the correctly spelt word is February.

Spelling Revision Table

Here is a table with some commonly misspelled words for revision.

Commonly Misspelled Words

Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling
Acheive	Achieve
Beleive	Believe
recieve	Receive
Neighbor	Neighbour (UK), Neighbor (US)
Occured	Occurred
Seperate	Separate

Additional Information on Spelling Rules

Improving spelling takes practice and attention to detail. While English spelling can be inconsistent, understanding some common patterns can help.

- **'i' before 'e' except after 'c':** This is a helpful rule, but it has many exceptions! For example, 'believe' follows the rule (i before e), but 'receive' follows the 'after c' part (ei after c), and 'neighbor' is a common exception.
- **Doubling consonants:** Sometimes, when adding a suffix (-ing, -ed, -er, etc.) to a word, the final consonant is doubled (e.g., run > running, stop > stopped). This often happens if the word is one syllable and ends with a vowel followed by a consonant (like run, stop), or if it's a multi-syllable word stressed on the last syllable ending in a vowel-consonant pattern (like begin > beginning).
- **Silent letters:** Many English words have silent letters (e.g., the 'k' in 'know', the 'p' in 'pneumonia', the 'b' in 'doubt'). Learning these requires memorization and exposure to words.
- **Homophones:** These are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings (e.g., 'to', 'too', 'two'; 'their', 'there', 'they're'; 'affect', 'effect').

Regular reading and writing, as well as using a dictionary, are the best ways to improve your spelling skills.

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Word ABANDONED and Its Synonym

The question asks for the most appropriate synonym of the word "ABANDONED". A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Let's look at the meaning of "ABANDONED" and then analyze the given options to find the closest match.

The word **ABANDONED** typically means:

- To leave a place, thing, or person, usually for ever.
- To give up completely (a course of action, a practice, or a course of action).
- Forsaken or deserted.

Analyzing the Options for ABANDONED Synonym

Let's examine each option provided:

1. **Continued:** This means to keep doing something or to remain in a particular state. This is the opposite of abandoning something.
2. **Initiated:** This means to cause something to begin. This is also the opposite of abandoning something, which is to stop or leave it.
3. **Adopted:** This means to take on or start using something (like an idea or method) or to legally take a child into your family. While related to taking something up, it is not a synonym for leaving or giving up.
4. **Deserted:** This means to leave (a person, place, or organization) in a way that is considered disloyal or faithless; to abandon. This meaning is very close, if not identical, to one of the primary meanings of "ABANDONED".

Comparing Meanings: ABANDONED vs. Options

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

Word	Core Meaning	Relation to ABANDONED
ABANDONED	Left behind; forsaken; given up.	Target word.
Continued	Kept going; persisted.	Antonym.
Initiated	Started; began.	Antonym.
Adopted	Took on; started using; taken into family.	Different meaning.
Deserted	Left without intending to return; abandoned.	Synonym.

Based on the comparison, "Deserted" shares the core meaning of being left behind or forsaken, making it the most appropriate synonym for "ABANDONED".

Conclusion: Finding the Synonym for ABANDONED

After analyzing the options, the word that is closest in meaning to "ABANDONED" is "Deserted". Both words imply leaving something or someone behind, often with a sense of finality.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Example Sentence
ABANDONED	Left behind; given up.	The old house was completely abandoned .
CONTINUED	Kept doing or happening.	He continued his work despite the noise.
INITIATED	Caused something to begin.	The company initiated a new policy.
ADOPTED	Took on or started using; took into family.	They adopted a new approach to the problem.
DESERTED	Left without intending to return; abandoned.	The island was uninhabited and deserted .

Additional Information: Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving comprehension and expression in English. Synonyms are words with similar meanings, while

antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

For the word "ABANDONED":

- **Synonyms:** deserted, forsaken, neglected, relinquished, vacated.
- **Antonyms:** supported, maintained, kept, pursued, occupied, inhabited.

Recognizing synonyms helps you understand alternative ways to express an idea, while antonyms help you understand the range of meaning a word covers.

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms: Applaud and Criticize

The question asks for the most appropriate antonym of the word "APPLAUD". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Let's look at the meaning of "APPLAUD" and the given options:

- **APPLAUD:** To show approval or praise, especially by clapping hands. It implies a positive reaction, showing admiration or support.

Analyzing the Options

We need to find the word among the options that has the opposite meaning of "APPLAUD".

- **Praise:** This means to express warm approval or admiration. This is very similar in meaning to "APPLAUD", so it is a synonym, not an antonym.
- **Clap:** This is the action often used when applauding, but it is a physical act, not the opposite concept of approval or praise. It's related to "APPLAUD" but not its antonym.
- **Criticize:** This means to indicate the faults of (someone or something) in a disapproving way. This implies a negative reaction, showing disapproval or finding fault. This is the opposite of showing approval or praise.
- **Cheer:** This means to shout for joy or in praise or encouragement. This is similar in meaning to "APPLAUD", indicating support or approval. It is a synonym, not an antonym.

Comparing the options, "Criticize" is the word that expresses disapproval or finds fault, which is the direct opposite of "APPLAUD", which expresses approval or praise.

Conclusion: Antonym of Applaud

Based on the meanings, the most appropriate antonym of "APPLAUD" is "Criticize".

Revision Table: Key Terms

Word	Meaning	Relation to APPLAUD
APPLAUD	Show approval or praise (often by clapping)	Main word
Praise	Express warm approval	Synonym
Clap	Strike hands together	Associated action
Criticize	Indicate faults in a disapproving way	Antonym
Cheer	Shout in praise or encouragement	Synonym

Additional Information: Exploring Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving comprehension. Antonyms help us grasp the full spectrum of a concept by providing the opposing idea, while synonyms offer alternative ways to express similar ideas.

For example:

- **Happy** (Antonym: Sad, Synonym: Joyful)
- **Big** (Antonym: Small, Synonym: Large)

When looking for an antonym, always consider the specific context in which the word is used, although in this case, "APPLAUD" is used in its most common sense of showing approval.

Developing the ability to identify antonyms and synonyms is a key part of language proficiency tests and overall communication skills.

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction and Modals

The question asks us to find the most appropriate substitute for the underlined segment "might been" in the sentence: "I had to reconsider my decision as going to Syria might been dangerous."

Let's analyze the underlined part "might been". The word "might" is a modal verb. Modal verbs (like can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would) are followed by the base form of the main verb. The base form of the verb 'to be' is 'be'. Therefore, "might been" is grammatically incorrect. The past participle 'been' is used with forms of 'have' (e.g., has been, have been, had been) or in the passive voice (e.g., was been, were been – incorrect usage, should be was/were + past participle, or has/have/had been + past participle in perfect tenses with passive voice).

Analyzing the Grammatical Need

The sentence talks about a decision made in the past ("I had to reconsider my decision") because of a potential danger that existed in the past ("going to Syria might been dangerous"). To talk about a past possibility or something that might have happened in the past, we use the structure:

Modal verb + have + past participle of the main verb

In this case, the modal verb is "might", and the main verb is "be", whose past participle is "been". So, the correct structure should be "might have been".

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's look at the provided options:

1. may have
2. had to be
3. might have been
4. No improvement

Option 1: may have

Substituting with "may have" would give us "going to Syria may have dangerous". This is still incorrect. The verb 'be' or one of its forms (like 'been' or 'be') is needed after 'have' to complete the phrase 'may have been' or 'may have been dangerous'. While "may have been" is grammatically correct for a past possibility, the option only provides "may have", which doesn't fit.

Option 2: had to be

Substituting with "had to be" would give us "going to Syria had to be dangerous". "Had to be" expresses a past necessity or obligation, or a logical conclusion about the past. This changes the meaning of the sentence significantly. The original sentence implies that the danger was a possibility, not a certainty or necessity, which is why the decision was *reconsidered*, not necessarily confirmed as dangerous. Therefore, this option is inappropriate for the context.

Option 3: might have been

Substituting with "might have been" would give us "going to Syria might have been dangerous". This option correctly uses the structure **modal verb (might) + have + past participle (been)** to express a past possibility. This perfectly fits the context of reconsidering a past decision based on a potential danger that existed at that time. This is grammatically correct and maintains the intended meaning.

Option 4: No improvement

As discussed earlier, the original segment "might been" is grammatically incorrect because a modal verb ("might") must be followed by the base form of the verb ("be") for present or future possibility, or by "have + past participle" ("have been") for past possibility. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Conclusion on Sentence Correction

Based on the analysis, the segment "might been" is incorrect, and the most appropriate substitution to express a past possibility is "might have been".

Original Segment	Grammatical Status	Reason
might been	Incorrect	Modal 'might' requires base form ('be') or 'have + past participle' ('have been') for past possibility.

Option	Substitution	Analysis
1	may have	Incorrect structure; needs 'been'.
2	had to be	Grammatically correct but changes meaning from possibility to necessity.
3	might have been	Grammatically correct for past possibility; fits context.
4	No improvement	Incorrect; original segment is wrong.

The only option that provides a grammatically correct structure expressing a past possibility, fitting the context of reconsidering a decision due to potential past danger, is "might have been".

Revision Table: Sentence Structure with Modals

Usage	Structure	Example
Present/Future Possibility	Modal + Base Verb	It might be cold tomorrow.
Past Possibility/Speculation	Modal + have + Past Participle	They might have been delayed.
Past Necessity/Obligation	had to + Base Verb	We had to leave early.

Additional Information: Modal Verbs and Past Modals

Modal verbs add meaning to the main verb, expressing things like possibility, ability, permission, or obligation. When we talk about events or possibilities in the past using modal verbs, we typically use the structure: modal verb + have + past participle.

- **Could have + past participle:** Used for past ability or possibility that wasn't realised. (e.g., I could have gone to the party, but I was tired.)
- **Should have + past participle:** Used for past regrets or advice about something that didn't happen. (e.g., You should have studied harder.)
- **Must have + past participle:** Used for logical deduction or strong probability about the past. (e.g., They must have finished by now.)

- **May have / Might have + past participle:** Used for past possibility or speculation about something that might have happened. (e.g., She may have missed the train. He might have forgotten.)

In the given sentence, "going to Syria might have been dangerous" correctly uses "might have been" to indicate a past possibility of danger, which prompted the reconsideration of the decision.

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Given Spelling Options

The question asks us to select the correctly spelt word from the given options. Let's examine each option closely to determine its spelling accuracy.

Option 1: Wayther

This word is a common spelling mistake. The correct spelling for the atmospheric conditions is **weather**.

Example: The **weather** is sunny today.

Option 2: Wadnesday

This is another frequent spelling error. The name of the fourth day of the week is correctly spelt as **Wednesday**.

Example: I have a meeting scheduled for next **Wednesday**.

Option 3: Worthwile

This option is also incorrectly spelt. When something is worth the time, effort, or money spent, the correct spelling is **worthwhile**, combining "worth" and "while".

Example: Reading this book was a **worthwhile** experience.

Option 4: Weird

Let's check the spelling of this word. The spelling 'W-e-i-r-d' follows a specific rule, although it is an exception to the common 'i before e' rule (except after c, or when sounding like 'ay' as in 'neighbor' and 'weigh'). The correct spelling for something strange or unusual is indeed **weird**.

Example: That was a very **weird** dream I had last night.

Comparing Spellings

Let's compare the provided spellings with the correct spellings:

Given Spelling	Correct Spelling	Correctness
Wayther	Weather	Incorrect
Wadnesday	Wednesday	Incorrect
Worthwile	Worthwhile	Incorrect
Weird	Weird	Correct

Conclusion on Correct Spelling

Based on our analysis, the only correctly spelt word among the given options is **Weird**.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Improving spelling requires practice and attention to common mistakes. Here is a quick revision table for frequently confused words or misspellings:

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling	Hint / Rule
recieve	receive	'i' before 'e' except after 'c'
beleive	believe	'i' before 'e'
neccessary	necessary	One 'c', two 's's
seperate	separate	'a' in the middle
definatly	definitely	Contains 'finite'
untill	until	Only one 'l'

Additional Information on English Spelling Rules

English spelling can be challenging due to its history and influences from various languages. While there are many rules, there are also many exceptions. Becoming familiar with common patterns and practicing regularly are key.

- **'i' before 'e' rule:** A common guideline is "i before E, except after C, or when sounding like 'A' as in neighbor and weigh." However, words like 'weird', 'seize', 'caffeine', and 'leisure' are notable exceptions.
- **Adding suffixes:** Rules often apply when adding suffixes (like -ing, -ed, -ly) to base words, sometimes requiring doubling consonants or dropping letters.
- **Homophones:** Words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings (e.g., there/their/they're, to/too/two) are frequent sources of errors.

Paying attention to how words are spelt when reading can significantly help improve your own spelling accuracy.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Animals: Predator vs. Prey

The question asks for the most appropriate word to describe an animal that lives by killing and eating other animals. Let's examine the options provided:

1. **Quadruped:** A quadruped is an animal, especially a mammal, having four feet. While many animals that kill and eat others might be quadrupeds (like lions or wolves), the term 'quadruped' only describes the number of limbs used for locomotion, not their hunting behavior.
2. **Prey:** Prey is an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food. This is the opposite of the animal being described in the question. The animal being killed is the prey, not the animal doing the killing.
3. **Amphibian:** An amphibian is a cold-blooded vertebrate animal that is typically born in water (often with gills) and later lives on land as an adult (developing lungs). Examples include frogs, toads, salamanders, newts, and caecilians. This term describes a class of animals based on their life cycle and physical characteristics, not their hunting method.

4. **Predator:** A predator is an animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals. The animal that is hunted is called the prey. This definition perfectly matches the description given in the question.

Therefore, the most appropriate word for an animal that lives by killing and eating other animals is **Predator**.

Identifying a Predator Animal

A predator animal plays a crucial role in an ecosystem. Predators control the population of their prey animals, which in turn affects the plant life the prey might eat. This balance is part of the food chain or food web.

Examples of predator animals include:

- Lions
- Tigers
- Wolves
- Sharks
- Hawks
- Snakes

These animals have adaptations, like sharp teeth, claws, speed, or venom, that help them successfully hunt and kill their prey.

Revision Table: Animal Terms

Term	Definition	Relevance to the Question
Quadruped	An animal with four feet.	Describes locomotion, not hunting behavior.
Prey	An animal hunted and killed by another for food.	The animal being eaten, not the one eating.
Amphibian	A class of animals with a life cycle involving water and land stages.	Describes animal type, not hunting method.
Predator	An animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals.	Directly matches the description in the question.

Additional Information on Predators and Prey

The relationship between a predator animal and its prey is a fundamental concept in ecology. Predator-prey relationships are essential for maintaining the health and balance of ecosystems.

