



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

SSC MTS 2019 Previous Year Paper (Aug 22, 2019) (Shift 1)

Total Time: 1 Hour : 30 Minute

Total Marks: 100

Instructions

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

Navigating & Answering a Question

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

Your Personal Exams Guide

General Intelligence & Reasoning

1. एक निश्चित कूट प्रणाली में 'HYBRID' को 'IAEUOE' लिखा जाता है। इसी प्रकार 'PENCIL' का कूट क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. QGQGNNM
- b. UIOEEO
- c. UIOEEOO
- d. QGQGNNR

2. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये, जो तीसरे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

ITEM : METI :: ACHE : ?

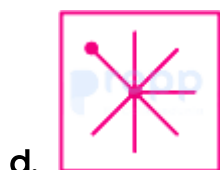
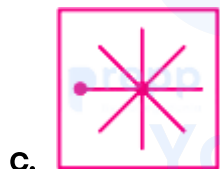
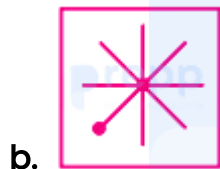
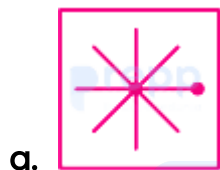
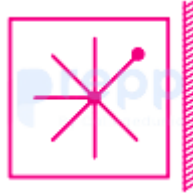
- a. HECA
- b. EHAC
- c. EHCA
- d. CEHA

3. छात्रों की एक पंक्ति में P, बाएं छोर से 17वें और दाएं छोर से 23वें स्थान पर था। यदि Q पंक्ति के ठीक बीच में खड़ा है, तो बाएं छोर से उसकी स्थिति क्या थी? (माना छात्र उत्तर के सम्मुख थे।) (+1, -0.25)

- a. 20वां
- b. 18वां
- c. 22वां

d. 19वां

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



5. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न के स्थान पर रखी जा सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

26, 34, 41, 46, 56, ?

a. 68

b. 64

c. 70

d. 67

-
6. दिए गए कथनों और निष्कर्षों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और निर्णय कीजिए कि कौन-सा / कौन-से निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता/करते है/हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

शारीरिक शोषण दिखाई देता है, इसलिए इसे स्वीकार करना आसान है, लेकिन मानसिक शोषण दिखाई नहीं देता है, इसलिए हम इसे नकारते रहते हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. हम जो नहीं देख सकते हैं उसे अस्वीकार करते हैं।
II. हम जो देखते हैं उसे स्वीकार करना आसान होता है।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
b. निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
c. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
d. या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

-
7. उस समूह का चयन कीजिये जिसमें संख्याएँ उसी प्रकार संबंधित हैं जिस प्रकार निम्नलिखित समूह की संख्याएँ संबंधित हैं। (+1, -0.25)

(13, 29, 89)

- a. (8, 19, 61)
b. (7, 23, 49)

c. (11, 25, 77)

d. (5, 13, 40)

8. एक निश्चित भाषा में 'CAKE' को '2163' और 'KATTLE' को 617743 के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया गया है, उस भाषा में 'LAKE' को किस प्रकार कूटबद्ध किया जाएगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 1743

b. 3157

c. 4136

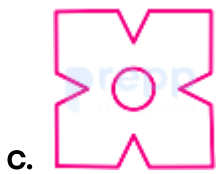
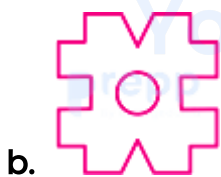
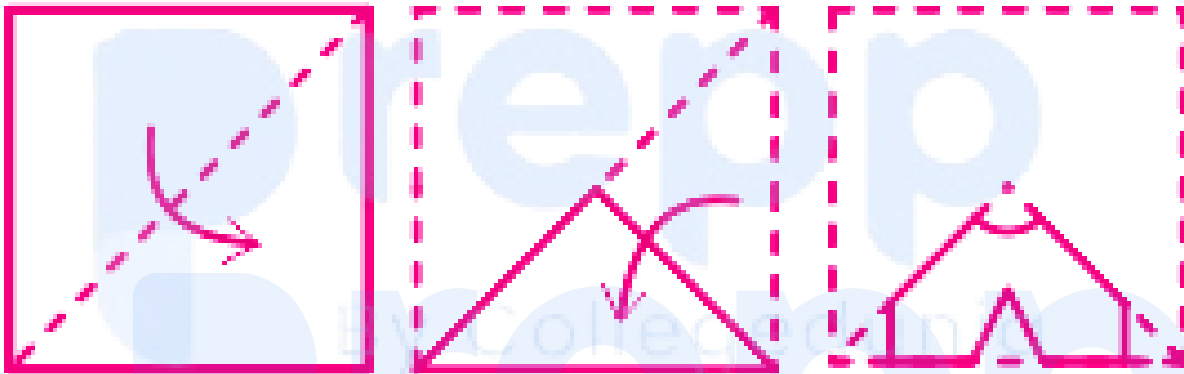
d. 4163

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





10. एक कागज को निम्न प्रकार से मोड़ा और काटा जाता है। खोलने के बाद वह किस प्रकार दिखाई देगा? (+1, -0.25)



11. यदि A को '+' के रूप में, B को 'x' के रूप में, C को '÷' के रूप में और D को '-' के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जाता है, तो (+1, -0.25)

18 A 6 B 2 C 16 B 4 D 21 =?

- a. 2
- b. -1
- c. 0
- d. 1

12. एक निश्चित प्रणाली में 'BROWN' को 'ZPMUL' लिखा जाता है। 'VIOLET' का कूट क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. TGMJCR
- b. SGMJCQ
- c. TGMJCQ
- d. TGWCQ

13. उस संख्या का चयन कीजिए जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखी जा सकती है। (+1, -0.25)

101, 106, 116, 131, 151, ?

- a. 156
- b. 146
- c. 166
- d. 176

14. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये, जो चौथे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

पानी : हाइड्रोजन ऑक्साइड :: ? : सोडियम क्लोराइड

- a. सिरका
- b. चूना पत्थर
- c. सादा नमक
- d. बेकिंग सोडा

15. उस अक्षर-समूह का चयन कीजिए जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न-चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है। (+1, -0.25)

ACD, EGH, IKL, ?, QST

- a. MNO
- b. MOP
- c. NPQ
- d. NOP

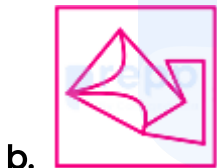
16. उस वेन आरेख का चयन कीजिये जो वर्गों के दिए गए समूह का सबसे बेहतर रूप से दर्शाता है। (+1, -0.25)



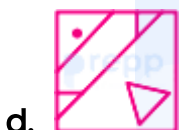
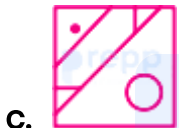
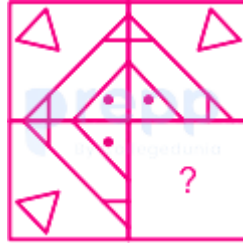
- a. फर्नीचर, प्लास्टिक, बैग

- b. फर्नीचर, कुर्सी, किताब
- c. भारत, मानसून, रेगिस्तान
- d. तालाब, झरना, नदी

17. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जिसमें दी गई आकृति निहित है। (घूर्णन की अनुमति नहीं है) (+1, -0.25)



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



19. आठ अधिकारी J, K, L, M, N, O, P और Q एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। J, P के दायें दूसरे स्थान पर है, जो K के दायें तीसरे स्थान पर है। M, O के बायें दूसरे स्थान पर है, जो P और J के बीच बैठा है, L, K या N का पड़ोसी नहीं है। L के निकटतम बाएं कौन है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Q
- b. N
- c. J
- d. K

20. (i) A, B, C, D, E और T दक्षिण के सम्मुख होकर एक पंक्ति में खड़े हैं। (+1, -0.25)

- (ii) A, E के दाएं तीसरे स्थान पर है।
- (iii) C पंक्ति के किसी एक छोर से चौथे स्थान पर है।
- (iv) B जो A और D के बीच में है, T के बाएँ तीसरे स्थान पर है।
- (v) D बाएं छोर पर अंतिम है।

निम्न में से सत्य कौन-सा है?

- a. C, T और E के बीच में है
- b. C, B के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है
- c. E, T के निकटतम दायें है
- d. A, C के निकटतम बाएं है

21. निम्नलिखित समीकरण में, दिए गए मान को सही बनाने के लिए दो चिह्नों को परस्पर बदलना चाहिए। दिए गए विकल्पों में से चिह्नों का चयन कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)

$$84 \div 4 \times 5 - 4 + 5 = 104$$

- a. $\times$ और $+$
- b. $\div$ और $\times$
- c. $\div$ और $+$
- d. $+$ और $-$

22. जिस प्रकार 'मछली' का संबंध 'स्कूल' से है उसी प्रकार 'पक्षी' का संबंध '_____' से है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. सेना

- b. संसद
- c. दीक्षांत समारोह
- d. झुंड

23. नीचे दिए गए कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों से अलग प्रतीत होते हों, निर्णय कीजिए कि कौन सा/से निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से और निश्चित रूप से कथनों में दी गई जानकारी द्वारा अनुसरण करता/करते है/हैं। (+1, -0.25)

कथन:

- I. सभी दरवाजे मंजिल हैं।
- II. कुछ मंजिल टाइल हैं।
- III. सभी टाइल पेंट हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ मंजिल पेंट हैं।
- II. कुछ दरवाजे टाइल हैं।
- a. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- b. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- c. केवल निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं।
- d. न तो निष्कर्ष I न ही II अनुसरण करता है।

24. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'BREAK' को '23615455' के रूप में लिखा जाता है उसी कूट भाषा में 'XEROX' को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2410546024

- b. 2410546012
- c. 24105460120
- d. 2415610

25. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिये जो तीसरी संख्या से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरी संख्या पहली संख्या से संबंधित है। (+1, -0.25)

7 : 98 :: 11 : ?

- a. 242
- b. 290
- c. 190
- d. 230

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Numerical Aptitude

26. एक समूह में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या का अनुपात 6 : 7 है। 15 महिलाएं समूह छोड़ देती हैं। नतीजतन, यह अनुपात 12 : 11 हो जाता है। अब, यदि 6 पुरुष समूह में सम्मिलित होते हैं, तब समूह में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या का अनुपात क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 3 : 2
 - b. 6 : 5
 - c. 4 : 3
 - d. 5 : 4
-
27. जब एक वस्तु को उसके अंकित मूल्य से 40% की छूट पर बेचा जाता है, तो लाभ 25% होता है। वस्तु के क्रय मूल्य और अंकित मूल्य का अनुपात क्या है? (+1, -0.25)
- a. 12 : 25
 - b. 4 : 5
 - c. 5 : 8
 - d. 8 : 13
-
28. एक त्रिभुजाकार पार्क की भुजाएं 200 मीटर, 210 मीटर, और 290 मीटर हैं। पार्क का क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में) क्या है: (+1, -0.25)
- a. 2.4
 - b. 1.8
 - c. 2.1
 - d. 2.9

29. पाइप A और B क्रमशः 24 घंटे और 30 घंटे में एक टैंक भर सकते हैं, हालांकि पाइप C इसे x घंटे में खाली कर सकता है। पाइप A और B को 10 घंटे के लिए खोला जाता है और फिर पाइप C को खोला जाता है। यदि, टैंक 90 और घंटों में खाली हो जाता है, तो x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए। (+1, -0.25)
- a. 15
- b. 12
- c. 18
- d. 20

30. नीचे दी गई सारणी 2013-2018 के दौरान एक कंपनी द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के वाहनों के उत्पादन (हजारों में) के आंकड़े दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

वाहन	वर्ष					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A	52	47	53	68	64	66
B	56	54	58	66	57	65
C	47	67	66	65	69	77
D	65	63	73	71	70	72

छः वर्षों के दौरान कितने वर्षों में प्रकार C वाहनों का उत्पादन प्रकार D वाहनों के औसत उत्पादन से कम है?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 4

31. A और B की आय का अनुपात 3 : 8 है और उनकी बचत का अनुपात 9 : 25 है। यदि A की आय B के व्यय के बराबर है, तो A और B के व्यय का अनुपात है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 3 : 8
- b. 6 : 17
- c. 5 : 12
- d. 2 : 5

32. मान लीजिए x वह सबसे बड़ी संख्या है जिसे 6475, 4984 और 4132 को विभाजित करने पर प्रत्येक स्थिति में शेषफल समान होता है। x के अंकों का योग कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

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

33. नीचे दी गई सारणी 2013-2018 के दौरान एक कंपनी द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के वाहनों के उत्पादन (हजारों में) के आंकड़े दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

वाहन	वर्ष					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A	52	47	53	68	64	66
B	56	54	58	66	57	65
C	47	67	66	65	69	77
D	65	63	73	71	70	72

2013 और 2016 में प्रकार A वाहनों के कुल उत्पादन का 2015 से 2017 के दौरान प्रकार C वाहनों के कुल उत्पादन से अनुपात क्या है:

- a. 3 : 5
- b. 13 : 15
- c. 10 : 11
- d. 4 : 5
-
34. एक परीक्षा में, उपस्थित हुए कुल छात्रों में से 40% छात्र लड़के हैं और शेष लड़कियां हैं। लड़कों का उत्तीर्ण प्रतिशत 60% है और कुल उत्तीर्ण प्रतिशत 56% है। लड़कियों का उत्तीर्ण प्रतिशत कितना है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $54\frac{2}{3}$

b. $54\frac{1}{3}$

c. $52\frac{2}{3}$

d. $53\frac{1}{3}$

35. 35000 रुपए पर 18/7% वार्षिक ब्याज दर से 9 माह के लिए साधारण ब्याज क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 675 रुपए

b. 600 रुपए

c. 875 रुपए

d. 700 रुपए

36. $3 \div 21$ of $3 \times 7 + 24 \times 6 \div 18 - 3 \div 2 + 3 - 2 + 2 \times 3 \div 6$ का मान है: (+1, -0.25)

a. $6\frac{1}{3}$

b. $9\frac{1}{2}$

c. $8\frac{5}{6}$

d. $12\frac{1}{2}$

37. एक दुकानदार एक वस्तु के विक्रय पर लाभ की गणना गलत करता है और उसे यह 40% जात होता है। उसका वास्तविक लाभ प्रतिशत क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. $64\frac{1}{3}$

b. $56\frac{1}{3}$

c. $66\frac{2}{3}$

d. $60\frac{2}{3}$

38. एक बर्तन एक लंब वृत्तीय शंकु के छिन्नक के आकार में है। इसके वृत्ताकार सिरों की त्रिज्या 4 मीटर और 8 मीटर है तथा इसकी गहराई 7 मीटर है। यह कितने किलोलीटर पानी (एक दशमलव तक सही लिखिए) को रख सकता है? ($\pi = 22/7$ लीजिये) (+1, -0.25)

a. 821.3

b. 815.7

c. 792.3

d. 775.7

39. एक पहिये का व्यास 70 सेमी है। यह 1 मिनट में 600 चक्कर पूर्ण करता है। पहिये की गति (किमी/घंटे में) है: ($\pi = 22/7$ लीजिये) (+1, -0.25)

a. 78.4

b. 79.2

c. 77.8

d. 78.2

40. एक धनराशि पर 15% वार्षिक ब्याज दर से $2\frac{1}{3}$ वर्षों का चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज 9327 रुपए है। वह धनराशि क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

a. 24000 रुपए

b. 25000 रुपए

c. 20000 रुपए

d. 27000 रुपए

41. जब x को 8, 14, 20, और 30 में से प्रत्येक में जोड़ा जाता है, तो इस क्रम में प्राप्त संख्याएँ, (+1, -0.25)
एक अनुपात बनाती हैं। $(x - 2)$ और $(7x + 2)$ के बीच का माध्यानुपातिक क्या है?

a. 25

b. 16

c. 24

d. 12

42. एक कक्षा में 60 छात्रों का औसत वजन 56.4 किलोग्राम है, यदि 12 छात्र जिनका औसत (+1, -0.25)
वजन 59.5 किलोग्राम वह कक्षा से जाते हैं और 15 छात्र जिनका औसत वजन 54
किलोग्राम है कक्षा में शामिल होते हैं, तो कक्षा में छात्रों का औसत वजन (किलो में) क्या
है? (दशमलव के एक स्थान तक)

a. 56.1

b. 55.2

c. 58.0

d. 54.9

43. A, B की तुलना में अधिक कार्यक्षम है और वे एक साथ 24 दिनों में एक कार्य पूर्ण कर (+1, -0.25)
सकते हैं। यदि A 50% कार्य करता है और फिर B शेष कार्य को करता है, तो वह कार्य 50
दिनों में पूर्ण हो जाता। B अकेले उसी कार्य का 40% पूर्ण करेगा:

a. 16 दिनों में

- b. 24 दिनों में
- c. 21 दिनों में
- d. 20 दिनों में

44. एक रेल की गति एक गाड़ी से 3 गुना और एक स्टीमर से 1.5 गुना है। एक व्यक्ति x किमी स्टीमर से, 3.75x किमी रेल से और x/2 किमी गाड़ी से तय करता है। यदि गाड़ी की गति 40 किमी/घंटे है और उसके द्वारा कुल लिया गया समय $4\frac{1}{2}$ घंटे है, तब उसके द्वारा तीनों वाहनों से तय कुल है: (+1, -0.25)

- a. 450 किमी
- b. 520 किमी
- c. 480 किमी
- d. 420 किमी

45. $3\frac{1}{5} \div 4\frac{1}{2}$ of $5\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{3}$ of $\left\{ \frac{3}{7} - \left(1\frac{4}{15} - \frac{13}{30}\right) \times 1\frac{1}{5} \right\}$ का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. $1\frac{1}{3}$
- b. $1\frac{1}{6}$
- c. $1\frac{2}{15}$
- d. $1\frac{7}{15}$

46. 0.6 सेमी त्रिज्या की 1000 ठोस गोलाकार गेंदों को पिघलाकर एक बड़ी गोलाकार गेंद बनायी जाती है। इस प्रकार निर्मित गेंद का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल (सेमी² में) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 144π

b. 128π

c. 124π

d. 108π

47. कुछ संख्याओं का औसत 48 है। यदि 75% संख्याओं में प्रत्येक में 4 की वृद्धि और शेष में प्रत्येक में से 6 घटाया जाता है, तब इस प्रकार प्राप्त संख्याओं का औसत क्या होगा? (+1, -0.25)

a. 50.4

b. 49

c. 49.5

d. 50

48. निम्नलिखित डेटा का बहुलक 36 है। x का मान क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

वर्ग	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
आवृत्ति	13	10	10	16	x	8

a. 11

b. 15

c. 13

d. 12

49. नीचे दी गई सारणी 2013-2018 के दौरान एक कंपनी द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के वाहनों के उत्पादन (हजारों में) के आंकड़े दर्शाती है। (+1, -0.25)

वाहन	वर्ष					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A	52	47	53	68	64	66
B	56	54	58	66	57	65
C	47	67	66	65	69	77
D	65	63	73	71	70	72

2018 में सभी प्रकार के वाहनों का कुल उत्पादन 2015 में सभी प्रकार के वाहनों के कुल उत्पादन से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है?

