

SSC GD Constable Exam Day Based Paper Mock 6

**Q.1** In certain code SILVER is written as 19J1222F18, How will be YELLOW written in that code?

- A. 25E1212P23
- B. 25F1212P23
- C. 25F12121623
- D. 25F1213P23

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:** In certain code SILVER is written as 19J1222F18.

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:** Vowels → next alphabet letter and Consonants → their numerical positions

**For,** SILVER = 19J1222F18

S = 19 (same position)

I = 9 → J (next letter)

L = 12

V = 22

E = 5 → F (next letter)

R = 18

Similarly,

YELLOW = ?

Y = 25

E = vowel → F

L = 12

L = 12

O = vowel → P

W = 23

So, YELLOW is written as **25F1212P23**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

**Q.2** A person was born on 15 March 2016, which was a Tuesday. What day of the week will his 12th birthday (15 March 2028) fall on?

- A. Monday
- B. Tuesday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Thursday

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:** A person was born on 15 March 2016.

**Solution:**

We need: 15 March 2028 (after 12 years)

Count odd days:

Normal year → +1 day

Leap year → +2 days (since Feb comes before March)

Leap years between 2016–2028:

2020, 2024, 2028 → 3 leap years

9 normal years → 9 days

3 leap years → 6 days

Total = 15 days

Convert into week

15 mod 7 = 1 day

Tuesday + 1 = **Wednesday**

So, **Wednesday** of the week will be on his 12th birthday.

Thus, correct option is (c).

**Q.3** Select the option that will correctly replace the question mark (?) in the series.

- 6, 10, 14, 22, 30, 42 ?

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By Adda247


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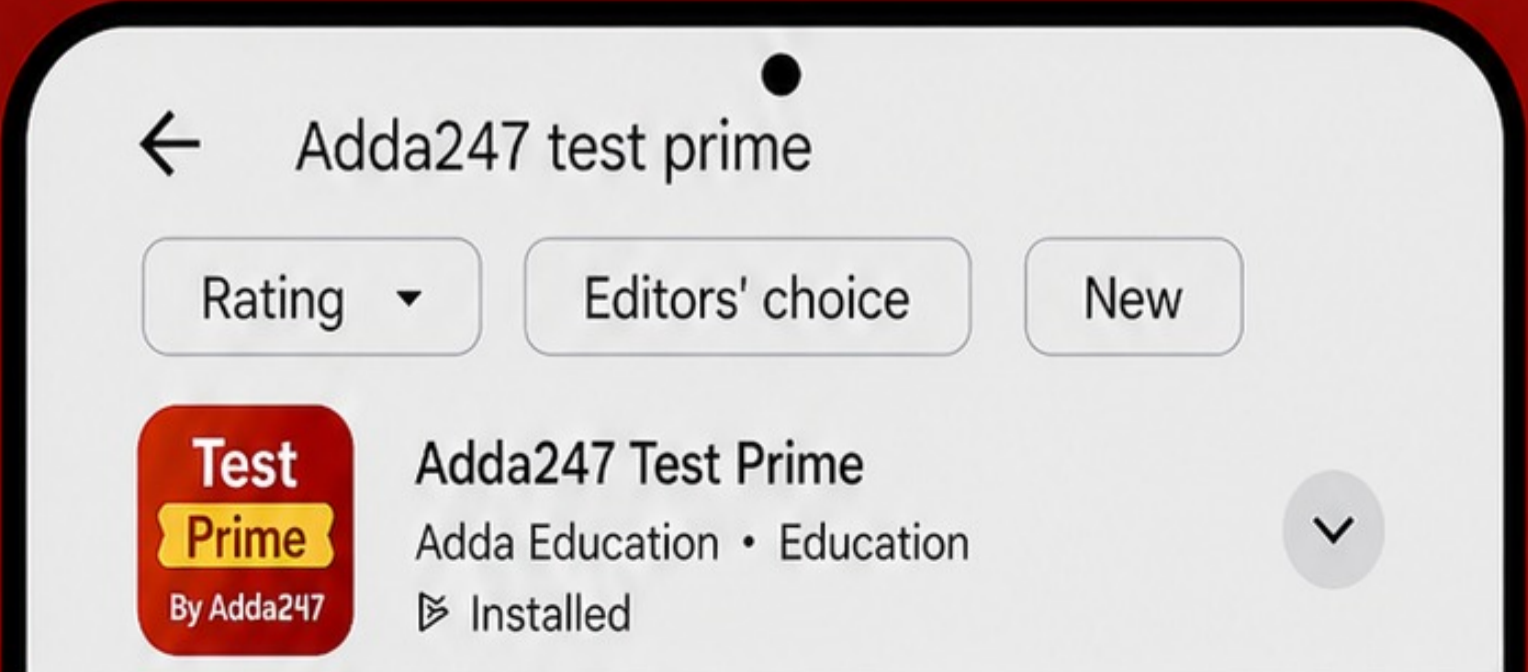
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- A. 48
- B. 50
- C. 56
- D. 54

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:** 6, 10, 14, 22, 30, 42 ?

**Logic:** Differences are repeating in pairs of multiple of 4.

$$10 - 6 = 4$$

$$14 - 10 = 4$$

$$22 - 14 = 8$$

$$30 - 22 = 8$$

$$42 - 30 = 12$$

Differences are: 4, 4, 8, 8, 12, 12

Next difference: 12

Next term:  $42 + 12 = 54$

So, the missing term is **54**.

Thus, correct option is (d).

**Q.4** R is married to S. S is the mother of P, who is the brother of T. T is married to M, who is the son of N. N is married to D. D is the father of L. L is the mother of K. How is M related to K?

- A. Husband's brother
- B. Father's brother
- C. Wife's brother
- D. Mother's brother

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Information Given:**

R is married to S. S is the mother of P, who is the brother of T. T is married to M, who is the son of N. N is married to D. D is the father of L. L is the mother of K.

**Step-by-step:**

T (female) married to M => M is T's husband

T is sister of P, child of S

D is father of L => L is child of D

N married D => N is mother of L

M is son of N => M and L are siblings

L is mother of K => M is brother of K's mother

**Final Answer:**

Mother's brother

Final Correct Option:

D

**Q.5** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series based on the English alphabetical order?

EAU, HET, KIS, NMR, ?

- A. QQQ
- B. VHY
- C. OQT
- D. PYT

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:** EAU, HET, KIS, NMR, ?

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

**For,** 1st letter

$$E + 3 = H, H + 3 = K, K + 3 = N, N + 3 = Q$$

**For,** 2nd letter

$$A + 4 = E, E + 4 = I, I + 4 = M, M + 4 = Q$$

**For,** 3rd letter

$$U - 1 = T, T - 1 = S, S - 1 = R, R - 1 = Q$$

So, the missing term is **QQQ**.  
Thus, correct option is (a).

**Q.6** Four numbers are given out of which the three numbers bear a certain common relationship. Choose the number which is different from others.

- A. 253
- B. 319
- C. 203
- D. 377

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Let's check carefully:

$$319 = 11 \times 29$$

$$203 = 7 \times 29$$

$$377 = 13 \times 29$$

These three numbers are all multiples of 29.

$$253 = 11 \times 23 \rightarrow \text{not divisible by } 29$$

So, **253** is odd one out.

Thus, correct option is (a).

**Q.7** Select the pair which follows the same pattern as that followed by the two set of pairs given below. Both pairs follow the same pattern.

AEA-XBX

LPL-IMI

- A. KNI-GKG
- B. KNI-HLH
- C. KOK-HLH
- D. KOK-GLG

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

AEA-XBX

LPL-IMI

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 decreasing - 3 place.

**For,** AEA-XBX

$$A - 3 = X, E - 3 = B, A - 3 = X$$

**For,** LPL-IMI

$$L - 3 = I, P - 3 = M, L - 3 = I$$

Now, we check each options.

**Option (a):** KNI-GKG

$$K - 3 \neq G, N - 3 = K, I - 3 \neq G$$

**Option (b):** KNI-HLH

$$K - 3 = H, N - 3 \neq L, I - 3 \neq H$$

**Option (c):** KOK-HLH

$$K - 3 = H, O - 3 = L, K - 3 = H$$

**Option (d):** KOK-GLG

$$K - 3 \neq G, O - 3 = L, K - 3 \neq G$$

Thus, correct option is (c).

**Q.8** What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation, if '+' and '-' are interchanged and 'x' and '÷' are interchanged?

$$25 + 63 \times 9 - 8 \div 5 = ?$$

- A. 57
- B. 59
- C. 58
- D. 56

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**  $25 + 63 \times 9 - 8 \div 5 = ?$

Given Sign  $+ \times$

Interchanged Sign  $- \div$

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

**New equation:**  $25 - 63 \div 9 + 8 \times 5 = ?$

$25 - 7 + 8 \times 5 = ?$

$25 - 7 + 40 = ?$

$65 - 7 = ?$

$? = 58$

Thus, correct option is (c).

**Q.9** Complete the analogy.

Force : Newton :: Energy : ?

- A. Joule
- B. Watt
- C. Ampere
- D. Tesla

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:** Force : Newton :: Energy : ?

**Newton** is the SI unit of **Force**.

Similarly,

Energy : ?

**Joule** is the SI unit of **Energy**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

**Q.10** If 1 is added to each odd digit and 2 is subtracted from each even digit in the number 5681473, what will be the sum of the digits that are second from the left and second from the right in the new number thus formed?

- A. 14
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 4

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Information Given:**

Number: 5681473

Rule: Odd +1, Even -2

**Logic:**

Apply changes digit-wise → pick required positions

**Explanation:**

Logic: Transform → then select positions

5 → 6

6 → 4

8 → 6

1 → 2

4 → 2

7 → 8

3 → 4

New number: 6462284

Second from left = 4  
Second from right = 8

Sum = 4 + 8 = 12

**Final Answer:**

12

**Final Correct Option:**

C

**Q.11** CULE is related to ARHZ in a certain way based on the English alphabetical order. In the same way, YODU is related to WLZP. To which of the following is UIVK related, following the same logic?

- A. SCQF
- B. RDSE
- C. TESG
- D. SFRF

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:** CULE is related to ARHZ and YODU is related to WLZP 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:** 1st letter - 2, 2nd letter - 3, 3rd letter - 4 and 4th letter - 5 place.

**For,** CULE = ARHZ

C - 2 = A, U - 3 = R, L - 4 = H, Z - 5 = E

**For,** YODU = WLZP

Y - 2 = W, O - 3 = L, D - 4 = Z, U - 5 = P

Similarly,

UIVK = ?

U - 2 = S, I - 3 = F, V - 4 = R, K - 5 = F

So, UIVK is related to **SFRF**.

Thus, correct option is (d).

**Q.12** 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 pipe are hose.
2. All hose are tunnel.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some pipe are tunnel.
- II. All tunnel are hose.

- A. Only conclusion (II) follows
- B. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- C. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
- D. Only conclusion (I) follows

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Statements:**

1. Some pipe are hose.
2. All hose are tunnel.

**From the given statements possible Venn diagram will be.**



**Conclusions:**

- I. Some pipe are tunnel. (**True**, some pipe are hose and all hose are tunnel, so that means some pipe are tunnel).
  - II. All tunnel are hose. (**False**, all hose are tunnel).
- So, **Only conclusion (I) follows.**  
Thus, correct option is (d).

