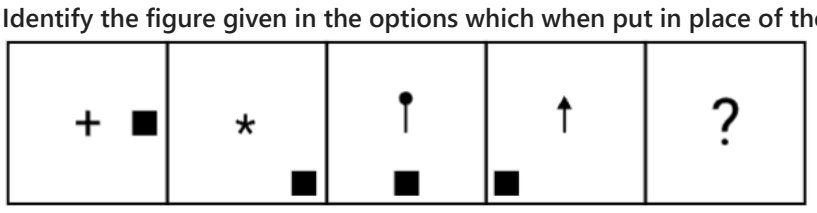
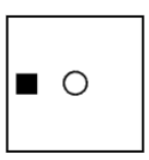
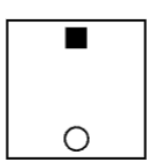
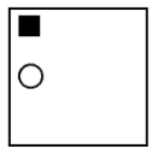
SSC GD Constable Exam Day Based Mock 3

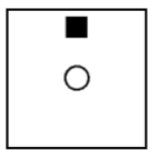
Q.1 Identify the figure given in the options which when put in place of the question mark (?) will logically complete the series.



A. 

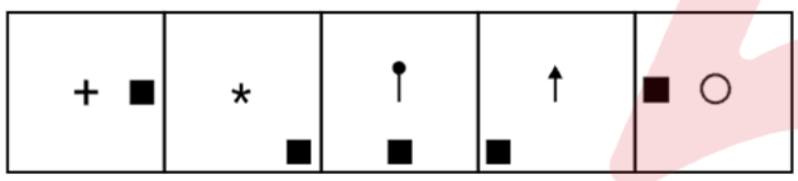
B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A

Sol: **Logic**: 1. Black square is moving clock wise direction.
2. New shape is added in the middle.



Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.2 Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:

1. Some Pomegranates are Peaches.

2. Some Peaches are Lemons.

3. All Lemons are Figs.

Conclusions:

I. Some Peaches are Figs.

II. Some Pomegranates are Figs.

A. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow

B. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows

C. Only conclusion (I) follows

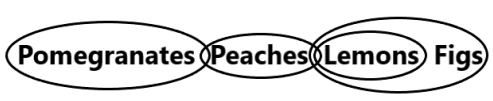
D. Only conclusion (II) follows

Answer: C

Sol: **Statements**:

1. Some Pomegranates are Peaches.
2. Some Peaches are Lemons.
3. All Lemons are Figs.

From the given statements possible Venn diagram will be.



Conclusions:

I. Some Peaches are Figs. (**True**, some peaches are lemons and all lemons are figs, so that means some peaches are figs).

II. Some Pomegranates are Figs. (**False**, there is no relation between pomegranates and figs).

Test Prime By Adda247

ALL EXAMS, ONE SUBSCRIPTION

Test. Analyze. Improve. Repeat.

Don't just prepare. Perform.

Test Prime — built only for mock tests.

1,50,000+ Mock Tests

25,000+ Previous Year Papers

800+ Exam Covered

500% Refund on Selection

5 lakh+ Free Quizzes

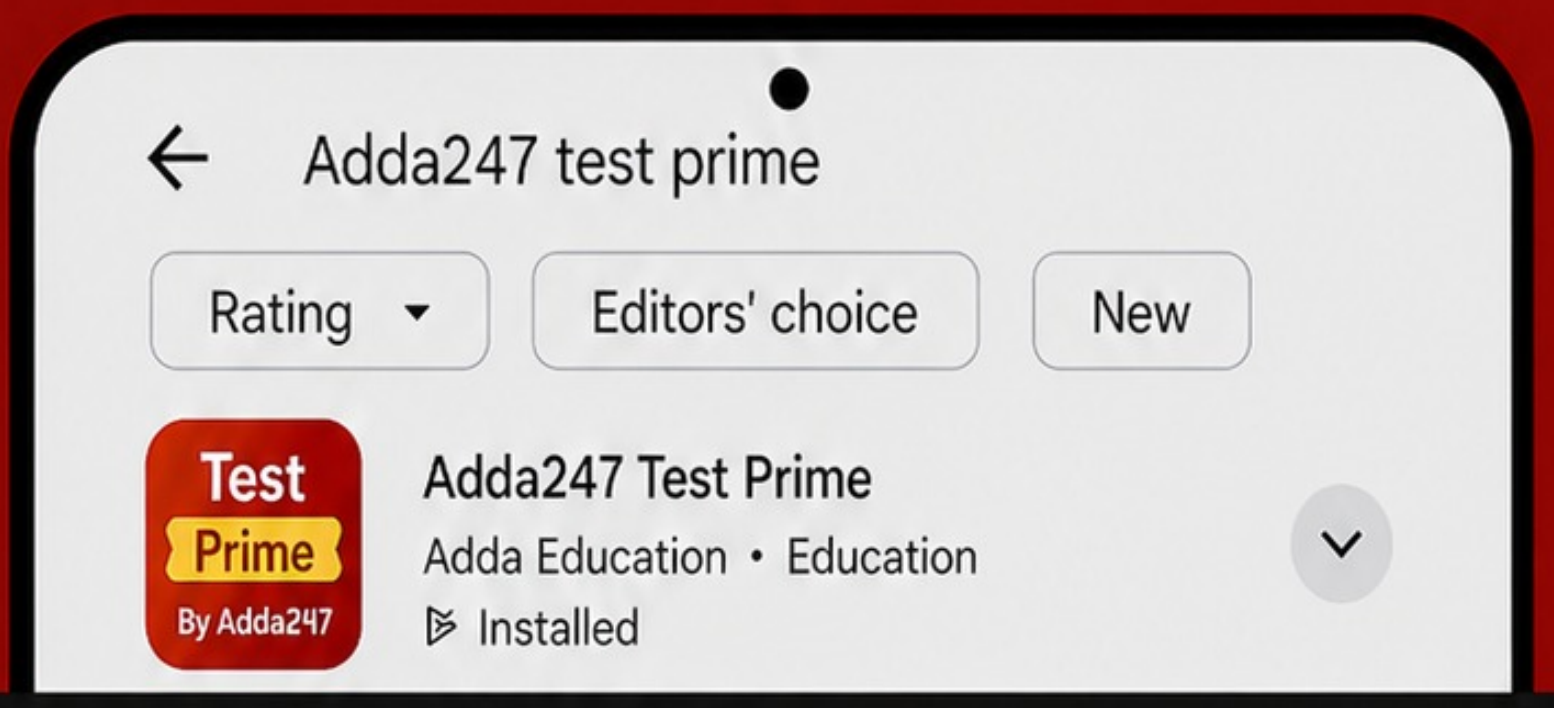
Daily Free PDFs

Job Alerts Stay Updated

- Multilingual
- Detailed Solution
- Strong and Weak Areas

All India Rankings

Compete with lakhs.
Rank. Improve. Repeat.



DOWNLOAD THE APP

So, **Only conclusion (I) follows.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.3 **In certain code PAY is written as 126. How will be BEAT written in that code?**

A. 200
B. 140
C. 112
D. 75

Answer: C

Sol: **Information Given:**
PAY → 126
Find: BEAT → ?

Logic:
Pattern: Sum of letter positions × number of letters

Explanation:
Logic: Convert letters to positions

PAY:
P = 16, A = 1, Y = 25
Sum = 16 + 1 + 25 = 42
42 × 3 = 126 ✔

BEAT:
B = 2, E = 5, A = 1, T = 20
Sum = 2 + 5 + 1 + 20 = 28
28 × 4 = 112

Final Answer:
112

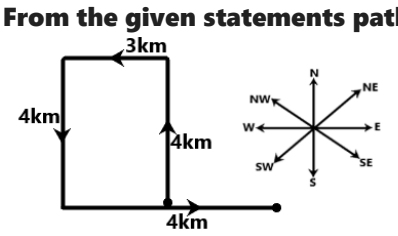
Final Correct Option:
C

Q.4 **Reena walks 4 km towards North, then turns left and walks 3 km. She again takes a left turn and walks 4 km. Now she turns left and walks 4 km. How far is she from the starting point?**

A. 4
B. 2
C. 1
D. 3

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
Reena walks 4 km towards North, then turns left and walks 3 km.
She again takes a left turn and walks 4 km.
Now she turns left and walks 4 km.
From the given statements path diagram will be.



So, **1** km far is she from the starting point.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.5 **G is the sister of H. I is the brother of H. I is the son of J. J is married to K. K is the daughter of L. K has only one daughter. O is the brother of H. M is married to O. If P is the daughter of M, then how is H related to P?**

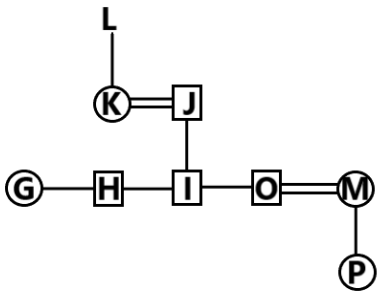
A. Father's brother
B. Brother
C. Mother's brother
D. Father

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
G is the sister of H.
I is the brother of H.
I is the son of J.
J is married to K.
K is the daughter of L.
K has only one daughter.
O is the brother of H.
M is married to O.
If P is the daughter of M.

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / O	Female
+/ □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, H is the **father's brother** of P.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.6 **NJOM is related to TPUS in a certain way based on the English alphabetical order. In the same way, PLQO is related to VRWU. To which of the following is RNSQ related, following the same logic?**

A. TXYW
B. XTWY
C. TXWY
D. XTYW

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: NJOM is related to TPUS and PLQO is related to VRWU with same logic.

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 6 place.
For, NJOM - TPUS
N + 6 = T, J + 6 = P, O + 6 = U, M + 6 = S
For, PLQO - VRWU
P + 6 = V, L + 6 = R, Q + 6 = W, O + 6 = U
Similarly,
RNSQ - ?
R + 6 = X, N + 6 = T, S + 6 = Y, Q + 6 = W
So, RNSQ is related to **XTYW**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.7 **A & B means A is sister of B.**
A ! B means A is the brother of B.
A % B means A is the daughter of B.
A > B means A is the son of B.

A = B means A is the father of B.
A ~ B means A is the husband of B.
Which of the following means that B is the mother of A?

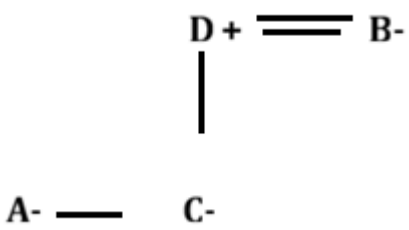
A. A & C % D ~ B
B. A > C ~ D & B
C. B ! D ~ A % C
D. A ~ D ! C > B

Answer: A

Sol: A & B means A is sister of B.
A ! B means A is the brother of B.
A % B means A is the daughter of B.
A > B means A is the son of B.
A = B means A is the father of B.
A ~ B means A is the husband of B.
Which of the following means that B is the mother of A?

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / O	Female
+ / □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation

Option A



B is the mother of A.

Q.8 **If + means ÷, − means ×, × means −, and ÷ means +, then what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?**
639 + 9 × 6 − 44 ÷ 279 = ?

A. 89
B. 81
C. 86
D. 80

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 639 + 9 × 6 − 44 ÷ 279 = ?

Given Sign + - × ÷

New Sign ÷ × - +

Using **BODMAS** rule.

Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	$[], , ()$
Orders, of	$(power), \sqrt{(root)}, of$
Division	$\div$
Multiplication	$\times$
Addition	$+$
Subtraction	$-$

New equation: 639 ÷ 9 - 6 × 44 + 279 = ?

71 - 6 × 44 + 279 = ?

71 - 264 + 279 = ?

350 - 264 = ?

? = **86**

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.9 A statement is given followed by two conclusions. Identify which of the given conclusions is/are true based on the following statement.

Statement:

F ≤ A ≤ I = L > E > D

Conclusions:

I. F < E

II. L ≥ F

A. Both I and II are true.

B. Only II is true.

C. Neither I nor II is true.

D. Only I is true.

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Statement:

F ≤ A ≤ I = L > E > D

Conclusions:

I. F < E

We only know: **F ≤ L** and **L > E**

But relation between **F and E is not definite.**

II. L ≥ F

From **F ≤ L**, we can say **L ≥ F**

=> L ≥ F ✔ (II true)

Final Answer:

Only II is true

Thus, the correct option is: **(b)**

Q.10 What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series based on the English alphabetical order?

TCT, PFR, LIP, HLN, ?

A. DOL

B. TYH

C. JHY

D. HGF

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: TCT, PFR, LIP, HLN, ?

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

Logic: 1st letter - 4, 2nd letter + 3 and 3rd letter - 2 place.

For, 1st letter

T - 4 = P, P - 4 = L, L - 4 = H, H - 4 = D

For, 2nd letter

C + 3 = F, F + 3 = I, I + 3 = L, L + 3 = O

For, 3rd letter

T - 2 = R, R - 2 = P, P - 2 = N, N - 2 = L

So, the missing term is **DOL**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.11 Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-cluster pairs are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster pair DOES NOT belong to that group?
(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

A. QL – UJ
B. KP – ON
C. RD – VB
D. BM – FJ

Answer: D

Sol:

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

Logic: 1st letter + 4 and 2nd letter - 2 place.
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): QL – UJ
Q + 4 = U, L - 2 = J
Option (b): KP – ON
K + 4 = O, P - 2 = N
Option (c): RD – VB
R + 4 = V, D - 2 = B
Option (d): BM – FJ
B + 4 = F, M - 2 $\neq$ J
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.12 Select the pair which follows the same pattern as that followed by the two pairs given below. Both pairs follow the same pattern.
UNT : VLW
CTU : DRX

A. QSQ : RQS
B. GPR : HNT
C. HOP : IMS
D. LRR : MOU

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
UNT : VLW
CTU : DRX

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

Logic: 1st letter + 1, 2nd letter - 2 and 3rd letter + 3 place.
For, UNT : VLW
U + 1 = V, N - 2 = L, T + 3 = W
For, CTU : DRX
C + 1 = D, T - 2 = R, U + 3 = X
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): QSQ : RQS
Q + 1 = R, S - 2 = Q, Q + 3 $\neq$ S
Option (b): GPR : HNT
G + 1 = H, P - 2 = N, R + 3 $\neq$ T
Option (c): HOP : IMS
H + 1 = I, O - 2 = M, P + 3 = S
Option (d): LRR : MOU
L + 1 = M, R - 2 $\neq$ O, R + 3 = U
Thus, correct option is (c).