- a. 10.7
- b. 11
- c. 12
- d. 7.7
-
50. एक व्यक्ति 84 रुपए प्रति दर्जन की दर से कुछ संतरे खरीदता है और 72 रुपए प्रति दर्जन की दर से उससे दोगुने संतरे खरीदता है। वह सभी संतरों को 90 रुपए प्रति दर्जन की दर से बेचकर 1680 रुपए का लाभ अर्जित करता है। वह कितने संतरे खरीदता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1584
- b. 1530
- c. 1440
- d. 1476

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Your Personal Exams Guide

General English

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

The recent lawsuit _____ put the firm in a tight spot.

- a. have
- b. has
- c. are
- d. is

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

Sakshi discussed about the problem with her manager very briefly.

- a. with her manager
- b. about the problem
- c. Sakshi discussed
- d. very briefly

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

Tourism has been _____ in India for a long time.

- a. postponed
- b. declined
- c. decayed
- d. neglected

54. Directions: Select the most appropriate antonym of the word (+1, -0.25)

Slander

- a. Appeal
- b. Malign
- c. Admire
- d. Defame

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

Mock

- a. Praise
- b. Amuse
- c. Taunt
- d. Cheer

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

- a. Rupangence
- b. Repugnance
- c. Repungance
- d. Repungence

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

- a. Restaurant

- b. Restorant
- c. Restaurent
- d. Restorent

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

Garimallive at the 25th floor.

- a. is living in
- b. live in
- c. lives on
- d. No improvement

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

A set of 52 playing cards

- a. Bundle
- b. Parcel
- c. Pack
- d. Packet

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

Shot in the dark

- a. To shoot someone at night

- b. To guess something
- c. To be unaware
- d. To lie about something

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

Rakesh was studied when his friends called him.

- a. called him
- b. Rakesh was
- c. his friends
- d. studied when

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

The teacher expected the students had finishing the project on time.

- a. finishing
- b. No improvement
- c. to finish
- d. finish

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

Feel a bit under the weather

- a. To be unappreciated
- b. To feel sick or unhealthy
- c. To be happy
- d. To be calm and patient

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

Virat Kohli is one of the best batsmen that the world have seen.

- a. Virat Kohli is
- b. one of the best
- c. world have seen
- d. batsmen that the

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

Shashi couldn't walk no more.

- a. more farther
- b. any farther
- c. far more
- d. No improvement

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

Meena had a whale _ _ _ _ _ a time in Mussorie with her gang.

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

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

In the age of technology, sending letters by postal mail seems _____ to me.

- a. superstition
- b. surplus
- c. supercilious
- d. superfluous

68. 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)

Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2) _____. A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3) _____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4) _____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5) _____.

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

- a. highest
- b. high

c. higher

d. more high

69. 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)

Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2) _____. A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3) _____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4) _____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5) _____.

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

a. fish

b. scientist

c. person

d. swimmer

70. 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)

Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2) _____. A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3) _____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4) _____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5) _____.

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

a. garment

b. object

c. material

d. matter

71. 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)

Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2) _____. A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3) _____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4) _____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5) _____.

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

- a. faster
- b. speedy
- c. hasty
- d. quick

72. 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)

Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2) _____. A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3) _____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4) _____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5) _____.

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

- a. water
- b. rubber

c. friction

d. lycra

73. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word

(+1, -0.25)

Contempt

a. Respect

b. Approve

c. Permit

d. Hatred

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

(+1, -0.25)

An abnormal fear of water

a. Hydrophobia

b. Algophobia

c. Pyrophobia

d. Cacophobia

75. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word

(+1, -0.25)

Entrance

a. End

b. Closing

- c. Exit
- d. Opening

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Your Personal Exams Guide

General Awareness

76. निम्नलिखित में से पूर्वी घाट की सबसे ऊँची चोटी कौन-सी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. धूपगढ़
- b. कलुमार पीक
- c. अरमा कोंडा
- d. नमचा बरवा

77. निम्नलिखित अप्रत्यक्ष करों में से कौन सा केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वसूला जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. सेवा कर
- b. विलास-कर
- c. खरीद कर
- d. लॉटरी पर कर

78. 1906 में कलकत्ता में आयोजित कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
- b. दादाभाई नरोजी
- c. बाल गंगाधर तिलक
- d. लाला लाजपत राय

79. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी काली मृदा की विशेषता नहीं है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. यह कपास की खेती के लिए सबसे अच्छी मृदा है।
- b. इसमें जल प्रतिधारण की कम क्षमता होती है।
- c. यह लोहा, चूना और मैग्नीशियम से भरपूर होता है।
- d. इसकी प्रकृति चिकनी मृदा जैसी होती है।

80. सिमिलिपल बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में स्थित है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. पश्चिम बंगाल
- b. ओडिशा
- c. महाराष्ट्र
- d. उत्तर प्रदेश

81. निम्नलिखित में से कौन पादप जगत के सबसे निचले स्तर पर पाए जाने वाले पौधे हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. थैलोफाइटा
- b. टेरीडोफाइटा
- c. फनेरोगैमायी
- d. ब्रायोफाइटा

82. 'नियत ताप पर, किसी द्रव में गैस की घुलनशीलता द्रव या विलयन की सतह के ऊपर एकत्रित गैस की आंशिक दाब के समानुपाती होती है।' यह कौन-सा नियम है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. हेनरी का नियम
- b. बॉयल का नियम

- c. चार्ल्स का नियम
- d. न्यूटन का नियम

83. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का आदर्श वाक्य (टैगलाइन) क्या है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अच्छे लोग, अच्छा बैंक
- b. देशवासियों का बैंक
- c. भरोसे का प्रतीक
- d. सम्मान आपके विश्वास का

84. नीति आयोग ने किस तिथि को योजना आयोग का स्थान लिया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1 जनवरी 2017 को
- b. 1 जनवरी 2014 को
- c. 1 जनवरी 2016 को
- d. 1 जनवरी 2015 को

85. निम्नलिखित में से कौन मुगल सम्राटों को दरवेश या जिन्दा पीर कहा जाता था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. औरंगजेब
- b. शाह जहाँ
- c. हुमायूँ
- d. बाबर

86. टालोनाइट कोबाल्ट और _____ का मिश्रण होता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. क्रोमियम
- b. जास्त
- c. तम्बा
- d. लोहा

87. निम्नलिखित में से किस संस्थान को देश में अनुसंधान के लिए वित्तपोषण, समन्वय और बढ़ावा देने का प्रस्तावित किया गया था? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अनुसंधान और विकास केंद्र
- b. भारतीय अनुसंधान केंद्र
- c. नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन
- d. अखिल भारतीय अनुसंधान संस्थान

88. _____ को आमतौर पर कोंब जेली के रूप में जाना जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. पृथुकृमि
- b. आर्थ्रोपोडा
- c. टिनोफोरा
- d. मोलस्का

89. राज घाट _____ का स्मारक स्थल है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. इंदिरा गाँधी
- b. राजीव गाँधी
- c. महात्मा गाँधी
- d. जवाहरलाल गाँधी

90. किस संशोधन ने राष्ट्रपति के लिए संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयकों पर अपनी सहमति देना अनिवार्य कर दिया? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 24वां
- b. 58वां
- c. 44वां
- d. 28वां

91. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी चार प्राचीन सभ्यताओं में सबसे बड़ी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. मेसोपोटामिया
- b. चीन
- c. मिस्र
- d. सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता

92. ऑल इंग्लैंड बैडमिंटन चैम्पियनशिप जीतने वाले पहले भारतीय कौन थे? (+1, -0.25)

- a. प्रकाश पादुकोण
- b. साइना नेहवाल

- c. श्रीकांत किदम्बी
- d. पी.वी सिन्धु

93. पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से विश्व की सबसे बड़ी झील कौन सी है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. हूरें झील
- b. तांगान्यिका झील
- c. सुपीरियर झील
- d. कैस्पियन सागर

94. भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है कि भारत के क्षेत्र के भीतर 'सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा घोषित कानून सभी अदालतों के लिए बाध्यकारी है'? (+1, -0.25)

- a. अनुच्छेद 127
- b. अनुच्छेद 133
- c. अनुच्छेद 147
- d. अनुच्छेद 141

95. 'ब्लैक ब्यूटी' के लेखक कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. चार्ल्स डिकेन्स
- b. कार्लो कोलोडी
- c. मार्क ट्वेन
- d. अन्ना सेवेल

96. जून 2019 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) के महानिदेशक कौन हैं? (+1, -0.25)

- a. कैरिसा एफ इटिएन
- b. हेनरटा एच फोर
- c. टेड्रोस अदनोम गेब्येयियस
- d. सुजसाना जैकब

97. _____ नृत्य केवल मालवा समुदाय की अविवाहित लड़कियों द्वारा किया जाता है। (+1, -0.25)

- a. ककसाड़
- b. सैला
- c. फुलपति
- d. कर्मा

98. उस क्रिकेटर का नाम बताइए, जो IPL आरूप में 5000 रन बनाने वाला पहला बल्लेबाज बना। (+1, -0.25)

- a. विराट कोहली
 - b. शिखर धवन
 - c. सुरेश रैना
 - d. महेंद्र सिंह धोनी
-

99. निम्नलिखित प्रसिद्ध स्मारकों में से किसको पेलेस ऑफ विड्स (खिड़कियों के महल) कहा जाता है? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ताजमहल
- b. लेह महल
- c. विक्टोरिया मेमोरयल
- d. हवामहल

100. उत्तराखंड के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संगीत रूपों में से एक, _____ मूल रूप से शाही दरबारों में किया जाता था। (+1, -0.25)

- a. मांड
- b. सोमर
- c. थड्या
- d. बरई

Your Personal Exams Guide

Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

स्वर A, E, I, O और U हैं।

दिए गए शब्दों में अक्षरों को उनके बाद के निकटस्थ स्वरों द्वारा कूटबद्ध किया गया है।

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

इसी प्रकार,

अतः, "UIOEEO" सही उत्तर है।

★ Confusion Points

यहाँ अनुसरण किया गया तर्क है:

'HYBRID' को 'IAEUOE' लिखा जाता है।

अक्षरों में +1, +2, +3, +3, +6 और +1 की वृद्धि की जाती है।

इसी तरह,

PENCIL = ? (विकल्प 1 शब्द लेते हुए)

अक्षरों को +1, +2, +3, +4, +5 और +1 से बढ़ा दिया जाता है।

इस प्रकार विकल्प 1 समान स्वरूप का अनुसरण नहीं करता है। अतः विकल्प 1 सही नहीं है।

2. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,



इसी प्रकार,



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

अतः, "EHCA" सही उत्तर है।

3. Answer: a

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार आरेख बनाने पर,



$$\text{छात्रों की संख्या} = 22 + 16 + 1 = 39$$

Q पंक्ति के बीच में है और इसके दोनों तरफ 19 छात्र हैं।

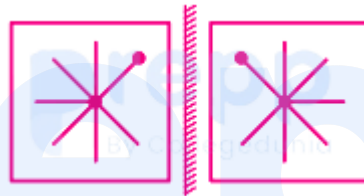
Q, बाएं छोर से 20वें स्थान पर है।

अतः, "20वां" सही उत्तर है।

4. Answer: d

Explanation:

दर्पण के दाईं तरफ रखे जाने पर दिए गए आकृति की दर्पण छवि का सबसे निकटम रूप से मेल खाने वाला विकल्प इस प्रकार है,



अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

5. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

$$26 + (2 + 6) = 34$$

$$34 + (3 + 4) = 41$$

$$41 + (4 + 1) = 46$$

$$46 + (4 + 6) = 56$$

$$56 + (5 + 6) = 67$$

अतः, "67" सही उत्तर है।

6. Answer: b

Explanation:

निष्कर्ष 1: यह अनुसरण करता है, क्योंकि हम आम तौर पर उसी पर विश्वास करते हैं जिसे हम देख सकते हैं।

निष्कर्ष 2 : यह अनुसरण करता है, क्योंकि हम जो देखते हैं उसे स्वीकार करते हैं।

अतः "निष्कर्ष 1 और निष्कर्ष 2" दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

7. Answer: c

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

पहला पद $\times 2 + 3 =$ दूसरा पद

दूसरा पद $\times 3 + 2 =$ तीसरा पद

$(13, 29, 89) \rightarrow (13 \times 2 + 3 = 29), (29 \times 3 + 2 = 89)$

1) $(8, 19, 61) \rightarrow (8 \times 2 + 3 = 19), (19 \times 3 + 2 \neq 19 \ 61)$

2) $(7, 23, 49) \rightarrow (7 \times 2 + 3 \neq 23 \ 23)$

3) $(11, 25, 77) \rightarrow (11 \times 2 + 3 = 25), (25 \times 3 + 2 = 77)$

4) $(5, 13, 40) \rightarrow (5 \times 2 + 3 = 13), (13 \times 3 + 2 = 41)$

अतः, $(11, 25, 77)$ सही उत्तर है।

8. Answer: d

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

शब्द	A	C	E	L	K	T
संख्या	1	2	3	4	6	7

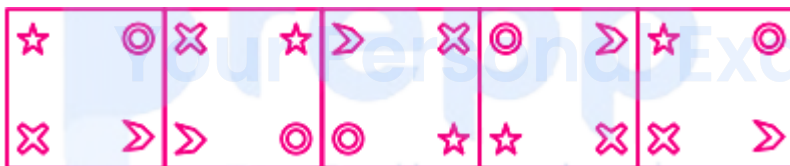
LAKE को '4163' के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जा सकता है।

अतः, "4163" सही उत्तर है।

9. Answer: b

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,
दी गई आकृति में प्रतीक दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में घूम रहे हैं।
श्रृंखला में आगे आने वाली आकृति होगी,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

10. Answer: a

Explanation:

कागज खोलने पर इस प्रकार दिखता है,



अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

11. Answer: c

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार प्रतीकों को बदलने पर,

A	B	C	D
मतलब			
+	×	÷	-

$$18 + 6 \times 2 \div 16 \times 4 - 21 = ?$$

BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करना पर,

$$18 + 6 \times 1/8 \times 4 - 21 = ?$$

$$18 + 3 - 21 = ?$$

$$21 - 21 = 0$$

अतः, "0" सही उत्तर है।

12. Answer: a

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

B R O W N
-2 -2 -2 -2 -2
Z P M U L

इसी प्रकार,

V I O L E T
-2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2
T G M J C R

अतः, "TGMJCR" सही उत्तर है।

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

101 106 116 131 151 176
+5 +10 +15 +20 +25
+5 +5 +5 +5

अतः, "176" सही उत्तर है।

14. Answer: c

Explanation:

हाइड्रोजन ऑक्साइड पानी का रासायनिक नाम है।

इसी तरह,

सोडियम क्लोराइड सादा नमक का रासायनिक नाम है।

सादा नमक 'चौथे पद से उसी प्रकार संबंधित है जिस प्रकार दूसरा पद पहले पद से संबंधित है।

अतः, "सादा नमक" सही उत्तर है।

15. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,



अतः, "MOP" सही उत्तर है।

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

कुर्सी एक प्रकार का फर्नीचर है और पुस्तक को अलग से दर्शाया जाता है।

जो वेन आरेख इस दर्शाता है वह इस प्रकार है,



अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प जिसमें दी गई आकृति निहित है,

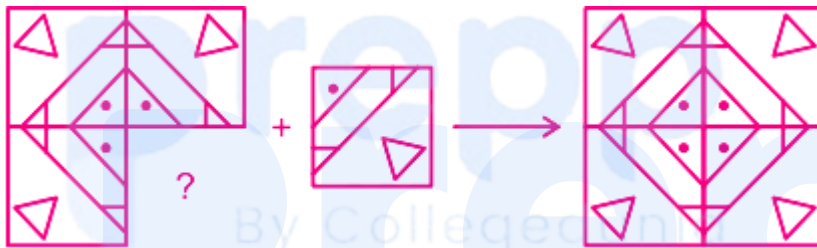


अतः, विकल्प 2 सही उत्तर है।

18. Answer: d

Explanation:

आकृति जो प्रश्न के स्वरूप को पूरा करेगी,



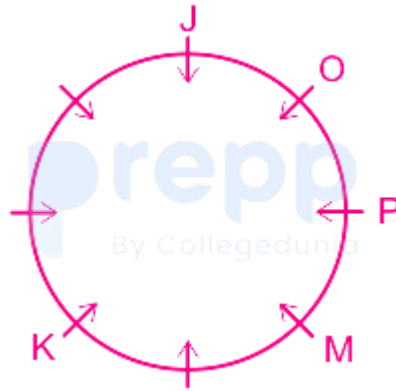
अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

19. Answer: c

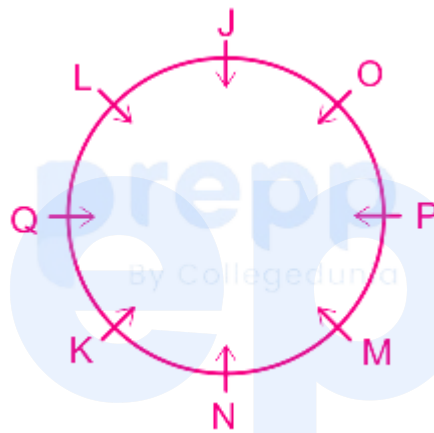
Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार उन्हें व्यवस्थित करने पर,

J, P के दायें दूसरे स्थान पर है, जो K के दायें तीसरे स्थान पर है, M, O के बायें दूसरे स्थान पर है, जो P और J के बीच में बैठा है।



L, K या N का पड़ोसी नहीं है।



'J', L के निकटतम बाएं है।

अतः, "J" सही उत्तर है।

20. Answer: a

Explanation:

दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार उन्हें व्यवस्थित करने पर,

A, E के दाएं तीसरे स्थान है।

स्थिति 1:



Q1.