**Q.13** There are seven members in a family. D is the mother of F. D is G's father's mother. G is the brother of A and C. F is the only son of E. How is E related to C?

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

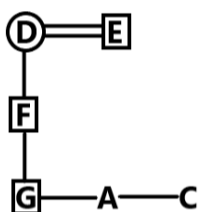
**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

There are seven members in a family.  
D is the mother of F.  
D is G's father's mother.  
G is the brother of A and C.  
F is the only son of E.

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



E is **Father's father** of C.  
Thus, correct option is (d).

**Q.14** Find the missing term in series.  
57, 61, 65, 69, ?

- A. 71
- B. 73
- C. 75
- D. 77

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:** 57, 61, 65, 69, ?

**Logic:** Numbers are increasing + 4 place.  
 $57 + 4 = 61$   
 $61 + 4 = 65$   
 $65 + 4 = 69$   
 $69 + 4 = 73$   
 So, the missing term is **73**.  
 Thus, correct option is (b).

**Q.15** In a certain code language, 'uncle paper post' is coded as 'xy wp zn' and 'ocean post melon' is coded as 'qu on wp'. How is 'post' coded in the given language? (All codes are two-letter codes only.)

- A. qu
- B. xy
- C. wp

D. zn

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

In a certain code language, 'uncle paper post' is coded as 'xy wp zn' and 'ocean post melon' is coded as 'qu on wp'.

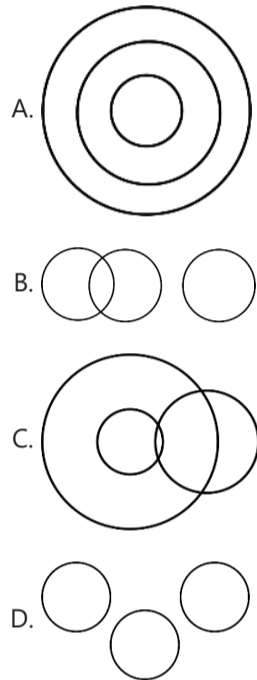
uncle paper **post** = xy **wp** zn

ocean **post** melon = qu on **wp**

So, the code of **post** is **wp**.

Thus, correct option is (c).

**Q.16** Venn diagram that best represents the given set of classes:  
CUBES, SQUARES, SPHERES



**Answer:** D

**Sol: 1. Information Given:**

Cubes  
Squares  
Spheres

**2. Formula Used:**

Logic: Identify relation → subset / overlap / unrelated

**3. Explanation:**

Cubes → 3D objects

Squares → 2D shapes (faces of cubes, but not a subset group)

Spheres → completely different 3D objects

So:

Squares are not a subset of cubes (different dimensions)

Spheres are unrelated to both

Thus, all three are independent categories.

**Now check options:**

A → concentric (subset) ✗

B → partial overlap ✗

C → overlapping sets ✗

D → all separate ✓

**Final Answer:**

All three are separate (no overlap)

✓ **Final Correct Option:**

D

**Q.17** The angle between the minute hand and hour hand of a clock at 3:20 and 5:40 are A and B respectively. What is the absolute difference (in degrees) between A and B?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 50
- D. 35

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Angle =  $|30H - 5.5M|$

**Given:**

Time 1 = 3:20

Time 2 = 5:40

Angles = A and B

Required =  $|A - B|$

where H = hour and M = minutes.

Angle at 3:20

$|30(3) - 5.5(20)|$

$|90 - 110| = 20^\circ$

So A =  $20^\circ$

Angle at 5:40

$|30(5) - 5.5(40)|$

$|150 - 220| = 70^\circ$

So B =  $70^\circ$

Absolute difference:

$|A - B| = |20 - 70| = 50^\circ$

Thus, correct option is (c).

**Q.18** Eight Friends are playing a game. K, L, M, and N are sitting in a straight line and are facing North. O, P, Q and R are sitting on a parallel line and are facing South. Thus each of the persons sitting in a line, faces another person sitting in the parallel line. M faces a person who has two people sitting to his right. N is sitting between M and K. Q faces K. O is neither an immediate neighbour of P nor Q. Who amongst the following faces M?

- A. Q
- B. O
- C. P
- D. R

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Eight Friends are playing a game K, L, M and N are sitting in a straight line and are facing North.

O, P, Q and R are sitting on a parallel line and are facing South.

Thus each of the persons sitting in a line, faces another person sitting in the parallel line.

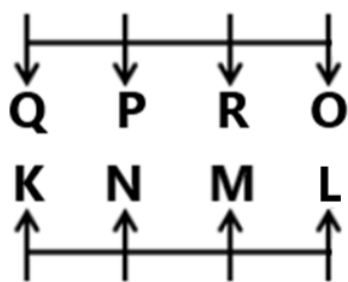
M faces a person who has two people sitting to his right.

N is sitting between M and K.

Q faces K.

O is neither an immediate neighbour of P nor Q.

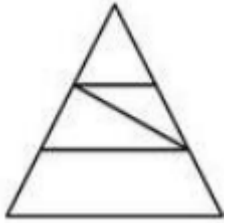
**From the given information seating arrangement will be.**



**So, R** faces M.

Thus, correct option is (d).

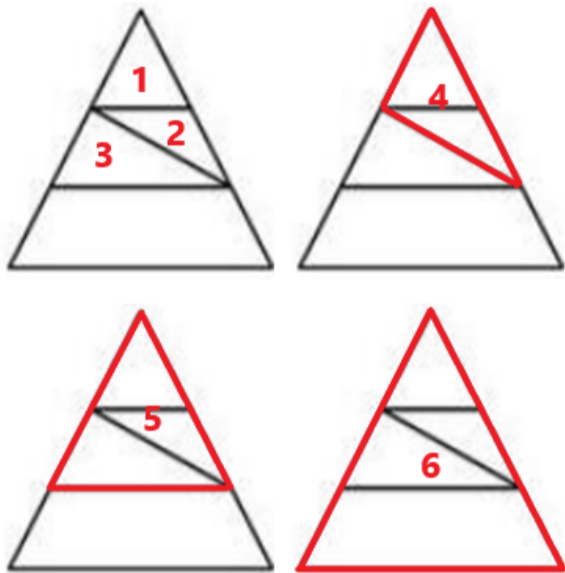
**Q.19** How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 4

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** There are **6** triangles given below in the figure.



Thus, correct option is (a).

**Q.20** E, F, G, H, R, S and T are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table. Only one person sits between F and E when counted from the right of F. Only one person sits between E and T when counted from the right of E. Only one person sits between F and G when counted from the right of G. Only two people sit between R and T when counted from the right of R. Only one person sits between H and G when counted from the left of G. Who sits third to the right of S?

- A. T
- B. H
- C. G
- D. E

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

E, F, G, H, R, S and T are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table.

Only one person sits between F and E when counted from the right of F.

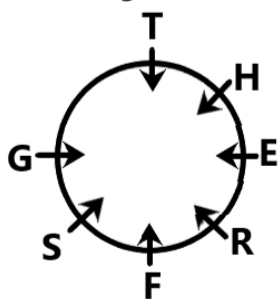
Only one person sits between E and T when counted from the right of E.

Only one person sits between F and G when counted from the right of G.

Only two people sit between R and T when counted from the right of R.

Only one person sits between H and G when counted from the left of G.

**From the given information seating arrangement will be.**



So, **E** sits third to the right of S.

Thus, correct option is (d).

**Q.21** In which year did Swami Vivekananda represent Hinduism at the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago?

- A. 1890
- B. 1893
- C. 1900
- D. 1905

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (b) 1893.

**Explanation**

One of the most defining moments in **Swami Vivekananda's** life came in **1893** when he represented **Hinduism** at the **World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago**. This was the first major event where the world gathered to discuss various world religions. Swami Vivekananda's speech, beginning with the famous words, "**Sisters and Brothers of America**," was met with a **standing ovation**. His address at the conference introduced the world to **Hindu philosophy**, focusing on **universal brotherhood, religious unity**, and **acceptance of all faiths**. His message of **harmony, peace**, and **non-violence** resonated deeply with the audience and established him as a global ambassador of **Indian spirituality**.

**Information Booster**

- Swami Vivekananda delivered his speech at the **World's Parliament of Religions** in **1893**.
- The iconic opening of his speech, "**Sisters and Brothers of America**," earned him a **standing ovation**.
- His message emphasized the **unity of religions, universal brotherhood**, and the importance of **peace** and **harmony**.
- He became a global figure, delivering lectures on **Vedanta** and **Yoga** in the **United States** and **England**.
- The conference helped establish Swami Vivekananda as an important **spiritual ambassador** representing **Indian philosophy** to the Western world.

**Additional Knowledge**

The **World's Parliament of Religions** was held in **Chicago in 1893** as part of the **World's Columbian Exposition**, which was a significant event celebrating **400 years of Christopher Columbus' arrival in the Americas**. Swami Vivekananda's participation was groundbreaking, as he was the first to represent **Hinduism** on such a large stage, bringing attention to **Indian spirituality** in the West.

In his speech, he stressed the importance of **tolerance, respect**, and **understanding** between religions. Swami Vivekananda's contribution to the Parliament highlighted the need for a more **inclusive** approach to spirituality, where all religions are seen as different paths leading to the same truth. This marked a key moment in bridging the cultural and religious gap between the East and the West.

Swami Vivekananda's visit to the United States and his lectures on **Vedanta** and **Yoga** helped introduce these spiritual traditions to a global audience, influencing many Western thinkers and spiritual seekers. He remains a key figure in the spread of **Indian philosophy** worldwide.

**Q.22** What is the rest period between rounds in Olympic boxing?

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 1 minute
- C. 1.5 minutes
- D. 2 minutes

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) 1 minute

**Explanation:**

- In Olympic (Amateur) boxing, male and female bouts typically consist of **three rounds**, with each round lasting **three minutes**.
- A mandatory **rest period of 1 minute** is provided between each round.
- During this interval, the boxers return to their respective corners (red or blue) to receive medical attention, hydration, and strategic advice from their **seconds** (coaches).
- The referee uses this time to check on the condition of the fighters and ensure all equipment is in place.
- The end of the rest period is signaled by a bell or a buzzer, at which point the boxers must resume the fight immediately.

**Information Booster:**

- **Olympic Boxing** is governed by the International Boxing Association ( **IBA**), though recent games have been overseen by IOC task forces.
- Protective headgear was removed for male Olympic boxers in 2016 to align more with professional styles, though it remains for female boxers.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **30 seconds** (Option a): Too short for effective recovery and medical checks in a high-intensity combat sport.
- **2 minutes** (Option d): Longer rest periods are sometimes seen in professional championship matches or exhibition bouts, but the standard for the Olympics remains strictly 1 minute.

**Q.23** Into which category of animal tissue is blood classified?

- A. Epithelial

- B. Connective
- C. Muscular
- D. Nervous

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) Connective

**Explanation:**

- **Blood** is specifically classified as a **fluid connective tissue** because it connects different systems of the body by transporting nutrients, gases, and hormones.
- Like all connective tissues, it consists of cells scattered in an **intercellular matrix**. In blood, this matrix is the liquid **plasma**.
- It originates from the **mesoderm** layer of the embryo, which is a characteristic feature of connective tissues.
- The cellular components include **Erythrocytes** (RBCs), **Leukocytes** (WBCs), and **Thrombocytes** (Platelets).
- It plays a vital role in **homeostasis**, regulating body temperature, and maintaining pH balance.

