

Answers

1. Answer: d

Explanation:

Acemoney Pioneers Wearable ATM Cards and Offline UPI

The question asks to identify the company responsible for launching innovative payment solutions known as **Wearable ATM Cards** and **Offline UPI**.

These advancements represent significant steps in making payments more accessible and convenient, especially in situations where network connectivity might be a challenge for traditional UPI transactions.

Understanding the Launch

Wearable ATM Cards refers to payment cards integrated into wearable devices, such as smartwatches or fitness bands, allowing users to make transactions simply by tapping their device.

Offline UPI enables Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions without requiring an active internet connection, broadening the usability of the UPI system.

Company Behind the Innovation

The company that has launched these groundbreaking technologies, **Wearable ATM Cards** and **Offline UPI**, is **Acemoney**.

Acemoney's initiative aims to enhance the payment experience by offering secure, contactless, and versatile transaction methods suitable for a wider range of users and scenarios.

2. Answer: c

Explanation:

India is located in South Asia and shares its land borders with several countries. Based on the analysis, both Sri Lanka and the Maldives are island countries that are neighbours of India. Therefore, the correct answer is Sri Lanka; Maldives.

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

This city is the capital of Bahrain , another country in the Persian Gulf region. Based on the analysis, Muscat is the correct capital city of Oman.

4. Answer: d

Explanation:

Bajaj Allianz Launches Industry-First Global Health Care Plan

Bajaj Allianz General Insurance has made a significant move in the insurance sector by launching what is described as an industry-first 'Global Health Care plan'. This innovative health insurance product is designed to offer comprehensive coverage for medical needs, potentially extending beyond domestic borders.

The introduction of a 'Global Health Care plan' signifies a step towards providing broader security for individuals seeking healthcare services internationally. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance aims to cater to the evolving needs of customers who require access to medical facilities worldwide. This initiative highlights the company's commitment to innovation within the general insurance market.

5. Answer: b

Explanation:

Ganesh Mavlankar , often referred to as Dadasaheb Mavalankar, holds the distinction of being the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha after India gained independence.

Therefore, based on historical records, Ganesh Mavlankar was the first person to hold the esteemed position of Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

6. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding International Workers' Day Date in India

International Workers' Day, often referred to as Labour Day or May Day, is a significant day dedicated to celebrating the achievements and contributions of workers and the labor movement. In India, like in many other countries around the world, this day is observed annually.

When is International Workers' Day Observed in India?

The International Workers' Day is observed on **1 May** in India.

Significance of 1 May for Workers

The choice of May 1st for International Workers' Day dates back to the late 19th century and the fight for an eight-hour workday. It was established in commemoration of the Haymarket affair in Chicago, which occurred on May 4, 1886. This date signifies the struggle for workers' rights and fair labor practices worldwide.

Why Other Dates Are Incorrect

While various dates hold significance for different events or holidays, May 1st is specifically recognized globally as International Workers' Day. The dates 15 April, 1 August, and 12 December do not mark this particular international observance for workers.

7. Answer: c

Explanation:

Udaipur, often referred to as the 'City of Lakes' or the 'Venice of the East', is also widely recognized as the 'White City'. Based on the characteristic architecture and visual appeal, Udaipur is the city in Rajasthan that is called the 'White City'.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

Union Territory Capitals: Identifying the Exception

The question requires us to identify which city among the given options is **not** a capital city of any Union Territory in India. Let's carefully examine each option provided.

Capitals Status: Daman, Puducherry, Aizawl, Kavaratti

To answer this correctly, we need to know the administrative status of each city listed:

Option Number	City Name	Administrative Status
1	Daman	Daman is the capital of the Union Territory named Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
2	Puducherry	Puducherry is the capital city of the Union Territory of Puducherry.
3	Aizawl	Aizawl is the capital city of Mizoram, which is a state in India, not a Union Territory.
4	Kavaratti	Kavaratti serves as the capital of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

From the table above, it is clear that Daman, Puducherry, and Kavaratti are indeed capitals of Indian Union Territories. Aizawl, however, is the capital of Mizoram, which is a state.

Indian Union Territories and Capitals List

Here is a list of the current Union Territories of India along with their respective capitals to help clarify:

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands – Port Blair
- Chandigarh – Chandigarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu – Daman
- Delhi – New Delhi
- Jammu and Kashmir – Srinagar (Summer Capital), Jammu (Winter Capital)
- Ladakh – Leh
- Lakshadweep – Kavaratti
- Puducherry – Puducherry

Therefore, Aizawl is the city that is not a capital of a Union Territory, making it the correct answer to the question.

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

The options provided are Tennis, Basket Ball, Baseball, and Badminton. Therefore, based on historical and cultural significance, Baseball is considered the national game of the USA.

10. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Mahatma Gandhi**.

Sarojini Naidu : A renowned poet and a key figure in the Indian independence movement, she was also the first Indian woman to become President of the Indian National Congress. Jawaharlal Nehru : As the first Prime Minister of India, Nehru was a central leader in the independence struggle and a significant writer, known for works like "The Discovery of India", but not "Hind Swaraj". Therefore, based on historical records, Mahatma Gandhi is the sole author of the influential book "Hind Swaraj".

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding Green Accounting and National Income

Green Accounting is an approach to economic measurement that aims to incorporate the environmental costs and benefits associated with economic activities into the calculation of a nation's income. Traditional methods of calculating

National Income often fail to account for the degradation of natural resources and the costs associated with pollution and environmental damage.

The Need for Green Accounting

Traditional economic indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) typically treat natural resources as free inputs and do not subtract the costs incurred due to environmental deterioration. This can lead to an overestimation of true economic welfare and sustainability. **Green Accounting** seeks to correct this by:

- Estimating the depletion of natural resources (like forests, minerals, water).
- Quantifying the costs of pollution (air, water, soil).
- Assessing the impact of environmental damage on public health and ecosystems.

Analyzing the Options for National Income Estimation

The question asks what Green Accounting takes into account when measuring National Income. Let's examine the given options:

- **Option 1: The total forest area of the country:** While forest area is a crucial natural resource, simply measuring the total area doesn't capture the dynamic aspect of its use, degradation, or the value of ecosystem services it provides. Green Accounting considers the **changes** and **impacts** related to forests, not just the static area.
- **Option 3: The destruction of forest cover of the country:** This is closer, as it focuses on a negative change. However, deforestation is only one aspect of environmental damage. Green Accounting encompasses a wider range of environmental issues.
- **Option 4: Pollution and environmental damage:** This option is the most comprehensive. **Green Accounting** specifically aims to measure and value the costs associated with **pollution** (like industrial emissions, waste disposal) and broader **environmental damage** (including resource depletion, habitat loss, climate change impacts). By incorporating these 'externalities', it provides a more accurate picture of economic performance and its impact on genuine wealth and sustainability.

- **Option 2: None of these:** Since Option 4 accurately reflects a core principle of Green Accounting, this option is incorrect.

Conclusion on Green Accounting

In essence, **Green Accounting** adjusts the traditional calculation of **National Income** by recognizing that environmental degradation represents a real cost to society and the economy. Therefore, the estimation of **pollution and environmental damage** is central to its methodology.

12. Answer: a

Explanation:

Sangai Festival State Identification

The Sangai Festival is a major cultural event celebrated annually in the northeastern state of **Manipur**, India.

This festival is named after the Sangai, which is the official state animal of Manipur. The Sangai is a species of deer found exclusively in Manipur and is known for its distinctive maroon or reddish-brown coat and antlers that curve upwards like a bow.

The festival serves as a platform to showcase the rich culture, traditions, and art forms of Manipur. It features various cultural performances, traditional sports, indigenous cuisines, and handicraft exhibitions, drawing tourists from across the globe.

Therefore, the correct state where the Sangai Festival is organized is **Manipur**.

Why Manipur?

- The festival is named after the Sangai, the state animal of Manipur.
- It aims to promote tourism in Manipur and highlight its cultural heritage.
- The event is a key part of Manipur's identity and cultural calendar.