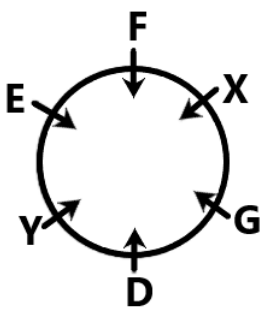
Q.13 Six friends D, E, F, G, X and Y are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table. Only two people sit between D and F when counted from the right of D. Only two people sit between X and Y. Only three people sit between D and X when counted from the right of X. G sits to the

immediate left of X. How many people sit between G and E when counted from the right of G?

A. Four
B. Three
C. One
D. Two

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
Six friends D, E, F, G, X and Y are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table.
Only two people sit between D and F when counted from the right of D.
Only two people sit between X and Y.
Only three people sit between D and X when counted from the right of X.
G sits to the immediate left of X.
From the given information seating arrangement will be.



So, **two** people sit between G and E when counted from the right of G.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.14 **What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?**
1, 3, 6, 10, ?, 21

A. 17
B. 19
C. 12
D. 15

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 1, 3, 6, 10, ?, 21
Logic: Numbers are increasing natural number from 2.
1 + 2 = 3
3 + 3 = 6
6 + 4 = 10
10 + 5 = 15
15 + 6 = 21
So, the missing term is **15**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.15 **If ASSIGN is coded as SASING, then KIDNAP is coded as .**

A. IKNDPA
B. IKDNPA
C. IKDNAP
D. IKAPDN

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: If ASSIGN is coded as SASING.
Logic: Letters are swapped in pairs and middle two letters are same.
For, ASSIGN → SASING
Split into pairs:
AS → SA (swap)
SI → SI
GN → NG (swap)
Similarly,
KIDNAP → ?
Split:
KI → IK

DN → DN
AP → PA
So, result = **IKDNPA**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.16 If 'M' stands for '×', 'N' stands for '÷', 'O' stands for '−' and 'P' stands for '+', then what will come in place of question mark (?) in the following equation?
10 M 5 P 8 N 2 O 6 = ?

A. 48
B. 30
C. 36
D. 44

Answer: A

Sol: 1. Information Given:
M = ×
N = ÷
O = −
P = +
Expression: 10 M 5 P 8 N 2 O 6

2. Formula Used:
BODMAS rule (Bracket, Order, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction)

3. **Explanation**:

Replace symbols:
10 × 5 + 8 ÷ 2 − 6

Now apply BODMAS:

Step 1: Multiplication and Division
10 × 5 = 50
8 ÷ 2 = 4

Expression becomes:
50 + 4 − 6

Step 2: Addition and Subtraction

50 + 4 = 54
54 − 6 = 48

5. Final Answer:
Value = 48

✔ **Correct Option**: A

Q.17 What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series based on the English alphabetical order?
KGO IIL GKI EMF ?

A. NHG
B. COC
C. HGT
D. YHT

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:
Series: KGO, IIL, GKI, EMF, ?

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

Logic:
Column-wise pattern

Explanation:
Logic: Apply the pattern to each position

1st letters: K − 2 = I ; I − 2 = G ; G − 2 = E ; E − 2 = C
2nd letters: G + 2 = I ; I + 2 = K ; K + 2 = M ; M + 2 = O
3rd letters: O − 3 = L ; L − 3 = I ; I − 3 = F ; F − 3 = C

So next term = C O C

Final Answer:
COC

Final Correct Option:
B

Q.18 **Find the missing number in the following questions.**

1 2 3

11 7 5

12045?

A. 19
B. 17
C. 16
D. 15

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:

1 2 3

11 7 5

12045?

Logic: 2nd column^2- 1st column^2= 3rd column
For, 1st column
11^2- 1^2= 121 - 1 = 120
For, 2nd column
7^2- 2^2= 49 - 4 = 45
For, column
5^2- 3^2= 25 - 9 = **16**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.19 **What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?**
96, 48, 24, 12, 6, ?

A. 3
B. 2
C. 1
D. 4

Answer: A

Sol: **1. Information Given:**
Series: 96, 48, 24, 12, 6, ?

2. Formula Used:
Each term = Previous term ÷ 2

3. **Explanation**:
Observe the pattern:

96 ÷ 2 = 48
48 ÷ 2 = 24
24 ÷ 2 = 12
12 ÷ 2 = 6

Continuing the same pattern:
6 ÷ 2 = 3

Final Answer:
Missing number = 3

✔ **Correct Option**: A

Q.20 **Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-cluster pairs are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster pair DOES NOT belong to that group? (Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)**

A. HZ - FD
B. TL - RP
C. LD - JH
D. XV - AY

Answer: D

Sol: **Information Given:**
Pairs:
A) HZ - FD
B) TL - RP
C) LD - JH
D) XV - AY

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

Logic:
Check shift pattern (first → second)

Explanation:
Logic: Same pattern = (−2, +4)

A: H − 2 = F ; Z + 4 = D
B: T − 2 = R ; L + 4 = P
C: L − 2 = J ; D + 4 = H
D: X + 3 = A ; V + 3 = Y ✘

Only D does not follow pattern

Final Answer:
XV - AY

Final Correct Option:
D

Q.21 **Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?**

A. B.N. Rau
B. K.M. Panikkar
C. K.T. Shah
D. N.M. Rau

Answer: A

Sol: **Correct Answer: (A)**

Explanation:

→ B.N. Rau served as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly.
→ He prepared the initial draft of the Constitution.
→ He studied constitutions of various countries for reference.
→ His work guided the Drafting Committee led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
→ He played a key intellectual role in constitution-making.

Information Booster:

→ The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946.
→ Dr. Ambedkar was Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
→ The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949.
→ It came into effect on 26 January 1950.
→ B.N. Rau later served as a judge of the International Court of Justice.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (B): K.M. Panikkar was a diplomat and scholar.

Option (C): K.T. Shah was a member of the Assembly but not advisor.

Q.22 **Who was the first woman to receive the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award?**

A. Indira Gandhi
B. Mother Teresa
C. Sarojini Naidu
D. Kalpana Chawla

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Indira Gandhi

Explanation:

Indira Gandhi, the first female Prime Minister of India, became the first woman to be conferred with the Bharat Ratna in 1971.

The award was bestowed upon her following India's decisive victory in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, which led to the liberation of Bangladesh.

Indira Gandhi served as Prime Minister from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 until her assassination in 1984.

She was known for her bold economic policies, including the nationalization of 14 major commercial banks in 1969 and the abolition of Privy Purses.

Under her leadership, India saw the successful implementation of the Green Revolution, which made the country self-sufficient in food grain production.

Information Booster:

The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India, instituted on 2 January 1954.

The award is conferred in recognition of "exceptional service/performance of the highest order" without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex.

The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were C. Rajagopalachari, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and C. V. Raman in 1954.

To date, only five women have received this prestigious award: Indira Gandhi (1971), Mother Teresa (1980), Aruna Asaf Ali (1997), M. S. Subbulakshmi (1998), and Lata Mangeshkar (2001).

The recommendation for the Bharat Ratna is made by the Prime Minister to the President of India, and the number of annual awards is restricted to a maximum of three in a particular year (with some exceptions).

Additional Knowledge:

Mother Teresa (Option b)

She was the second woman to receive the Bharat Ratna, awarded in 1980.

She was a Nobel Peace Prize winner (1979) and founded the Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata to serve the "poorest of the poor."

Sarojini Naidu (Option c)

Known as the "Nightingale of India," she was a prominent independence activist and poet.

She was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress (1925) and the first woman Governor of an Indian state (United Provinces).

She has not been awarded the Bharat Ratna.

Kalpana Chawla (Option d)

She was an American-Indian astronaut and the first woman of Indian origin to go to space in 1997.

She tragically passed away in the Space Shuttle Columbia disaster in 2003.

She has not been awarded the Bharat Ratna.

Q.23 **In which year was the first Cricket World Cup held in India?**

A. 1983
B. 1987
C. 1975
D. 1979

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) 1987.**

· The **1987 Cricket World Cup** was the first to be held in India.
· It was the **third edition** of the **Cricket World Cup**, and it was co-hosted by **India** and **Pakistan**.
· The tournament took place from **October 9 to October 20, 1987**, and marked a significant milestone in the history of cricket, as it was the first time the World Cup was held in the Indian subcontinent.
· India's performance in the 1987 World Cup was notable, though they did not win the tournament.
· The **final** was contested between **Australia** and **England**, with **Australia** emerging as the champions.
· This World Cup was also a turning point in terms of the game's evolution in the subcontinent, where cricket became increasingly popular.

Information booster:

· The **1983 Cricket World Cup**, held in **England**, was the first time India won the prestigious tournament, defeating the West Indies in the final.

Other Options:

· **1983**: This was the year India won its first Cricket World Cup, but it was held in **England**, not India.
· **1975**: The first-ever Cricket World Cup was held in **England** in 1975.
· **1979**: The **1979 Cricket World Cup** was the second edition, which was also held in **England** and won by the **West Indies**.

Q.24 **Largest salt water lake of India is situated in which state?**

A. Odisha
B. West Bengal
C. Karnataka
D. Rajasthan

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Odisha

Explanation:

• The largest saltwater lake in India is Chilika Lake, located in Odisha.

• It is a brackish water lagoon spread over the districts of Puri, Khordha, and Ganjam.

• The lake opens into the Bay of Bengal, making it rich in biodiversity and an important wetland ecosystem.

Information Booster:

• Chilika Lake is the largest coastal lagoon in Asia.

• It is a Ramsar Site (designated in 1981) for its ecological importance.

• Known for migratory birds, especially at Nalaban Island Bird Sanctuary.

• Major attraction: Irrawaddy dolphins found near Satapada.

• The lake's area varies seasonally between 900–1,165 sq. km.

Additional Knowledge:

• West Bengal: Has East Kolkata Wetlands, a major wetland area but not saltwater.

• Karnataka: Known for freshwater lakes like Ulsoor Lake, not saltwater.

• Rajasthan: Home to Sambhar Lake, India's largest inland saline lake, but Chilika remains the largest saltwater lake overall.

Q.25 **What is the main function of lysosomes in a cell?**

A. Protein synthesis
B. Energy production
C. Digestion of cellular waste
D. Transport of substances

Answer: C

Sol:
Correct Answer: (c)
Information Booster:
· Lysosomes are membrane-bound organelles containing hydrolytic enzymes.
· They digest unwanted cellular debris, damaged organelles, and even pathogens.
· Often referred to as the "suicidal bags" of the cell.
· Play a critical role in autophagy and cell renewal.
Additional Knowledge:
· Lysosomes were discovered by Christian de Duve in 1955.
· Malfunctioning lysosomes are linked to diseases like Tay-Sachs and Gaucher's disease.
· Their acidic internal environment is essential for enzyme activity.

Q.26 **Who was the President of India between the years 1987 and 1992?**

A. Giani Zail Singh
B. R. Venkataraman
C. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
D. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Answer: B

Sol: **The Correct Answer is: (b) R. Venkataraman**
Explanation:
R. Venkataraman served as the **8th President of India from 25 July 1987 to 25 July 1992**. Before his presidency, he was the **Vice President of India (1984–1987)** and had also held key positions like **Union Finance Minister and Defence Minister**.
His tenure as **President** coincided with major political events, including:

- The assassination of **Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi (1991).**
- The **economic liberalization reforms of 1991** under **Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Manmohan Singh**.

Information Booster:

- **Played a key role in India's space and nuclear programs** as a policy advisor.
- **Held a significant role in drafting India's Constitution as a member of the Constituent Assembly (1946-1950).**
- Was a recipient of the **Tamra Patra (Freedom Fighter's Honor)** for participating in the **Quit India Movement (1942)**.
- **Bharat Ratna was awarded during his tenure** to **B. R. Ambedkar (1990) and Sardar Patel (1991, posthumously).**

Additional Information:

- **Giani Zail Singh (1982–1987)** – Preceded R. Venkataraman as the **7th President of India**.
- **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1974–1977)** – Served as the **5th President**, known for **proclaiming the Emergency in 1975**.
- **Shankar Dayal Sharma (1992–1997)** – **Succeeded R. Venkataraman** as the **9th President of India**.

Q.27 **Tippani is a traditional folk dance performed mainly by women in which Indian state?**

A. Rajasthan
B. Gujarat
C. Maharashtra
D. Punjab

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Gujarat**

Explanation:
• **Tippani** (or the 'Tippani Juri' dance) originated in the Chorwad and Veraval regions of the Saurashtra district in **Gujarat**.
• It was traditionally performed by the women of the Koli and Mahar communities.
• The dance is unique because it evolved from the labor of 'beating' the floor with long wooden sticks (Tippanis) to level it during construction work. To break the monotony of the hard labor, women would rhythmically beat the floor while singing.
• It is now a vibrant folk performance characterized by energetic movements and the sound of sticks hitting the ground in synchronization with the music.

Information Booster:
• **Instruments:** The dance is accompanied by traditional musical instruments like the Zanz, Manjira, and Turi.
• **Other Gujarat Dances:** Garba, Dandiya Raas, Bhavai (theatre), and Padhar are other major folk art forms of the state.
• **Saurashtra:** The region where the dance specifically flourishes, known for its rich maritime and construction history.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Rajasthan (Option A):** Known for Ghoomar, Kalbelia, and Bhavai (distinct from Gujarat's Bhavai).
• **Maharashtra (Option C):** Famous for Lavani, Dhangari Gaja, and Koli (Fishermen's dance).
• **Punjab (Option D):** Renowned for Gidda (women) and Bhangra (men).

Q.28 **What type of action is the heartbeat?**

A. Voluntary action
B. Involuntary action
C. Reflex action
D. Mental action

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Involuntary action**

Explanation:
• The heartbeat is an involuntary action because it is not under the conscious control of the individual.
• These actions are regulated by the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and the medulla oblongata in the brain.