**Information Booster:**

- **Plasma** makes up about **55%** of the total blood volume and contains 90-92% water.
- **Hemoglobin**, the iron-containing protein in RBCs, is responsible for the transport of oxygen.
- Blood is the only connective tissue that **does not contain collagen or elastin fibers** under normal conditions (fibers only appear during clotting).

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Epithelial Tissue** (Option a): Forms the covering or lining of body surfaces and organs (e.g., skin, lining of the mouth).
- **Muscular Tissue** (Option c): Responsible for movement and locomotion; includes skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscles.
- **Nervous Tissue** (Option d): Composed of neurons and neuroglia; specializes in transmitting electrical impulses for communication and control.

**Q.24** How many total medals did India win at the Asian Games 2023?

- A. 100
- B. 107
- C. 112
- D. 121

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) 107**

**Explanation:**

- At the 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou in 2023, India created history by crossing the 100-medal mark for the first time.
- India finished with a total of 107 medals.
- The breakdown was 28 Gold, 38 Silver, and 41 Bronze.

**Information Booster:**

- India finished 4th in the overall medal tally.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- The motto of the Indian contingent was 'Iss Baar 100 Paar'.

**Q.25** The classical dance form Manipuri is traditionally associated with which Indian deity?

- A. Shiva
- B. Krishna
- C. Rama
- D. Ganesha

**Answer:** B

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

**Explanation:**

- Manipuri dance, one of the eight major Indian classical dances, is deeply rooted in the Vaishnavism of Manipur and is most famous for the 'Raslila'.
- The Raslila depicts the eternal love of Lord Krishna and Radha, where the movements are gentle, fluid, and circular.
- Unlike other classical dances where the feet strike the ground hard, in Manipuri, the dancer's feet never strike the ground with force, reflecting a spiritual and graceful devotion to Krishna.
- The traditional costume for women, the 'Kumil', is a barrel-shaped long skirt with exquisite embroidery.

**Information Booster:**

- **Lai Haraoba:** An earlier, pre-Vaishnavite form of dance in Manipur dedicated to the local deities (Umang Lai).
- **Pung Cholom:** A vigorous dance performed with a drum (Pung), often accompanying Manipuri performances.
- **Guru Bipin Singh:** He is often regarded as the father of modern Manipuri dance.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Shiva (Option A):** Associated with the Tandava aspect and dance forms like Bharatanatyam (Natya Shastra) or Chhau.
- **Rama (Option C):** While Rama is an avatar of Vishnu, the specific classical dance repertoire of Manipuri is overwhelmingly centered on the Krishna-Radha legend.
- **Ganesha (Option D):** Usually invoked at the start of all dance performances (Ganesh Vandana), but is not the primary thematic deity of Manipuri.

**Q.26** What is the standard length of an Olympic-size swimming pool?

- A. 70 metres
- B. 50 metres
- C. 60 metres
- D. 40 metres

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) 50 metres**.

**Explanation:**

An **Olympic-size swimming pool** is defined by the **International Swimming Federation (FINA)**, which governs competitive swimming. The **standard dimensions** for an Olympic pool are:

- **Length: 50 metres**
- **Width: 25 metres**
- **Depth:** Minimum **2 metres**
- **Number of Lanes: 10 lanes**, each **2.5 metres wide**

These measurements ensure fairness and consistency in international competitions, including the **Olympic Games and World Championships**.

**Information Booster:**

- **Lap Distance:** A **single lap** in an Olympic pool is **50 metres**, while a full **100-metre race** consists of two laps.
- **Short Course vs Long Course:**
  - **Short course pools** (used in some competitions) are **25 metres** in length.
  - **Long course pools** (Olympic standard) are **50 metres** long.
- **Water Temperature:** The recommended temperature for an Olympic pool is **25-28°C (77-82°F)** for optimal performance.

**Q.27** Which of the following is not an animal tissue?

- A. Epithelial tissue
- B. Muscle tissue
- C. Parenchyma
- D. Connective tissue

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

The correct answer is Parenchyma.

Parenchyma:

- These are living polygonal cells with a big central vacuole and intercellular spaces amidst them.
- Parenchymatous cells are responsible to create ground pith and tissue.
- It comprising of chloroplasts and that's why it is termed chlorenchyma and it helps in photosynthesis.
- Parenchyma which comprises the big air voids is called aerenchyma. 'Buoyancy' is the main purpose of aerenchyma.
- Some of these cells perform as storage chambers for starch in fruits and vegetables.

**Additional Information**

- **Epithelial tissues** are widespread throughout the body. They form the covering of all body surfaces, line body cavities, and hollow organs, and are the major tissue in glands. They perform a variety of functions that include protection, secretion, absorption, excretion, filtration, diffusion, and sensory reception.
- **Muscle tissue** is composed of cells that have the special ability to shorten or contract in order to produce movement of the body parts. The tissue is highly cellular and is well supplied with blood vessels.
- **Connective tissue**, group of tissues in the body that maintains the form of the body and its organs and provides cohesion and internal support.

**Q.28** The growth of the pollen tube towards the ovule is an example of:

- A. Phototropism
- B. Geotropism
- C. Chemotropism
- D. Hydrotropism

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (c) Chemotropism

**Explanation:**

- **Chemotropism** is the growth or movement of a plant part in response to a **chemical stimulus**.
- During fertilization, the **ovule** secretes specific sugary chemicals that act as a signal.
- The **pollen tube** senses these chemicals and grows through the style toward the micropyle of the ovule.
- This is a type of **directional growth (tropic movement)**, which is permanent and slow.
- It ensures that the male gametes reach the female gamete for successful reproduction.

**Information Booster:**

- Plant movements are broadly divided into **Tropic movements** (directional) and **Nastic movements** (non-directional, like the closing of *Mimosa pudica*).
- **Auxin** is the primary plant hormone responsible for regulating most tropic growth responses.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Phototropism** (Option a): Growth in response to light (e.g., shoots growing toward a window).
- **Geotropism** (Option b): Growth in response to gravity (e.g., roots growing downward).
- **Hydrotropism** (Option d): Growth in response to water (e.g., roots growing toward a moist area in the soil).

**Q.29** Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship?

- A. Part I
- B. Part II
- C. Part III
- D. Part V

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Part II**.

**Explanation:**

**Part II** of the **Indian Constitution** deals with **citizenship** and includes **Articles 5 to 11**. It defines who was deemed a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution and gives powers to the Parliament to make laws related to citizenship.

**Information Booster:**

- **Articles 5 to 11** in Part II cover the legal framework for **citizenship** at the time the Constitution came into effect.
- The **Citizenship Act, 1955** provides detailed provisions on the acquisition, renunciation, and termination of Indian citizenship.
- **Article 11** empowers the **Parliament** to make laws regulating the right of citizenship.
- Citizenship in India can be acquired by **birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and incorporation of territory**.
- **Amendments**, such as the **Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019**, have modified citizenship rules based on legislative changes.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Part I:** Deals with the **Union and its Territory**, including the formation of states and union territories.
- **Part III:** Contains the **Fundamental Rights** guaranteed to all citizens of India.
- **Part V:** Deals with the **Union Government**, including the **President, Vice-President, Council of Ministers, and Parliament**.

**Q.30** Which two tectonic plates are responsible for the formation of the Himalayas?

- A. Indian & Eurasian plates
- B. African & Eurasian plates
- C. Pacific & Eurasian plates
- D. Australian & Antarctic plates

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) Indian & Eurasian plates**

**Explanation:**

- The Himalayas were formed by the collision of the Indian Plate and the Eurasian Plate.
- This is a convergent boundary where subduction and folding created the world's highest mountain range.

**Information Booster:**

- The Himalayas are classified as young fold mountains.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- The Tethys Sea existed between these two plates before the collision occurred millions of years ago.

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**Q.31** Who has the legislative power to form a new State in India?

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Parliament
- C. Political Parties
- D. Union Government

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

**Correct Answer:** (B) Parliament

**Explanation:**

The Parliament of India has the legislative power to form a new state in India. As per Article 3 of the Indian Constitution, Parliament can create or reorganize states by passing a bill, after obtaining the President's approval. This process requires a majority vote in both Houses of Parliament.

**Information Booster:**

- Article 3 of the Constitution: This article empowers Parliament to alter the boundaries of states or to create new states.
- State Formation Process: The creation of a new state requires the introduction of a bill in Parliament, which is then debated and passed.
- Role of President: Before introducing such a bill in Parliament, the President must be consulted.

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**Q.32**

Which structure guides the pollen tube towards the ovule?

- A. Integuments
- B. Micropyle
- C. Synergids
- D. Antipodals

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

**Correct Answer:** (c)

**Explanation :**

Synergids possess a filiform apparatus that secretes chemical attractants, guiding the pollen tube to the egg apparatus.

**Information Booster:**

- Part of egg apparatus
- Two cells near micropyle
- Short-lived cells
- Important for fertilization
- Degenerate after fertilization

**Additional Information (Incorrect Options):**

- (b) Entry point, not guide.
- Others provide protection/support.

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**Q.33** Which of the following buildings was constructed by Shah Jahan?

- A. Moti Masjid, Agra
- B. Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad
- C. Badshahi Mosque, Lahore
- D. Moti Masjid, Delhi

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a).

The Moti Masjid in Agra was commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. It stands as a brilliant example of white marble architecture, demonstrating the pinnacle of Mughal aesthetic refinement and structural symmetry during his reign.

**Information Booster**

- It was commissioned by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
- The mosque is situated inside the historic Agra Fort complex.
- It is constructed entirely out of pristine white marble.
- Construction took place between 1648 and 1654.
- The name translates to 'Pearl Mosque' due to its luminous appearance.
- It features three bulbous domes and a meticulously proportioned courtyard.

**Additional Knowledge**

- **Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad:** Built by Azam Shah, Aurangzeb's son, in memory of his mother. It heavily mimics the Taj Mahal.
- **Badshahi Mosque, Lahore:** A monumental red sandstone mosque constructed under the orders of Emperor Aurangzeb.
- **Moti Masjid, Delhi:** A comparatively smaller white marble mosque built by Aurangzeb inside the Red Fort for his private prayers.

**Q.34** During British rule, which crop were the farmers of Maharashtra forced to cultivate?

- A. Indigo
- B. Cotton
- C. Jute
- D. Wheat

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) Cotton

**Explanation:**

- Under British colonial rule, Indian agriculture was "commercialized," forcing farmers to grow **cash crops** for export to British industries.
- In the **Deccan region (Maharashtra)**, the British heavily promoted **Cotton** cultivation to supply the textile mills of Lancashire and Manchester.
- The demand peaked during the **American Civil War (1861–65)** when the supply of American cotton to Britain was cut off.
- Farmers were often trapped in a cycle of debt by **moneylenders** and the high **Land Revenue** demands of the British government.
- This forced shift from food crops to cash crops contributed to severe famines in the late 19th century.