- **Predator Adaptations:** Predators often evolve specific traits to improve their hunting success, such as camouflage, enhanced senses (sight, smell, hearing), speed, strength, and specialized hunting tools (claws, teeth, venom).
- **Prey Adaptations:** Prey animals also evolve adaptations to avoid being caught, including speed, camouflage, defensive mechanisms (spines, toxins, hard shells), mimicry (looking like a dangerous animal), and living in groups.
- **Impact on Ecosystems:** Predators help prevent overpopulation of prey species, which can prevent overgrazing and allow plant populations to thrive. This interaction influences the entire food web structure.
- **Food Chain/Web:** The predator-prey relationship is a key component of food chains and food webs, illustrating the flow of energy through an ecosystem.

Understanding the roles of predator animals and prey animals is vital for studying ecology and wildlife biology.

8. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Best Synonym for ADVANTAGEOUS

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

- **ADVANTAGEOUS:** Providing a benefit or advantage; favourable; profitable. Something that is advantageous is likely to make you successful or put you in a better position.

Now, let's look at the meanings of the given options:

- **Crucial:** Involving an extremely important decision or result; critical. Something crucial is vital or essential.

- **Favourable:** Showing approval; indicating a good prospect; giving an advantage or helping to achieve success. Something favourable is beneficial or positive.
- **Adverse:** Preventing success or development; harmful; unfavorable. Conditions that are adverse are negative or difficult.
- **Unlucky:** Having bad luck; unfortunate. Someone or something unlucky experiences misfortune.

Now, let's compare the meaning of "ADVANTAGEOUS" with each option to determine the most appropriate synonym.

- ADVANTAGEOUS vs. Crucial: While something advantageous can sometimes be crucial, the primary meaning of advantageous is about providing benefit or being favourable, not necessarily being absolutely essential or critical.
- ADVANTAGEOUS vs. Favourable: Both words relate to providing a benefit or indicating a positive outcome. Something advantageous is inherently favourable, and a favourable situation is often advantageous. Their meanings are very close.
- ADVANTAGEOUS vs. Adverse: Adverse means unfavorable or harmful, which is the opposite of advantageous. So, Adverse is an antonym, not a synonym.
- ADVANTAGEOUS vs. Unlucky: Unlucky relates to misfortune or bad luck, which is the opposite of being advantageous. So, Unlucky is an antonym, not a synonym.

Based on the comparison, the word "Favourable" is the closest in meaning to "ADVANTAGEOUS", as both describe something that provides a benefit or is positive and helpful.

Therefore, the most appropriate synonym for ADVANTAGEOUS is Favourable.

Understanding Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms and antonyms are important concepts in vocabulary building. Understanding them helps improve reading comprehension and writing skills.

- **Synonym:** A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Example: happy and joyful.
- **Antonym:** A word having a meaning opposite to that of another word. Example: happy and sad.

Revision Table: Word Meanings

Word	Meaning	Relationship to ADVANTAGEOUS
ADVANTAGEOUS	Providing a benefit; favourable.	Target word
Crucial	Extremely important; critical.	Related, but not the closest synonym.
Favourable	Giving an advantage; beneficial; positive.	Closest synonym.
Adverse	Unfavorable; harmful.	Antonym.
Unlucky	Having bad luck; unfortunate.	Antonym.

Additional Information on Vocabulary Building

Expanding your vocabulary can significantly enhance your ability to express yourself clearly and understand others. Here are some tips:

- Read widely: Encountering words in context helps you understand their meanings and usage.
- Use a dictionary and thesaurus: Look up words you don't know and find synonyms and antonyms to broaden your options.
- Learn word roots, prefixes, and suffixes: This can help you understand the meaning of new words.
- Practice using new words: Incorporate new vocabulary into your writing and conversations.
- Use flashcards or vocabulary apps: Regular review helps solidify new words in your memory.

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence Context

The sentence describes a venue that is suitable for various occasions. It highlights a specific feature of this venue: it offers a particular type of meal on special days. The blank requires an

adjective that appropriately describes meals served at a good venue on special occasions. The word should convey a positive quality related to food or the dining experience.

Analyzing the Options for Filling the Blank

Let's look at the given options and evaluate how well they fit into the sentence:

- **Option 1: offensive**

This word means causing offense or disgust. Meals served at a venue, especially on special days, are expected to be pleasant, not offensive. So, this option is not suitable.

- **Option 2: amusing**

This word means causing laughter or entertainment. While the overall experience at a venue might be amusing, 'amusing' is not typically used to describe food itself. Meals are eaten, not usually something that makes you laugh.

- **Option 3: delightful**

This word means causing delight, joy, or pleasure; charming. Describing meals as 'delightful' suggests they are very pleasant, enjoyable, and perhaps delicious. This fits perfectly with the context of special meals at a venue designed for various occasions.

- **Option 4: thrilling**

This word means exciting or causing excitement. 'Thrilling' is usually used to describe experiences like rides, events, or adventures, not meals. While a meal might be exciting in anticipation, 'thrilling' isn't the standard adjective to describe the quality or taste of food itself.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis of each option, the word that best completes the sentence is 'delightful'. It positively describes the quality of meals that would be expected at a venue catering to special occasions.

The completed sentence reads: "It's a venue for every occasion and one that offers **delightful** meals on special days."

Revision Table: Word Meanings

Word	Meaning	Suitability for Describing Meals
offensive	Causing offense or disgust	Unsuitable
amusing	Causing laughter or entertainment	Unsuitable
delightful	Causing delight; highly pleasant	Suitable
thrilling	Exciting; causing excitement	Unsuitable

Additional Information: Choosing Appropriate Adjectives

When filling blanks in sentences, it's important to consider the context and choose words that fit both grammatically and semantically. Adjectives should logically describe the noun they modify. In this case, the adjective must describe 'meals'.

- Think about the tone of the sentence: The sentence describes a good venue, suggesting a positive tone. The adjective should also be positive.
- Consider common collocations: What adjectives are typically used to describe food or meals? Words like delicious, tasty, enjoyable, wonderful, and delightful are common.
- Eliminate illogical options: Words like offensive, amusing, or thrilling don't make sense when describing the quality of food itself.

Choosing the right word involves understanding the meaning of the options and how they relate to the rest of the sentence.

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10. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: When Pigs Fly

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the ordinary meanings of their individual words. They are a common part of language and often carry a figurative meaning.

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "When pigs fly". Let's break down this phrase.

Meaning of "When Pigs Fly"

The image of a pig flying is inherently absurd and impossible. Pigs are heavy animals that cannot fly. Therefore, the idiom "When pigs fly" is used to describe something that will never happen or is extremely unlikely to happen.

It's often used humorously to express skepticism about someone's claim or a potential event. For example, if someone says they will finish a huge project in one day, you might reply, "Yeah, when pigs fly!"

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best fits the meaning of "When pigs fly":

- **Option 1: An argument between two people**

This option describes a common occurrence, an argument. The idiom "when pigs fly" refers to something that will never happen. An argument is not an impossible event. So, this option is not the correct meaning.

- **Option 2: A practical idea**

A practical idea is something sensible and achievable. The idiom refers to something impossible or impractical. This option contradicts the meaning of the idiom. So, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 3: A time that will never come**

This phrase describes an event or a point in time that is impossible or will never occur. This aligns perfectly with the meaning of the idiom "When pigs fly," which signifies something impossible. This option is the most appropriate meaning.

- **Option 4: A difficult situation**

A difficult situation is challenging, but usually not impossible. The idiom "when pigs fly" specifically means something *will not* happen because it's impossible, not just that it is difficult. So, this option is not the correct meaning.

Conclusion on the Meaning of When Pigs Fly

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "When pigs fly" is "A time that will never come," as it signifies an event that is impossible or extremely improbable.

Idiom	Meaning	Example Usage
When pigs fly	Something that will never happen; an impossible event.	He said he'll wake up early tomorrow, but he'll do that when pigs fly!

Revision Table: Common Idioms

Idiom	Meaning
Break a leg	Good luck (often used in theatre).
Bite the bullet	To face a difficult situation with courage.
Cost an arm and a leg	To be very expensive.
Let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret.

Additional Information on Idioms and Phrases

Idioms add color and richness to language. Learning common idioms is important for understanding native speakers and improving communication skills. They are often culturally specific and can be confusing if taken literally.

Understanding the context in which an idiom is used is key to grasping its meaning. Many idioms use imagery from everyday life, animals, or historical events to convey their figurative meaning, such as the image of pigs flying to denote impossibility.

11. Answer: a

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors: Number Agreement

The question asks us to identify the segment in the sentence "After a heated argument, they went to their respective place" that contains a grammatical error.

Let's examine each part of the sentence:

- **After a heated argument:** This phrase acts as an adverbial phrase indicating time. Grammatically, it is correct.
- **they went:** "They" is the plural subject, and "went" is the past tense verb, agreeing with the subject. This part is grammatically correct.
- **to their:** "To" is a preposition, and "their" is a possessive pronoun referring to the plural subject "they". This part is grammatically correct in isolation.
- **respective place:** This is the final part of the sentence. The adjective "respective" is used to indicate that something belongs or relates separately to each of the people or things previously mentioned. Since the subject "they" is plural (referring to multiple people), and they are going to **their own** separate places, the noun following "respective" should also be plural.

Consider the usage of "respective":

- If two students (plural subject) went to their **respective classrooms**, it means Student A went to their classroom and Student B went to their classroom (multiple classrooms).
- If two students went to their **respective classroom**, it would imply they somehow shared one classroom or each went to a single, shared classroom, which doesn't make sense in this context.

In the sentence "After a heated argument, they went to their respective place," the subject "they" is plural. The phrase "their respective place" implies that each person in the "they" group went to **their own** place. Therefore, the noun "place" must be plural to match the idea of multiple individual destinations.

The correct phrasing should be "to their respective **places**".

Thus, the segment containing the grammatical error is "respective place".

Breakdown of the Error

The error is related to number agreement. When using the plural possessive pronoun "their" and the adjective "respective" to refer to individual destinations for multiple subjects, the noun representing the destination must be plural.

- Singular subject (e.g., He): He went to his place.
- Plural subject (e.g., They): They went to their places.
- Plural subject with "respective": They went to their respective places. (Each person went to their own place).

Using "respective place" with a plural subject like "they" creates a mismatch in number, making the segment grammatically incorrect.

Correct Sentence

The corrected sentence is:

"After a heated argument, they went to their respective **places**."

Error Segment Identification

Based on our analysis, the segment "respective place" contains the grammatical error.

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Error?
After a heated argument	Correct adverbial phrase.	No
they went	Subject-verb agreement is correct (plural subject, past tense verb).	No
to their	Preposition and possessive pronoun are correct for a plural subject.	No
respective place	Incorrect number agreement. "Respective" with plural "their" requires a plural noun "places".	Yes

Revision Table: Common Number Agreement Errors

Number agreement is crucial in English grammar. Here are some related points to review:

Rule	Incorrect Example	Correct Example
Subject-Verb Agreement (basic)	She go to the store.	She goes to the store.
Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement	Each student should bring their book. (Informal, common but technically debated)	Each student should bring his or her book. (Formal) OR Students should bring their books. (Making antecedent plural)
Agreement with "respective"	The two friends drove in their respective car .	The two friends drove in their respective cars .

Additional Information: Understanding "Respective"

The adjective "respective" is used to refer to items that belong separately to the individuals or things in a list or group that has just been mentioned. It helps to clarify that each item goes with its corresponding owner or category.

- Example 1: John and Mary received their respective awards. (John received his award, and Mary received hers).
- Example 2: The students went back to their respective classrooms. (Each student returned to the classroom they are assigned to).

When using "respective" with a plural possessive pronoun like "their" or "our," the noun that follows "respective" must typically be in its plural form, unless the context clearly implies a single, shared item (which is rare with "respective"). In most cases involving separate items for separate individuals, the plural form of the noun is necessary.

12. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Fill in the Blank Questions for Bird Passages

This question asks us to fill in blank number 1 in the given passage about birds. We need to select the most appropriate word from the options provided to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

The passage begins by stating that birds have been a source of wonder to people who have encountered them in some way. The first blank is in the phrase "...all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to (2)_____ sweet songs." The blank refers to the action taken towards the "soaring flight" of birds.

Analyzing Options for Blank 1

Let's look at the options for blank 1:

1. observed
2. supported
3. claimed
4. verified

We need to consider which of these actions is typically associated with appreciating or experiencing the "soaring flight" of birds.

- **Observed:** To observe means to watch something carefully, especially in order to learn about it, or just to notice or perceive something. Watching a bird's flight is a common way people appreciate birds.
- **Supported:** To support means to hold up something, to bear the weight of something, or to agree with and encourage someone or something. This word does not fit the context of interacting with a bird's flight.
- **Claimed:** To claim means to state or assert that something is true, typically without providing evidence. This word is not related to the experience of seeing a bird fly.
- **Verified:** To verify means to make sure or demonstrate that something is true, accurate, or justified. This word is also not relevant to the act of experiencing a bird's flight.

The sentence describes people being in wonder because they have seen or heard birds. The blank relates to seeing their "soaring flight". The most fitting word to describe seeing or watching the flight of birds is "observed".

Selecting the Most Appropriate Option

Comparing the meanings, "observed" directly relates to the act of watching or seeing, which is how one experiences the "soaring flight" of birds and finds it wondrous. The other options do not fit the context of appreciating bird flight or songs.

Therefore, the most appropriate word for blank 1 is "observed". The phrase becomes "all who have **observed** their soaring flight".

The completed sentence fragment is: "Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have **observed** their soaring flight or listened to (2) _____ sweet songs."

Revision Table: Blank 1 Options

Option	Meaning	Fit in Sentence ("...have _____ their soaring flight")	Appropriateness
observed	Watched; noticed	have watched their soaring flight	Appropriate
supported	Held up; agreed with	have held up their soaring flight (doesn't make sense)	Inappropriate
claimed	Asserted as true	have asserted their soaring flight (doesn't make sense)	Inappropriate
verified	Confirmed as true	have confirmed their soaring flight (doesn't make sense)	Inappropriate

Additional Information: Understanding Context Clues

Fill in the blank questions, also known as cloze tests, require you to use context clues to determine the best word. In this passage, the words around the blank help us. The phrase "soaring flight" suggests an action related to watching or witnessing. The overall theme of "wonder" also supports the idea of experiencing something beautiful or impressive, like watching birds fly.

Always read the sentence with each option inserted to see which one makes the most sense logically and grammatically. Consider the tone and subject matter of the passage to guide your choice.

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Fill-in-the-Blanks with Possessive Pronouns

This question requires us to complete a passage by selecting the most appropriate words from the given options. The passage describes the wonder inspired by birds and their unique characteristics, specifically focusing on their flight and songs, and their covering of feathers.

Let's look at the passage with the blanks:

Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to (2)_____ sweet songs. As a group, birds are (3)_____. They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers. This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals.

We are asked to fill in blank No. 2: "listened to (2)_____ sweet songs."

Analyzing Blank No. 2 and Options

The phrase before the blank is "listened to", and the phrase after is "sweet songs". We are talking about the songs that belong to the "birds". The sentence structure requires a word that acts as a determiner or possessive, indicating whose songs they are.