Information Booster:
• Involuntary muscles, such as cardiac muscles in the heart and smooth muscles in the digestive tract, function continuously without us thinking about them.

Additional Knowledge:
• Voluntary action (Option A): Actions controlled by conscious thought, like walking or speaking.
• Reflex action (Option C): Sudden, unconscious responses to a stimulus, like pulling your hand away from a hot object.

Q.29 **What is the primary effect of Earth's axial tilt?**

A. Day and night
B. Seasonality
C. Tides
D. Magnetic field

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Seasonality**

Explanation:
• Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of 23.5 degrees relative to its orbital plane.
• This tilt, combined with Earth's revolution around the Sun, causes different parts of the Earth to receive varying amounts of sunlight, leading to seasons.

Information Booster:
• If Earth had no tilt, there would be no seasons, and day/night length would be the same everywhere year-round.

Additional Knowledge:
• Day and night (Option A): Caused by Earth's rotation on its axis.
• Tides (Option C): Primarily caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun.

Q.30 **What was the primary objective when the French first came to India?**

A. Religious propagation
B. Trade
C. Empire expansion
D. Administrative reforms

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Trade**

Explanation:
• Like other European powers, the French East India Company (founded in 1664) came to India primarily for commercial purposes.
• Their first factory was established at Surat in 1668 by Francois Caron.

Information Booster:
• The French East India Company was 'Compagnie des Indes Orientales', created by Jean-Baptiste Colbert during the reign of Louis XIV.

Additional Knowledge:
• Empire expansion (Option C): This became a goal much later, especially under Governor Dupleix, leading to the Carnatic Wars.

Q.31 **According to the Indian Constitution, who is the administrative head of a Union Territory?**

A. Chief Minister
B. President
C. Governor
D. Home Minister

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) President**

Explanation:
• Under Article 239, every Union Territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.
• The administrator can be called a Lieutenant Governor or an Administrator depending on the UT.

Information Booster:
• While the President is the head, the day-to-day executive decisions are handled by the appointed Lieutenant Governor or Administrator.

Additional Knowledge:
• Chief Minister (Option A): Only present in UTs with legislatures like Delhi and Puducherry.
• Governor (Option C): Head of a State, not a Union Territory.

Q.32 **In which part of India is the Satpura mountain range mainly located?**

A. South India
B. Central India
C. Northeast India
D. North India

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Central India**

Explanation:
• The Satpura Range is a system of hills in central India, stretching across states like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh.
• It runs parallel to the Vindhya Range and lies between the Narmada and Tapti rivers.

Information Booster:
• Dhupgarh is the highest peak of the Satpura Range, located in the Mahadeo Hills.

Additional Knowledge:
• The range is a block mountain formed by crustal displacement.

Q.33 On which occasion is the Santhal dance mainly performed?

A. Marriage
B. Harvesting
C. Naming ceremony
D. Holi

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Harvesting**

Explanation:
• The Santhal dance is a popular folk dance of the Santhal tribe, primarily performed in Jharkhand and West Bengal.
• It is traditionally performed during spring festivals and to celebrate a good harvest.

Information Booster:
• The dance is often accompanied by the 'Madal' (a traditional drum).

Additional Knowledge:
• This tribal dance is a symbol of community bonding and collective joy.

Q.34 Who held the office of President of India between 1992 and 1997?

A. R. Venkataraman
B. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
C. K. R. Narayanan
D. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma**

Explanation:
• Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma served as the 9th President of India from 1992 to 1997.
• Before becoming President, he served as the 8th Vice President of India under R. Venkataraman.

Information Booster:
• During his tenure, he saw the appointment of three Prime Ministers: P. V. Narasimha Rao, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and H. D. Deve Gowda.

Additional Knowledge:
• R. Venkataraman (Option A): Served as President from 1987 to 1992.
• K. R. Narayanan (Option C): Served as President from 1997 to 2002.
• A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (Option D): Served as President from 2002 to 2007.

Q.35 Where do the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers form a delta before entering the Bay of Bengal?

A. Bangladesh
B. West Bengal
C. Odisha
D. Assam

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Bangladesh**

Explanation:
• The Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers merge in Bangladesh and form the world's largest delta, known as the Sundarbans Delta.
• The major portion of this deltaic region before discharging into the Bay of Bengal lies in Bangladesh.

Information Booster:
• In Bangladesh, the Ganga is known as the Padma and the Brahmaputra is known as the Jamuna. Their combined flow is called the Meghna.

Additional Knowledge:
• West Bengal (Option B): Contains a significant portion of the Indian side of the Sundarbans.

Q.36 **In which year did India host the Cricket World Cup for the first time?**

A. 1983
B. 1987
C. 1992
D. 1996

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) 1987**

Explanation:
• The 1987 Reliance World Cup was the first time the tournament was held outside England.
• It was co-hosted by India and Pakistan.

Information Booster:
• This was the first World Cup to feature 50-over matches instead of the previous 60-over format.

Additional Knowledge:
• 1983 (Option A): India won its first World Cup title in England.
• 1996 (Option D): India co-hosted the World Cup with Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Q.37 **When did the First Anglo-Mysore War take place?**

A. 1765-1767
B. 1767-1769
C. 1780-1784
D. 1790-1792

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) 1767-1769**

Explanation:
• The First Anglo-Mysore War was fought between the Sultanate of Mysore (under Hyder Ali) and the British East India Company.
• It concluded with the Treaty of Madras in 1769, which was a humiliating defeat for the British.

Information Booster:
• Hyder Ali was the first Indian ruler to defeat the British in a significant war.

Additional Knowledge:
• 1780-1784 (Option C): Period of the Second Anglo-Mysore War.
• 1790-1792 (Option D): Period of the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

Q.38 **Who was the first Indian to become World Chess Champion?**

A. Viswanathan Anand
B. D. Gukesh
C. R. Praggnanandhaa

D. Pentala Harikrishna

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Viswanathan Anand**

Explanation:
• Viswanathan Anand became the first Indian World Chess Champion in 2000 (FIDE title).
• He held the undisputed world title from 2007 to 2013.

Information Booster:
• Anand was also the first recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (now Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna) in 1991-92.

Additional Knowledge:
• D. Gukesh (Option B): Became the youngest challenger for the World Title in 2024.
• R. Praggnanandhaa (Option C): Noted for reaching the FIDE World Cup final in 2023.

Q.39 **Which classical music tradition did Ravi Shankar represent as a global ambassador?**

A. Hindustani classical music
B. Carnatic classical music
C. Both Hindustani and Carnatic music
D. Sufi music

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Hindustani classical music**

Explanation:
• Pandit Ravi Shankar was a maestro of the Sitar and a key figure in Hindustani classical music.
• He played a major role in popularizing Indian classical music in the West.

Information Booster:
• He was a disciple of Allauddin Khan (Maihar gharana) and collaborated with The Beatles.

Additional Knowledge:
• Carnatic Music (Option B): The classical music tradition of Southern India.

Q.40 **Gaungaur festival is a celebration to welcome which season?**

A. Autumn
B. Spring
C. Winter
D. Monsoon

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Spring.
• Gangaur is celebrated mainly in **Rajasthan** to welcome **spring season**.
• Dedicated to **Gauri (Parvati)**, symbolizing marital bliss and fertility.
Information Booster:
• Celebrated in the month of **Chaitra (March–April)**.
• Prominent in Jaipur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer.
• Unmarried girls pray for good husbands; married women for marital prosperity.
• Traditional processions with decorated idols of Isar–Gauri.
Additional Knowledge:
• Other Rajasthan festivals: **Teej, Desert Festival, Maru Mahotsav**.
• Gauri worship is significant also in parts of MP, Gujarat.
• Spring-related Indian festivals: **Vasant Panchami, Holi**.
• Spring (Vasant Ritu) marks agricultural renewal.

Q.41 **What should replace '?' in the equation given below?**

$$5\frac{10}{17} \div 7\frac{12}{34} - \frac{3}{25} = (?)^2$$

A. 4/5
B. 2/5
C. 3/5
D. 3/4

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Equation: $5\frac{10}{17} \div 7\frac{12}{34} - \frac{3}{25} = (?)^2$

Solution:

$5\frac{10}{17} \div 7\frac{12}{34} - \frac{3}{25}$

$= \frac{95}{17} \div \frac{125}{17} - \frac{3}{25}$

$= \frac{95}{17} \times \frac{17}{125} - \frac{3}{25}$

$= \frac{95}{125} - \frac{3}{25}$

$= \frac{19}{25} - \frac{3}{25}$

$= \frac{16}{25}$

Equate to the squared unknown:

$?^2 = \frac{16}{25}$

$? = \frac{4}{5}$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.42 **The ratio of the present ages of Krishna and Ram is 7 : 5. If the product of their present ages (in years) is 1260, then find Krishna's age after 15 years.**

A. 57
B. 42
C. 67
D. 65

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Ratio of present ages = 7 : 5

Product of ages = 1260

Formula Used:

Age = Ratio Term × x

Solution:

Let Krishna's present age be 7x and Ram's present age be 5x.

The product of their ages is 1260:

$7x \times 5x = 1260$

$35x^2 = 1260$

$x^2 = \frac{1260}{35}$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = 6$

Krishna's present age = 7 × 6 = 42 years

Krishna's age after 15 years:

42 + 15 = 57 years

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.43 **A man walks 684 m in 19 minutes, 1078 m in 22 minutes and 2198 m in 31 minutes. His average speed (in m/min) for the whole journey is:**

A. 49
B. 55
C. 50

D. 53

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Distance 1 = 684 m, Time 1 = 19 min

Distance 2 = 1078 m, Time 2 = 22 min

Distance 3 = 2198 m, Time 3 = 31 min

Formula Used

Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total Time}}$

Solution

Total distance = 684 + 1078 + 2198 = 3960 m

Total time = 19 + 22 + 31 = 72 minutes

Average speed = $\frac{3960}{72}$ = 55 m/min

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.44 **A starts business with ₹24,000 and after 7 months, B joins with A as his partner. After a year, the profit is divided in the ratio 9 : 8. What is B's contribution in the capital?**

A. ₹50,730

B. ₹50,975

C. ₹51,200

D. ₹49,460

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

A's capital = ₹24,000

B joins after 7 months

Profit ratio at the end of the year = 9 : 8

Formula Used:

Ratio of Profit = Ratio of (Capital × Time)

Solution:

A invested his capital for the full 12 months.

B joined after 7 months, so his investment was for 12 - 7 = 5 months.

Let B's capital be x.

According to the profit ratio:

$\frac{24000 \times 12}{x \times 5} = \frac{9}{8}$

$\frac{288000}{5x} = \frac{9}{8}$

Cross multiplying:

2304000 = 45x

x = $\frac{2304000}{45}$ = 51200

B's contribution is ₹51,200.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.45 **The ratio of two numbers is 9 : 11. Their LCM is 1485. The sum of the two numbers is:**

A. 400

B. 250

C. 300

D. 200

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**

Ratio of two numbers = 9 : 11

LCM of the numbers = 1485

Formula Used

LCM = Product of ratio terms $\times HCF$

Sum = $(Ratio1 + Ratio2) \times HCF$

Solution

Let the two numbers be 9x and 11x.

Since 9 and 11 are co-prime, their LCM is $9 \times 11 \times x = 99x$

We are given that the LCM is 1485.

$99x = 1485$

$x = \frac{1485}{99}$

$x = 15$

The sum of the two numbers is 9x + 11x = 20x

Sum = $20 \times 15 = 300$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.46 **A can do a work in 12 days, B in 16 days. A works for 3 days, then B joins and they complete the remaining work together. How many total days did it take to complete the work?**

A. 9 days

B. 10 days

C. $\frac{57}{7}$ days

D. $\frac{47}{8}$ days

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

A can do the work in 12 days.

B can do the work in 16 days.

A works alone for 3 days, and then B joins.

Formula Used:

Work Done = Efficiency × Days

Solution:

Let the total work be the LCM of 12 and 16, which is 48 units.

Efficiency of A = $\frac{48}{12}$ = 4 units per day.

Efficiency of B = $\frac{48}{16}$ = 3 units per day.

Work done by A in 3 days:

3 × 4 = 12 units.

Remaining work = 48 - 12 = 36 units.

When B joins, their combined efficiency is 4 + 3 = 7 units per day.

Time taken to complete the remaining work together:

$\frac{36}{7}$ = 5.14 days.

Total days taken to complete the work is 3 + $\frac{36}{7}$ = $\frac{57}{7}$ days (approximately 8.14 days).

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.47 **A car's price is reduced by 10% in the first year and then increased by 10% in the second year. If the car's initial price was ₹25,000, what is its final price after both changes?**

A. ₹24,750

B. ₹25,500

C. ₹24,500

D. ₹25,000

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**

Initial price = ₹25,000

First year change = -10%

Second year change = +10%

Formula Used

Final Value = Initial Value $\times(1 - \frac{x}{100}) \times (1 + \frac{y}{100})$

Solution

Final price $= 25000 \times (1 - \frac{10}{100}) \times (1 + \frac{10}{100})$

Final price $= 25000 \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{110}{100}$

Final price = 25000 × 0.9 × 1.1
Final price = 25000 × 0.99 = 24750
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (a)

Q.48 **The population of a village was 10500. In a year with the increase in population of males by 10% and that of females by 15%, the population of the village becomes 11,718. What as the difference in the number of males and females in the village initially?**

A. 3850
B. 3500
C. 3780
D. 3608

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**
Initial population = 10500
Final population = 11718
Male population increase = 10%
Female population increase = 15%
Formula Used
Total increase = Final population - Initial population
Solution
Overall increase = 11718 - 10500 = 1218
Let the initial number of males be M and females be F.
M + F = 10500
10% of M + 15% of F = 1218
0.10M + 0.15F = 1218
Multiply the entire equation by 100:
10M + 15F = 121800
Multiply the first equation (M + F = 10500) by 10:
10M + 10F = 105000
Subtracting the equations:
5F = 16800
F = 3360
Males (M) = 10500 - 3360 = 7140
Difference = 7140 - 3360 = 3780
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (c)

Q.49 **Raj's cap is in the form of a right circular cone of base radius 14 cm and height 48 cm. Find the area of the sheet required to make 15 such caps.**

A. 33000 sq. cm.
B. 3300 sq. cm.
C. 6300 sq. cm.
D. 3600 sq. cm.

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**
Base radius of the cone (r) = 14 cm
Height of the cone (h) = 48 cm
Number of caps = 15

Formula Used
Slant height (l) = $\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$
Curved Surface Area (CSA) = $\pi r l$

Solution
First, find the slant height (l) of the cone:
$l = \sqrt{14^2 + 48^2}$
$l = \sqrt{196 + 2304}$
$l = \sqrt{2500} = 50 \text{ cm}$

Now, calculate the Curved Surface Area (CSA) of one cap, which is the sheet required for one cap. Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$:

$CSA = \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 50$

$CSA = 22 \times 2 \times 50$

$CSA = 2200 \text{ sq. cm.}$

Find the area of the sheet required to make 15 such caps:

$\text{Total Area} = 15 \times 2200 = 33000 \text{ sq. cm.}$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.50 **The average of first 166 even numbers is**

A. 168
B. 167
C. 166.5
D. 167.5

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Sequence = First 166 even numbers

Formula Used

Average of first n even numbers = n + 1

Solution

The given value of n is 166.