**Information Booster:**

- The **Ryotwari System** was prevalent in parts of Maharashtra, where revenue was collected directly from the individual cultivator ( *ryot*).
- The **Deccan Riots of 1875** were a direct result of the agrarian distress caused by the collapse of cotton prices and high taxes.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Indigo** (Option a): Primarily forced upon farmers in **Bengal and Bihar** (led to the Champaran Satyagraha).
- **Jute** (Option c): The "Golden Fiber," which was a major cash crop forced in **Bengal**.
- **Wheat** (Option d): While a major food crop, the British encouraged its export from the **Punjab** region to earn foreign exchange.

**Q.35** The "Chipko Movement" is associated with—

- A. Water conservation
- B. Forest conservation
- C. Soil conservation
- D. Wildlife protection

**Answer:** B

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

**Explanation:** The Chipko Movement was a non-violent movement in Uttarakhand where villagers hugged trees to prevent their cutting, focusing on forest conservation.

**Additional Information:**

- {Option a} relates to water-saving movements like Jal Andolan.
- {Option c} is incorrect; Chipko was not primarily about soil erosion.
- {Option d} focuses on fauna, not flora.

**Q.36** Which river in India has the largest volume of water?

- A. Ganga
- B. Brahmaputra
- C. Yamuna
- D. Godavari

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) Brahmaputra

**Explanation:**

- The **Brahmaputra** is the river with the **largest volume of water** (discharge) in India due to the heavy rainfall it receives in its catchment area (Tibet, Northeast India, and Bhutan).
- It originates from the **Chemayungdung glacier** of the Kailash range near Mansarovar Lake as the **Tsangpo**.
- Upon entering India through Arunachal Pradesh (as the Siang/Dihang), it receives numerous tributaries like the Dibang and Lohit.
- The river is known for its **braided channel** and the presence of many riverine islands, including **Majuli**, the world's largest inhabited river island.
- It carries a massive amount of **silt**, leading to frequent changes in its course and significant flooding during the monsoon.

**Information Booster:**

- While the **Ganga** is the *longest* river in India (2,525 km), the Brahmaputra surpasses it in terms of annual water yield.
- The river is known by different names: **Tsangpo** in Tibet, **Dihang** in Arunachal, **Brahmaputra** in Assam, and **Jamuna** in Bangladesh.
- It forms the **Sunderbans Delta** (the largest in the world) along with the Ganga before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Ganga** (Option a): The national river of India; it has the largest river basin in the country.
- **Yamuna** (Option c): The largest and most important tributary of the Ganga; it originates from the Yamunotri glacier.
- **Godavari** (Option d): Known as the **Dakshin Ganga** or Vridha Ganga, it is the longest river of Peninsular India.

**Q.37** What is the main characteristic of the Bhangra dance?

- A. Slow movements
- B. Religious music
- C. Energetic and fast-paced movements
- D. Hand gestures only

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (c) Energetic and fast-paced movements

**Explanation:**

- **Bhangra** is a vibrant and high-energy folk dance originating from the **Majha region of Punjab**.
- Its main characteristic is **energetic, rhythmic, and fast-paced movements**, including high jumps, leg movements, and vigorous arm swings.
- Traditionally, it was performed by farmers to celebrate the **Vaisakhi** festival (harvest season).
- The dance is accompanied by the powerful beat of the **Dhol** (a double-headed drum) and folk singing called *boliyan*.
- Dancers wear colorful traditional attire, including a *lungi*, *kurta*, and a brightly colored *turban* (pagri).

**Information Booster:**

- The female counterpart to Bhangra is **Giddha**, which is also energetic but focuses more on grace and storytelling through song.
- Bhangra has evolved into a global genre of music and dance, often fused with hip-hop and electronic beats.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Slow movements** (Option a): Characteristic of some classical dances like *Sattriya* or certain meditative folk forms, but not Bhangra.
- **Religious music** (Option b): While Punjab has religious music (Gurbani), Bhangra is primarily a **secular folk celebration** of agriculture and life.
- **Hand gestures** (Option d): While Bhangra uses hand movements, it is a **full-body** athletic dance, unlike dances like *Kathakali* which rely heavily on specialized mudras (hand gestures).

**Q.38** Why is the rotation speed of Venus on its axis the slowest compared to other planets?

- A. Distance from the sun
- B. Dense atmosphere and solar tidal forces
- C. Mass
- D. Size

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) Dense atmosphere and solar tidal forces

**Explanation:**

- Venus has the slowest rotation of any planet in the solar system; one "day" on Venus (243 Earth days) is longer than its year (225 Earth days).
- The primary reason is its **extremely dense atmosphere**, which is 90 times thicker than Earth's and composed mostly of  $\text{CO}_2$ .
- The Sun exerts **gravitational tidal forces** on this massive atmosphere, creating a "tidal torque" that works against the planet's rotation.
- Over billions of years, these **solar tidal forces** have acted like a brake, slowing the planet down to its current sluggish speed.
- Additionally, Venus rotates in a **retrograde** direction (clockwise), meaning the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east.

**Information Booster:**

- Venus is often called **Earth's Twin** because of its similar size and mass, but its atmospheric conditions are drastically different.
- It is the **hottest planet** in the solar system (surface temp  $\sim 465^\circ\text{C}$ ) due to a runaway **greenhouse effect**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Distance from the sun** (Option a): While distance affects orbital speed (year length), it does not directly dictate the axial rotation speed (day length).
- **Mass and Size** (Option c/d): These factors contribute to gravity, but the specific slowing of Venus is specifically linked to the atmospheric interaction with solar gravity.

**Q.39** Who is the first Indian woman to win a silver medal in the Olympics?

- A. Karnam Malleswari
- B. PV Sindhu
- C. Saina Nehwal
- D. Mary Kom

**Answer:** B**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) PV Sindhu

**Explanation:**

- **PV Sindhu** created history at the **2016 Rio Olympics** by becoming the first Indian woman to win an **Olympic Silver medal** in Badminton.
- She reached the final after defeating high-ranked players like Nozomi Okuhara, eventually losing to Carolina Marin in a thrilling match.
- Sindhu is also the **first Indian athlete** (male or female) to win **two individual Olympic medals** in consecutive games (Silver in 2016, Bronze in 2021).
- Her achievement significantly boosted the popularity of badminton in India and inspired a generation of female athletes.
- She has been honored with India's highest sporting and civilian awards, including the **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna** and the **Padma Bhushan**.

**Information Booster:**

- **Karnam Malleswari** was the first Indian woman to win *any* Olympic medal (Bronze in Weightlifting at Sydney 2000).
- **PV Sindhu** is also a World Champion, having won the Gold at the BWF World Championships in 2019.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Saina Nehwal** (Option c): Won the first Olympic medal in Badminton for India (Bronze at London 2012).
- **Mary Kom** (Option d): A legendary boxer who won an Olympic Bronze at London 2012; she is a six-time World Amateur Boxing champion.

**Q.40** In which year did the Jaipur Literature Festival begin?

- A. 2004
- B. 2005
- C. 2006
- D. 2007

**Answer:** C**Sol:**

The correct answer is (c) 2006

**Explanation:**

- The **Jaipur Literature Festival (JLF)**, often described as the "greatest literary show on Earth," had its inaugural edition in **2006**.
- It was founded by writers **Namita Gokhale** and **William Dalrymple** and is produced by **Teamwork Arts**.
- The festival is held annually in the Pink City of **Jaipur**, Rajasthan, typically in the month of January at the historic **Diggi Palace**.
- It serves as a global platform that brings together Nobel laureates, Booker Prize winners, and debut novelists for discussions and debates.
- The festival is unique because it is a **free event**, allowing people from all walks of life to access world-class literary discourse.

**Information Booster:**

- In its first year (2006), the festival was a small-scale event with only about 18 speakers and a very limited audience.
- By 2026, it has grown into a massive cultural phenomenon, attracting hundreds of thousands of book lovers and tourists from across the globe.
- The festival now has international "satellite" editions in cities like **London, Boulder, Adelaide, and Doha**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Diggi Palace** (Option a/b/d context): While the palace is much older, it became the permanent home of the festival from its inception until recent years when some segments moved to larger venues to accommodate the crowd.
- **UNESCO World Book Capital**: The festival often aligns its themes with global literary trends recognized by organizations like UNESCO to promote reading habits.
- **Regional Literature**: A significant focus of JLF is the promotion of **Indian regional languages**, providing a stage for Bhasha writers alongside international authors.

**Q.41** A can do a work in 15 days and B in 23 days. If they work on it together for 6 days, then what fraction of the work is left?

- A. 39/115
- B. 34/115
- C. 43/115
- D. 47/115

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Time taken by A = 15 days  
 Time taken by B = 23 days  
 Days worked together = 6 days

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Work done by A in 1 day} = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$\text{Combined work rate} = \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B}$$

$$\text{Work Left} = 1 - \text{Total Work Done}$$

**Solution:**

Calculate the 1-day work of A and B individually:

$$\text{A's 1-day work} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\text{B's 1-day work} = \frac{1}{23}$$

Find their combined 1-day work:

$$\text{Combined rate} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{23}$$

$$\text{Combined rate} = \frac{23 + 15}{23 \times 15} = \frac{38}{345}$$

Calculate the total work done by them in 6 days:

$$\text{Work done} = 6 \times \frac{38}{345}$$

$$\text{Work done} = \frac{228}{345}$$

$$\text{Work done} = \frac{76}{115}$$

Calculate the fraction of work left:

$$\text{Work Left} = 1 - \frac{76}{115}$$

$$\text{Work Left} = \frac{115 - 76}{115} = \frac{39}{115}$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.42** Two taps can fill a cistern in 2 hours and 4 hours respectively. A third tap can empty it in 2 hours. How long (in hours) will it take to fill one-fourth of the empty cistern, if all of them are opened together?

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

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Time taken by Tap 1 to fill = 2 hours  
 Time taken by Tap 2 to fill = 4 hours  
 Time taken by Tap 3 to empty = 2 hours  
 Target volume to fill =  $\frac{1}{4}$

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Net filling rate} = \text{Rate of Tap 1} + \text{Rate of Tap 2} - \text{Rate of Tap 3}$$

$$\text{Time taken} = \frac{\text{Work}}{\text{NetRate}}$$

**Solution:**

Calculate the portion of the cistern filled or emptied by each tap in 1 hour:

$$\text{Rate of Tap 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Rate of Tap 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Rate of Tap 3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Find the net hourly rate when all three taps operate simultaneously:

$$\text{Net Rate} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

This means  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cistern is filled in 1 hour.

The question asks for the time to fill exactly one-fourth of the cistern.

$$\text{Time taken} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

It will take 1 hour.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.43** What is the largest four-digit number that is exactly divisible by the HCF of 24 and 36?

- A. 9996
- B. 9979
- C. 9886
- D. 9999

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Numbers = 24 and 36

Target = Largest 4-digit number divisible by their HCF

**Formula Used:**

Highest Common Factor (HCF) calculation.

Division algorithm: Dividend = Divisor  $\times$  Quotient + Remainder

**Solution:**

First, determine the HCF of 24 and 36.

Factors of 24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

Factors of 36: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

The highest common factor is 12.

The largest possible 4-digit number is 9999.

Divide 9999 by 12 to find the remainder:

$$9999 = 12 \times 833 + 3$$

The remainder is 3. To make the number exactly divisible by 12, subtract this remainder from 9999.

$$\text{Largest divisible 4-digit number} = 9999 - 3 = 9996$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.44** Sumanth covers a certain distance by car driving at 33 km/hr and he returns to the starting point riding on a scooter with a speed of 28 km/hr. Find the average speed for the whole journey. (Rounded up to one decimal places.)