स्थिति 2 :



स्थिति 3 :



D बाएं छोर पर अंतिम है।

यहां, स्थिति 1 रद्द हो जाती है।

स्थिति 2 :



स्थिति 3 :



B जो A और D के बीच में है, T के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर है।

C पंक्ति के एक छोर से चौथे स्थान पर है।

यहां, स्थिति 3 रद्द हो जाती है।

स्थिति 2 :



'C, T और E के बीच में है' यह सत्य है।

अतः, विकल्प 1 सही उत्तर है।

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

चिह्नों को परस्पर बदलने और BODMAS नियम का उपयोग करने पर,

विकल्प 1 $\rightarrow \times$ और $+$

$$84 \div 4 + 5 - 4 \times 5 = 104$$

$$21 + 5 - 4 \times 5 = 104$$

$21 + 5 - 20$, 104 के बराबर नहीं है

विकल्प 2 $\rightarrow \div$ और $\times$

$$84 \times 4 \div 5 - 4 + 5 = 104$$

$$84 \times 0.8 - 4 + 5 = 104$$

$$67.2 - 4 + 5 = 104$$

$72.2 - 4$, 104 के बराबर नहीं है

विकल्प 3 $\rightarrow \div$ और $+$

$$84 + 4 \times 5 - 4 \div 5 = 104$$

$$84 + 4 \times 5 - 0.8 = 104$$

$$84 + 20 - 0.8 = 104$$

104 - 0.8, 104 के बराबर नहीं है

विकल्प 4 $\rightarrow$ + और -

$$84 \div 4 \times 5 + 4 - 5 = 104$$

$$21 \times 5 + 4 - 5 = 104$$

$$105 + 4 - 5 = 104$$

$$109 - 5 = 104$$

$$104 = 104$$

अतः, विकल्प 4 सही उत्तर है।

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

मछली के समूह को स्कूल कहा जाता है।

इसी तरह,

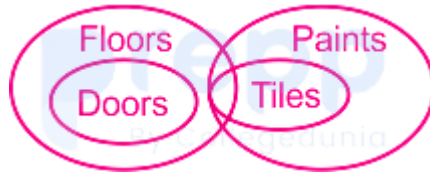
पक्षियों के समूह को झुंड कहा जाता है।

अतः, "झुंड" सही उत्तर है।

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

वेन आरेख बनाने पर,



निष्कर्ष 1 : कुछ मंजिल पेंट हैं → सत्य (यह निश्चित रूप से सत्य है)



निष्कर्ष 2 : कुछ दरवाजे टाइल हैं → असत्य (यह निश्चित रूप से असत्य है)

अतः, "केवल निष्कर्ष 1" अनुसरण करता है।

24. Answer: c

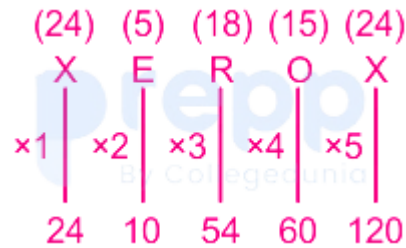
Explanation:

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

अनुसरित प्रतिरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (2) & (18) & (5) & (1) & (11) \\
 \text{B} & \text{R} & \text{E} & \text{A} & \text{K} \\
 \times 1 & \times 2 & \times 3 & \times 4 & \times 5 \\
 \hline
 2 & 36 & 15 & 4 & 55
 \end{array}$$

इसी प्रकार,



अतः, "24105460120" सही उत्तर है।

25. Answer: a

Explanation:

अनुसरित स्वरूप निम्न प्रकार है,

7 : 98 के लिए,

7: $7^2 + 7^2$

इसी प्रकार,

11 : ?

11: $11^2 + 11^2$

11 : 242

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

अतः, "242" सही उत्तर है।

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या का अनुपात = $6x : 7x$ है

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$6x/(7x - 15) = 12/11$$

$$\Rightarrow 11 \times 6x = 12(7x - 15)$$

$$\Rightarrow 66x = 84x - 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 84x - 66x = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 18x = 180/18$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10$$

$$\text{पुरुषों की संख्या} = 6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$\text{महिलाओं की संख्या} = 7 \times 10 - 15 = 70 - 15 = 55$$

$$\text{यदि 6 पुरुष समूह में नये सम्मिलित होते हैं, तो पुरुषों की संख्या} = 60 + 6 = 66$$

$$\text{पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या का अनुपात} = 66 : 55 = 6 : 5$$

त्वरित विधि:

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 : 14 \\ 12 : 11 \end{array} \begin{array}{l}) \\ -3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या का अनुपात} = 6 : 7 \text{ या } 12 : 14$$

$$\text{यहाँ, } -3 \text{ इकाई} = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ इकाई} = 5$$

$$\text{पुरुषों की संख्या} = 12 \times 5 + 6 = 66$$

$$\text{महिलाओं की संख्या} = 14 \times 5 - 15 = 55$$

$$\text{पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या का अनुपात} = 66 : 55 = 6 : 5$$

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

माना अंकित मूल्य 100 रुपए है

इसलिए, वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य = $100 \times 60/100 = 60$

और, वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य = $60 \times 100/125 = 48$

क्रय मूल्य और अंकित मूल्य का अनुपात = $48 : 100 = 12 : 25$

लघु विधि:

क्रय मूल्य और अंकित मूल्य का अनुपात = $(100 - \text{छूट}\%) : (100 + \text{लाभ}\%) = 60 : 125 = 12 : 25$

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

गणना:

त्रिभुजाकार पार्क की भुजाएं 200 मीटर, 210 मीटर, और 290 मीटर हैं

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$(290)^2 = (200)^2 + (210)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 84100 = 40000 + 44100$$

$$\Rightarrow 84100 = 84100$$

अब हम कह सकते हैं कि यह त्रिभुज एक समकोण त्रिभुज है

समकोण त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल

$$\Rightarrow (1/2) \times \text{आधार} \times \text{ऊँचाई} = \frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times 210 = 21000 \text{ मीटर}^2$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$1 \text{ हेक्टेयर} = 10,000 \text{ मीटर}^2$$

$$21000 \text{ मीटर}^2 = 2.1 \text{ हेक्टेयर}$$

∴ पार्क का क्षेत्रफल है 2.1 हेक्टेयर

29. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना कार्य = (24, 30 और 10) का ल.स.प. = 120

पाइप A और B द्वारा 10 घंटों में किया गया कार्य = $(5 + 4) \times 10 = 90$

माना पाइप C की क्षमता y है तो

प्रश्नानुसार,

$$(5 + 4 - y) \times 90 = -90$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - y = -90/90$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - y = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 9 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 10$$

अकेले पाइप C ने पूरा टैंक खाली कर सकता है = $120/10 = 12$ घंटे

∴ $x = 12$ घंटे

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

छः वर्षों के दौरान प्रकार D वाहनों का उत्पादन = 65 = 63 = 73 = 71 = 70 = 72 = 414

छः वर्षों के दौरान प्रकार D वाहनों का औसत उत्पादन = $414/6 = 69$

इसलिए, छः वर्षों के दौरान 4 वर्षों में प्रकार C वाहनों का उत्पादन प्रकार D वाहनों के औसत उत्पादन से कम है।

31. Answer: d

Explanation:

A और B की आय का अनुपात = $3x : 8x$ है

A और B की बचत का अनुपात = $9y : 25y$ है

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$3x = 8x - 25y$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x - 3x = 25y$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 25y$$

$$\Rightarrow x/y = 25/5$$

$$\Rightarrow x : y = 5 : 1$$

$$A \text{ का व्यय} = 3x - 9y = 3 \times 5 - 9 \times 1 = 15 - 9 = 6$$

$$B \text{ का व्यय} = 8x - 25y = 8 \times 5 - 25 \times 1 = 40 - 25 = 15$$

$$\therefore A \text{ और } B \text{ के व्यय का अनुपात} = 6 : 15 = 2 : 5$$

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

मान लीजिए x वह सबसे बड़ी संख्या है जिसे 6475, 4984 और 4132 को विभाजित करने पर प्रत्येक स्थिति में शेषफल समान होता है, तब

$$6475 - 4984 = 1491$$

$$4984 - 4132 = 852$$

$$6475 - 4132 = 2343$$

यहाँ, हमें 1491, 852 और 2343 का महत्तम समापवर्त्य ज्ञात करने की आवश्यकता है

$$\begin{array}{r}
 852 \overline{) 1491} (1 \\
 \underline{852} \\
 639 \\
 639 \overline{) 852} (1 \\
 \underline{639} \\
 213 \\
 213 \overline{) 639} (3 \\
 \underline{639} \\
 \times \\
 \\
 213 \overline{) 2343} (11 \\
 \underline{213} \\
 213 \\
 \underline{213} \\
 \times
 \end{array}$$

इसलिए, $x = 213$

213 के अंकों का योगफल = $2 + 1 + 3 = 6$

33. Answer: a

Explanation:

2013 और 2016 में प्रकार A वाहनों का कुल उत्पादन = $52 + 68 = 120$

2015 से 2017 के दौरान प्रकार C वाहनों का कुल उत्पादन = $66 + 65 + 69 = 200$

$\therefore$ आवश्यक अनुपात = $120 : 200 = 3 : 5$

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

माना छात्रों की संख्या 100 है, तब

लड़कों की संख्या = $100 \times (40/100) = 40$

$$\text{लड़कियों की संख्या} = 100 - 40 = 60$$

$$\text{उत्तीर्ण लड़कों की संख्या} = 40 \times (60/100) = 24$$

$$\text{कुल उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या} = 100 \times (56/100) = 56$$

$$\text{उत्तीर्ण लड़कियों की संख्या} = 56 - 24 = 32$$

$$\text{उत्तीर्ण लड़कियों की संख्या का प्रतिशत} = (32/60) \times 100 = 53\frac{1}{3}\%$$

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

$$P = 35000, r = 18/7\% \text{ और } t = 9 \text{ माह} = 9/12 \text{ साल}$$

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

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

$$SI = (35000 \times 18 \times 9)/(100 \times 7 \times 12)$$

$$SI = 675 \text{ रुपए}$$

36. Answer: c

Explanation:

$$3 \div 21 \text{ of } 3 \times 7 + 24 \times 6 \div 18 - 3 \div 2 + 3 - 2 + 2 \times 3 \div 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \div 63 \times 7 + 24 \times 1/3 - 3/2 + 1 + 2 \times 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/21 \times 7 + 8 - 3/2 + 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/3 + 8 - 3/2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 + 48 - 9 + 12)/6$$

$$\Rightarrow 53/6$$

$$\Rightarrow 8\frac{5}{6}$$

37. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य 100 रुपए है

$$\text{लाभ} = 100 \times 40/100 = 40$$

$$\text{क्रय मूल्य} = 100 - 40 = 60$$

$$\text{आवश्यक लाभ} = [40/60] \times 100 = 66\frac{2}{3}\%$$

38. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया है:

इसके वृत्ताकार सिरों की त्रिज्याएँ = 4 मीटर और 8 मीटर

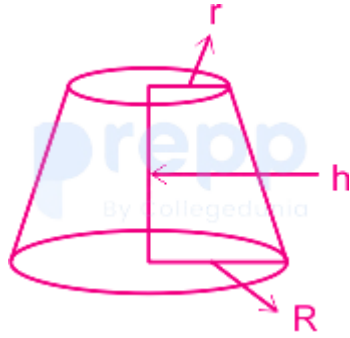
गहराई = 7 मीटर

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

$$\text{एक शंकु के छिन्नक का आयतन} = 1/3 \times \pi \times (r^2 + R^2 + Rr) \times h$$

जहाँ r और R → वृत्ताकार सिरों की त्रिज्याएँ

h → ऊँचाई



गणना:

माना $r = 4$ मीटर और $R = 8$ मीटर

एक शंकु के छिन्नक का आयतन

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times (8^2 + 4^2 + 8 \times 4) \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times 22 \times (64 + 16 + 32)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times 22 \times 112$$

$$\Rightarrow 821.3 \text{ मीटर}^3 = 821300 \text{ लीटर} = 821.3 \text{ किलोलीटर}$$

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

दिया है:

पहिये का व्यास = 70 सेमी

इसलिए, पहिये की त्रिज्या, $r = 70/2 = 35$ सेमी

1 मिनट में एक चक्कर = 600

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

वृत्त की परिधि = $2 \pi r$

जहाँ $r \rightarrow$ वृत्त की त्रिज्या

गणना:

पहिये की परिधि

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi r = 2 \times 22/7 \times 35 = 220 \text{ सेमी}$$

अब, 1 चक्कर में तय दूरी = 220 सेमी

इसलिए, 1 मिनट में तय दूरी

$$\Rightarrow 220 \times 600$$

$$\Rightarrow 13200 \text{ सेमी}$$

$$\Rightarrow 132000/100000 = 1.32 \text{ किमी}$$

1 मिनट में तय दूरी = 1.32 किमी

इसलिए, 1 घंटे में तय दूरी = $1.32 \times 60 = 79.2$ किमी

$\therefore$ आवश्यक गति = 79.2 किमी/घंटे

40. Answer: a

Explanation:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$CI = P [(1 + r/100)^t - 1]$$

$$CI = 9327, t = 7/3 \text{ वर्ष और } r = 15\%$$

पहले 2 वर्षों के लिए ब्याज दर = 15%

$$1/3 \text{ वर्ष के लिए ब्याज दर} = 15/3 = 5\%$$

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$9327 = P [(115/100) \times (115/100) \times (105/100) - 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9327 = P \left[\left(\frac{23}{20} \right) \times \left(\frac{23}{20} \right) \times \left(\frac{21}{20} \right) - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9327 = P \left[\frac{11109}{8000} - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9327 = P \left[\frac{(11109 - 8000)}{8000} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9327 = P \left[\frac{3109}{8000} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 9327 \times \left[\frac{8000}{3109} \right]$$

$$\therefore P = 24,000 \text{ रुपए}$$

त्वरित विधि:

$$15\% = \frac{3}{20} \text{ और } 5\% = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \quad 23 \\ 20 \quad 23 \\ 20 \quad 21 \\ \hline 8000 \quad 11109 \end{array}$$

$$11109 - 8000 = 3109$$

$$\Rightarrow 3109 \text{ इकाई} = 9327$$

$$\Rightarrow 8000 \text{ इकाई} = \left(\frac{9327}{3109} \right) \times 8000 = 24,000 \text{ रुपए}$$

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41. Answer: c

Explanation:

जब x को 8, 14, 20, और 30 में से प्रत्येक में जोड़ा जाता है, तो इस क्रम में प्राप्त संख्याएँ, एक अनुपात बनाती हैं

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$(8 + x) : (14 + x) :: (20 + x) : (30 + x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (8 + x)/(14 + x) = (20 + x)/(30 + x)$$

योगान्तरानुपात नियम से,

$$(8 + x + 14 + x)/(8 + x - 14 - x) = (20 + x + 30 + x)/(20 + x - 30 - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (22 + x)/(-6) = (25 + x)/(-10)$$

$$\Rightarrow (11 + x)/3 = (25 + x)/5$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(11 + x) = 3(25 + x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 55 + 5x = 75 + 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 3x = 75 - 55$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20/2 = 10$$

माना, $(x - 2)$ और $(7x + 2)$ के बीच का माध्यानुपातिक A है तब

$$(x - 2) : A :: A : (7x + 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \sqrt{(x - 2)(7x + 2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{(10 - 2)(7 \times 10 + 2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{(8 \times 72)} = \sqrt{(8 \times 8 \times 9)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 8 \times 3 = 24$$

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

60 छात्रों का औसत वजन = 56.4

इसलिए, 60 छात्रों के वजन का योग = $56.4 \times 60 = 3384$

12 छात्रों का औसत वजन = 59.5

इसलिए, 12 छात्रों का वजन = $59.5 \times 12 = 714$

15 छात्रों का औसत वजन = 54 kg

इसलिए, 15 छात्रों का वजन $54 \times 15 = 810$

प्रश्नानुसार, 12 छात्र चले जाते हैं और 15 छात्र शामिल होते हैं इसलिए अंतिम चरण:

सभी 63 छात्रों के वजन का कुल योग = $3384 - 714 + 810 = 3480$

$\therefore$ सभी 63 छात्रों का औसत वजन = $3480/63 = 55.238 \approx 55.2$

43. Answer: b

Explanation:

माना A द्वारा प्रतिदिन किया गया कार्य = a इकाई

और, B द्वारा प्रतिदिन किया गया कार्य = b इकाई

अब, कुल कार्य = $(a + b) \times 24$ इकाई

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$\{12(a + b)/a\} = \{12(a + b)/b\} = 50$$

चूँकि, यह 2 चर राशियाँ और 1 समीकरण है, हम एक चर राशि के लिए कुछ मान रख लेते हैं

माना, $a = 1$ है

$$\{12(1 + b)/1\} = \{12(1 + b)/b\} = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 + 12b = 12/b + 12 = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 12b + 12/b = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow 6b + (6/b) = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow 6b^2 + 6 = 13b$$

$$\Rightarrow 6b^2 - 13b + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6b^2 - 9b - 4b + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3b - 2)(2b - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 2/3 \text{ or } 3/2$$

चूँकि, $a > b$, $b = 2/3$ है

अब, कुल कार्य = $(1 + 2/3) \times 24 = 40$ इकाई

कुल कार्य का 40% = $40 \times 40\% = 16$ इकाई

इसलिए, B द्वारा लिया गया समय = $16/(2/3) = 24$ दिन

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

गाड़ी की गति = 40 किमी/घंटे

रेल की गति = $40 \times 3 = 120$ किमी/घंटे

स्टीमर की गति = $120/1.5 = 80$ किमी/घंटे

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

समय = दूरी/गति

$$(x/80) + (3.75x/120) + x/(2 \times 40) = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ hr}$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x + 7.5x + 3x)/240 = 9/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 13.5x = (9/2) \times 240$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1080/13.5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80$$

$$\therefore \text{कुल दूरी} = x + 3.75x + x/2 = 4.75x + 0.5x = 5.25x = 5.25 \times 80 = 420 \text{ किमी}$$

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

$$3\frac{1}{5} \div 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \left\{ \frac{3}{7} - \left(1\frac{4}{15} - \frac{13}{30} \right) \times 1\frac{1}{5} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{5} \div \frac{9}{2} \text{ of } \frac{16}{3} - \frac{7}{3} \text{ of } \left\{ \frac{3}{7} - \left(\frac{19}{15} - \frac{13}{30} \right) \times \frac{6}{5} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{5} \div 24 - \frac{7}{3} \text{ of } \left\{ \frac{3}{7} - \frac{(38-13)}{30} \times \frac{6}{5} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{5} \times \frac{1}{24} - \frac{7}{3} \text{ of } \left\{ \frac{3}{7} - \frac{25}{30} \times \frac{6}{5} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{15} - \frac{7}{3} \text{ of } \left\{ \frac{3}{7} - 1 \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{15} - \frac{7}{3} \text{ of } \frac{-4}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{15} + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 + 20)/15$$

$$\Rightarrow 22/15$$

$$\Rightarrow 1\frac{7}{15} \text{ Your Personal Exams Guide}$$

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

दिया है:

1000 ठोस गोलाकार गेंदें प्रत्येक की त्रिज्या = 0.6 सेमी

प्रयुक्त सूत्र:

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

गोले का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल $= 4\pi r^2$

जहाँ $r \rightarrow$ गोले की त्रिज्या

गणना:

माना छोटी गेंद की त्रिज्या $r = 0.6$ सेमी है

1000 छोटी गेंदों का आयतन

$$\Rightarrow 1000 \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times \pi \times (0.6)^3$$

