



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



UPSET



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 3)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

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

General English

1. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words: (+1, -0.25)
Rearing of silk worms

- a. Horticulture
- b. Sericulture
- c. Agriculture
- d. Pisciculture

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence. (+1, -0.25)
The players returned to the dilapidated hotel that _____ them.

- a. was been allocated to
- b. were allocated to
- c. had allocated to
- d. was allocated to

3. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. (+1, -0.25)
To lose one's head

- a. To lose one's position
- b. To lose self control
- c. To die valiantly in a war
- d. To be beheaded for disloyalty

4. वाक्य में वह खंड पहचानें जिसमें व्याकरण संबंधी त्रुटि है।

(+1, -0.25)

After playing cricket / till 2 o'clock / the children ate their lunch / and left to home.

- a. the children ate their lunch
- b. After playing cricket
- c. and left to home
- d. till 2 o'clock

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

(+1, -0.25)

To spill the beans

- a. To waste food items
- b. To drop some food
- c. To give away a secret
- d. To plan a strategy

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

(+1, -0.25)

Suman found a hundred-rupee note _____ on the road.

- a. lying
- b. lied
- c. laid
- d. laying

7. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words:

(+1, -0.25)

An account of a person's life written by self

- a. Cartography
- b. Calligraphy
- c. Autobiography
- d. Biography

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

A city is the (1)_____ man's battleground where he fights for (2)_____. There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services (3)_____ health and education.

This cut-throat competition results in lack of sensitivity (4)_____ fellow-citizens and a feeling of hatred for (5)_____ who are more successful.

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

- a. historic
- b. primitive
- c. modern
- d. early

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

A city is the (1)_____ man's battleground where he fights for (2)_____. There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services (3)_____ health and education.

This cut-throat competition results in lack of sensitivity (4)_____ fellow-citizens and a feeling of hatred for (5)_____ who are more successful.

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

- a. live
- b. win
- c. death
- d. survival

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

A city is the (1)_____ man's battleground where he fights for (2)_____. There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services (3)_____ health and education.

This cut-throat competition results in lack of sensitivity (4)_____ fellow-citizens and a feeling of hatred for (5)_____ who are more successful.

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

- a. dislike
- b. likely
- c. like
- d. unlike

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

A city is the (1)_____ man's battleground where he fights for (2)_____. There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services (3)_____ health and education.

This cut-throat competition results in lack of sensitivity (4) _____ fellow-citizens and a feeling of hatred for (5) _____ who are more successful.

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

- a. towards
- b. along
- c. over
- d. at

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)

A city is the (1) _____ man's battleground where he fights for (2) _____. There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services (3) _____ health and education.

This cut-throat competition results in lack of sensitivity (4) _____ fellow-citizens and a feeling of hatred for (5) _____ who are more successful.

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

- a. them
- b. those
- c. their
- d. these

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

Maryam _____ to anyone as she was angry.

- a. did not speak
- b. not spoke
- c. did not spoke
- d. did not spoken

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

(+1, -0.25)

POPULAR

- a. Favourite
- b. untidy
- c. Specific
- d. Particular

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

(+1, -0.25)

DESTROY

- a. Assist
- b. Restore
- c. Preserve
- d. Ruin

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

(+1, -0.25)

The doctor advised him to consume _____ water without any additive.

- a. precious
- b. potent

- c. plain
- d. pleasant

17. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

INFALLIBLE

- a. Imperfect
- b. Notorious
- c. Dependable
- d. Flawless

18. Select the correctly spelt word.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Reveanu
- b. Revenue
- c. Ravanue
- d. Ravenue

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

(+1, -0.25)

Bulbul is honest girl but she is also very rude.

- a. Bulbul is an honest girl
- b. Bulbul is very honest girl
- c. Bulbul is a honest girl
- d. No improvement

20. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)
Had Rajani not taken / a cab to the station / she would have definitely / miss the train.

- a. she would have definitely
- b. a cab to the station
- c. miss the train
- d. Had Rajani not taken

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

- a. Brittle
- b. Parellel
- c. Vessel
- d. Kettle

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

I would be eternally indebted from you if you could help me.

- a. indebted to you
- b. No improvement
- c. indebted in you
- d. indebted for you

23. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)
I have no doubt / that Girish is / one of the most intelligent student / in the

entire district.

- a. that Girish is
- b. in the entire district
- c. I have no doubt
- d. one of the most intelligent student

24. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

REWARD

- a. Praise
- b. Produce
- c. Present
- d. Punish

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

(+1, -0.25)

She is extremely fond about chocolates and cookies.

- a. She is extreme fond of
- b. She is extremely fond for
- c. No improvement
- d. She is extremely fond of

General Intelligence & Reasoning

26. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, '6532' को '3467' लिखा जाता है। तब इस कूट भाषा में '7915' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1463
- b. 3939
- c. 2084
- d. 2658

27. दिए गये समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए निम्न में से कौन-सी दो संख्याओं को परस्पर बदलने की आवश्यकता है? (+1, -0.25)

$$96 \times 6 - 8 \div 2 + 3 = 768$$

- a. 2, 3
- b. 6, 3
- c. 96, 8
- d. 6, 8

28. पांच कजिन आशीष, मनीष, कैलाश, दक्ष और ललित भिन्न आयु के हैं। सभी कजिन को उनकी आयु के अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया है। आशीष जो कैलाश का भाई है वह दूसरा युवा व्यक्ति है और उसकी आयु 19 वर्ष है। दक्ष जो ललित का भाई है, वह कैलाश और मनीष के मध्य में है। कैलाश की आयु 42 वर्ष और आशीष दक्ष से 20 वर्ष युवा है। निम्न में से सबसे युवा व्यक्ति कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. दक्ष
- b. आशीष
- c. मनीष

d. ललित

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



30. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'SLAM' को 'OHWI' लिखा जाता है, तब इस कूट भाषा में 'NEST' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. IBMQ

b. RHID

c. IAOP

d. JAOP

31. उस संख्या का चयन कीजिये जो प्रश्न चिह्न को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी।

(+1, -0.25)

4	16	63
7	35	?
8	48	287

a. 140

b. 174

c. 210

d. 198

32. यदि DECEMBER को 5354185213 के रूप में और CONFIDENCE को 9614153531454 के रूप में कूटित किया जाता है, तब STAMPEDE को किस प्रकार कूटित किया जायेगा?

(+1, -0.25)

a. 131201954516

b. 131201954510

c. 131201594510

d. 132101954516

33. यदि एक दर्पण को XY रेखा पर रखा जाए, तब दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से कौनसी आकृति प्रश्न आकृति की सही छवि होगी?

(+1, -0.25)



Your Personal Exams Guide

34. दिए गये प्रश्न में कथन और निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथनों को सत्य मानना (+1, -0.25)

है भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। निर्णय कीजिये कि कौन-सा निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

कथन:

सभी भालू बाघ हैं।

कुछ भालू शेर हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I: कुछ बाघ शेर हैं।

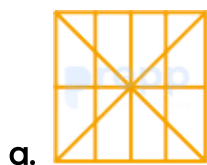
II: कोई भी शेर बाघ नहीं हैं।

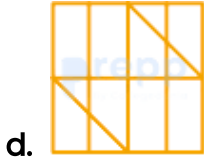
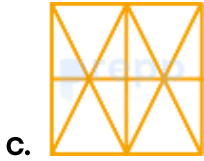
- a. ना तो निष्कर्ष I और ना ही II अनुसरण करता है
- b. दोनों निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
- d. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है

35. दिए गये समीकरण को सही बनाने के लिए निम्न में से कौन-से दो चिह्नों को परस्पर बदलने की आवश्यकता है? $104 \div 8 + 6 - 9 \times 3 = 34$ (+1, -0.25)

- a. +, -
- b. +, x
- c. -, x
- d. $\div$, +

36. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दी गयी आकृति निहित है (घुमाने की अनुमति नहीं है)। (+1, -0.25)





37. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

64 : 512 :: 144 : ?

- a. 1548
- b. 1618
- c. 1788
- d. 1728

38. उस सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो श्रृंखला को पूर्ण करेगा। (+1, -0.25)

13, 42, 129, 390, _ _ _ _

- a. 1220
- b. 1170
- c. 1179
- d. 1173

39. एक विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, 'CLAY' को 'FODB' लिखा जाता है, तब इस कूट भाषा में 'FROG' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. IURJ
- b. IMSK
- c. KMRI
- d. JMOI

40. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

MRW : JOT :: QGP : ?

- a. NPO
- b. OGN
- c. NGM
- d. NDM

41. प्रश्न में दिया गया वेन आरेख निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में दी गई वस्तुओं के बीच के संबंध को दर्शाता है? (+1, -0.25)



- a. पुष्प, पत्तियां और मध्यमकक्षी
- b. अध्यापक, महिला और मानव
- c. आम, आलू और सब्जियां
- d. बिल्लियाँ, कुत्ते और पालतू जानवर

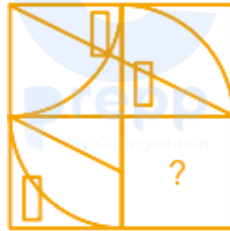
42. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

व्यक्ति : लड़का :: कुत्ता : ?

- a. केनेल
- b. पिल्ला
- c. मादा कुत्ता
- d. शावक

43. दिए गए प्रारूप का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और उस आकृति का चयन कीजिये जो प्रश्न आकृति

में दिए गए प्रारूप को पूर्ण करेगी।



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

44. उस सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो श्रृंखला को पूर्ण करेगा।

(+1, -0.25)

441, 484, 529, 576, _ _ _ _ _

- a. 630
- b. 610
- c. 625
- d. 641

45. उस विकल्प आकृति का चयन कीजिये जो निम्न श्रृंखला में अगली आकृति होगी।

(+1, -0.25)



46. एक पंक्ति में पांच भिन्न झोंपड़ियाँ M से Q तक हैं। M, N के दायीं ओर है और Q, O के बायीं ओर तथा M के दायीं ओर है। N, P के दायीं ओर है। बाएं से पहली झोंपड़ी ____ है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. P
- b. Q
- c. N
- d. M

47. दिए गये प्रश्न में कथन और निष्कर्ष दिए गये हैं। आपको दिए गये कथनों को सत्य मानना (+1, -0.25)

है भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों। निर्णय कीजिये कि कौन-सा निष्कर्ष कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

कथन:

सभी पैन जग हैं।

कोई प्लेट जग नहीं हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I: कुछ पैन प्लेटें हैं।

II: कुछ जग पैन हैं।

III: कोई पैन प्लेट नहीं हैं।

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

48. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरे शब्द से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा शब्द पहले शब्द से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

शिक्षक: छात्र :: डॉक्टर:?

- a. कोट
- b. अस्पताल
- c. रोगी
- d. स्टेथोस्कोप

49. उस पद का चयन कीजिये जो निम्न श्रृंखला में अगला आएगा। (+1, -0.25)

CAY, FDB, IGE, -----

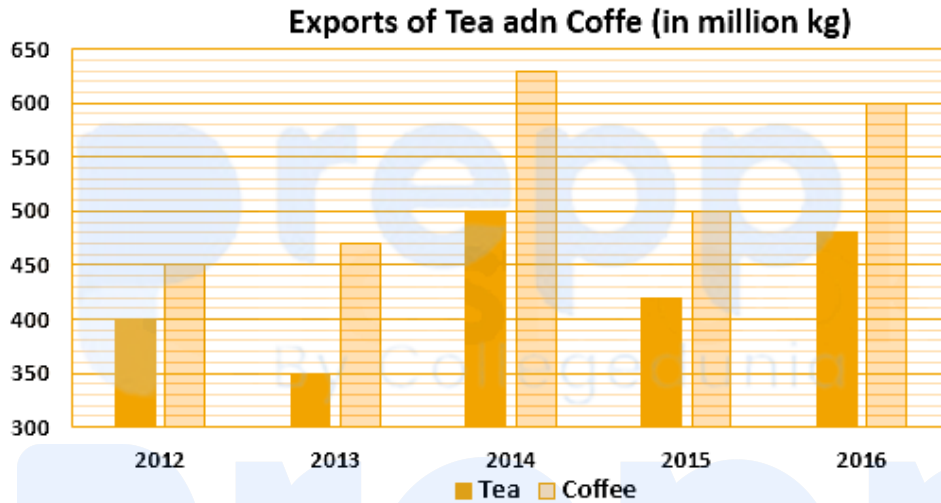
- a. LJH
- b. KIG
- c. KJL
- d. JHL

50. हरमीत, इशप्रीत, जसप्रीत, करप्रीत और रश्मीत दक्षिण के सम्मुख एक बेंच पर बैठे हैं। जसप्रीत, इशप्रीत और रश्मीत के बीच है। हरमीत, इशप्रीत के दायें है। करप्रीत, रश्मीत के साथ में नहीं है। हरमीत के दायें कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. रश्मीत
- b. जसप्रीत
- c. इशप्रीत
- d. करप्रीत

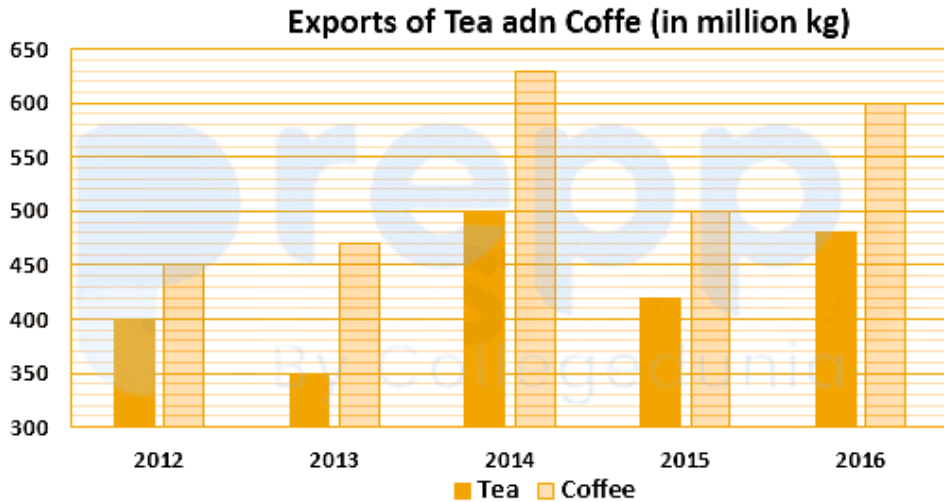
Numerical Aptitude

51. निर्देश: दिया गया दंड-आलेख वर्ष 2012 से 2016 तक चाय और कॉफी के निर्यात (मिलियन किग्रा में) को प्रस्तुत करता है। (+1, -0.25)



वर्ष 2012, 2014 और 2015 में चाय के कुल निर्यात और वर्ष 2013 और 2014 में कॉफी के कुल निर्यात का अनुपात क्या है?

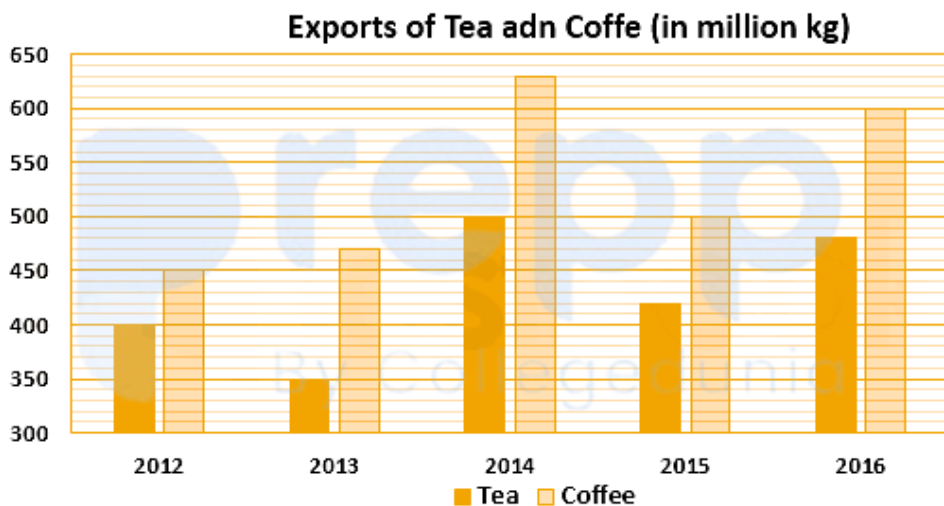
- a. 6 : 5
 - b. 10 : 9
 - c. 9 : 10
 - d. 5 : 6
-
52. निर्देश: दिया गया दंड-आलेख वर्ष 2012 से 2016 तक चाय और कॉफी के निर्यात (मिलियन किग्रा में) को प्रस्तुत करता है। (+1, -0.25)



दिए गये वर्षों के दौरान कॉफी का कुल निर्यात चाय के कुल निर्यात से लगभग कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है?

- a. 23
- b. 28
- c. 26
- d. 25

53. निर्देश: दिया गया दंड-आलेख वर्ष 2012 से 2016 तक चाय और कॉफी के निर्यात (मिलियन किग्रा में) को प्रस्तुत करता है। (+1, -0.25)



उन वर्षों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनमें कॉफ़ी का निर्यात चाय के निर्यात के 20% से अधिक है?