13. Answer: b

Explanation:

नेता क्यों नहीं चाहते कि लोग शिक्षित हों और अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक बनें? यह प्रश्न दिए गए हिंदी अनुच्छेद के विश्लेषण पर आधारित है। अनुच्छेद में यह बताया गया है कि वर्तमान समय के राजनेता जनता की शिक्षा और अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता से क्यों डरते हैं। इसमें पुराने समय के निःस्वार्थ देशसेवकों और आज के स्वार्थी राजनेताओं के बीच के अंतर को दर्शाया गया है। Therefore, the correct answer is शिक्षित हो जाने पर लोग रोज़गार की माँग करेंगे।

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4: "आज़ादी से पूर्व के नेता देश की सेवा करने के लिए राजनीति में आते थे" - यह कथन अनुच्छेद के प्रारंभिक भाग से सीधे मेल खाता है, जहाँ लिखा है, "पुराने समय में जो लोग देश की सेवा करना चाहते थे वे ही राजनीति में आते थे।" यह एक प्रमुख अंतर है जो अनुच्छेद बताता है।

15. Answer: b

Explanation:

विकल्प 2: जनता द्वारा दिए गए वोटों से चुना जाना। अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है कि नेता सत्ता में आने के लिए लंबे भाषण देते हैं, तिकड़म करते हैं, झूठे वादे करते हैं, और जनता को मुफ्त की चीजों का लालच देकर वोट हासिल करते हैं। 'येन-केन प्रकारेण साम, दाम, दंड और भेद' जैसी नीतियों का उपयोग भी इसी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है - यानी चुनाव जीतना और सत्ता में आना। यह नेताओं का मुख्य 'गंतव्य' प्रतीत होता है जिसके लिए वे इन तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

16. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4: चुनाव जीतने के लिए जनता को मुफ्त की चीजें देने का वायदा करते हैं। यह विकल्प सीधे तौर पर अनुच्छेद की उस पंक्ति से मेल खाता है जिसमें कहा गया है कि नेता जनता की 'मुफ्त की चीजों के लालच' का फायदा उठाते हैं। यह वह कमजोरी है जिसका लाभ उठाकर वे वोट प्राप्त करते हैं।

17. Answer: b**Explanation:**

विकल्प 2: स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिए पुरानी पार्टी छोड़कर नई पार्टी में आना। यह विकल्प अनुच्छेद के केंद्रीय भाव से पूरी तरह मेल खाता है। अनुच्छेद बताता है कि नेता 'आवश्यकता पड़ने पर' और 'नेतागिरी के लोभ' में पार्टी बदलते हैं, तथा 'साम, दाम, दंड, भेद' का प्रयोग करके अपने 'गंतव्य' (जो कि स्वार्थ-सिद्धि है) तक पहुँचते हैं।

18. Answer: c**Explanation:**

विकल्प 3: "जब क्रोध, शोक, ईर्ष्या, चिंता, भय आदि घातक मनोभाव लम्बे समय तक अपनी तीव्रता से हमें प्रभावित करते हैं" यह विकल्प सीधे तौर पर अनुच्छेद के उस हिस्से से मेल खाता है जहाँ कहा गया है कि ये घातक मनोवेग, जब लंबे समय तक तीव्रता से हमें प्रभावित करते हैं, तो वे हमें पंगु बना सकते हैं और जीवन को निराशा से भर सकते हैं। यह निराशा के मुख्य कारणों में से एक है।

19. Answer: c**Explanation:**

विकल्प 3: हमारा मनोमस्तिष्क प्रिय विचारों से सदा परिपूरित रहना चाहिए। यह विकल्प अनुच्छेद के मूल संदेश से पूरी तरह मेल खाता है। अनुच्छेद बताता है कि हम जैसे विचार करते हैं, वैसी ही घटनाओं को आकर्षित करते हैं। यदि हम उत्साह और आनंद के विचारों में रहते हैं, तो अच्छी घटनाओं को आकर्षित

करते हैं। इसलिए, अपने मन को लगातार प्रिय विचारों से भरा रखना प्रिय घटनाओं को आकर्षित करने का सबसे सीधा और प्रभावी तरीका है।

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

विकल्प 3: अपने मस्तिष्क के विचारों पर ध्यान देकर लगातार रचनात्मक विचारों द्वारा। यह विकल्प सीधे तौर पर अनुच्छेद के मुख्य संदेश से मेल खाता है। अनुच्छेद जोर देता है कि 'विचारों पर ध्यान देना' और 'रचनात्मक विचारों' का अभ्यास ही दुर्भाग्य को सौभाग्य में बदल सकता है।

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

यह अनुच्छेद मुख्य रूप से हमारे जीवन में विचारों और भावों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालता है। यह बताता है कि हम जैसे विचार करते हैं, उसी के अनुसार अपने जीवन में घटनाओं को आकर्षित करते हैं। अनुच्छेद दो प्रकार के भावों का वर्णन करता है: Therefore, the correct answer is आशा, उत्फुल्लता, प्रसन्नता, मुस्कान, निश्चिंतता, संतुष्टि, आत्मविश्वास.

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4: जब हम आशा, उत्फुल्लता और आत्मविश्वास की ऊर्जा से ओतप्रोत होते हैं। यह विकल्प सीधे तौर पर अनुच्छेद के उस कथन का समर्थन करता है जिसमें कहा गया है कि आशा, उत्फुल्लता और आत्मविश्वास की ऊर्जा से भरा होना व्यक्ति को कार्य-सिद्धि और सफलता के बहुत करीब ले जाता है। यह सबसे सटीक उत्तर है।

23. Answer: c

Explanation:

Average English Marks Calculation

This question requires us to calculate the approximate average marks obtained by all seven students in the English subject. We are given the percentage of marks obtained by each student and the maximum marks for English.

First, let's identify the relevant data from the table:

Student	English (% Marks Obtained)	Max. Marks in English
Ankit	80%	120
Brijesh	85%	120
Chirag	70%	120
Divyesh	65%	120
Ehan	90%	120
Faruk	80%	120
Gautam	80%	120

Steps to Calculate Average English Marks

To find the average marks, we will perform the following steps:

- Convert each student's percentage score in English to actual marks based on the maximum marks.
- Sum the actual marks obtained by all seven students.
- Divide the total sum of marks by the number of students to find the average marks.

1. Calculate Actual Marks in English for Each Student

We calculate the actual marks for each student by applying their percentage score to the maximum marks of 120 for English.

- Ankit's Marks = $\frac{80}{100} \times 120 = 96$ marks
- Brijesh's Marks = $\frac{85}{100} \times 120 = 102$ marks
- Chirag's Marks = $\frac{70}{100} \times 120 = 84$ marks
- Divyesh's Marks = $\frac{65}{100} \times 120 = 78$ marks
- Ehan's Marks = $\frac{90}{100} \times 120 = 108$ marks
- Faruk's Marks = $\frac{80}{100} \times 120 = 96$ marks
- Gautam's Marks = $\frac{80}{100} \times 120 = 96$ marks

2. Sum the Actual Marks in English

Next, we sum the actual marks calculated for all seven students:

$$\text{Total Marks} = 96 + 102 + 84 + 78 + 108 + 96 + 96 = 660 \text{ marks}$$

3. Calculate the Average Marks in English

Finally, we find the average marks by dividing the total sum of marks by the number of students (7).

$$\text{Average Marks} = \frac{\text{Total Marks}}{\text{Number of Students}} = \frac{660}{7}$$

$$\text{Average Marks} \approx 94.29 \text{ marks}$$

The calculated average marks obtained by the seven students in English is approximately 94.29.

24. Answer: b

Explanation:

Aggregate Marks = $135 + 65 + 108 + 60 + 42 + 32 = 442$ marks. Therefore, the aggregate marks obtained by Ehan in all the six subjects are 442.

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Goal

This question requires us to determine which subject has the lowest overall performance based on the percentage scores of seven students. To do this, we need to calculate the average percentage score for each subject across all students and identify the minimum value.

Interpreting the Data Table

The provided table lists the percentage of marks obtained by seven students in six different subjects: History, Maths, English, Biology, Hindi, and Computer. The values in the table represent the percentage scores, not raw marks. The maximum marks mentioned in parentheses for each subject are not directly needed for this calculation since we are working with percentages.

Calculating Average Percentages for Each Subject

To find the overall percentage for a subject, we sum the individual percentage scores of all seven students for that subject and then divide by the number of students (7). This gives us the average performance in that subject.