Average = 166 + 1 = 167

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.51 **A person takes 2 hours to travel a certain distance by scooter. Returning over the same distance, he increases his speed by 10 km/h and takes 1.6 hours. What was his original speed?**

A. 40 km/h
B. 45 km/h
C. 50 km/h
D. 55 km/h

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Time taken going = 2 hours

Time taken returning = 1.6 hours

Increase in speed = 10 km/h

Formula Used:

Distance = Speed × Time

Solution:

Let original speed = x km/h

Distance while going = 2x

Returning speed = (x + 10)

Distance while returning = 1.6(x + 10)

Since distance is same:
2x = 1.6(x + 10)

2x = 1.6x + 16

2x − 1.6x = 16

0.4x = 16

x = 40

Alternate Solution:
Shortcut (ratio method):
Time ratio = 2 : 1.6 = 5 : 4

Speed ratio (inverse) = 4 : 5

Difference = 1 part = 10 km/h

So, original speed = 4 × 10 = 40 km/h

Q.52 **A bottle is made by attaching a hemisphere to a cylinder of the same radius. Radius =3.5 cm, height of cylinder =10 cm. Find the total surface area of the bottle.**

A. 315.5 cm^2
B. 331.5 cm^2
C. 297 cm^2
D. 308.5 cm^2

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Radius of the cylinder and hemisphere is 3.5 cm.
Height of the cylinder is 10 cm.
Formula Used:
Curved Surface Area of cylinder = $2\pi rh$
Curved Surface Area of hemisphere = $2\pi r^2$
Total area of an open-bottom bottle configuration = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
Solution:
Calculate the curved surface area of the cylinder:
$2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 \times 10 = 220$
Calculate the curved surface area of the hemisphere:
$2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 \times 3.5 = 77$
Adding both areas together:
220 + 77 = 297 cm^2
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (c)

Q.53 **Find the HCF of 148, 172, and 198.**

A. 2
B. 6
C. 12
D. 3

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**
Numbers = 148, 172, 198
Formula Used
Prime factorization method for Highest Common Factor (HCF)
Solution

Factors of 148 = 2 × 2 × 37 = $2^2 \times 37$
Factors of 172 = 2 × 2 × 43 = $2^2 \times 43$
Factors of 198 = 2 × 3 × 3 × 11 = $2 \times 3^2 \times 11$
HCF is the lowest power of common prime factors among the numbers.
The only common factor in all three is 2.
HCF = 2
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (a)

Q.54 **Find the compound interest on Rs.15,625 for 3 years at 8% per annum.**

A. Rs. 4,529
B. Rs. 3,530
C. Rs. 4,058
D. Rs. 2,029

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Principal amount (P) = Rs. 15,625
Time period (T) = 3 years
Rate of interest (R) = 8% per annum
Formula Used:
Amount (A) = $P(1+\frac{R}{100})^T$
Compound Interest (CI) = A - P
Solution:
Calculate the final amount using the compound interest formula:
$A = 15625(1+\frac{8}{100})^3$

$= 15625(1+\frac{2}{25})^3$

$= 15625(\frac{27}{25})^3$

$= 15625 \times \frac{19683}{15625}$

$= 19683$
Now, calculate the Compound Interest by subtracting the principal from the amount:
CI = 19683 - 15625 = 4058
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (c)

Q.55 **The value of** $\frac{5}{5+\frac{1}{4-\frac{1}{\frac{7}{8}}}}+\frac{7}{107}$ **is:**

A. 2
B. 1/2
C. 1
D. -1

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Expression: $\frac{5}{5+\frac{1}{4-\frac{1}{\frac{7}{8}}}}+\frac{7}{107}$
Solution:
$\frac{5}{5+\frac{1}{4-\frac{1}{7/8}}}+\frac{7}{107}$

$= \frac{5}{5+\frac{1}{4-\frac{8}{7}}}+\frac{7}{107}$

$= \frac{5}{5+\frac{1}{\frac{28}{7}-\frac{8}{7}}}+\frac{7}{107}$

$$= \frac{5}{5 + \frac{1}{\frac{20}{7}}} + \frac{7}{107}$$

$$= \frac{5}{5 + \frac{7}{20}} + \frac{7}{107}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\frac{100}{20} + \frac{7}{20}} + \frac{7}{107}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\frac{107}{20}} + \frac{7}{107}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 20}{107} + \frac{7}{107}$$

$$= \frac{100}{107} + \frac{7}{107}$$

$$= \frac{107}{107}$$

$$= 1$$

Q.56 **If the proportion of sand and cement in the mixture remains the same, and the quantity of cement in 216 kg of the mixture is 84 kg, what will be the quantity of the mixture if the quantity of sand in the mixture is 231 kg?**

A. 360 kg
B. 369 kg
C. 378 kg
D. 396 kg

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Total initial mixture = 216 kg
Quantity of cement = 84 kg
New quantity of sand = 231 kg
Formula Used:
Ratio of Sand to Cement = $\frac{Sand}{Cement}$
Total new mixture = New Sand + New Cement
Solution:
Initial quantity of sand = 216 - 84 = 132 kg.
Ratio of Sand : Cement = 132 : 84 = 11 : 7.
Let the new quantity of cement be x kg.
Since the proportion remains the same:
$\frac{231}{x} = \frac{11}{7}$
x = $\frac{231 \times 7}{11}$
x = 21 × 7 = 147 kg.
Total quantity of the new mixture = 231 (Sand) + 147 (Cement)
Total quantity = 378 kg.
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (c)

Q.57 **If (s + t) ∶ (s - t) = 5 ∶ 2, then find the ratio of (s^3 + t^3) : (s^3 - t^3).**

A. 343/27
B. 185/158
C. 185/27
D. 175/158

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

$\frac{s+t}{s-t}=\frac{5}{2}$

We need to find the ratio of $\frac{s^3+t^3}{s^3-t^3}$(represented as S^3 and t^3 in the question).

Solution:

Cross-multiply the given ratio to establish a relationship between s and t:

2(s + t) = 5(s - t)

2s + 2t = 5s - 5t

2t + 5t = 5s - 2s

7t = 3s

This gives the ratio of s to t:

$\frac{s}{t}=\frac{7}{3}$

Let s = 7x and t = 3x.

Substitute these into the requested expression for $(s^3+t^3):(s^3-t^3)$:

Numerator = $(7x)^3+(3x)^3=343x^3+27x^3=370x^3$

Denominator = $(7x)^3-(3x)^3=343x^3-27x^3=316x^3$

Now form the final ratio:

Ratio = $\frac{370x^3}{316x^3}$ = $\frac{185}{158}$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.58 **The LCM of the numbers 0.9, 3.7 and 0.54 is:**

A. 99.9
B. 106
C. 105
D. 100

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**

Numbers: 0.9, 3.7, 0.54

Formula Used

To find the LCM of decimals, convert them into integers by multiplying with a suitable power of 10, find their LCM, and then divide by the same power of 10.

Solution

Multiply each number by 100 to convert them to integers:

$0.9\times100=90$

$3.7\times100=370$

$0.54\times100=54$

Now find the LCM of 90, 370, and 54.

Prime factorization:

$90=2\times3^2\times5$

$370=2\times5\times37$

$54=2\times3^3$

LCM = Highest powers of all prime factors

LCM = $2\times3^3\times5\times37$

LCM = $2\times27\times5\times37=9990$

Now, divide by 100 to get the LCM of the original decimal numbers.

Actual LCM = $\frac{9990}{100}=99.9$

Q.59 **20% of A's income is equal to 35% of 'B', and 15% of 'B' is equal to 40% of 'C'. If the income of 'C' is ₹ 30,000, then what is the total income of A, B and C?**

A. ₹2,50,000
B. ₹3,50,000
C. ₹3,00,000
D. ₹1,50,000

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

20% of A = 35% of B

15% of B = 40% of C

Income of C = ₹ 30,000

Solution:

Start by finding the income of B using the given relationship with C:

0.15B = 0.40C

Substitute the value of C (30000):

0.15B = 0.40 × 30000

0.15B = 12000

$B = \frac{12000}{0.15}$

B = 80000

Now, use the income of B to find the income of A:

0.20A = 0.35B

Substitute the value of B (80000):

0.20A = 0.35 × 80000

0.20A = 28000

$A = \frac{28000}{0.20}$

A = 140000

Finally, calculate the total income of A, B, and C:

Total Income = A + B + C

Total Income = 140000 + 80000 + 30000

Total Income = 250000

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.60 **A can do a work in 4 days and B can do the same work in 8 days. They worked together for 2 days and then B left. After that, A alone completed the work. In how many days the work was completed?**

A. 4

B. $2\frac{1}{2}$

C. $4\frac{1}{2}$

D. 3

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

Time taken by A alone to complete the work = 4 days

Time taken by B alone to complete the work = 8 days

They work together for 2 days before B leaves.

Formula Used:

Work Rate = $\frac{1}{\text{Time Taken}}$

Total Work Completed = (Combined Work Rate × Time Worked Together) + (A's Work Rate × Remaining Time)

Solution:

A's one day work = $\frac{1}{4}$

B's one day work = $\frac{1}{8}$

Calculate their combined one day work:

(A + B)'s one day work = $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2+1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$

Calculate the amount of work they complete together in 2 days:

Work done in 2 days = $2 \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

Now find the remaining work that A has to complete alone:

Remaining work = $1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

Find the time A takes to finish this remaining work:

Time taken by A = $\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 1\ \text{day}$

Calculate the total time taken to finish the work:

Total Time = Time worked together + Time worked by A alone

Total Time = 2 + 1 = 3 days

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.61 **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Trivial

A. Attractive
B. Significant
C. Minute
D. Inconsiderable

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (B) Significant.

Trivial: Of little value or importance. It refers to something that is minor or not worth considering. (तुच्छ/नगण्य)
Example: Don't waste your time on trivial matters.

Significant: Sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention; noteworthy. (महत्वपूर्ण)
Example: There has been a significant increase in the company's profits this year.

Synonyms: Minor, Petty, Trifling, Frivolous.
Antonyms: Significant, Important, Major, Serious.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Attractive:** Pleasing or appealing to the senses. (आकर्षक)
- **Minute:** Extremely small. (बहुत छोटा)
- **Inconsiderable:** Small in size, amount, or degree. (अल्प)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.62 **Identify the error in the given sentence and select the most appropriate option that rectifies it.**
The sun was shining brightly over a hills.

A. A sun was shining brightly over the hills.
B. The sun was shining brightly over hills.
C. The sun was shining brightly over the hills.
D. Sun was shining brightly over the hills.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (C).

Explanation:

The original sentence contains an error in the use of the article 'a' before the plural noun 'hills'. The indefinite article 'a/an' can only be used with singular countable nouns. To refer to a specific group of hills or hills in a general geographical sense in this context, the definite article 'the' is required.

Grammatical Rule used:

The definite article 'the' is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific or particular. The indefinite article 'a/an' is never used with plural nouns.

Example:

The stars were twinkling in the sky. (Not 'a stars')

Information Booster:

Unique celestial bodies like the Sun, the Moon, and the Earth always take the definite article 'the' before them. Hence, Option A and D are also incorrect.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.63 **Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?**
Will the committee approve the new policy tomorrow?

A. Has the new policy been approved by the committee tomorrow?
B. Will the new policy be approved by the committee tomorrow?
C. Will the new policy be approving by the committee tomorrow?
D. Was the new policy approved by the committee tomorrow?

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b). The correct passive voice of the given sentence is “Will the new policy be approved by the committee tomorrow?”
Explanation:

The given sentence is in simple future interrogative form. In passive voice, the object “the new policy” becomes the subject, and the structure changes to “will + be + past participle”. Therefore, “approve” becomes “be approved”.

Structure:

Active Voice: Will + subject + base verb + object?

Passive Voice: Will + object + be + past participle + by + subject?

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option (a) changes the tense to present perfect. Option (c) uses the incorrect form “be approving” instead of the past participle “be approved”. Option (d) changes the tense to simple past, which is wrong.

Hence, option (b) preserves both tense and meaning correctly. So the correct answer is (b)

Q.64 **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Something that happens rarely

A. Impetuously
B. Spontaneously
C. Sporadically
D. Customarily

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (C) Sporadically.

Sporadically describes something that happens at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated. (यदा-कदा/रुक-रुक कर)
Example: It rained sporadically throughout the day, so we kept our umbrellas ready.

Meanings of the given other options:

- **Impetuously:** Acting or done quickly and without thought or care. (अविचारी रूप से)
- **Spontaneously:** As a result of a sudden impulse and without premeditation. (सहज रूप से)
- **Customarily:** According to the customs or usual practices associated with a particular society, place, or set of circumstances. (प्रथागत रूप से)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.65 **Select the correct passive form of the sentence.**
Robert can speak three languages fluently.