Let's examine the provided options for blank No. 2:

1. their
2. they
3. its
4. them

We need a word that shows possession and refers to the plural noun "birds".

- **their:** This is a possessive pronoun used for plural nouns (like "birds"). It means "belonging to them". This fits the context, as the songs belong to the birds.
- **they:** This is a subject pronoun used for plural nouns. It performs the action. It does not fit here as we need a word showing possession, not the subject of the verb "listened". "Listened to they sweet songs" is grammatically incorrect.
- **its:** This is a possessive pronoun used for a singular noun (it). Since "birds" is plural, "its" is not appropriate.
- **them:** This is an object pronoun used for plural nouns. It receives the action. While you might listen to "them" (the birds), the blank is specifically about "sweet songs", which are possessed by the birds. "Listened to them sweet songs" is grammatically incorrect; "them" does not show possession of the songs.

Based on this analysis, the only option that correctly shows possession for the plural noun "birds" and fits the context of "sweet songs" is "their". The phrase becomes "listened to **their**

sweet songs".

Completing the Passage (Blank 2)

Using "their" in blank 2, the relevant part of the sentence reads: "...or listened to **their** sweet songs." This makes grammatical sense and fits the meaning of the passage, as the songs are characteristic of birds.

Let's place "their" into the passage at blank 2:

Throughout the ages, birds have been a source of wonder to all who have (1)_____ their soaring flight or listened to **their** sweet songs. As a group, birds are (3)_____. They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers. This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals.

Revision Table: Understanding Possessive Pronouns

Pronoun Type	Examples (Singular)	Examples (Plural)	Usage in Context
Subject Pronoun	I, you, he, she, it	we, you, they	Performs the action (e.g., They sing)
Object Pronoun	me, you, him, her, it	us, you, them	Receives the action (e.g., Listen to them)
Possessive Determiner / Pronoun	my, your, his, her, its (determiner) mine, yours, his, hers, its (pronoun)	our, your, their (determiner) ours, yours, theirs (pronoun)	Shows ownership/possession (e.g., Their songs are sweet)

Additional Information: Context Clues in Passages

When solving fill-in-the-blank questions in a passage, it's crucial to use context clues. This involves looking at the words and phrases immediately before and after the blank, as well as understanding the overall topic and flow of the passage.

- **Look at the grammar:** Determine the grammatical function needed in the blank (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition).

- **Consider the meaning:** What makes sense in the context of the sentence and the entire passage?
- **Identify relationships:** How does the word in the blank relate to other words in the sentence (e.g., ownership, action, description)?
- **Check for agreement:** Ensure verbs agree with subjects and pronouns agree in number and gender (where applicable) with the nouns they refer to.

In this case, understanding that "sweet songs" belonged to "birds" was a key context clue indicating the need for a plural possessive determiner like "their".

14. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Fill in the Blank Question on Birds

This question asks us to complete a passage by selecting the most appropriate word for a specific blank. The passage discusses birds and their characteristics. We need to choose a word that fits grammatically and contextually in blank number 3.

Analyzing Blank Number 3 in the Passage

The relevant sentence containing blank 3 is: "As a group, birds are (3)_____." The following sentence provides a crucial clue: "They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers." This tells us that birds have a characteristic that sets them apart from all other animals.

Evaluating the Options for Blank 3

Let's look at the meaning of each provided option and see how well it fits the blank, considering the context, especially the mention of feathers.

- **indifferent:** This word means not caring or having no particular interest. If birds were "indifferent," it would describe their attitude, not a characteristic of the group itself that makes them stand out. This doesn't fit the context which describes their unique feature (feathers).
- **unique:** This word means being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else. If birds are "unique," it means they are special and different from other groups of animals. The following sentence stating they are the "only creatures covered by feathers" strongly supports this idea of being unique.

- **ordinary:** This word means commonplace, usual, or not special. If birds were "ordinary," they would be like any other animal group. This contradicts the passage stating they are a "source of wonder" and have a defining feature (feathers) that no other animal has.
- **mundane:** This word also means ordinary or everyday. Like "ordinary," it suggests nothing special or different about birds as a group, which is contrary to the information given in the passage.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the context, especially the fact that birds are highlighted as the "only creatures covered by feathers," the word that best describes them as a group having this unparalleled feature is "unique." Being unique means they are different and stand out, which aligns perfectly with the characteristic described immediately after the blank.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 3 is "unique".

Final Check

Let's read the sentence with the chosen word: "As a group, birds are **unique**. They are the only creatures covered by feathers." This makes logical sense and fits the flow and meaning of the passage.

Option	Meaning	Fit in Context?
indifferent	Not caring/interested	No
unique	One of a kind, special	Yes
ordinary	Commonplace, not special	No
mundane	Ordinary, everyday	No

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary

Reviewing the vocabulary used in the options is essential for fill-in-the-blank questions.

Word	Simple Definition	Example Sentence
Indifferent	Not caring or interested in something.	He was indifferent to their complaints.
Unique	Being the only one of its kind; very special.	Each person has a unique fingerprint.
Ordinary	Normal, usual, not special.	It was just an ordinary day.
Mundane	Very ordinary and not interesting.	The job involved many mundane tasks.

Additional Information: Characteristics of Birds

The passage mentions some key characteristics of birds. Here are a few more details about what makes birds unique:

- **Feathers:** As highlighted, feathers are the most distinctive feature of birds. They are used for flight, insulation, and display.
- **Beaks:** Birds have beaks or bills instead of teeth, adapted for different types of food and feeding strategies.
- **Hard-shelled Eggs:** Birds lay hard-shelled eggs, and most species incubate them to hatch.
- **High Metabolic Rate:** Birds have a very efficient respiratory system and a high metabolic rate, which supports their energy needs, especially for flight.
- **Lightweight Skeleton:** Many bird bones are hollow or filled with air sacs, making their skeleton lightweight but strong for flight.
- **Wings:** Most birds have wings, though not all bird species can fly (e.g., penguins, ostriches).

These features collectively contribute to birds being considered a unique group of animals.

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Filling Blank 4 in the Birds Passage: Choosing the Right Preposition

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in blank number 4 in the given passage. The relevant sentence is: "They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers."

We need to choose a preposition that correctly completes the phrase "covered _____ feathers". Let's look at the options provided:

- at
- on
- from
- with

Analyzing Options for the Blank

Let's consider each option to see which one fits grammatically and contextually with the verb "covered":

- **at:** The preposition 'at' is typically used for specific locations, times, or states. For example, "covered at the scene" or "covered at noon". It doesn't fit to describe what something is covered **by**.
- **on:** The preposition 'on' is used to indicate position on a surface, direction towards a surface, or contact with a surface. For example, "covered on the ground" or "covered on the roof". While feathers are on the bird, saying "covered on feathers" doesn't make sense; it's not describing where the covering is, but what constitutes the covering.
- **from:** The preposition 'from' is used to indicate origin, source, or separation. For example, "covered from view" (meaning hidden from view) or "covered from dust" (meaning protected from dust). It doesn't indicate what is doing the covering.
- **with:** The preposition 'with' is commonly used to indicate what is used to perform an action, or what something is accompanied by, or what something is composed of or covered by. When we say something is "covered with" something else, we mean that the surface is coated or overlaid by that substance or material. For example, "covered with snow", "covered with dust", "covered with a blanket".

Why 'With' is the Correct Preposition for 'Covered'

In the sentence "They are the only creatures covered (4)_____ feathers," the phrase "covered _____ feathers" describes the material that covers the creatures. The standard and correct preposition used in English to indicate what something is covered **by** or **composed of** in this manner is 'with'. Birds are covered with feathers; their bodies are overlaid by feathers.

Replacing the blank with 'with', the sentence becomes: "They are the only creatures covered **with** feathers." This sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning that feathers are the covering material for birds.

Sentence Completion for Blank 4

Based on the analysis of the options and the usage of prepositions with the verb "covered", the most appropriate word to fill in blank No. 4 is 'with'.

The completed part of the sentence reads: They are the only creatures covered **with** feathers.

Revision Table: Prepositions with 'Covered'

Preposition	Common Use with 'Covered'	Example
with	Indicates the material or substance used for covering.	Covered with snow, Covered with a blanket, Covered with feathers.
by	Indicates the agent doing the covering (often in passive voice).	The ground was covered by snow. (Snow covered the ground.)
in	Sometimes used for being enveloped or immersed, or wearing something that covers.	Covered in mud, Covered in a cloak. (Slightly different nuance than 'with').

Additional Information: Prepositions in English Grammar

Prepositions are words that connect a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence, indicating relationships of position, direction, time, or manner. They often show where or when something is in relation to something else.

Common prepositions include: in, on, at, for, with, by, from, to, of, about, through, over, under, etc.

Choosing the correct preposition can be tricky as their usage often depends on context and idiomatic expressions. For example, the verb "covered" can take different prepositions ('with', 'by', 'in') depending on the intended meaning, although 'with' is the most common for indicating the covering material itself.

In the case of describing what an animal's body surface is made of, "covered with" is the standard and natural phrasing.

16. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 5

The passage discusses birds, highlighting characteristics that make them unique and a source of wonder. Blank number 5 is in the sentence: "This evolutionary development (5)_____ birds from all other animals." We need to choose the most appropriate word to fill this blank, considering the context and grammar.

The sentence describes a result of evolutionary development – specifically, the development mentioned in the previous sentence ("They are the only creatures covered with feathers."). This development of feathers distinguishes or separates birds from all other animals. We need a verb that reflects this action and fits grammatically with the subject "This evolutionary development".

Analyzing the Options for Blank 5

Let's look at the provided options:

- Option 1: separates
- Option 2: has been separated
- Option 3: is separated
- Option 4: was separated

Now let's evaluate each option in the context of the sentence "This evolutionary development _____ birds from all other animals.":

- **Option 1: separates**

This is the simple present tense, active voice. The subject is "This evolutionary development" (singular), and the verb is "separates" (singular present tense verb). This tense is used for general truths, facts, or characteristics that are always true or happen regularly. The evolutionary development of feathers is a fact that perpetually separates birds from other animals. This fits the context well.

- **Option 2: has been separated**

This is the present perfect passive tense. The passive voice ("has been separated") would mean that "This evolutionary development" is being acted upon, which doesn't make sense here. The development is performing the action of separating. Also, the passive

form of the verb "separate" is typically "birds are separated by development", not "development has been separated birds".

- **Option 3: is separated**

This is the simple present passive tense. Similar to option 2, it uses the passive voice. The development is the agent doing the separating, so the active voice is required. "Birds are separated by this development" would use the passive voice correctly, but that's not the structure of the sentence.

- **Option 4: was separated**

This is the simple past passive tense. Again, it uses the passive voice inappropriately for the subject "This evolutionary development". Furthermore, using the past tense "was separated" might imply that the separation happened only in the past and is no longer true, which contradicts the permanent nature of this evolutionary distinction.

Determining the Correct Word

Based on the analysis, the simple present active tense verb "separates" is the most appropriate choice. It correctly uses the active voice, showing that the evolutionary development is the agent of the action, and the simple present tense is suitable for stating a general truth about the characteristic that distinguishes birds.

Final Answer for Blank 5

Filling blank 5 with "separates", the sentence reads: "This evolutionary development **separates** birds from all other animals." This sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning that the development of feathers is the characteristic that sets birds apart.

Revision Table: Understanding Verb Tenses

Tense/Voice	Form (Example: separate)	Usage (Relevant to Sentence)	Fit for Blank 5
Simple Present Active	separates (singular subject)	General truths, facts	Yes, states a permanent distinction.
Present Perfect Passive	has been separated	Action completed with present relevance; subject is acted upon.	No, needs active voice; development is the agent.
Simple Present Passive	is separated	General truths; subject is acted upon.	No, needs active voice; development is the agent.
Simple Past Passive	was separated	Action completed in the past; subject is acted upon.	No, needs active voice; implies past event, not permanent truth.

Additional Information: The Importance of Verb Choice in Cloze Tests

Choosing the correct verb in a cloze test depends heavily on understanding the subject, the tense required by the context, and the appropriate voice (active or passive). The subject performs the action in the active voice, while the subject receives the action in the passive voice.

In this specific sentence, "This evolutionary development" is the subject and it is performing the action of separating. Therefore, an active verb is required. The statement is a general fact about birds, making the simple present tense (like "separates") the suitable choice to express this ongoing or permanent truth.

17. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Word "Congested"

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

"Congested" typically describes something that is blocked, overcrowded, or excessively full, often leading to slow movement or obstruction. For example, a congested road is full of traffic, making it difficult to move quickly. A congested nose is blocked with mucus, making breathing difficult.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the meaning of each given option to determine which one is the opposite of "Congested".

- **Cleared:** This word means free from obstruction, empty, or open. If a road is cleared, there is no traffic. If a nasal passage is cleared, it is no longer blocked.
- **Choked:** This means blocked or obstructed, often severely, preventing movement or flow. This is very similar in meaning to "Congested".
- **Crammed:** This means filled to overflowing; packed tightly. This is similar to the idea of being overcrowded or full, which is related to "Congested".
- **Crowded:** This means full of people or things. This is also closely related to the meaning of "Congested", especially when referring to places.

Identifying the Antonym of Congested

Comparing the options, "Cleared" means free from blockages, emptiness, or openness. This is the direct opposite of "Congested", which implies being blocked, full, or overcrowded.

The other options—"Choked", "Crammed", and "Crowded"—are all related to being full, blocked, or obstructed, making them synonyms or near-synonyms of "Congested", not antonyms.

Therefore, the most appropriate antonym for "Congested" is "Cleared".

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the word meanings, "Cleared" is the word that is opposite in meaning to "Congested".

Revision Table: Antonyms of Congested

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Congested
Congested	Blocked, overcrowded, excessively full	Original word
Cleared	Free from obstruction, empty, open	Antonym
Choked	Blocked, obstructed severely	Synonym/Related
Crammed	Filled tightly, packed	Synonym/Related
Crowded	Full of people or things	Synonym/Related

Additional Information on Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is a key part of building vocabulary and improving language skills. Antonyms help us express opposite ideas, while synonyms help us express similar ideas using different words.

- **Antonyms:** Words with opposite meanings (e.g., hot/cold, fast/slow, empty/full).
- **Synonyms:** Words with similar meanings (e.g., happy/joyful, big/large, quick/fast).

Identifying antonyms requires understanding the core meaning of a word and then finding a word that negates or reverses that meaning. In the case of "Congested", the core meaning relates to being full or blocked, and "Cleared" represents the opposite state.

18. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Term: Crowd Intent on Trouble

The question asks us to identify the most appropriate single word to describe a specific type of group: "A large crowd of people intent on causing trouble or violence." This is a common type of vocabulary question where you need to find a single word that encapsulates the meaning of a descriptive phrase.

Analyzing the Options for "Crowd Causing Trouble"

Let's examine each of the provided options to see which one best fits the definition of a large crowd specifically aiming to cause trouble or violence.