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

54. 5200 रुपए को A, B C और D के बीच इस प्रकार बांटा जाता है कि A और B के हिस्सों का अनुपात 2 : 3 है तथा B और C के हिस्सों का अनुपात 4 : 5 है और C और D के हिस्सों का अनुपात का 1 : 2 है, तो B और D के हिस्सों के बीच अंतर क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1440 रुपए
- b. 1280 रुपए
- c. 1200 रुपए
- d. 1360 रुपए

55. एक व्यक्ति एक निश्चित दूरी की यात्रा 18 किमी/घंटे की गति से करता है और 12 किमी/घंटे की गति से प्रारंभिक बिंदु पर लौटता है। यदि उसे पूरी यात्रा में 2 घंटे 55 मिनट लगते हैं, तो एक तरफ की दूरी कितनी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 18 किमी
- b. 21 किमी
- c. 24 किमी
- d. 25 किमी

56. $(8 \div \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{4}{5}) \div (8 \times \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{4}{5}) \text{ of } (8 \div \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5})$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $\frac{15}{64}$

b. $7\frac{13}{16}$

c. $21\frac{3}{5}$

d. 1

57. एक परीक्षा में, एक कक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले छात्रों का औसत अंक 69 है और अनुत्तीर्ण होने वाले छात्रों का औसत अंक 61 है। यदि परीक्षा में शामिल होने वाले सभी छात्रों का औसत अंक 66 है, तो उत्तीर्ण होने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 37.5

b. 60

c. 56

d. 62.5

58. अम्ल और पानी के 60 लीटर विलयन में, अम्ल और पानी का अनुपात 3 : 7 है। विलयन में अम्ल की कितनी मात्रा (लीटर में) मिलायी जानी चाहिए ताकि परिणामी विलयन में अम्ल और पानी का अनुपात 1 : 2 हो जाये? (+1, -0.25)

a. 3

b. 6

c. 5

d. $6\frac{1}{2}$

59. माना x , आँकड़ों: 33, 42, 28, 49, 32, 37, 52, 57, 35, 41 का माध्यक है। यदि 32 को 36 से और 41 को 63 से बदल दिया जाता है, तो इस प्रकार प्राप्त आँकड़ों का माध्यक y है। $(x + y)$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 79.5

b. 79

- c. 78
- d. 78.5

60. $165 - [135 - \{84 \div 3 \text{ का } 4 - (16 - 18 \div 3)\}]$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 27
- b. 83
- c. 81
- d. $36\frac{1}{3}$

61. एक पाइप एक टंकी को 18 घंटे में भर सकता है। पहले पाइप की एक-तिहाई कार्यक्षमता से कार्य कर रहा एक दूसरा पाइप टंकी को कितने समय में (घंटे में) में भर देगा जिसका क्षमता पहले टंकी का 50% है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 45
- b. 21
- c. 27
- d. 36

62. एक व्यापारी दो वस्तुओं को 9520 रु. प्रत्येक में बेचता है, एक 12% के लाभ पर और दूसरा 15% की हानि पर। उसका कुल हानि प्रतिशत (दशमलव के एक सही स्थान तक) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 3.8
- b. 3.1
- c. 4.4
- d. 3.4

63. एक दुकानदार एक वस्तु के अंकित मूल्य पर 10% की छूट देता है और फिर भी 8% का लाभ अर्जित करता है। यदि अंकित मूल्य 480 रु. है, तो वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य (रु. में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 350
 - b. 400
 - c. 360
 - d. 420
-
64. 72 किमी/घंटे की गति से चल रही एक ट्रेन X, 63 किमी/घंटे की गति से चल रही (विपरीत दिशा में) एक दूसरी ट्रेन Y को 18 सेकंड में पार करती है। यदि ट्रेन Y की लम्बाई, ट्रेन X की लम्बाई की दो-तिहाई है, तो ट्रेन X की लम्बाई क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 420 मी
 - b. 300 मी
 - c. 405 मी
 - d. 270 मी
-
65. माना x, 600 से बड़ी छोटी से छोटी संख्या है जिसे 5, 6 और 7 से विभाजित करने पर क्रमशः शेषफल 2, 3 और 4 प्राप्त होता है। x के अंकों का योगफल क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 14
 - b. 13
 - c. 15
 - d. 16
-
66. कोई राशि 8% प्रति वर्ष साधारण ब्याज की दर से $5\frac{1}{2}$ वर्षों में 12096 रुपये हो जाती है। समान राशि पर 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से 8 वर्षों में साधारण ब्याज क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 6810 रु.

b. 6720 रु.

c. 6760 रु.

d. 6680 रु.

67. एक वस्तु को 162 रु. के लाभ पर 702 रु. में बेचा जाता है। यदि 10% का अतिरिक्त लाभ अर्जित करना है, तो नया विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 810 रु.

b. 756 रु.

c. 729 रु.

d. 750 रु.

68. एक गोला एक घन में अंकित है। घन के आयतन और गोले के आयतन का अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $8 : \pi$

b. $9 : 2\pi$

c. $6 : \pi$

d. $11 : 2\pi$

69. 31250 रु. पर 12% चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज (ब्याज वार्षिक रूप से समायोजित होता है) की दर से $2\frac{2}{3}$ वर्षों में चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 11096 रु.

b. 11086 रु.

c. 11068 रु.

d. 11048 रु.

70. किसी वस्तु के मूल्य में 20% की वृद्धि के बावजूद, उस पर कुल खर्च में 12% की वृद्धि होती है। खपत की गई वस्तु की मात्रा में कितने प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $6\frac{2}{3}$
- b. $7\frac{1}{2}$
- c. 8
- d. $7\frac{1}{3}$

71. एक त्रिभुजाकार मैदान का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी में) क्या है जिसकी भुजाओं का माप 25 मी, 39 मी और 56 मी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 420
- b. 240
- c. 210
- d. 480

72. 20 संख्याओं का औसत 80 है। पहली 10 संख्याओं का औसत 76.5 है और अगली 7 संख्याओं का औसत 82 है। 18वीं संख्या, 19वीं संख्या से 3 अधिक है, लेकिन 20वीं संख्या से 3 कम है। 18वीं और 19वीं संख्या का औसत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 88.5
- b. 85.5
- c. 86
- d. 85

73. एक ठोस लंब वृत्तीय बेलन की त्रिज्या उसकी ऊँचाई का $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ है। यदि ऊँचाई h सेमी है, तो उसका सम्पूर्ण-पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग सेमी में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $\frac{44}{9}\pi h^2$

b. $\frac{20}{9}\pi h^2$

c. $\frac{40}{9}\pi h^2$

d. $4\pi h^2$

74. A एक कार्य को 15 दिन में पूरा कर सकता है और B उस कार्य को $22\frac{1}{2}$ दिन में पूरा कर सकता है। (+1, -0.25)
उन्होंने 6 दिन तक एक साथ कार्य किया और शेष कार्य C द्वारा अकेले 6 दिन में पूरा किया गया।
A, B और C एक साथ उस कार्य को कितने दिन में पूरा करेंगे?

a. 8 दिन

b. 12 दिन

c. 10 दिन

d. 6 दिन

75. यदि $a : b = 2 : 3$, $a : d = 3 : 4$, और $e : d = 3 : 5$, तो $e : b = ?$ (+1, -0.25)

a. 15 : 8

b. 10 : 9

c. 8 : 15

d. 9 : 10

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General Awareness

76. इनमें से कौन सा प्रसिद्ध कला कर्नाटक से है जो एक साथ एक समग्र अनुभव बनाने के लिए नृत्य, संगीत, संवाद, पोशाक, सिंगार और मंच तकनीकों को जोड़ती है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कलारिप्पयाट्ट
- b. कथकली
- c. यक्शागना
- d. ओत्तम ठुल्लाल

77. निम्नलिखित में से किसका जीव के 2-कक्षीय हृदय होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मनुष्य
- b. बंदर
- c. गौरैया
- d. मछलियों

78. दंत के रोगियों की दांतों की बड़ी छवियों को देखने के लिए दंत चिकित्सक द्वारा उपयोग किया जाने वाला दर्पण _____ है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मोड़दार (ज़िग्ज़ग) दर्पण
- b. उत्तल दर्पण
- c. समतल दर्पण
- d. अवतल दर्पण

79. खाद्य श्रृंखला में एक स्तर से दूसरे स्तर तक ऊर्जा का कितना प्रतिशत संचारण होता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10
- b. 20
- c. 30
- d. 50

80. वर्ष 2018 में ICC क्रिकेटर के लिए सर गर्फिंएल्ड सोबर्स ट्रॉफी किसे प्रदान की गई है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. विराट कोहली
- b. जो रूट
- c. केन विलियमसन
- d. स्टीवन स्मिथ

81. 2018 में संस्कृति और समुदाय के लिए जापान के प्रतिष्ठित 'निकेई एशिया पुरस्कार' से किसे सम्मानित किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चेतन भगत
- b. लाल कृष्णा अडवाणी
- c. भूपिंदर हूडा
- d. बिन्देश्वर पाठक

82. भारत में रयोतवारी प्रणाली की शुरुआत किसने की? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लॉर्ड कार्नवालिस और अलेक्जेंडर रीड
- b. होल्ट मैकेंजी
- c. अलेक्जेंडर रीड और थॉमस मुनरो

d. लॉर्ड इरविन

83. निम्नलिखित में से कौन से पारंपरिक खेल-राज्य का युग्म गलत है? (+1, -0.25)

a. मुकना - मणिपुर

b. गटका - पंजाब

c. सिलाम्बम - मध्य प्रदेश

d. थांग-ता - मणिपुर

84. गंगा की सबसे बड़ी दक्षिणी सहायक नदियों में से एक सोन नदी, किस राज्य से उत्पन्न होती है? (+1, -0.25)

a. पश्चिम बंगाल

b. उत्तर प्रदेश

c. असम

d. मध्य प्रदेश

85. सिकंदर की मृत्यु कब हुई थी? (+1, -0.25)

a. 300 ईसा पूर्व

b. 323 ईसा पूर्व

c. 423 ईसा पूर्व

d. 623 ईसा पूर्व

86. 1900 से ओलंपिक में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा खेल नहीं खेला गया है? (+1, -0.25)

a. क्रिकेट

- b. हॉकी
- c. बैडमिंटन
- d. तीरंदाजी

87. राज्य के स्वामित्व वाली पावर वित्तीय संघ (PFC) ने सरकार को _____ करोड़ हस्तांतरित करके PEC Ltd में बहुमत हिस्सेदारी का अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. 12,000 रुपये
- b. 10,000 रुपये
- c. 14,500 रुपये
- d. 16,500 रुपये

88. भारत में कानून बनाने का अंतिम अधिकार किसके पास है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रधान मंत्री
- b. राज्यपाल
- c. संसद
- d. राष्ट्रपति

89. शुष्क बर्फ का रासायनिक नाम क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ठोस कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
- b. नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड
- c. ऑक्सीडेन
- d. सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड

90. हिमालय भारत में कितने राज्यों से होकर गुजरता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 11

91. मीनाक्षी मंदिर किस राज्य में स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कर्नाटक
- b. तमिलनाडु
- c. केरल
- d. आंध्र प्रदेश

92. मौद्रिक नीति समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर
- b. भारत के राष्ट्रपति
- c. भारत के प्रधानमंत्री
- d. भारत के वित्त मंत्री

93. धौलाधार श्रेणी किस हिमालय का हिस्सा है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. निम्न हिमालय
- b. शिवालिक

- c. पूर्वांचल
- d. बृहत् हिमालय

94. व्यपगत के सिद्धान्त के तहत अंग्रेजों ने राज्यों को किस क्रम में अधीन किया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. उदयपुर - झाँसी - नागपुर
- b. सतारा - उदयपुर - झाँसी
- c. नागपुर - सतारा - झाँसी
- d. झाँसी - सतारा - नागपुर

95. द्रुमाक्ष और तंत्रिकाक्ष किस कोशिका के भाग हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लाल रक्त कोशिका
- b. न्यूरोन
- c. नेफ्रॉन
- d. श्वेत रक्त कोशिका

96. द्वितीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. नेहरू आयोग
- b. मंडल आयोग
- c. तेंदुलकर आयोग
- d. अम्बेडकर आयोग

97. भारत के किस शहर में भारत भवन नामक बहु-कला परिसर स्थित है, जिसका उद्घाटन 1982 में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी द्वारा किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. लखनऊ
- b. भोपाल
- c. पुणे
- d. बैंगलोर

98. _____ को 1 जनवरी 2017 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. बन की-मून
- b. अंतोनियो गुतेर्रेस
- c. मिशेल बचेलेट
- d. सत्य स. त्रिपाठी

99. विकास की महालनोबिस योजना किस पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अपनाई गई थी? (+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रथम
- b. पांचवी
- c. दूसरी
- d. तीसरी

100. राष्ट्र का प्रमुख और भारत में सर्वोच्च औपचारिक पदाधिकारी कौन होता है ? (+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रधानमंत्री
- b. उपराष्ट्रपति

- c. राष्ट्रपति
- d. संसद

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Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Rearing of Silk Worms

The question asks for the specific term used for the practice of rearing silk worms.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each option provided:

- **Horticulture:** This term refers to the art and science of growing plants, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental trees. It is not related to animals, specifically silk worms.
- **Sericulture:** This term specifically refers to the cultivation of silk worms (usually *Bombyx mori*) for the production of silk. It involves raising the worms through their lifecycle, feeding them mulberry leaves, and harvesting the cocoons they produce for silk fiber.
- **Agriculture:** This is a very broad term that encompasses the practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for growing crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products. While sericulture is a part of agriculture in a wider sense (it involves rearing animals), the question asks for the **most appropriate word** for rearing silk worms specifically.
- **Pisciculture:** This term refers to the controlled breeding, rearing, and harvesting of fish. It is also known as fish farming and is entirely unrelated to silk worms.

Identifying the Correct Term

Based on the definitions, the term specifically dedicated to the rearing of silk worms is Sericulture.

Conclusion

The most appropriate word for the given group of words "Rearing of silk worms" is Sericulture.

Term	Meaning	Related to Silk Worms?
Horticulture	Growing plants (fruits, vegetables, flowers etc.)	No
Sericulture	Rearing silk worms for silk	Yes
Agriculture	Broad term for farming (crops and animals)	Part of it, but not specific enough
Pisciculture	Rearing fish	No

Revision Table: Common Farming Terms

Term	Focus
Agriculture	Farming, growing crops, raising animals (broad)
Horticulture	Growing plants (fruits, vegetables, flowers)
Sericulture	Rearing silk worms
Apiculture	Rearing bees (for honey, wax)
Pisciculture	Rearing fish
Viticulture	Growing grapes
Floriculture	Growing flowers

Additional Information on Sericulture and Silk Worms

Sericulture is an important agro-based industry in many parts of the world, particularly in Asia. The silk worm used most commonly is the larva of the domestic silk moth, *Bombyx mori*. This insect is completely dependent on humans for its survival because it has been domesticated over thousands of years. The process involves several stages:

1. **Egg Stage:** Silk worms start as eggs laid by the female moth.
2. **Larval Stage (Caterpillar):** The eggs hatch into larvae, which are the caterpillars. These caterpillars are fed large quantities of mulberry leaves, which are their primary food source. This is the feeding stage where they grow significantly.
3. **Pupal Stage:** After several weeks of feeding, the caterpillar enters the pupal stage. It spins a protective cocoon around itself using a protein filament (silk) secreted from its salivary glands. This is the stage from which silk is harvested.
4. **Adult Stage:** Inside the cocoon, the larva metamorphoses into a pupa and then into an adult moth. If left undisturbed, the moth emerges from the cocoon, mates, lays eggs, and the cycle repeats. However, in sericulture, the cocoons are typically heated to kill the pupa inside before it emerges, which would damage the continuous silk filament.

The silk filament from a single cocoon can be very long, often hundreds of meters. These filaments are reeled together to form silk thread, which is then used to weave silk fabric.

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

Analyzing the Grammar: Filling the Blank Correctly

The question asks us to complete the sentence, "The players returned to the dilapidated hotel that _____ them," by choosing the most appropriate and grammatically correct option from the choices provided. We need to consider the structure of the sentence, particularly the relative clause modifying "dilapidated hotel," and determine the correct verb form and voice needed.

The phrase following "that" describes the hotel. The action described is related to the hotel being assigned or given to the players. This indicates a passive voice construction is likely needed, where the hotel is the subject receiving the action of allocation.

Examining the Options for the Blank

Let's look at each option and evaluate its grammatical correctness in the context of the sentence:

- **Option 1:** was been allocated to

This option uses an incorrect verb phrase. The structure "was been" is not a valid grammatical construction in English. The past participle of "be" is "been," and it is used with auxiliary verbs like "have" or "had" (e.g., "has been," "had been") for perfect tenses or with "is," "am," "are," "was," "were" for the passive voice of perfect tenses (e.g., "is being," "was being" – for continuous; "has been," "had been" – for perfect). "Was been" is simply wrong.

- **Option 2:** were allocated to

This option uses the past tense passive voice ("were allocated"). However, the subject of this clause is "that," which refers to "the dilapidated hotel." "Hotel" is a singular noun. Therefore, the verb modifying it must also be singular. "Were" is a plural past tense verb, so it does not agree with the singular subject "that" (referring to "hotel").

- **Option 3:** had allocated to

This option uses the past perfect active voice ("had allocated"). This structure implies that the hotel performed the action of allocating something. A hotel cannot actively "allocate" players or anything else in this sense; it is something that is allocated *to* people. This is an active voice structure where a passive voice structure is required.

- **Option 4:** was allocated to

This option uses the past tense passive voice ("was allocated"). The subject of this clause is "that," referring to "the dilapidated hotel," which is singular. "Was" is the singular past tense form of the verb "to be," correctly agreeing with the singular subject. "Was allocated" is the correct passive voice construction for a singular subject in the past tense, meaning the hotel received the action of being allocated or assigned. The phrase "allocated to them" correctly shows who the hotel was assigned to.

Selecting the Correct Option

Comparing the options, only "was allocated to" is grammatically sound, provides subject-verb agreement with the singular subject "that" (referring to "hotel"), and uses the appropriate passive voice required by the context (the hotel was assigned to the players, not the other way around).

The completed sentence is: "The players returned to the dilapidated hotel that **was allocated to** them."

Revision Table: Understanding Verb Forms

Reviewing verb forms, especially passive voice, is key for sentence construction.

Verb Tense/Voice	Singular Subject (e.g., hotel)	Plural Subject (e.g., players)
Simple Past Active	allocated	allocated
Simple Past Passive	was allocated	were allocated
Past Perfect Active	had allocated	had allocated
Past Perfect Passive	had been allocated	had been allocated

Additional Information: Relative Clauses and Passive Voice

Understanding relative clauses and the passive voice helps in constructing complex sentences correctly.

- **Relative Clauses:** These clauses, often starting with "that," "which," "who," "whom," or "whose," provide additional information about a noun in the main sentence. In our sentence, "that was allocated to them" is a relative clause modifying "hotel." The relative pronoun "that" acts as the subject of the relative clause.
- **Passive Voice:** In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence or clause receives the action rather than performing it. The structure is typically 'subject + form of "be" + past participle'. In our case, "the hotel" (represented by "that") receives the action of "being allocated." We use the passive voice when the doer of the action is unknown, unimportant, or when we want to focus on the action or the receiver of the action. Here, the focus is on the hotel and its status (allocated to them).

Correctly identifying the subject of the relative clause ("that" referring to "hotel") and recognizing the need for the passive voice are crucial steps in solving this grammar problem.

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: To Lose One's Head

Idioms are phrases or expressions that have a figurative meaning different from the literal meaning of the words used. The idiom "To lose one's head" is a common English expression.

Let's break down the meaning of "To lose one's head". This idiom is used to describe a situation where someone becomes overly emotional, such as being angry, panicked, or excited, to the point where they are no longer thinking clearly or acting rationally. Essentially, they lose control over their emotions and actions.

Analyzing the Options for 'To Lose One's Head'

We need to find the option that best describes the figurative meaning of the idiom "To lose one's head". Let's examine each option:

- **Option 1: To lose one's position**

This refers to losing a job or a place of authority. This meaning is not related to the idiom "To lose one's head". The idiom is about one's state of mind and emotional control, not their professional or social standing.

- **Option 2: To lose self control**

This means to be unable to control one's feelings or behavior, often due to strong emotions like anger, fear, or excitement. This aligns perfectly with the common understanding and usage of the idiom "To lose one's head". When someone loses their head, they typically lose their composure and self-control.

- **Option 3: To die valiantly in a war**

This option describes a brave death in combat. This is a heroic and literal act, completely unrelated to the figurative meaning of "To lose one's head", which deals with losing emotional control.

- **Option 4: To be beheaded for disloyalty**

This is a literal interpretation of 'losing one's head', referring to the physical act of having one's head cut off as a punishment. Idioms are figurative, so the literal

meaning is almost always incorrect when interpreting an idiom's intended meaning. This option represents the literal meaning, not the idiomatic one.