A. Three languages can be spoken fluently by Robert
B. Three languages have been spoken fluently by Robert
C. Three languages are speaking fluently by Robert
D. Three languages are being spoken fluently by Robert

Answer: A

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (A).

Explanation:
The given sentence is in the Active Voice and contains a modal verb 'can'. To convert a sentence with a modal verb from active to passive, we use the

structure: Modal + be + Past Participle (V3). Here, 'Robert' is the subject, 'can speak' is the verb phrase, and 'three languages' is the object. In passive voice, the object becomes the subject.

Structure:
Active voice: Subject + modal (can) + V1 + Object
Passive Voice: Object + modal (can) + be + V3 + by + Subject

Explain why other options are incorrect:
Option B uses 'have been spoken' which is for present perfect tense. Option C uses 'are speaking' which is active continuous. Option D uses 'are being spoken' which is passive of present continuous tense.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.66 **Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word.**
It is not polite behaviour to _____ when someone is talking.

A. cut off
B. cut up
C. cut in
D. cut on

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (C) cut in.

Explanation of correct answer:

The phrasal verb 'cut in' means to interrupt someone while they are speaking. (बात काटना/बीच में बोलना)

Example: I'm sorry to cut in, but there is a telephone call for you.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **cut off:** To stop the supply of something or to isolate. (काट देना/संपर्क तोड़ना)
- **cut up:** To cut into small pieces or to be very upset. (टुकड़े करना/दुखी होना)
- **cut on:** This is not a standard phrasal verb used in this context.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.67 **From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.**
Cross one's palm with silver.

A. To salute a person in position
B. To pay one, especially as a bribe
C. Wear a silver bracelet
D. Take something precious secretly

Answer: B

Sol:
Explanation: The correct option is (b). The idiom **cross one's palm with silver** means to give someone money, especially secretly or as a bribe, in order to gain favour or information. It is an old idiomatic expression where **silver** stands for money. Its Hindi meaning is रिश्वत देना / पैसे देकर अनुकूलता प्राप्त करना.

Example: The man crossed the guard's palm with silver to get entry without permission.

Other Related Idioms and Their Meanings:
• **Grease someone's palm**: to bribe someone.
• **Pay through the nose**: to pay too much.
• **Cost an arm and a leg**: to be very expensive.
• **Under the table**: secretly, especially in an illegal way.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect: The other options are literal or unrelated interpretations and do not convey the established idiomatic meaning. So the correct answer is (b)

Q.68 **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**
You cannot allow such an egregious error in the official report to go unnoticed.

A. Such an egregious error in the official report cannot be allowed to go unnoticed by you.
B. Such an egregious error in the official report cannot be allowed to be unnoticed by you.
C. It cannot be allowed by you that such an egregious error in the official report goes unnoticed.
D. Such an egregious error in the official report must not be allowed to go unnoticed by you.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
The active sentence is: **You cannot allow such an egregious error in the official report to go unnoticed.** To convert it into passive voice, the object **such an egregious error in the official report** becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

Structure:

Active voice: Subject + modal + allow + object + infinitive phrase

Passive voice: Object + modal + be + past participle + infinitive phrase

Thus, the correct passive form is: **Such an egregious error in the official report cannot be allowed to go unnoticed by you.**

Option (B) is incorrect because **to be unnoticed** is unnatural here. Option (C) is awkward and does not properly preserve the structure. Option (D) changes **cannot** to **must not**, which changes the meaning.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.69 **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**

A. Millionnaire
B. Milionaire
C. Millionaire
D. Millionare

Answer: C

Sol:
Explanation: The correct option is (c). Option (c) is the correctly spelt word. The correct spelling is **millionaire**, which means a person whose wealth amounts to a million or more units of currency. It is commonly used for a very rich person. Its Hindi meaning is करोड़पति / धनवान व्यक्ति.

Example: The young entrepreneur became a millionaire before the age of thirty.

Meanings of All the Given Options:

- **Millionnaire**: incorrect spelling.
- **Milionaire**: incorrect spelling because one **l** is missing.
- **Millionaire**: a very rich person (करोड़पति).
- **Millionare**: incorrect spelling because the vowel sequence is wrong.

Information Booster: The word **millionaire** is a noun. It is formed from **million** + suffix **-aire**. Such spelling questions test common errors in doubling consonants and vowel order. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.70 **Select the most appropriate synonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
I would prefer to have an ice-cream rather than a shake.

A. Take
B. Need
C. Favour
D. Desire

Answer: C

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (C) Favour.

Prefer: To like one thing or person better than another; to choose one option over others. (पसंद करना/प्राथमिकता देना)
Example: I prefer tea to coffee in the morning.

Favour: To feel or show approval or preference for something; to treat with partiality. (पक्ष लेना/तरजीह देना)
Example: The teacher seemed to favour the students who participated more.

Synonyms: Favour, Choose, Opt for, Select.
Antonyms: Reject, Dislike, Hate, Refuse.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Take:** To lay hold of something with one's hands; reach for and hold. (लेना)
- **Need:** To require something because it is essential or very important. (ज़रूरत)
- **Desire:** A strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen. (इच्छा)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.71 **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Instinctive

A. Innate
B. Spontaneous
C. Acquired
D. Impulsive

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (C) Acquired.

Instinctive: Relating to or prompted by instinct; done without conscious thought. Something that is natural or inborn. (स्वभाविक/सहज)
Example: Her response to the danger was instinctive.

Acquired: Learned or developed through experience or effort; not natural or inborn. (अर्जित किया हुआ)
Example: Playing the piano is an acquired skill that takes years of practice.

Synonyms: Innate, Natural, Spontaneous, Inherent.
Antonyms: Acquired, Learned, Calculated, Deliberate.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Innate:** Inborn; natural. (जन्मजात)
- **Spontaneous:** Performed or occurring as a result of a sudden impulse. (स्वैच्छिक/सहज)
- **Impulsive:** Acting or done without forethought. (आवेगी)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.72 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
He ran very quick (1) / across the field (2) / to catch (3) / the ball (4).

A. He ran very quick (1)
B. across the field (2)
C. to catch (3)
D. the ball. (4)

Answer: A

Sol: Explanation

Option (a) contains an error. The word 'quick' is an adjective, but in this sentence, it is modifying the verb 'ran'. To modify a verb, we must use an adverb. Therefore, 'quick' should be replaced by 'quickly'.

Grammatical Rule used

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns, whereas adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Most adverbs are formed by adding '-ly' to the adjective form.

Example

Incorrect: She sings beautiful.
Correct: She sings beautifully.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.73 **Choose the best option to replace the highlighted part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.' Her birthday is in the 9th of July.**

A. on the 9th of July
B. during the 9th of July
C. at the 9th of July
D. No substitution

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **on the 9th of July**.
Explanation: In English grammar, the preposition 'on' is used with specific dates and days of the week. The original sentence uses 'in', which is typically used for months or years without a specific date. Therefore, 'in the 9th' is incorrect and must be replaced with 'on'.

Grammatical rule used: Use 'on' for specific dates (e.g., on July 9th, on the 15th of May) and days (e.g., on Monday). Use 'in' for months, years, and seasons.
Example: The party is **on** the 2nd of January.

Information Booster: When mentioning only the month, we use 'in' (e.g., Her birthday is in July). However, the moment a date is added, 'on' becomes mandatory.
So the correct answer is (a)

Q.74 **Select the most appropriate synonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
They had a vast swimming pool in their farmhouse.

A. Trifling
B. Tiny
C. Piddling
D. Huge

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (D) Huge.

Vast: Of very great extent or quantity; immense. It refers to something that is exceptionally large in size or area. (विशाल/बहुत बड़ा)
Example: The Sahara Desert is a vast expanse of sand.

Huge: Extremely large in size, amount, or degree. It is the most direct synonym for something that is 'vast'. (बहुत बड़ा)
Example: They live in a huge house in the suburbs.

Synonyms: Huge, Immense, Massive, Enormous.
Antonyms: Tiny, Small, Minute, Narrow.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Trifling:** Unimportant or trivial; of very little value. (तुच्छ)
- **Tiny:** Very small. (बहुत छोटा)
- **Piddling:** Pathetically trivial; trifling. (नगण्य)

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.75 **Which of the following sentences uses the word "arm" with a different meaning from the others?**

A. He broke his arm while playing football.
B. The army's personnel developed advanced arms and missile systems.
C. During the conflict, both sides used highly advanced arms.
D. The nation's defense unit was trained to use scientifically advanced arms.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
In option (a), the word **arm** means the upper limb of the human body. In options (b), (c), and (d), the word **arms** means weapons used in war or defense. Therefore, option (a) uses the word with a different meaning from the others.

Example: *He injured his arm while lifting the heavy box.*

Explanation: This is a question based on multiple meanings of the same word. English has many such words, called homonyms or polysemous words, which carry different meanings depending on context. Here, physical body part and weapons are the two meanings involved.

Information booster: Arm can also be used as a verb, as in *The guards were armed with shields*, where it means "to equip with weapons."

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.76 **The 'black hole' gets its name from the fact that:**

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Last month, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) collaboration showed the world the 'unseeable': the very first image of a black hole. Of course, the black hole itself cannot be seen, because light cannot escape its intense gravitational attraction. The so-called event horizon that envelops the black hole is the point of no return and any object transgressing this boundary is lost. Just outside is a region where a photon (light quantum) can orbit the black hole without falling in. This is called the 'last photon ring', and this is what the EHT imaged, seeing in effect the silhouette of a black hole. Visual proof of the existence of black holes comes a century after they appeared in scientific literature. In a collaborative effort, eight telescopes around the world were used for the experiment. The challenges included making each observe the same broad range of wavelengths around 1.3 mm and having precise atomic clocks at each location, so the data could be combined. A black hole marks the end of space time as commonly understood, and nothing that enters it can escape from the tremendous gravitational attraction. However, this is no real danger, as black holes are located at distances that humans do not have the power to scale. The EHT set out to image two candidate supermassive black holes — Sagittarius A, which is 26,000 light years from the earth, at the centre of the Milky Way, and another which is 55 million light years away at the centre of the Messier 87 galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster. But the first image was of the more distant one. The very long baseline interferometry technique linked radio dishes of telescopes across the world to produce a virtual telescope the size of the earth. This was needed to obtain the high resolution required for this measurement. Combining data from telescopes, each with different characteristics, was a separate challenge. Cutting-edge developments from computer science related to image recognition were used. As Katie Bouman, Assistant Professor at the California Institute of Technology, who led the efforts to develop an algorithm to put the data together and create the image, said in a talk, projects such as the EHT succeed owing to interdisciplinary expertise that people bring to the table. This experiment endorses the diversity of collaboration just as much as it does unrelenting patience and good faith in the power of science and reason.

A. there is darkness all around it
B. it cannot actually be seen
C. scientists have not found out where it is
D. it is black in colour

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation: The passage explicitly states, "the black hole itself cannot be seen, because light cannot escape its intense gravitational attraction." This lack of visibility is why the term 'black hole' is used for an object that absorbs all light.

Explanation of context of passage: The author describes the 'event horizon' as the boundary from which nothing can return, resulting in a region that appears as a void or silhouette.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (a):** Darkness around it is a result of the light being swallowed, not the reason for the name itself.
- **Option (c):** Scientists have identified its location (e.g., center of the Milky Way).
- **Option (d):** It is not 'colored' black in the traditional sense; it is an absence of light.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.77 This passage is mainly about:

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Last month, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) collaboration showed the world the 'unseeable': the very first image of a black hole. Of course, the black hole itself cannot be seen, because light cannot escape its intense gravitational attraction. The so-called event horizon that envelops the black hole is the point of no return and any object transgressing this boundary is lost. Just outside is a region where a photon (light quantum) can orbit the black hole without falling in. This is called the 'last photon ring', and this is what the EHT imaged, seeing in effect the silhouette of a black hole. Visual proof of the existence of black holes comes a century after they appeared in scientific literature. In a collaborative effort, eight telescopes around the world were used for the experiment. The challenges included making each observe the same broad range of wavelengths around 1.3 mm and having precise atomic clocks at each location, so the data could be combined. A black hole marks the end of space time as commonly understood, and nothing that enters it can escape from the tremendous gravitational attraction. However, this is no real danger, as black holes are located at distances that humans do not have the power to scale. The EHT set out to image two candidate supermassive black holes — Sagittarius A, which is 26,000 light years from the earth, at the centre of the Milky Way, and another which is 55 million light years away at the centre of the Messier 87 galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster. But the first image was of the more distant one. The very long baseline interferometry technique linked radio dishes of telescopes across the world to produce a virtual telescope the size of the earth. This was needed to obtain the high resolution required for this measurement. Combining data from telescopes, each with different characteristics, was a separate challenge. Cutting-edge developments from computer science related to image recognition were used. As Katie Bouman, Assistant Professor at the California Institute of Technology, who led the efforts to develop an algorithm to put the data together and create the image, said in a talk, projects such as the EHT succeed owing to interdisciplinary expertise that people bring to the table. This experiment endorses the diversity of collaboration just as much as it does unrelenting patience and good faith in the power of science and reason.

A. the collaborative effort of many countries
B. the search for a rare phenomenon
C. using science to create unusual models
D. the attempts of scientists to save human beings

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

Explanation: The passage details the monumental achievement of capturing the first image of a black hole through the combined efforts of international scientists, multiple telescopes, and interdisciplinary expertise. The concluding sentence emphasizes how the experiment endorses the diversity of collaboration.