- A. 22.2 km/hr
- B. 30.3 km/hr
- C. 20.2 km/hr
- D. 33.3 km/hr

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**

Forward speed ( $S_1$ ) = 33 km/hr

Return speed ( $S_2$ ) = 28 km/hr

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{2 \times S_1 \times S_2}{S_1 + S_2}$$

**Solution:**

The distance covered in both directions is exactly the same.

Substitute the given speeds into the average speed formula:

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{2 \times 33 \times 28}{33 + 28}$$

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{1848}{61}$$

Calculate the decimal value:

$$\text{Average Speed} = 30.295\dots$$

Rounding off to one decimal place gives 30.3 km/hr.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.45** A solid metallic cuboid of dimensions 60 cm × 22 cm × 30 cm is melted and recast into hollow cylindrical pipes of external radius 4 cm, internal radius 3 cm, and length 30 cm. How many such pipes can be made? (Use  $\pi = 22/7$ )

- A. 60
- B. 48
- C. 54
- D. 66

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Cuboid dimensions = 60 cm × 22 cm × 30 cm

Pipe external radius (R) = 4 cm

Pipe internal radius (r) = 3 cm

Pipe length (h) = 30 cm

Value of  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

**Formula Used:**

Volume of cuboid = L × B × H

Volume of hollow cylinder =  $\pi \times (R^2 - r^2) \times h$

Number of pipes =  $\frac{\text{Volume of Cuboid}}{\text{Volume of one pipe}}$

**Solution:**

Calculate the volume of the original metallic cuboid:

Volume of cuboid = 60 × 22 × 30 = 39600 cm<sup>3</sup>

Calculate the volume of metal in one hollow cylindrical pipe:

Volume of pipe =  $\frac{22}{7} \times (4^2 - 3^2) \times 30$

Volume of pipe =  $\frac{22}{7} \times (16 - 9) \times 30$

Volume of pipe =  $\frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 30$

Volume of pipe = 22 × 30 = 660 cm<sup>3</sup>

Determine the total number of pipes that can be formed:

Number of pipes =  $\frac{39600}{660}$

Number of pipes = 60

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.46** A cylindrical rod has an outer curved surface area of 5100 cm<sup>2</sup>. If the length of the rod is 56 cm, then the outer radius (in cm) of the rod, correct to two places of decimal, is \_\_\_\_\_. (Take  $\pi = 22/7$ )

- A. 16.15
- B. 13.79
- C. 14.49
- D. 14.43

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Curved Surface Area (CSA) = 5100 cm<sup>2</sup>

Length/Height (h) = 56 cm

Value of  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

**Formula Used:**

CSA of a cylinder =  $2 \times \pi \times r \times h$

**Solution:**

Substitute the given values into the Curved Surface Area formula:

$5100 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r \times 56$

$5100 = 2 \times 22 \times r \times 8$

$5100 = 352 \times r$

-----

$$r = \frac{5100}{352}$$

$$r = 14.4886\dots$$

Rounding off to two decimal places gives 14.49 cm.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.47** A sailor rows to a point 36 km away and returns in a total time of 9 hours. He can row 2 km downstream in the same time it takes him to row 1 km upstream. Find the speed of the stream.

- A. 2 km/hr
- B. 4 km/hr
- C. 1 km/hr
- D. 3 km/hr

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Distance one way (D) = 36 km

Total time (T) = 9 hours

Downstream distance covered in same time as 1 km upstream = 2 km

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$\text{Speed of Stream} = \frac{\text{Downstream Speed} - \text{Upstream Speed}}{2}$$

**Solution:**

Let the upstream speed be U and the downstream speed be  $D_s$ .

Since he rows 2 km downstream in the time it takes to row 1 km upstream, the downstream speed is twice the upstream speed:

$$D_s = 2 \times U$$

The total time for the round trip is the sum of upstream time and downstream time:

$$\frac{36}{U} + \frac{36}{D_s} = 9$$

Substitute  $D_s = 2 \times U$  into the equation:

$$\frac{36}{U} + \frac{36}{2 \times U} = 9$$

$$\frac{36}{U} + \frac{18}{U} = 9$$

$$\frac{54}{U} = 9$$

$$U = \frac{54}{9} = 6$$

Now, calculate the downstream speed:

$$D_s = 2 \times 6 = 12$$

Find the speed of the stream:

$$\text{Speed of stream} = \frac{12 - 6}{2}$$

$$\text{Speed of stream} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

The speed of the stream is 3 km/hr.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.48** A starts business with ₹32,000 and after 3 months, B joins with A as his partner. After a year, the profit is divided in the ratio 2 : 3. What is B's contribution in the capital?

- A. ₹65,595
- B. ₹63,595
- C. ₹63,105
- D. ₹64,000

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

A's Investment = ₹32,000

A's duration of investment = 12 months

B joins after 3 months, so B's duration = 12 - 3 = 9 months

Ratio of Profit (A : B) = 2 : 3

**Formula Used:**

Ratio of Profits = Ratio of (Investment × Time period)

$$\frac{\text{Profit}_A}{\text{Profit}_B} = \frac{\text{Investment}_A \times \text{Time}_A}{\text{Investment}_B \times \text{Time}_B}$$

**Solution:**

Let B's capital contribution be x.

Substitute the values into the partnership formula:

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{32000 \times 12}{x \times 9}$$

$$2 \times 9 \times x = 3 \times 384000$$

$$18 \times x = 1152000$$

$$x = \frac{1152000}{18}$$

$$x = 64000$$

B's contribution to the capital is ₹64,000.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.49** A grocer has 31 kg rice, a part of which he sells at 23% profit and the remaining at 54% profit. He gains 53% on the whole. What is the quantity of rice sold at 54% profit?

- A. 28 kg
- B. 31 kg
- C. 30 kg
- D. 29 kg

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Total quantity of rice = 31 kg

Profit percentage on first part = 23%

Profit percentage on second part = 54%

Overall profit percentage = 53%

**Formula Used:**

Rule of Alligation:

$$\frac{\text{Quantity of Part 1}}{\text{Quantity of Part 2}} = \frac{\text{Profit of Part 2} - \text{Overall Profit}}{\text{Overall Profit} - \text{Profit of Part 1}}$$

**Solution:**

Using the rule of alligation on the profit percentages:

Ratio of quantities = (54 - 53) : (53 - 23)

Ratio of quantities = 1 : 30

The total number of ratio parts is:

$$1 + 30 = 31$$

This matches the total weight of 31 kg, meaning 1 part equals 1 kg.

The quantity of rice sold at 54% profit corresponds to 30 parts.

$$\text{Quantity at 54% profit} = \frac{30}{31} \times 31 = 30$$

The quantity sold is 30 kg.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.50** A sum of ₹8,000 is invested at 10% per annum compound interest for one and a half year, with half-yearly compounding. Find the total amount at the end of the period.

- A. ₹9,351
- B. ₹9,435
- C. ₹9,261
- D. ₹9,542

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Principal (P) = ₹8000

Annual Rate = 10% p.a.

Time = 1.5 years

Compounding frequency = Half-yearly

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Amount (A)} = P \times \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^n$$

Where R is the rate per period and n is the number of compounding periods.

**Solution:**

Since the interest is compounded half-yearly, adjust the rate and time.

$$\text{Rate per half-year (R)} = \frac{10}{2} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Number of half-years (n) in 1.5 years} = 1.5 \times 2 = 3$$

Substitute these values into the compound interest formula:

$$A = 8000 \times \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^3$$

$$A = 8000 \times (1.05)^3$$

Calculate the exponent part:

$$(1.05)^3 = 1.157625$$

Multiply by the principal:

$$A = 8000 \times 1.157625$$

$$A = 9261$$

The total amount at the end of the period is ₹9,261.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.51** Ram and Shyam travel the same distance at the rate of 40 km/hr and 50 km/hr, respectively. If Ram takes 54 minutes longer than Shyam, the distance travelled by each is:

- A. 174 km
- B. 173 km
- C. 180 km
- D. 170 km

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Ram's speed = 40 km/hr

Shyam's speed = 50 km/hr

Time difference = 54 minutes

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$\text{Time Difference} = \frac{D}{S_1} - \frac{D}{S_2}$$

**Solution:**

Let the common distance travelled be D km.

First, convert the time difference from minutes to hours:

$$54 \text{ minutes} = \frac{54}{60} \text{ hours} = \frac{9}{10} \text{ hours.}$$

Set up the equation based on the time difference:

$$\frac{D}{40} - \frac{D}{50} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{5D - 4D}{200} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{D}{200} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$D = \frac{9 \times 200}{10}$$

$$D = 180$$

$$D = 9 \times 20 = 180$$

The distance travelled by each is 180 km.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.52** The average runs scored by a batsman in 20 matches is 45. In the next 10 matches the batsman scored an average of 16 runs. Find his average runs (rounded off to two decimals) in all the 30 matches.

- A. 36.33
- B. 35.33
- C. 34.33
- D. 37.33

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**

Matches in first set ( $n_1$ ) = 20

Average of first set ( $A_1$ ) = 45

Matches in second set ( $n_2$ ) = 10

Average of second set ( $A_2$ ) = 16

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Combined Average} = \frac{n_1 \times A_1 + n_2 \times A_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

**Solution:**

First, calculate the total runs scored in the first 20 matches:

$$\text{Total Runs 1} = 20 \times 45 = 900$$

Next, calculate the total runs scored in the next 10 matches:

$$\text{Total Runs 2} = 10 \times 16 = 160$$

Find the combined total runs for all 30 matches:

$$\text{Total Runs} = 900 + 160 = 1060$$

Calculate the new average:

$$\text{New Average} = \frac{1060}{30}$$

$$\text{New Average} = 35.333\dots$$

Rounding off to two decimal places gives 35.33.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.53** If the simple interest on ₹4,000 for 2 years is ₹480, what is the rate of interest?

- A. 5%
- B. 6%
- C. 7%
- D. 8%

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**

Principal (P) = 4000

Time (T) = 2 years

Simple Interest (SI) = 480

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Rate (R)} = \frac{SI \times 100}{P \times T}$$

**Solution:**

Substitute the known values into the rate formula:

$$R = \frac{480 \times 100}{4000 \times 2}$$

$$R = \frac{48000}{8000}$$

$$R = 6$$

$$R = 6$$

The annual rate of interest is 6%.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.54** How many years will it take for an investment of ₹5,000 to earn ₹1,000 as simple interest at an annual rate of 8%?

- A. 3.5
- B. 5.9
- C. 6.7
- D. 2.5

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Principal (P) = 5000

Simple Interest (SI) = 1000

Rate (R) = 8% per annum

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Time (T)} = \frac{SI \times 100}{P \times R}$$

**Solution:**

Substitute the given values into the time formula:

$$T = \frac{1000 \times 100}{5000 \times 8}$$

$$T = \frac{100000}{40000}$$

$$T = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$T = 2.5$$

It will take 2.5 years.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.55** A grocer has 108 kg rice, a part of which he sells at 8% profit and the remaining at 35% profit. He gains 24% on the whole. What is the quantity of rice sold at 35% profit?