Step-by-Step Calculation Table

Subject	Sum of Student Percentages	Average Percentage
History	$65 + 80 + 90 + 70 + 90 + 100 + 80 = 575$	$\frac{575}{7} \approx 82.14\%$
Maths	$35 + 65 + 60 + 75 + 50 + 80 + 65 = 430$	$\frac{430}{7} \approx 61.43\%$
English	$50 + 85 + 70 + 65 + 90 + 80 + 80 = 520$	$\frac{520}{7} \approx 74.29\%$
Biology	$77 + 95 + 70 + 85 + 60 + 40 + 80 = 507$	$\frac{507}{7} \approx 72.43\%$
Hindi	$80 + 50 + 90 + 40 + 70 + 80 + 60 = 470$	$\frac{470}{7} \approx 67.14\%$
Computer	$80 + 90 + 70 + 60 + 80 + 70 + 60 = 510$	$\frac{510}{7} \approx 72.86\%$

Comparing Subject Performances

Now, we compare the calculated average percentages for each subject to find the lowest one:

- History: $\approx 82.14\%$
- Maths: $\approx 61.43\%$
- English: $\approx 74.29\%$
- Biology: $\approx 72.43\%$
- Hindi: $\approx 67.14\%$
- Computer: $\approx 72.86\%$

The lowest value among these is approximately 61.43% , which belongs to the Maths subject.

Final Answer Determination

Based on the calculations, Maths is the subject with the lowest overall percentage score among the seven students.

26. Answer: c

Explanation:

To find Brijesh's overall percentage, we need to sum up the marks obtained by Brijesh in all subjects and divide it by the total maximum marks possible across all subjects.

Brijesh's Marks and Maximum Marks

First, let's list Brijesh's marks obtained and the maximum marks for each subject from the table:

Subject	History (Max: 150)	Maths (Max: 130)	English (Max: 120)	Biology (Max: 100)	Hindi (Max: 60)	Computer (Max: 40)
Brijesh's Marks Obtained	80	65	85	95	50	90

Calculating Total Marks

Step 1: Calculate the total marks obtained by Brijesh.

We sum the marks Brijesh obtained in all six subjects:

$$\text{Total Obtained Marks} = 80 + 65 + 85 + 95 + 50 + 90$$

$$\text{Total Obtained Marks} = 465$$

Step 2: Calculate the total maximum possible marks.

We sum the maximum marks for all six subjects:

$$\text{Total Maximum Marks} = 150 + 130 + 120 + 100 + 60 + 40$$

$$\text{Total Maximum Marks} = 600$$

Calculating Brijesh's Overall Percentage

Step 3: Calculate the overall percentage.

The formula for overall percentage is:

$$\text{Overall Percentage} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Obtained Marks}}{\text{Total Maximum Marks}} \right) \times 100$$

Substitute the calculated totals:

$$\text{Overall Percentage} = \left(\frac{465}{600} \right) \times 100$$

$$\text{Overall Percentage} = \frac{465}{6}$$

$$\text{Overall Percentage} = 77.5\%$$

Step 4: Approximate the result.

The question asks for the approximate overall percentage. 77.5% is approximately 78%.

Therefore, Brijesh's overall percentage is approximately 78%.

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27. Answer: c

Explanation:

This solution analyzes the provided data to determine the number of students who achieved a score of 60% or higher in all six subjects: Therefore, the total number of such students is 2.

28. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **10.87%**.

Calculate the percentage increase: The formula for percentage increase is:

Percentage Increase = $\frac{\text{Increase}}{\text{Original Production (2016)}} \times 100$ Plugging in the values: Percentage Increase = $\frac{25}{230} \times 100$ Percentage Increase = 0.10869565... $\times 100$ Percentage Increase $\approx 10.87\%$ Comparing with Options The calculated approximate percentage increase is 10.87%. Comparing this value with the given options: Option 1: 9.80% Option 2: 14.5% Option 3: 12.63% Option 4: 10.87% The calculated value matches Option 4.

29. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **None of these**.

It increased to 130 in 2021. The drops in 2019 and 2020 mean no continuous increase. on Continuous Production Increase After reviewing the production data for all car types (A, B, C, D, E) from 2016 to 2021, we found that none of them exhibited a consistent, year-over-year increase in production throughout the entire period. Therefore, the correct option is that none of these car types registered a continuous increase.

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30. Answer: b

Explanation:

To find this, we need to sum the production numbers for each car type (A, B, C, D, E) across all the given years and then compare these totals. Therefore, the type of car manufactured the maximum number of times by Company X during 2016 to 2021 is Car A.

31. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **4.35%**.

The formula used is:

$$\text{Percentage Decrease} = \left(\frac{\text{Decrease in Production}}{\text{Production in 2018}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Substituting the values:

$$\text{Percentage Decrease} = \left(\frac{10}{230} \right) \times 100\%$$

Performing the calculation:

$$\text{Percentage Decrease} = \frac{1000}{230} \% \approx 4.3478\%$$

Determining the Approximate Percentage Decrease The question asks for the approximate percentage decrease. Rounding the result to two decimal places: Approximate Percentage Decrease $\approx 4.35\%$ This value matches one of the given options. **Final Answer Determination** The calculated approximate percentage decrease in the production of car 'D' from 2018 to 2021 is 4.35%. This corresponds to option 3.

32. Answer: b

Explanation:

Rounding 53.488% to one decimal place gives us 53.5%. Thus, the production of car 'E' in 2016 was approximately 53.5% of the production of car 'B' in 2019.

33. Answer: a

Explanation:

Given :

A shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred in publishing a book.

Calculation :

The central angle that shows the expenditure incurred in promotion cost = $360 \times \frac{5}{100} = 18^\circ$

∴ The answer is 18° .

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

CP = $160/1.2 = 133.3$; the paper cost per copy works out to Rs. 40.

35. Answer: a

Explanation:

Given :

A chart shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred in publishing a book.

Amount of transportation cost on 5200 copies of book = Rs. 20,600

Calculation :

Transportation cost of a single copy of book = $\frac{80500}{5200} = \text{Rs.}15.48$ (approx)

The cost price of the total book = $15.48 \times \frac{100}{5} = \text{Rs. } 309.6$

Now, the Selling price of the book = $309.6 \times \frac{125}{100} = \text{Rs. } 387.02$

$\therefore$ The answer is Rs. 387.02 .

36. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given:

A chart shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred in publishing a book.

Calculation:

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{25 - 20}{25} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{25} \times 100 = 20\%$$

$\therefore$ The answer is 20% .

37. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given :

A chart shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred in publishing a book.

Amount paid as a printing cost by publisher = Rs. 20,600

Calculation :

Total amount publisher has to pay on book = $\frac{100}{25} \times 20600$

⇒ Rs. 82,400 (as the printing cost is 25% of the total price)

Now, The amount of royalty paid = $\frac{20}{100} \times 82400 = \text{Rs. } 16,800$

∴ The answer is Rs. 16,800.

38. Answer: d

Explanation:

In the year 2003, the respective ratio is 0.3, that is, From the above information, we can conclude that, in the year 2003, the import is minimum proportionate with respect to that with the export.

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given:

The ratio of the amount of imports to the amount of export of a company over the years.

Calculations:

In the year 2004, the ratio of imports to export is 1.2

Let the import be 12x and export be 10x

The amount of imports in the year 2004 is 240 crore, where, $12x$ represents 240 crore

So, $10x$ (export) will represent $= \frac{240 \times 10}{12}$

$\Rightarrow x = 200$ crore (export in 2004)

Now, Total export in 2004, 2005 = 500 crore, so in 2005 year, export amount = $500 - 200 = 300$ crore

In the year 2005, the ratio of imports to export = 1.5

Let import be $15x$ and export be $10x$

Thus, $10x$ represents 300 crore

Similarly,

$15x$ (import) will represent $= \frac{300 \times 15}{10}$

$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. } 450$ crores (import in 2005 year)

$\therefore$ The answer is Rs. 450 crores.

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

Given:

The ratio of the amount of imports to the amount of export of a company over the years.

Calculations:

In the year 2002, import is Rs. 260 crores,

Where, the ratio of import to export = 0.8

Let, import be $8x$ and export be $10x$ in the year 2002

So, $8x$ represents Rs. 260 crore

$$\therefore 10x \text{ will represent} = \frac{260 \times 10}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. 325 crores}$$

$\therefore$ The answer is Rs.325 crores.

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given:

The ratio of the amount of imports to the amount of exports of a company over the years given.