Explanation of context of passage: The passage explains the technical challenges, the specific locations involved, and the scientific significance of the Event Horizon Telescope's success in imaging the silhouette of a black hole.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (b):** While it was a rare phenomenon, the passage emphasizes the 'how' and the 'collaboration' rather than just the search itself.
- **Option (c):** The passage isn't about 'unusual models' but about real scientific observation and imaging.
- **Option (d):** The passage explicitly states that black holes pose no real danger to humans because they are too far away.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.78 The event being described in the passage was sighted through:

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Last month, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) collaboration showed the world the 'unseeable': the very first image of a black hole. Of course, the black hole itself cannot be seen, because light cannot escape its intense gravitational attraction. The so-called event horizon that envelops the black hole is the point of no return and any object transgressing this boundary is lost. Just outside is a region where a photon (light quantum) can orbit the black hole without falling in. This is called the 'last photon ring', and this is what the EHT imaged, seeing in effect the silhouette of a black hole. Visual proof of the existence of black holes comes a century after they appeared in scientific literature. In a collaborative effort, eight telescopes around the world were used for the experiment. The challenges included making each observe the same broad range of wavelengths around 1.3 mm and having precise atomic clocks at each location, so the data could be combined. A black hole marks the end of space time as commonly understood, and nothing that enters it can escape from the tremendous gravitational attraction. However, this is no real danger, as black holes are located at distances that humans do not have the power to scale. The EHT set out to image two candidate supermassive black holes — Sagittarius A, which is 26,000 light years from the earth, at the centre of the Milky Way, and another which is 55 million light years away at the centre of the Messier 87 galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster. But the first image was of the more distant one. The very long baseline interferometry technique linked radio dishes of telescopes across the world to produce a virtual telescope the size of the earth. This was needed to obtain the high resolution required for this measurement. Combining data from telescopes, each with different characteristics, was a separate challenge. Cutting-edge developments from computer science related to image recognition were used. As Katie Bouman, Assistant Professor at the California Institute of Technology, who led the efforts to develop an algorithm to put the data together and create the image, said in a talk, projects such as the EHT succeed owing to interdisciplinary expertise that people bring to the table. This experiment endorses the diversity of collaboration just as much as it does unrelenting patience and good faith in the power of science and reason.

A. a giant virtual telescope
B. precise atomic clocks
C. radio dishes
D. an algorithm

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

Explanation: The text explains that the "very long baseline interferometry technique linked radio dishes of telescopes across the world to produce a virtual telescope the size of the earth." It was this virtual telescope that provided the necessary resolution.

Explanation of context of passage: The observation required combining data from eight different locations to simulate a massive single aperture.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (b):** Atomic clocks were tools for synchronization, not the viewing device.
- **Option (c):** Radio dishes were parts of the individual telescopes, but the sighting happened through the combined 'virtual' entity.
- **Option (d):** The algorithm was used to process the data into an image, not to 'sight' the event in real-time.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.79 The first image was of 'the more distant one' refers to:

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Last month, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) collaboration showed the world the 'unseeable': the very first image of a black hole. Of course, the black hole itself cannot be seen, because light cannot escape its intense gravitational attraction. The so-called event horizon that envelops the black hole is the point of no return and any object transgressing this boundary is lost. Just outside is a region where a photon (light quantum) can orbit the black hole without falling in. This is called the 'last photon ring', and this is what the EHT imaged, seeing in effect the silhouette of a black hole. Visual proof of the existence of black holes comes a century after they appeared in scientific literature. In a collaborative effort, eight telescopes around the world were used for the experiment. The challenges included making each observe the same broad range of wavelengths around 1.3 mm and having precise atomic clocks at each location, so the data could be combined. A black hole marks the end of space time as commonly understood, and nothing that enters it can escape from the tremendous gravitational attraction. However, this is no real danger, as black holes are located at distances that humans do not have the power to scale. The EHT set out to image two candidate supermassive black holes — Sagittarius A, which is 26,000 light years from the earth, at the centre of the Milky Way, and another which is 55 million light years away at the centre of the Messier 87 galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster. But the first image was of the more distant one. The very long baseline interferometry technique linked radio dishes of telescopes across the world to produce a virtual telescope the size of the earth. This was needed to obtain the high resolution required for this measurement. Combining data from telescopes, each with different characteristics, was a separate challenge. Cutting-edge developments from computer science related to image recognition were used. As Katie Bouman, Assistant Professor at the California Institute of Technology, who led the efforts to develop an algorithm to put the data together and create the image, said in a talk, projects such as the EHT succeed owing to interdisciplinary expertise that people bring to the table. This experiment endorses the diversity of collaboration just as much as it does unrelenting patience and good faith in the power of science and reason.

A. The black hole
B. The telescope
C. The earth
D. The antenna

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

Explanation: The passage mentions two candidate black holes: Sagittarius A (26,000 light years away) and another at the centre of the Messier 87 galaxy (55 million light years away). It then states, "But the first image was of the more distant one," referring to the black hole in Messier 87.

Explanation of context of passage: This part of the text highlights that despite having a closer candidate, the project successfully imaged the more distant supermassive black hole first.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (b):** The telescope is the tool used for imaging, not the object at a distance of 55 million light years.
- **Option (c):** The earth is the starting point of observation, not the distant object.
- **Option (d):** The antenna (radio dishes) are components of the telescopes.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.80 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to this passage?

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Last month, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) collaboration showed the world the

'unseeable': the very first image of a black hole. Of course, the black hole itself cannot be seen, because light cannot escape its intense gravitational attraction. The so-called event horizon that envelops the black hole is the point of no return and any object transgressing this boundary is lost. Just outside is a region where a photon (light quantum) can orbit the black hole without falling in. This is called the 'last photon ring', and this is what the EHT imaged, seeing in effect the silhouette of a black hole. Visual proof of the existence of black holes comes a century after they appeared in scientific literature. In a collaborative effort, eight telescopes around the world were used for the experiment. The challenges included making each observe the same broad range of wavelengths around 1.3 mm and having precise atomic clocks at each location, so the data could be combined. A black hole marks the end of space time as commonly understood, and nothing that enters it can escape from the tremendous gravitational attraction. However, this is no real danger, as black holes are located at distances that humans do not have the power to scale. The EHT set out to image two candidate supermassive black holes — Sagittarius A, which is 26,000 light years from the earth, at the centre of the Milky Way, and another which is 55 million light years away at the centre of the Messier 87 galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster. But the first image was of the more distant one. The very long baseline interferometry technique linked radio dishes of telescopes across the world to produce a virtual telescope the size of the earth. This was needed to obtain the high resolution required for this measurement. Combining data from telescopes, each with different characteristics, was a separate challenge. Cutting-edge developments from computer science related to image recognition were used. As Katie Bouman, Assistant Professor at the California Institute of Technology, who led the efforts to develop an algorithm to put the data together and create the image, said in a talk, projects such as the EHT succeed owing to interdisciplinary expertise that people bring to the table. This experiment endorses the diversity of collaboration just as much as it does unrelenting patience and good faith in the power of science and reason.

A. Light cannot escape the intense gravitational attraction of the black hole
B. What was recently observed the outline of the shape of a black hole
C. The latest developments in the field of image recognition were used for the experiment
D. The tremendous gravitational attraction of the black hole is a threat to human beings.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).

Explanation: The passage states, "However, this is no real danger, as black holes are located at distances that humans do not have the power to scale." Therefore, the statement that they are a threat to human beings is incorrect.

Explanation of context of passage: The passage clarifies that while the gravity is intense, the distance prevents any physical threat to Earth or humanity.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (a):** This is true as light cannot escape.
- **Option (b):** This is true; the EHT imaged the silhouette/outline.
- **Option (c):** This is true; the passage mentions Katie Bouman's work with image recognition algorithms.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.81 वर्तनी की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध वाक्य की पहचान कीजिए।

A. अगामी दिनों में हम घुमने चलेंगे।
B. कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जाए।
C. गणित पढ़ना अच्छा होता है।
D. उसे क्षमा कर दो।

Answer: A

Sol: **सही उत्तर: (A) "अगामी दिनों में हम घुमने चलेंगे।"**
व्याख्या:

- वर्तनी की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध वाक्य:
- वाक्य में "अगामी" शब्द की वर्तनी गलत है। सही रूप "आगामी" है, जिसका अर्थ होता है "आने वाला", जबकि "अगामी" शब्द का कोई विशेष अर्थ नहीं है।
- "घुमने" शब्द भी गलत है। सही रूप "घूमने" होना चाहिए, क्योंकि "घूमना" क्रिया का सही रूप है, और "घुमना" का प्रयोग गलत है।

शुद्ध रूप:
"आगामी दिनों में हम घूमने चलेंगे।"
यह वाक्य शुद्ध रूप में है और सही वर्तनी का प्रयोग किया गया है।
विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

वाक्य संख्या	वाक्य	विश्लेषण	शुद्ध वाक्य	शुद्ध/ अशुद्ध
(A)	"अगामी दिनों में हम घुमने चलेंगे।"	"अगामी" और "घुमने" की वर्तनी गलत है। सही रूप "आगामी" और "घूमने" होना चाहिए।	"आगामी दिनों में हम घूमने चलेंगे।"	अशुद्ध
(B)	"कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जाए।"	वर्तनी में कोई त्रुटि नहीं है, "शुरू" का प्रयोग ठीक है।	"कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जाए।"	शुद्ध

वाक्य संख्या	वाक्य	विश्लेषण	शुद्ध वाक्य	शुद्ध/ अशुद्ध
(C)	"गणित पढ़ना अच्छा होता है।"	वर्तनी में कोई त्रुटि नहीं है। "पढ़ना" और "अच्छा" का प्रयोग सही है।	"गणित पढ़ना अच्छा होता है।"	शुद्ध
(D)	"उसे क्षमा कर दो।"	वर्तनी में कोई त्रुटि नहीं है। "क्षमा" का प्रयोग सही है।	"उसे क्षमा कर दो।"	शुद्ध

निष्कर्ष:

- वर्तनी की दृष्टि से **(A)** वाक्य में त्रुटियाँ पाई गई हैं। "अगामी" और "घुमने" की वर्तनी गलत है, जिन्हें क्रमशः "आगामी" और "घूमने" से बदलना चाहिए।
- **इसलिए सही उत्तर: (A) "अगामी दिनों में हम घुमने चलेंगे।"**

Q.82 पुलिस पत्राचार में 'अधिसूचना' (Notification) और 'परिपत्र' (Circular) में मुख्य अंतर क्या है?

A. अधिसूचना जनता के लिए होती है, परिपत्र केवल विभाग के लिए।
B. अधिसूचना गज़ट में छपती है, परिपत्र विभाग के भीतर सूचना हेतु होता है।
C. दोनों एक ही हैं, कोई अंतर नहीं है।
D. परिपत्र कोर्ट का आदेश है, अधिसूचना पुलिस का।

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)
व्याख्या: अधिसूचना (Notification) का प्रकाशन सरकारी राजपत्र (Gazette) में होता है और यह आधिकारिक कानून या नियुक्ति की सूचना देती है। परिपत्र (Circular) एक ऐसा पत्र है जो एक ही सूचना को विभाग के कई अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों तक एक साथ पहुँचाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) यह आंशिक सत्य है, पर मुख्य अंतर प्रकाशन का माध्यम है।

(B) अधिसूचना का वैधानिक महत्व अधिक है क्योंकि यह गज़ट में प्रकाशित होती है।

(C) दोनों के प्रारूप और उद्देश्य में भारी अंतर होता है।

(D) यह दोनों ही प्रशासनिक पत्र हैं, कोर्ट के आदेश नहीं।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
1. परिपत्र (Circular): इसे 'गश्ती पत्र' भी कहते हैं। जब मुख्यालय किसी नियम (जैसे— वर्दी पहनने का तरीका) को सभी थानों पर लागू करना चाहता है, तो परिपत्र जारी करता है।
2. अधिसूचना (Notification): यह तब जारी होती है जब किसी नए कानून को जनता पर लागू करना हो या किसी अधिकारी को मजिस्ट्रेट की शक्तियां प्रदान करनी हों।

Q.83 पुलिस मुख्यालय द्वारा किसी विशेष नियम या चेतावनी को बार-बार याद दिलाने के लिए भेजे गए 'स्मरण पत्र' को आधिकारिक भाषा में क्या कहते हैं?

A. अनुस्मारक (Reminder)
B. ज्ञापन (Memorandum)
C. आदेश (Order)
D. सूचना (Information)

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)
व्याख्या: अनुस्मारक (Reminder) का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी पुराने पत्र का उत्तर प्राप्त न हुआ हो या किसी निर्देश का पालन न किया गया हो। इसे 'स्मरण पत्र' भी कहते हैं।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) अनुस्मारक: यह पूर्व में भेजे गए पत्र की याद दिलाता है।

(B) ज्ञापन: यह एक विभाग से दूसरे को दी गई सामान्य सूचना है।

(C) आदेश: यह बाध्यकारी निर्देश होता है।

(D) सूचना: यह केवल तथ्यों का आदान-प्रदान है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
· प्रारूप: अनुस्मारक में पूर्व पत्र का संदर्भ (Reference No.) और दिनांक देना अनिवार्य होता है ताकि प्राप्तकर्ता उसे अपनी फाइल में खोज सके।

Q.84 किसी विशेष आपराधिक मामले की जाँच **(Investigation)** के दौरान की गई प्रगति को प्रतिदिन जिस डायरी में दर्ज किया जाता है, उसे क्या कहते हैं?

A. रोजनामचा (GD)
B. केस डायरी (Case Diary - CD)
C. व्यक्तिगत डायरी (Personal Diary)
D. रक्षित पंजी (Reserve Register)

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)
व्याख्या: केस डायरी (CD) विवेचना अधिकारी (I.O.) द्वारा तैयार की जाती है। इसमें जांच के दौरान गवाहों के बयान, सबूतों का इकट्ठा होना और अन्य सभी प्रगति का विवरण 'धारा 172 दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता' के तहत दर्ज किया जाता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) GD: यह पूरे थाने की आम गतिविधियों के लिए है।

(B) Case Diary: यह एक विशिष्ट 'केस' की जांच का लिखित प्रमाण है।

(C) Personal Diary: यह अधिकारी का निजी विवरण हो सकता है, सरकारी दस्तावेज नहीं।

(D) Reserve Register: यह पुलिस लाइन में उपलब्ध फोर्स का रिकॉर्ड होता है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
1. CrPC की धारा 172: इसके तहत विवेचना अधिकारी के लिए केस डायरी रखना अनिवार्य है।
2. न्यायालयी उपयोग: न्यायाधीश केस डायरी का उपयोग यह देखने के लिए कर सकते हैं कि जांच निष्पक्ष हुई है या नहीं, लेकिन इसे सीधे तौर पर सबूत मानकर सजा नहीं दी जा सकती।

Q.85 थाने में तैनात वह अधिकारी जो मुख्य रूप से कागजी कामकाज, रजिस्टर के रखरखाव और मुंशी का कार्य देखता है, उसे क्या कहा जाता है?