- A. 66 kg
- B. 65 kg
- C. 62 kg
- D. 64 kg

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Total quantity of rice = 108 kg

Profit on first part = 8 percent

Profit on second part = 35 percent

Overall profit = 24 percent

**Solution:**

Using alligation on the profit percentages:

$$\text{Quantity Ratio} = (35 - 24) : (24 - 8)$$

$$\text{Quantity Ratio} = 11 : 16$$

The ratio of quantity sold at 8 percent profit to that sold at 35 percent profit is 11 : 16.

$$\text{Total parts} = 11 + 16 = 27$$

Quantity of rice sold at 35 percent profit:

$$\frac{16}{27} \times 108$$

$$= 16 \times 4 = 64 \text{ kg}$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.56** A person buys a second-hand bike for ₹18,000. He spends ₹2,000 on repairs and then sells it to a friend at a 10% profit. Later, the friend sells it to someone else at a 5% loss. What is the final selling price of the bike?

- A. ₹20,900
- B. ₹20,000
- C. ₹20,600
- D. ₹20,100

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Purchase price = ₹ 18000

Repair cost = ₹ 2000

Profit on first sale = 10 percent

Loss on second sale = 5 percent

**Formula Used:**

Total Cost Price = Purchase Price + Overheads

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{CP} \times \left(1 \pm \frac{\text{Percentage}}{100}\right)$$

**Solution:**

Total Cost Price for the first person:

$$18000 + 2000 = 20000$$

Selling price to the friend (at 10 percent profit):

$$20000 \times 1.10 = 22000$$

So, the Cost Price for the friend is ₹ 22000.

The friend sells it at a 5 percent loss. Final selling price:

$$22000 \times 0.95 = 20900$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.57** The number 292263 is divisible by:

- A. 47
- B. 21
- C. 37
- D. 48

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Number = 292263

Options = 47, 21, 37, 48

**Formula Used:**

Divisibility rule for 37: If the sum of the numbers formed by splitting the given number into groups of three digits from right to left is divisible by 37, the number is divisible by 37.

**Solution:**

Let us split the number 292263 into groups of three from the right: 292 and 263.

Sum of these groups =  $292 + 263 = 555$ .

Now, check if 555 is divisible by 37:

$555 = 37 \times 15$ .

Since 555 is divisible by 37, the original number 292263 is also divisible by 37.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.58**  $2[(620)^2 + (580)^2] - (620 + 580)^2 = ?$

- A. 2400
- B. 1200
- C. 1400
- D. 1600

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Expression:  $2[(620)^2 + (580)^2] - (620 + 580)^2$

**Formula Used:**

$$2(a^2 + b^2) - (a + b)^2 = (a - b)^2$$

**Solution:**

Let  $a = 620$  and  $b = 580$ .

The given expression is in the form of  $2(a^2 + b^2) - (a + b)^2$ .

$$2[(620)^2 + (580)^2] - (620 + 580)^2$$

$$= (620 - 580)^2$$

$$= 40^2$$

$$= 1600$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.59**  $67 + 42 \div 6 + 33 \text{ of } 1 - 18 + 24 \times 2 - (17) = ?$

- A. 120
- B. 122
- C. 124
- D. 126

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Expression:  $67 + 42 \div 6 + 33 \text{ of } 1 - 18 + 24 \times 2 - (17)$

**Solution:**

$$67 + 42 \div 6 + 33 \text{ of } 1 - 18 + 24 \times 2 - (17)$$

$$= 67 + 42 \div 6 + 33 - 18 + 24 \times 2 - 17$$

$$= 67 + 7 + 33 - 18 + 24 \times 2 - 17$$

$$= 67 + 7 + 33 - 18 + 48 - 17$$

$$= 74 + 33 - 18 + 48 - 17$$

$$= 107 - 18 + 48 - 17$$

$$= 89 + 48 - 17$$

$$= 137 - 17$$

= 120

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.60**  $\sqrt{56.25} + \sqrt{30.25} - \sqrt{12.25} - \sqrt{20.25} = ?$

- A. 5
- B. 4.5
- C. 6
- D. 5.5

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Expression:  $\sqrt{56.25} + \sqrt{30.25} - \sqrt{12.25} - \sqrt{20.25}$

**Solution:**

$\sqrt{56.25} + \sqrt{30.25} - \sqrt{12.25} - \sqrt{20.25}$

= 7.5 + 5.5 - 3.5 - 4.5

= 13 - 3.5 - 4.5

= 9.5 - 4.5

= 5

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.61** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?

The teacher had praised the hardworking students.

- A. The hardworking students had praised the teacher.
- B. The hardworking students had been praised by the teacher.
- C. The hardworking students were praised by the teacher.
- D. The hardworking students have been praised by the teacher.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).

**Explanation:**

The given active sentence is in the Past Perfect Tense (Subject + had + V3 + Object). In passive voice, the structure changes to (New Subject + had been + V3 + by + New Object).

**Structure:**

**Active voice:** Subject + had + Verb(V3) + Object.

**Passive Voice:** Object + had been + Verb(V3) + by + Subject.

**Explain why other options are incorrect:**

Option A changes the meaning; Option C uses Simple Past; Option D uses Present Perfect. Only Option B correctly uses the Past Perfect passive form. So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.62** Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.

One who is all powerful.

- A. Omnipotent
- B. Omniscient
- C. Omnipresent
- D. Omnivorous

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Solution:**

The correct one-word for the given group of words is Omnipotent. This term is often used to describe a deity or a ruler who possesses unlimited power and authority. (सर्वशक्तिमान)

Example: In many religions, God is considered to be **omnipotent**.

**Meanings of the given other options:**

- **Omniscient:** Knowing everything. (सर्वज्ञ)
- **Omnipresent:** Present everywhere at the same time. (सर्वव्यापी)
- **Omnivorous:** Eating both plants and meat. (सर्वाहारी)

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.63** Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

**Loquacious**

- A. Laconic
- B. Reticent
- C. Garrulous
- D. Taciturn

**Answer:** C

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

**Loquacious:** Tending to talk a great deal; extremely talkative. (बातूनी)

Example: The loquacious host kept the guests entertained all evening with his stories.

**Garrulous:** Excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters. (बकवादी/बातूनी)

Example: He became more garrulous after having a few drinks at the party.

**Synonyms:** Talkative, voluble, chatty, communicative.

**Antonyms:** Taciturn, reticent, quiet, silent.

**Meanings of all the other given options:**

- **Laconic:** (of a person, speech, or style of writing) using very few words. (मितभाषी)
- **Reticent:** Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily. (अल्पभाषी)
- **Taciturn:** (of a person) reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little. (चुप्पा)

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.64** The following sentence is divided into four parts and are given in the alternatives A, B, C, and D. Select that alternative which contains that part of the sentence which has an error. Selecting the part with the error is the answer.

However, on the evening, he returned with one foot limping because his heel was wounded.

- A. However, on the
- B. evening, he returned with
- C. one foot limping because
- D. his heel was wounded.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Solution:**

Option (a) contains an error.

**Explanation:**

The prepositional phrase "on the evening" is incorrect in this context. When referring to parts of the day like morning, afternoon, or evening, the correct preposition is "in" (e.g., in the evening). "On" is typically used for specific dates or days (e.g., on Monday evening).

**Grammatical rule used:**

Prepositions of time: Use 'in' for periods of time like 'the morning', 'the afternoon', and 'the evening'.

Example: I usually go for a walk **in the evening**.

**Information Booster:**

Note that we say "at night" but "in the evening." If a specific day is mentioned, we use "on," such as "on the evening of the 5th." So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.65** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?

**Aren't the packages inspected before dispatch?**

- A. Doesn't someone inspect the packages before dispatch?
- B. Don't they inspected the packages before dispatch?
- C. Aren't they inspecting the packages before dispatch?
- D. Can't they inspect the packages before dispatch?

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (a).

**Explanation:**

The original sentence is in the Passive Voice of the Present Simple Tense (Interrogative Negative). Since the agent is not mentioned, we use a generic subject like "someone" or "they" in the active voice.

**Structure:**

**Active voice:** Do/Does + Subject + not + Verb(V1) + Object + ...?

**Passive Voice:** Is/Are + Object + not + Verb(V3) + ...?

**Explain why other options are incorrect:**

Option B uses the wrong verb form (inspected) with "don't"; Option C is in the Present Continuous; Option D changes the meaning by using "can't." So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.66** From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.

**Catch a weasel asleep.**

- A. To surprise someone who is normally alert, shrewd, or on-guard
- B. To succeed in extricating oneself from some unpleasant or undesirable situation, duty, or responsibility by tricky, sneaky, or deceitful means
- C. To squeeze out of a narrow space
- D. To get some sleep

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Solution:**

Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom. **Catch a weasel asleep:** To find someone who is usually very vigilant or clever off their guard or unprepared. (सावधान व्यक्ति को असावधान पकड़ना)

Example: The lawyer is so sharp that catching him in a mistake is like **catching a weasel asleep**.

**Other related idioms and their meanings:**

- **Catch someone napping:** To find someone unprepared for a situation.
- **Pop the weasel:** A phrase from a nursery rhyme often associated with spending money.

So the correct answer is (a)

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**Q.67** Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.

- A. Linaege
- B. Linege
- C. Leniage
- D. Lineage

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct option is (d).

**Solution:**

Option (d) is the correctly spelt word. Correct spelling is: "lineage," which refers to direct descent from an ancestor; ancestry or pedigree. (वंश/वंशावली)

Example: He can trace his **lineage** back to the 18th century.

**Meanings of all the given options:**

- **Linaege:** Incorrect spelling.
- **Linege:** Incorrect spelling.
- **Leniage:** Incorrect spelling.
- **Lineage:** Ancestry or direct descent. (वंश)

So the correct answer is (d)

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**Q.68** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?  
Will the final decision be announced by the committee tomorrow afternoon?

- A. Does the committee announce the final decision tomorrow afternoon?
- B. Is the committee announcing the final decision tomorrow afternoon?
- C. Has the committee announced the final decision tomorrow afternoon?
- D. Will the committee announce the final decision tomorrow afternoon?

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (d).

**Explanation:**

The given sentence is in the Passive Voice of the Future Simple Tense (Interrogative). To convert it to Active Voice, the subject "the committee" takes the lead, followed by the modal verb "will" and the base form of the verb "announce."

**Structure:**

**Active voice:** Will + Subject + Verb(V1) + Object + ...?

**Passive Voice:** Will + Object + be + Verb(V3) + by + Subject + ...?

**Explain why other options are incorrect:**

Option A uses Present Simple; Option B uses Present Continuous; Option C uses Present Perfect. Only Option D correctly maintains the Future Simple tense. So the correct answer is (d)

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**Q.69** Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.  
The fear of open spaces or crowds.

- A. Arachnophobia
- B. Agoraphobia
- C. Astraphobia
- D. Pyrophobia

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Solution:**

The correct one-word for the given group of words is Agoraphobia. It is an anxiety disorder where the individual fears and avoids places or situations that might cause them to feel trapped or helpless. (विवृत-स्थान-भीति)

Example: She suffered from **agoraphobia** and rarely left her house.