Determining the Correct Meaning

Based on the analysis of the idiom and the provided options, the most appropriate meaning of "To lose one's head" is to lose control over one's emotions and behavior. This is accurately captured by option 2.

Correct Meaning of 'To Lose One's Head'

The correct meaning of the idiom "To lose one's head" is **To lose self control**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example Usage
To lose one's head	To lose self control; to panic	When the fire alarm rang, everyone started running and screaming; they completely lost their heads.

Revision Table: Key Idiom Concepts

Concept	Description
Idiom Definition	A phrase whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of its words.
'To lose one's head'	Means to become uncontrollably emotional or panicked.
Figurative vs. Literal	Idioms use figurative language, not literal interpretations.

Additional Information: Mastering English Idioms

Understanding idioms is crucial for mastering English fluency. They are used frequently in everyday conversation and literature. Learning idioms like "To lose one's head" helps you understand native speakers better and makes your own language more colorful and natural.

- Pay attention to how native speakers use idioms in context.
- Group idioms by theme (e.g., idioms about emotions, idioms about time).
- Use new idioms in your own sentences to practice.
- Don't try to translate idioms word-for-word; their meaning is usually non-literal.

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct solution is option 3.

'left to home' is grammatically incorrect as 'to' in the sentence is not needed.

The correct answer must be 'and left for home'.

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: To Spill the Beans

Idioms are phrases where the meaning is different from the literal meaning of the words. They are common in everyday language.

The idiom "To spill the beans" is used to describe the act of revealing a secret or confidential information, often accidentally or without intending to.

Analyzing the Options for "To Spill the Beans"

Let's look at the given options and see which one best fits the meaning of the idiom "To spill the beans":

1. **To waste food items:** This option talks about wasting food. The idiom is not about literal food waste. So, this is incorrect.
2. **To drop some food:** This option refers to dropping food, specifically beans in a literal sense. However, idioms have a figurative meaning, not a literal one. So, this is incorrect.

3. **To give away a secret:** This option perfectly captures the figurative meaning of "To spill the beans." When you "spill the beans," you reveal information that was supposed to be kept secret.
4. **To plan a strategy:** This option is about making plans. The idiom has nothing to do with planning. So, this is incorrect.

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "To spill the beans" is "To give away a secret".

Meaning of "To Spill the Beans"

The idiom "To spill the beans" means to disclose confidential information or reveal a secret. It is often used when someone accidentally lets out information they were supposed to keep quiet.

For example:

- She was planning a surprise party for him, but her brother accidentally **spilled the beans**. (He revealed the secret about the party).
- Don't tell him about the new project yet; we don't want to **spill the beans** before the official announcement. (We don't want to reveal the secret information yet).

Idiom Analysis: To Spill the Beans

Idiom	Literal Meaning	Figurative/Idiomatic Meaning
To spill the beans	To literally drop beans from a container	To reveal a secret or confidential information

Conclusion: The Correct Meaning

Comparing the options with the established meaning of the idiom "To spill the beans", it is clear that "To give away a secret" is the correct interpretation.

Revision Table: English Idioms about Secrets

Idiom	Meaning
To let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret, often accidentally
To keep something under wraps	To keep something secret
To keep something quiet	To not tell people about something

Additional Information: Learning Idioms

Learning idioms is important for understanding native English speakers and improving your own fluency. Idioms add color and richness to language.

- Try to learn idioms in context, noticing how they are used in sentences.
- Group similar idioms together, like those related to secrets, feelings, or time.
- Practice using idioms in your own speaking and writing.

Understanding the figurative meaning of phrases like "To spill the beans" is key to mastering English vocabulary and comprehension.

6. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Verb 'Lie' vs 'Lay'

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the sentence: "Suman found a hundred-rupee note _____ on the road." The choice involves understanding the difference between the verbs 'lie' and 'lay', which are often confused.

Distinguishing 'Lie' and 'Lay'

Let's break down the meanings and uses of 'lie' and 'lay':

- **Lie:** This verb means to be in a horizontal position or to be at rest on a surface. It is an intransitive verb, meaning it does not take a direct object.
- **Lay:** This verb means to put something down gently in a horizontal position. It is a transitive verb, meaning it requires a direct object (you 'lay' something).

The sentence describes the state of the hundred-rupee note. It was in a position of rest on the road when Suman found it. The note wasn't actively putting itself down; it was simply in a state of resting there.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options:

1. **lying:** This is the present participle of the verb 'lie' (meaning to be in a horizontal position/at rest). The structure "found a note _____ on the road" implies the state the note was in when found. The present participle 'lying' fits this context, describing the note's state of rest on the road.
2. **lied:** This is the past tense and past participle of the verb 'lie' meaning to tell a falsehood. This meaning is completely irrelevant to the sentence about finding a note.
3. **laid:** This is the past tense and past participle of the verb 'lay' (meaning to put something down). 'Lay' requires a direct object. The note itself wasn't 'laying' anything down. Someone might have 'laid' the note there previously, but the sentence describes the state of the note when found, not the action of someone putting it there.
4. **laying:** This is the present participle of the verb 'lay' (meaning to put something down). Like 'laid', it is transitive and requires a direct object. The note wasn't 'laying' anything.

Determining the Correct Word for the Blank

The sentence describes the state of the note being at rest on the road. The verb that means "to be in a position of rest" is 'lie'. Since the sentence structure requires the present participle to describe the ongoing state of the note when it was found, the correct form is 'lying'.

Therefore, the most appropriate word to fill in the blank is "lying". The sentence becomes: "Suman found a hundred-rupee note **lying** on the road."

Verb	Meaning	Type	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
Lie	To be in a horizontal position; to be at rest	Intransitive (no object)	lie(s)	lay	lain	lying
Lay	To put something down	Transitive (requires object)	lay(s)	laid	laid	laying
Lie	To tell a falsehood	Intransitive (no object)	lie(s)	lied	lied	lying

Revision Table: Lie vs. Lay Forms

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Usage
lie (recline/rest)	lay	lain	lying	Intransitive (The book is lying on the table.)
lay (put down)	laid	laid	laying	Transitive (Please lay the book on the table.)
lie (tell a lie)	lied	lied	lying	Intransitive (He lied about his age.)

Additional Information on Lie and Lay

The confusion between 'lie' and 'lay' is very common in English. The main point of confusion arises because the past tense of 'lie' is 'lay', which is the same as the base form of the other verb 'lay'. Remember that 'lay' (meaning to put something down) always needs an object, while 'lie' (meaning to recline or be at rest) does not.

Think about these examples:

- The cat loves to **lie** in the sun. (No object)
- Yesterday, the cat **lay** in the sun all afternoon. (Past tense of lie)
- The cat has **lain** there for hours. (Past participle of lie)

- The cat is **lying** in the sun now. (Present participle of lie)
- Please **lay** the blanket on the floor. (Requires the object 'blanket')
- I **laid** the blanket on the floor yesterday. (Past tense of lay)
- I have **laid** the blanket on the floor many times. (Past participle of lay)
- I am **laying** the blanket on the floor now. (Present participle of lay)

In the original sentence, the note was in a state of rest, so we need a form of 'lie'. The structure requires the present participle, hence 'lying'.

7. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding "An Account of a Person's Life Written by Self"

The question asks for a single word that describes the account of a person's life when that account is written by the person themselves. This is a common type of question in vocabulary and word substitution exercises.

Analyzing the Options for Account of Life

Let's look at each option provided and determine its meaning:

Cartography Meaning

- Cartography is the art, science, and technology of making maps.
- It involves representing geographic areas, usually on a flat surface such as a map or chart.
- This word has no relation to writing about a person's life.

Calligraphy Meaning

- Calligraphy is decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering produced with a pen or brush.
- It is an art form focused on beautiful writing.
- This word describes a style of writing, not the content of writing about a life.

Autobiography Meaning

- The word "autobiography" comes from Greek roots:
 - "auto" meaning **self**
 - "bio" meaning **life**
 - "graphy" meaning **writing**
- Therefore, autobiography literally means "self-life-writing".
- It is an account of a person's life written by that person.
- This perfectly matches the description given in the question: "An account of a person's life written by self".

Biography Meaning

- The word "biography" comes from Greek roots:
 - "bio" meaning **life**
 - "graphy" meaning **writing**
- Biography means "life-writing".
- It is an account of a person's life written by someone **else**.
- This is different from the condition specified in the question, which requires the account to be written "by self".

Identifying the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis of each option:

- Cartography is about maps.
- Calligraphy is about decorative handwriting.
- Biography is about a life written by someone else.
- Autobiography is about a life written by the person themselves.

The most appropriate word for "An account of a person's life written by self" is clearly **Autobiography**.

Revision Table: Comparing Related Terms

Term	Definition	Written By
Autobiography	An account of a person's life	The person themselves (self)
Biography	An account of a person's life	Someone else
Memoir	A historical account or biography written from personal knowledge or special sources; often focuses on a specific period or theme rather than the entire life.	The person themselves (self)

Additional Information: Types of Life Writing

Besides autobiography and biography, there are other ways people write about lives:

- **Memoir:** Similar to autobiography, but often focuses on a specific period, theme, or series of events in the author's life, rather than covering the entire life span chronologically.
- **Personal Essay:** A short piece of writing that deals with a specific topic or experience from the author's life, often reflective or analytical.
- **Oral History:** Recorded interviews with people about their personal experiences and historical events.

Understanding these different forms helps in correctly identifying the specific type of writing described.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 1

The passage describes a city as a place of intense competition, calling it a "battleground" where individuals struggle for basic needs like jobs, housing, and support services. This competitive environment is depicted as leading to negative social consequences, such as

a lack of sensitivity towards others and feelings of resentment towards more successful individuals.

Blank No. 1 appears in the first sentence: "A city is the (1) _____ man's battleground where he fights for (2) _____." This sentence establishes the context for the rest of the passage. The word filling blank 1 needs to describe the type of man or the era associated with the city being described as this kind of battleground.

Analyzing Options for Blank 1

Let's examine each option provided for blank No. 1:

- **historic:** This refers to something from the past. While cities have a history, the description of cut-throat competition for jobs, housing, and health/education services is particularly characteristic of cities in a specific period, not necessarily all of history.
- **primitive:** This refers to an early stage of human development or society. Primitive man did not live in cities as we understand them with complex economies and service structures. This option does not fit the context.
- **modern:** This refers to the current or recent times. Modern cities are often characterized by high populations, intense economic competition for resources like jobs and housing, and complex social structures. The description in the passage aligns very well with the challenges faced by individuals in modern urban environments.
- **early:** This also refers to a past period, similar to 'historic' or 'primitive' depending on the context. Early cities existed, but the specific nature of the competition described feels more pertinent to later, more developed urban centres.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Considering the subsequent description of the challenges faced in the city – the constant competition for jobs, houses, and support services like health and education, and the resulting lack of sensitivity – the word "modern" best fits the context. The passage speaks to the struggles faced by people living in cities in the present day, where these kinds of competitions are prevalent and often intense.

Therefore, "modern" is the most appropriate option to fill blank No. 1, making the sentence: "A city is the **modern** man's battleground where he fights for [...]"

Complete Sentence with Blank 1 Filled

A city is the **modern** man's battleground where he fights for _____.

Revision Table: Analyzing Blank 1 Options

Option	Relevance to Passage Context	Fit for Blank 1
historic	Refers to the past; passage describes current issues.	Poor fit
primitive	Refers to early humans/societies; not related to complex cities.	Poor fit
modern	Refers to current times; description matches modern urban life challenges.	Best fit
early	Refers to past; less precise than 'modern' for the described issues.	Poor fit

Additional Information: Understanding Urban Challenges

The passage highlights several key challenges often associated with modern urban living:

- **Economic Competition:** High density and limited resources often lead to intense competition for employment and affordable housing.
- **Access to Services:** Even essential services like healthcare and education can become competitive due to demand in densely populated areas.
- **Social Impact:** The pressure and competition can sometimes erode social bonds and lead to a focus on individual survival rather than community well-being.
- **Sense of Alienation:** Large cities can sometimes foster feelings of anonymity and a lack of connection among residents, contributing to insensitivity.

These issues are widely discussed aspects of life in modern cities, reinforcing why 'modern' is the fitting descriptor in this context.

9. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let's analyze the given passage and the options to fill in blank No. 2. The passage describes a city as a "battleground" where man "fights for _____". This suggests a difficult environment where people struggle to achieve something essential.

Understanding the City as a Battleground Concept

The passage uses the metaphor of a city as a battleground. A battleground is a place of intense conflict and struggle. When people are in a battle, they are typically fighting for something crucial for their continued existence or well-being. The passage then lists examples of this struggle: competition for jobs, houses, and support services like health and education. These are all things necessary for living and getting by in a city.

Analyzing Options for Blank No. 2

We need to find the most appropriate word to complete the phrase "fights for _____" in the context of competing for essential resources in a challenging urban environment. Let's look at the given options:

- **live:** "Fights for live" is grammatically incorrect. "Live" is typically used as a verb (e.g., "to live") or an adjective (e.g., "live music"). We need a noun or gerund here.
- **win:** "Fights for win" is also grammatically incorrect. "Win" is a verb. One might "fight to win" or "fight for victory" or "fight for success", but not "fight for win".
- **death:** "Fights for death" means fighting to die. This is the opposite of what the passage implies. The passage describes a struggle for essential resources needed for living, not for ending life.
- **survival:** "Fights for survival" means fighting to continue living or existing, especially in difficult conditions. This perfectly fits the context of a "battleground" city where people compete intensely for jobs, housing, and services. These are all fights aimed at ensuring one can continue to live and thrive in the city.

Determining the Best Fit for Blank No. 2

Considering the options and the context of the passage, "survival" is the word that logically completes the sentence "A city is the (1) _____ man's battleground where he fights for (2) _____." The fierce competition for jobs, houses, and services directly relates to people's struggle for survival in the urban environment.

The completed phrase "fights for survival" accurately reflects the intense struggle described in the subsequent sentences about competition for essential resources.

Summary of Blank No. 2 Analysis

Option	Analysis	Fit in Context
live	Grammatically incorrect	Poor
win	Grammatically incorrect	Poor
death	Contradicts passage meaning	Poor
survival	Grammatically correct; Fits context of struggle for essential resources	Excellent

Based on the analysis, **survival** is the most appropriate word to fill blank No. 2.

Revision Table – City Battleground Concept

Concept	Explanation	Relevance to Passage
City as Battleground	Metaphor for intense struggle and competition in an urban environment.	Foundation of the passage's description of urban life.
Fighting for Survival	Struggling to live or exist, especially in challenging conditions.	Describes the core purpose of the struggle in the city context.
Competition	Striving against others for resources like jobs, housing, services.	Concrete examples provided in the passage illustrating the battle.

Additional Information – Urban Struggle and Survival

The concept of urban life as a struggle for survival is common in sociology and literature. Cities offer opportunities but also present significant challenges due to high population density and competition for limited resources. This can lead to stress, lack of community feeling, and intense focus on personal advancement.

- **Resource Scarcity:** Jobs, affordable housing, and quality education/healthcare can be scarce relative to demand in large cities.
- **Economic Pressure:** The high cost of living often necessitates a constant struggle to earn enough to survive and maintain a reasonable standard of living.
- **Social Dynamics:** Competition can sometimes erode social bonds and lead to the lack of sensitivity mentioned later in the passage.

Understanding these pressures helps reinforce why "fighting for survival" is a fitting description of the human condition in such an environment.

10. Answer: c

Explanation:

Analyzing the Cloze Test Passage for Blank 3

The provided passage describes the city as a challenging environment for individuals, marked by intense competition.

The specific sentence we are focusing on for blank 3 is: "There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services (3)_____ health and education."

We need to select the most suitable word from the given options to fill this blank and make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful within the context of the passage.

Understanding the Options for Blank 3

Let's examine the options provided for blank 3:

- dislike
- likely
- like

- unlike

Selecting the Best Word for Support Services Context

The phrase "health and education" follows the blank. The sentence states that there is competition for "support services" and then lists "health and education". This suggests that "health and education" are examples of the "support services" mentioned.

We need a word that introduces these examples. Let's consider how each option fits:

- **Dislike:** This word expresses a negative feeling or aversion. It is used as a verb or noun and does not fit the grammatical structure or meaning needed to introduce examples of services.
- **Likely:** This word is an adjective or adverb indicating probability. It is used to suggest that something is probable or expected. It does not fit the context of listing specific examples.
- **Like:** This word can be used as a preposition meaning 'similar to' or 'such as'. It is commonly used to introduce examples that are typical of the thing just mentioned. For instance, "animals like dogs and cats" or "subjects like math and science". This usage perfectly fits the context here, indicating that health and education are examples of support services.
- **Unlike:** This word is a preposition used to show contrast or difference between two things. For example, "Unlike his brother, he is very tall." This meaning is contrary to what is needed to introduce examples that belong to the category of "support services".

Based on the context, "like" is the only word that functions correctly to introduce "health and education" as examples of "support services".

Step-by-Step Justification for Choosing 'Like'

1. Analyze the sentence containing blank 3: "There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services (3) _____ health and education."
2. Identify the relationship between "support services" and "health and education". "Health and education" are being presented as specific instances or types of "support services".
3. Consider which of the given options is used in English grammar to introduce examples or instances of a general category.

4. Review the options: "dislike", "likely", and "unlike" do not serve the purpose of introducing examples. "Like" is a common word used for this purpose, meaning 'such as'.
5. Substitute "like" into the blank: "There is a constant competition for jobs, houses and support services **like** health and education."
6. Verify if the sentence makes sense and is grammatically sound. The completed sentence flows naturally and clearly identifies health and education as examples of the support services for which there is competition in the city.

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

Revision Table: Understanding Usage of 'Like' in Context

Word	Part of Speech/Usage	Meaning in Context	Applicability to Blank 3
Like	Preposition	Such as; introducing examples	Fits perfectly to introduce health and education as examples of support services.
Unlike	Preposition	Different from; in contrast to	Does not fit, as health and education are examples, not contrasts, of support services.
Dislike	Verb/Noun	Feeling of not liking something	Does not fit grammatically or contextually.
Likely	Adjective/Adverb	Probable; expected	Does not fit; used for probability, not introducing examples.

Additional Information on Using 'Like' for Examples

The word "like" is versatile in English. When used to introduce examples, it functions as a preposition and is often interchangeable with "such as".

- Example 1: "I enjoy fruits like apples and oranges." (Here, 'like' introduces examples of fruits).

- Example 2: "Support services like healthcare and education are crucial." (This sentence structure is very similar to the one in our passage).

Understanding how prepositions like "like" are used to connect ideas and introduce specific instances is key to solving cloze tests and improving vocabulary and reading comprehension.

11. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Fill in the Blank Questions

This question asks us to select the most appropriate word, specifically a preposition in this case, to complete a sentence within a given passage. The passage discusses life in a city, focusing on competition and its effects on how people interact.

We need to focus on blank No. 4 and choose the best option that fits grammatically and contextually with the surrounding words.

Analyzing Blank No. 4 in the Passage

The sentence containing blank No. 4 is:

"This cut-throat competition results in lack of sensitivity (4) _____ fellow-citizens and a feeling of hatred for..."