माना बड़ी गेंद की त्रिज्या R है

प्रश्न के अनुसार,

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times \pi \times R^3 = 1000 \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times \pi \times r^3$$

$$\Rightarrow R^3 = 1000 \times (0.6)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 10 \times 0.6$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 6 \text{ सेमी}$$

अब, बड़ी गेंद का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r^2 = 4 \times \pi \times (6)^2 = 144\pi$$

$\therefore$ सही उत्तर 144π सेमी² है।

47. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना, कुल संख्याएं 100 हैं

100 संख्याओं का औसत = 48

माना प्रत्येक संख्या 48 है

पहली शर्त,

75% संख्याओं में प्रत्येक में 4 की वृद्धि कर दी जाती है, तब

$$\text{पहली 75 संख्याओं का योगफल} = (48 + 4) \times 75 = 52 \times 75 = 3900$$

दूसरी शर्त,

25% संख्याओं में प्रत्येक में से 6 घटाया जाता है, तब

$$\text{अंतिम 25 संख्याओं का योगफल} = (48 - 6) \times 25 = 42 \times 25 = 1050$$

$$100 \text{ संख्याओं का योगफल} = 3900 + 1050 = 4950$$

$$\therefore 100 \text{ संख्याओं का औसत} = 4950/100 = 49.5$$

त्वरित विधि:

माना, कुल संख्याएं 100 हैं

$$\text{तब, 100 संख्याओं का नया औसत} = 48 = [(75 \times 4 - 25 \times 6)/100]$$

$$\Rightarrow 48 = [(300 - 150)/100]$$

$$\Rightarrow 48 = 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow 49.5$$

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

$$M = l + [(f_1 - f_0)/(2f_1 - f_0 - f_2)] \times h$$

जहाँ,

l बहुलक वर्ग की निचली सीमा है।

h बहुलक वर्ग के अंतराल का अंतर है।

f_1 बहुलक वर्ग की आवृत्ति है।

f_0 बहुलक वर्ग से पहले के वर्ग की आवृत्ति है।

f_2 बहुलक वर्ग से अगले वर्ग की आवृत्ति है।

दिए गये डेटा से, वर्ग अन्तराल 30-40 में उच्चतम आवृत्ति है।

$\therefore$ बहुलक वर्ग 30-40 है

$$l = 30, h = 10, f_1 = 16, f_0 = 10, f_2 = x, M = 36$$

बहुलक सूत्र से,

$$M = l + \left[\frac{(f_1 - f_0)}{(2f_1 - f_0 - f_2)} \right] \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 = 30 + \left[\frac{(16 - 10)}{(2 \times 16 - 10 - x)} \right] \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 - 30 = 60 / (22 - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 (22 - x) = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 22 - x = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 22 - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12$$

49. Answer: c

Explanation:

2018 में सभी प्रकार के वाहनों का कुल उत्पादन = 65 = 65 = 77 = 72 = 280

2015 में सभी प्रकार के वाहनों का कुल उत्पादन = 53 = 58 = 66 = 73 = 250

आवश्यक प्रतिशत = $\left[\frac{(280 - 250)}{250} \right] \times 100 = 12\%$

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

माना व्यक्ति 84 रुपए प्रति दर्जन की दर से 1 दर्जन संतरे और 72 रुपए प्रति दर्जन की दर से 2 दर्जन संतरे खरीदता है तब,

1 दर्जन संतरों की कीमत = 84

2 दर्जन संतरों की कीमत = $72 \times 2 = 144$

3 दर्जन संतरों की कुल कीमत = $144 + 84 = 228$

1 दर्जन संतरों का विक्रय मूल्य = 90

3 दर्जन संतरों का कुल विक्रय मूल्य = $90 \times 3 = 270$

लाभ = $270 - 228 = 42$

42 रुपए का लाभ तब होता है जब संतरे खरीदे जाते हैं = 3 दर्जन

1680 रुपए का लाभ तब होता है जब संतरे खरीदे जाते हैं = $3/42 \times 1680 = 120$ दर्जन

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं,

1 दर्जन = 12 संतरे

120 दर्जन = $120 \times 12 = 1440$ संतरे

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Subject-Verb Agreement

This question requires us to select the correct verb form that agrees with the subject of the sentence. The sentence is: "The recent lawsuit _____ put the firm in a tight

spot."

Identifying the Subject

The subject of the sentence is "The recent lawsuit". This is the entity performing the action (putting the firm in a tight spot).

Determining Subject Number

The subject "The recent lawsuit" refers to one specific lawsuit. Therefore, the subject is singular.

Choosing the Correct Verb Form

In English, the verb must agree in number with its subject. A singular subject requires a singular verb form, and a plural subject requires a plural verb form.

Let's examine the given options:

- Option 1: **have** – This is a plural verb form.
- Option 2: **has** – This is a singular verb form.
- Option 3: **are** – This is a plural verb form of the verb 'to be'.
- Option 4: **is** – This is a singular verb form of the verb 'to be'.

Since our subject "The recent lawsuit" is singular, we need a singular verb form.

Analyzing the Verb Tense

The main verb in the sentence is "put". In this context, "put" is the past participle form of the verb 'to put'. The structure "_____ put" suggests a perfect tense is being used, which requires an auxiliary verb ('have' or 'has').

- The combination "have put" is used with plural subjects or 'I', 'you', 'we', 'they'.
- The combination "has put" is used with singular subjects (he, she, it) or singular nouns.

Given the singular subject "The recent lawsuit" and the need for a perfect tense structure ("_____ put"), the correct auxiliary verb is "has". The phrase "has put"

forms the present perfect tense, indicating an action that happened in the recent past and has an effect on the present situation ("the firm in a tight spot").

Evaluating the Options Again

- **have:** Incorrect, as it is plural and the subject is singular.
- **has:** Correct, as it is singular and forms the present perfect tense "has put" with the past participle "put", agreeing with the singular subject "The recent lawsuit".
- **are:** Incorrect, as it is plural and doesn't form a correct perfect tense structure with "put" in this active voice context ("are put" is typically passive voice).
- **is:** Incorrect, as it doesn't form a correct perfect tense structure with "put" in this active voice context ("is put" is typically passive voice).

Therefore, the most appropriate option is **has**.

The completed sentence is: "The recent lawsuit **has** put the firm in a tight spot."

Subject Number	Verb Form for Present Perfect (He/She/It/Singular Noun)	Verb Form for Present Perfect (I/You/We/They/Plural Noun)
Singular	has + past participle	have + past participle
Plural	-	have + past participle

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Revision Table: Subject-Verb Agreement Basics

Subject Type	Example Subject	Example Verb (Present Tense)	Example Verb (Present Perfect Tense)
Singular Noun	The dog	barks	has barked
Plural Noun	The dogs	bark	have barked
Singular Pronoun (He, She, It)	He	walks	has walked
Plural Pronoun (We, They)	They	walk	have walked
Pronoun (I, You)	I	walk	have walked
Pronoun (You)	You	walk	have walked

Additional Information: The Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense is formed using the auxiliary verb 'have' or 'has' followed by the past participle of the main verb. It is used to describe actions or states that:

- Began in the past and continue into the present (e.g., She has lived here for ten years).
- Happened at an unspecified time in the past (e.g., I have seen that movie).
- Happened in the past but have a result or effect in the present (e.g., He has lost his keys - meaning he doesn't have them now).
- Happened recently (often with words like 'just', 'already', 'yet', 'recently').

In the given sentence, "The recent lawsuit has put the firm in a tight spot," the present perfect tense is used to show that a recent event (the lawsuit) has caused a current situation (the firm being in a tight spot). This usage falls under the category of a past action with a present result.

52. Answer: b

Explanation:

The question asks us to find the part of the sentence that has a grammatical error. The sentence is: "Sakshi discussed about the problem with her manager very briefly."

Identifying the Grammatical Error

Let's break down the sentence and examine each part to identify any grammatical issues. The verb in this sentence is "discussed". The error lies in the way the verb "discussed" is used with a preposition.

Understanding the Verb 'Discuss'

The verb 'discuss' is a transitive verb. This means that it directly takes an object without needing a preposition in between. 'To discuss' means 'to talk about something'. So, you discuss 'something' directly.

For example:

- Correct: We discussed the plan. (Discussed + object 'the plan')
- Incorrect: We discussed about the plan.

Analyzing the Sentence Segments

Now let's look at the segments provided in the options:

1. with her manager: This phrase tells us who Sakshi discussed the problem with. This is grammatically correct.
2. about the problem: Here, the preposition "about" is used immediately after the verb "discussed" before its object "the problem". As explained, "discuss" is transitive and takes the object directly. Using "about" here is redundant and incorrect.
3. Sakshi discussed: This is the subject ("Sakshi") and the verb ("discussed"). This part by itself is grammatically sound, assuming there is an object or context following it.

4. very briefly: This is an adverbial phrase modifying how the discussion took place. It is grammatically correct.

Based on the analysis, the segment "about the problem" contains the grammatical error because the preposition "about" is used unnecessarily after the transitive verb "discussed".

The correct sentence should be: "Sakshi discussed the problem with her manager very briefly."

Correcting the Grammatical Error

To correct the sentence, simply remove the preposition "about".

- Original (Incorrect): Sakshi discussed **about** the problem with her manager very briefly.
- Correct: Sakshi discussed the problem with her manager very briefly.

This correction makes the sentence grammatically sound by using the transitive verb "discussed" correctly with its direct object "the problem".

Revision Table: Common Errors with Transitive Verbs

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Incorrect Usage (with Preposition)	Correct Usage (without Preposition)	Explanation
Discuss about something	Discuss something	'Discuss' is transitive; takes a direct object.
Enter into a room	Enter a room	'Enter' (meaning 'go into') is transitive; takes a direct object. (Note: 'enter into' is used for agreements).
Comprise of something	Comprise something / Be composed of something	'Comprise' means 'to consist of'. It is transitive.
Lack of something	Lack something	'Lack' as a verb is transitive; takes a direct object.
Request for something	Request something	'Request' as a verb is transitive; takes a direct object.

Additional Information: Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs

Verbs can be categorised based on whether they need a direct object or not:

- **Transitive Verbs:** These verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning. The action of the verb is transferred to the object. Examples: eat (eat an apple), give (give a gift), buy (buy a book), discuss (discuss a topic).
- **Intransitive Verbs:** These verbs do not require a direct object. Their meaning is complete on their own or with the help of other elements like adverbs or prepositional phrases. Examples: sleep (The baby sleeps), run (She runs fast), arrive (They arrived late), happen (It happened quickly).

Some verbs can be both transitive and intransitive depending on the context.

The verb "discuss" is primarily used as a transitive verb, always needing an object to discuss.

53. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and Finding the Right Word

The sentence is "Tourism has been _____ in India for a long time." This is a fill-in-the-blank question testing vocabulary and the ability to choose the most appropriate word based on the context provided by the phrase "in India for a long time." The sentence uses the present perfect tense ("has been") indicating an action or state that started in the past and continues into the present.

Analyzing the Options for Tourism in India

Let's examine each option to see which one best fits the idea of something happening to tourism in India over an extended period.

- **Postponed:** This means to delay or put off to a later time. While specific tourism events or travel plans might be postponed temporarily (like during a pandemic), saying that tourism itself has been "postponed" for a "long time" doesn't make sense. Tourism is an industry and activity, not something that is typically delayed indefinitely as a whole for years.
- **Declined:** This means to decrease in quantity, quality, or strength. Tourism in India might decline during certain periods due to various reasons, but saying it "has been declined" for a "long time" implies a continuous state of decrease over many years. While possible, the other option fits the context better, suggesting a lack of development or attention.
- **Decayed:** This word usually refers to the process of rotting or decomposition, typically for organic matter. It can also mean to decline in physical condition or standard. Applying "decayed" to an industry like tourism is generally inappropriate. It doesn't capture what happens to tourism when it's not thriving.

- **Neglected:** This means to fail to give proper care or attention to something. If tourism has been "neglected" in India for a long time, it means that despite its potential, it hasn't received adequate focus, investment, or development efforts from relevant authorities or stakeholders over many years. This lack of attention could lead to underdeveloped infrastructure, poor marketing, or unresolved issues, which is a plausible situation for an industry in a large country over a long period.

Evaluating the Best Fit for "Neglected Tourism"

Considering the potential of tourism in India and the historical context of development, the idea that it hasn't been given sufficient attention ("neglected") for a long time is a common observation or perspective. This word accurately reflects a situation where an area with potential is not fully developed or promoted due to a lack of focus. The other words do not convey this specific meaning in relation to a long-term state of an industry.

Conclusion on Filling the Blank

Based on the meanings of the words and the context of the sentence, "neglected" is the most suitable word to describe a long-term situation regarding tourism in India. It implies a lack of necessary attention and development over an extended period.

Option	Meaning	Fit with "Tourism in India for a long time"?
Postponed	Delayed to a later time	No, doesn't fit a long-term state of an entire industry.
Declined	Decreased in quality/quantity	Possible, but "neglected" better describes a lack of attention over time.
Decayed	Rotted or decomposed; declined in condition	No, inappropriate word for an industry.
Neglected	Failed to give proper care/attention	Yes, fits the idea of potential not being fully realized due to lack of focus over a long period.

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary in Context

Word	Core Idea	Why it fits or doesn't fit "long-term tourism state"
Postponed	Temporal delay	Implies temporary, not "for a long time".
Declined	Decrease in value/amount	Describes an outcome, but not necessarily the cause (lack of attention) over long term as well as "neglected".
Decayed	Breakdown/Worsening	Physically or qualitatively, not applicable to an industry's state in this way.
Neglected	Lack of care/attention	Describes the reason why potential isn't met over a long period, fits well.

Additional Information: Vocabulary and Sentence Structure

Choosing the correct word to fill a blank depends heavily on understanding the nuances of vocabulary and how words function within a sentence structure. The sentence "Tourism has been _____ in India for a long time" uses the passive voice of the present perfect tense. This structure focuses on the state or result of an action (or lack thereof) performed on "Tourism" over a period extending from the past to the present ("for a long time").

- The present perfect tense ("has been" + past participle) is used for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, or past actions with present results, or actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past but are relevant now.
- The passive voice ("has been" + past participle) means the subject ("Tourism") is receiving the action or state.
- The phrase "for a long time" specifies the duration of this state.

Therefore, the word needed is a past participle that can logically describe the state of tourism over a long period, resulting from something being done or not done to it. "Neglected" fits this context by describing the state resulting from a prolonged lack of attention.

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Antonym of Slander

The question asks for the antonym, which means the word with the opposite meaning, of the word "Slander".

What does Slander mean?

The word **Slander** refers to the act of making false spoken statements that cause damage to a person's reputation.

Now let's look at the given options:

Analyzing the Options

- **Appeal:** This word usually means to make a serious or urgent request, or to apply to a higher court for a reversal of a decision. It is not related to reputation or speaking positively or negatively about someone.
- **Malign:** This word means to speak about someone in a spitefully critical manner; to defame them. This is very similar in meaning to **Slander**, making it a synonym, not an antonym.
- **Admire:** This word means to regard with respect or warm approval. When you **Admire** someone, you think highly of them, which is the opposite of damaging their reputation or speaking falsely against them.
- **Defame:** This word means to damage the good reputation of someone. Like **Malign**, this is a synonym of **Slander**, as **Slander** is a form of defamation (specifically, spoken defamation).

Identifying the Antonym

Comparing the meaning of **Slander** (damaging reputation with false statements) with the meanings of the options, we see that **Admire** (regarding with respect and approval) represents a positive view or action towards a person, which is the opposite of the negative action of **Slander** aimed at harming reputation. While a direct opposite like 'praise' or 'vindicate' might seem closer in some contexts, among the given options, **Admire** is the most appropriate antonym as it reflects a positive regard that counters the negative damage caused by **Slander**.

Conclusion on Slander Antonym

Based on the analysis of the meanings, **Admire** is the most fitting antonym for **Slander** among the provided choices.

Revision Table: Slander and Related Words

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Slander
Slander	Making false spoken statements damaging reputation	Base word
Malign	Speak critically and spitefully; Defame	Synonym
Admire	Regard with respect or warm approval	Antonym (among options)
Defame	Damage good reputation	Synonym (Slander is a type)
Appeal	Serious request or court application	Unrelated

Additional Information on Slander and Defamation

Slander is a specific type of **Defamation**. **Defamation** is a broader term that includes both **Slander** (spoken defamation) and libel (written or broadcast defamation). The

key element of **Slander** is that the damaging statements are spoken and false, and they harm someone's reputation. The opposite actions or attitudes would involve building up a person's reputation, praising them, or showing high regard, which aligns with the meaning of **Admire**.

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Synonym for Mock

The question asks us to find the most appropriate synonym for the word "Mock" from the given options. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Understanding the word 'Mock'

The word **Mock** generally means to tease or laugh at in a scornful or contemptuous manner. It can also mean to mimic (someone or something) scornfully or contemptuously. In essence, it involves making fun of something or someone, often in a cruel or disrespectful way.

Let's look at the provided options:

- **Praise:** To express warm approval or admiration of. This is the opposite of mocking.
- **Amuse:** To cause someone to find something funny. While mocking can sometimes be intended to amuse others (at someone else's expense), the primary meaning of "amuse" is simply to entertain or make laugh, without the negative connotation of scorn found in "mock".
- **Taunt:** To provoke or challenge someone with insulting remarks. This fits very closely with the meaning of "mocking" someone by using scornful or contemptuous words.
- **Cheer:** To shout for joy or in praise or encouragement. This is also the opposite of mocking.

Analyzing the Options for the Best Synonym

Comparing the meanings, **Taunt** is the word that most closely aligns with the core meaning of **Mock**, which involves using insulting or scornful language to tease or provoke someone. While "Amuse" might involve laughter, it lacks the element of scorn and contempt inherent in "Mock" and "Taunt". "Praise" and "Cheer" are clear antonyms.

Therefore, the most appropriate synonym for **Mock** among the given options is **Taunt**.

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Relationship to 'Mock'
Mock	Tease or laugh at scornfully; mimic contemptuously.	The base word.
Praise	Express approval or admiration.	Antonym.
Amuse	Cause someone to find something funny.	Related to laughter, but lacks scorn element. Not a direct synonym.
Taunt	Provoke with insulting remarks.	Very close synonym, involves scornful language.
Cheer	Shout for joy or encouragement.	Antonym.

Additional Information: Synonyms and Antonyms

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for building vocabulary and improving comprehension. Synonyms help you express ideas in different ways, while antonyms help clarify the meaning of a word by presenting its opposite.

- **Synonyms of Mock:** ridicule, deride, scorn, jeer, make fun of, tease, sneer at.
- **Antonyms of Mock:** praise, compliment, approve, applaud, cheer, support.