**Meanings of the given other options:**

- **Arachnophobia:** Extreme or irrational fear of spiders. (मकड़ी का डर)
- **Astraphobia:** An abnormal fear of thunder and lightning. (बिजली और गर्जन का डर)
- **Pyrophobia:** An irrational fear of fire. (आग का डर)

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.70** Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:  
He put the fish on the hook and threw it into the water.

- He used a small hook to hang the picture.
- He needed a small hook to attach the keychain.
- The boxer threw a right hook.
- The latch on the gate was a simple hook.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (C) The boxer threw a right hook.

A homonym is a word that has the same spelling or pronunciation as another word but a different meaning. In the question sentence, "hook" means a curved piece of metal attached to a fishing line. In option C, "hook" means a curved punch in boxing. The spelling and pronunciation are the same, but the meaning is different. Therefore, option C contains the homonym.

Options A, B, and D all use "hook" in the ordinary sense of a curved object used for hanging, fastening, or catching, which is close to the original concrete noun sense.

Example: The fisherman put fresh bait on the hook. The boxer responded with a sharp hook to the jaw.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.71**

Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- embarassment
- harassment
- implement
- contentment

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

Option (a) is incorrectly spelt word.

**Correct spelling:**

"Embarrassment which means a feeling of self-consciousness, shame, or awkwardness." (शर्मिंदगी)

Example: I could not hide my embarrassment when I tripped on stage.

**Meanings of all the given options:**

- **Harassment:**

Aggressive pressure or intimidation. (उत्पीड़न)

- **Implement:**

To put a decision or plan into effect. (लागू करना)

- **Contentment:**

A state of happiness and satisfaction. (संतोष)

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.72** Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are numbered S1 and S2 and are placed in the first and last positions respectively and are fixed in their positions. The other four sentences between the first and last sentences are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence keeping the unity and coherence of the paragraph intact. Choose the correct alternative that best describes the sequence.

S1 There was another guest who interested me.

A. He was a personage.

B. At first glance one could tell he was an honoured guest and stood in the same relation to the host as the host to the gentleman of the whiskers.

C. But he was of quite a different order.

D. They called him Julian Mastakovich.

S2 The host and hostess said no end of amiable things to him, were most attentive, wining him, hovering over him, bringing guests up to be introduced, but never leading him to anyone else.

- A. ADCB
- B. CADB
- C. BDCA
- D. DACB

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Solution:**

The correct sequence is CADB.

**Explanation:**

- S1 introduces a guest. Sentence C provides a contrast to previous guests, stating he was of a "different order."
- Sentence A identifies him as a "personage," signifying importance.
- Sentence D provides his name, Julian Mastakovich, completing the introduction.
- Sentence B describes the narrator's observation of his status relative to the host.
- S2 confirms this status by describing the special attention the hosts paid to him.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.73** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?

How does he keep all these ancient clocks in working order?

- A. How do all these ancient clocks kept in working order by him?
- B. How are all these ancient clocks kept in working order by him?
- C. How is all these ancient clocks kept in working order by him?
- D. How are all these ancient clocks keep in working order by him?

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).

**Explanation:**

The active sentence is in the Present Simple Tense (Interrogative). When converting to passive voice, the object "all these ancient clocks" (plural) becomes the subject. We use the auxiliary verb "are" followed by the V3 form of "keep," which is "kept."

**Structure:**

Active voice: Wh-word + do/does + subject + V1 + object?

Passive Voice: Wh-word + is/am/are + object + V3 + by + subject?

Explain why other options are incorrect:

Option A incorrectly uses "do" as an auxiliary for a passive construction; Option C incorrectly uses the singular "is" for a plural subject; Option D uses "keep" instead of the required V3 "kept." So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.74** Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word in the given sentence.

Her face looked radiant with joy at the good news.

- A. Bright
- B. Shining
- C. Glowing
- D. Dull

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct antonym of the given word is (d) Dull.

**Radiant:**

Sending out light; shining or glowing brightly; (of a person) clearly emanating great joy, love, or health. (दीप्तिमान/उज्ज्वल)

**Example:**

She looked radiant in her wedding dress.

**Dull:**

Lacking interest or excitement; lacking brightness, vividness, or sheen. (सुस्त/फीका)

**Example:**

The sky was dull and grey before the storm began.

**Synonyms:** Bright, Glowing, Luminous, Beaming.

**Antonyms:** Dull, Dark, Dim, Gloomy.

**Meanings of all the other given options:**

- **Bright:** Giving out or reflecting much light. (चमकीला)
- **Shining:** Giving out or reflecting light. (चमकता हुआ)
- **Glowing:** Expressing great praise; conveying deep satisfaction. (दमकता हुआ)

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.75** This passage is mainly about:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The world is full of possibilities and some folks are able to find jobs that one never imagined existed. Take Surjeet, for example. The young gentleman is a train driver. Nothing unusual. But he drives a toy train that doesn't chug along in a zoo or an adventure park but in a city shopping mall. "I spend the whole day driving the train here on the mall's ground floor," he says, as his four-coach train halts at the ticket counter—the service is operated by an adventure games company. The mall is huge and the rupees 200 joy-ride consists of two rounds that take about ten minutes. One might naturally be curious about the series of circumstances that led Surjeet to such an unlikely line of employment. But it is not so surprising on following the arc of his life. He began his career at a 'fun park' in Silliguri, West Bengal, where he manned the counter at a video games parlour. Soon afterwards, he says, the park started a toy train service for kids and I successfully applied for the vacancy. He went on to do more such 'toy train jobs' in Kolkata and Raipur before settling down in this Gurugram mall some six months ago. "I watch little children having such a good time and that makes me feel good," says the driver while waiting for a fresh batch of customers. Some minutes later the mall starts echoing with the sound of bells. That's Surjeet warning the mall shoppers to make way for his express.

- A. Making children feel happy
- B. Enjoying one's tough job
- C. Joining a different kind of profession
- D. Working in a shopping mall

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (C).

**Explanation:**

The passage highlights how some people find unusual jobs, specifically focusing on Surjeet's career as a toy train driver in a shopping mall. It explores how one gets into such a unique profession.

**Explanation of context of passage:**

The introduction sets the theme about "jobs that one never imagined existed."

**Other options are incorrect because:**

- **Option (A):** This is a result of his job, not the main topic.
- **Option (B):** The job is described as unusual, but not necessarily "tough."
- **Option (D):** Too narrow; the passage is about the specific job path of the driver.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.76** Which one of the following sums up Surjeet's career path?

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The world is full of possibilities and some folks are able to find jobs that one never imagined existed. Take Surjeet, for example. The young gentleman is a train driver. Nothing unusual. But he drives a toy train that doesn't chug along in a zoo or an adventure park but in a city shopping mall. "I spend the whole day driving the train here on the mall's ground floor," he says, as his four-coach train halts at the ticket counter—the service is operated by an adventure games company. The mall is huge and the rupees 200 joy-ride consists of two rounds that take about ten minutes. One might naturally be curious about the series of circumstances that led Surjeet to such an unlikely line of employment. But it is not so surprising on following the arc of his life. He began his career at a 'fun park' in Silliguri, West Bengal, where he manned the counter at a video games parlour. Soon afterwards, he says, the park started a toy train service for kids and I successfully applied for the vacancy. He went on to do more such 'toy train jobs' in Kolkata and Raipur before settling down in this Gurugram mall some six months ago. "I watch little children having such a good time and that makes me feel good," says the driver while waiting for a fresh batch of customers. Some minutes later the mall starts echoing with the sound of bells. That's Surjeet warning the mall shoppers to make way for his express.

- A. He never dreamt of doing such work
- B. His decision shocked his family
- C. He had planned to apply for it all along
- D. He worked in similar professions throughout

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (D).

**Explanation:**

The passage traces Surjeet's career from a video games parlour in a fun park to driving toy trains in fun parks in Siliguri, Kolkata, and Raipur, and finally in a mall. His career has consistently stayed within the realm of entertainment and "toy train jobs."

**Explanation of context of passage:**

The passage uses the term "arc of his life" to show the logical progression within similar niches.

**Other options are incorrect because:**

- **Option (A):** He did dream of it or at least applied for it successfully when the vacancy arose.
- **Option (B):** There is no mention of his family's reaction.
- **Option (C):** He started at a counter, then applied for a train job when the opportunity arose; it wasn't necessarily a lifelong plan.

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.77** From the passage we can infer that Surjeet is:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The world is full of possibilities and some folks are able to find jobs that one never imagined existed. Take Surjeet, for example. The young gentleman is a train driver. Nothing unusual. But he drives a toy train that doesn't chug along in a zoo or an adventure park but in a city shopping mall. "I spend the whole day driving the train here on the mall's ground floor," he says, as his four-coach train halts at the ticket counter—the service is operated by an adventure games company. The mall is huge and the rupees 200 joy-ride consists of two rounds that take about ten minutes. One might naturally be curious about the series of circumstances that led Surjeet to such an unlikely line of employment. But it is not so surprising on following the arc of his life. He began his career at a 'fun park' in Silliguri, West Bengal, where he manned the counter at a video games parlour. Soon afterwards, he says, the park started a toy train service for kids and I successfully applied for the vacancy. He went on to do more such 'toy train jobs' in Kolkata and Raipur before settling down in this Gurugram mall some six months ago. "I watch little children having

such a good time and that makes me feel good," says the driver while waiting for a fresh batch of customers. Some minutes later the mall starts echoing with the sound of bells. That's Surjeet warning the mall shoppers to make way for his express.

- A. Kind-hearted
- B. Hard-working
- C. Contented
- D. Impatient

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (C).

#### Explanation:

Surjeet says, "I watch little children having such a good time and that makes me feel good." This indicates that he is satisfied and happy with his job, which defines someone who is contented.

#### Explanation of context of passage:

The tone of the passage regarding Surjeet's work is positive and shows his emotional fulfillment.

#### Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (A):** While he likes children, the word "contented" best describes his overall state in his profession.
- **Option (B):** The passage doesn't emphasize the hardship of the job, but rather its unique nature.
- **Option (D):** There is no evidence of him being impatient.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.78** Where is the toy train being run?

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The world is full of possibilities and some folks are able to find jobs that one never imagined existed. Take Surjeet, for example. The young gentleman is a train driver. Nothing unusual. But he drives a toy train that doesn't chug along in a zoo or an adventure park but in a city shopping mall. "I spend the whole day driving the train here on the mall's ground floor," he says, as his four-coach train halts at the ticket counter—the service is operated by an adventure games company. The mall is huge and the rupees 200 joy-ride consists of two rounds that take about ten minutes. One might naturally be curious about the series of circumstances that led Surjeet to such an unlikely line of employment. But it is not so surprising on following the arc of his life. He began his career at a 'fun park' in Silliguri, West Bengal, where he manned the counter at a video games parlour. Soon afterwards, he says, the park started a toy train service for kids and I successfully applied for the vacancy. He went on to do more such 'toy train jobs' in Kolkata and Raipur before settling down in this Gurugram mall some six months ago. "I watch little children having such a good time and that makes me feel good," says the driver while waiting for a fresh batch of customers. Some minutes later the mall starts echoing with the sound of bells. That's Surjeet warning the mall shoppers to make way for his express.

- A. In the fun park in the zoo
- B. On the ground floor of a mall
- C. Near a video games parlour
- D. On a busy street

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (B).

#### Explanation:

The text states: "I spend the whole day driving the train here on the mall's ground floor."