Calculations:

In the year 2001, the respective ratio is 0.6, that is,

Let import be $6x$ and export be $10x$ as, import: export = 6 : 10

In the year 2002, the respective ratio is 0.8, that is,

Let import be $8x$ and export be $10x$ as, import: export = 8 : 10

In the year 2003, the respective ratio is 0.3, that is,

Let import be $3x$ and export be $10x$ as, import: export = 3 : 10

In the year 2004, the respective ratio is 1.2, that is,

Let import be $12x$ and export be $10x$ as, import: export = 12 : 10

In the year 2005, the respective ratio is 1.5, that is,

Let import be $15x$ and export be $10x$ as, import: export = $15 : 10$

In the year 2006, the respective ratio is 0.9, that is,

Let import be $9x$ and export be $10x$ as, import: export = $9 : 10$

In the year 2007, the respective ratio is 1.6, that is,

Let import be $16x$ and export be $10x$ as, import: export = $16 : 10$

From the above information, we can conclude that in the years 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2006 export is more than that imports.

∴ The answer is 4.

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given:

The ratio of the amount of imports to the amount of export given over the years.

Calculations:

The percentage increase in imports from 2003 to 2004 **cannot be determined** as exact values are not mentioned, the ratio of the following is given, so any exact value cannot be obtained from this, as **data is not sufficient**

∴ The answer is Data inadequate.

43. Answer: b

Explanation:

It translates to non-harming or non-violence towards any living being in thought, word, and action. Therefore, Non-violence (Ahimsa) is widely recognized as the most important fundamental principle of Jainism, guiding adherents towards spiritual purity and liberation.

44. Answer: a

Explanation:

Chandragupta II, also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya, was the son of Samudragupta. It is in the court of Chandragupta II that the legend of the 'Navratnas' is most famously placed.

45. Answer: a

Explanation:

The Delhi Sultanate was a series of Islamic empires established in northern India during the medieval period. Therefore, the Khilji dynasty is the correct answer as the dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate that ruled for the shortest time among the choices provided. Therefore, the correct answer is Khilji.

46. Answer: c

Explanation:

Dalhousie's Annexation of Awadh Explained

Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856, was known for his significant expansionist policies aimed at extending British rule across the Indian

subcontinent. One of his key actions was the annexation of Awadh (also spelled Oudh) in 1856.

Awadh Annexation: The Maladministration Pretext

The specific reason cited by Lord Dalhousie for the annexation of Awadh was the alleged ****maladministration**** by the ruling Nawab, Wajid Ali Shah. The British East India Company claimed that the state was in a state of chaos and misgovernance, failing to provide proper law and order for its people. Based on this pretext of the **'State being maladministered'**, Awadh was formally annexed.

The Nawab was accused of extravagance and neglect of duty, providing the British with the justification they needed under the guise of improving governance and protecting the welfare of the subjects.

Comparing Annexation Methods

It's important to understand why this specific reason was chosen over other methods Dalhousie employed elsewhere:

- **Doctrine of Lapse:** This policy was famously used to annex states like Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur, where the British refused to recognize the adopted heirs of the rulers. However, Awadh had a ruling Nawab, so the Doctrine of Lapse was not the direct justification used for its annexation.
- **Subsidiary Alliance:** While the Subsidiary Alliance system was used earlier by the British to control princely states, it was not the primary method or justification presented for Awadh's annexation in 1856. Awadh had been under the influence of the Subsidiary Alliance system for decades prior.
- **Waging of War:** Although annexation often involves military force, the official justification provided was not simply 'waging of war' but the specific charge of poor governance.

Therefore, the annexation of Awadh was carried out under the pretext that the **State being maladministered**, leading to the deposition of the Nawab and the incorporation of Awadh into the British Indian Empire.

47. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Harappan Civilization Ports

The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, was one of the world's earliest urban cultures. It flourished primarily in the northwestern regions of South Asia, dating from approximately 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE. Like other advanced ancient civilizations, the Harappans engaged in extensive trade, both internal and external. Maritime trade was particularly crucial, requiring well-developed port facilities.

Identifying a Harappan Port: Lothal

The question asks to identify a port city associated with the Harappa Civilization. Let's analyze the given options:

Option 1: Lothal

Lothal is widely recognized by archaeologists as a major port city of the Harappan Civilization. Located in the present-day state of Gujarat, India, Lothal featured a massive, well-engineered dockyard, which is one of the earliest known artificial docks in the world. This port facilitated extensive trade connections, evidenced by finds of Harappan seals and artifacts in Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf regions. Lothal's strategic location connected the Indus Valley Civilization to maritime trade routes.

Option 2: Nagpattnam

Nagapattanam is a coastal city in Tamil Nadu, India. While historically significant as a port, particularly in medieval times, it is not associated with the Harappan Civilization, which predates its prominence and was located much further northwest.

Option 3: Mahasthangarh

Mahasthangarh is an ancient city located in the Bogra District of Bangladesh. It was an important administrative and fortified center, primarily known for its association with the Maurya and Gupta periods, and later Buddhist monasticism. It is not identified as a Harappan port.

Option 4: Sikandariya

The name "Sikandariya" does not correspond to any known major port city or significant site belonging to the Harappan Civilization. It might refer to a location associated with Alexander the Great (Sikandar) or other historical contexts unrelated to the Indus Valley Civilization.

Conclusion on Harappan Ports

Based on archaeological evidence and historical consensus, **Lothal** stands out as a prominent and well-established port city of the Harappan Civilization. Its advanced dockyard infrastructure highlights the civilization's maritime capabilities and its engagement in long-distance trade.

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

Swadeshi Movement and the Bengal Tricolour Flag

The question asks about the specific movement during which a tricolour flag, consisting of red, green, and yellow colours, was designed in Bengal. This significant symbol emerged during the **Swadeshi** movement.

The **Swadeshi** movement, which started in 1905, was a direct response to the partition of Bengal by the British government. It encouraged the use of indigenous goods and the boycott of British products. A crucial aspect of this movement was

the adoption of symbols to unify the protestors and express their nationalistic sentiments.

During the **Swadeshi** movement, a new flag was designed. This flag was a tricolour featuring three horizontal stripes with the colours red, green, and yellow. The specific design is often attributed to Sachindra Prasad Bose. The colours had symbolic meanings:

- The red stripe represented the Hindus.
- The green stripe represented the Muslims.
- The yellow stripe represented the other communities or the Gujarati traders.

This flag served as a powerful symbol of unity and resistance against British rule during the height of the **Swadeshi** agitation in Bengal.

Analysis of Other Options

Let's look at why the other options are not the correct answer:

- **Khilafat Movement:** This movement (1919–1924) was primarily concerned with the treatment of the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I. While it saw Hindu-Muslim cooperation, the specific tricolour flag mentioned was designed earlier and associated with the **Swadeshi** movement.
- **Civil Disobedience Movement:** Launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, this movement involved mass non-violent resistance. While flags were used, the tricolour (red, green, yellow) specifically originated during the **Swadeshi** period. Later flags, like the one designed by Pingali Venkayya, evolved from this symbolism.
- **Dandi March:** This was a specific event within the Civil Disobedience Movement, focused on protesting the salt tax. It did not involve the design of the red, green, and yellow flag.

Therefore, the correct answer is the **Swadeshi** movement, during which the red, green, and yellow tricolour flag was designed in Bengal.

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

Formation of Bombay Khilafat Committee in 1919

The question asks about the year a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay specifically to defend the temporal powers of the Khalifa. This event is linked to the broader Khilafat Movement in India.

Context: The Khilafat Movement

The Khilafat Movement was a significant political and religious movement started by Muslims in British India during the early 20th century. Its main goal was to pressure the British government regarding the future of the Ottoman Sultan, who was considered the Caliph (Khalifa) – the religious leader of Muslims worldwide. Indian Muslims were concerned that the British government would dismember the Ottoman Empire after World War I, which they believed would undermine the Khalifa's religious authority and temporal powers.

Formation of the Committee

- In response to these concerns, various Khilafat Committees were established across India.
- One such important committee was formed in Bombay.
- This committee was established in **March 1919**.
- Its primary objective was to organize and mobilize support for defending the Khalifa's traditional rights and powers.

Therefore, the correct year the Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers is 1919.

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

Government of India Act, 1935: Federal Court Judges Appointment

The Government of India Act, 1935, was a significant piece of legislation that aimed to restructure India's constitutional framework. A key feature of this Act was the provision for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was intended to be the highest court in British India.

The Act outlined the composition of this Federal Court. It was to be presided over by a Chief Justice. Additionally, the Act provided for the appointment of other judges to assist the Chief Justice in the functioning of the court.