A. स्टेशन ऑफिसर (SO)
B. हेड मोहर्रिर / लेखक (Head Moharrir / Writer)
C. संतरी (Sentry)
D. बीट कांस्टेबल (Beat Constable)

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)
व्याख्या: हेड मोहर्रिर थाने का मुंशी होता है। वह थाने के सभी रजिस्टरों, विशेष रूप से रोजनामचा (GD) को लिखने और रिकॉर्ड को सहेजने के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) SO: यह थाने का प्रशासनिक प्रधान होता है।

(B) Head Moharrir: यह थाने का मुख्य लिपिक या रिकॉर्ड कीपर होता है।

(C) Sentry: यह थाने के प्रवेश द्वार पर पहरा देने वाला सिपाही है।

(D) Beat Constable: यह इलाके में पेट्रोलिंग करने वाला सिपाही है।

Q.86 सुबह की वह प्रक्रिया जिसमें थाने के सभी सिपाहियों को एकत्रित कर उनकी उपस्थिति ली जाती है और दिनभर की ड्यूटी सौंपी जाती है, उसे क्या कहते हैं?

A. परेड (Parade)
B. रॉल कॉल (Roll Call / गणना)
C. ड्रिल (Drill)
D. ब्रीफिंग (Briefing)

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)
व्याख्या: रॉल कॉल या 'गणना' पुलिस थाने की एक दैनिक प्रक्रिया है। इसमें फोर्स की मौजूदगी जाँची जाती है और रोजनामचा में रवानगी दर्ज करने से पहले ड्यूटी का वितरण किया जाता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) Parade: यह शारीरिक व्यायाम और अनुशासन प्रदर्शन के लिए होती है।

(B) Roll Call: यह प्रशासनिक उपस्थिति और कार्य आवंटन की प्रक्रिया है।

(C) Drill: यह हथियारों के संचालन या मार्च का अभ्यास है।

(D) Briefing: यह किसी विशिष्ट ऑपरेशन से पहले दी गई जानकारी है।

उद्देश्य: रॉल कॉल का उद्देश्य बल की अनुशासनबद्धता सुनिश्चित करना और पुलिसकर्मियों की समस्याओं को सुनना भी होता है।

Q.87 "संपत्ति विवाद के कारण दोनों भाइयों के मध्य संबंध <u>विचेद</u> हो गया।"
वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है -

A. विच्छेद
B. बिच्चछेद
C. विच्चछेद
D. विच्च्छेद

Answer: A

Sol: **सही उत्तर: (A) विच्छेद**

व्याख्या:

- 'विच्छेद' शब्द का अर्थ होता है अलग होना या संबंधों का टूटना।
- वर्तनी में यह शब्द 'विच्छेद' ही सही है।
- अन्य विकल्पों में वर्णों की अशुद्धि है, जैसे 'विच्च्छेद', 'बिच्चछेद', और 'विच्छेद' में अनावश्यक वर्ण या जोड़ हैं, जो गलत वर्तनी को दर्शाते हैं।

विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण	सही/गलत
A) विच्छेद	यह शब्द सही वर्तनी है, जिसका अर्थ है संबंधों का टूटना।	सही
B) बिच्चछेद	यह शब्द अशुद्ध वर्तनी है, क्योंकि इसमें अनावश्यक वर्ण है।	गलत
C) विच्च्छेद	यह भी अशुद्ध वर्तनी है, इसमें अधिक वर्ण हैं।	गलत

विकल्प	विश्लेषण	सही/गलत
D) विच्छेद	यह शब्द सही वर्तनी है।	सही

अतिरिक्त जानकारी
अशुद्ध एर शुद्ध शब्दों की सरिणी:

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
आनुषंगिक	अनुसंगिक
अध्यात्मक	आध्यात्मिक
एकत्रित	एकत्र
गोपित	गुप्त
चातुर्यता	चातुर्य
त्रिवार्षिक	त्रैवार्षिक
दिहिक	दैहिक
दाइत्व	दायित्व

निष्कर्ष:

- 'विच्छेद' शब्द सही वर्तनी है, जिसका अर्थ होता है 'रिश्तों का टूटना' या 'अलगाव'।
- **इसलिए, सही उत्तर: (A) विच्छेद**

Q.88 पुलिस की वह ड्रेस जिसे पहनकर वे ड्यूटी करते हैं, उसे आधिकारिक रूप से क्या कहा जाता है?

A. पोषाक (Dress)
B. लिबास (Attire)
C. वर्दी (Uniform)
D. गणवेश (Official Dress)

Answer: C

Sol: **सही उत्तर:** विकल्प (C)
व्याख्या: पुलिस बल के लिए प्रयुक्त आधिकारिक शब्द वर्दी (Uniform) है। यह शब्द न केवल कपड़ों को, बल्कि एक बल के सम्मान और पहचान को भी दर्शाता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
(A)	पोषाक : यह एक सामान्य हिंदी शब्द है।
(B)	लिबास: यह उर्दू का सामान्य शब्द है।
(C)	वर्दी: यह रक्षा और पुलिस बलों के लिए प्रयुक्त मानक शब्द है।
(D)	गणवेश: यह शब्द अक्सर स्कूलों या नागरिक संगठनों की ड्रेस के लिए आता है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: प्रशासनिक गहराई
· राजपत्रित (Gazetted) अधिकारी: इनके कंधे पर 'सितारे' (Stars) और 'अशोक स्तंभ' होते हैं।
· अराजपत्रित (Non-Gazetted) कर्मचारी: हेड कांस्टेबल की बांह पर तीन पट्टियां (Chevrons) होती हैं।
· वर्दी का महत्व: वर्दी केवल कपड़ा नहीं, बल्कि यह पुलिसकर्मी को कानून द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और उत्तरदायित्वों का अहसास कराती है।

Q.89 थाने का वह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रजिस्टर कौन-सा है जिसमें थाने की हर छोटी-बड़ी घटना, ड्यूटी की रवानगी और आमद का समय के साथ विवरण होता है?

A. केस डायरी (Case Diary)
B. एफआईआर रजिस्टर (FIR Register)
C. रोजनामचा / जनरल डायरी (General Diary - GD)
D. मालखाना रजिस्टर (Property Register)

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)
व्याख्या: रोजनामचा या जनरल डायरी (GD) थाने का वह मुख्य दर्पण है जिसमें थाने की चौबीस घंटे की हर गतिविधि (सिपाहियों का आना-जाना, गिरफ्तारी, वीआईपी मूवमेंट आदि) क्रमानुसार दर्ज की जाती है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) Case Diary: इसमें केवल एक विशिष्ट मुकदमे की जांच की प्रगति लिखी जाती है।

(B) FIR Register: इसमें केवल दर्ज की गई प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट का रिकॉर्ड होता है।

(C) GD: यह थाने का दैनिक इतिहास है, जो कानूनी साक्ष्य के रूप में बहुत मान्य है।

(D) Property Register: इसमें जब्त किए गए सामान (माल) का विवरण होता है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
1. पुलिस अधिनियम 1861 की धारा 44: यह धारा प्रत्येक थाना प्रभारी को एक 'रोजनामचा' रखने का आदेश देती है।
2. रवानगी (Departure): जब कोई पुलिसकर्मी ड्यूटी के लिए थाने से बाहर जाता है, तो उसे समय और कारण के साथ GD में दर्ज किया जाता है।
3. आमद (Arrival): ड्यूटी से वापस लौटने पर दर्ज की गई प्रविष्टि को 'आमद' कहते हैं।

Q.90 जब पुलिस किसी पत्र या दस्तावेज़ के अंत में "सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित" लिखती है, तो इस शब्दावली को क्या कहा जाता है?

A. टिप्पण (Noting)
B. प्रारूपण (Drafting)
C. पृष्ठांकन (Endorsement)
D. पावती (Acknowledgement)

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)
व्याख्या: पृष्ठांकन (Endorsement) का अर्थ है मूल पत्र के नीचे या पीछे अतिरिक्त टिप्पणी लिखकर उसे किसी अन्य अधिकारी को 'कॉपी' (Copy to) के रूप में भेजना।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) Noting: फाइल पर निर्णय लेने के लिए लिखी गई संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी।

(B) Drafting: पत्र का कच्चा मसौदा तैयार करना।

(C) Endorsement: पत्र की प्रतिलिपि अन्य विभागों को निर्देशित करना।

(D) Acknowledgement: पत्र प्राप्त होने की रसीद।

Q.91 निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में शुद्ध वाक्य है?

A. वह ऑफिस में बैठा मेरी प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है।
B. दीन-दुर्बलों को प्यार करना मानवता है।
C. दस बजने को पंद्रह मिनट हैं।
D. लड़के अध्यापक को प्रश्न पूछते हैं।

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)
व्याख्या: विकल्प (A) व्याकरण की दृष्टि से पूर्णतः शुद्ध है। अन्य विकल्पों में कारक और पदक्रम संबंधी त्रुटियाँ हैं।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) यह वाक्य शुद्ध है। प्रतीक्षा 'करना' क्रिया का सही प्रयोग है।

(B) अशुद्ध। 'दीन-दुर्बलों पर दया करना' या 'से प्रेम करना' मानवता है।

(C) अशुद्ध। सही वाक्य: "दस बजने में पंद्रह मिनट हैं।"

(D) अशुद्ध। सही वाक्य: "लड़के अध्यापक से प्रश्न पूछते हैं।"

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: क्रिया का सीधा संबंध संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के साथ कारक चिह्नों द्वारा सही बैठना ही वाक्य शुद्धि का आधार है।

Q.92 'भ्रांत' के लिए कौन-सा विलोम सही है?

A. भ्रांतिपूर्ण
B. अभ्रांत
C. संभ्रांत
D. निभ्रांत

Answer: D

Sol: **सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) निभ्रांत**
व्याख्या:
'भ्रांत' का अर्थ है **भ्रमित, असत्य का ग्रहण करने वाला, गलत समझ में पड़ा हुआ**।
इसके ठीक विपरीत अर्थ वाला शब्द है **'निभ्रांत'**, जिसका अर्थ है **भ्रमरहित, स्पष्ट, सत्य को ग्रहण करने वाला**।
अतः यही इसका सर्वथा उपयुक्त विलोम है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	**विश्लेषण**

(A) भ्रांतिपूर्ण यह भी "भ्रम से परिपूर्ण" के अर्थ में आता है। विलोम नहीं है, बल्कि 'भ्रांत' से अर्थ में और दूर चला जाता है।

(B) अभ्रांत इसका अर्थ भी "अभ्रमित" होता है, परंतु व्यवहारिक और शास्त्रीय रूप से **निभ्रांत** अधिक शुद्ध और प्रचलित विलोम माना गया है।

(C) संभ्रांत इसका अर्थ है "सम्मानित, कुलीन", जो 'भ्रांत' से बिल्कुल असंबंधित है। इसलिए यह विकल्प गलत है।

(D) निभ्रांत बिल्कुल सही। अर्थ: *भ्रमरहित, संशयरहित, स्पष्ट* — 'भ्रांत' का वास्तविक विलोम।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
- **भ्रांत** = भ्रम + त → भ्रमित
- **निभ्रांत** = नि (निषेध) + भ्रांत → बिना भ्रम का
  यह गठन इसे पूर्णतया विपरीत अर्थ देता है।

Q.93 वर्तनी की दृष्टि से दिए गए वाक्य के त्रुटि वाले अंश को पहचानें—
लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में सरकार विधायिका के प्रति उत्तरदाई होती है।

A. के प्रति उत्तरदाई
B. लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में
C. सरकार विधायिका
D. होती है।

Answer: A

Sol: **सही उत्तर: (A) के प्रति उत्तरदाई**
व्याख्या:

- वाक्य "लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में सरकार विधायिका के प्रति उत्तरदाई होती है" में वर्तनी की त्रुटि 'के प्रति उत्तरदाई' में है।
- सही रूप में "उत्तरदायी" होना चाहिए, न कि "उत्तरदाई"।
- 'उत्तरदायी' शब्द का अर्थ होता है जिम्मेदार या जवाबदेह, जो कि इस संदर्भ में अधिक उपयुक्त है।

विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	वाक्य	विश्लेषण	शुद्ध वाक्य	शुद्ध / अशुद्ध
(A)	के प्रति उत्तरदाई	'उत्तरदाई' शब्द वर्तनी की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध है, इसे 'उत्तरदायी' होना चाहिए।	"लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में सरकार विधायिका के प्रति उत्तरदायी होती है।"	अशुद्ध
(B)	लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में	यह भाग शुद्ध है, कोई त्रुटि नहीं है।	-	शुद्ध
(C)	सरकार विधायिका	यह भी शुद्ध है, कोई त्रुटि नहीं है।	-	शुद्ध
(D)	होती है।	यह भाग भी शुद्ध है, कोई त्रुटि नहीं है।	-	शुद्ध

निष्कर्ष:

- वाक्य में 'उत्तरदाई' की जगह 'उत्तरदायी' होना चाहिए।
- **इसलिए, सही उत्तर: (A) के प्रति उत्तरदाई।**

Q.94 एक पुलिस थाने की सभी प्रशासनिक और कानूनी गतिविधियों के लिए मुख्य रूप से कौन जिम्मेदार होता है?

A. पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP)
B. थाना प्रभारी (SHO / SO)
C. मुख्य आरक्षी (Head Constable)
D. विवेचना अधिकारी (I.O.)