Choosing the best synonym often depends on the specific context in which the word is used, but in a general sense, "taunt" is a very strong synonym for "mock".

56. Answer: b

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Spelling: Repugnance

This question asks us to identify the correct spelling among the given options. We need to examine each option carefully and compare it to the standard spelling of the word likely intended.

The word we are looking for relates to a feeling of intense disgust or aversion.

Analyzing the Spelling Options

Let's look at each provided option:

- **Option 1:** Rupangence
- **Option 2:** Repugnance
- **Option 3:** Repungance
- **Option 4:** Repungence

We need to determine which of these is the standard and correct spelling in English.

Identifying the Correct Spelling

The word that means intense aversion or disgust is spelled 'Repugnance'. Let's break down the correct spelling and compare it to the incorrect options:

- The correct prefix is 'Re-'.
- The correct root involves '-pugn-', related to fighting or opposing.
- The correct suffix is '-ance', which is used to form nouns indicating an action, state, or quality.

Comparing this to the options:

- 'Rupangence' has an incorrect prefix ('Ru-' instead of 'Re-') and an incorrect middle part ('-pang-' instead of '-pugn-') and suffix ('-ence' instead of '-ance').
- 'Repugnance' matches the correct structure: 'Re-' + '-pugn-' + '-ance'.
- 'Repungance' has an incorrect middle part ('-pung-' instead of '-pugn-').
- 'Repungence' has an incorrect middle part ('-pung-' instead of '-pugn-') and an incorrect suffix ('-ence' instead of '-ance').

Therefore, the only correctly spelled word among the options is 'Repugnance'.

Definition of Repugnance

The word **Repugnance** (pronounced /rɪˈpʌŋnəns/) is a noun that means:

- Intense aversion or dislike.
- Incompatibility or inconsistency of ideas or statements.

Example sentence: He felt great repugnance towards the idea of cheating on the test.

Summary of Spelling Analysis

Based on our analysis, the correct spelling is 'Repugnance'. The other options contain common spelling errors related to the middle part ('ugn' vs 'ung') and the suffix ('ance' vs 'ence').

Spelling Comparison

Option	Spelling	Correctness	Reason
1	Rupangence	Incorrect	Incorrect prefix, root, and suffix.
2	Repugnance	Correct	Standard English spelling.
3	Repungance	Incorrect	Incorrect middle part ('ung' instead of 'ugn').
4	Repungence	Incorrect	Incorrect middle part ('ung' instead of 'ugn') and suffix ('ence' instead of 'ance').

Revision Table: Correct Spelling and Meaning

Key Details for Repugnance

Word	Correct Spelling	Part of Speech	Meaning
Repugnance	R-e-p-u-g-n-a-n-c-e	Noun	Intense aversion or dislike; inconsistency or incompatibility.

Additional Information: Common Suffixes -ance and -ence

Many English nouns end in either -ance or -ence. There is no simple rule to know which suffix to use, and the spelling must often be learned for each word. However, some patterns exist:

- Words ending in -ance often come from verbs ending in -y or -a (like reliance from rely, acceptance from accept).
- Words ending in -ence often come from verbs ending in -e (like independence from depend, existence from exist).

But there are many exceptions, such as 'repugnance', which comes from a root related to Latin 'pugnare' (to fight) and takes the -ance suffix. Other common words with -ance include appearance, importance, resistance, and guidance. Common words with -ence include difference, influence, patience, and convenience.

Paying attention to such common suffixes and practicing spelling are key ways to improve accuracy.

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Spelling of "Restaurant"

This question asks us to identify the correctly spelt word from the given options. Spelling can sometimes be tricky in English, but focusing on common words and patterns helps a lot. Let's look at the options provided and determine which one matches the standard English spelling of the word that means a place where you can buy and eat meals.

Analysis of Spelling Options

We are given four different spellings and need to choose the accurate one. Let's examine each option carefully:

- **Option 1:** Restaurant
- **Option 2:** Restorant
- **Option 3:** Restaurent
- **Option 4:** Restorent

We need to recall the correct spelling of the word "restaurant". This word is commonly used and refers to an establishment where meals are prepared and served to customers.

Identifying the Accurate Spelling

Comparing the given options to the standard English spelling of the word, we can see differences in the vowels used, particularly in the second and fourth syllables.

- "Restaurant" (Option 1) has 'a' in the second syllable (resta) and 'au' in the third/fourth syllable combination (restaurant).
- "Restorant" (Option 2) uses an 'o' in the second syllable (restorant) and an 'o' in the final syllable (restoront). This is incorrect.
- "Restaurent" (Option 3) uses 'au' in the third/fourth syllable, but has 'e' before the final 'nt' (restaurent). This is incorrect.
- "Restorent" (Option 4) uses 'o' in the second syllable (restorent) and 'e' before the final 'nt' (restorent). This is incorrect.

The widely accepted and correct spelling in English is "Restaurant".

Statement-wise Analysis of Spellings

Let's break down each option and its correctness:

- **Statement 1: Restaurant** – This spelling is correct. It follows the standard form.
- **Statement 2: Restorant** – This spelling is incorrect. It replaces the 'a' with 'o' and 'au' with 'o'.
- **Statement 3: Restaurent** – This spelling is incorrect. It replaces the final 'a' before 'nt' with 'e'.
- **Statement 4: Restorent** – This spelling is incorrect. It replaces the 'a' with 'o' and the final 'a' with 'e'.

Summary Table of Options

Option	Spelling	Correctness
1	Restaurant	Correct
2	Restorant	Incorrect
3	Restaurent	Incorrect
4	Restorent	Incorrect

Based on this analysis, the only correctly spelt word among the given options is "Restaurant".

Revision Table: Common Misspellings of Restaurant

Correct Spelling	Common Misspellings	Why they are incorrect
Restaurant	Restorant	Uses 'o' instead of 'a' and 'au'.
Restaurant	Restaurent	Uses 'e' instead of 'a' at the end.
Restaurant	Restorent	Uses 'o' instead of 'a' and 'au', and 'e' instead of 'a'.
Restaurant	Restuarant	Swaps the 'u' and 'a'.

Additional Information on the Word Restaurant

The word "restaurant" comes from the French word "restaurant", which is the present participle of the verb "restaurer", meaning "to restore" or "to refresh". This origin makes sense, as a restaurant is a place intended to restore or refresh people by providing food and drink.

Understanding the origin (etymology) of words can sometimes help with spelling, although English spelling doesn't always perfectly follow its origins. In the case of "restaurant", the French spelling has been adopted directly into English.

Common pitfalls when spelling "restaurant" include confusing the vowel sounds, leading to substitutions like 'o' for 'a' or 'e' for 'a' in different parts of the word. Paying attention to the sequence of vowels ('e', 'a', 'u', 'a') can help remember the correct spelling.

58. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction

The question asks us to find the most appropriate way to replace the underlined part of the sentence: "Garima live at the 25 th floor." This involves identifying grammatical errors in the original sentence and choosing an option that corrects them.

Analyzing the Original Sentence and Errors

Let's break down the original sentence:

"Garima live at the 25 th floor."

The underlined part is "live at the". We need to examine both the verb and the preposition used.

- **Verb:** The subject is "Garima," which is a singular noun (third person singular). In the simple present tense, the verb for a third-person singular subject needs an '-s' ending. So, "live" should be "lives."
- **Preposition:** When referring to the specific floor number of a building where someone lives, the correct preposition to use is typically "on." While "at" can be used for a specific address or building, "on" is used for floors. "In" is generally used for rooms or the building itself (e.g., "in the building," "in her apartment").

Therefore, the original sentence has two errors: incorrect verb form ("live" instead of "lives") and incorrect preposition ("at" instead of "on").

Evaluating the Options for Sentence Correction

Let's look at the given options and see which one correctly addresses the errors:

1. is living in

- "is living" uses the present continuous tense. While this could be used, the simple present ("lives") is more common and natural for stating where someone habitually resides.
- "in" is the wrong preposition to use with a specific floor number.

This option is not the most appropriate due to the preposition and tense choice.

2. live in

- "live" is the wrong verb form for the subject "Garima" (third person singular). It should be "lives."
- "in" is the wrong preposition to use with a specific floor number.

This option is incorrect.

3. lives on

- "lives" is the correct verb form for the subject "Garima" (third person singular) in the simple present tense.
- "on" is the correct preposition to use with a specific floor number.

This option correctly addresses both errors in the original sentence.

4. No improvement

The original sentence contains grammatical errors, as explained above. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Determining the Most Appropriate Substitution

Comparing the options, "lives on" is the only one that provides the correct verb form and the correct preposition for stating that someone resides on a specific floor of a building.

The corrected sentence would be: "Garima **lives on** the 25th floor."

Let's summarize the analysis in a table:

Underlined Segment / Option	Verb Form Correct? (for 'Garima')	Preposition Correct? (for '25th floor')	Most Appropriate?
live atthe (Original)	No ('live' should be 'lives')	No ('at' should be 'on')	No
is living in	Yes (Present Continuous, but simple present is typical)	No ('in' should be 'on')	No
live in	No ('live' should be 'lives')	No ('in' should be 'on')	No
lives on	Yes ('lives')	Yes ('on')	Yes

Based on this analysis, the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment is "lives on".

Revision Table: Sentence Correction Key Points

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Grammar Rule	Explanation	Example
Simple Present Verb Conjugation (Third Person Singular)	For he, she, it, or singular nouns, add -s or -es to the base form of the verb in the simple present tense.	He walks . She reads . Garima lives .
Preposition for Floors	Use the preposition 'on' to specify the floor level in a building where someone lives or something is located.	They live on the third floor. The office is on the 10th floor.
Preposition 'at' vs 'in' vs 'on' for Location	'At' is used for a point or specific address (at 10 Main St). 'In' is used for an enclosed space or large area (in the room, in the city). 'On' is used for surfaces or levels (on the table, on the floor).	Meeting at the coffee shop. Keys in the drawer. Book on the shelf. Apartment on the first floor.

Additional Information: English Grammar and Prepositions

Understanding the correct usage of verbs and prepositions is crucial for accurate sentence construction. The simple present tense is used to talk about habits, routines, facts, and permanent situations. The third-person singular form (adding -s/-es) is a common point of error.

Prepositions are words that link a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence, often indicating location, direction, or time. The choice of preposition depends heavily on the context. For locations, 'at', 'in', and 'on' are very common but have distinct uses. While 'in' is used for rooms, buildings (sometimes), cities, and countries, 'on' is specifically used for surfaces (like a table) and levels (like a floor number). 'At' is used for specific points, addresses, or locations considered as points (like a bus stop or a specific building when the focus is the activity there, e.g., 'at the library').

In this sentence correction example, both the verb form ('lives') and the preposition ('on') needed to be correctly identified based on standard English grammar rules.

59. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Correct Term for a Set of Playing Cards

The question asks for the most appropriate word to describe a set of 52 playing cards. This is a common vocabulary question focusing on collective nouns or specific terms used for certain items.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at each option provided:

1. **Bundle:** The word 'bundle' usually refers to a collection of items tied or wrapped together, like a bundle of sticks or a bundle of newspapers. While cards can be bundled, 'bundle' is not the standard term for a set of playing cards used for games.
2. **Parcel:** A 'parcel' typically means an object or collection of objects wrapped or packed for delivery, like a package. It is not used to describe a standard set of playing cards.
3. **Pack:** The word 'pack' is a very common term used to refer to a complete set of playing cards. A standard deck of playing cards consists of 52 cards, and this set is universally known as a 'pack of cards' or a 'deck of cards'.
4. **Packet:** A 'packet' often refers to a small package or container, usually containing food or other small items (e.g., a packet of crisps, a packet of seeds). While it implies a small collection, it is not the specific or most appropriate term for a set of 52 playing cards.

Determining the Most Appropriate Word

Based on common usage and terminology, the word 'pack' is the standard and most appropriate term for a set of 52 playing cards. The term 'deck' is also widely used, but 'pack' is one of the accepted terms and is listed as an option.

Summary of Options

Word	Common Usage	Appropriate for 52 Playing Cards?
Bundle	Items tied together (sticks, newspapers)	No
Parcel	Package for delivery	No
Pack	A complete set of playing cards	Yes
Packet	Small package (crisps, seeds)	No

Therefore, the most appropriate word for a set of 52 playing cards among the given options is 'Pack'.

Revision Table: Common Collective Nouns

Item	Collective Noun
Birds	Flock
Sheep	Herd / Flock
Books	Pile / Stack
Cards (Playing)	Pack / Deck
Stars	Cluster / Galaxy

Additional Information: Terminology for Playing Cards

The term "deck" is also very commonly used for a set of playing cards, especially in American English. In British English, "pack" is perhaps more frequent, but both are widely understood. A standard pack or deck of cards typically contains 52 cards divided into four suits: Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs, and Spades, with 13 cards in each suit (Ace, 2-10, Jack, Queen, King). Sometimes jokers are included, but the base set is 52.

60. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom: Shot in the Dark

Let's break down the meaning of the idiom "Shot in the dark". Idioms are phrases where the meaning is not obvious from the individual words.

Meaning of "Shot in the Dark"

The idiom "Shot in the dark" refers to an attempt or guess that is made with very little information or knowledge about the situation. It's like trying to hit a target you cannot see clearly, hence the "dark". You are taking a chance or making a conjecture without much basis.

Analyzing the Options

Let's look at the given options and see which one best matches the meaning of "Shot in the dark":

- **Option 1: To shoot someone at night**
This is a literal interpretation of the words "shoot" and "night" or "dark". Idioms usually have a figurative meaning, not a literal one. This option does not represent the idiomatic meaning.
- **Option 2: To guess something**
This option aligns perfectly with the figurative meaning of the idiom. When you

make a "shot in the dark", you are essentially guessing because you lack sufficient information to be certain.

- **Option 3: To be unaware**

While a person making a "shot in the dark" might be unaware of the precise answer, the idiom emphasizes the *act* of trying to guess or attempt something despite this lack of awareness, rather than just being unaware itself.

- **Option 4: To lie about something**

This option is completely unrelated to the meaning of the idiom "Shot in the dark". The idiom is about making an uncertain attempt or guess, not about dishonesty.

Conclusion on the Idiom's Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Shot in the dark" is to make a guess or an attempt with very little information or chance of success.

Therefore, "To guess something" is the meaning that best fits the idiom.

Revision Table: Key Idiom Concept

Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
Shot in the dark	An attempt or guess made without knowing much about the situation.	"I wasn't sure of the answer on the test, so I just took a shot in the dark."

Additional Information: Learning Idioms

Learning idioms is an important part of mastering English vocabulary and understanding native speakers. Here are a few tips:

- Context is key: Pay attention to how idioms are used in sentences.
- Don't translate literally: Remember that the meaning is usually figurative.

- Group similar idioms: Sometimes idioms related to a similar theme (like guessing, speed, or difficulty) can be learned together.
- Use them in your own sentences: Practice helps solidify your understanding.

Understanding idioms like "Shot in the dark" helps improve communication skills.

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

The erroneous part is '**studied when**'

★ Key Points

In this part of the sentence, the usage of '**studied when**' is incorrect. Instead, use '**studying when**'

- The sentence is in the present continuous tense – '**studied**' refers to the past tense and thus is the segment of the sentence which has a grammatical error. It should be replaced with '**studying**'.

So the correct sentence is– *Rakesh **was studying** when his friends called him.*

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62. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding Verb Forms After 'Expect'

The original sentence is "The teacher expected the students had finishing the project on time." We need to examine the underlined segment "had finishing" and determine if it is grammatically correct in this context, and if not, find the most appropriate substitute from the given options.

Analyzing the Original Sentence Segment: "had finishing"

The phrase "had finishing" is grammatically incorrect. The structure "had + verb-ing" is not a standard English tense or verb form. The auxiliary verb "had" is typically used with the past participle (e.g., "had finished" for the past perfect tense), not the present participle ("finishing"). Therefore, the original sentence requires substitution.

Correct Grammatical Structure with 'Expect'

When the verb 'expect' is followed by an object (like 'the students'), and then describes the action the object is expected to perform, the structure commonly used is:

Expect + Object + Infinitive (to + base form of the verb)

This structure indicates what someone anticipates or requires another person or thing to do in the future or to have done.

- Example: The manager expected the team **to complete** the report by Friday.
- Example: We expect you **to be** on time.

Evaluating the Substitution Options

Let's look at the options provided and see which one fits the correct structure after "expected the students":

1. finishing

Substituting "had finishing" with "finishing" results in: "The teacher expected the students finishing the project on time." While "expect" can sometimes be followed by a gerund/participle, it typically implies that the action is happening at the time of expectation (e.g., "I don't expect him winning the race" - implying expectation about the *process* or *likelihood*). In the context of expecting a task to be completed by a deadline, the infinitive is the standard and clearer choice. So, "finishing" is less appropriate here.

2. No improvement

As discussed earlier, the original segment "had finishing" is grammatically incorrect. Therefore, the sentence needs improvement.

3. to finish

Substituting "had finishing" with "to finish" results in: "The teacher expected the students to finish the project on time." This uses the infinitive form and perfectly matches the common and correct grammatical structure: "expect + object + infinitive". This clearly states that the teacher anticipated or required the students to complete the project by the deadline.

4. finish

Substituting "had finishing" with "finish" results in: "The teacher expected the students finish the project on time." This uses the base form of the verb. The structure "expect + object + base form" is generally not used in standard English. The infinitive ("to finish") is required after the object in this context.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the correct grammatical structure with the verb 'expect', the most appropriate substitution for the underlined segment "had finishing" is "to finish". This results in the grammatically sound sentence: "The teacher expected the students to finish the project on time."

Revision Table: Expected Verb Forms

Structure	Example	Explanation
Expect + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive (to + verb)	I expect you to succeed .	Common structure when expecting someone to perform an action.
Expect + That clause	I expect that he will succeed .	Used to express expectation about a situation or event.
Expect + Noun/Pronoun	I expect good results .	Used when expecting a noun or pronoun directly.
Expect + Gerund/Participle (less common in this context)	I didn't expect him winning the race.	Sometimes used, but often implies the action is in progress or focuses on the event itself, less common for expected future tasks.

Additional Information on Verb Complements

Verbs like 'expect' are often followed by specific structures depending on what they mean. These structures are called verb complements. Understanding these complements is crucial for correct sentence construction.

- Some verbs are followed by an infinitive (e.g., want to go, decide to stay).
- Some are followed by a gerund (e.g., enjoy swimming, avoid talking).
- Some can be followed by an object and then an infinitive (e.g., tell him to leave, ask her to help).
- Some can be followed by an object and then a base form (e.g., let him go, make her laugh – though 'make' and 'let' are specific cases).

The verb 'expect' falls into the category where it is typically followed by an object and an infinitive when describing an action the object is expected to perform. Mastering these verb complements helps improve sentence fluency and grammatical accuracy.

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom "Feel a Bit Under the Weather"

The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Feel a bit under the weather". Idioms are phrases where the meaning isn't obvious from the individual words. They have a figurative meaning.