The question asks specifically about the number of judges appointed **along with** the Chief Justice. This phrasing typically refers to the number of judges appointed in addition to the Chief Justice, or the total number of judges including the Chief Justice. Considering the options provided and the context of the Act's provisions for the Federal Court's structure, the number of judges appointed along with the Chief Justice was 6.

This means the Federal Court was constituted with a Chief Justice and 5 other judges, making a total of 6 judges.

- Chief Justice: 1
- Other Judges: 5
- **Total Judges:** $1 + 5 = 6$

Therefore, 6 judges were appointed along with the Chief Justice according to the Government of India Act, 1935.

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

The revolt is widely considered to have been triggered by specific grievances among the sepoys. Therefore, the group that directly started the Revolt of 1857 through mutiny and open rebellion against the British East India Company were the sepoys.

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

It is significantly higher than Gurushikhar but is located in a different mountain range entirely. Based on the geographical locations and the specific mountain range mentioned in the question, Gurushikhar is the correct answer as the highest point in the Aravalli range.

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Loo is a strong, hot, dry, and dusty summer wind that blows across the northern Indian plains from the Thar Desert towards the southeastern plains. Based on the analysis, the wind blowing in the northern plains during summers, known for its intense heat and dryness, is called the Loo .

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

The official Standard Meridian line for India is located at $82^{\circ} 30' \text{ E}$ longitude . The choice of $82^{\circ} 30' \text{ E}$ longitude is significant because: Therefore, the correct answer is $82^{\circ} 30' \text{ E}$ longitude.

55. Answer: d

Explanation:

The immediate catalyst for the launch of the Quit India Movement was the Failure of the Cripps Mission . The failure of the Cripps Mission left the Indian National Congress deeply disappointed. Therefore, the correct answer is Failure of Cripps Mission.

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

While Kanchenjunga is shared with Nepal, it is the highest point within India's geographical boundary. Therefore, considering the peaks located in or on the border of India, Kanchenjunga is the highest.

57. Answer: c

Explanation:

New Economic Policy Explained as the LPG Model

The New Economic Policy, introduced in India in 1991, marked a significant shift in the country's economic direction. This policy is widely recognized and referred to as the LPG model of development.

Understanding the LPG Acronym

The term 'LPG model' is an acronym representing the core components of the New Economic Policy:

- L stands for **Liberalization**.
- P stands for **Privatization**.
- G stands for **Globalization**.

Key Components of the LPG Model

Let's break down each component:

- **Liberalization:** This involved dismantling a complex system of government controls and regulations that previously restricted economic activities. The aim was to create a more open and market-oriented economy by reducing licensing requirements, removing trade barriers, and easing restrictions on foreign investment.
- **Privatization:** This process focused on transferring the ownership and management of public sector undertakings (PSUs) or state-owned enterprises to private players. The goal was to improve efficiency, productivity, and profitability by bringing private sector management practices and capital into these entities.
- **Globalization:** This component aimed at integrating the Indian economy with the global economy. It involved encouraging foreign trade and foreign direct investment (FDI), allowing Indian companies to access global markets, and promoting capital flows across borders, thereby fostering competition and access to technology.

LPG as a Development Model

The combination of these three policies represented a fundamental change in how India approached economic growth and development. By embracing liberalization, privatization, and globalization, the country aimed to stimulate economic growth, increase efficiency, create more employment opportunities, and improve the standard of living for its citizens. Therefore, the New Economic Policy is popularly known as the **LPG model** of development.

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

Government Company Paid-up Capital Rule

Understanding what defines a **government company** is crucial in business and finance. A key factor determining this classification is the amount of ownership held by the government, specifically through its stake in the company's **paid-up capital**.

Defining a Government Company by Capital Share

A company is formally recognized as a **government company** based on the extent of its **paid-up capital** held by government entities. This governmental holding signifies substantial control and ownership.

The definition requires the government's stake to meet a specific minimum percentage:

- A company is considered a government company if the President of India, the Government of India, any state government or governments, or any company that is itself a government company (alone or together with any state government) holds **not less than 51%** of the company's total **paid-up capital**.

Therefore, the minimum percentage of **paid-up capital** that must be held by the government to classify a company as a **government company** is 51%.

Key points regarding this definition:

- **Government Ownership:** The government must own a controlling stake.
- **Minimum Capital Requirement:** This controlling stake is specifically defined as 51% or more of the total **paid-up capital**.

This threshold ensures that the government has a majority financial interest in the company.

59. Answer: c

Explanation:

Naimisharanya is specifically located within the Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, the pilgrimage site of Naimisharanya is situated in the Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh.

60. Answer: c**Explanation:**

NABARD is dedicated to the agricultural and rural sectors . Therefore, NABARD is the central or apex institution for financing agricultural and rural sectors .

61. Answer: b**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **All of these**.

As discussed, the Indian economy in 1991 faced a multi-faceted crisis. The depreciation of the Indian rupee , the consequences of previous economic policy failures , and the critical crisis in foreign exchange reserves were all interconnected problems. Therefore, the Economic Reforms of 1991 were designed to tackle all these issues simultaneously, paving the way for a more open, competitive, and globally integrated Indian economy.

62. Answer: d**Explanation:**

Hallmark Logo: Primary Association

The term "Hallmark" is widely recognized and used as a **logo** or mark of certification primarily for **Jewellery**. This mark indicates that a piece of jewellery has been tested and verified for its purity and quality, especially concerning precious metals like gold, silver, and platinum.

Purpose of Hallmarking in Jewellery

Hallmarking serves as a consumer assurance tool. Key aspects include:

- **Purity Verification:** It guarantees the metal content, often expressed in karats (e.g., 22K, 18K) or fineness (e.g., 916 for 22K gold, which means 91.6% pure gold).
- **Quality Assurance:** It assures customers that the jewellery meets specific standards set by a governing body.
- **Authenticity:** It helps authenticate the precious metal content, protecting buyers from fraud.

In many countries, including India (with the BIS Hallmark), hallmarking jewellery is a legal requirement to protect consumer interests.

Hallmark Usage for Other Goods

While specific quality marks exist for various products, the "Hallmark" logo itself is not commonly or distinctively associated as a primary identifier or logo for:

- **Agricultural products:** These typically use different certifications like organic labels, geographical indication (GI) tags, or quality grades.
- **Electronic goods:** Certifications like ISI, CE, FCC, or energy ratings are common for electronics.
- **Electrical goods:** Similar to electronics, these use marks like ISI, BIS, or CE for safety and quality standards.

Therefore, the **Hallmark** is distinctively identified with the **Jewellery** sector as its primary application for a widely recognized quality logo.

Explanation:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. Therefore, the Directive Principles of State Policy are the specific ideals that guide the state in framing its policies.

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

Part-IV A – This part was added to the Constitution later and deals specifically with the Fundamental Duties of citizens. Therefore, the Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Part-IV A of the Indian Constitution.

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

This article lays down the rules regarding the official language of the Union of India. The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

Article Defining Money Bill in Indian Constitution

A **Money Bill** is a specific type of financial legislation in India that deals primarily with the raising and spending of government money. It has special legislative procedures compared to ordinary bills.

Constitutional Provision for Money Bill

The definition and specific provisions related to a Money Bill are outlined in the Constitution of India. According to the constitution:

- **Article 110** specifically defines what constitutes a Money Bill. It lists the criteria that a bill must meet to be classified as a Money Bill. These typically include clauses dealing with the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax; the regulation of the borrowing of money by the Government of India; the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India; the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India; or the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Analysis of Other Articles

It is helpful to understand why other articles mentioned in the options are not the correct answer:

- **Article 111** deals with the procedure of assent to Bills by the President after they have been passed by both Houses of Parliament. It does not define a Money Bill.
- **Article 112** deals with the 'Annual Financial Statement', commonly known as the Budget. While related to government finance, it is distinct from the definition of a Money Bill itself.

Therefore, the specific Article that defines a Money Bill is Article 110.

67. Answer: b

Explanation:

This process separates the white light into its constituent colors because each color has a slightly different wavelength and bends at a slightly different angle. White light, however, is the light that gets split into these colors.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

Argon (Ar), being chemically inert and lacking significant infrared absorption properties, does not contribute to the greenhouse effect and is therefore not a greenhouse gas. Thus, Argon is the correct answer because it does not have the properties required to act as a greenhouse gas.