- **Option 1: Mob**

A 'mob' is defined as a large crowd of people, especially one that is disorderly and intent on causing trouble or violence. This definition aligns perfectly with the description given in the question. Mobs are often associated with uncontrolled behavior, rioting, or unlawful actions.

- **Option 2: Audience**

An 'audience' is a group of people who have gathered to watch or listen to a performance, public meeting, movie, etc. The primary characteristic of an audience is that they are observers or listeners, typically in a passive role. They are not defined by an intent to cause trouble or violence.

- **Option 3: Spectators**

Similar to an audience, 'spectators' are people who watch an event, especially a sports contest. They are observers. While spectators can sometimes become unruly, the word 'spectators' itself does not inherently mean a crowd intent on causing trouble or violence. Their primary role is watching.

- **Option 4: Procession**

A 'procession' is a number of people or vehicles moving forward in an orderly line, especially as part of a ceremony or public event. The key characteristic here is 'orderly line' and movement as part of an event. This is the opposite of a disorderly crowd intending to cause trouble.

Identifying the Most Appropriate Word

Comparing the definitions of the options with the phrase "A large crowd of people intent on causing trouble or violence," it is clear that the word 'Mob' is the most accurate and appropriate term.

Therefore, the word that best describes a large crowd of people intent on causing trouble or violence is **Mob**.

Comparison of Crowd Types

Word	Primary Characteristic	Intent on Trouble/Violence?
Mob	Large, often disorderly crowd	Yes
Audience	Group watching/listening	No (typically passive)
Spectators	People watching an event	No (typically passive)
Procession	Orderly line moving forward	No (implies order)

Revision Table: Comparing Crowd Terms

Understanding the subtle differences between words describing groups of people is crucial for precise communication. The table above summarizes the key distinctions.

Additional Information: Related Crowd Terminology

While 'Mob' specifically refers to a crowd intent on trouble, English has many words to describe different types of groups or crowds, depending on their size, purpose, and behavior. Here are a few examples:

- **Throng:** A large, densely packed crowd of people. Doesn't necessarily imply violence, just density.
- **Assembly:** A group of people gathered together for a particular purpose, typically for a meeting.
- **Gathering:** A coming together of people; a meeting or assembly. More general than assembly.
- **Congregation:** A group of people assembled for religious worship.
- **Swarm:** Often used for insects, but can describe a large, moving crowd of people acting in a less organized way.

Each term carries a specific nuance, and choosing the right word enhances clarity in language.

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identify Grammatical Error in Sentence Structure

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The sentence provided is: "Sushmita's youngest sister is not only beautiful but even intelligent also."

Understanding Correlative Conjunctions

This sentence uses a structure involving correlative conjunctions. Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions used to connect two balanced clauses, phrases, or words. Common pairs include:

- both... and
- either... or
- neither... nor
- not only... but also
- whether... or

These pairs should be used correctly and placed immediately before the elements they connect.

Analyzing the Sentence for Grammatical Errors

The sentence uses the pair "not only... but also." The correct structure should be "not only [first element] but also [second element]."

In the given sentence:

- "not only" is followed by "beautiful" (an adjective).
- The second part uses "but even intelligent also." This deviates from the standard "but also intelligent."

The words "even" and "also" are incorrectly used here. The standard and grammatically correct correlative conjunction is "not only... but also." Using "even" after "but" and "also" at the end of the phrase creates redundancy and incorrect structure within the correlative conjunction pair.

The sentence should correctly read: "Sushmita's youngest sister is not only beautiful **but also** intelligent."

Explanation of Options

Let's examine each segment provided in the options:

- **Option 1: "is not only beautiful"**

This segment correctly uses "not only" before the first element it connects ("beautiful"). This part is grammatically correct in itself, assuming the rest of the sentence follows the "but also" structure.

- **Option 2: "but even intelligent also"**

This segment is supposed to represent the second part of the "not only... but also" construction. However, it uses "but even" and adds "also" at the end. The correct form should be "but also intelligent." Therefore, this segment contains the grammatical error related to the misuse of the correlative conjunction.

- **Option 3: "No Error"**

As identified, the sentence contains a grammatical error in the usage of the correlative conjunction. Thus, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 4: "Sushmita's youngest sister"**

This is the subject of the sentence. It is grammatically correct and does not contain any error in its structure or wording.

Identifying the Error Segment

Based on the analysis, the segment "but even intelligent also" contains the grammatical error because it incorrectly modifies the standard correlative conjunction structure "but also."

Sentence Segment	Analysis	Error Status
Sushmita's youngest sister	Subject phrase	Correct
is not only beautiful	Uses "not only" correctly with the first adjective	Correct (in isolation)
but even intelligent also	Incorrect structure for "but also"	Incorrect

Conclusion

The grammatical error lies in the phrase "but even intelligent also," which should be "but also intelligent" to correctly complete the correlative conjunction pair "not only... but also."

Revision Table – Grammatical Errors and Correlative Conjunctions

Concept	Description	Example
Correlative Conjunctions	Pairs of conjunctions that work together to connect two balanced parts of a sentence.	not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor
"Not only... but also" Usage	Connects two equivalent items (words, phrases, clauses). The structure should be parallel.	She is not only talented but also hardworking. (Connecting adjectives)
Common Error with "Not only... but also"	Incorrect placement of "not only" or "but also," or inclusion of extra words like "even" or "also" within the pair.	Incorrect: She is not only talented but even hardworking also .

Additional Information – Parallel Structure

When using correlative conjunctions like "not only... but also," it is important to maintain parallel structure. This means that the grammatical form following "not only" should be the same as the grammatical form following "but also." For example:

- If "not only" is followed by an adjective, "but also" should be followed by an adjective. (e.g., not only **beautiful** but also **intelligent**)
- If "not only" is followed by a verb phrase, "but also" should be followed by a verb phrase. (e.g., not only **sings well** but also **dances gracefully**)
- If "not only" is followed by a prepositional phrase, "but also" should be followed by a prepositional phrase. (e.g., not only **in the park** but also **by the river**)

In the given sentence, "beautiful" is an adjective, and "intelligent" is also an adjective. The structure "not only beautiful but also intelligent" maintains parallelism. The incorrect phrase "but even intelligent also" disrupts this parallelism and uses redundant words.

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Phrasal Verbs: Gaze At vs Gaze On

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to replace the underlined segment "gazing on" in the sentence: "While the teacher was scrutinizing the sums, Swaminathan was

gazing on his face." This involves understanding the correct phrasal verb to use with 'gaze' when looking at someone or something.

Analyzing the Original Sentence and Phrasing

The original sentence uses the continuous past tense ("was scrutinizing", "was gazing"). The focus is on Swaminathan's action of looking at the teacher's face while the teacher was busy. The phrase used is "gazing on his face". We need to check if "gazing on" is the correct and natural way to express looking steadily at a person's face.

Examining the Options for Substituting "gazing on"

Let's look at the provided options:

1. gaze on
2. gazing at
3. gazed at
4. No improvement

Evaluation of Option 1: gaze on

This option uses the base form "gaze" with "on". While "gaze on" exists as a phrase, it typically means to look at something for a long time with pleasure or admiration, often something scenic or visually appealing (e.g., "gaze on the beautiful landscape"). More importantly, this option is in the base form ("gaze") and doesn't match the continuous tense ("was gazing") used in the original sentence.

Evaluation of Option 2: gazing at

This option uses the continuous form "gazing" with the preposition "at". The phrasal verb "gaze at" is the standard and most common way to express looking steadily at someone or something specific, like a person's face, an object, or a scene. The continuous form "gazing" perfectly matches the tense ("was gazing") required by the structure of the original sentence ("While X was happening, Y was happening"). This option fits the context of Swaminathan looking steadily at the teacher's face.

Evaluation of Option 3: gazed at

This option uses the past tense or past participle "gazed" with the preposition "at". While "gazed at" is a correct phrasal verb, its tense ("gazed") does not match the continuous past tense ("was gazing") used in the original sentence's structure. The structure "While X was happening,

'Y was happening' requires both actions to be ongoing simultaneously in the past, thus needing the continuous tense for both verbs.

Evaluation of Option 4: No improvement

This option suggests that "gazing on" is correct in the original sentence. As discussed earlier, "gaze on" is less commonly used for looking at a specific person's face compared to "gaze at". "Gaze at" is the standard idiom. Therefore, an improvement is needed.

Conclusion: Choosing the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the tense required by the sentence structure, "gazing at" is the most appropriate substitute for "gazing on". It uses the correct phrasal verb "gaze at" and maintains the required continuous past tense ("gazing").

Option	Phrasal Verb / Form	Preposition	Matches Sentence Tense ('was gazing')?	Appropriate Idiom for Looking at a Face?	Correct Substitution?
1. gaze on	gaze	on	No (base form)	Less common for a face; more for landscapes/scenes	No
2. gazing at	gazing	at	Yes (continuous form)	Yes (standard idiom)	Yes
3. gazed at	gazed	at	No (past tense/participle)	Yes (standard idiom)	No (wrong tense)
4. No improvement	gazing	on	Yes (continuous form)	No (less common/appropriate idiom)	No

Therefore, the correct option to substitute the underlined segment is "gazing at".

Revision Table: Understanding Gaze

Here's a quick summary of the key points about the verb 'gaze':

Phrase	Typical Meaning	Usage Example
Gaze (verb)	To look steadily and intently at someone or something, especially at length.	He began to gaze out of the window.
Gaze at (phrasal verb)	To look steadily at a specific person, object, or scene. This is the most common form.	She would often gaze at the stars. / He gazed at her face.
Gaze on (phrasal verb)	To look at something for a long time with pleasure or admiration (often used for landscapes, views, etc.; less common for people).	Tourists gazed on the breathtaking scenery.

Additional Information: Phrasal Verbs with 'Gaze' and Similar Verbs

Understanding phrasal verbs like "gaze at" is crucial for improving English grammar and usage. Phrasal verbs combine a verb with a preposition or adverb to create a new meaning. Here, 'gaze' combined with 'at' or 'on' changes its nuance slightly or specifies the object of the gaze.

Comparing 'gaze' with similar verbs:

- **Look at:** A general term for directing your eyes towards something. Can be brief or sustained.
- **Stare at:** To look for a long time with your eyes wide open, often in surprise, wonder, or rudeness.
- **Gaze at:** To look for a long time in a steady, intent way, often with admiration, wonder, or deep thought. It suggests a more thoughtful or sustained look than 'look at' but is less intense than 'stare at'.

In the given sentence, Swaminathan was likely looking intently at the teacher's face, possibly out of curiosity, fear, or simply waiting for the result of the scrutiny. "Gazing at" captures this steady, intent look well.

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Grammatical Errors in Sentences

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that has a grammatical error. The sentence is: "Ram cannot withdraw all his money unless he does not give prior notice." Let's look at each part of the sentence to see if there's a mistake.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

- **Ram cannot withdraw:** This part seems grammatically correct. 'Cannot' is a standard negative auxiliary verb, and 'withdraw' is the main verb.
- **all his money:** This phrase is also grammatically correct. 'All' and 'his' are determiners modifying 'money'.
- **unless he does not give:** This segment contains the phrase 'unless he does not give'. Let's examine this closely.
- **prior notice:** This phrase is correct, specifying the type of notice.

Identifying the Double Negative with 'Unless'

The error lies in the segment "unless he does not give". The word "unless" itself means "if not". So, "unless he gives prior notice" means "if he does not give prior notice".

When we say "unless he does not give", it essentially translates to "if he does not not give". This creates a double negative.

A double negative usually cancels itself out, potentially changing the intended meaning or making the sentence grammatically incorrect. In this context, "unless he does not give prior notice" would logically mean "if he gives prior notice", which is the opposite of the likely intended meaning (Ram cannot withdraw money *if* he fails to give notice).

To express the intended meaning correctly, the sentence should use either:

- "Ram cannot withdraw all his money unless he gives prior notice." (Using 'unless' with a positive verb clause)
- "Ram cannot withdraw all his money if he does not give prior notice." (Using 'if not')

The phrase "unless he does not give" is therefore grammatically incorrect because of the double negative it introduces.

Locating the Grammatical Error Segment

Based on our analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "unless he does not give". This corresponds to one of the options provided.

Conclusion

The segment "unless he does not give" contains a grammatical error due to the use of a double negative with 'unless'.

Segment	Analysis	Error
Ram cannot withdraw	Standard negative structure.	None
all his money	Correct noun phrase.	None
unless he does not give	Contains 'unless' followed by 'does not give' (double negative).	Yes
prior notice	Correct noun phrase.	None

Revision Table: Understanding Negation

Incorrect Usage	Explanation	Correct Usage Examples
Unless he does not give	Double negative (unless = if not). Means "if he gives".	Unless he gives If he does not give
Cannot not do it	Double negative. Means "Can do it".	Cannot do it Can do it
Didn't know nothing	Double negative. Means "Knew something".	Didn't know anything Knew nothing

Additional Information: The Word 'Unless'

'Unless' is a conjunction that means 'except if' or 'if not'. It introduces a condition that, if met, prevents the main clause from happening. It is already negative in meaning, so it is typically followed by a positive verb clause.

- **Example 1:** You won't pass the exam unless you study. (Meaning: You won't pass the exam if you don't study.)
- **Example 2:** We will go to the park unless it rains. (Meaning: We will go to the park if it does not rain.)

Using a negative verb (like 'do not', 'does not', 'did not') immediately after 'unless' creates a double negative and is generally avoided in standard English.

22. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Completion for Word Choice

The question asks us to select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the given sentence to make it meaningful. The sentence is:

Winning both the races has been a _____ surprise, but the success is well deserved.

We need to choose an adjective that describes the nature of the "surprise" related to winning both races, while keeping in mind that the success is considered "well deserved." This implies the surprise, though perhaps unexpected, is a positive event.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the provided options:

1. pleasant
2. satisfying
3. civilized
4. charming

We will evaluate each option based on its meaning and how well it fits the context of the sentence.

- **Option 1: pleasant**

The word 'pleasant' means giving pleasure or enjoyment; agreeable. A 'pleasant surprise' is a common phrase used to describe an unexpected event that is positive or welcome. This fits well with the idea that the success, while a surprise, is also well deserved, suggesting it's a welcome outcome.

- **Option 2: satisfying**

The word 'satisfying' means giving satisfaction. While winning is certainly satisfying, describing the 'surprise' itself as satisfying is less common or precise than describing it as pleasant. Satisfaction usually relates to the feeling derived from achievement or fulfillment, rather than the unexpected nature of an event.

- **Option 3: civilized**

The word 'civilized' relates to being polite, well-mannered, or having an advanced culture. This word is completely irrelevant in the context of describing a surprise related to winning races.