The options provided for blank No. 4 are:

1. towards
2. along
3. over
4. at

We need to determine which preposition correctly links the noun "sensitivity" to the noun phrase "fellow-citizens". The phrase "lack of sensitivity" refers to a state of not being aware of or concerned about the feelings or needs of others. This lack of sensitivity is directed towards a specific group: "fellow-citizens".

Evaluating Preposition Options for Sensitivity

Let's examine how each option fits in the sentence:

- **Sensitivity towards fellow-citizens:** The preposition "towards" is used to indicate direction, movement, or relation. In this context, it indicates the direction of the lack of sensitivity – it is directed at or concerns fellow-citizens. This usage is grammatically correct and makes perfect sense in the context of empathy or concern for others.
- **Sensitivity along fellow-citizens:** The preposition "along" typically refers to a position beside something, movement in a line, or inclusion. "Sensitivity along fellow-citizens" does not form a standard or meaningful phrase in English to express a lack of concern for others.
- **Sensitivity over fellow-citizens:** The preposition "over" can indicate position above, covering, or authority. While "over" can sometimes be used in phrases like "concern over something", it doesn't fit naturally with "sensitivity" when referring to people. "Sensitivity over fellow-citizens" would imply sensitivity that is 'on top of' or 'in control of' fellow-citizens, which is not the intended meaning.
- **Sensitivity at fellow-citizens:** The preposition "at" can indicate a specific point, location, or target. While used with some emotions (e.g., "angry at someone"), it's not the standard preposition used with "sensitivity" when referring to people. "Sensitivity at fellow-citizens" feels unnatural and doesn't convey the intended meaning of a general lack of concern directed towards them.

Comparing the options, "towards" is the preposition that most accurately describes the target or recipient of the "lack of sensitivity". The lack of sensitivity is directed or oriented "towards" fellow-citizens.

Conclusion: Choosing the Correct Preposition

Based on the analysis of each option's grammatical correctness and contextual meaning, the preposition "towards" is the most appropriate choice to fill in blank No. 4. It correctly expresses the idea that the lack of sensitivity is directed at or concerns fellow-citizens as a group affected by the competition.

Preposition	Typical Usage (Direction/Relation)	Fit with "Sensitivity towards fellow-citizens"
towards	In the direction of; regarding; in relation to	Good fit. Indicates the recipient/target of the sensitivity (or lack thereof).
along	Beside; in a line with; accompanying	Poor fit. Does not express relation concerning feelings towards others.
over	Above; covering; concerning (sometimes with abstract nouns)	Poor fit. Not standard usage for expressing sensitivity related to people.
at	Specific point; target	Poor fit. Not the standard preposition used with 'sensitivity' towards people.

Revision Table: Common Prepositions and Usage Examples

Preposition	Usage Example	Concept Expressed
towards	Walking towards the station	Physical direction
towards	An attitude towards learning	Relation/Feeling regarding something
at	Look at the picture	Specific target of vision/action
at	Angry at someone	Target of an emotion (specific cases)
over	Jump over the fence	Movement across/above
over	Concern over the results	Worry/Concern about something
along	Walk along the river	Movement beside/parallel to
along	Singing along with the music	Accompanying/in parallel

Additional Information: Prepositions Connecting Nouns

Prepositions are essential words that connect nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words in a sentence, often indicating relationships of location, direction, time, or manner. In this case, the preposition connects the abstract noun "sensitivity" to the noun phrase "fellow-

citizens". The choice of preposition is crucial as it defines the nature of the relationship between these two elements.

When dealing with abstract nouns like feelings, attitudes, or states (e.g., sensitivity, hatred, love, concern, attitude), specific prepositions are commonly used to link them to the person or thing they are directed towards or are about. For instance:

- Love **for** family
- Hatred **towards** injustice
- Concern **about** the environment
- Attitude **towards** work

In the case of "sensitivity" when referring to feelings about people, "towards" or sometimes "to" are commonly used to indicate the direction of that sensitivity or lack thereof.

12. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank (5)

The question asks us to fill in the fifth blank in the provided passage. The passage discusses the competitive nature of city life, where people strive for success and resources. The sentence containing blank (5) describes the negative consequence of this intense competition:

"This cut-throat competition results in lack of sensitivity (4) _____ fellow-citizens and a feeling of hatred for (5) _____ who are more successful."

We need to choose the most appropriate word from the given options to fit into blank (5), considering the context of the sentence and grammatical correctness.

Analyzing Options for Blank (5)

Let's examine each option for blank (5):

- **Them:** "Them" is an object pronoun, used after a verb or preposition. While "hatred for them" is grammatically correct, the phrase continues with "who are more successful".

"Hatred for them who are more successful" is grammatically awkward and incorrect. We typically use "those" or "people" in such constructions when followed by a relative clause like "who are more successful".

- **Those:** "Those" is a demonstrative pronoun (or determiner) that can refer to people or things. It is often used to refer to a specific group or individuals, especially when followed by a relative clause that identifies them. "Hatred for those who are more successful" is grammatically correct and perfectly fits the context. It refers to the specific group of people who have achieved more success.
- **Their:** "Their" is a possessive determiner, used before a noun to show possession (e.g., "their success", "their houses"). It cannot stand alone in this position after the preposition "for". "Hatred for their who are more successful" is grammatically incorrect.
- **These:** "These" is a demonstrative pronoun (or determiner) that refers to people or things, usually those nearby or recently mentioned. While "these who are more successful" is sometimes used, "those" is the more common and appropriate choice when referring to a general group identified by a clause like "who are more successful" in this context, especially when contrasting with "fellow-citizens" mentioned earlier. "Those" helps to distinguish the successful group from the speaker or the general group of fellow-citizens.

Determining the Correct Word for Blank (5)

Based on the grammatical analysis and the context of the sentence, the word needed for blank (5) is a pronoun or determiner that refers to the group of people identified by the clause "who are more successful".

The phrase "hatred for _____ who are more successful" requires a word that can act as the object of the preposition "for" and be followed by a relative clause "who are more successful".

Comparing the options:

- "Them who are more successful" is incorrect grammar.
- "Those who are more successful" is correct grammar and fits the meaning.
- "Their who are more successful" is incorrect grammar.
- "These who are more successful" is less common and less appropriate in this general context than "those".

Therefore, "those" is the most appropriate word to fill in blank (5).

The completed part of the sentence reads: "...a feeling of hatred for **those** who are more successful."

Final Answer for Blank (5)

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

Blank Number	Context Sentence Part	Most Appropriate Option	Reasoning
5	...a feeling of hatred for (5) _____ who are more successful.	those	"Those" is used to refer to a specific group of people identified by the relative clause "who are more successful".

Revision Table: Pronouns and Determiners

Word Type	Examples	Usage Context
Object Pronouns	me, him, her, us, them	Used as the object of a verb or preposition (e.g., Talk to them .)
Possessive Determiners	my, his, her, our, their	Used before a noun to show possession (e.g., Their success was evident.)
Demonstrative Pronouns/Determiners	this, that, these, those	Refer to specific things or people. "These" and "this" refer to things/people nearby, "those" and "that" refer to things/people further away or previously mentioned. "Those" is often used to refer to a group followed by a relative clause (e.g., Those who study hard succeed.)

Additional Information: Relative Clauses

A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that contains a subject and a verb. It modifies a noun or pronoun. Relative clauses often begin with relative pronouns like "who," "whom," "whose," "which," or "that," or relative adverbs like "where," "when," or "why."

In the sentence:

"...a feeling of hatred for **those** who are more successful."

The underlined part "who are more successful" is a relative clause modifying the pronoun "those". It specifies *which* group of people is being referred to. This is a common structure where "those" is used to introduce a group followed by a description using a relative clause.

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Past Tense Negatives: Fill in the Blank Question

The question asks us to select the grammatically correct option to complete the sentence: "Maryam _____ to anyone as she was angry." This sentence requires the use of the simple past tense in its negative form because the action ("was angry") happened in the past.

Grammar Rule for Simple Past Tense Negative

To form the negative of a verb in the simple past tense (for most verbs), we use the auxiliary verb "did" followed by "not" and then the **base form** of the main verb. The structure is:

Subject + **did not** + **base form** of the verb + rest of the sentence.

For example:

- She ate pizza. (Past positive)
- She **did not eat** pizza. (Past negative - "eat" is the base form)
- They went home. (Past positive)

- They **did not go** home. (Past negative – "go" is the base form)

Analyzing the Options

Let's examine each option based on the grammar rule:

1. **did not speak**

This option follows the correct structure: "did not" + "speak". "speak" is the base form of the verb. This is grammatically correct for the simple past tense negative.

2. **not spoke**

This option is incorrect. It lacks the auxiliary verb "did". The negative particle "not" cannot be used alone with the main verb in the simple past tense.

3. **did not spoke**

This option is incorrect. While it uses "did not", the main verb is in the past tense form ("spoke") instead of the required **base form** ("speak"). After "did not", the verb must be in its base form.

4. **did not spoken**

This option is incorrect. It uses the past participle form ("spoken") after "did not". The structure requires the **base form** of the verb.

Conclusion on the Correct Past Tense Form

Based on the analysis, only "did not speak" correctly follows the grammatical rule for forming the negative simple past tense. Therefore, it is the most appropriate option to complete the sentence.

The completed sentence is: "Maryam **did not speak** to anyone as she was angry."

Revision Table: Simple Past Tense Forms

Form	Structure	Example (using 'speak')
Positive	Subject + Verb (past tense)	Maryam spoke .
Negative	Subject + did not + Base Form	Maryam did not speak .
Question	Did + Subject + Base Form ?	Did Maryam speak ?

Additional Information: Base Form vs. Past Tense vs. Past Participle

Understanding the different forms of a verb is crucial for correct grammar. Let's look at the verb "speak":

- **Base Form (Infinitive without 'to'):** speak (Used after 'did not', 'do not', 'will', etc.)
- **Simple Past Tense:** spoke (Used for positive past actions, e.g., 'I spoke yesterday'.)
- **Past Participle:** spoken (Used in perfect tenses like 'have spoken' or passive voice 'was spoken')

In the simple past negative construction with "did not", we always use the **base form** of the main verb, regardless of whether the past tense form is regular (like 'walked') or irregular (like 'spoke').

14. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Word POPULAR

The question asks us to select the most appropriate synonym for the word **POPULAR** from the given options.

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

- **POPULAR:** Liked, admired, or enjoyed by many people; widely accepted or recognized.

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

- **Favourite:** Preferred before all others of the same kind; most liked.
- **untidy:** Not neat or orderly.
- **Specific:** Explicitly defined or identified.
- **Particular:** Used to single out an individual member of a specified group or class; specific.

Analyzing the Synonym Options for POPULAR

We need to find the word that has a meaning closest to **POPULAR**.

- Comparing **POPULAR** and **Favourite**: If something is **POPULAR**, it is liked by many people. If something is a **Favourite**, it is most liked (by an individual or a group). While not identical, something that is **POPULAR** is often a **Favourite** among a large number of people. This shows a strong semantic connection.
- Comparing **POPULAR** and **untidy**: **Untidy** relates to messiness, which has no connection to being liked by many people.
- Comparing **POPULAR** and **Specific**: **Specific** relates to being precise or exact, which has no connection to being liked by many people.
- Comparing **POPULAR** and **Particular**: **Particular** relates to being specific or individual, which also has no connection to being liked by many people.

Based on the meanings, **Favourite** is the option that is closest in meaning to **POPULAR** because both words involve the concept of being liked or preferred.

Determining the Most Appropriate Synonym

Let's summarize the comparison:

Word	Meaning	Relationship to POPULAR
POPULAR	Liked by many people	Base word
Favourite	Most liked; preferred	Closely related; something liked by many is often a collective favourite
untidy	Not neat	No relationship
Specific	Precise; exact	No relationship
Particular	Specific; individual	No relationship

The word **Favourite** best captures the essence of being widely liked, which is the core meaning of **POPULAR**.

Conclusion on POPULAR Synonym

Therefore, the most appropriate synonym for **POPULAR** is **Favourite**.

Revision Table: Synonyms for Popular

Word	Synonyms/Related Terms	Antonyms
POPULAR	Favourite, well-liked, preferred, admired, famous (sometimes), common, widespread	Unpopular, disliked, hated, obscure, rare
Favourite	Preferred, most liked, chosen	Least favourite, disliked

Additional Information: Expanding on Synonyms

Understanding synonyms helps build vocabulary and improve communication. While **POPULAR** and **Favourite** are close in meaning, context is always important.

- Something can be **POPULAR** (liked by many) without being everyone's absolute **Favourite**.
- Conversely, someone's personal **Favourite** might not be widely **POPULAR**.

However, in the context of choosing the **most appropriate synonym** from the given options, **Favourite** is clearly the best fit for **POPULAR**.

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Synonym for DESTROY

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word "DESTROY". 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 look at the meaning of the word "DESTROY". To **destroy** something means to put an end to the existence of something by damaging or attacking it.

Analyzing the Options to Find the Synonym

We need to examine each given option to determine which word has a meaning closest to "DESTROY".

- **Option 1: Assist**
 - To **assist** means to help or support someone or something. This is the opposite of causing harm or ending existence. So, "assist" is not a synonym for "DESTROY".
- **Option 2: Restore**
 - To **restore** means to bring back (a public building or work of art, for instance) to its original condition. This is the opposite of destroying something; it means fixing or bringing it back. So, "restore" is not a synonym for "DESTROY".
- **Option 3: Preserve**
 - To **preserve** means to maintain (something) in its original or existing state. It means protecting something from being harmed or destroyed. This is also the opposite of destroying. So, "preserve" is not a synonym for "DESTROY".
- **Option 4: Ruin**
 - To **ruin** means to reduce to a state of collapse, decay, or disintegration. It means to damage something so badly that it is no longer useful or functional, or even ceases to exist in its original form. This meaning is very close to "DESTROY".

Comparing Meanings: DESTROY vs. Options

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

- DESTROY: to end the existence of something, damage completely.
- Assist: to help.
- Restore: to bring back to original condition.
- Preserve: to keep safe, maintain in existing state.
- Ruin: to damage severely, cause to collapse or disintegrate.

Based on these comparisons, "Ruin" is the word that shares the closest meaning with "DESTROY". Both words involve causing severe damage or ending the functional state of something.

Identifying the Correct Synonym

Out of the given options, "Ruin" is the most appropriate synonym for "DESTROY".

Word	Meaning	Relationship to DESTROY
DESTROY	Put an end to the existence of something; damage severely.	Original word
Assist	Help or support.	Not a synonym (Antonym/Unrelated)
Restore	Bring back to original condition.	Antonym
Preserve	Maintain in original state; protect.	Antonym
Ruin	Damage severely; cause to collapse/disintegrate.	Synonym

Revision Table: Word Relationships

Word	Most Appropriate Synonym	Examples of Antonyms
DESTROY	Ruin	Create, Build, Restore, Preserve, Construct, Establish
Ruin	DESTROY	Build, Create, Mend, Repair

Additional Information on Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building a strong vocabulary. Synonyms help us express the same idea using different words, which adds variety to our language. Antonyms help us understand the opposite meaning, providing contrast.

While "DESTROY" and "Ruin" are very close synonyms, the context in which they are used might sometimes differ slightly, but in most general uses, they are interchangeable. For instance, a building can be destroyed or ruined by a fire. Plans can be destroyed or ruined by interference.

Knowing antonyms like "Restore" and "Preserve" helps reinforce the meaning of "DESTROY" by highlighting its opposite effect.

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Doctor's Advice on Water

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "The doctor advised him to consume _____ water without any additive." We need a word that fits the context of a doctor recommending water without anything added to it.

Let's look at the options provided:

- **precious:** This word means valuable or highly esteemed. While water is essential and valuable for life, "precious" water doesn't describe its composition in terms of additives. A doctor advising "precious" water doesn't make sense in this context.

- **potent:** This word means having a strong effect or power. "Potent" is usually used for substances that are strong or powerful, like medicine or alcohol. Water, especially in the context of avoiding additives, wouldn't be described as "potent."
- **plain:** This word means simple, ordinary, or without additions or decorations. When talking about food or drink, "plain" often means without extra ingredients, sugar, flavorings, or additives. This aligns directly with the phrase "without any additive."
- **pleasant:** This word means agreeable or enjoyable. While pleasant water is desirable, the doctor's advice specifically mentions avoiding additives. "Plain" water directly addresses the condition of being without additives, whereas "pleasant" describes the taste or experience, which might or might not involve additives.

Comparing the options, "plain" is the only word that naturally fits the description of water consumed "without any additive." A doctor recommending "plain water" is common advice, meaning water without juices, sugars, salts, or other substances mixed in.

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

The complete sentence is: The doctor advised him to consume **plain** water without any additive.

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Term	Meaning in Context	Suitability for the Blank
Precious	Valuable, highly esteemed	Does not fit the condition "without any additive".
Potent	Having strong effect/power	Does not fit the description of water related to additives.
Plain	Simple, without additions	Directly fits the condition "without any additive".
Pleasant	Agreeable, enjoyable	Describes quality, not the absence of additives.

Additional Information on Water Consumption Advice

Doctors often advise consuming plain water for various health reasons. Plain water is essential for hydration, helping regulate body temperature, lubricate joints, transport

nutrients, and remove waste. When doctors advise against additives, they might be concerned about:

- Excess sugar intake from sweetened drinks.
- Artificial sweeteners or flavorings.
- Excess electrolytes (unless medically necessary).
- Other substances that might not be beneficial or could interfere with certain health conditions or medications.

Drinking sufficient plain water is a fundamental part of maintaining good health, and it's a common recommendation from healthcare professionals.

17. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Antonyms and the Word INFALLIBLE

An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. We are asked to find the most appropriate antonym for the word **INFALLIBLE**.

The word **INFALLIBLE** means incapable of making mistakes or being wrong; never failing.

Analyzing the Options for INFALLIBLE's Antonym

Let's look at the meaning of each provided option to determine which one is the opposite of **INFALLIBLE**.

- **Imperfect:** This means not perfect; flawed; having defects or shortcomings.
- **Notorious:** This means famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed.
- **Dependable:** This means trustworthy and reliable.
- **Flawless:** This means without any imperfections or defects; perfect.

Comparing Options and Finding the Best Antonym

We need to find the word that means the opposite of being incapable of making mistakes or being wrong. Let's compare the meanings:

Word	Meaning	Relation to INFALLIBLE
INFALLIBLE	Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong; never failing.	Given word
Imperfect	Not perfect; flawed; having defects.	Opposite of being perfect or never failing/wrong.
Notorious	Famous for bad deeds.	Unrelated meaning.
Dependable	Trustworthy and reliable.	While an infallible person might be dependable, this isn't the core opposite of 'error-free'.
Flawless	Without imperfections; perfect.	This is a synonym for INFALLIBLE, not an antonym.

Comparing the meanings, "Imperfect" is the word that directly contradicts the idea of being without error or never failing. If something is imperfect, it has flaws or makes mistakes, which is the opposite of being **INFALLIBLE**.

Identifying the Correct Antonym

Based on our analysis of the meanings, the most appropriate antonym for **INFALLIBLE** is "Imperfect".