The idiom "Feel a bit under the weather" is a very common expression in English used to describe a person's physical state.

Analyzing the Meaning of the Idiom

Let's break down what "Feel a bit under the weather" implies:

- The phrase is generally used when someone is not feeling completely well.
- It suggests a mild illness or discomfort.
- It's often used as a polite way to say you are feeling sick without going into detail.

Considering this, the idiom relates directly to a person's health.

Evaluating the Given Options

Now, let's look at the provided options and see which one matches the meaning of "Feel a bit under the weather":

1. **To be unappreciated:** This option means not feeling valued or thanked for one's efforts. The idiom "Feel a bit under the weather" has no connection to feelings of appreciation or lack thereof. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
2. **To feel sick or unhealthy:** This option perfectly aligns with the common usage and meaning of the idiom "Feel a bit under the weather". It describes feeling unwell, experiencing a mild illness, or being in a state of poor health.

3. **To be happy:** This option describes a positive emotional state. The idiom "Feel a bit under the weather" implies a negative physical state (feeling unwell), which is the opposite of being happy. Therefore, this option is incorrect.
4. **To be calm and patient:** This option describes a state of mind related to temperament and composure. The idiom "Feel a bit under the weather" refers to physical health, not emotional or mental states like being calm or patient. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

Most Appropriate Meaning

Based on the analysis, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "Feel a bit under the weather" is to feel sick or unhealthy.

Revision Table: Idiom Meaning

Idiom	Most Appropriate Meaning
Feel a bit under the weather	To feel sick or unhealthy

Additional Information on Health Idioms

English has many idioms related to health and feeling unwell. Here are a few examples:

- **To be back on your feet:** To be healthy again after an illness.
- **To be as fit as a fiddle:** To be in excellent physical health.
- **To be on the mend:** To be recovering from an illness or injury.
- **A clean bill of health:** A declaration that someone is healthy.

Learning idioms like "Feel a bit under the weather" helps improve understanding of native English speakers and enriches vocabulary.

64. Answer: c

Explanation:

Identifying Grammatical Errors: Subject-Verb Agreement

The question asks us to find the segment in the sentence "Virat Kohli is one of the best batsmen that the world have seen" which contains a grammatical error. Let's break down the sentence and examine each part for potential issues.

Analyzing the Sentence Structure

The sentence uses the structure "one of the + plural noun + relative pronoun (that/who) + verb". In such constructions, the verb in the relative clause usually agrees with the antecedent of the relative pronoun. The antecedent is the noun the pronoun refers to. In this sentence:

- "Virat Kohli is" – Subject "Virat Kohli" (singular) matches verb "is" (singular). This part is correct.
- "one of the best" – This phrase is grammatically correct.
- "batsmen that the" – "batsmen" is a plural noun. "that" is a relative pronoun referring to "batsmen". This part sets up the following clause.
- "world have seen" – The relative pronoun "that" refers to "batsmen" (plural). However, the subject of the verb "have seen" within the relative clause is "the world". "The world" is treated as a singular entity here. The verb "have seen" is plural. There is a mismatch between the singular subject "world" and the plural verb "have seen".

Understanding Subject-Verb Agreement with Relative Clauses

When a sentence uses "one of the..." followed by a relative clause, the verb in the relative clause generally agrees with the noun that the relative pronoun refers to. For example:

- "She is one of the students **who are** studying for the exam." ('who' refers to 'students' (plural), so the verb is 'are').

However, the structure in our sentence is slightly different: "one of the best batsmen **that the world** have seen". Here, 'that' still refers to 'batsmen', but the clause is "that the world have seen". The subject *within* this relative clause is "the world". The verb must agree with "the world". Since "the world" is singular, the verb should be singular.

Identifying the Grammatical Error

The subject within the relative clause is "the world", which is singular. The verb used is "have seen", which is plural. For correct subject-verb agreement, the singular subject "world" requires a singular verb. The singular form of "have seen" is "has seen".

Therefore, the phrase "the world have seen" contains the grammatical error. It should be "the world has seen".

Correcting the Sentence

The grammatically correct sentence would be: "Virat Kohli is one of the best batsmen that the world **has** seen."

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at the provided options and see which segment contains the error identified:

1. Virat Kohli is – Correct.
2. one of the best – Correct.
3. world have seen – Contains the incorrect verb "have seen" instead of "has seen". This is the error segment.
4. batsmen that the – Correct.

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

Revision Table: Key Grammar Concepts

Grammar Concept	Explanation	Example
Subject-Verb Agreement	The verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural) with its subject.	The cat sits on the mat. (Singular subject, singular verb) The cats sit on the mat. (Plural subject, plural verb)
Relative Clauses	Clauses introduced by relative pronouns (like who, whom, whose, which, that) that modify a noun. The verb within the relative clause agrees with its subject.	The book that is on the table is mine. ('that' refers to 'book', 'book' is subject of the clause, singular) The books that are on the table are mine. ('that' refers to 'books', 'books' is subject of the clause, plural)
Relative Clauses with "one of the..."	In "one of the + plural noun + relative pronoun + verb", the verb usually agrees with the plural noun (antecedent). However, if the clause introduces a new singular subject, the verb agrees with that singular subject.	He is one of the students who are going. ('who' refers to 'students', plural) He is the only one of the students who is going. ('who' refers to 'one', singular)

Additional Information on Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement can be tricky, especially with complex sentences. Here are a few more points to remember:

- **Compound Subjects:** Subjects joined by "and" are usually plural (e.g., John and Mary **are** here). Subjects joined by "or" or "nor" agree with the noun closest to the verb (e.g., Neither the students nor the teacher **is** ready).
- **Indefinite Pronouns:** Some indefinite pronouns like everybody, nobody, everyone, someone, each, either, neither are singular and take a singular verb (e.g., Everyone **is** invited). Others like both, few, many, several are plural (e.g., Many **are** called).
- **Collective Nouns:** Nouns representing a group (like team, committee, family) can be singular or plural depending on whether the group is acting as a single unit or as individuals (e.g., The team **is** winning. The team **are** arguing among themselves).
- **Phrases Between Subject and Verb:** Phrases like "along with", "as well as", "in addition to" do not affect the subject-verb agreement. The verb agrees with the main subject (e.g., The manager, along with the employees, **is** attending the meeting).

Paying close attention to the actual subject performing the action is key to correct subject-verb agreement.

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding Sentence Correction and Double Negatives

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to replace the underlined phrase "no more" in the sentence: "Shashi couldn't walk no more." This sentence contains a common grammatical error known as a double negative.

What is a Double Negative?

A double negative occurs when two negative words are used in the same clause to express a single negative idea. In standard English, this construction is considered

incorrect because the two negatives can cancel each other out, implying a positive meaning, or simply create an awkward and ungrammatical sentence.

In the given sentence, "couldn't" is a negative contraction of "could not." The phrase "no more" also contains the negative word "no." Using both "couldn't" and "no more" together results in a double negative.

Let's analyze the options provided for substituting the underlined segment:

1. **more farther:** This option uses both "more" and "farther." "Farther" itself can function as an adverb indicating distance. Using "more" before "farther" is generally redundant or grammatically awkward when referring to physical distance. For instance, you'd usually say "walk farther" or "walk further," not "walk more farther." More importantly, this option does not resolve the double negative issue with "couldn't."
2. **any farther:** This option uses "any farther." The word "any" is an indefinite pronoun often used in negative sentences or questions (e.g., "I don't have any money," "Do you have any questions?"). When paired with a negative verb like "couldn't," "any farther" correctly conveys the idea that Shashi could not walk even a small additional distance. This structure resolves the double negative, resulting in a grammatically correct sentence: "Shashi couldn't walk any farther."
3. **far more:** This option uses "far more." "Far more" is typically used to indicate a significantly greater quantity or degree (e.g., "far more important," "far more people"). It does not fit the context of walking a physical distance in the same way "farther" or "further" does, and it also does not grammatically resolve the double negative with "couldn't."
4. **No improvement:** Selecting this option would mean the original sentence "Shashi couldn't walk no more" is grammatically correct. However, as explained, the original sentence contains a double negative and is considered incorrect in standard English. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Selecting the Correct Substitution

Based on the analysis, the option that correctly replaces "no more" and fixes the double negative issue while maintaining the intended meaning related to distance

is "any farther." The sentence "Shashi couldn't walk any farther" is a grammatically sound way to express that Shashi was unable to walk beyond a certain point.

Statement Analysis

- Original Sentence: Shashi couldn't walk no more. (Incorrect - Double Negative)
- Option 1: Shashi couldn't walk more farther. (Incorrect - Grammatical awkwardness, double negative remains)
- Option 2: Shashi couldn't walk any farther. (Correct - Resolves double negative, grammatically sound)
- Option 3: Shashi couldn't walk far more. (Incorrect - Changes meaning, double negative remains)
- Option 4: No improvement. (Incorrect - Original sentence needs improvement)

Therefore, the most appropriate substitution is "any farther."

Revision Table: Fixing Double Negatives

Incorrect Usage (Double Negative)	Correct Usage	Explanation
Couldn't find no one	Couldn't find anyone OR Found no one	Use 'anyone' with a negative verb or 'no one' with a positive verb.
Didn't have nothing	Didn't have anything OR Had nothing	Use 'anything' with a negative verb or 'nothing' with a positive verb.
Isn't no fun	Isn't any fun OR Is no fun	Use 'any' with a negative verb or 'no' with a positive verb.
Couldn't walk no more	Couldn't walk any more/farther OR Could walk no more	Use 'any more/farther' with a negative verb or 'no more' with a positive verb.

Additional Information on Farther vs Further

While the focus here was on the double negative, it's worth noting the common distinction between "farther" and "further."

- **Farther:** Typically refers to a physical distance that can be measured or is literal. (e.g., The post office is farther down the road.)
- **Further:** Can also refer to physical distance, but is more commonly used for figurative distance or to mean "additional" or "to a greater extent." (e.g., Let's discuss this further. He needed further assistance.)

In the context of walking a physical distance, both "farther" and "further" are often acceptable, though "farther" might be preferred by some for clarity regarding physical measurement.

66. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Idiom and Filling the Blank Correctly

The question asks us to select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank in the sentence: "Meena had a whale _____ a time in Mussorie with her gang." This sentence uses a common English idiom. Understanding idioms is key to choosing the correct word.

An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the meanings of its individual words. These phrases have a figurative meaning that is understood through common usage.

Identifying the Correct English Idiom

The phrase "a whale _____ a time" is part of the idiom "a whale of a time".

- The idiom "a whale of a time" means to have a very enjoyable, exciting, or memorable experience.
- It is used to describe a period of great fun or pleasure.

In the context of the sentence, Meena had a very enjoyable time in Mussorie with her friends.

Analyzing the Options for the Blank

Let's look at the given options and see which one fits the idiom "a whale of a time":

- **Option 1:** in. "a whale in a time" is not a recognized idiom.
- **Option 2:** on. "a whale on a time" is not a recognized idiom.
- **Option 3:** at. "a whale at a time" is not a recognized idiom.
- **Option 4:** of. "a whale of a time" is the correct and widely used English idiom.

Completing the Sentence

By selecting the correct option, we complete the sentence as:

Meena had a whale **of** a time in Mussorie with her gang.

This sentence now correctly uses the idiom to convey that Meena had a very enjoyable time.

Option	Word	Fits the Idiom?	Reason
1	in	No	"a whale in a time" is not an idiom.
2	on	No	"a whale on a time" is not an idiom.
3	at	No	"a whale at a time" is not an idiom.
4	of	Yes	"a whale of a time" is a correct idiom meaning 'very enjoyable time'.

Revision Table: Key English Grammar Concepts

Concept	Explanation	Example
Idiom	A phrase whose meaning cannot be understood from the ordinary meanings of its words.	"Break a leg" (meaning good luck)
Preposition	A word used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction, etc.	in, on, at, of, for, with
"A whale of a time"	An idiom meaning a very enjoyable time.	"We had a whale of a time at the party."

Additional Information on English Idioms and Phrases

Idioms are a crucial part of mastering any language. They add color and naturalness to speech and writing. Here are a few more common English idioms involving animals:

- **Hold your horses:** Meaning – Wait or slow down. Example: "Hold your horses! We don't need to leave yet."
- **Let the cat out of the bag:** Meaning – To reveal a secret. Example: "Who let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party?"
- **Kill two birds with one stone:** Meaning – To achieve two things with a single action. Example: "By going to the supermarket and the post office in one trip, I killed two birds with one stone."
- **Cry wolf:** Meaning – To give false alarms. Example: "If you keep crying wolf, people won't believe you when there's a real emergency."

Learning idioms requires memorization and practice. The blank in the question specifically tests the knowledge of the fixed phrase "a whale of a time".

67. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Sentence and Vocabulary

The question asks us to choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence: "In the age of technology, sending letters by postal mail seems _____ to me." The sentence contrasts modern technology (like email, texting) with traditional postal mail and describes how postal mail appears in this modern context.

We need a word that fits grammatically (likely an adjective modifying 'seems') and logically describes how postal mail feels or appears when technology makes communication much faster and easier.

Analyzing the Options

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

- **superstition:** This is a noun meaning a belief or practice resulting from ignorance or fear of the unknown, often associated with magic or chance. It does not fit grammatically (the blank needs an adjective or something functioning as an adjective here) or logically in the context of postal mail vs. technology.
- **surplus:** This can be a noun or an adjective. As a noun, it means an excess amount. As an adjective, it means more than what is needed or used. While it relates to 'excess', it usually refers to quantities of things (like food, money, goods) rather than describing the nature or perception of an action like sending mail. It doesn't quite capture the idea of being unnecessary due to alternatives.
- **supercilious:** This is an adjective meaning behaving or looking as though one is superior to others; haughty. This word describes an attitude or manner of a person, not how an action like sending postal mail might seem. It does not fit the context.
- **superfluous:** This is an adjective meaning unnecessary, especially because enough is already present or something is more than is required. In the context of the sentence, technology provides sufficient, often superior, means of communication. Therefore, sending postal mail might seem unnecessary or more than is required, making it superfluous.

Determining the Correct Word

Based on the analysis, the word that best describes something as unnecessary or redundant in the presence of easier alternatives is 'superfluous'. In the age of technology, electronic communication is readily available and often preferred for its speed and convenience. Thus, sending letters by postal mail might seem unnecessary or no longer required.

Completing the Sentence

Filling in the blank with 'superfluous' makes the sentence:

In the age of technology, sending letters by postal mail seems **superfluous** to me.

This sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the intended meaning that postal mail feels unnecessary or redundant compared to modern communication methods.

Conclusion

The most appropriate word to fill in the blank is 'superfluous'. It accurately describes how a traditional method like postal mail might be perceived as unnecessary in the modern era dominated by technology.

Revision Table: Key Vocabulary

Word	Part of Speech	Meaning Relevant to Question
Superstition	Noun	A belief or practice based on fear or magic (Not applicable)
Surplus	Noun/Adjective	More than needed (Usually for quantities, not the nature of an action)
Supercilious	Adjective	Behaving as if superior (Describes attitude, not applicable)
Superfluous	Adjective	Unnecessary, especially because enough is already present (Fits the context)

Additional Information: Using Adjectives Correctly

In this sentence, the structure "seems [adjective]" requires an adjective or a word functioning as one to describe the perceived state or quality of "sending letters by postal mail". The words 'superfluous' and 'supercilious' are adjectives, while 'superstition' and 'surplus' are primarily nouns (though 'surplus' can function as an adjective in some contexts, like 'surplus goods'). This grammatical requirement helps narrow down the options, reinforcing why 'superfluous' is the correct choice.

Understanding the word class (noun, verb, adjective, adverb) is crucial for selecting the correct word to complete a sentence grammatically and logically.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

Understanding the Fill-in-the-Blank Question

The question asks us to complete a passage about different types of swimsuits and how they affect swimming performance. We need to select the most appropriate word for each blank based on the context of the surrounding text and the overall meaning of the passage. This involves understanding vocabulary and how words fit grammatically and contextually.

Analyzing Blank No. 1

The first sentence we are concerned with is: "Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2) _____."

The blank (1) modifies "degree of friction". The passage states that this friction works "against the competitive" something (blank 2). If friction works against competitive swimming, it means the friction is detrimental or undesirable in a competitive context. This implies the degree of friction is significant or substantial.

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

- Option 1: highest
- Option 2: high
- Option 3: higher
- Option 4: more high

Evaluating Each Option for Blank 1

- **Option 1: highest** – Using "highest" would imply that rubber swimsuits have the maximum possible degree of friction compared to all other materials, or at least all other swimsuit materials mentioned or implied. While the friction is significant, saying it's the absolute highest might be too strong a claim unless supported by comparative data within the passage. The passage doesn't provide such a comparison here.
- **Option 2: high** – Using "high" means that rubber swimsuits have a significant or substantial degree of friction. This fits perfectly with the context that this friction works "against the competitive" advantage. A substantial amount of friction would indeed impede a swimmer's speed and efficiency.
- **Option 3: higher** – "Higher" is a comparative adjective. It is used when comparing two or more things (e.g., "Rubber swimsuits have a higher degree of friction than lycra swimsuits"). The sentence in the passage does not provide anything specific to compare the rubber swimsuit's friction to at this point, so the comparative form is not appropriate here.
- **Option 4: more high** – This option is grammatically incorrect. The comparative form of "high" is "higher", not "more high".

Selecting the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the word that best fits the blank (1) is "high". It indicates a significant degree of friction, which logically explains why it would work against competitive swimming performance, without requiring an explicit comparison or making an absolute claim about it being the "highest".

Therefore, the completed phrase should be "a **high** degree of friction".

Revision Table: Understanding Adjectives

Adjective Form	Usage	Example (with "high")
Positive Degree	Describes a quality without comparison.	The wall is high . (A high wall)
Comparative Degree	Compares the quality of two things.	This wall is higher than that one.
Superlative Degree	Compares the quality of three or more things, indicating the maximum degree.	This is the highest wall in the city.

Additional Information: Friction in Swimming

Friction, specifically drag, is a significant factor in competitive swimming. Swimmers and swimsuit designers aim to reduce drag as much as possible to increase speed. Drag comes from several sources:

- **Form Drag:** Related to the shape of the swimmer's body and how it moves through water.
- **Wave Drag:** Created by the waves a swimmer generates.
- **Surface Drag (Skin Friction):** Friction between the surface of the swimmer's body (or swimsuit) and the water. This is what the passage refers to.

Materials like rubber can create more surface drag than smoother, more modern swimsuit materials like treated lycra, which are designed to minimize friction against water and allow water to flow more smoothly over the surface.

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 2

The passage discusses the properties of different swimsuit materials and how they affect performance in competitive swimming. The question asks us to fill in blank number 2 with the most appropriate word based on the context.

The sentence containing blank 2 reads: "Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2) _____."