- **Option 4: charming**

The word 'charming' usually describes something or someone as very pleasant, attractive, or delightful, often in a captivating way. While winning might be delightful, 'charming surprise' is not a standard or natural collocation for this context. 'Charming' is more often used for people, objects, or experiences with a certain appeal or charisma.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the analysis, 'pleasant' is the most suitable word. The phrase 'pleasant surprise' accurately conveys that the unexpected win, despite being a surprise, is a positive and welcome event, which aligns perfectly with the latter part of the sentence stating the success is "well deserved." The surprise is welcome because the effort and skill leading to the win are acknowledged.

The completed sentence with the most appropriate word is:

Winning both the races has been a **pleasant** surprise, but the success is well deserved.

Revision Table: Understanding Word Choice

Word	Meaning	Fit in Sentence Context
pleasant	Giving pleasure; agreeable	Good fit. Describes a welcome, positive surprise.
satisfying	Giving satisfaction	Less precise. Describes the feeling of achievement more than the unexpected event itself.
civilized	Polite, well-mannered	Poor fit. Irrelevant to describing a surprise win.
charming	Very pleasant or attractive (often captivating)	Less common collocation for 'surprise' in this context.

Additional Information: Collocations and Context

This question highlights the importance of collocations and context in English. Collocations are words that are frequently used together (like 'pleasant surprise'). Understanding common collocations helps in choosing the most natural-sounding and appropriate word for a given blank.

Context is also crucial. The phrase "but the success is well deserved" tells us that the surprise, although unexpected, is viewed positively, reinforcing the choice of a word like 'pleasant' that carries positive connotations.

Filling in blanks often requires considering:

- The meaning of the sentence as a whole.
- The words immediately surrounding the blank.
- Common phrases and collocations.
- The tone and implication of the sentence (e.g., positive, negative, neutral).

23. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Conditional Sentences in English Grammar

The question asks us to complete a sentence: "If I _____ that you were coming over, I would have cancelled my programme." This sentence structure is a classic example of a conditional sentence, specifically the third conditional (also known as Type 3 conditional).

Structure of the Third Conditional

The third conditional is used to talk about hypothetical situations in the past that did not happen and their imaginary results in the past. The standard structure is:

If + Subject + Past Perfect, Subject + would have + Past Participle

- The 'if' clause uses the past perfect tense (had + past participle).
- The main clause uses 'would have' + past participle.

Let's look at the given sentence:

"If I _____ that you were coming over, I would have cancelled my programme."

We can see that the second part, "I would have cancelled my programme," perfectly matches the structure of the main clause in the third conditional (Subject 'I' + 'would have' + Past Participle 'cancelled').

This tells us that the first part, the 'if' clause ("If I _____ that you were coming over"), must be in the past perfect tense.

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

We need to find the option that puts the verb 'know' into the past perfect tense to fit the 'if' clause.

1. **had known:** This is the past perfect form of 'know' (had + known). This perfectly fits the required tense for the 'if' clause in a third conditional sentence.
2. **am knowing:** This is the present continuous tense. State verbs like 'know' are rarely used in continuous tenses. More importantly, the present continuous does not fit the past perfect requirement of the third conditional.
3. **know:** This is the simple present tense. The simple present tense is used in the zero conditional (If I know..., I do...) and the first conditional (If I know..., I will...), but not the third conditional.
4. **knows:** This is also the simple present tense, used for third person singular subjects. It does not fit the past perfect requirement of the third conditional.

Therefore, the only option that correctly completes the third conditional sentence structure is "had known". The completed sentence is:

"If I **had known** that you were coming over, I would have cancelled my programme."

This sentence expresses regret or a reflection on a past situation (not knowing the person was coming) and its past consequence (not cancelling the programme).

Correct Answer Explanation

The sentence requires the past perfect tense in the 'if' clause to form a correct third conditional sentence. The past perfect tense of the verb 'know' is 'had known'. Option 1 provides this tense, fitting the grammatical requirement perfectly.

Conditional Type	Structure (If Clause)	Structure (Main Clause)	Usage	Example
Zero Conditional	If + Simple Present	Simple Present	General truths, facts	If it rains, the ground gets wet.
First Conditional	If + Simple Present	Will + Base Verb	Real or likely future events	If it rains, I will stay home.
Second Conditional	If + Simple Past	Would + Base Verb	Unreal or unlikely present/future	If it rained, I would stay home.
Third Conditional	If + Past Perfect	Would have + Past Participle	Unreal past situations and results	If it had rained, I would have stayed home.

Revision Table: Verb Tenses in Conditionals

Conditional Type	Verb Tense in If Clause	Verb Tense in Main Clause
Zero	Simple Present	Simple Present
First	Simple Present	Future Simple (will + base verb)
Second	Simple Past	Would + base verb
Third	Past Perfect	Would have + past participle

Additional Information on Third Conditional Sentences

Third conditional sentences are crucial for discussing past events and their potential different outcomes. They often express regret, criticism, or simply comment on how things might have been different. Key points to remember:

- They refer entirely to the past.
- The condition was not met.
- The result did not happen.
- The structure is strict: Past Perfect in 'if' clause, 'would have' + Past Participle in the main clause.
- The order of the clauses can be reversed (e.g., I would have cancelled my programme if I had known that you were coming over), but the tenses within each clause remain the same. No comma is needed when the 'if' clause comes second.

Understanding the relationship between the verb tense in the 'if' clause and the structure in the main clause is essential for using conditional sentences correctly.

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Underlined Segment

The original sentence is: "A little carefulness can have averted the accident." We need to find the most appropriate substitution for the underlined part.

The underlined segment uses the construction "can have + past participle" (can have averted). Let's analyze if this is correct usage in the context of the sentence.

The sentence describes an accident that presumably happened and suggests that more carefulness could have prevented it. This is a statement about a past event and a hypothetical condition (more carefulness) that could have changed the outcome.

Analyzing Modal Verbs and Past Events

Modal verbs like 'can', 'could', 'will', 'would', 'shall', 'should', 'may', 'might', 'must' are used to express possibility, ability, permission, obligation, etc. When talking about past events, modal verbs are often followed by 'have' and the past participle of the main verb.

- 'Can' is typically used for present or future ability or possibility.
- 'Can have' + past participle can be used for speculation about a past event (e.g., "He can have left by now" - meaning it's possible he has left). It can also suggest a past ability that was not used (less common usage).
- 'Could' is often used for past ability or possibility, or for present/future possibility or conditional statements.
- 'Could have' + past participle is commonly used to talk about something that was possible in the past but did not happen, or to express a hypothetical situation in the past (a conditional perfect structure).

Evaluating the Options for Sentence Improvement

Let's look at the options provided for substituting "can have averted" in the sentence "A little carefulness can have averted the accident."

1. could have averted

This option uses "could have" followed by the past participle "averted". This structure, "could have + past participle", is appropriate for expressing a past possibility or a hypothetical outcome regarding a past event that did not occur. In the context of the sentence, "A little carefulness could have averted the accident" means that if there had been a little more carefulness, it would have been possible to prevent the accident.

2. could have avert

This option uses "could have" followed by the base form of the verb "avert". This is grammatically incorrect. The correct structure after "could have" is the past participle.

3. No improvement

The original phrase "can have averted" is not the standard or most appropriate way to express a past hypothetical possibility in this context. While "can have + past participle" exists, "could have + past participle" is standard for counterfactual or unrealized past possibilities. Therefore, improvement is needed.

4. can averted

This option uses "can" followed directly by the past participle "averted". This is grammatically incorrect. Modal verbs like 'can' are followed by the base form of the verb (e.g., "can avert"). To talk about a past event with 'can', you would typically need 'have' + past participle (e.g., "can have averted"), but as discussed, that structure isn't ideal here for expressing the unrealized possibility.

Conclusion on Substitution

Comparing the options, "could have averted" correctly uses the structure needed to talk about a past potential action that did not happen but could have changed the outcome of the accident. It is the most grammatically sound and contextually appropriate substitution for the underlined segment.

The sentence "A little carefulness could have averted the accident" correctly conveys the idea that with more carefulness, the accident might have been avoided.

Phrase	Structure	Grammatical Correctness	Contextual Appropriateness
can have averted (Original)	can + have + Past Participle	Correct structure but not ideal for unrealized past possibility.	Less appropriate for a past hypothetical outcome that didn't happen.
could have averted	could + have + Past Participle	Correct structure.	Appropriate for a past hypothetical outcome that didn't happen.
could have avert	could + have + Base Form	Incorrect structure.	Not applicable.
can averted	can + Past Participle	Incorrect structure.	Not applicable.

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Let's review the key grammar points related to this question.

- Modal verbs express mood, like possibility, ability, necessity, etc.
- To talk about past possibilities or actions that didn't happen, we often use modal verbs + have + past participle.
- "Could have + past participle" is standard for expressing a past possibility that did not happen.
- "Can + base form" is used for present/future ability.
- "Can have + past participle" is mainly for speculating about something that might have happened in the past or a past ability not utilized.

Additional Information: Modal Verbs in the Past

Here are some common modal structures used to talk about the past:

- **Could have + past participle:** Past possibility that didn't happen. (e.g., "You could have called me.")
- **Would have + past participle:** Used in third conditional for a hypothetical past result. (e.g., "If I had known, I would have helped.")
- **Might have + past participle:** Past possibility. (e.g., "She might have missed the train.")
- **May have + past participle:** Past possibility. (e.g., "He may have forgotten about the meeting.")

- **Should have + past participle:** Expresses a past obligation or desirability that was not met (regret or criticism). (e.g., "You should have studied harder.")
- **Must have + past participle:** Expresses a conclusion about the past that is believed to be true. (e.g., "They must have left already.")

Understanding the specific nuances of these structures is crucial for accurate sentence construction and effective communication.

25. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: No Strings Attached

The idiom "No strings attached" is commonly used in English to describe a situation, offer, or agreement that comes without any hidden conditions, obligations, or future requirements. It signifies freedom from any constraints or restrictions that might normally be associated with the item or service being given or received.

Think of it as receiving a gift where the giver doesn't expect anything specific in return, or a free trial of a service that doesn't automatically sign you up for a paid subscription afterwards.

Analyzing the Options for "No Strings Attached"

Let's carefully examine each provided option to determine which one best matches the meaning of the idiom "No strings attached".

- **Option 1: Without conditions or restrictions**
This definition directly aligns with the core meaning of the idiom. When something has "no strings attached," it is free from any stipulations, requirements, or limitations that would impose an obligation on the recipient.
- **Option 2: Lacking clarity**
This option suggests that something is unclear or ambiguous. The idiom "no strings attached" does not relate to the clarity or understandability of an offer; it relates specifically to the absence of hidden conditions or obligations. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
- **Option 3: Forced to do something**
This option implies compulsion or being under duress. The idiom "no strings attached" does not imply any form of coercion.

signifies freedom from obligation, which is the opposite of being forced to do something. Thus, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 4: Involving a choice to be made**

While many situations involve choices, the idiom "no strings attached" doesn't specifically highlight the presence of a choice. It emphasizes the *absence* of conditions. An offer with "no strings attached" might still involve a choice (e.g., to accept or decline), but the idiom's meaning is about the nature of the offer itself – being condition-free. Therefore, this option is not the most appropriate meaning.

Identifying the Correct Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of "No strings attached" is that the offer or situation is free from any conditions or restrictions. This is perfectly captured by Option 1.

Revision Table: Summarizing Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Meaning	Keywords
No strings attached	Without conditions, obligations, or restrictions	Idiom, Meaning, Condition-free, Obligation-free, Restriction-free

Additional Information on Idioms

Idioms are phrases or expressions where the meaning is not immediately obvious from the literal meaning of the individual words. Understanding idioms is crucial for mastering any language, as they are widely used in both spoken and written communication.

- Idioms add color and depth to language.
- Their meanings are often culturally specific and must be learned through exposure and practice.
- Misinterpreting an idiom can lead to misunderstandings.
- Common categories of idioms include those related to body parts, food, colors, animals, etc.

Learning idioms like "no strings attached" helps improve comprehension and fluency in English.

26. Answer: c

Explanation:

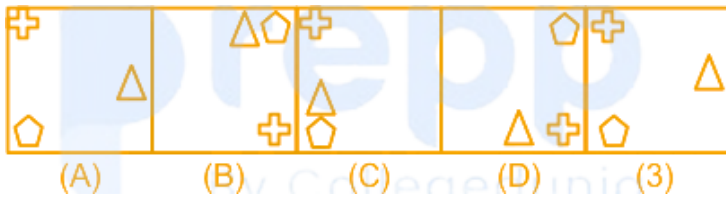
अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

'+' चिह्न वामावर्त दिशा में 180° घूमता है।

त्रिभुज का चिह्न वामावर्त दिशा में 90° घूमता है।

पंचभुज का चिह्न वामावर्त दिशा में 180° घूमता है।

स्वरूप में अगली आने वाली आकृति है,

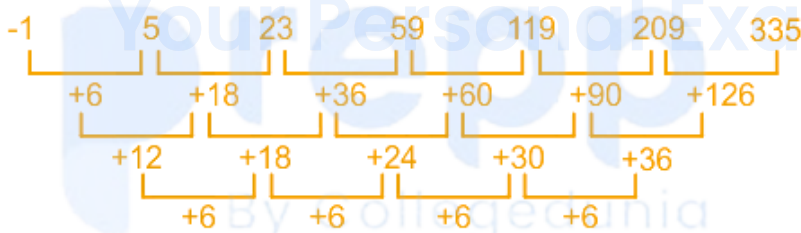


अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,



अतः, "335" सही उत्तर है।

28. 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

अनुसारित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

BHAI के लिए,

B का स्थानीय मान 2 है

H का स्थानीय मान 8 है

A का स्थानीय मान 1 है

I का स्थानीय मान 9 है

इसीलिए,

BHAI को 2819 के रूप में लिखा जाता है।

इसी प्रकार,

CDGH के लिए,

C का स्थानीय मान 3 है

D का स्थानीय मान 4 है

G का स्थानीय मान 7 है

H का स्थानीय मान 8 है

CDGH को 3478 के रूप में लिखा जाता है।

अतः, "3478" सही उत्तर है।

29. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई आकृति निहित है,

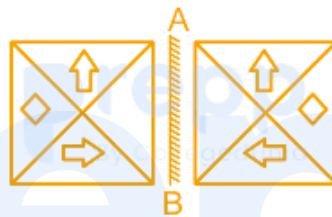


अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

वह विकल्प जो दी गयी आकृति की दर्पण छवि से सबसे निकटतम रूप से मेल खाती हो, जब दर्पण को दाईं ओर रखा जाता है।



अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

31. Answer: c

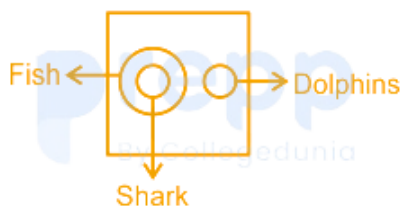
Explanation:

शार्क एक प्रकार की मछली है।

जबकि,

डॉल्फिन एक जलीय स्तनपायी है।

सही वेन आरेख है,



अतः, विकल्प 3 सही उत्तर है।

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है;

$$147 + (1 + 4 + 7) = 147 + 12 = 159$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$167 + (1 + 6 + 7) = 167 + 14 = 181$$

अतः, 181 सही उत्तर है।

33. Answer: a

Explanation:

वास्तविक और प्रामाणिक पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं।

इसी प्रकार,

मिराज का पर्यायवाची शब्द भ्रम है।

‘मिराज’ तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

अतः, “मिराज” सही उत्तर है।

34. Answer: a

Explanation:

निष्कर्ष 1: यह अनुसरण नहीं करता है, क्योंकि नीले वाहनों के बारे में कुछ भी उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

निष्कर्ष 2: यह निम्नानुसार है, क्योंकि यह कथन में वर्णित है कि शांति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सफेद रंग के वाहनों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, “केवल निष्कर्ष II” अनुसरण करता है।

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

B की कार C की कार से महंगी थी लेकिन E की कार से सस्ती थी।

$E > B > C$

A की कार D की कार से महंगी थी लेकिन C की कार से सस्ती थी।

$E > B > C > A > D$

B की कार दूसरी सबसे महंगी कार है।

अतः, "B" सही उत्तर है।

36. 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

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

A	C	E	G	I
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
B	D	F	H	J
K	M	O	Q	S
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
L	N	P	R	T
U	W	Y	A	C
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
V	X	Z	B	D

अतः, "LNPR" सही उत्तर है।

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

B के लिए = 2,

B का स्थानीय मान 2 है

और,

BUT के लिए = 43

B का स्थानीय मान 2 है

U का स्थानीय मान 21 है

T का स्थानीय मान 20 है

BUT = 2 + 21 + 20 = 43

इसी प्रकार,

BOSS के लिए,

B का स्थानीय मान 2 है

O का स्थानीय मान 15 है

S का स्थानीय मान 19 है

S का स्थानीय मान 19 है

$$\text{BOSS} = 2 + 15 + 19 + 19 = 55$$

अतः, "55" सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: a

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी को विकोडित करने पर,

\$	@	#	&
Means			
-	×	+	/

$$200 / 5 \times 3 - 20 + 5 = ?$$

BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करके,

$$40 \times 3 - 20 + 5 = ?$$

$$120 - 20 + 5 = ?$$

$$125 - 20 = 105$$

अतः, "105" सही उत्तर है।

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 C & I & N & Q \\
 +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 \\
 E & K & P & S
 \end{array}$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 F & R & G & S \\
 +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 \\
 H & T & I & U
 \end{array}$$

अतः, "HTIU" सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी को विकोडित करके,

+	-	÷	×
अर्थ			
-	×	+	÷

$$10 \div 5 + 3 \times 2 - 3 = ?$$

BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करके,

$$2 + 3 \times 2 - 3 = ?$$

$$2 + 6 - 3 = ?$$

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

अतः, "5" सही उत्तर है।

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

आकृति जो दिए गए स्वरूप को पूरा करती है,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

$$4 + 5 \text{ के लिए} = 41,$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$20 \times 2 = 40$$

$$5 - 4 = 1, 1^2 = 1$$

$$40 + 1 = 41$$

और,

$$10 + 12 \text{ के लिए} = 244$$

$$10 \times 12 = 120$$

$$120 \times 2 = 240$$

$$12 - 10 = 2, 2^2 = 4$$

$$240 + 4 = 244$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$6 + 8 = ?$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$48 \times 2 = 96$$

$$8 - 6 = 2, 2^2 = 4$$

$$96 + 4 = 100$$

$$6 + 8 = 100$$

अतः, "100" सही उत्तर है।

43. Answer: b

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

अक्षर	R	A	W	N	E	T
कूट	T	I	N	S	H	G

WATER → NIGHT

WATER को NIGHT के रूप में लिखा जाता है।

अतः, "NIGHT" सही उत्तर है।

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

एक युवा शेर को शावक कहा जाता है।

इसी प्रकार,

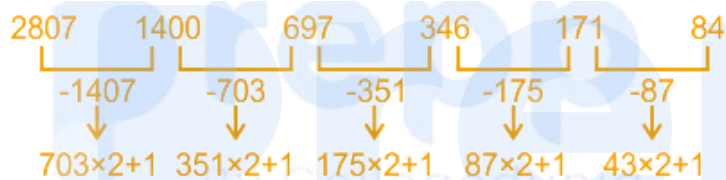
बछड़ा एक युवा गाय है।

अतः, "बछड़ा" सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,



अतः, "346" सही उत्तर है।

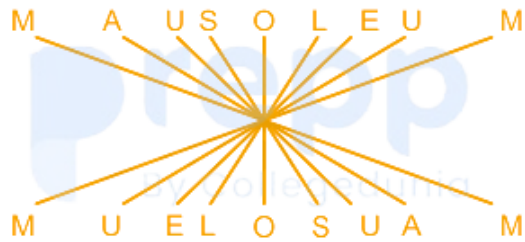
46. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,



इसी प्रकार,



अतः, "MUELOSUAM" सही उत्तर है।

47. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार उन्हें व्यवस्थित कीजिए,

B और C सिरों पर बैठे हैं। F, C के बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।



D, B और H दोनों के निकटतम है।



'G', 'F' के निकटतम दाईं ओर है।

अतः, "निकटतम दाईं ओर" सही उत्तर है।

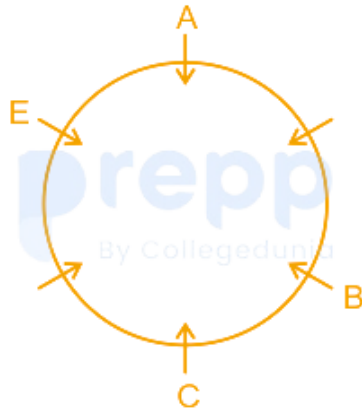
48. Answer: d

Explanation:

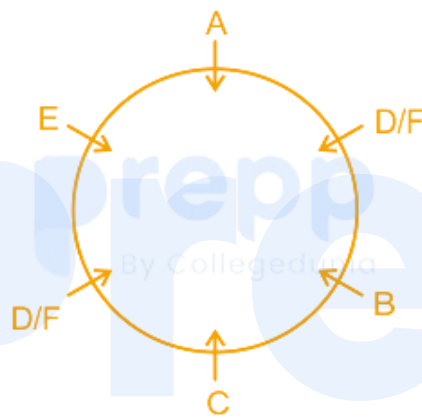
दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार उन्हें व्यवस्थित कीजिए,

A, B के दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है, B, E के समीप नहीं बैठता है।

E, C के बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है।



D, E या C के विपरीत नहीं बैठता है।



'A', 'E' के निकटतम बाईं ओर बैठता है।

अतः, "A" सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: c

Explanation:

वेन आरेख बनाने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: कुछ मेज़ पेन हैं → असत्य (यह निश्चित रूप से असत्य है।)

निष्कर्ष 2: कुछ किताबें पेन हैं। → सत्य (यह निश्चित रूप से सत्य है।)



अतः, "केवल निष्कर्ष 2" अनुसरण करता है।

50. Answer: b

Explanation:

जब कागज को खोला जाता है,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\text{गोले का आयतन} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 36\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\Rightarrow r^3 = 27$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 3$$

∴ गोले की त्रिज्या 3 सेमी है।

52. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

चरण - 1 - सर्वप्रथम समीकरण में 'कोष्ठक' 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' को हल किया जाना चाहिए,
चरण - 4 - अंततः, समीकरण के उन भागों को हल किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें 'जोड़' और 'घटाव' हैं।

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 2 \div 2 \times 2 \text{ (2 of } 2 - 2 - 2 \div 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - (2 \div 2) \times 2 \text{ [(2 का 2) - 2 - (2 \div 2)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 1 \times 2 \text{ (4 - 2 - 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 1 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0$$

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{Speed of the train} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{\text{Total length}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Speed of the train} = \frac{600 + 1200}{36} = 50 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\text{अब, रेल द्वारा 2200 मीटर लम्बे पुल को पार करने में लगा समय} = \frac{600 + 2200}{50} = 56 \text{ seconds}$$

∴ रेल 2200 मीटर लम्बे पुल को 56 सेकंड में पार कर लेगी।

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य $100x$ रुपए है

$$\Rightarrow 20\% \text{ के लाभ पर विक्रय मूल्य} = 100x \times 120\% = 120x$$

$$\Rightarrow 17.5\% \text{ की हानि पर विक्रय मूल्य} = 100x \times 82.5\% = 82.5x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अंतर} = 120x - 82.5x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1440 = 37.5x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 38.4$$

इसलिए, वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = $100x = 3840$ रुपए

अब, 15% के लाभ पर विक्रय मूल्य होगा = $3840 \times 115\% = 4416$ रुपए

$\therefore$ 15% के लाभ पर विक्रय मूल्य 4416 रुपए होगा।

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

A = 10 दिन, B = 15 दिन

$\Rightarrow A : B = 10 : 15 = 2 : 3$

हम जानते हैं, क्षमता $\propto 1/\text{समय}$

$\Rightarrow A : B = 3 : 2$

$\Rightarrow$ B का हिस्सा = $[2 / (2 + 3)] \times 2000 = 2 \times 400 = 800$

$\therefore$ B का हिस्सा 800 रुपए है

56. Answer: b

Explanation:

माध्य = संख्याओं का योग/पदों की संख्या

$\Rightarrow$ माध्य = $(4 + 6 + 3 + 7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 5) / 8$

$\Rightarrow$ माध्य = $64/8 = 8$

$\Rightarrow$ आरोही क्रम = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16

$\Rightarrow$ माधिका = $(6 + 7) / 2 = 6.5$

$\Rightarrow$ माध्य और माधिका के बीच का अंतर = $8 - 6.5 = 1.5$

$\therefore$ माध्य और माधिका के बीच का अंतर 1.5 होगा।

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

एक राशि 5 वर्षों में 500 रुपये हो जाती है

एक राशि 7 वर्षों में 600 रुपये हो जाती है

प्रयुक्त अवधारणा:

साधारण ब्याज = $PRT/100$

$P \rightarrow$ मूलधन $r \rightarrow$ ब्याज दर

गणना:

2 वर्षों में ब्याज = 7 वर्षों बाद राशि - 5 वर्षों बाद राशि = $600 - 500$

2 वर्षों में ब्याज = 100

$\Rightarrow$ 5 वर्षों में ब्याज = $100/2 \times 5 = 250$ रुपये

राशि = मूलधन + ब्याज

$\Rightarrow 500 = \text{मूलधन} + 250$

$\Rightarrow \text{मूलधन} = 250$

$\therefore$ राशि 250 रुपये है।

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58. Answer: c**Explanation:**

समय = 2 वर्ष, दर = 20%

$\Rightarrow$ समय = 4 वर्ष, दर = 10% (क्योंकि ब्याज की गणना अर्धवार्षिक की गयी है)

$\Rightarrow \text{C.I.} = P(1 + r/100)^t - P$

$\Rightarrow \text{C.I.} = 5000[(11/10)^4 - 1]$

$\Rightarrow \text{C.I.} = 5000 \times (4641/10000) = 4641/2 = 2320.5$ रुपए

$\therefore$ चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज 2320.5 रुपए है।

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया गया है, $x + y = 48$...1)

$\Rightarrow x - y = 6$...2)

(1) + (2) से

$\Rightarrow x = 27$

$\Rightarrow y = 21$

$\Rightarrow x : y = 27 : 21 = 9 : 7$

$\therefore x : y$ का अनुपात 9 : 7 है

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना पहले व्यक्ति को $3x$ और दूसरे व्यक्ति को $2x$ रुपए प्राप्त होते हैं

$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x = 12$

$\Rightarrow x = 12$

$\Rightarrow$ पहले और दूसरे व्यक्ति की धनराशि का योग $= 3x + 2x = 5x = 60$ रुपए

$\therefore$ पहले और दूसरे व्यक्ति की धनराशि का योग 60 रुपए है।

61. Answer: b

Explanation:

8 दिनों में दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा (लीटर में) $= 31 + 32 + 43 + 41 + 49 + 59 + 62 + 69$
 $= 386$

$\Rightarrow$ पहले 6 दिनों में दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा $= 28 + 34 + 38 + 37 + 53 + 58 = 248$

$$\Rightarrow \text{आवश्यक \%} = [(386 - 248) / 248] \times 100 = (138/248) \times 100 = 55.6\%$$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक प्रतिशत 55.6 है।

62. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{विक्रय मूल्य} = \text{अंकित मूल्य} \times (100 - \text{छूट})\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 1500 \times (100 - 50/3)\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 1500 \times (250/3)\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 1250 \text{ रुपए}$$

$\therefore$ वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य 1250 रुपए है।

63. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य} = 1440 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{विक्रय मूल्य} = 1800 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ} = \text{विक्रय मूल्य} - \text{क्रय मूल्य}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ} = 1800 - 1440 = 360 \text{ रुपए}$$

$$\text{अब, लाभ\%} = [\text{लाभ/क्रय मूल्य}] \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लाभ\%} = [360/1440] \times 100 = 25\%$$

$\therefore$ वस्तु का लाभ प्रतिशत 25% है।

64. Answer: d

Explanation:

192, 1056 और 1584 के गुणनखंड,

$$\Rightarrow 192 = 2^6 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1056 = 2^5 \times 3 \times 11$$

$$\Rightarrow 1584 = 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{उच्चतम उभयनिष्ठ गुणनखंड} = 2^4 \times 3 = 48$$

$\therefore$ वह उच्चतम संख्या 48 है।

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$\frac{\text{The volume of a right circular cylinder}}{\text{The volume of a right circular cone}} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h}{\frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 H} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6^2 \times 1}{\frac{1}{3} \times 3^2 H} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{H} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = 4 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 3 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{शंकु की तिर्यक ऊंचाई} = \sqrt{(H^2 + R^2)} = \sqrt{(16 + 9)} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ सेमी}$$

$\therefore$ शंकु की तिर्यक ऊंचाई 5 सेमी है।

66. Answer: d

Explanation:

A = दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा दिन 2 और दिन 3 में बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा (लीटर में)

$$\Rightarrow A = 34 + 38 = 72$$

B = दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा दिन 7 और दिन 8 में बेचीं गयी दूध की कुल मात्रा (लीटर में)

$$\Rightarrow B = 62 + 69 = 131$$

इसलिए, $B - A = 131 - 72 = 59$ लीटर

$\therefore$ आवश्यक उत्तर $(B - A)$ 59 लीटर है।

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

औसत = सभी व्यक्तियों की कुल आयु/ व्यक्तियों की संख्या

$$\Rightarrow 12 \text{ छात्रों की औसत आयु} = 14 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \text{ छात्रों की कुल आयु} = 14 \times 12 = 168 \text{ वर्ष} \quad \dots(1)$$