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

Washing Soda Identification

The question asks to identify the common name for Washing Soda among the given options. Washing Soda is a widely used chemical compound, particularly in households for cleaning purposes. Understanding its chemical identity is key to answering this question correctly.

Chemical Identity of Washing Soda

Washing Soda is the common name for the chemical compound **Sodium carbonate**. Its chemical formula is Na_2CO_3 . It is an alkali salt and is known for its cleaning properties, ability to soften water, and use in laundry detergents.

Analysis of Options

Let's examine each option provided:

- **Calcium carbonate:** This is commonly known as limestone, chalk, or marble. Its chemical formula is $CaCO_3$. It is not Washing Soda.

- **Potassium carbonate:** Also known as potash, its chemical formula is K_2CO_3 . While it is an alkali carbonate, it is different from Washing Soda and is not its common name.
- **Sodium carbonate:** This is the correct chemical name for Washing Soda (Na_2CO_3).
- **Magnesium carbonate:** This compound has the chemical formula $MgCO_3$. It is found naturally and is not Washing Soda.

Conclusion

Based on the chemical identity and common names, Washing Soda is unequivocally **Sodium carbonate**.

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct age of retirement for a Judge of the Supreme Court of India is 65 years. Therefore, based on the constitutional provision, the age of retirement specifically for a Supreme Court Judge is 65 years.

71. Answer: d

Explanation:

Soil is a complex mixture of minerals, organic matter, water, air, and living organisms. These nutrients are absorbed by the plant roots from the soil solution.

72. Answer: c

Explanation:

Solution: $(6.25 - 2.23)(3.35 - 2.23) + (0.0016 - 2.987) = 4.02 \cdot 1.12 - 2.9854 = 4.5024 - 2.9854 = 1.517$.

$\therefore 1.517$

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

Savings Calculation for Public Provident Fund

This problem involves distributing a total amount of savings between two investment schemes, Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) and Public Provident Fund (PPF), based on a given ratio. We need to find the amount saved specifically in the Public Provident Fund.

Setting Up the Equations

Let's denote Manoj's savings in Kisan Vikas Patra as K and his savings in Public Provident Fund as P .

From the question, we are given two pieces of information:

1. One-third of his savings in Kisan Vikas Patra is equal to one-half of his savings in Public Provident Fund. This can be written as an equation:

$$\frac{1}{3} \times K = \frac{1}{2} \times P$$

2. His total savings amount to Rs. 1,50,000. This gives us the second equation:

$$K + P = 1,50,000$$

Solving for Public Provident Fund Savings

Our goal is to find the value of P .

First, let's simplify the relationship between **K** and **P** from the first equation:

$$\frac{K}{3} = \frac{P}{2}$$

To express **K** in terms of **P**, we can multiply both sides by 3:

$$K = 3 \times \frac{P}{2}$$

$$K = \frac{3P}{2}$$

Now, we can substitute this expression for **K** into the second equation (total savings):

$$\left(\frac{3P}{2}\right) + P = 1,50,000$$

To solve for **P**, we first combine the terms involving **P**. We need a common denominator:

$$\frac{3P}{2} + \frac{2P}{2} = 1,50,000$$

$$\frac{3P + 2P}{2} = 1,50,000$$

$$\frac{5P}{2} = 1,50,000$$

Next, we isolate **P** by multiplying both sides by 2 and dividing by 5:

$$P = 1,50,000 \times \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P = \frac{3,00,000}{5}$$

$$P = 60,000$$

Conclusion

Therefore, Manoj has saved Rs. 60,000 in his Public Provident Fund.

We can also find his savings in Kisan Vikas Patra:

$$K = 1,50,000 - P$$

$$K = 1,50,000 - 60,000$$

$$K = 90,000$$

Let's check if the initial condition holds:

$$\frac{1}{3} \times K = \frac{1}{3} \times 90,000 = 30,000$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times P = \frac{1}{2} \times 60,000 = 30,000$$

Since both values are equal (30,000), our calculation is correct.

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

Average Property of Consecutive Numbers Explained

This problem asks us to find the largest number within a set of 7 consecutive numbers, given that their average is 20. Consecutive numbers follow each other in order, with a difference of 1 between each number (e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6).

Understanding the Average of Consecutive Numbers

A useful property of consecutive numbers is that their average is always the middle number, provided there is an odd count of numbers in the sequence. Since we have 7 numbers, which is an odd count, the average (20) corresponds directly to the middle number of the sequence.

For a sequence of 7 numbers, the middle number is the $\frac{7+1}{2} = 4$ th number.

Therefore, the 4th number in our sequence is 20.

Determining the Sequence

Knowing that the 4th number is 20, we can list the sequence:

- 4th number: 20

To find the numbers following the 4th number, we add 1 successively:

- 5th number: $20 + 1 = 21$
- 6th number: $21 + 1 = 22$
- 7th number (the largest): $22 + 1 = 23$

To find the numbers preceding the 4th number, we subtract 1 successively:

- 3rd number: $20 - 1 = 19$
- 2nd number: $19 - 1 = 18$
- 1st number: $18 - 1 = 17$

The complete sequence of 7 consecutive numbers is 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

We can check the average: $\frac{17+18+19+20+21+22+23}{7} = \frac{140}{7} = 20$. This confirms our sequence is correct.

Identifying the Largest Number

The question asks for the **largest of these numbers**. In the sequence 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, the largest number is the last one.

The largest number is 23.

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

Understanding the Ozone Hole Phenomenon

The Earth's atmosphere is divided into several layers. The layer closest to the Earth's surface is the troposphere, and the layer above it is the stratosphere. The

stratosphere contains a significant concentration of ozone (O_3), forming what we call the ozone layer.

Ozone Layer's Role

This ozone layer plays a crucial role in protecting life on Earth. It acts as a natural shield, absorbing most of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. This absorption prevents excessive UV rays from reaching the Earth's surface, which can cause skin cancer, cataracts, and damage to plants and marine life.

Stratosphere Ozone Layer Thinning

The term "ozone hole" is commonly used to describe a significant thinning or depletion of the ozone layer. This depletion is particularly noticeable over the polar regions, most famously above Antarctica, during specific times of the year. It refers specifically to a reduction in the concentration of ozone molecules within the stratospheric ozone layer.

Analyzing Ozone Hole Options

Let's examine the provided options in the context of the ozone hole:

- **Increase in density in ozone layer:** This is the opposite of what the ozone hole represents. The ozone hole signifies a decrease, not an increase, in ozone concentration.
- **None of these:** Since one of the options accurately describes the phenomenon, this option is incorrect.
- **decrease in thickness of ozone layer in stratosphere:** This accurately describes the ozone hole. It refers to the thinning or reduction in the amount of ozone specifically within the stratospheric ozone layer. This thinning allows more UV radiation to pass through.
- **increase in the ozone layer in troposphere:** While there can be ozone in the troposphere (lower atmosphere), it acts as a pollutant there and does not relate to the "ozone hole" phenomenon, which specifically concerns the stratospheric ozone layer. Furthermore, the ozone hole is characterized by a decrease, not an increase, in ozone concentration.

Conclusion on Ozone Hole Definition

Based on the scientific understanding, the "ozone hole" refers to the seasonal thinning or depletion of the protective ozone layer located in the Earth's stratosphere. This reduction in ozone thickness is a critical environmental issue due to the increased exposure to harmful UV radiation.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

This is commonly written as $2 + \sqrt{5}$. This matches the original expression inside the square root, confirming that $2 + \sqrt{5}$ is the correct simplification.