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)
व्याख्या: एक पुलिस थाना (Police Station) की कमान थाना प्रभारी (Station House Officer) के हाथ में होती है। वह थाने के भीतर होने वाली सभी कानूनी कार्रवाइयों, जांचों और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के लिए सीधे तौर पर जिम्मेदार होता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
(A)	SP: यह जिले का मुखिया होता है, एक विशिष्ट थाने का नहीं।
(B)	SHO/SO: यह थाने का सर्वोच्च अधिकारी और उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति होता है।
(C)	Head Constable: यह मुख्य रूप से कागजी कामकाज या सिपाही के ऊपर पर्यवेक्षण का कार्य करता है।
(D)	I.O.: यह केवल एक विशिष्ट मामले की जांच के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारी होता है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
1. प्रभारी निरीक्षक (Inspector): शहरी या बड़े थानों के प्रमुख को SHO कहा जाता है।
2. थानाध्यक्ष (SO): छोटे या ग्रामीण थानों में जहाँ Sub-Inspector (SI) प्रभारी होता है, उन्हें SO कहा जाता है।
3. CrPC की धारा 2(o): यह धारा 'थाने के भारसाधक अधिकारी' को परिभाषित करती है। यदि प्रभारी अनुपस्थित हो, तो कांस्टेबल के पद से ऊपर का कोई भी अधिकारी जो थाने में मौजूद हो, कार्यभार संभाल सकता है।

Q.95 किसी सिपाही या अधिकारी को उसके कार्यक्षेत्र के एक विशिष्ट छोटे हिस्से (इलाके) की जिम्मेदारी देना क्या कहलाता है?

A. सेक्टर (Sector)
B. सर्किल (Circle)
C. बीट (Beat)
D. जोन (Zone)

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)
व्याख्या: पुलिस व्यवस्था में बीट (Beat) सबसे छोटी प्रशासनिक इकाई है। एक बीट कांस्टेबल अपने आवंटित क्षेत्र की हर गतिविधि, अपराधियों और संदिग्धों की जानकारी रखने के लिए उत्तरदायी होता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) Sector: यह चुनाव या आपातकाल के दौरान बनाया गया बड़ा क्षेत्र है।

(B) Circle: इसमें ३-४ थाने शामिल होते हैं (Circle Officer के अधीन)।

(C) Beat: यह एक सिपाही का विशिष्ट कार्यक्षेत्र है।

(D) Zone: यह कई जिलों का समूह होता है (ADG के अधीन)।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
1. बीट प्रणाली "कम्युनिटी पुलिसिंग" की रीढ़ मानी जाती है।
2. बीट बुक (Beat Book): प्रत्येक बीट कांस्टेबल के पास एक छोटी पुस्तक होती है जिसमें उस क्षेत्र के गुंडों, संभ्रांत व्यक्तियों और महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों का विवरण दर्ज होता है।

Q.96 गद्यांश का सही शीर्षक है:
दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निमंलिखित प्रशनो के सही उत्तर दे
प्रत्येक राष्ट्राभिमानी के हृदय में अपने देश, अपने देश की संस्कृति तथा भाषा के प्रति प्रेम और अभिमान सहज ही होता है। वह अपने राष्ट्र, अपनी जन्मभूमि और राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए प्राणों का उत्सर्ग करने को सदैव तत्पर रहता है। जिस देश के निवासियों के हृदय में यह उत्सर्ग भावना नहीं होती वह राष्ट्र, पराधीन होकर अपनी सुख- शान्ति और समृद्धि सदा के लिए खो बैठता है। देशभक्ति और सार्वजनिक हित के बिना राष्ट्रीय महत्ता का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह सकता। यह भावना उसे इस बात का प्रयत्न करने को प्रेरित करती है कि वह अन्याय से दुर्बलों की रक्षा कर अनौचित्य का निवारण करे, धर्म पर स्थित रहे और न्याय के लिए लड़े। समाज को हानि पहुँचाकर अनुचित लाभ उठाना एकदम अस्वीकार कर दे, अपने समाज के प्रति कत्र्तव्य से मुख मोड़कर उसे धोखा न दे।

A. राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व
B. राष्ट्रभिमान
C. राष्ट्र के प्रति कत्र्तव्य
D. राष्ट्र की सुख-शान्ति

Answer: B

N/A

Q.97 पराधीन राष्ट्र खो बैठता हैः
दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निमंलिखित प्रशनो के सही उत्तर दे
प्रत्येक राष्ट्राभिमानी के हृदय में अपने देश, अपने देश की संस्कृति तथा भाषा के प्रति प्रेम और अभिमान सहज ही होता है। वह अपने राष्ट्र, अपनी जन्मभूमि और राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए प्राणों का उत्सर्ग करने को सदैव तत्पर रहता है। जिस देश के निवासियों के हृदय में यह उत्सर्ग भावना नहीं होती वह राष्ट्र, पराधीन होकर अपनी सुख- शान्ति और समृद्धि सदा के लिए खो बैठता है। देशभक्ति और सार्वजनिक हित के बिना राष्ट्रीय महत्ता का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह सकता। यह भावना उसे इस बात का प्रयत्न करने को प्रेरित करती है कि वह अन्याय से दुर्बलों की रक्षा कर अनौचित्य का निवारण करे, धर्म पर स्थित रहे और न्याय के लिए लड़े। समाज को हानि पहुँचाकर अनुचित लाभ उठाना एकदम अस्वीकार कर दे, अपने समाज के प्रति कत्र्तव्य से मुख मोड़कर उसे धोखा न दे।

A. अपनी समृद्धि
B. अपनी भाषा
C. अपनी उत्सर्ग भावना

Test Prime By Adda247

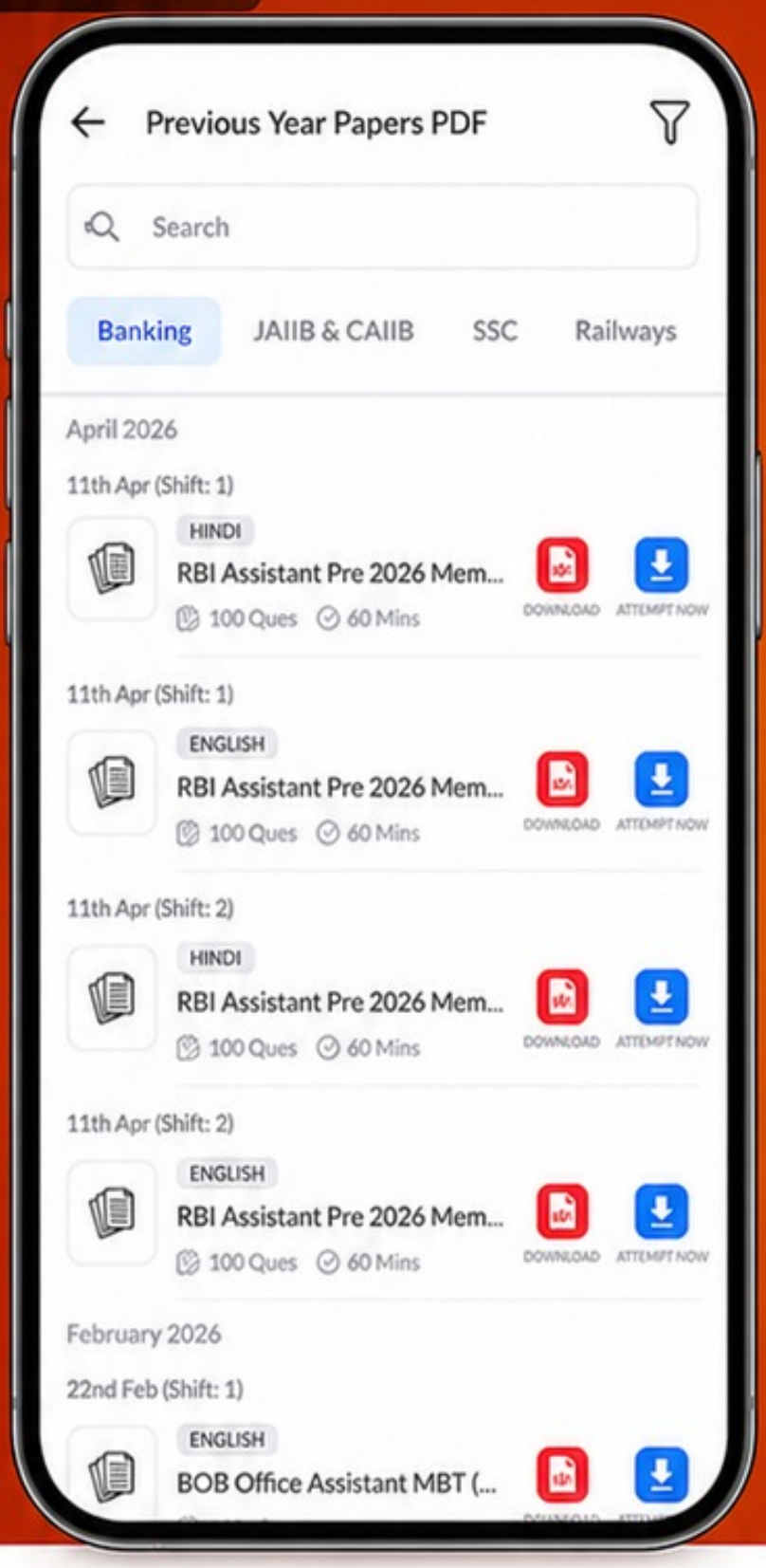
Previous Year Papers PDF

PRACTICE MORE, SCORE HIGHER!

PDF

Free 25,000+ PDF's

High-Quality | Exam-Wise | Updated Regularly



ATTEMPT AS MOCK

Turn PDFs into real exam experience.
Analyze. Improve. Succeed.

- Topic-wise & Exam-wise PDFs
- Download & Study Offline
- Attempt as Mock & Track Score
- Smart Analysis & Performance

AVAILABLE IN

Banking | SSC | Railway | Teaching | UGC | Agriculture | Nursing

Bihar | UP | Punjab | WB | Odisha | TN | AP & Telangana | Haryana

DOWNLOAD THE APP

D. अपनी न्याय-चेतना

Answer: A

N/A

Q.98 गद्यांश में किस शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं है ?
दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निमंलिखित प्रशनो के सही उत्तर दे
प्रत्येक राष्ट्राभिमानी के हृदय में अपने देश, अपने देश की संस्कृति तथा भाषा के प्रति प्रेम और अभिमान सहज ही होता है। वह अपने राष्ट्र, अपनी जन्मभूमि और राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए प्राणों का उत्सर्ग करने को सदैव तत्पर रहता है। जिस देश के निवासियों के हृदय में यह उत्सर्ग भावना नहीं होती वह राष्ट्र, पराधीन होकर अपनी सुख- शान्ति और समृद्धि सदा के लिए खो बैठता है। देशभक्ति और सार्वजनिक हित के बिना राष्ट्रीय महत्ता का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह सकता। यह भावना उसे इस बात का प्रयत्न करने को प्रेरित करती है कि वह अन्याय से दुर्बलों की रक्षा कर अनौचित्य का निवारण करे, धर्म पर स्थित रहे और न्याय के लिए लड़े। समाज को हानि पहुँचाकर अनुचित लाभ उठाना एकदम अस्वीकार कर दे, अपने समाज के प्रति कत्र्तव्य से मुख मोड़कर उसे धोखा न दे।

A. उत्सर्ग
B. अधर्म
C. भक्ति
D. हानि

Answer: B

N/A

Q.99 प्रत्येक राष्ट्रभिमानी के हृदय में अभिमान होता है:
दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निमंलिखित प्रशनो के सही उत्तर दे
प्रत्येक राष्ट्राभिमानी के हृदय में अपने देश, अपने देश की संस्कृति तथा भाषा के प्रति प्रेम और अभिमान सहज ही होता है। वह अपने राष्ट्र, अपनी जन्मभूमि और राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए प्राणों का उत्सर्ग करने को सदैव तत्पर रहता है। जिस देश के निवासियों के हृदय में यह उत्सर्ग भावना नहीं होती वह राष्ट्र, पराधीन होकर अपनी सुख- शान्ति और समृद्धि सदा के लिए खो बैठता है। देशभक्ति और सार्वजनिक हित के बिना राष्ट्रीय महत्ता का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह सकता। यह भावना उसे इस बात का प्रयत्न करने को प्रेरित करती है कि वह अन्याय से दुर्बलों की रक्षा कर अनौचित्य का निवारण करे, धर्म पर स्थित रहे और न्याय के लिए लड़े। समाज को हानि पहुँचाकर अनुचित लाभ उठाना एकदम अस्वीकार कर दे, अपने समाज के प्रति कत्र्तव्य से मुख मोड़कर उसे धोखा न दे।

A. देश की समृद्धि के लिए।
B. देश की सुख-शान्ति के लिए।
C. देश की भाषा के लिए।
D. देश की महत्ता के लिए।

Answer: C

N/A

Q.100 देशभक्ति प्रेरित करती हैः
दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निमंलिखित प्रशनो के सही उत्तर दे
प्रत्येक राष्ट्राभिमानी के हृदय में अपने देश, अपने देश की संस्कृति तथा भाषा के प्रति प्रेम और अभिमान सहज ही होता है। वह अपने राष्ट्र, अपनी जन्मभूमि और राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए प्राणों का उत्सर्ग करने को सदैव तत्पर रहता है। जिस देश के निवासियों के हृदय में यह उत्सर्ग भावना नहीं होती वह राष्ट्र, पराधीन होकर अपनी सुख- शान्ति और समृद्धि सदा के लिए खो बैठता है। देशभक्ति और सार्वजनिक हित के बिना राष्ट्रीय महत्ता का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह सकता। यह भावना उसे इस बात का प्रयत्न करने को प्रेरित करती है कि वह अन्याय से दुर्बलों की रक्षा कर अनौचित्य का निवारण करे, धर्म पर स्थित रहे और न्याय के लिए लड़े। समाज को हानि पहुँचाकर अनुचित लाभ उठाना एकदम अस्वीकार कर दे, अपने समाज के प्रति कत्र्तव्य से मुख मोड़कर उसे धोखा न दे।

A. अनौचित्य का निवारण करने के लिए।
B. अन्याय हेतु लड़ने के लिए।
C. अनुचित लाभ हेतु लड़ने के लिए।
D. पराधीनता के लिए युद्ध करने हेतु।

Answer: A

N/A