अब, 12 छात्र और एक शिक्षक की औसत आयु = 15 वर्ष

$$\Rightarrow 12 \text{ छात्र और एक शिक्षक की कुल आयु} = 15 \times (12 + 1) = 195 \text{ वर्ष} \quad \dots(2)$$

समीकरण (2) - (1) से,

$$\Rightarrow \text{शिक्षक की आयु} = 195 - 168 = 27 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$\therefore$ शिक्षक की आयु 27 वर्ष है।

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$A \text{ का } 12.5\% = 55$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12.5}{100} \times A = 55$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{40} \times A = 55$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \times A = 55$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 440$$

$\therefore$ A का मान 440 है।

69. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

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' को हल किया जाना चाहिए,

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

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{4}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \div \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \div \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{15}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{81}{16} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{180 - 24 + 243 + 32}{48}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{431}{48}$$

70. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना पहली संख्या $2x$ है

$$\Rightarrow \text{दूसरी संख्या} = x$$

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x+5}{x+5} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 10 = 3x + 15$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{संख्याओं का योगफल} = 2x + x = 3x = 15$$

$\therefore$ संख्याओं का योगफल 15 है।

71. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना टंकी की क्षमता = (10, 12 and 16) का लघुत्तम समापवर्त्य = 240 इकाई

इसलिए, A की दक्षता = $240/10 = 24$

B की दक्षता = $240/12 = 20$

C की दक्षता = $240/(-16) = -15$ (आउटलेट पाइप)

⇒ सभी पाइप प्रातः 8:00 बजे से प्रातः 10:00 बजे तक चालू किये जाते हैं = $(24 + 20 - 15) \times 2$

⇒ सभी पाइप प्रातः 8:00 बजे से प्रातः 10:00 बजे तक चालू किये जाते हैं = $29 \times 2 = 58$

⇒ पाइप C द्वारा 58 इकाइयाँ रिक्त की जायेगी = $58/15$ घंटे = 3 घंटे 52 मिनट में

⇒ कुल समय = 2 घंटे + 3 घंटे 52 मिनट = 5 घंटे 52 मिनट

∴ प्रारम्भ से 5 घंटे 52 मिनट के बाद टंकी रिक्त हो जायेगी।

72. Answer: b

Explanation:

औसत = दूध की कुल मात्रा/दिनों की संख्या

दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी कुल दूध की मात्रा = $28 + 34 + 38 + 37 + 53 + 58 + 63 + 67 = 378$ लीटर

इसलिए, दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी औसत दूध की मात्रा = $378/8 = 47.25$ लीटर

दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी कुल दूध की मात्रा = $31 + 32 + 43 + 41 + 49 + 59 + 62 + 69 = 386$ लीटर

इसलिए, दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी औसत दूध की मात्रा = $386/8 = 48.25$ लीटर

अब, आवश्यक अंतर = $48.25 - 47.25 = 1$ लीटर

∴ दूधविक्रेता 1 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी औसत दूध की मात्रा और दूधविक्रेता 2 द्वारा प्रतिदिन बेचीं गयी औसत दूध की मात्रा के बीच अंतर 1 लीटर है।

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{व्यक्ति की गति} = 45 \text{ किमी/घंटे} = 45 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5 \text{ मीटर/सेकंड}$$

$$\text{दूरी} = 225 \text{ मीटर}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{समय} = \text{दूरी/गति}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{समय} = 225/12.5 = 18 \text{ सेकंड}$$

$\therefore$ वह 225 मीटर की दूरी को 18 सेकंड में तय कर लेगा।

74. Answer: d

Explanation:

दिया है:

$$\text{अर्धगोले की त्रिज्या} = 21 \text{ सेमी}$$

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$\Rightarrow \text{अर्धगोले का CSA} = 2\pi r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अर्धगोले का आयतन} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \times \pi r^3$$

गणना:

$$\Rightarrow \text{अर्धगोले का CSA} = 2 \times \left(\frac{22}{7}\right) \times (21)^2 = 2772 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अर्धगोले का आयतन} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{22}{7}\right) \times (21)^3 = 19404 \text{ सेमी}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{आयतन} = 19404 \text{ सेमी}^3 \text{ और CSA} = 2772 \text{ सेमी}^2$$

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

औसत = संख्याओं का योग/पदों की संख्या

10 संख्याओं का औसत = 14.8

इसलिए, 10 संख्याओं का योग = $14.8 \times 10 = 148$

$$\Rightarrow 5 + 23 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow 13 + 26 = 39$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{अंतर} = 39 - 28 = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{प्रतिस्थापना के बाद 10 संख्याओं का योग} = 148 + 11 = 159$$

इसलिए, 10 संख्याओं का नया औसत = 15.9

$\therefore$ 10 संख्याओं का नया औसत 15.9 होगा।

76. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 4 अर्थात् शिव।

- कपालेश्वर मंदिर एक प्राचीन हिंदू मंदिर है जो तमिलनाडु के मायलापुर में स्थित भगवान शिव को समर्पित है।
- यह मंदिर वास्तुकला के द्रविड़ शैली में 7वीं शताब्दी सीई के आसपास बनाया गया है।
- शिव को कपालेश्वर के रूप में पूजा जाता है और लिंगम द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाता है।
- उनकी पत्नी पार्वती को कर्पगम्बल के रूप में दर्शाया गया है।

77. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 यानी 7 है।

- कुल भूमि क्षेत्र के मामले में दुनिया में शीर्ष तीन देश क्रमशः रूस, कनाडा, चीन हैं।
- जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से भारत दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है।
- क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत सातवां सबसे बड़ा है।
- पूरी तरह से उत्तरी गोलार्ध में झूठ बोलना मुख्य भूमि अक्षांश $8^{\circ}4'N$ और $37^{\circ}6'N$ और देशांतर $68^{\circ}7'E$ और $97^{\circ}25'E$ के बीच फैला हुआ है।
- कर्क रेखा ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) देश को लगभग दो समान भागों में विभाजित करती है।

- अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह क्रमशः बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर में मुख्य भूमि के दक्षिण-पूर्व और दक्षिण-पश्चिम में स्थित हैं।

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है अर्थात् 8।

- B विटामिन पानी में घुलनशील विटामिन का एक वर्ग है।
- विटामिन B कई अलग-अलग प्रकार के विटामिनों को संदर्भित करता है, जो एक साथ, B कॉम्प्लेक्स विटामिन के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- आमतौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला विटामिन B कॉम्प्लेक्स 8 विटामिनों से युक्त होता है।
 - थियामिन (विटामिन B -1)
 - राइबोफ्लेविन (विटामिन B -2)
 - नियासिन (विटामिन बी -3)
 - पैन्थोथेनिक एसिड (विटामिन B -5)
 - विटामिन B -6
 - बायोटिन (विटामिन B -7)
 - फोलेट (विटामिन B -9)
 - विटामिन B 12

79. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है अर्थात् तेलंगाना।

- बाथुकम्मा एक पुष्पों का त्योहार है जो मुख्य रूप से तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों द्वारा मनाया जाता है।
 - दुर्गा नवरात्रि के दौरान नौ दिनों तक बाथुकम्मा मनाया जाता है।
 - बाथुकम्मा शब्द का अर्थ है - 'देवी का जीवन में आना'।
 - यह त्योहार तेलंगाना के लोगों की संस्कृति और पहचान का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है और इसमें महागौरी की पूजा शामिल है - "जीवन दात्री" गौरी देवी (नारीत्व की संरक्षक देवी) के रूप में।
- लोहड़ी, वैसाखी या बैसाखी, गुरुपर्वपंजाब राज्य में मनाए जाने वाले कुछ प्रसिद्ध त्योहार हैं।
- उत्तर प्रदेश: गंगा दशहरा त्योहार ज्यादातर इस राज्य में मनाया जाता है।
- गुड़ी पड़वा, गणेश चतुर्थी महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मनाया जाने वाला सबसे प्रसिद्ध त्योहार है।

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है अर्थात् 26 नवंबर 1949।

- भारत का संविधान बनाने के लिए **कैबिनेट मिशन योजना 1946** के तहत संविधान सभा की स्थापना की गई थी।
- डॉ. सच्चिदानंद सिन्हा संविधान सभा के पहले अध्यक्ष (अस्थायी) थे।
- डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद तब संविधान सभा के पहले स्थायी अध्यक्ष बने।
- एच.सी. मुखर्जी संविधान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष थे।
- डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर मसौदा समिति के अध्यक्ष थे।
- भारत का संविधान **26 नवंबर 1949** को अपनाया गया था और **26 जनवरी 1950** से लागू किया गया था।

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर रंध्र है।

- **रंध्र:**
 - यह पत्तियों के एपिडर्मिस में पाया जाने वाला एक छोटा सा छिद्र है जो मुख्य रूप से पौधों और वायुमंडल के बीच गैसों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।
 - कई पौधों में, रंध्र दिन के दौरान खुले रहते हैं और रात में बंद रहते हैं।
- **मध्यशिरा:** यह एक पत्ती का मध्य या मुख्य शिरा है जो पौधे थैलस या लैमिना की लंबाई के साथ चलता है।
 - यह पत्ती को सहारा देता है।
- **फ्लोएम** एक जीवित ऊतक है जो **खाद्य पदार्थों को पत्तियों से पौधे के अन्य भागों में स्थानांतरित करता है।**
- **जाइलम पानी के परिवहन** में मदद करता है और जड़ों से पौधों के बाकी हिस्सों तक खनिजों का विलय कर देता है।

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है, अर्थात् तुम्हारी सुलु।

- तुम्हारी सुलु फिल्म ने IIFA की सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म का पुरस्कार 2018 जीता है।
- मॉम के लिए श्रीदेवी और हिंदी मीडियम के लिए इरफान खान को आईफा 2018 में क्रमशः सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री और सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता का पुरस्कार मिला।
- न्यूटन के लिए अमित वी मसुरकर ने IIFA का सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहानी पुरस्कार 2018 जीता।
- राज़ी ने IIFA का सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म पुरस्कार 2019 जीता है।
- रणवीर सिंह और आलिया भट्ट ने IIFA 2019 में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री और सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता का पुरस्कार जीता है।

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् पाचवां।

- दक्षिण एशियाई फुटबॉल महासंघ (SAFF) दक्षिण एशियाई फुटबॉल खेलने वाले देशों की एकता है। संगठन क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक सदस्य देश की फुटबॉल की राष्ट्रीय संचालन इकाइयों से बना है।
- वर्तमान में, बांग्लादेश फुटबॉल महासंघ (BFF) के अध्यक्ष श्री काज़ी मो. सलाउद्दीन SAFF के अध्यक्ष हैं।
- SAFF सचिवालय बांग्लादेश में स्थित है।
- भारत ने दक्षिण एशियाई फुटबॉल महासंघ SAFF महिला चैम्पियनशिप में लगातार पांचवीं बार विजय प्राप्त की है।
- अपनी विजयी लय को बरकरार रखते हुए भारत ने फाइनल में मेजबान नेपाल को पराजित किया।

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है अर्थात् एडीनोसिन ट्राइफॉस्फेट (एटीपी)

- एडीनोसिन ट्राइफॉस्फेट (एटीपी) एडीनोसिन और तीन फॉस्फेट समूहों से बना है।
- यह सभी जीवित कोशिकाओं में पाया जाने वाला एक ऊर्जा-अणु है।
- इसे कोशिका की ऊर्जा मुद्रा के रूप में जाना जाता है क्योंकि एक जीवित सेल के अंदर सभी गतिविधियों को ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता होती है जो तत्काल स्रोत के रूप में एटीपी के रूप में उपलब्ध है।
- एडेनोसिन डीफॉस्फेट प्लस टर्मिनल फॉस्फेट एटीपी है।

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात् **नकद आरक्षित अनुपात** है।

- **नकद आरक्षित अनुपात:** यह बैंक जमा के प्रतिशत को संदर्भित करता है जिसे बैंकों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) के पास बनाए रखना होता है।
 - CRR का उपयोग आरबीआई द्वारा तंत्र में तरलता को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले मौद्रिक नीति उपकरण के रूप में किया जाता है।
- **सांविधिक तरलता अनुपात** उन निधियों का प्रतिशत है जो वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को किसी भी समय तरल संपत्ति के रूप में बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता होती है।
- **पूंजी उत्पादन अनुपात** उत्पादन की एक इकाई का उत्पादन करने के लिए आवश्यक पूंजी की मात्रा है। **उच्च पूंजी उत्पादन अनुपात** का अर्थ है कि उत्पादन की एक इकाई के लिए अधिक पूंजी की आवश्यकता है। इसका अर्थ है कि **परिचालन क्षमता कम है।**

86. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है।

- **गुम मठ:**
 - मठ **पीली टोपी** संप्रदाय से संबंधित है जिसे **गेलुपका** के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
 - मठ के अंदर के प्रमुख आकर्षणों में से एक भगवान बुद्ध का 15 फुट का मॉडल है, जिसे **मैत्रेय बुद्ध** के नाम से जाना जाता है।
 - यह **पश्चिम बंगाल** में स्थित है।
- **रुमटेक मठ** को **सिक्किम** में स्थित धर्म चक्र केंद्र के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।
- **हिमाचल प्रदेश** का **प्रमुख मठ** हिमाचल प्रदेश की **स्पीति घाटी** में एक पहाड़ी की चोटी पर स्थित एक मनोरम तिब्बती बौद्ध मठ है।
- **तवांग मठ** को **भारत का सबसे बड़ा बौद्ध मठ** कहा जाता है और यह **अरुणाचल प्रदेश** में स्थित है।

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् **मुहम्मद शाह**।

- **मुहम्मद शाह (1720-48):**
 - मुगल बादशाह मुहम्मद शाह के काल में फारस के अफसरिद वंश के संस्थापक नादिर शाह ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया।

- 24 फरवरी 1739 को, दो सेनाओं के बीच करनाल (करनाल की लड़ाई) में लड़ाई हुई जिसमें नादिर शाह ने मुगल सम्राट मुहम्मद शाह को पराजित किया।
- पराजय के साथ, मुगल खजाने को लगभग खाली कर दिया गया था।
- नादिर शाह की लूट में प्रसिद्ध **मयूर सिंहासन, कोह-आई-नूर हीरे** शामिल थे।
- **औरंगजेब (1658-1707):**
 - वह छठे मुगल सम्राट थे, जिन्होंने लगभग पूरे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप पर शासन किया था।
 - उन्होंने **विश्व विजेता, आलमगीर** की उपाधि धारण की।
 - उन्होंने **जज़िया** कर दिया।
- **बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र (1837-1858):** बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र या बहादुर शाह II अंतिम मुगल सम्राट थे।
 - उन्हें 1857 के विद्रोह के नाममात्र के नेता के रूप में चुना गया था।
- **अकबर शाह (1806-1837):** वह भारत के प्रतापी मुगल सम्राट थे।
 - उन्होंने राम मोहन राय को ब्रिटेन में राजदूत के रूप में भेजा और उन्हें राजा की उपाधि दी।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 अर्थात् हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन है।