Revision Table: INFALLIBLE Vocabulary Study

Word	Type	Meaning	Antonym	Synonym
INFALLIBLE	Adjective	Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong; never failing; accurate.	Imperfect, Flawed, Fallible	Flawless, Perfect, Unassailable, Accurate

Additional Information on INFALLIBLE and Word Meanings

- Understanding antonyms helps improve vocabulary and comprehension.

- The word **INFALLIBLE** is often used in contexts where absolute reliability or correctness is expected, such as religious doctrine or scientific principles once thought to be unquestionable.
- "Fallible" is another direct antonym of **INFALLIBLE**, meaning capable of making mistakes. "Imperfect" is also a strong antonym as it implies having flaws or not being perfect, which is the state of something fallible.
- Always consider the context when choosing the best antonym or synonym for a word.

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Correctly Spelt Word: Spelling Analysis

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt correctly from the given options. Spelling accuracy is crucial in written English to ensure clear communication. Let's examine each option provided to determine the correct spelling.

Analyzing the Provided Spelling Options

We are given four different spellings. We need to compare each one to the standard spelling of the intended word. The options are:

- Reveanu
- Revenue
- Ravanue
- Ravenue

Let's consider what word these spellings might be trying to represent. The correct word related to income or earnings is 'Revenue'. Now, let's compare the options to the correct spelling.

Evaluating Each Spelling Option

We will go through each option and see if it matches the standard, correctly spelt word.

1. **Reveanu:** This spelling contains 'ea' after 'v' and ends with 'anu'. The standard spelling does not use 'ea' or 'anu'. Therefore, this spelling is incorrect.
2. **Revenue:** This spelling uses 'e' after 'v' and ends with 'enue'. This matches the standard spelling of the word 'Revenue'.
3. **Ravanue:** This spelling uses 'a' after 'v'. The standard spelling uses 'e'. Therefore, this spelling is incorrect.
4. **Ravenue:** This spelling uses 'e' after 'v' but includes an 'n' before the final 'ue'. The standard spelling does not have this extra 'n'. Therefore, this spelling is incorrect.

Identifying the Correct Spelling

Based on our analysis, only one option matches the widely accepted and correctly spelt form of the word meaning income or earnings.

The correctly spelt word is **Revenue**.

The word 'Revenue' typically refers to the income generated from normal business operations, calculated as the average sales price times the number of units sold, in addition to income from other sources like investments. It is a fundamental term in finance and accounting.

Summary of Spelling Options

Option	Spelling	Correctness	Reason
1	Reveanu	Incorrect	Incorrect ending ('anu') and vowel after 'v'.
2	Revenue	Correct	Matches standard spelling.
3	Ravanue	Incorrect	Incorrect vowel after 'v'.
4	Ravenue	Incorrect	Extra 'n' before 'ue'.

Therefore, the option containing 'Revenue' is the correctly spelt word among the choices provided.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Mistakes

Many English words have tricky spellings. Here is a quick look at some common words that are often misspelled, similar to how 'Revenue' might be confused with similar-sounding variations:

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling
recieve	receive
achieve	achieve
beleive	believe
seperate	separate
definately	definitely

Regular practice and careful proofreading can help improve spelling accuracy.

Additional Information: Understanding Spelling Rules

English spelling can be inconsistent due to its history and influences from other languages. However, there are some general patterns and rules that can be helpful:

- **Vowel Combinations:** Pay attention to common vowel pairs like 'ie' vs 'ei' (e.g., 'believe' vs 'receive').
- **Silent Letters:** Some words have letters that are not pronounced (e.g., the 'k' in 'know', the 'p' in 'psalm').
- **Double Consonants:** Knowing when to double a consonant can be tricky and often depends on suffixes (e.g., 'run' > 'running', but 'visit' > 'visiting').
- **Word Roots:** Understanding the origin or root of a word can sometimes help in spelling.
- **Practice and Memorization:** For many words, especially those that don't follow clear rules, memorization and frequent use are the best methods for learning the correct spelling.

Checking a dictionary whenever in doubt is always a good strategy for confirming the correct spelling of a word.

19. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Articles: 'a' vs. 'an' Before 'Honest'

The question asks us to choose the best way to complete the phrase "Bulbul is honest girl" in the sentence, "Bulbul is honest girl but she is also very rude." The underlined part needs an article to be grammatically correct. Let's look at why.

Analyzing the Grammatical Need

The phrase "honest girl" refers to a single, countable noun ("girl") modified by an adjective ("honest"). In English, when we refer to a singular countable noun for the first time, we usually need an indefinite article ('a' or 'an') before it.

The choice between 'a' and 'an' depends on the **sound** of the word immediately following the article, not just the letter it starts with.

- Use 'a' before words that start with a consonant sound (e.g., a cat, a dog, a house, a university - 'university' starts with a /yoo/ sound, which is a consonant sound).
- Use 'an' before words that start with a vowel sound (e.g., an apple, an elephant, an hour - 'hour' starts with an /ow/ sound, which is a vowel sound).

The word 'honest' starts with the letter 'h', but the 'h' is silent. The first sound we pronounce is the vowel sound /ɒ/ (like the 'o' in 'on'). Therefore, we need to use 'an' before 'honest'.

Evaluating the Options for Substitution

Let's examine the given options to see which one correctly applies the article rule for the word 'honest'.

- **Option 1: Bulbul is an honest girl**

This option uses the article 'an' before "honest girl". As we discussed, 'honest' starts with a vowel sound /ɒ/, so 'an' is the correct article to use. This makes the phrase grammatically correct.

- **Option 2: Bulbul is very honest girl**

This option adds the adverb 'very' but still fails to include an article before "very honest girl". Since "girl" is a singular countable noun, an article is still required before the adjective/adverb phrase modifying it. This is grammatically incorrect.

- **Option 3: Bulbul is a honest girl**

This option uses the article 'a' before "honest girl". While 'a' is used before consonant sounds, 'honest' begins with a vowel sound. Therefore, 'a' is the incorrect article here. 'An' should be used instead.

- **Option 4: No improvement**

The original segment "Bulbul is honest girl" is missing the necessary indefinite article ('a' or 'an') before "honest girl". This makes the original sentence grammatically incorrect. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Conclusion

Comparing the options based on the rules of English articles, Option 1, "Bulbul is an honest girl", is the only grammatically correct way to phrase the underlined segment. It correctly uses 'an' before 'honest' because 'honest' starts with a vowel sound.

Phrase	Article Used	Starts with (Sound)	Correctness
honest girl (original)	None	/p/ (vowel sound)	Incorrect (Missing article)
an honest girl (Option 1)	an	/p/ (vowel sound)	Correct
very honest girl (Option 2)	None	N/A (Missing article)	Incorrect (Missing article)
a honest girl (Option 3)	a	/p/ (vowel sound)	Incorrect (Wrong article)

Revision Table: English Articles 'a' and 'an'

Article	Used Before	Examples
a	Words starting with a consonant sound	a book, a car, a university (/joo/ sound), a historical event (/hɪ/ sound)
an	Words starting with a vowel sound	an apple, an hour (/ow/ sound), an honest person (/ɒ/ sound), an heir (/eə/ sound)

Additional Information: Understanding Countable Nouns and Articles

In English grammar, articles ('a', 'an', 'the') are used before nouns. 'A' and 'an' are indefinite articles, used with singular, countable nouns when you are not referring to a specific one. 'The' is the definite article, used with specific nouns (singular, plural, countable, or uncountable).

A **countable noun** is a noun that can be counted (e.g., one girl, two girls; one book, three books). A **singular countable noun** usually requires an article or another determiner (like 'my', 'this') before it.

The word "girl" is a singular countable noun. Therefore, it needs an article when used in a general sense, as in the sentence "Bulbul is an honest girl." The article choice depends on the word immediately following it ("honest").

Remember, the sound rule for 'a' and 'an' is crucial, especially for words like 'hour', 'honest', 'heir' (silent 'h'), or 'university', 'European' (start with consonant sounds despite starting with vowels).

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

"Had Rajani not taken / a cab to the station / she would have definitely / miss the train."

This sentence is an example of a conditional sentence, specifically a third conditional sentence with inversion. The third conditional is used to talk about hypothetical situations in the past and their hypothetical consequences in the past.

The standard structure for a third conditional is:

If + Past Perfect, would/could/might have + Past Participle

Alternatively, inversion can be used by starting the clause with "Had" instead of "If", followed by the subject and the past participle:

Had + Subject + Past Participle ..., would/could/might have + Past Participle ...

Let's break down the given sentence according to these structures:

- Segment 1: "Had Rajani not taken" - This matches the inverted structure of the 'if' clause (Had + Subject + Past Participle). This part is grammatically correct. It means "If Rajani had not taken".
- Segment 2: "a cab to the station" - This is the completion of the 'if' clause, specifying what Rajani didn't take. This part is grammatically correct.
- Segment 3: "she would have definitely" - This part begins the main clause, following the structure "subject + would have + adverb". This part is grammatically correct in terms of structure, leading into the verb.
- Segment 4: "miss the train" - This part contains the main verb of the consequence clause. According to the third conditional structure, the verb after "would have" must be in the past participle form. The past participle of the verb 'miss' is 'missed'.

Therefore, the phrase "miss the train" is incorrect. It should be "missed the train" to follow the grammatical rules of the third conditional structure.

The segment containing the grammatical error is "miss the train".

Identifying Grammar Errors in Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences have specific structures depending on whether they refer to present/future real situations (Type 1), present/future unreal situations (Type 2), or past unreal situations (Type 3). Errors often occur when mixing these structures or using the incorrect verb form in the main or conditional clause.

In the given sentence, the structure clearly indicates a Type 3 conditional because it talks about an unreal situation in the past ("Had Rajani not taken..." meaning she *did* take the

cab) and its unreal past consequence.

Analyzing Each Sentence Segment

Let's look at the provided options and see which segment corresponds to the error found:

- Option 1: "she would have definitely" – As analyzed, this part follows the structure correctly.
- Option 2: "a cab to the station" – This is part of the correct conditional clause.
- Option 3: "miss the train" – This part contains the verb in the incorrect form (base form 'miss' instead of past participle 'missed').
- Option 4: "Had Rajani not taken" – This uses the correct inverted structure for the past perfect in the conditional clause.

The segment "miss the train" is where the grammatical error lies.

Segment	Text	Analysis	Correctness
Segment 1	Had Rajani not taken	Inverted Past Perfect (correct for 3rd conditional)	Correct
Segment 2	a cab to the station	Completes the conditional clause	Correct
Segment 3	she would have definitely	Part of the main clause (Subject + would have + adverb)	Correct
Segment 4	miss the train	Verb after 'would have' should be past participle	Incorrect

Revision Table: English Grammar Errors

Grammar Concept	Common Error Type	Example of Error	Correction Principle
Conditional Sentences (Type 3)	Incorrect verb form in main clause	She would have miss the train.	Use Past Participle after 'would/could/might have'.
Subject-Verb Agreement	Verb form mismatch with subject number	He go to the store.	Singular subject needs singular verb form (He goes).
Verb Tense Consistency	Shifting tenses within a narrative inappropriately	She walked home and then she eat dinner.	Maintain consistent tense (She walked home and then she ate dinner).
Pronoun Agreement	Pronoun mismatch with antecedent	Each student should bring their book.	Use singular pronoun for singular antecedent (Each student should bring his or her book / their book is increasingly accepted).

Additional Information: Understanding Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences are used to express that the action in the main clause can only happen if a certain condition in the clause with "if" (or equivalent like "had" in inversion) is met. There are several types:

- **Zero Conditional:** For facts and general truths. Structure: If + Present Simple, Present Simple. Example: If you heat ice, it melts.
- **First Conditional:** For real or possible future situations. Structure: If + Present Simple, will + Base Verb. Example: If it rains, I will stay home.
- **Second Conditional:** For unreal or hypothetical present/future situations. Structure: If + Past Simple, would + Base Verb. Example: If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.
- **Third Conditional:** For unreal or hypothetical past situations. Structure: If + Past Perfect, would/could/might have + Past Participle. Example: If she had studied

harder, she would have passed the exam.

The sentence in question uses the Type 3 conditional with inversion ("Had Rajani not taken..." is equivalent to "If Rajani had not taken..."). The main clause requires the structure "would have + Past Participle". The error was using the base form "miss" instead of the past participle "missed".

21. Answer: b

Explanation:

Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word

The question asks us to identify the word that is spelt incorrectly among the given options. Let's examine each word to determine its correct spelling.

Analyzing Each Option for Spelling

- **Brittle:** The word 'Brittle' is spelt correctly. It means hard but easily broken.
- **Parellel:** Let's check the spelling of 'Parellel'. The correct spelling is 'parallel'. This word refers to lines or planes that are side by side and have the same distance continuously between them.
- **Vessel:** The word 'Vessel' is spelt correctly. It can refer to a ship or boat, or a container for holding liquids, or a tube in the body carrying blood or other fluids.
- **Kettle:** The word 'Kettle' is spelt correctly. It is a container used for heating water.

Based on the analysis, the word 'Parellel' is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is 'parallel'.

Spelling Check of Options

Word as given	Correct Spelling	Is it Wrongly Spelt?
Brittle	Brittle	No
Parellel	Parallel	Yes
Vessel	Vessel	No
Kettle	Kettle	No

Conclusion on Wrongly Spelt Word

Comparing the given spellings with the correct spellings, we find that 'Parellel' is the only word that is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling of 'Parellel' is 'parallel'.

Therefore, the wrongly spelt word is Parellel.

Revision Table: Common Spelling Errors

Reviewing Commonly Misspelt Words

Common Misspelling	Correct Spelling
Acheive	Achieve
seperate	separate
definately	definitely
recieve	receive
untill	until

Additional Information on Spelling and Vocabulary

Checking spellings is important for clear communication. Misspellings can sometimes change the meaning of a word or make your writing difficult to understand. Pay attention to common tricky spellings, especially words with double letters, 'ie' vs 'ei', or words that sound similar but are spelt differently.

- Learning root words, prefixes, and suffixes can help understand and spell many words.
- Using a dictionary or spell checker is a good practice to ensure accuracy.
- Practicing spelling through reading and writing helps improve vocabulary and spelling skills over time.

Understanding the correct spelling of words like 'parallel', 'brittle', 'vessel', and 'kettle' enhances vocabulary and writing quality.

22. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Correct Preposition with 'Indebted'

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate option to replace the underlined phrase "from you" in the sentence: "I would be eternally indebted from you if you could help me." This tests our knowledge of using the correct preposition with the adjective 'indebted'.

Analysing the Term 'Indebted'

The word 'indebted' means owing gratitude or recognition to someone. When you are indebted, you feel grateful to a person or for something they have done for you. The correct preposition to use when indicating the person or entity to whom you owe this gratitude or service is 'to'.

For example:

- I am indebted to my parents for their support.
- She feels indebted to the charity for helping her.

Evaluating the Options

Let's examine each option provided:

- **Option 1: indebted to you**

This uses the preposition 'to'. As discussed, 'indebted to someone' is the grammatically correct and standard phrase to express owing gratitude to a person.

- **Option 2: No improvement**

This option suggests that the original phrase "indebted from you" is correct. However, the preposition 'from' is not used with 'indebted' to indicate the person to whom gratitude is owed. 'From' typically indicates origin or source, which doesn't fit the meaning here.

- **Option 3: indebted in you**

This option uses the preposition 'in'. 'Indebted in you' is not a standard or grammatically correct phrase in English to express owing gratitude to a person. 'In' is usually used for location, state, or belief.

- **Option 4: indebted for you**

This option uses the preposition 'for'. 'Indebted for you' could potentially mean 'indebted on your behalf', but in the context of the sentence "if you could help me," it clearly intends to express gratitude owed **to** the person providing help, not gratitude owed **for** them or on their behalf. Therefore, 'for' is inappropriate here.

Determining the Correct Substitution

Based on standard English grammar and the usage of the word 'indebted', the correct preposition to indicate the person to whom one is indebted is 'to'. Therefore, "indebted to you" is the correct phrase.

The sentence should be: "I would be eternally indebted **to** you if you could help me."

Phrase	Preposition	Correctness	Reason
indebted from you	from	Incorrect	'From' is not used to indicate the person receiving gratitude.
indebted to you	to	Correct	'To' is the standard preposition to indicate the person receiving gratitude.
indebted in you	in	Incorrect	'In' is not used in this context.
indebted for you	for	Incorrect	'For' is not used to indicate the person receiving gratitude in this context.

Conclusion

The original sentence contains a grammatical error in preposition usage. The phrase "indebted from you" must be replaced with the correct phrase "indebted to you".

Revision Table: Indebted Prepositions

Original Phrase	Substitution Option	Correctness
indebted from you	indebted to you	Correct Substitution
indebted from you	No improvement	Incorrect (Original is wrong)
indebted from you	indebted in you	Incorrect Substitution
indebted from you	indebted for you	Incorrect Substitution

Additional Information on Preposition Usage

Prepositions are crucial for establishing relationships between words in a sentence. Many adjectives and verbs in English are followed by specific prepositions. Learning these fixed phrases is important for correct grammar.

- **Common Adjectives with Fixed Prepositions:**

- Afraid of
- Good at
- Fond of
- Responsible for
- Aware of

- **Common Verbs with Fixed Prepositions:**

- Believe in
- Listen to
- Rely on
- Talk about
- Wait for

The phrase 'indebted to' is another example of such a fixed structure where 'to' follows 'indebted' to indicate the recipient of the gratitude or obligation.

23. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Grammar Errors in Sentences

Identifying grammatical errors is a key skill in English language proficiency. Let's break down the given sentence to find the segment that contains the error.

The sentence is divided into the following segments:

- I have no doubt
- that Girish is
- one of the most intelligent student
- in the entire district

Analyzing Each Segment for Grammatical Correctness

We will examine each segment carefully:

Segment	Analysis	Correctness
I have no doubt	This segment is grammatically correct. "I have no doubt" is a standard phrase.	Correct
that Girish is	This segment correctly introduces a clause and uses the singular verb "is" with the singular subject "Girish".	Correct
one of the most intelligent student	This segment contains a potential error related to the noun following the phrase "one of the".	Potentially Incorrect
in the entire district	This segment is a prepositional phrase correctly indicating location.	Correct

Focusing on the Potential Error Segment

Let's look closely at the segment **"one of the most intelligent student"**. The structure "one of the" is used to indicate one item from a group of items. The rule is that "one of the" must be followed by a **plural noun**.

In the segment, "student" is a singular noun. However, since we are talking about "one of the most intelligent" individuals within a group (implied to be students in the district), the noun following "one of the" should be plural.

Therefore, "student" should be "students".

The correct phrasing should be "one of the most intelligent **students**".

Identifying the Grammatical Error Segment

Based on the analysis, the segment containing the grammatical error is "**one of the most intelligent student**" because the singular noun "student" is used instead of the required plural noun "students" after the phrase "one of the".

The corrected sentence would be: "I have no doubt that Girish is one of the most intelligent **students** in the entire district."

Revision Table: Key Grammar Rule

Grammar Point	Rule	Example
One of the + Noun	Must be followed by a plural noun. The verb that follows (referring to 'one') is usually singular.	Correct: One of my friends is here. Incorrect: One of my friend is here.

Additional Information on Spotting Grammar Errors

- Pay attention to subject-verb agreement, especially with phrases like "one of the".
- Check for correct usage of singular and plural nouns after specific phrases.
- Review common grammatical structures and their associated rules.
- Practice identifying errors in various sentence types.