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

इस प्रकार, धरा + ईश = धेश बनता है। यहाँ 'र' व्यंजन के साथ 'ए' स्वर जुड़ जाता है, जिससे 'रे' ध्वनि बनती है, और पूरा शब्द 'धरेश' बनता है। धरा + ईश : यहाँ, धरा (आ) + ईश (ई) का मेल होगा। नियम के अनुसार, आ + ई = ए होता है। इससे 'धरेश' बनता है, जिसका अर्थ 'पृथ्वी का स्वामी' है। यह शब्द के अर्थ और संधि नियम दोनों से मेल खाता है।

78. Answer: d

Explanation:

विकल्प 4: भौंरा-सखी - 'अलि' का अर्थ 'भौंरा' है और 'अली' का अर्थ 'सखी' है। यह शब्द युग्म 'अलि-अली' के सही अर्थ से मेल खाता है। उपरोक्त विश्लेषण के आधार पर, समश्रुत शब्द युग्म 'अलि-अली' का सही अर्थ 'भौंरा-सखी' है। यह विकल्प दोनों शब्दों के सटीक अर्थों को दर्शाता है।

79. Answer: c

Explanation:

प्रश्नोत्तरी के संदर्भ में, 'चतुर' या 'बुद्धिमान' अर्थ सबसे प्रासंगिक है। चतुर: 'चतुर' का अर्थ है बुद्धिमान, होशियार, या कुशल। यह 'नागर' शब्द का एक सामान्य और स्वीकृत पर्यायवाची है। जिस प्रकार एक नागर व्यक्ति अपने शहर का निवासी होता है, उसी प्रकार वह अपने कार्य में चतुर भी हो सकता है।

80. Answer: c

Explanation:

गृहस्थ: इस शब्द का अर्थ है वह व्यक्ति जो घर-संसार में रहता है, परिवार का पालन-पोषण करता है और समाज में रहते हुए अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करता है। यह 'संन्यासी' के त्यागपूर्ण और एकांत जीवन के ठीक विपरीत है।

81. Answer: a

Explanation:

विकल्प 1: बुरी तरह काम में लगे रहना। यह विकल्प मुहावरे के अर्थ के बहुत करीब है। 'बुरी तरह' यहाँ पर लगातार, बिना रुके और शायद बहुत कठिनाई से काम करने के भाव को दर्शाता है, जो कोल्हू चलाने वाले बैल की स्थिति से मेल खाता है।

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

Correct answer: 4

Therefore, the simplified value of the expression is 4.

Comparing our result with the given options:

Option 1: 4

Option 2: 9

Option 3: 8

Option 4: 6

The calculated result matches Option 1.

83. Answer: b

Explanation:

This excerpt clearly indicates that Joe met Carmen again, by chance, at the market. The passage explicitly states, "One day he ran into her at the market by chance." This matches the information.

84. Answer: c

Explanation:

Joe's Mother's School Preference Reason

The passage discusses Joe's experience attending an all-boys high school. His parents decided to send him there instead of a public school. The reason for this decision, as stated by Joe's mother, is explicitly mentioned in the text.

According to the passage, Joe's mom believed that sending him to a public school would lead to him being distracted. The text quotes her reasoning: "he would get

distracted by girls," as his mom would say.

Comparing this reason with the given options:

- Option 1 suggests teaching cost, which is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option 2 mentions bad friends, also not stated as the mother's concern.
- Option 3 directly aligns with the mother's stated reason: Joe would get distracted by girls.
- Option 4 refers to strict teachers, which is irrelevant to the mother's justification provided.

Therefore, the correct reason why Joe's mother did not want him to go to public school was her belief that he would get distracted by girls.

85. Answer: c

Explanation:

Choosing the Correct Synonym for "Random"

This question asks us to identify the correct **synonym** for the word **random** from the given options. A synonym is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word. To find the correct synonym, we need to understand the meaning of **random** and compare it with the meanings of the options provided.

Understanding the Meaning of "Random"

The word **random** describes something that happens by chance, without any specific pattern, plan, or purpose. Think of it as something that occurs unpredictably.

Evaluating the Options

Let's look at each option:

- **examine**: This word means to look at something very carefully, often to inspect it. For example, a doctor might **examine** a patient. This is not related to the meaning of **random**.
- **guard**: This word means to protect something or someone from danger or harm. For example, a soldier might **guard** a building. This meaning is also unrelated to **random**.
- **accidental**: This word means happening by chance or as an accident, not planned or intended. For instance, bumping into a friend can be an **accidental** meeting. This meaning is very similar to **random**.
- **sober**: This word typically means not drunk or serious and calm. For example, someone might give a **sober** assessment of a situation. This meaning is completely different from **random**.

Identifying the Best Synonym

Comparing the meanings, we can see that **accidental** is the word that best matches the meaning of **random**. Both words refer to events that occur due to chance rather than a deliberate plan.

86. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding Food Sensitiveness

The question asks for a single word that accurately describes "sensitiveness to the action of a particular food". This phrase refers to a condition where the body reacts negatively or exhibits sensitivity when consuming a specific type of food.

Analyzing Options for Food Sensitiveness Substitute

Let's examine the given options to find the best one-word substitute:

- **Allergy:** An allergy is a condition in which the immune system reacts strongly to a substance that is usually harmless. This reaction often involves specific foods, leading to symptoms like rashes, digestive issues, or breathing difficulties. This fits the definition of "sensitiveness to the action of a particular food".
- **Diversion:** Diversion means distraction or amusement. It has no relation to medical or dietary sensitivity.
- **Congregation:** Congregation refers to a gathering or assembly of people, typically for religious worship. This is irrelevant to the context of food sensitivity.
- **None of these:** Since 'Allergy' is a suitable substitute, this option is incorrect.

Identifying the Correct Substitute

Based on the definitions, **Allergy** is the most appropriate one-word substitute for "sensitiveness to the action of a particular food". It specifically denotes a heightened or adverse physical reaction to certain foods.

87. Answer: a

Explanation:

Understanding the Falguni and Hardik Relationship Question

This question involves figuring out family relationships based on a statement made by Hardik about Falguni. We need to carefully trace the connections to find Falguni's relationship with Hardik.

Breaking Down the Relationship Statement

Hardik says: "The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife." Let's break this down:

- "Her only brother" refers to Falguni's brother. Let's call him Falguni's Brother (FB).

- "The son of her only brother" is the son of FB. This person is Falguni's nephew.
- "My wife" refers to Hardik's wife. Let's call her Hardik's Wife (HW).
- "The brother of my wife" is the brother of HW. This person is Hardik's brother-in-law.

Identifying the Key Link

The statement connects these two parts: Falguni's nephew = Hardik's wife's brother.

Let's analyze this connection:

- Falguni's nephew is the son of Falguni's Brother (FB).
- Hardik's wife's brother is HW's brother.
- So, the son of FB is HW's brother.

If the son of FB is HW's brother, it implies that FB (Falguni's brother) is the father of HW's brother. Assuming HW and her brother share the same father, this means FB is also the father of Hardik's Wife (HW).

Determining Falguni's Relation to Hardik

We've established that Falguni's Brother (FB) is the father of Hardik's Wife (HW).

- Falguni is the sister of FB.
- FB is the father of Hardik's Wife (HW).
- Therefore, Falguni is the sister of the father of Hardik's Wife.
- The father of one's wife is the father-in-law.
- So, Falguni is the sister of Hardik's father-in-law.

This matches the relationship described in the first option.

Conclusion

Based on the logical deduction from the statement provided by Hardik, Falguni is the sister of Hardik's father-in-law.

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

Therefore, 4125 is not the square of a number ending in 5. To confirm, we can check if it's a perfect square at all: $\sqrt{4125} \approx 64.226$, confirming it is not a perfect square.

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

Finding the Clock Angle at 8:20

This problem requires us to determine the angle formed between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock when the time is 8:20. We need to understand how each hand moves on the clock face.

Understanding Clock Hand Movement

A clock face is a circle of 360 degrees. It is divided into 12 hours, meaning the angle between two consecutive hour marks is $360^\circ/12 = 30^\circ$. It is also divided into 60 minutes.

- **Minute Hand Movement:** The minute hand completes a full circle (360 degrees) in 60 minutes. Therefore, its speed is $360^\circ/60 \text{ minutes} = 6^\circ$ per minute.
- **Hour Hand Movement:** The hour hand completes a full circle (360 degrees) in 12 hours (720 minutes). Therefore, its speed is $360^\circ/12 \text{ hours} = 30^\circ$ per hour. This is equivalent to $30^\circ/60 \text{ minutes} = 0.5^\circ$ per minute.

Calculating Hand Positions at 8:20

To find the angle, we calculate the position of each hand relative to the 12 o'clock position (0 degrees).

Minute Hand Position

At 8:20, the minute hand points directly at the 20-minute mark.

Position of Minute Hand = Number of minutes $\times$ Degrees per minute

$$\text{Position of Minute Hand} = 20 \times 6^\circ = 120^\circ$$

Hour Hand Position

At 8:20, the hour is 8 and the minutes are 20.

The hour hand's position depends on both the hour and the minutes past the hour.