- **हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन (HSRA):**
 - इसकी स्थापना 1928 में दिल्ली में फिरोज शाह कोटला में भगत सिंह, सुखदेव, बटुकेश्वर दत्त और राजगुरु के साथ चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद ने की थी।
- **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस:** इसकी स्थापना ए.ओ. ह्यूम द्वारा 28 दिसम्बर 1885 को बॉम्बे के गोकुलदास तेजपाल संस्कृत महाविद्यालय में हुई।
 - व्योमेश चंद्र बोस को कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष के रूप में चुना गया था।
- **राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ (RSS):** इसकी स्थापना डॉ. केशव बलिराम हेडगेवार ने वर्ष 1925 में मध्य भारत के नागपुर में की थी।
- **भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी:** भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (CPI) की स्थापना 1925 में हुई थी। एमएन रॉय और अबनी मुखर्जी दो अन्य संस्थापक सदस्य थे।
 - बाद में 1964 में, CPI दो गुटों - भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी) में विभाजित हो गई।

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है यानी बैंगलोर।

- विजया बैंक की स्थापना **23 अक्टूबर 1931** को स्वर्गीय श्री एबीएसटी और कर्नाटक के अन्य किसानों द्वारा की गई थी।
- विजया बैंक और देना बैंक का बैंक के साथ विलय कर दिया गया है और बैंक 1958 में एक अनुसूचित बैंक बन गया।
- इसका मुख्यालय **बैंगलोर में है**।
- इसकी आधिकारिक टैगलाइन है **ए फ्रेंड यू कैन बैंक अप**।

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् **गोनाइलैक्स**।

- **ऐस्पेर्जिलस** एक कवक है जिसके बीजाणु हवा में मौजूद होते हैं जब हम सांस लेते हैं लेकिन आम तौर पर बीमारी का कारण नहीं बनते हैं।
- **पेनिसिलियम** सबसे बड़े कवक जनन में से एक है। प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण के साथ-साथ खाद्य और औषधि उत्पादन में इनका बड़ा महत्व है।
 - इसमें कुछ सबसे अधिक ज्ञात फिलामेंटस कवक शामिल हैं और यह कई सबस्ट्रेट्स, साथ ही बहुत विविध स्थानों में भी पाया जा सकता है।
- **कुकुरमुत्ता**: यह एक मशरूम प्रकार की फफूंद है, जो सफेद धब्बों के साथ गहरे लाल रंग की होती है।
- **गोनीओलेक्स डिनोप्लैगलेट्स का एक प्रकार** है। उनके पास दो कशाभ हैं। यह प्रोटिस्टा प्रजाति का है।

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 है अर्थात् **जीवन बीमा निगम**।

- डिजिटल भुगतान सेवा **पेटीएम** ने ग्राहकों को **नवंबर 2018** में ऑनलाइन बीमा प्रीमियम भुगतान करने में मदद करने हेतु बीमा प्रीमियम **जीवन बीमा निगम (एलआईसी)** के साथ साझेदारी की।
- **भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम**: यह भारत सरकार के स्वामित्व वाला एक बीमा समूह और निवेश निगम है।
 - एम आर कुमार: एलआईसी के अध्यक्ष
- **यूनाइटेड इंडिया इंश्योरेंस**: यह एक सामान्य बीमा कंपनी है, जो पूरी तरह से भारत सरकार के स्वामित्व में है और इसका मुख्यालय चेन्नई में है।
 - गिरीश राधाकृष्णन: अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक।
- **ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी**: यह भारत की एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की सामान्य बीमा कंपनी है और इसका मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में है।
 - ए वी गिरिजा कुमार: अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक।

- **जनरल इंडियोरेंस कंपनी:** यह भारत में एक राज्य के स्वामित्व वाला उद्यम है और इसका मुख्यालय मुंबई में है।
 - देवेश श्रीवास्तव: अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात् 1897 है।

- सारागढ़ी का युद्ध 12 सितंबर 1897 को **खैबर पख्तूनख्वा** की पहाड़ियों में, सारागढ़ी किले में हुआ था जो वर्तमान में **पाकिस्तान** में है।
- सारागढ़ी ब्रिटिश सेना का एक छोटा सा संचार पद था, जिसमें 36 सिख रेजिमेंट के 21 सैनिक थे।
- सारागढ़ी एक ऐसा पोस्ट था जिसने अफगानिस्तान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों पर ब्रिटिश भारत के लॉकहार्ट और गुलिस्तान किलों को जोड़ा था।
- युद्ध **ब्रिटिश राज और अफगान आदिवासियों** के बीच है।
- किले पर बड़ी संख्या में पश्तून विद्रोहियों ने हमला किया था क्योंकि वे चाहते थे कि अंग्रेज चले जाएं।
- युद्ध सुबह शुरू हुआ और शाम तक जारी रहा, और सभी ब्रिटिश सैनिक मारे गए।

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर हिमोढ़ है।

★ **Key Points**

- **हिमोढ़:** जब हिमनद बर्फ पिघलती है, तो विभिन्न प्रकार की चट्टानें गिरती हैं जिन्हें ग्लेशियर द्वारा ले जाया जाता है। इन जमाओं के ढेर को हिमोढ़ कहा जाता है।
- तटीय क्षरण या बहुत लंबे समय तक पानी और हवा के द्वारा चट्टान के धीमे अपरदन से एक ढेर बन जाता है, जिसे **समुद्री स्टैक** कहा जाता है।
- **समुद्री गुफाएं:** ये हवा और पानी द्वारा बनाई गई प्राकृतिक संरचनाएं हैं जो धीरे-धीरे किनारे की चट्टानों को मिटा देती हैं।
- **समुद्री चट्टान:** ये आमतौर पर अपरदन और अपक्षय नामक प्रक्रियाओं के कारण बनते हैं।
 - तटीय क्षेत्रों में, तेज हवाएं और तेज लहरें कठोर चट्टानों से नरम या दानेदार चट्टानों को तोड़ देती हैं। कठोर चट्टानों को चट्टानों के रूप में छोड़ दिया जाता है।

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है अर्थात् राज्य सूची।

- भारत के संविधान ने केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच शक्तियों के विभाजन का प्रावधान किया है। सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत, तीन सूचियाँ हैं - **संघ, राज्य और समवर्ती**।
- **संघ सूची:** इसमें वे विषय शामिल हैं जिनके तहत संसद कानून बना सकती है।
 - उदाहरण: रक्षा, विदेशी मामले, बैंकिंग, अन्य।
- **राज्य सूची:** इसमें वे विषय शामिल हैं जिनके तहत किसी राज्य की विधायिका कानून बना सकती है।
 - उदाहरण: सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था, पुलिस, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता; अस्पतालों और औषधालयों, कृषि, अन्यो में।
- **समवर्ती सूची:** इसमें ऐसे विषय शामिल हैं जो केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों दोनों को शक्तियां प्रदान करते हैं।
 - उदाहरण: शिक्षा, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण और परिवार नियोजन, पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता की रोकथाम, वन्यजीवों और जानवरों की सुरक्षा, वनों आदि।
- हालांकि, जब भी एक ही विषय पर संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं द्वारा पारित कानूनों का विरोध होता है, तो संविधान राज्य कानून को समाप्त करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय कानून प्रदान करता है।
- **अवशिष्ट शक्तियाँ:** यह संसद की शक्ति है कि किसी भी मामले को समवर्ती सूची या राज्य सूची में शामिल नहीं किए जाने के संबंध में कोई कानून बनाता है।

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् ब्रह्मपुत्र।

★ Key Points

- **ब्रह्मपुत्र:**
 - यह तिब्बत में मानसरोवर झील के पास हिमालय में उत्पन्न होती है और अंत में बंगाल की खाड़ी में मिलती है।
 - यह चीन, भारत और बांग्लादेश से होकर बहती है।
 - **माजुली** ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी, असम में एक नदी द्वीप है।
 - यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा बसा हुआ द्वीप है।
- **कृष्णा:** कृष्णा नदी की उत्पत्ति महाराष्ट्र के महाबलेश्वर में हुई थी।
 - बंगाल की खाड़ी में नदी के प्रवाह का मुख है।
 - घाटप्रभा नदी, मालाप्रभा नदी, भीमा नदी, तुंगभद्रा नदी और मुसी नदी इसकी प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ हैं।

- गंगा: यह एशिया की एक सीमा-पार नदी है जो भारत और बांग्लादेश से होकर बहती है।
 - यह भारत के उत्तराखंड राज्य में हिमालय से निकलती है और अंततः बंगाल की खाड़ी में मिलती है।
 - प्रमुख बाएं तटीय सहायक नदियों में गोमती नदी, घाघरा नदी, गंडकी नदी और कोसी नदी (बिहार का सोरो) शामिल हैं।
 - प्रमुख दाएं तटीय सहायक नदियों में यमुना नदी, सोन नदी और दामोदर शामिल हैं।

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् 2009।

- भारत की संसद का शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम (RTE) अधिनियम 4 अगस्त 2009 को अधिनियमित किया गया और 1 अप्रैल 2010 को लागू हुआ।
- इस अधिनियम को बच्चों के निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अधिकार के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, क्योंकि इसके प्रावधान के कारण, "प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में न्यूनतम मानदंडों को निर्दिष्ट करने वाले 6 से 14 वर्ष के बीच के प्रत्येक बच्चे का मौलिक अधिकार।"

★ Key Points

RTE के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान इस प्रकार हैं:

- पड़ोस के स्कूल में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूरी होने तक बच्चों को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार।
- यह एक गैर-प्रवेशित बच्चे के लिए एकआयु-उपयुक्त वर्ग में भर्ती होने का प्रावधान करता है।
- यह मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करने में उपयुक्त सरकारों, स्थानीय अधिकारियों और माता-पिता के कर्तव्यों और जिम्मेदारियों को निर्दिष्ट करता है।
- यह छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात (PTRs), भवनों और बुनियादी ढांचे, स्कूल-कार्य दिवसों, शिक्षक-कार्य घंटों से संबंधित मानदंडों और मानकों को निर्धारित करता है।
- RTE अधिनियम के अनुसार, एक शिक्षक एक सप्ताह में तैयारी के घंटों सहित शिक्षण में कम से कम 45 घंटे खर्च करेगा और निजी ट्यूशन के अभ्यास से प्रतिबंधित होगा।
- यह उचित रूप से प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति के लिए प्रदान करता है यानी आवश्यक प्रवेश और शैक्षणिक योग्यता वाले शिक्षक।
- यह अधिनियम शारीरिक दंड और मानसिक उत्पीड़न को प्रतिबंधित करता है।
- यह संविधान में निहित मूल्यों के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम के विकास के लिए प्रदान करता है, और जो बच्चे के सर्वांगीण विकास को सुनिश्चित करेगा।

इस प्रकार, 2009 का RTE-अधिनियम 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार प्रदान करता है।

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है अर्थात् आइसोबार।

- आयन एक आवेशित परमाणु या अणु है।
- आइसोहेलीनेस पानी में समान नमक सांद्रता या लवणता के साथ क्षेत्र हैं।
- आइसोबार एक ही द्रव्यमान संख्या वाले विभिन्न परमाणु संख्याओं के साथ विभिन्न तत्वों के परमाणु होते हैं।
- आइसोटोप एक ही परमाणु संख्या वाले परमाणु होते हैं, जिनमें विभिन्न द्रव्यमान संख्याएँ होती हैं।

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है अर्थात् विज्ञान एवं पर्यावरण केंद्र।

- **इंदिरा गांधी शांति निरस्त्रीकरण और विकास पुरस्कार:**
 - यह पुरस्कार पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी के नाम पर रखा गया है।
 - इसे 1986 से हर साल इंदिरा गांधी मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट द्वारा सम्मानित किया जाता है।
- **विज्ञान एवं पर्यावरण केंद्र (CSE)**, नई दिल्ली (भारत) के स्वतंत्र अनुसंधान और समर्थक विचार मंच को वर्ष 2018 के लिए इंदिरा गांधी शांति, निरस्त्रीकरण और विकास पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है।
- **डेविड एटनबरो**, एक प्रसिद्ध प्रकृतिवादी, को इंदिरा गांधी शांति, निरस्त्रीकरण और विकास पुरस्कार 2019 से सम्मानित किया गया है।
- **नीति आयोग:** यह भारत सरकार का एक प्रमुख विचार मंच है।
 - यह एक कार्यकारी संकल्प के माध्यम से बनाया गया था।
 - यह न तो संवैधानिक निकाय है और न ही वैधानिक निकाय है।
 - प्रधान मंत्री नीति आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं।
- **भारत के लिए शैक्षिक और धर्मार्थ प्रतिष्ठान पनेल (PEACE)** एक पंजीकृत ट्रस्ट है जो भारत के उत्तरी भाग में उपेक्षित लोगों को सामाजिक और शैक्षिक आवश्यकताएं प्रदान करता है।

99. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर अबुल फजल है।

- अबुल फ़ज़ल अकबरनामा के लेखक थे, अकबर के शासन का इतिहास 3 खंडों में है।
- उपरोक्त कार्य के तीसरे खंड को आईने-ए-अकबरी के रूप में जाना जाता है, जो अकबर के शासनकाल की प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट है।
- अबुल फ़ज़ल का एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्य रुकात था, जो अकबर और अन्य समकालीन राजकुमारों के पत्रों का संग्रह है।

★ **Additional Information**

- **जियाउद्दीन बरनी:** वह मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक और फिरोज शाह के शासनकाल के दौरान एक मुस्लिम राजनीतिक विचारक थे। फतवा-ए-जहाँदारी, तारिखे-फिरोजशाही लिखा।
- **अब्दुल कादिर बदायुनी:** वह फ़ारसी में हिंदू कार्यों "रामायण" और महाभारत" का अनुवाद करने के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे।
- **अकबर (1556-1605):** वह तीसरे मुगल सम्राट थे।
 - अकबर अपने पिता हुमायूँ के उत्तराधिकारी बने।
 - उन्होंने फतेहपुर सीकरी में इबादत खाना ("घर की पूजा") नामक एक हॉल का निर्माण किया।
 - उन्होंने आगरा का किला बनवाया।
 - उन्होंने फतेहपुर सीकरी शहर का निर्माण किया।

100. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 है अर्थात् बेंगलुरु एफसी।

- **हीरो इंडियन सुपर लीग (ISL)** भारत की अद्वितीय फुटबॉल चैंपियनशिप है, जो 12 अक्टूबर 2014 को शुरू हुआ।
- 21 अक्टूबर 2013 को स्थापित किया गया।
- **बेंगलुरु एफसी** ने 2018-19 सत्र में खिताब जीता।
- एटलेटिको डी कोलकाता ने 2019-20 सत्र में खिताब जीता।