Let's analyze the phrase "working against the competitive (2) _____". The word "working against" implies hindering or being detrimental to someone or something in a competitive scenario.

Analyzing Options for Blank 2

We need to determine who is being affected negatively in a competitive context by the friction of the rubber swimsuit. The options are:

1. fish
2. scientist
3. person
4. swimmer

Evaluating Each Option

- **Option 1: fish** – Fish are creatures that live in water, but the passage is clearly about human competitive swimming. A swimsuit's friction doesn't directly work against a fish in a competition. This option is irrelevant to the context.
- **Option 2: scientist** – Scientists are the ones studying the friction, but the friction itself doesn't work against the competitive scientist. This option doesn't fit the competitive swimming context.
- **Option 3: person** – While a swimmer is a person, the term "person" is very general. The context is specifically about someone engaged in competitive swimming. Using the more specific term is better here.

- **Option 4: swimmer** – The passage is about swimsuits used in "competitive" events. The people who compete in swimming events are called swimmers. A swimsuit with high friction would indeed work against a competitive swimmer, hindering their speed and performance. This option directly relates to the activity and the competitive context mentioned.

Identifying the Most Appropriate Word

Based on the analysis, the rubber swimsuit's friction works against the person who is competing in the swimming event. The most precise and appropriate word to describe this person in the context of "competitive" activity is "swimmer".

Therefore, filling in blank 2 with "swimmer" makes the sentence logically complete and consistent with the topic of competitive swimming.

Final Check of the Sentence with the Chosen Word

Let's insert "swimmer" into the sentence:

"Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1) _____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive **swimmer**."

This sentence flows well and makes perfect sense in the context of discussing swimsuit technology in competitive sports.

Analysis of Options for Blank 2

Option	Relevance to Competitive Swimming	Fits the Context "working against the competitive _____"
fish	None	No
scientist	Indirect (they study it)	No
person	General, but less specific than 'swimmer'	Less appropriate than 'swimmer'
swimmer	Direct (the participant)	Yes

Conclusion

The most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 2 is "swimmer", as the friction of a rubber swimsuit directly impedes the progress of someone competing in swimming.

Revision Table: Key Concepts

Term	Meaning in Context
Friction against water	Resistance or drag experienced by the swimsuit material as it moves through water.
Working against	Hindering, impeding, or reducing performance.
Competitive swimmer	An athlete participating in swimming competitions.

Additional Information: Swimsuit Technology

The passage highlights how swimsuit material affects performance. Modern competitive swimsuits are designed to minimize drag and maximize the swimmer's efficiency in water. Materials like Lycra are often preferred over rubber due to their properties:

- **Elasticity:** Allows for a snug fit, reducing water trapping and streamlining the body shape.
- **Non-cohesive:** Refers to the material's interaction with water; low cohesion means less water sticks to or is absorbed by the suit, reducing weight and drag.
- **Low Friction:** Smooth surfaces reduce resistance as the swimmer moves through the water, crucial for competitive speed.

Choosing the right swimsuit material is a significant factor in achieving optimal performance in competitive swimming events.

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Passage and Blank 3

The passage discusses how different materials used for swimsuits can affect a swimmer's performance, specifically focusing on the friction against water and the suit's properties like elasticity and water absorption. The question asks us to fill in blank No. 3 with the most appropriate word from the given options.

Let's look at the sentence containing blank 3:

"A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3) _____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4) _____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5) _____."

This sentence describes 'lycra' and its properties (highly elastic, noncohesive) in the context of its function in a swimsuit. We need a word that refers to what 'lycra' is in this context.

Analyzing the Options for Blank 3

Let's examine each option provided for blank 3:

- **garment:** A garment is an article of clothing. While a swimsuit is a garment, the sentence refers to 'lycra' itself, which is what the swimsuit is made *from*, not the finished clothing item. This option is not the best fit for describing 'lycra' in this context.
- **object:** An object is a general term for a tangible thing. While lycra is an object, this word is too general and doesn't specifically describe its nature as a substance used for making something.
- **material:** A material is the substance or substances from which a thing is made or can be made. Lycra is a well-known material used in textiles, especially for swimwear due to its elasticity. This word perfectly fits the

description of 'lycra' as something used to construct a swimsuit and possesses specific physical properties.

- **matter:** In a scientific context, matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. While lycra is composed of matter, 'material' is the more common and appropriate term when discussing the substance used to create a product like a swimsuit in this everyday context.

Selecting the Most Appropriate Option

Based on the analysis, the word that best fits the context and describes 'lycra' as the substance used to make the swimsuit, possessing specific properties like high elasticity, is 'material'. The sentence would read: "A highly elastic, but noncohesive **material** like lycra..."

Conclusion

The most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 3 is 'material'. It accurately identifies 'lycra' not as a finished product (garment) or a generic thing (object, matter), but as the specific substance used for its properties.

Blank Number	Context in Sentence	Most Appropriate Word	Reasoning
3	"A highly elastic, but noncohesive _____ like lycra"	material	Describes the substance ('lycra') used for its physical properties (elasticity, noncohesive).

Revision Table: Understanding Vocabulary in Context

Term	General Meaning	Relevance to Passage	Why it Fits/Doesn't Fit Blank 3
Garment	An article of clothing	Swimsuits are garments	Refers to the finished product, not the substance it's made from.
Object	A material thing	Lycra is an object	Too general; doesn't specify its role as a constituent substance.
Material	The substance from which something is made	Lycra is used to make swimsuits	Accurately describes Lycra as the substance with specific properties used for manufacturing.
Matter	Substance that has mass and volume	Lycra is composed of matter	Scientific term; 'material' is more appropriate in this context of fabric composition.

Additional Information: Swimsuit Materials and Performance

The passage highlights the importance of swimsuit material in competitive swimming. Historically, wool and cotton were used, which absorbed water and increased drag. Rubberized fabrics or treated natural fabrics were attempts to reduce water absorption and improve hydrodynamics, but as the passage notes, materials like rubber can have high friction.

- **Lycra (Spandex):** This is a synthetic elastane fiber known for its exceptional elasticity. When blended with nylon or polyester, it provides a close fit and flexibility, crucial for swimwear. The passage correctly notes its elasticity. Its noncohesive nature likely refers to its smooth surface, reducing water drag compared to some other materials.
- **Nylon and Polyester:** These are common base fabrics for swimwear, often blended with Lycra. They are durable, quick-drying, and resistant to chlorine and saltwater.

- **Friction in Swimming:** Water creates resistance (drag) against a swimmer's body and swimsuit. Reducing this friction and drag is key to improving speed. Smooth, non-absorbent materials that create a streamlined shape are preferred in competitive swimwear.

Choosing the right swimsuit material is a significant factor in competitive swimming performance, affecting buoyancy, drag, and freedom of movement.

71. Answer: a

Explanation:

Analyzing the Fill-in-the-Blank Passage for Swimsuits and Speed

The passage discusses the properties of different materials used in swimsuits and their effect on a swimmer's performance, specifically focusing on friction against water and the resulting competitive advantage or disadvantage.

The first sentence introduces rubber swimsuits, stating they have a "high degree of friction against water," which works "against the competitive (2)_____." This sets up a comparison or contrast for what follows.

The second sentence introduces a different material: "A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3)_____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4)_____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5)_____." The word "instead" is crucial here. It indicates that the lycra swimsuit offers a benefit that the rubber swimsuit does not, or reverses the negative effect of the rubber swimsuit.

We are asked to fill in blank No. 4. The sentence structure is "...help the swimmer to swim (4)_____". This blank requires an adverb that describes how the swimmer would swim with a lycra suit, or a comparative adjective modifying the verb 'swim' (which is acting like an intransitive verb here, implying swimming quickly). Considering the context of competitive swimming and the contrast with the friction-

causing rubber suit, the lycra suit should help the swimmer move through the water more efficiently, i.e., at a greater speed.

Evaluating Options for Blank No. 4

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

1. faster
2. speedy
3. hasty
4. quick

- **faster:** This is a comparative adjective (or adverb). It implies swimming at a greater speed compared to something else (either without the suit, or with the less effective rubber suit). Given the context of competitive swimming where improving speed is the goal, and the contrast presented with rubber suits, "faster" fits well, suggesting an increased speed.
- **speedy:** This is an adjective meaning fast. While lycra helps a swimmer swim at a good speed, "speedy" doesn't capture the comparative benefit implied by "instead" and the competitive context as well as "faster" does. It describes a state (swimming speedily) rather than a comparative improvement in speed.
- **hasty:** This means doing something quickly and perhaps carelessly or without much thought. It's not related to the physical speed through water facilitated by the swimsuit material in a race context.
- **quick:** This is an adjective or adverb meaning fast or rapidly. Like "speedy", it describes a state or manner of swimming quickly, but "faster" is better suited to highlight the improvement or comparative advantage offered by the lycra suit in competitive swimming.

Comparing the options, "faster" is the most appropriate word because the passage contrasts the effect of lycra with rubber, implying a positive improvement in speed for competitive swimming. Lycra helps the swimmer swim at a speed that is "faster" than they might achieve otherwise or with a less suitable material.

Completed Sentence and Context

Using "faster" in blank No. 4, the relevant part of the sentence reads:

"A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3)_____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim **faster** without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5)_____."

This sentence logically follows the previous one about rubber suits causing friction and hindering competitive performance. The lycra suit, "instead", provides a benefit, which is helping the swimmer move through the water at an improved speed, i.e., swim faster.

Conclusion for Blank No. 4

Based on the context of competitive swimming, the contrast presented between rubber and lycra swimsuits, and the specific wording used, the word "faster" is the most fitting option for blank No. 4 as it directly addresses the improved speed achieved by the swimmer.

Revision Table: Analyzing Vocabulary in Context

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Word	General Meaning	Meaning in Competitive Swimming Context	Suitability for Blank 4
faster	At a greater speed (comparative)	Achieving higher velocity in the water	Highly suitable; implies improved performance compared to alternatives
speedy	Moving quickly; rapid	Moving quickly in the water	Less suitable; doesn't emphasize the comparative advantage as well as 'faster'
hasty	Done or made in a hurry	Not applicable to swimming speed based on swimsuit material	Unsuitable
quick	Moving fast or rapidly	Moving fast in the water	Less suitable; doesn't emphasize the comparative advantage as well as 'faster'

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Additional Information: Swimsuit Technology and Speed

The passage touches upon how swimsuit technology can impact performance in competitive swimming. Key concepts include:

- **Friction:** Resistance encountered when moving through water. Lower friction allows for faster movement. Materials like rubber can increase friction.
- **Elasticity:** The ability of a material to stretch and return to its original shape. Elasticity allows a swimsuit to fit snugly and potentially streamline the body.
- **Noncohesive:** In this context, it likely refers to the material's interaction with water, possibly shedding water or reducing drag rather than absorbing it.

- **Competitive Advantage:** Any factor that helps a swimmer achieve a better performance (lower time) in a race. Reducing drag and friction contributes to this.
- **Material Properties:** Different fabrics have varying properties (like friction, water absorption, elasticity) that affect their suitability for high-performance sportswear. Lycra is known for its elasticity and form-fitting nature.

Modern high-tech swimsuits are designed to minimize drag and improve hydrodynamics, often using special fabrics and designs, reflecting the principle discussed in the passage.

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Cloze Test Passage

This question is a cloze test, which requires filling in blanks in a passage with the most appropriate words from the given options. The passage discusses the properties of different swimsuit materials and their effect on a swimmer's performance, focusing on friction and water absorption.

Let's look at the passage with the blanks:

Scientists have found that rubber swimsuits actually have a (1)_____ degree of friction against water, thus working against the competitive (2)_____. A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3)_____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4)_____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5)_____.

We need to select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 5.

Analyzing Blank No. 5

The sentence containing blank 5 is: "A highly elastic, but noncohesive (3)_____ like lycra would instead help the swimmer to swim (4)_____ without any danger of the suit soaking up the (5)_____."

The phrase "soaking up the _____" is the key here. We are talking about a swimsuit and what it might soak up while the swimmer is in the water. Swimsuits can potentially absorb liquids.

Evaluating Options for Blank No. 5

Let's consider the given options for blank No. 5:

1. water
2. rubber
3. friction
4. lycra

We need to determine which of these can be "soaked up" by a swimsuit in the context of swimming.

- **Option 1: water** – Swimsuits, especially those made from certain materials, can absorb or soak up water. This fits the context of swimming.
- **Option 2: rubber** – Rubber is a material. A swimsuit is typically made *from* material like rubber or lycra. A swimsuit does not soak up its own material or rubber in general.
- **Option 3: friction** – Friction is a force or resistance. It is not something that can be soaked up by a swimsuit.
- **Option 4: lycra** – Lycra is also a material, specifically mentioned as an alternative to rubber in the passage. Like rubber, a swimsuit does not soak up lycra.

Based on the context and the meaning of "soaking up", the only logical substance that a swimsuit could soak up while in use during swimming is water.

Conclusion for Blank No. 5

The most appropriate word to fill blank No. 5 is "water" because it is the substance that a swimsuit might absorb while in contact with it during swimming, and the passage highlights the advantage of lycra suits not having this danger compared to other materials.

Blank No.	Context Clues	Most Appropriate Word	Reasoning
5	"...without any danger of the suit soaking up the _____. (in the context of swimming and different swimsuit materials)	water	A swimsuit can soak up water when wet. Other options (rubber, friction, lycra) do not make sense in this context.

Revision Table: Key Concepts from the Passage

Concept	Explanation in Passage
Rubber Swimsuits	Have a high degree of friction against water, working against competitive advantage.
Lycra Swimsuits	Highly elastic, noncohesive, help swimmer swim efficiently, low danger of soaking up water.
Friction	Resistance against movement through water. Rubber suits have high friction.
Soaking up water	Absorption of water by the swimsuit material, which can be a disadvantage (implied). Lycra suits have less danger of this.

Additional Information: Understanding Cloze Tests

Cloze tests are a type of reading comprehension exercise where words are removed from a passage and replaced with blanks. Test-takers must fill in the blanks using the most appropriate words based on context, grammar, vocabulary, and overall understanding of the passage.

Key skills tested in cloze tests include:

- Reading comprehension: Understanding the meaning of the passage as a whole.
- Vocabulary: Knowing the meanings of different words and choosing the one that fits best semantically.
- Grammar: Ensuring the chosen word fits grammatically into the sentence (e.g., correct part of speech, tense, agreement).
- Contextual understanding: Using surrounding words and sentences to determine the most suitable word for the blank.

To perform well in cloze tests, it is important to read the entire passage first to get a general idea of the topic and flow. Then, tackle each blank, considering the options provided and how they fit into the specific sentence and the broader context.

73. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Appropriate Synonym for Contempt

The question asks us to select the most appropriate synonym for the word "Contempt" from the given options. A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

Understanding the Meaning of Contempt

The word **Contempt** means the feeling that someone or something is worthless, or beneath consideration. It is a strong feeling of dislike or disdain towards someone or something you consider to be inferior or deserving of scorn.

Let's examine the given options and their meanings:

- **Respect:** This means a feeling of deep admiration for someone or something based on their abilities, qualities, or achievements. This is essentially the opposite of contempt.

- **Approve:** This means to officially agree to or accept as satisfactory. This relates to giving permission or endorsement, not a feeling of intense dislike or disdain.
- **Permit:** This means to give authorization or consent for something to happen. Similar to "Approve," this is about allowing action, not a feeling towards someone or something.
- **Hatred:** This means intense dislike or ill will. While "contempt" often implies looking down on someone as worthless, "hatred" signifies a very strong negative feeling towards someone. Contempt can often lead to or be accompanied by hatred, and both involve intense negative emotion and a desire to dismiss or harm the object of the feeling.

Comparing Options to Contempt

Based on the definitions:

- Respect is an antonym, not a synonym.
- Approve and Permit relate to actions/permissions and are not related to the feeling of contempt.
- Hatred signifies intense dislike, which aligns closely with the negative feeling and ill will associated with contempt. While contempt specifically includes the idea of worthlessness or disdain, hatred is the strongest emotional synonym among the choices provided that reflects a deep negative sentiment towards someone or something.

Considering the intensity of the negative feeling, **Hatred** is the most appropriate synonym among the given options for **Contempt**.

Revision Table: Understanding Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Potential Synonyms	Relationship to Contempt
Contempt	Feeling that someone/something is worthless; disdain; intense dislike	Scorn, Disdain, Derision, Antipathy, Hatred	Target word
Respect	Admiration; high regard	Esteem, Admiration, Reverence	Antonym
Approve	Accept; endorse	Sanction, Consent, Authorize	Unrelated meaning
Permit	Allow; authorize	Allow, Let, Grant	Unrelated meaning
Hatred	Intense dislike; ill will	Abhorrence, Loathing, Antipathy, Dislike (intense)	Closest synonym among options, representing intense negative feeling.

Additional Information: Nuances of Negative Emotions

While "Hatred" is the closest synonym for "Contempt" among the options, it's useful to understand the subtle differences between related negative emotions:

- **Contempt:** Often implies a feeling of superiority and looking down on someone as beneath you or worthless.
- **Hatred:** Implies intense dislike and hostility, often wishing ill upon someone. It can stem from various reasons, not just perceived inferiority.
- **Disdain:** Very close to contempt; a feeling that someone or something is unworthy of one's consideration or respect.
- **Scorn:** Open or unqualified contempt.
- **Resentment:** Bitter indignation at having been treated unfairly.

In this specific set of options, "Hatred" best captures the strong negative emotion inherent in "Contempt".

74. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Abnormal Fear of Water

The question asks to identify the most appropriate word for "An abnormal fear of water". This type of abnormal fear is known as a phobia, which is an anxiety disorder characterized by a persistent and excessive fear of an object or situation.

Analyzing the Given Phobia Options

Let's examine each of the provided options to determine which one accurately describes an abnormal fear of water.

- **Hydrophobia:** This term is derived from the Greek words "hydro" meaning water, and "phobos" meaning fear. Therefore, hydrophobia literally means the fear of water. This aligns directly with the description provided in the question.
- **Algophobia:** This term comes from the Greek word "algos" meaning pain, and "phobos" meaning fear. Algophobia is the abnormal fear of pain.
- **Pyrophobia:** This term is derived from the Greek word "pyr" meaning fire, and "phobos" meaning fear. Pyrophobia is the abnormal fear of fire.
- **Cacophobia:** This term comes from the Greek word "kakos" meaning bad or ugly, and "phobos" meaning fear. Cacophobia is the abnormal fear of ugliness or badness.

Identifying the Correct Term

Based on the analysis of the options:

- Hydrophobia: Fear of water
- Algophobia: Fear of pain

- Pyrophobia: Fear of fire
- Cacophobia: Fear of ugliness

The definition "An abnormal fear of water" perfectly matches the definition of Hydrophobia.