Position of Hour Hand = (Hour $\times$ Degrees per hour) + (Minutes $\times$ Degrees per minute for hour hand)

$$\text{Position of Hour Hand} = (8 \times 30^\circ) + (20 \times 0.5^\circ)$$

$$\text{Position of Hour Hand} = 240^\circ + 10^\circ = 250^\circ$$

Calculating the Angle Between Hands

The angle between the hands is the absolute difference between their positions.

$$\text{Angle} = |\text{Position of Hour Hand} - \text{Position of Minute Hand}|$$

$$\text{Angle} = |250^\circ - 120^\circ|$$

$$\text{Angle} = 130^\circ$$

Since the angle 130° is less than 180° , this is the required angle.

Formulaic Approach

A common formula to calculate the angle between the hour hand (H) and minute hand (M) is:

$$\text{Angle} = \frac{1}{2}|60H - 11M|$$

Here, $H = 8$ and $M = 20$.

$$\text{Angle} = \frac{1}{2}|60 \times 8 - 11 \times 20|$$

$$\text{Angle} = \frac{1}{2}|480 - 220|$$

$$\text{Angle} = \frac{1}{2}|260|$$

$$\text{Angle} = 130^\circ$$

Both methods yield the same result.

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

Finding the Antonym for "Beautiful"

The question asks us to identify the correct antonym for the word "beautiful". An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Understanding the Word "Beautiful"

The word "beautiful" generally describes something that is pleasing to the senses or mind, especially through its appearance, qualities, or form. It signifies attractiveness and aesthetic pleasure.

Analyzing the Options

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

- **compassionate:** This word means showing sympathy and concern for others. It is not related to appearance.

- **accept:** This word means to consent to receive or undertake something, or to believe something to be true. It is a verb related to agreement or reception.
- **prosperity:** This word refers to the state of being successful, usually measured by having a lot of money or possessions. It is a noun related to success and wealth.
- **ugly:** This word describes something that is unpleasant or repulsive, especially in appearance. It is the direct opposite of beautiful.
- The fifth option is empty and cannot be considered.

Identifying the Correct Antonym

Comparing the meanings, the word "ugly" is the most suitable antonym for "beautiful" because it represents the opposite quality regarding appearance and aesthetic appeal. While "beautiful" means attractive, "ugly" means unattractive or repulsive.

Therefore, the correct antonym for "beautiful" is "ugly".

91. Answer: d

Explanation:

Coding Pattern Identification

The question asks us to find the coding pattern used to transform the word 'SCHEME' into 'TDIFNF' and then apply this pattern to the word 'WONDER'. Let's analyze the relationship between the letters of 'SCHEME' and 'TDIFNF'.

We compare each letter of the original word with the corresponding letter in the coded word:

Original Letter	Coded Letter	Shift
S	T	+1
C	D	+1
H	I	+1
E	F	+1
M	N	+1
E	F	+1

The analysis reveals that each letter in 'SCHEME' is shifted one position forward in the alphabet to get the corresponding letter in 'TDIFNF'. This is a consistent +1 shift (Caesar cipher with a shift of 1).

Applying the Coding Pattern to WONDER

Now, we apply the same +1 shift pattern to the word 'WONDER':

- $W \rightarrow W + 1 = X$
- $O \rightarrow O + 1 = P$
- $N \rightarrow N + 1 = O$
- $D \rightarrow D + 1 = E$
- $E \rightarrow E + 1 = F$
- $R \rightarrow R + 1 = S$

Following this pattern, the coded word for 'WONDER' is 'XPOEFS'.

Finding the Correct Option

Comparing our result 'XPOEFS' with the given options:

- 1. POXEFS
- 2. XPQFTF

- 3. XOOESF
- 4. XPOEFS

The calculated code 'XPOEFS' matches option 4.

92. Answer: c

Explanation:

This means the set of all 'doors' and the set of all 'dogs' are completely separate.
This means the set of all 'dogs' is entirely contained within the set of 'cats'. Therefore, the correct answer is Only (III).

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

NASSCOM Partnership with Australian Agency

The National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) plays a crucial role in promoting the Indian technology sector. To foster growth and encourage funding for Indian technology Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), NASSCOM actively seeks strategic partnerships.

Attracting Investment for Indian Tech SMEs

NASSCOM collaborates with specific international government agencies to facilitate investment flow into India's burgeoning tech landscape. These collaborations are vital for connecting Indian SMEs with global capital and expertise.

Identifying the Partner Agency

The question highlights a partnership aimed at attracting investment for Indian tech SMEs. Based on the options provided, the relevant partner is an agency from the Australian government. This strategic alliance focuses on strengthening economic ties and promoting investment opportunities within the Indian technology sector.

- NASSCOM partners with the **Australian** government agency.
- The objective is to attract investment for Indian technology SMEs.
- This collaboration aims to boost the growth and global reach of these enterprises.

94. Answer: d

Explanation:

Rosatom is the Russian state-owned nuclear energy corporation. Based on the information that Rosatom is the state-owned nuclear energy corporation of Russia, the correct option is Russian .

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

Among the states categorized under the 'General Category', Odisha secured the first position in this ranking index. This highlights Odisha's commendable efforts and efficient implementation strategies concerning the National Food Security Act.

96. Answer: a

Explanation:

The name 'I2U2' signifies that two countries start with the letter 'I' (India and Israel) and two countries start with the letter 'U' (UAE and USA). India - Israel - UAE - USA - This option correctly lists all four member countries of the I2U2 Grouping.

97. Answer: d

Explanation:

The first 'Amrit Sarovar' was inaugurated in the state of Uttar Pradesh . The initial Amrit Sarovar project was launched and inaugurated in the state of Uttar Pradesh .

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

Rajasthan: Uranium Mining Reserves Discovery

Recent geological surveys and exploration efforts have led to the significant discovery of uranium mining reserves in the state of Rajasthan.

Understanding Uranium Deposits in India

India possesses substantial reserves of uranium, a critical element for its nuclear energy program. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and its associated bodies continually conduct exploration activities across the country to identify and assess these valuable mineral resources.

Key Discoveries in Rajasthan

Exploration activities, particularly in the Hingot and Rohil regions of Rajasthan, have indicated the presence of significant uranium deposits. These findings position Rajasthan as a key state in India's future uranium production landscape. The

geological formations in these areas are conducive to hosting uranium ore bodies, making them areas of intense focus for further development.

Comparison with Other States

While other states like Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, and Meghalaya also have known uranium deposits and ongoing mining operations, the question specifically asks about recent discoveries. The exploration success in **Rajasthan** marks a notable development in the search for new uranium reserves within the country.

Significance of the Discovery

The confirmation of substantial uranium reserves in **Rajasthan** is vital for bolstering India's energy security and reducing reliance on imported uranium. It signifies progress in the strategic exploration and utilization of domestic natural resources for nuclear power generation.

99. Answer: d

Explanation:

Honey Testing Lab Launched in Dimapur

The question asks about the specific state where the Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Narendra Singh Tomar, inaugurated a Honey Testing Laboratory in Dimapur.

Dimapur is a significant city located in the northeastern part of India.

Identifying the Correct State

- The Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Narendra Singh Tomar, launched the Honey Testing Laboratory.
- The location specified for this launch was Dimapur.

- Dimapur is a city within the state of **Nagaland**.
- Therefore, the Honey Testing Laboratory was launched in **Nagaland**.

This facility is crucial for ensuring the quality of honey produced in the region and supporting the livelihoods of beekeepers and farmers, aligning with the goals of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

100. Answer: d

Explanation:

Understanding the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Award Field

The question asks to identify the specific field associated with the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Award. This award is named after Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who served as the first President of India and was a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement. The award recognizes outstanding contributions and excellence in a particular domain.

Award Association Explained

The **Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Award** is specifically linked to the field of **Public Administration**. This prestigious award is presented to individuals or institutions that have made significant contributions towards improving governance, public services, and administrative reforms in India. It celebrates efforts that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration systems.

Analysis of Options

- **Public Administration:** This is the correct field. The award directly honors work and achievements within this sector.
- **Banking:** While important, the banking sector is not the primary focus of this particular memorial award. Awards related to banking typically focus on

financial services and economic contributions.

- **Social Service:** Although public administration often serves social welfare goals, the award specifically targets administrative excellence rather than general social service activities, which might be recognized by other awards.
- **None of these:** This option is incorrect because the award is indeed associated with a specific field mentioned in the options.

Therefore, the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Award is a commendation for exceptional work and dedication in the realm of **Public Administration**.

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