24. Answer: d

Explanation:

To find the most appropriate antonym of the given word 'REWARD', we need to understand the meaning of the word and then examine the meanings of the provided

options.

Understanding the Meaning of REWARD

The word **REWARD** typically means something given or received in return for service, merit, or achievement. It is often a positive consequence for a good action or effort.

- It can be a prize or compensation.
- It acknowledges positive contribution or behaviour.

Analyzing the Given Options

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

- **Praise:** Expressing approval or admiration. While positive recognition, it's usually verbal and not always a tangible item given in return for service. It's related to positive feedback but not a direct opposite of a reward.
- **Produce:** To create or manufacture something; to yield something. This word relates to making or generating something and has no direct relationship to the concept of giving or receiving recognition or consequences.
- **Present:** To give something formally or ceremonially; a gift. This word can be related to giving something, perhaps even a reward, but it doesn't represent the opposite concept of a reward. It's an action of giving.
- **Punish:** To inflict a penalty or sanction on someone as retribution for an offense. This is a negative consequence given for bad behaviour or a wrongdoing. It is the opposite of giving a positive consequence (a reward) for good behaviour or achievement.

Finding the Antonym: Comparing REWARD and Options

We are looking for a word that has the opposite meaning of **REWARD**. A reward is a positive consequence for a good action. The opposite concept would be a negative consequence for a bad action.

Comparing the options to this idea:

- Praise is positive recognition, not an opposite consequence.
- Produce is unrelated.
- Present is the act of giving, not an opposite consequence.

- Punish is a negative consequence for bad action, which directly contrasts with a reward being a positive consequence for good action.

Therefore, **Punish** is the most appropriate antonym of **REWARD**.

Word	Meaning	Relationship to REWARD
REWARD	Positive consequence for good action/achievement	Original word
Praise	Verbal approval/admiration	Related (positive), but not a direct opposite consequence
Produce	Create or yield	Unrelated
Present	To give; a gift	Related (giving), but not an opposite concept of consequence
Punish	Negative consequence for bad action/offense	Opposite concept of consequence

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Here's a quick recap of the words and their relationship:

- REWARD: Positive result for good deeds.
- PUNISH: Negative result for bad deeds.
- Antonym: A word opposite in meaning to another word.

Additional Information: Exploring Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is crucial for building strong vocabulary. An **antonym** is a word that means the opposite of another word (like 'hot' and 'cold'). A **synonym** is a word that means the same or nearly the same as another word (like 'happy' and 'joyful'). Learning these relationships helps you understand and use words more effectively in different contexts.

For example, synonyms for REWARD could include: prize, award, bonus, compensation. While synonyms for PUNISH could include: penalize, chastise, discipline.

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Question: Identifying the Error with 'Fond About'

The question asks us to find the most appropriate way to replace the underlined part of the sentence: "She is extremely **fond about** chocolates and cookies." The underlined phrase "fond about" seems incorrect, suggesting there might be a specific preposition that should follow the adjective 'fond'.

Analyzing the Grammatical Issue: The Correct Preposition for 'Fond'

In English grammar, certain adjectives are typically followed by specific prepositions to form common phrases. The adjective 'fond' is one such word. The correct preposition to use after 'fond' when talking about liking something or someone is 'of'. The phrase is always "fond of".

For example:

- He is fond **of** reading.
- They are fond **of** their grandparents.
- She is fond **of** chocolates and cookies.

The original sentence uses "fond about," which is not the standard or correct usage in English.

Evaluating the Options for Substituting 'Fond About'

Let's look at the provided options to see which one correctly replaces "extremely fond about" while maintaining grammatical correctness.

- Option 1: She is **extreme fond of**

This option uses the correct preposition 'of' after 'fond'. However, it uses the adjective 'extreme' instead of the adverb 'extremely'. 'Extremely' is needed here to modify the

adjective 'fond', indicating the degree of fondness. So, this option is grammatically incorrect.

- **Option 2: She is extremely fond for**

This option correctly uses the adverb 'extremely' to modify 'fond'. However, it uses the preposition 'for' instead of the correct preposition 'of'. The phrase "fond for" is not the standard idiomatic usage. So, this option is incorrect.

- **Option 3: No improvement**

The original sentence contains "fond about," which is grammatically incorrect as the correct phrase is "fond of". Therefore, improvement is needed, and this option is incorrect.

- **Option 4: She is extremely fond of**

This option correctly uses the adverb 'extremely' to modify 'fond'. It also uses the correct preposition 'of' after 'fond'. The phrase "extremely fond of" is grammatically sound and correctly conveys the intended meaning.

The Correct Substitution Explained: 'Extremely Fond Of'

Based on the analysis, option 4, "She is extremely fond of," is the only grammatically correct and appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "extremely fond about". The correct sentence should be: "She is extremely fond of chocolates and cookies."

Revision Table: Common Adjective-Preposition Combinations

Adjective	Preposition	Example
Fond	of	fond of music
Afraid	of	afraid of heights
Good / Bad	at	good at drawing
Interested	in	interested in science
Different	from	different from the others
Excited	about / for	excited about the trip (thing) excited for you (person)

Additional Information: Importance of Correct Prepositions with Adjectives

Understanding which preposition follows a specific adjective is crucial for speaking and writing correct English. These combinations, often called fixed prepositions or adjective-preposition collocations, don't always follow a logical rule and often need to be learned through exposure and practice. Using the wrong preposition can make a sentence sound unnatural or even change its meaning entirely. Paying attention to these combinations, like "fond of," is an important part of mastering English grammar and improving sentence construction.

26. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

6532 और 3467 के लिए,

$$65 - 32 = 33$$

और,

$$67 - 34 = 33$$

इसी प्रकार,

7915 के लिए,

$$79 - 15 = 64$$

और,

$$2084$$

$$84 - 20 = 64$$

'7915', '2084' से संबंधित है

अतः "2084" सही उत्तर है।

27. Answer: d

Explanation:

BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करके संख्याओं को बदलने पर,

विकल्प 1 $\rightarrow 2, 3$

$$96 \times 6 - 8 \div 3 + 2 = 768$$

$$\therefore 96 \times 6 - 2.66 + 2 = 768$$

$$\therefore 576 - 2.66 + 2 = 768$$

$$575.34 \neq 768$$

विकल्प 2 $\rightarrow 6, 3$

$$96 \times 3 - 8 \div 2 + 6 = 768$$

$$\therefore 96 \times 3 - 4 + 6 = 768$$

$$\therefore 288 - 4 + 6 = 768$$

$$290 \neq 768$$

विकल्प 3 $\rightarrow 96, 8$

$$8 \times 6 - 96 \div 2 + 3 = 768$$

$$\therefore 8 \times 6 - 48 + 3 = 768$$

$$\therefore 48 - 48 + 3 = 768$$

$$3 \neq 768$$

विकल्प 4 $\rightarrow$ 6, 8

$$96 \times 8 - 6 \div 2 + 3 = 768$$

$$\therefore 96 \times 8 - 3 + 3 = 768$$

$$\therefore 768 - 3 + 3 = 768$$

$$768 = 768$$

अतः विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

28. Answer: d

Explanation:

उन्हें उनकी आयु के अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करने पर,

आशीष दूसरा युवा व्यक्ति है और उसकी आयु 19 वर्ष है।

दक्ष कैलाश और मनीष के मध्य में है।

कैलाश > दक्ष > मनीष

कैलाश की आयु 42 वर्ष और आशीष दक्ष से 20 वर्ष युवा है।

आशीष की आयु 19 है, अतः दक्ष की आयु 39 है और आशीष दूसरा युवा व्यक्ति है

कैलाश (42) > दक्ष (39) > मनीष > आशीष (19) > ललित

ललित सबसे युवा व्यक्ति है

अतः "ललित" सही उत्तर है।

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

खोलने के बाद कागज इस प्रकार दिखाई देगा,



अतः आकृति 3 सही उत्तर है।

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

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

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

S	L	A	M
-4	-4	-4	-4
O	H	W	I

इसी प्रकार,

N	E	S	T
-4	-4	-4	-4
J	A	O	P

अतः "JAOP" सही उत्तर है।

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया पैटर्न है,

पंक्ति वार संचालन।

दूसरी संख्या को पहली संख्या से विभाजित करें, हमें जो भागफल मिलता है उसे दूसरी संख्या से गुणा किया जाता है और फिर तीसरी संख्या प्राप्त करने के लिए अंत में उसमें से 1 घटा दिया जाता है।

पंक्ति 1 के लिए:

$$\rightarrow 16 \div 4 = 4$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \times 16 = 64$$

$$\rightarrow 64 - 1 = 63$$

पंक्ति 2 के लिए:

$$\rightarrow 35 \div 7 = 5$$

$$\rightarrow 5 \times 35 = 175$$

$$\rightarrow 175 - 1 = 174$$

पंक्ति 3 के लिए:

$$\rightarrow 48 \div 8 = 6$$

$$\rightarrow 6 \times 48 = 288$$

$$\rightarrow 288 - 1 = 287$$

अतः " 174 " सही उत्तर है।

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

अक्षरों की वर्णमाला स्थिति के अनुसार,
यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,



और,



इसी प्रकार,

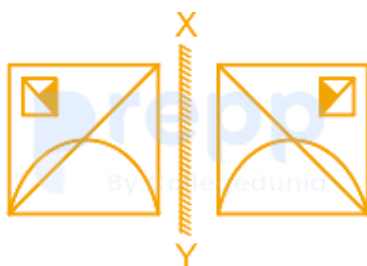


अतः "131201954516" सही उत्तर है।

33. Answer: a

Explanation:

आकृति जो प्रश्न आकृति की सही छवि होगी वह है,

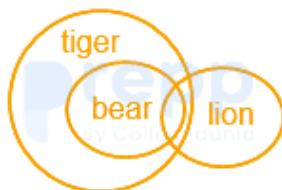


अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

वेन आरेख बनाने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1: कुछ बाघ शेर हैं → सत्य

निष्कर्ष 2: कोई भी शेर बाघ नहीं हैं → असत्य (यह निश्चित रूप से असत्य है)

अतः "केवल निष्कर्ष 1 अनुसरण करता है" सही उत्तर है।

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करके संख्याओं को बदलने पर,

विकल्प 1 → +, -

$$104 \div 8 - 6 + 9 \times 3 = 34$$

$$13 - 6 + 9 \times 3 = 34$$

$$13 - 6 + 27 = 34$$

$$40 - 6 = 34$$

$$34 = 34$$

विकल्प 2 → +, x

$$104 \div 8 \times 6 - 9 + 3 = 34$$

$$\therefore 13 \times 6 - 9 + 3 = 34$$

$$\therefore 78 - 9 + 3 = 34$$

$$\therefore 72 \neq 34$$

विकल्प 3 $\rightarrow -, \times$

$$104 \div 8 + 6 \times 9 - 3 = 34$$

$$\therefore 13 + 6 \times 9 - 3 = 34$$

$$\therefore 13 + 54 - 3 = 34$$

$$64 \neq 34$$

विकल्प 4 $\rightarrow \div, +$

$$104 + 8 \div 6 - 9 \times 3 = 34$$

$$\therefore 104 + 1.33 - 9 \times 3 = 34$$

$$\therefore 104 + 1.33 - 27 = 34$$

$$\therefore 103.33 \neq 34$$

अतः विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

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36. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गयी आकृति नीचे दी गयी आकृति में निहित है,



अतः आकृति 4 सही उत्तर है।

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

$$64 : 512$$

$$8^2 : 8^3$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$144 : ?$$

$$12^2 : 12^3$$

$$12^3 = 1728$$

इसलिए,

$$144 : 1728$$

अतः "1728" सही उत्तर है।

38. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

$$13 \times 3 + 3 = 42$$

$$42 \times 3 + 3 = 129$$

$$129 \times 3 + 3 = 390$$

$$390 \times 3 + 3 = 1173$$

अतः "1173" सही उत्तर है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

अक्षरों के वर्णमाला मानों के अनुसार,

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

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

C L A Y
| | | |
+3 +3 +3 +3
F O D B

इसी प्रकार,

F R O G
| | | |
+3 +3 +3 +3
I U R J

अतः "IURJ" सही उत्तर है।

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

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

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,



इसी प्रकार,



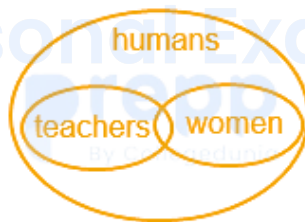
अतः "NDM" सही उत्तर है।

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

मानव महिला और अध्यापक दोनों हो सकते हैं।

सही युग्म जो निम्नलिखित वेन आरेख का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, वह है 'अध्यापक, महिला और मानव'



अतः 'अध्यापक, महिला और मानव' सही उत्तर है।

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

परिपक्वता से कम आयु के युवा को लड़का कहा जाता है।

इसी प्रकार,

पिल्ला युवा कुत्ता होता है।

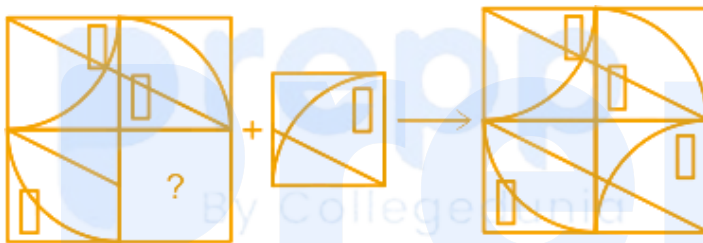
‘पिल्ला’ तीसरे पद से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

अतः “पिल्ला” सही उत्तर है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

आकृति जो प्रश्न आकृति में दिए गए प्रारूप को पूर्ण करेगी वह है,



अतः आकृति 4 सही उत्तर है।

44. Answer: c

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

दी गयी संख्याएं 21, 22, 23, और इसी प्रकार से आगे की संख्याओं के वर्ग हैं।

$$441 = 21^2;$$

$$484 = 22^2;$$

$$529 = 23^2;$$

$$576 = 24^2;$$

$$\therefore 25^2 = 625$$

अतः "625" सही उत्तर है।

45. Answer: b

Explanation:

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

दी गयी आकृति में त्रिभुज और तीर चिह्न दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घूमते हैं।

दी गयी आकृति में केंद्र में छवि वृत्त और वर्ग के बीच लगातार बदल रही है।

प्रारूप में अगली आकृति होगी,



अतः विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार झोंपड़ियों को व्यवस्थित करने पर,

M, N के दायीं ओर है

N, P के दायीं ओर है

यहाँ स्थिति 2 रद्द हो जाती है

Q, O के बायीं ओर तथा M के दायीं ओर है।

स्थिति 1:



बाएं से पहली झोंपड़ी P है।

अतः "P" सही उत्तर है।

47. Answer: d

Explanation:

न्यूनतम सम्भावित वेन आरेख इस प्रकार है,



निष्कर्ष:

1: कुछ पैन प्लेटें हैं → असत्य, क्योंकि सभी पैन जग हैं और कोई प्लेट जग नहीं हैं

2: कुछ जग पैन हैं → सत्य, क्योंकि सभी पैन जग हैं

3: कोई पैन प्लेट नहीं हैं → सत्य, क्योंकि सभी पैन जग हैं और कोई प्लेट जग नहीं हैं

अतः "केवल निष्कर्ष II और III अनुसरण करते हैं" सही उत्तर है।

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

शिक्षक एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो छात्रों को सीखने में सहायता करता है।

इसी तरह,

डॉक्टर एक योग्य पेशेवर है जो रोगियों का इलाज करता है।

'रोगी' तीसरे शब्द से उसी तरह संबंधित है जैसे दूसरा शब्द पहले शब्द से संबंधित है।

अतः “रोगी” सही उत्तर है।

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

अक्षरों के वर्णमाला मानों के अनुसार,

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

यहाँ अनुसरित प्रारूप इस प्रकार है,

$C + 3 \rightarrow F$; $F + 3 \rightarrow I$; $I + 3 \rightarrow L$;

$A + 3 \rightarrow D$; $D + 3 \rightarrow G$; $G + 3 \rightarrow J$;

$Y + 3 \rightarrow B$; $B + 3 \rightarrow E$; $E + 3 \rightarrow H$

अतः “LJH” सही उत्तर है।

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50. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार इन्हें व्यवस्थित करने पर,

जसप्रीत, इशप्रीत और रश्मीत के बीच है।

स्थिति 1:

इशप्रीत	जसप्रीत	रश्मीत
---------	---------	--------

स्थिति 2:

रश्मीत	जसप्रीत	इशप्रीत
--------	---------	---------

हरमीत, इशप्रीत के दाये है। करप्रीत, रश्मीत के साथ में नहीं है।

यहाँ स्थिति 2 रद्द हो जाती है।

स्थिति 1:

करप्रीत	हरमीत	इशप्रीत	जसप्रीत	रश्मीत
---------	-------	---------	---------	--------

हरमीत के दाये 'करप्रीत' है

अतः "करप्रीत" सही उत्तर है।

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

वर्ष 2012, 2014 और 2015 में चाय का कुल निर्यात = $400 + 500 + 420 = 1320$

वर्ष 2013 और 2014 में कॉफी का कुल निर्यात = $470 + 630 = 1100$

∴ अभीष्ट अनुपात = $1320 : 1100 = 6 : 5$

52. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिए गये वर्षों के दौरान कॉफी का कुल निर्यात = $450 + 470 + 630 + 500 + 600 = 2650$

दिए गये वर्षों के दौरान चाय का कुल निर्यात = $400 + 350 + 500 + 420 + 480 = 2150$

अभीष्ट प्रतिशत = $[(2650 - 2150)/2150] \times 100 \approx 23\%$

53. Answer: b

Explanation:

वर्ष 2013 में, चाय का निर्यात = 350 और कॉफ़ी का निर्यात = 470

कॉफ़ी का निर्यात चाय के निर्यात से अधिक है = $(470 - 350)/350 \times 100 = 34.28\%$

वर्ष 2014 में, चाय का निर्यात = 500 और कॉफ़ी का निर्यात = 630

कॉफ़ी का निर्यात चाय के निर्यात से अधिक है = $(630 - 500)/500 \times 100 = 26\%$

वर्ष 2016 में, चाय का निर्यात = 480 और कॉफ़ी का निर्यात = 600

कॉफ़ी का निर्यात चाय के निर्यात से अधिक है = $(600 - 480)/480 \times 100 = 25\%$

इस प्रकार, ऐसे 3 वर्ष हैं।

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया:

धन की कुल राशि = 5200 रूपए

A और B के हिस्से का अनुपात = 2 : 3

B और C के हिस्से का अनुपात = 4 : 5

C और D के हिस्से का अनुपात = 1 : 2

गणना:

वज्र-गुणन द्वारा समान इकाई प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुपातों को सरल बनाने पर

A और B का अनुपात = $(2 : 3) \times 4$

$\Rightarrow 8 : 12$

B और C का अनुपात = $(4 : 5) \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 12 : 15$$

$$C \text{ और } D \text{ का अनुपात} = (1 : 2) \times 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 : 30$$

$$A, B, C \text{ और } D \text{ का अनुपात} = 8 : 12 : 15 : 30$$

$$\text{कुल योग} = 8x + 12x + 15x + 30x$$

$$\Rightarrow 65x = 5200$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

$$B \text{ और } D \text{ के हिस्सों के बीच अंतर} = 30x - 12x$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 \times 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 1440 \text{ रुपए}$$