Detailed Comparison of Options

Phobia Term	Meaning	Relates to Fear of Water?
Hydrophobia	Fear of water	Yes
Algophobia	Fear of pain	No
Pyrophobia	Fear of fire	No
Cacophobia	Fear of ugliness	No

This comparison clearly shows that only Hydrophobia corresponds to the abnormal fear of water.

Conclusion

Therefore, the most appropriate word for an abnormal fear of water is Hydrophobia.

Revision Table: Understanding Phobias

Phobia Name	What is Feared	Etymology (Origin)
Hydrophobia	Water	Greek: hydro (water) + phobos (fear)
Algophobia	Pain	Greek: algos (pain) + phobos (fear)
Pyrophobia	Fire	Greek: pyr (fire) + phobos (fear)
Cacophobia	Ugliness, Badness	Greek: kakos (bad/ugly) + phobos (fear)

Additional Information on Phobias

Phobias are a type of anxiety disorder. They are characterized by an intense, irrational fear of specific objects, situations, or activities. When confronted with the source of their fear, individuals with phobias often experience significant anxiety or panic attacks.

It is important to note that "Hydrophobia" is also an older term used to describe the symptoms of rabies, particularly in later stages, where difficulty swallowing can make even the sight of water distressing. However, in the context of phobias as psychological disorders, Hydrophobia specifically refers to the abnormal fear of water itself.

Treatment for phobias often involves therapy, such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) or exposure therapy, and sometimes medication.

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym of Entrance

The question asks for the most appropriate antonym of the word "Entrance". An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. We need to find the word among the options that is opposite in meaning to "Entrance".

Let's understand the meaning of the word "Entrance". "Entrance" typically refers to a point or place where you can enter something, like a building, a room, or a passage.

Analyzing the Options for the Antonym of Entrance

Let's look at each option provided:

- Option 1: End

The word "End" means the final part of something or where something finishes. While it can be an opposite to "beginning", it is not the most direct or specific opposite for a point of entry.

- **Option 2: Closing**

"Closing" means the act of shutting something, or the end of an event or process. It is related to "opening" but not the most precise antonym for "Entrance" which is a specific point of passage.

- **Option 3: Exit**

"Exit" refers to a way out of a place. It is the point or place where you leave something. This is the direct opposite of a point or place where you enter something.

- **Option 4: Opening**

"Opening" refers to an aperture or gap, or the beginning of something. An entrance is a type of opening used for entering. Therefore, "Opening" is closer to a synonym than an antonym of "Entrance".

Determining the Most Appropriate Antonym

Comparing the options, "Exit" is the word that most directly means the opposite of "Entrance". If "Entrance" is the point where you go in, "Exit" is the point where you go out.

Comparison of Words

Word	Meaning	Relationship to Entrance
Entrance	A point or place of entering	The base word
End	Final part; where something finishes	Not a direct opposite for a point of entry
Closing	Act of shutting; end of something	Opposite of opening, but less specific than exit for a passage point
Exit	A point or place of leaving	Direct opposite
Opening	An aperture; beginning	Similar meaning; can be a synonym

Based on this analysis, "Exit" is the most appropriate antonym for "Entrance".

Revision Table: Understanding Entrance Antonym

Key Vocabulary Points

Word	Meaning	Antonym Example
Entrance	Way in	Exit
Exit	Way out	Entrance

Additional Information: Antonyms and Synonyms

Understanding antonyms and synonyms is important for building vocabulary and improving language skills. Antonyms help us express opposite ideas, while synonyms help us express similar ideas using different words.

- **Antonym:** A word opposite in meaning to another (e.g., hot and cold, up and down, entrance and exit).
- **Synonym:** A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another (e.g., happy and joyful, big and large, entrance and opening/entry).

When choosing the best antonym, consider the specific context and nuance of the word you are looking for the opposite of. For "Entrance" as a passage point, "Exit" is the most precise opposite.

76. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् अरमा कोंडा है।

- अरमा कोंडा (1680 मीटर) पूर्वी घाट की सबसे ऊंची चोटी है।
- पूर्वी घाट पर्वत श्रृंखला पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु तक फैली हुई है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- "धुपगढ़" (1350 मीटर) चोटी सतपुड़ा पर्वत श्रृंखला पर मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित है।
- विंध्य और सतपुड़ा श्रेणी में कलुमार चोटी (752 मी) और धुपगढ़ चोटी (1350 मी) उच्चतम बिंदु हैं।
- ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी नमचा बरवा पर्वत (7755 मी) पर एक गहरी घाट बनाती है।

77. Answer: a

Explanation:

- सेवा कर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लिया गया अप्रत्यक्ष कर है।
- यह वित्त अधिनियम 1994 के तहत अस्तित्व में आया।
- सेवा प्रदाता कर का भुगतान करता है और इसे ग्राहक से वसूल करता है।
- सेवा प्रदाता द्वारा सेवा कर सरकार द्वारा लगाया जाता है।

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

- दादाभाई नारोजी 1906 में कलकत्ता में आयोजित कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष थे।
- उन्हें इंडियन ग्लेडस्टोन और भारत के ग्रेंड ओल्ड मैन के रूप में भी जाना जाता था।
- वह पहले भारतीय थे जिन्हें लिबरल पार्टी के टिकट पर हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के लिए चुना गया था।
- उन्होंने भारत में गरीबी और अंग्रेजों के बिना शासन से सम्बंधित मुद्दों पर पुस्तक लिखी।

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

- काली मिट्टी में जल प्रतिधारण की क्षमता अधिक होती है।
- यह कपास उगाने के लिए सबसे अच्छा माना जाता है।
- इसे रेगुर मिट्टी के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।
- यह मुख्य रूप से दक्कन ट्रैप क्षेत्र में पाया जाता है।

Your Personal Exams Guide

जलोढ मिट्टी	- यह बाढ़ के मैदानों या नदी के तल में बहने वाले पानी द्वारा जमा की गई एक महीन उपजाऊ मिट्टी है। - आम तौर पर इसमें कम होता है, लेकिन पोटाश, फॉस्फोरिक एसिड और क्षार पर्याप्त होते हैं।
काली मिट्टी	- भारत में काली मिट्टी आयरन, मैग्नीशियम और एल्यूमीनियम जैसी धातुओं से भरपूर होती है। - इसमें नाइट्रोजन, पोटेशियम, फॉस्फोरस और खाद की कमी होती है।
लेटराइट मिट्टी	- लेटराइट एक मिट्टी और चट्टान प्रकार है जो लोहे और एल्यूमीनियम से भरपूर होते हैं और आमतौर पर गर्म और गीले उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में निर्मित माना जाता है। - उच्च लौह ऑक्साइड सामग्री के कारण लगभग सभी लेटराइट जंग-लाल रंग के होते हैं। - लेटराइट मिट्टी आयरन और एल्यूमीनियम से भरपूर होते हैं लेकिन इनमें नाइट्रोजन और पोटेशियम की कमी होती है।

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

सही उत्तर ओडिशा है।

★ Key Points

- सिमिलिपल बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व और नेशनल पार्क ओडिशा में स्थित हैं।
 - इसे 1979 में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान का दर्जा मिला।
 - सिमिलिपल बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व में लाल रेशम कपास के पेड़ों की बहुतायत है।
- भितरकनिका राष्ट्रीय उद्यान भी ओडिशा में स्थित है।

81. Answer: a

Explanation:

- थैलोफाइटा पादप जगत के सबसे निचले स्तर पर पाए जाने वाले पौधे हैं।
- ये पादप जगत के सबसे बड़े समूह हैं।
- उल्वा, चरा और क्लैडोफोरा थैलोफाइटा के उदाहरण हैं।
- शैवाल और कवक दो उपभाग हैं।

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1 सही है, अर्थात् हेनरी का नियम।

- हेनरी का नियम कहता है कि एक तरल द्वारा भंग गैस का भार तरल पर गैस के दबाव के समानुपाती होता है।
- यह नियम, पहली बार 1803 में अंग्रेजी चिकित्सक और रसायनज्ञ विलियम हेनरी द्वारा तैयार किया गया था, केवल डायलुट सोल्यूशन और कम गैस दबाव के लिए है।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य:

- चार्ल्स का नियम: एक कानून जो कहता है कि निरंतर दबाव पर एक आदर्श गैस की मात्रा सीधे पूर्ण तापमान के आनुपातिक होती है।
- बॉयल का नियम: एक आदर्श गैस के द्रव्यमान का दबाव स्थिर तापमान पर इसकी मात्रा के व्युत्क्रमानुपाती होता है।
- न्यूटन का नियम:
 - न्यूटन का पहला नियम: यह बताता है कि, यदि कोई वस्तु स्थिर है या एक सीधी रेखा में एक स्थिर गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है, तो तब तक वह स्थिर गति से सीधी रेखा में चलता रहता है जब तक की उस पर कोई अन्य बल न लगाया जाए।
 - न्यूटन का दूसरा नियम: यह बताता है कि किसी पिंड के संवेग के परिवर्तन की समय दर उस पर लगाए गए बल के परिमाण और दिशा दोनों के बराबर होती है।
 - न्यूटन का तीसरा नियम: कहता है कि जब दो निकाय आपस में संपर्क करते हैं, तो वे एक दूसरे पर बल लगाते हैं जो परिमाण में बराबर होते हैं और दिशा में विपरीत होते हैं।

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

- पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का आदर्श वाक्य (टैगलाइन) **भरोसे का प्रतीक** है।
- इसकी स्थापना 1894 में लाहौर, पाकिस्तान में हुई थी।
- मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी (CEO) - **अतुल कुमार गोयल**
- इसका **मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली** में है।
- 'सम्मान आपके विश्वास का', यूको बैंक का आदर्श वाक्य है।
- 'अच्छे लोग, अच्छा बैंक', यूनियन बैंक का आदर्श वाक्य है।

84. Answer: d

Explanation:

- **1 जनवरी 2015** को, नीति आयोग योजना आयोग की जगह लेता है।
- नीति आयोग **योजना मंत्रालय** के अंतर्गत आता है।
- अध्यक्ष- प्रधान मंत्री।
- CEO- परमेश्वरन अय्यर

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

- **औरंगजेब** को दरवेश या जिन्दा पीर कहा जाता है।
- औरंगजेब ने **फतवा-ए-आलमगिरी** को संकलित किया।
- उन्होंने **लूनर हिरज** द्वारा सौर कैलेंडर की जगह ली।
- **आलमगीर** शीर्षक के तहत औरंगजेब को दिल्ली में ताज पहनाया गया।

86. Answer: a

Explanation:

- टालोनाइट कोबाल्ट और **क्रोमियम** का मिश्रण होता है।
- इसका उपयोग **चाकू ब्लेड** के निर्माण के लिए किया जाता है।
- **जस्ता, लीड और टिन** का मिश्र धातु होता है।
- कोबाल्ट की परमाणु संख्या- 27।
- क्रोमियम का परमाणु संख्या-24 ।

87. Answer: c

Explanation:

नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन को देश में अनुसंधान के वित्तपोषण, समन्वय और बढ़ावा देने का प्रस्तावित किया गया था।

- वित्त मंत्री **निर्मला सीतारमण** ने **2019** के **बजट** में इसकी घोषणा की।
- **प्रधानमंत्री** संस्थान के अध्यक्ष होते हैं।
- नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन समुद्र विज्ञान, नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी और सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करेगा।

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

- **टिनोफोरा** को आमतौर पर कोंब जेली के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- यह **एनिमिलिया जगत** का है।
- **संघ** : टिनोफोरा
- समुद्री गूज़बेरी, समुद्री अखरोट, और वीनस गिर्डल्स, टिनोफोरा के कुछ उदाहरण हैं।

89. Answer: c

Explanation:

सही उत्तर महात्मा गांधी है।

★ Key Points

- राज घाट महात्मा गांधी का स्मारक है।

महात्मा गांधी:

- उनका जन्म 2 अक्टूबर 1869 को पोरबंदर में हुआ था।
- उनके पिता का नाम करमचंद गांधी था, जो गुजरात में पोरबंदर के दीवान थे और पुतलीबाई गांधी महात्मा गांधी की मां थीं।
- कस्तूरबा गांधी को महात्मा गांधी की पत्नी के रूप में जाना जाता था।
- उनका पहला सत्याग्रह 1917 में चंपारण सत्याग्रह था।
- रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर ने उन्हें महात्मा कहा।
- आत्मकथा: सत्य के साथ मेरे प्रयोग (माय एक्सपेरिमेंट्स विथ द ट्रुथ)।
- 30 जनवरी 1948 को उनकी हत्या कर दी गई थी।

★ Additional Information

समाधि स्थल	नाम
चैतन्य भूमि	बी.आर अम्बेडकर
विजय घाटो	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री
शक्ति स्थल	इंदिरा गांधी
किसान घाटो	चरण सिंह
वीर भूमि	राजीव गांधी
शांतिवन	जवाहर लाल नेहरू

90. Answer: a

Explanation:

- 24वें संशोधन ने राष्ट्रपति के लिए संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयकों पर अपनी सहमति देना अनिवार्य कर दिया।
- यह 5 नवंबर 1971 को अस्तित्व में आया।
- 24वें संशोधन ने मौलिक अधिकारों में संशोधन करने के लिए संसद की शक्ति में वृद्धि की।
- संसद "संविधान की मूल संरचना" को बदले बिना अनुच्छेद 368 के तहत संविधान में संशोधन कर सकती है।

91. Answer: d

Explanation:

- सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता सबसे बड़ी प्राचीन सभ्यता है।
- जॉन मार्शल 'सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता' शब्द का उपयोग करने वाले पहले विद्वान थे।
- सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता आद्य ऐतिहासिक युग (ताम्रपाषाण युग/कांस्य युग) से संबंधित है।
- दयाराम साहनी ने पहली बार 1921 में हड़प्पा सभ्यता की खोज की।

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

- प्रकाश पादुकोण ऑल इंग्लैंड बैडमिंटन चैम्पियनशिप जीतने वाले पहले भारतीय थे।
- उन्होंने इंडोनेशिया के लीम स्वि किंग को हराया।
- साइना नेहवाल ने 2012 के लंदन ओलंपिक में कांस्य पदक जीता था।
- पी.वी. सिंधु ने 2016 रियो डी जनेरियो ओलंपिक में रजत पदक जीता।

93. Answer: d

Explanation:

- पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से कैस्पियन सागर दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी झील है।
- यह 370,886 वर्ग किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र है।
- कैस्पियन सागर के बेसिन देश अजरबैजान, ईरान, कजाकिस्तान, रूस और तुर्कमेनिस्तान हैं।
- सुपीरियर झील सबसे बड़ी ताजे पानी की झील है। यह उत्तरी अमेरिका में स्थित है।

94. Answer: d

Explanation:

- अनुच्छेद 141 कहता है कि भारत के क्षेत्र के भीतर 'सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा घोषित कानून सभी न्यायालयों के लिए बाध्यकारी' होते हैं।
- अनुच्छेद 127 में तदर्थ न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति को कहा गया है।
- अनुच्छेद 133 में कहा गया है कि उच्च न्यायालयों से अपील के संबंध में नागरिक के मुद्दों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अपीलीय क्षेत्राधिकार।
- वर्तमान में, भारतीय संविधान में **448 अनुच्छेद** हैं। (मार्च 2020 तक)

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

- अन्ना सेवेल 'ब्लैक ब्यूटी' के लेखक हैं।
- अन्ना सेवेल एक ब्रिटिश लेखक थे।
- ब्लैक ब्यूटी बच्चों का उपन्यास है।
- ए टेल ऑफ़ टू सिटीज़ को चार्ल्स डिक्केंस ने लिखा है।
- सेम्युअल लेन्गहोर्न क्लेमेन्स मार्क ट्वेन का वास्तविक नाम था।

96. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3 सही है, अर्थात् टेड्रोस एडहोम घेब्येयस।

- मई 2017 में सातवीं विश्व स्वास्थ्य सभा में WHO के सदस्य राज्यों द्वारा पांच साल के कार्यकाल के लिए डॉ. टेड्रोस एडहोम घेब्येयस को WHO के महानिदेशक के रूप में चुना गया था।
- वह विश्व स्वास्थ्य सभा द्वारा **कई उम्मीदवारों से चुने गए पहले** WHO महानिदेशक हैं और WHO के मुख्य तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के रूप में सेवा करने वाले **WHO अफ्रीकी क्षेत्र के पहले व्यक्ति** हैं।
- 1 जुलाई 2017 को पदभार ग्रहण करने के तुरंत बाद डॉ. टेड्रोस ने संगठन के लिए **पांच प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं** को रेखांकित किया: **सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज; स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थिति; महिलाओं, बच्चों और किशोरों के स्वास्थ्य; जलवायु और पर्यावरण परिवर्तन के स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव; और एक परिवर्तित WHO.**

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

- फूलपति एक नृत्य रूप है जो मालवा समुदाय की अविवाहित लड़कियों द्वारा ही किया जाता है।
- यह मुख्य रूप से मालवा समुदाय के 'बंजारों' और 'कंजरो' द्वारा किया जाता है।
- **मटकी नृत्य** भी मालवा समुदाय में किया जाने वाला एक एकल प्रदर्शन है जिसमें नर्तकी हमेशा एक महिला होती है।
- मालवा समुदाय मालवा, मध्य प्रदेश से आता है।

98. Answer: c

Explanation:

- सुरेश रैना IPL प्रारूप में 5000 रन बनाने वाले पहले बल्लेबाज बने।
- सुरेश रैना चेन्नई सुपर किंग्स के लिए खेलते हैं।
- मुंबई इंडियंस ने सबसे ज्यादा आईपीएल खिताब जीते हैं।
- चेन्नई सुपर किंग्स ने कुल 4 खिताब जीते।

99. Answer: d

Explanation:

- हवा महल को खिड़कियों का महल कहा जाता है।
- हवा महल 1799 में सवाई प्रताप सिंह द्वारा बनवाया गया था।
- यह गुलाबी शहर अर्थात जयपुर में स्थित है और इसकी बाहरी दीवारों पर 953 खिड़कियां हैं। यह महल के माध्यम से ठंडी हवा को आने और गर्मियों में इसे ठंडा और हवादार रखने की अनुमति देता है।
- इसने शाही महिलाओं को सड़क पर प्रतिदिन सड़क पर शाही जुलूसों से लेकर सड़क के दृश्यों का आनंद लेने की अनुमति दी, क्योंकि उस समय पर्दा प्रथा का कड़ाई से पालन नहीं किया जाता था।

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

- थड्या उत्तराखंड में प्रदर्शित एक संगीत रूप है, जो मूल रूप से शाही दरबारों में किया जाता था।
- उत्तराखंड के कुछ लोकगीतों में बाजूबंद, छुरा, छोपति और खुदेड़ शामिल हैं।
- बारदा नाटी उत्तराखंड के प्रसिद्ध लोक नृत्य में से एक है।
- मांड लोक संगीत राजस्थान का एक संगीत रूप है।