$\therefore B$ और D के हिस्सों के बीच का अंतर 1440 रुपए है

55. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ घंटे} + 55 \text{ मिनट} = 2 + 55/60 = 2 + 11/12 = 35/12$$

माना कुल दूरी x किमी है, तब

प्रश्न के अनुसार

$$\Rightarrow x/18 + x/12 = 35/12$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x + 3x)/36 = 35/12$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x/36 = 35/12$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 35/12 \times 36/5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 21 \text{ किमी}$$

लघु विधि:

$$\text{अभीष्ट दूरी} = [(12 \times 18)/(12 + 18)] \times 35/12 = 21 \text{ किमी}$$

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

उपयोग की गई अवधारणा:

B	Brackets in order {}, {}, []	ब्रैकेट {}, {}, [] क्रम में
O	of	का
D	Division (÷)	विभाजन (÷)
M	Multiplication (×)	गुणा (×)
A	Addition (+)	जोड़ (+)
S	Subtraction (-)	घटाव (-)

गणना:

$$\Rightarrow (8 \div \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{4}{5}) \div (8 \times \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{4}{5}) \text{ of } (8 \div \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5})$$

$$\Rightarrow (8 \div \frac{8}{15}) \div (8 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{4}) \text{ of } (8 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{5})$$

$$\Rightarrow (8 \times \frac{15}{8}) \div \frac{20}{3} \times \frac{48}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 \div 64$$

$$\Rightarrow 15/64$$

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

मिश्रण-अनुपात विधि का उपयोग करने पर

$$69 \quad 61$$

66

5 : 3

उत्तीर्ण और अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों का अनुपात = 5 : 3

माना उत्तीर्ण छात्र = 5, अनुत्तीर्ण छात्र = 3

अतः कुल छात्र = 8

उत्तीर्ण छात्रों का प्रतिशत = $(5/8) \times 100 = 62.5\%$

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

कुल विलयन = 60

अम्ल की मात्रा = $60 \times 3/10 = 18$

पानी की मात्रा = $60 - 18 = 42$

माना मिलाये जाने वाले अम्ल की मात्रा x लीटर है।

प्रश्न के अनुसार

$$\Rightarrow (18 + x)/42 = 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 + 2x = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 42 - 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6/2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ लीटर}$$

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

आकड़ों को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करने पर 28, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 49, 52, 57

यदि $n = 10$ (सम)

$$\text{माध्यिका} = \left[\left\{ \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^{\text{वां}} + \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right)^{\text{वां}} \right\} / 2 \right]$$

$$\text{माध्यिका} = \left[\left(\frac{10}{2} \right)^{\text{वां}} + \left(\frac{10}{2} + 1 \right)^{\text{वां}} / 2 \right] = (5^{\text{वां}} + 6^{\text{वां}}) / 2 = (37 + 41) / 2 = 39$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 39$$

यदि 32 को 36 से और 41 को 63 से बदल दिया जाता है, तब

नया आकड़ा 33, 42, 28, 49, 36, 37, 52, 57, 35, 63 है

आकड़ों को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करने पर 28, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 52, 57, 63

यदि $n = 10$ (सम)

$$\text{माध्यिका} = \left[\left\{ \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^{\text{वां}} + \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right)^{\text{वां}} \right\} / 2 \right]$$

$$\text{माध्यिका} = \left[\left(\frac{10}{2} \right)^{\text{वां}} + \left(\frac{10}{2} + 1 \right)^{\text{वां}} / 2 \right] = (5^{\text{वां}} + 6^{\text{वां}}) / 2 = (37 + 42) / 2 = 39.5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 39.5$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y$$

$$\Rightarrow 39 + 39.5$$

$$\Rightarrow 78.5$$

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60. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया हुआ;

$$165 - [135 - \{84 \{4 \text{ का } 3 - (16 - 18) 3\}\}] = ?$$

उपयोग की गई अवधारणा:

B	Brackets in order {}, {}, []	ब्रैकेट {}, {}, [] क्रम में
O	of	का
D	Division (÷)	विभाजन (÷)
M	Multiplication (×)	गुणा (×)
A	Addition (+)	जोड़ (+)
S	Subtraction (−)	घटाव (−)

गणना:

$$165 - [135 - \{84 \div 4 \text{ of } 3 - (16 - 18 \div 3)\}]$$

$$165 - [135 - \{84 \div 12 - (16 - 6)\}]$$

$$165 - [135 - \{7 - 10\}]$$

$$165 - [135 + 3]$$

$$165 - 138 = 27$$

∴ मान 27 है।

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना पहले पाइप की कार्यक्षमता 1 इकाई है।

कुल कार्य = 18 [टंकी की क्षमता]

दूसरे पाइप की कार्यक्षमता = $1/3$

टंकी की क्षमता का 50% = $18/2 = 9$

अभीष्ट समय = $9/(1/3) = 27$ घंटे

62. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$\text{दोनों वस्तुओं का विक्रय मूल्य} = 2 \times 9520 = 19040$$

$$\text{पहली वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य} = 9520 \times 100/112 = 8500$$

$$\text{दूसरी वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य} = 9520 \times 100/85 = 11200$$

$$\text{दोनों वस्तुओं का कुल क्रय मूल्य} = 8500 + 11200 = 19,700$$

$$\text{हानि} = 19700 - 19040 = 660$$

$$\therefore \text{हानि प्रतिशत} = 660/19700 \times 100 = 3.4\%$$

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य} = 480 \text{ रु.}$$

$$\text{वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य} = 480 \times 90/100 = 432 \text{ रु.}$$

$$\text{वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य} = 432 \times 100/108 = 400$$

64. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{माना ट्रेन X की लम्बाई } 3a \text{ है।}$$

$$\text{ट्रेन Y की लम्बाई} = 3a \times 2/3 = 2a$$

$$\text{ट्रेन X की गति} = 72 \text{ किमी/घंटा और ट्रेन Y की गति} = 63 \text{ किमी/घंटा}$$

$$\text{सापेक्ष गति, यदि विपरीत दिशा में हो} = 72 + 63 = 135 \text{ किमी/घंटा} = 135 \times 5/18 = 37.5 \text{ मी/से}$$

$$\text{कुल लम्बाई} = 3a + 2a = 5a$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं

$$\text{गति} = \text{दूरी/समय}$$

$$\Rightarrow 37.5 = 5a/18$$

$$\Rightarrow a = (37.5 \times 18)/5$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 135$$

$$\text{ट्रेन X की लम्बाई} = 3 \times 135 = 405 \text{ मी}$$

65. Answer: c

Explanation:

2	5, 6, 7
3	5, 3, 7
5	5, 1, 7
7	1, 1, 7
	1, 1, 1

$$5, 6 \text{ और } 7 \text{ का ल.स.प. है } = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 210$$

$$210 \times 3 = 630$$

$$\text{अब, उभयनिष्ठ अंतर} = 5 - 2 = 6 - 3 = 7 - 4 = 3$$

$$\text{अभीष्ट संख्या} = 630 - 3 = 627$$

$$627 \text{ के अंकों का योगफल} = 6 + 2 + 7 = 15$$

66. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया गया है:

एक निश्चित राशि साधारण ब्याज पर 8% प्रति वर्ष की दर से 12096 रुपये हो जाती है।

समान राशि पर 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से 8 वर्षों में साधारण ब्याज

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$S.I = (P \times r \times t)/100$$

जहां P = मूलधन, r = दर, और t = समय

गणना:

$$\Rightarrow A = 12096, t = 8\% \text{ और समय} = 11/2$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$\Rightarrow A = P + (Prt/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow 12096 = P + (P \times 8 \times 11)/(100 \times 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 12096 = P + 11P/25$$

$$\Rightarrow 36P/25 = 12096$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 12096 \times 25/36$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 8400$$

पुनः,

$$\Rightarrow P = 8400, t = 8 \text{ वर्ष और } r = 10\%$$

$$\Rightarrow SI = Prt/100$$

$$\Rightarrow SI = (8400 \times 8 \times 10)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow SI = 6720$$

लघु विधि:

माना मूलधन 100% है।

1 वर्ष के लिए दर = 8%

$$11/2 \text{ वर्ष के लिए दर} = 8 \times 11/2 = 44\%$$

$$\Rightarrow 144\% = 12096$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\% = 12096/144 \times 100$$

अब,

$$\Rightarrow R = 10\% \text{ और समय} = 8 \text{ वर्ष}$$

$$8 \text{ वर्षों के लिए ब्याज} = 80\%$$

$$\text{साधारण ब्याज} = 12096/144 \times 100 \times 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 6720$$

$\therefore$ साधारण ब्याज 6720 होगा।

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\text{वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य} = 702$$

$$\text{वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य} = 702 - 162 = 540$$

$$\text{वस्तु का नया विक्रय मूल्य} = 540 + 540 \times 10/100 + 162 = 540 + 54 + 162 = 756$$

68. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{घन की भुजा} = a$$

$$\text{घन का आयतन} = a^3$$

$$\text{गोले की त्रिज्या } r = a/2$$

$$\text{गोले का आयतन} = (4/3) \times \pi r^3 = (4/3) \pi \times (a/2)^3 = (a^3/6) \pi$$

घन और गोले के आयतनों का अनुपात = $a^3 : (a^3/6) \pi = 6 : \pi$

69. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow P = 31250, t = 2\frac{2}{3} \text{ और } r = 12\%$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

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

$$\Rightarrow A = 31250 (1 + 12/100)^2 \times [1 + (12 \times 2)/(3 \times 100)]$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 31250 \times 112/100 \times 112/100 \times 108/100$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 31250 \times 28/25 \times 28/25 \times 27/25$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 42336$$

$$\therefore \text{चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज} = 42336 - 31250 = 11086$$

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना मूल्य 100 रु. प्रति किग्रा और खपत 100 किग्रा है।

$$\text{अतः व्यय} = 100 \times 100 = 10000$$

$$\text{अब, नया मूल्य} = 100 \times 120\% = 120$$

$$\text{और, नया खर्च} = 10000 \times 112\% = 11200$$

$$\text{अतः नयी खपत} = 11200/120 = 93.33$$

$$\therefore \text{खपत में प्रतिशत कमी} = [(100 - 93.33)/100] \times 100 = 6.67\% = 6\frac{2}{3}$$

71. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया गया:-

त्रिभुज की भुजा 25, 39 और 56 मी,

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:-

$$\Rightarrow S = (a + b + c)/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

गणना:-

$$\Rightarrow S = (25 + 39 + 56)/2 = 120/2 = 60$$

$$\text{त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{60(60-25)(60-39)(60-56)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(60 \times 35 \times 21 \times 4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{12 \times 5 \times 7 \times 5 \times 7 \times 12}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 420 \text{ वर्ग मी}$$

72. Answer: b

Explanation:

$$20 \text{ संख्याओं का योगफल} = 20 \times 80 = 1600$$

$$\text{पहली 10 संख्याओं का योगफल} = 10 \times 76.5 = 765$$

$$\text{अगली 7 संख्याओं का योगफल} = 7 \times 82 = 574$$

$$18^{\text{वीं}}, 19^{\text{वीं}} \text{ और } 20^{\text{वीं}} \text{ संख्या का योगफल} = 1600 - 765 - 574 = 261$$

माना $18^{\text{वीं}}$ संख्या x है।

$$\Rightarrow 19^{\text{वीं}} \text{ संख्या} = x - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 20^{\text{वीं}} \text{ संख्या} = x + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x + x - 3 + x + 3 = 261$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 261$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 87$$

$$18^{\text{वीं}} \text{ और } 19^{\text{वीं}} \text{ संख्या का औसत} = (87 + 84)/2 = 85.5$$

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

बेलन की ऊँचाई $= h$ सेमी

$$r = 66\frac{2}{3}\% h = \frac{200}{3}\% h$$

बेलन की त्रिज्या $r = (2/3) h$

बेलन का सम्पूर्ण-पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल $= 2 \pi r (r + h)$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \pi \times 2h/3 (2h/3 + h)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \pi \times 2h/3 \times 5h/3$$

$$\Rightarrow (20/9) \pi h^2$$

74. Answer: d

Explanation:



कुल कार्य = 45

A और B द्वारा 6 दिन में किया गया कार्य = $(3 + 2) \times 6 = 30$

शेष कार्य = $45 - 30 = 15$

माना C की कार्यक्षमता x है, तब

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15/6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5/2$$

A, B और C की कुल कार्यक्षमता = $3 + 2 + 5/2 = 15/2$

A, B और C एक साथ उस कार्य को पूरा करते हैं = $45/(15/2) = 6$ दिन में

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow a : b = 2 : 3 \text{ --- (1) } \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a : d = 3 : 4 \text{ --- (2) } \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a : b : d = 6 : 9 : 8 \text{ --- (3) } \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow e : d = 3 : 5 \text{ --- (4) } \times 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a : b : d : e = 30 : 45 : 40 : 24$$

$$\Rightarrow e : b = 24 : 45 = 8 : 15$$

76. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 अर्थात् यक्शागना है

कलारिप्पयाट्ट	- यह केरल में उत्पन्न सबसे पुराने पारंपरिक युद्ध संबंधी कला रूपों में से एक है। - इसे आधुनिक कुंग - फु का जनक भी माना जाता है।
कथकली	- यह एक महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली है। - यह दक्षिण भारतीय राज्य केरल से है। - यह कला कहानी कहने की कला (कथात्मक) रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है।
यक्शागना	- यक्शागना कर्नाटक का एक पारंपरिक नाटक रूप है। - यह बड़े पैमाने पर टोपी, विस्तृत चेहरे के सिंगार और चमकीला पोशाक और गहनों के साथ किया जाता है। - यह एक मंदिर कला का रूप है जिसमें पौराणिक कहानियों और पुराणों को दर्शाया गया है।
ओत्तम ठुल्लाल	- केरल में ओत्तम ठुल्लाल एक कला का रूप है। - यह कुंचन नम्बिअर द्वारा बनाया गया था, चकयार कूल्ह के विकल्प के रूप में।

77. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 अर्थात् मछलियाँ है।

मनुष्य	• मनुष्य के 4 कक्ष दिल होते हैं • 2 अलिंद (अटरिया) और 2 निलय (वेंट्रिकल्स)
बंदर	• अन्य स्तनधारियों की तरह, इसमें 4 कक्ष होते हैं। • 2 अलिंद (अटरिया) और 2 निलय (वेंट्रिकल्स)
गौरैया	• गौरैया के 4 कक्ष दिल होते हैं • 2 अलिंद (अटरिया) और 2 निलय (वेंट्रिकल्स) • स्तनधारियों की तुलना में पक्षियों के दिल बड़े होते हैं (शरीर के आकार और द्रव्यमान के सापेक्ष)।
मछलियों	• मछलियों के 2 कक्ष दिल होते हैं • एक अलिंद (अटरिया) और एक निलय (वेंट्रिकल्स) • मछली के माध्यम से प्रसारित होने के बाद रक्त आलिंद (अटरिया) में प्रवेश करता है, जिससे यह खराब ऑक्सीजन अवशिष्ट कर देते हैं। फिर रक्त को निलय (वेंट्रिकल्स) में उत्तेजित किया जाता है।
मेढक	• मेढक के 3 कक्ष दिल होते हैं

78. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 अर्थात् अवतल दर्पण है।

मोड़दार (ज़िज़ग) दर्पण	- दर्पण एक तरफ 45 डिग्री के कोण पर स्वाभाविक स्थिति पर होता है। - यह दृष्टि संबंधी भ्रम पैदा करता है।
उत्तल दर्पण	- यह एक सीधा और छोटा किया हुआ प्रतिकृति देती है। - धूप के चश्मे में उपयोग किया जाता है। - वाहनों में उपयोग किया जाता है। - एक आवर्धक (मग्निफ़ियिंग) ग्लास में उपयोग किया जाता है।
समतल दर्पण	- यह एक समतल परावर्तक सतह वाला दर्पण है। - इनका उपयोग पेरिस्कोप में किया जाता है। - प्रक्षेपक में उपयोग किया जाता है। - कार विंग दर्पण में इस्तेमाल किया। - सूक्ष्मदर्शी में उपयोग किया जाता है।
अवतल दर्पण	- यह एक सीधा और वृद्धि करने वाली प्रतिकृति देती है। - इसका उपयोग दूरबीनों में किया जाता है। - क्षौर दर्पण - टार्च, और वाहनों के हेडलाइट्स में उपयोग किया जाता है। - दंत चिकित्सक द्वारा रोगियों के दांतों की बड़ी छवियों को देखने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर 1 अर्थात् 10 है।

- खाने और खाने के क्रम से खाद्य ऊर्जा का हस्तांतरण होता है और इसे खाद्य श्रृंखला के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- जीवों का एक क्रम है जो एक से दूसरे को खिलाते हैं, यह एक खाद्य श्रृंखला बनाते हैं।
- क्योंकि यह एक पोषण स्तर से दूसरे पोषण स्तर तक गुजरती है, इसलिए ऊर्जा की मात्रा कम हो जाती है।

- किसी भी पोषण स्तर पर 10 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा अगले स्तर पर हस्तांतरण हो जाती है और बाकी सभी उष्मा के चयापचयी (मेटाबोलिक) प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर समाप्त हो जाती है।

80. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 1 अर्थात् विराट कोहली है।

सर गर्फिंएल्ड सोबर्स ट्रॉफी :

- यह वर्ष के सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी के लिए वार्षिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट परिषद (ICC) का पुरस्कार है।
- यह ट्रॉफी वेस्ट इंडीज के पूर्व क्रिकेट कप्तान सर गर्फिंएल्ड सोबर्स के नाम पर है।
- **विराट कोहली** को वर्ष **2018 और 2017** के ICC क्रिकेटर के लिए सर गर्फिंएल्ड सोबर्स ट्रॉफी से सम्मानित किया गया।
- **स्टीवन स्मिथ** को वर्ष **2015** के ICC क्रिकेटर के लिए सर गर्फिंएल्ड सोबर्स ट्रॉफी से सम्मानित किया गया।
- **बेन स्टोक्स** को वर्ष **2019** के ICC क्रिकेटर के लिए सर गर्फिंएल्ड सोबर्स ट्रॉफी से सम्मानित किया गया।

81. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है विकल्प 4 अर्थात् बिन्देश्वर पाठक है।

- **निक्केई एशिया पुरस्कार :**
 - यह **जापान का प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कार** है, जो पूरे एशिया में लोगों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने वाले संगठनों और जो लोगों की उपलब्धियों को पहचानता है।
 - **जापान** में सबसे बड़े मीडिया संघ में से एक, **निक्केई इंक** द्वारा बनाए गए और प्रस्तुत किए गए पुरस्कार है।
 - यह एशिया में उन लोगों को सम्मानित किया जाता है जिन्होंने **तीन क्षेत्रों** में से एक में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है: **क्षेत्रीय विकास; विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और नई खोज ; और संस्कृति**
 - विख्यात:- समाज सुधारक और सुलभ इंटरनेशनल के संस्थापक, बिन्देश्वर पाठक को संस्कृति और समुदाय की श्रेणी में 2018 निक्केई एशिया पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया।
- भूपिंदर हूडा एक भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस राजनेता हैं जो हरियाणा के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री हैं।

- लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी ने अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के तहत 2002 से 2004 तक भारत के 7 वें उप-प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में कार्य किया।
- चेतन भगत एक भारतीय लेखक और समीक्षक हैं, उन्हें टाइम पत्रिका ने 2010 में विश्व के 100 सबसे प्रभावशाली लोगों की सूची में शामिल किया था।

82. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है अलेक्जेंडर रीड और थॉमस मुनरो।

★ Key Points

- रयोत्वारी प्रणाली का विकास 18वीं शताब्दी के अंत में थॉमस मुनरो और कैप्टन अलेक्जेंडर द्वारा किया गया था, लेकिन इसे 1820 में थॉमस मुनरो ने गवर्नर के रूप में पेश किया।
- रयोत्वारी प्रणाली ब्रिटिश भारत की एक भूमि राजस्व प्रणाली थी जिसमें किसानों को भूमि का स्वामित्व दिया जाता था और सरकार सीधे किसानों से कर एकत्र करती थी।
- शुष्क भूमि के लिए राजस्व दर 50% और सिंचित भूमि के लिए 60% थी

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 है।

- **मुकना** लोक कुश्ती का एक रूप है जो पूर्वोत्तर भारत के राज्य **मणिपुर** में अत्यधिक लोकप्रिय है।
- **गतका पंजाब** के सिखों से जुड़ा एक प्राचीन युद्ध संबंधी कला है।
 - यह लाठी - युद्ध की एक शैली है, जिसमें लकड़ी की छड़ें होती हैं, जो तलवारों का अनुकरण करती हैं।
- **सिलाम्बम**: यह **तमिलनाडु** की एक हथियार आधारित भारतीय युद्ध संबंधी कला है।
 - सिलाम्बम में पारंपरिक रूप से बांस से बने हथियार शामिल हैं।
 - संगम साहित्य में इस सिलाम्बम युद्ध शैली का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।
- **थांग-ता**: यह तलवार और शपथ की एक कला है, जो **मणिपुर** की पारंपरिक युद्ध संबंधी कला है।

84. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश है।

- गंगा एशिया की एक सीमा-पार नदी है जो भारत और बांग्लादेश से होकर बहती है।
- प्रमुख बाएं किनारे सहायक नदियों में गोमती नदी, घाघरा नदी, गंडकी नदी और कोसी नदी शामिल हैं; प्रमुख दाहिने किनारे की सहायक नदियों में यमुना नदी, सोन नदी और दामोदर शामिल हैं।
- कोसी नदी को "बिहार का शोक" कहा जाता है।
- सोन नदी यमुना नदी के बाद गंगा की दक्षिणी सहायक नदियों में दूसरी सबसे बड़ी नदी है
- इसकी उत्पत्ति मध्य प्रदेश के अमरकंटक के पास हुई है।
- सोन नदी की मुख्य सहायक नदियाँ रिहंद और उत्तरी कोयल हैं।

85. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 अर्थात् 323 ईसा पूर्व हैं।

- मैसेडोन के सिकंदर III, जिसे महान सिकंदर के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, का जन्म 356 ईसा पूर्व में पेल्ला में हुआ था।
- सिकंदर को इतिहास के सबसे सफल सेनापति में से एक माना जाता है।
- उन्होंने धना नंदा के काल में 326 ईसा पूर्व में भारत पर आक्रमण किया।
- बाबुल (अब इराक) में मलेरिया से महान सिकंदर की मृत्यु हो गई, 13 जून, 323 ईसा पूर्व
- मृत्यु के समय वह सिर्फ 32 वर्षों का था।

86. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात् क्रिकेट हैं।

- ओलंपिक खेलों को हर चार वर्ष में आयोजित किया जाता है, चार वर्ष की अवधि में हर दो वर्ष में ग्रीष्मकालीन और शीतकालीन खेलों के बीच बारी-बारी से।

- 2020 ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक जिसे आमतौर पर टोक्यो 2020 के रूप में जाना जाता है, जापान के टोक्यो में आयोजित किया जाना है।
- हॉकी, बैडमिंटन और तीरंदाजी ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक खेल हैं।
- कराटे, रोलर स्पोर्ट, आरोही, सर्फिंग, बेसबॉल और सॉफ्टबॉल हाल ही में 2020 के लिए जोड़े गए खेल हैं।
- बीजिंग 2022 शीतकालीन ओलंपिक खेलों की मेजबानी करने वाला है, जो ग्रीष्मकालीन और शीतकालीन खेलों दोनों की मेजबानी करने वाला पहला शहर बन जाएगा।
- 1900 से ओलंपिक में क्रिकेट नहीं खेला गया है।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 अर्थात् 14,500 रुपये हैं।

- राज्य के स्वामित्व वाली पावर वित्तीय संघ (PFC) ने सरकार को 14,500 करोड़ रुपये हस्तांतरित करके PEC Ltd में बहुमत हिस्सेदारी का अधिग्रहण पूरा किया।
- पावर वित्तीय संघ (PFC) को भारतीय पावर सेक्टर की वित्तीय रीढ़ माना जाता है।
- PFC को भारत में नवरत्न कंपनी का दर्जा प्राप्त है।
- अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक: राजीव शर्मा है।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 अर्थात् संसद है।

★ Key Points

- भारत में कानून बनाने के लिए संसद का अंतिम अधिकार है।
- संसद द्वारा पारित कानून प्रस्तावों को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए।
- और इसी तरह, राज्य विधानसभाओं द्वारा पारित कानून प्रस्तावों को राज्यपाल द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए।
- संसद के पास भारत में कानूनों में संशोधन करने की भी शक्ति है।
- प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्रिपरिषद का प्रमुख होता है और कैबिनेट का प्रमुख भी होता है और राष्ट्रपति के मुख्य सलाहकार के रूप में कार्य करता है।

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर ठोस कार्बन ऑक्साइड है।

- सूखी बर्फ ठोस कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड होती है।
 - इसे यह नाम इसलिए मिला क्योंकि गर्म होने पर यह तरल में नहीं बदलती है।
 - इसके बजाय, यह सीधे गैस में बदल जाती है।
 - इसका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से शीतलन कर्मक के रूप में किया जाता क्योंकि इसका तापमान, पानी की बर्फ की तुलना में कम होता है।

★ Key Points

- शुष्क बर्फ का उपयोग आमतौर पर भोजन को संरक्षित करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड और सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड, अम्ल वर्षा कराने के लिए वातावरण में पदार्थों के साथ अभिक्रिया करते हैं।
- ऑक्सीडेन का उपयोग विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों जैसे- बिजली उत्पादन, आग दमन, द्रव चालित निकाय (हाइड्रोलिक सिस्टम), सफाई उत्पाद, और लंबे समय तक संसाधित (परिष्कृत) खाद्य पदार्थों में किया जाता है।

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 4 अर्थात् 11 है।

- इंडियन प्लेट और यूरोशियन प्लेट की टक्कर के कारण हिमालय का निर्माण होता है।
- हिमालय को युवा तह पहाड़ों के रूप में जाना जाता है क्योंकि वे तह प्रक्रिया से बनी हैं और अभी भी तह की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।
- हिमालय 11 राज्यों हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, मिज़ोरम, त्रिपुरा और 2 राज्यों असम और पश्चिम बंगाल के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में प्रशासनिक क्षेत्रों के साथ 11 राज्यों से होकर गुजरता है।
- माउंट एवरेस्ट हिमालय की सबसे ऊंची चोटी है।

91. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर है तमिलनाडु।

★ Key Points

- **मीनाक्षी मंदिर:**
 - यह तमिलनाडु के शहर मदुरई में वैगई नदी के दक्षिणी तट पर स्थित है।
 - यह हिंदू देवी **मीनाक्षी** को समर्पित है।
 - यह **पांड्यों** के शासनकाल के दौरान बनाया गया था।
- **कर्नाटक:** श्री कादरी मंजूनाथ मंदिर, श्री राजराजेश्वरी मंदिर, श्री मंगलादेवी मंदिर कर्नाटक के कुछ प्रसिद्ध मंदिर हैं।
- **केरल:** श्री **पद्मनाभस्वामी मंदिर**, करियावट्टोम धर्म संस्थान मंदिर, सबरीमाला मंदिर केरल के कुछ प्रसिद्ध मंदिर हैं।
- **आंध्र प्रदेश:** श्री वेंकटेश्वर स्वामी मंदिर, भद्राचलम मंदिर, रंगनाथ मंदिर, श्रीशैलम भगवान शिव मंदिर आंध्र प्रदेश के कुछ प्रसिद्ध मंदिर हैं।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात् भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर है।

मौद्रिक नीति समिति:

- मौद्रिक नीति समिति भारत में ब्याज दर के मानदण्ड को तय करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
- यह मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक नीतिगत ब्याज दर निर्धारित करता है।
- मौद्रिक नीति का **मुख्य उद्देश्य वित्तीय स्थिरता** बनाए रखना और **ऋण का पर्याप्त प्रवाह** सुनिश्चित करना है।
- समिति में **6 सदस्य** शामिल हैं:
 - इनमें से **तीन सदस्य** RBI से हैं जबकि **तीन अन्य सदस्य केंद्र सरकार** द्वारा नामित हैं।
 - टाई के मामले में, RBI गवर्नर टाई को तोड़ने के लिए वोट डाला है।
 - **मौद्रिक नीति समिति के अध्यक्ष** RBI के गवर्नर होते हैं।

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 1 अर्थात् निम्न हिमालय है।

★ Key Points

- हिमालय के तीन प्रमुख विभाग हैं:
 - महान हिमालय या हिमाद्रि, मध्य हिमालय (कम हिमालय) या हिमाचल और बाहरी हिमालय या शिवालिक।
 - पीरपंजाल श्रेणी, धौलाधार श्रेणी (हिमाचल प्रदेश), मसूरी श्रेणी (उत्तराखंड), नागटिब्बा श्रेणी (उत्तराखंड) मध्य हिमालय का हिस्सा हैं।
 - कम हिमालय और शिवालिकों के बीच स्थित अनुदैर्घ्य घाटी को दुन्स के नाम से जाना जाता है। देहरा दुन्स, कोटली दुन्स, और पटली दुन्स कुछ प्रसिद्ध दुन्स हैं।
- दुनिया की अधिकांश ऊंची चोटियाँ हिमालयके आंतरिक क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं। माउंट एवरेस्ट, माउंट के -2, माउंट कंचनजंगा आंतरिक हिमालय में स्थित महत्वपूर्ण चोटियाँ हैं।
- पूर्वचल भारत के उत्तरपूर्वी किनारे पर चलने वाले हिमालय का सबसे दक्षिणी विस्तार है।
- वे उत्तर में अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर दक्षिण में मिज़ोरम तक फैली, भारत-म्यांमार सीमा के साथ चलते हैं।
- नागा हिल्स, पटकाई बुम पहाड़ियाँ, मणिपुर पहाड़ियाँ, मिज़ो पहाड़ियाँ इस पूर्वचल का हिस्सा हैं।

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 अर्थात् सतारा - उदयपुर - झाँसी हैं।

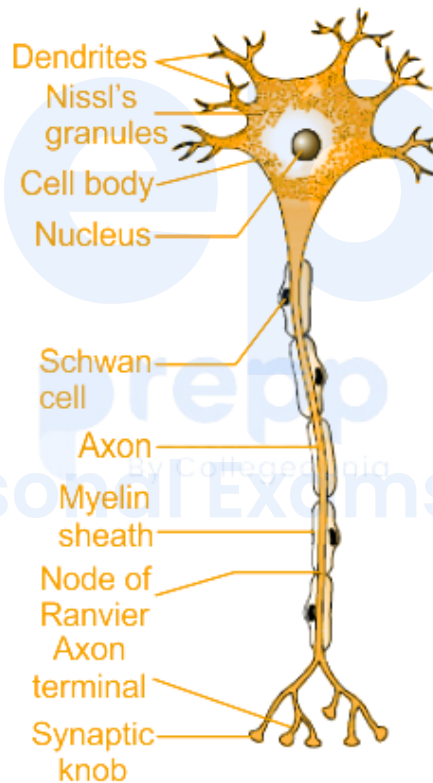
- व्यपगत का सिद्धांत लार्ड डलहौज़ी द्वारा व्यापक रूप से अनुसरण की गई एक संलग्न नीति थी।
- राज्यों के कालानुक्रमिक क्रम को व्यपगत के सिद्धांत के अधीन किया गया था:
- - 1848 में सतारा को अधीन किया गया।
 - 1850 में संबलपुर को ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य में अधीन किया गया था।
 - उदयपुर को 1852 में अधीन किया गया था।
 - 1853 में झाँसी को अधीन किया गया था।
 - नागपुर को 1854 में अधीन किया गया था।
 - अंत में, 1856 में अवध को अधीन किया गया था।

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 अर्थात् न्यूरोन्स हैं।

- न्यूरोन्स, जिसे तंत्रिका कोशिकाओं के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, मस्तिष्क से संकेत भेजते हैं और प्राप्त करते हैं।
- एक न्यूरोन में 3 भाग होते हैं: डेंड्राइट्स, शरीर कोशिकाओं (जिसे "सोमा" भी कहा जाता है), एक्सॉन।
 - डेंड्राइट्स - यह कोशिका शरीर की जानकारी लेता है।
 - शरीर की कोशिकाओं (सोमा) - कोशिकाओं का वह हिस्सा जिसमें नाभिक होता है।
 - एक्सॉन - यह शरीर की कोशिकाओं से दूर की जानकारी लेता है।



Structure of a neuron

- गुर्दे की कार्यात्मक इकाई नेफ्रॉन है।
- लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं को एरिथ्रोसाइट्स भी कहा जाता है।
- लाल रक्त कोशिकाएं पूरे शरीर में ऑक्सीजन ले जाने में मदद करती हैं।
- हीमोग्लोबिन लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं में एक रंगद्रव्य है जो कोशिकाओं को उनके लाल रंग देता है।
- श्वेत रक्त कोशिकाएं (WBC) को ल्यूकोसाइट्स भी कहा जाता है।
- ये विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों के खिलाफ शरीर की रक्षा करने में मदद करते हैं।

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 अर्थात् मंडल आयोग हैं।

- तेंदुलकर समिति का गठन योजना आयोग द्वारा 2005 में किया गया था और गरीबी का वर्तमान आकलन इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है।
 - तेंदुलकर ने रहने की लागत के आधार के रूप में गरीबी की पहचान की।
- **काका कालेलकर** को 1953 में **प्रथम पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग** गठित किया गया था।
- भारत के सामाजिक या शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों की पहचान करने के लिए मापदंड निर्धारित करने के लिए 1979 में मंडल आयोग का गठन किया गया था।
 - यह भारत में दूसरा पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग था।
- अम्बेडकर भारत के लिए संविधान का ड्राफ्ट तैयार करने के लिए संविधान सभा द्वारा गठित ड्राफ्टिंग समिति के अध्यक्ष थे।

97. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 अर्थात् भोपाल हैं।

भारत भवन:

- भारत भवन एक बहु-कला केंद्र है जिसका उद्घाटन **13 फरवरी 1982** को भारत की तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री **इंदिरा गांधी** ने किया था।
- यह **भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित है।**
- इसे प्रसिद्ध वास्तुकार **चार्ल्स कोरिया** द्वारा डिजाइन किया गया था।
- यह **मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के संस्कृति विभाग** द्वारा स्थापित और वित्त पोषित था।
- भारत भवन कला केंद्र में विभिन्न कलाओं को समर्पित **चार विशिष्ट हॉल हैं।**
 - पहला **रंग मंडल** है, जो नाटक और निरंतर नाटक आंदोलनों के लिए समर्पित है।
 - दूसरा एक आंतरिक नाटक है जिसे **एंट्रेंग** कहा जाता है।
 - जबकि तीसरा एक बाहरी नाटक है जिसे **बहिरंग** के नाम से जाना जाता है।
 - अंत में, शास्त्रीय संगीत के लिए हॉल को **वगरथ** कहा जाता है।

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 अर्थात् **एंटोनियो गुतेर्रेस** हैं।

- **संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN):**
 - यह एक आंतरिक सरकारी संगठन है।
 - इसका उद्देश्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा बनाए रखना और राष्ट्रों के बीच मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध विकसित करना है।
 - संयुक्त राष्ट्र का मुख्यालय न्यूयॉर्क शहर में है।
 - अरबी, चीनी, अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, रूसी और स्पेनिश संयुक्त राष्ट्र की छह आधिकारिक भाषाएं हैं।
- **दक्षिण कोरिया के बन की-मून** 1 जनवरी 2007 से 31 दिसंबर 2016 तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव थे।
- **पुर्तगाल के एंटोनियो गुतेर्रेस** 1 जनवरी 2017 से वर्तमान तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र के नौवें महासचिव थे।
- **चिली के मिशेल बचेलेट** मानव अधिकारों के लिए **संयुक्त राष्ट्र उच्चायुक्त** है।
- **सत्य एस त्रिपाठी** संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (UNEP) के न्यूयॉर्क कार्यालय के सहायक महासचिव और प्रमुख हैं।

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 अर्थात् **दूसरा** हैं।

प्रथम (1951-56)	- विकास की हरोद - डोमर मॉडल पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान था। - कृषि विकास के लिए प्राथमिकता तय की गई थी।
पांचवां	- केंद्र बिंदु आत्मनिर्भरता था। - इस योजना के दौरान, "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा दिया गया था।
दूसरा (1956-61)	- दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विकास की महालनोबिस योजना को अपनाया गया। - औद्योगिकीकरण में तेजी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का केंद्र बिंदु था।
तीसरा (1961-66)	- इस योजना को गाइगिल योजना भी कहा जाता है। - चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्धों के कारण, यह कई मोर्चों विफल रहे।

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर विकल्प 3 अर्थात् राष्ट्रपति हैं।

- राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रका प्रमुख होता है और देश का सर्वोच्च औपचारिक पदाधिकारी होता है।
 - वह भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के प्रधानसेनापति होते हैं।
 - द्रौपदी मुर्मू भारत के वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति हैं।
- प्रधानमंत्री सरकार का प्रमुख होता है और वास्तव में सभी सरकारी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करता है।
 - वह कैबिनेट की बैठकों में ज्यादातर निर्णय लेते हैं।
- उपराष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रपति की अनुपस्थिति में मृत्यु, इस्तीफे, महाभियोग या अन्य स्थितियों के कारण राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य करता है।
- भारत का उपराष्ट्रपति राज्य सभा का पदेन अध्यक्ष भी होता है।
- भारत का उपराष्ट्रपति भारत के राष्ट्रपति के बाद दूसरा सबसे बड़ा औपचारिक अधिकार है।
- संसद को भारत में कानून बनाने का सर्वोच्च अधिकार है।
- भारतीय संसद में राष्ट्रपति, लोकसभा, राज्यसभा शामिल हैं।