#### Explanation of context of passage:

It specifies the location within the shopping mall in Gurugram.

#### Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (A):** The passage says it is NOT in a zoo.
- **Option (C):** He worked at a parlour in Siliguri, but that's not where the current train is.
- **Option (D):** It's inside a mall, not on a street.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.79** Which one of the following is NOT true about the passage?

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The world is full of possibilities and some folks are able to find jobs that one never imagined existed. Take Surjeet, for example. The young gentleman is a train driver. Nothing unusual. But he drives a toy train that doesn't chug along in a zoo or an adventure park but in a city shopping mall. "I spend the whole day driving the train here on the mall's ground floor," he says, as his four-coach train halts at the ticket counter—the service is operated by an adventure games company. The mall is huge and the rupees 200 joy-ride consists of two rounds that take about ten minutes. One might naturally be curious about the series of circumstances that led Surjeet to such an unlikely line of employment. But it is not so surprising on following the arc of his life. He began his career at a 'fun park' in Siliguri, West Bengal, where he manned the counter at a video games parlour. Soon afterwards, he says, the park started a toy train service for kids and I successfully applied for the vacancy. He went on to do more such 'toy train jobs' in Kolkata and Raipur before settling down in this Gurugram mall some six months ago. "I watch little children having such a good time and that makes me feel good," says the driver while waiting for a fresh batch of customers. Some minutes later the mall starts echoing with the sound of bells. That's Surjeet warning the mall shoppers to make way for his express.

- A. Surjeet had worked with trains in a zoo
- B. The joy-ride is organized by an adventure games company
- C. Surjeet joined this job about six months ago
- D. It is not all surprising that he is doing this job

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (A).

#### Explanation:

The passage clearly states that Surjeet's previous experience with toy trains was in a "fun park" in Siliguri, and later in Kolkata and Raipur. It explicitly mentions: "he drives a toy train that doesn't chug along in a zoo..." implying he does not work in a zoo environment.

#### Explanation of context of passage:

The passage contrasts the usual places one finds toy trains (zoos) with Surjeet's current workplace (a mall).

#### Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (B):** This is true; the passage says the service is operated by an adventure games company.
- **Option (C):** This is true; it mentions he settled in the Gurugram mall six months ago.
- **Option (D):** This is true; the passage says it is not surprising when following the arc of his life.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.80** Identify the incorrect sentence.

- A. Ten percent of the students in the class speak three languages.
- B. Forty-five minutes is a very long coffee break.
- C. His advice was perfect for the situation.
- D. The academic committee were undivided in their decision to hire the new staff.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct option is (d).

Option (d) contains an error.

**Explanation:** The word 'committee' is a collective noun. When a collective noun acts as a single unit or is unanimous in its decision (indicated here by the word 'undivided'), it takes a singular verb. Therefore, 'were' should be replaced with 'was'.

Grammatical rule used: Collective nouns (like committee, jury, team) take a singular verb when they act as a single unit. They take a plural verb only when the members are divided or acting individually.

Example: The jury **was** unanimous in its verdict. (Correct)

**Information Booster:** In option (b), 'Forty-five minutes' is treated as a single unit of time, hence the singular verb 'is' is correct. Option (c) is correct because 'advice' is an uncountable noun.

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.81** पुलिस विभाग में अनुशासनहीनता के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली वह 'बड़ी शास्ति' (Major Penalty) क्या कहलाती है, जिसके बाद कर्मचारी भविष्य में किसी भी अन्य सरकारी नौकरी के लिए 'अपात्र' (Ineligible) हो जाता है?

- A. पदच्युति / सेवा से हटाना (Removal)
- B. बर्खास्तगी (Dismissal)
- C. निलंबन (Suspension)
- D. अनिवार्य सेवानिवृत्ति (Compulsory Retirement)

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) बर्खास्तगी (Dismissal)

व्याख्या: अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही में 'बर्खास्तगी' (Dismissal) सबसे कठोर दंड माना जाता है। इसमें न केवल वर्तमान नौकरी समाप्त होती है, बल्कि कर्मचारी का नाम 'ब्लैकलिस्ट' कर दिया जाता है, जिससे वह जीवनभर किसी भी सरकारी सेवा के योग्य नहीं रहता।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) Removal: इसमें सेवा समाप्त की जाती है, परंतु भविष्य में अन्य सरकारी नौकरियों हेतु पात्रता बनी रहती है।

(B) Dismissal: यह पूर्ण निष्कासन के साथ भविष्य के सभी सरकारी रोजगारों हेतु अयोग्यता (Disqualification) है।

(C) Suspension: यह सजा नहीं है। यह जाँच के दौरान कर्मचारी को पद के दुरुपयोग से रोकने हेतु की गई अस्थायी व्यवस्था है।

(D) Compulsory Retirement: प्रशासन द्वारा अक्षमता या अनुशासनहीनता के कारण कर्मचारी को समय से पूर्व रिटायर करना।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

पुलिस विभाग और अन्य सरकारी सेवाओं में दंड को दो श्रेणियों में बांटा गया है: लघु शास्ति (Minor Penalty) और दीर्घ शास्ति (Major Penalty)। बर्खास्तगी दीर्घ शास्ति के अंतर्गत आती है। बर्खास्त किए गए व्यक्ति को कोई पेंशन या ग्रेजुटी का लाभ सामान्यतः नहीं मिलता। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 311 के तहत किसी भी कर्मचारी को बर्खास्त करने से पहले उसे अपनी सफाई देने का उचित अवसर (विभागीय जाँच) देना अनिवार्य है।

**Q.82** किसी अज्ञात या फरार अपराधी की पहचान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, कारागार में गवाहों के समक्ष आयोजित की जाने वाली वह विधिक प्रक्रिया क्या कहलाती है जिसमें आरोपी को समान कद-काठी के अन्य व्यक्तियों के बीच खड़ा किया जाता है?

- A. शिनाख्त परेड (Identification Parade)
- B. तस्दीक (Verification)
- C. जिरह (Cross-examination)
- D. पूछताछ (Interrogation)

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) शिनाख्त परेड (Identification Parade)

व्याख्या: जब किसी मुकदमे में गवाह ने अपराधी को देखा हो पर उसका नाम न जानता हो, तो 'शिनाख्त परेड' (Test Identification Parade - TIP) आयोजित की जाती है। यह साक्ष्य की पुष्टि करने की एक वैज्ञानिक और विधिक प्रक्रिया है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) शिनाख्त परेड: गवाहों द्वारा आरोपी की पहचान सुनिश्चित करने की एक औपचारिक विधिक प्रक्रिया।

(B) तस्दीक: किसी कथन, अंगूठे के निशान या दस्तावेज़ की सत्यता को प्रमाणित करना।

(C) जिरह: न्यायालय में गवाह की विश्वसनीयता की जाँच करने हेतु विपक्षी वकील द्वारा की गई पूछताछ।

(D) Interrogation: किसी संदिग्ध से जानकारी उगलवाने के लिए पुलिस द्वारा की जाने वाली सघन पूछताछ।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

शिनाख्त परेड का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि गवाह ने जिस व्यक्ति को अपराध करते देखा था, वह वही है जिसे पुलिस ने पकड़ा है। इसकी निष्पक्षता के लिए आरोपी को 5 से 10 ऐसे व्यक्तियों के साथ खड़ा किया जाता है जो उसकी तरह ही दिखते हों। इस प्रक्रिया को पुलिस अधिकारी नहीं बल्कि मजिस्ट्रेट संपन्न कराता है ताकि पुलिस पर गवाह को इशारा करने का संदेह न रहे। साक्ष्य अधिनियम के तहत इसकी बहुत अधिक महत्ता है।

**Q.83** वायरलेस संचार (Wireless Communication) के दौरान, जब एक पुलिसकर्मी अपनी बात पूरी कर लेता है और दूसरे पक्ष से 'जवाब की प्रतीक्षा' करता है, तो वह किस पारिभाषिक शब्द का प्रयोग करता है?

- A. रोजर (Roger)
- B. आउट (Out)
- C. ओवर (Over)

D. कॉपी (Copy)

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) ओवर (Over)

व्याख्या: वायरलेस सेट पर बातचीत के दौरान 'सिम्प्लेक्स' (Simplex) प्रणाली का उपयोग होता है, जहाँ एक समय में एक ही व्यक्ति बोल सकता है। 'ओवर' का अर्थ है "मेरी बात खत्म हुई, अब आप बोलिए।"

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) Roger: इसका अर्थ है कि संदेश सफलतापूर्वक प्राप्त हुआ और समझ लिया गया है।

(B) Out: इसका प्रयोग बातचीत को पूरी तरह समाप्त करने (Sign-off) के लिए किया जाता है।

(C) Over: यह सुनने वाले को जवाब देने के लिए आमंत्रित करने का एक तकनीकी संकेत है।

(D) Copy: इसका अर्थ है कि दी गई जानकारी को नोट कर लिया गया है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

पुलिस वायरलेस सिस्टम में शब्दों का चयन बहुत सटीक होता है ताकि आपातकाल में कम समय में अधिक जानकारी दी जा सके। 'ओवर' (Over) बोलने के बाद ही दूसरा पक्ष अपना 'Push-to-Talk' बटन दबाकर बोल पाता है। एक महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य यह है कि कभी भी 'Over and Out' एक साथ नहीं बोला जाता। 'Over' का अर्थ है जवाब का इंतजार, जबकि 'Out' का अर्थ है संवाद की समाप्ति। इन दोनों को साथ बोलना तकनीकी रूप से गलत माना जाता है।

**Q.84** पुलिस थाने के उस गोपनीय अभिलेख (Record) को क्या कहा जाता है जिसमें क्षेत्र के 'चिह्नित अपराधियों' के पूर्व अपराधों, उनके साथियों और उनके छिपने के ठिकानों का विस्तृत विवरण निरंतर अद्यतन (Update) किया जाता है?

- रोजनामचा (General Diary)
- केस डायरी (Case Diary)
- हिस्ट्रीशीट (History Sheet)
- स्टॉक रजिस्टर (Stock Register)

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) हिस्ट्रीशीट (History Sheet)

व्याख्या: थानों में अपराधियों की निगरानी के लिए 'हिस्ट्रीशीट' सबसे महत्वपूर्ण गोपनीय दस्तावेज़ है। इसमें अपराधी के जीवन का पूरा काला चिट्ठा होता है, जिससे पुलिस उस पर सक्रिय नज़र रख पाती है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) रोजनामचा (GD): इसमें थाने की दैनिक गतिविधियाँ (आना-जाना, रवानगी) समय के साथ दर्ज होती हैं।

(B) केस डायरी: विवेचना अधिकारी (I.O.) द्वारा किसी एक मुकदमे की जाँच की दैनिक प्रगति।

(C) हिस्ट्रीशीट: आदतन अपराधियों के अपराधों, स्वभाव और संपर्कों का अद्यतन विवरण।

(D) स्टॉक रजिस्टर: कार्यालय के उपकरणों, फर्नीचर और सरकारी संपत्ति का ब्यौरा।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

हिस्ट्रीशीट उन अपराधियों की खोली जाती है जो आदतन अपराध (Habitual Offenders) करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के पुलिस मैनुअल के अनुसार, हिस्ट्रीशीट दो प्रकार की होती है। वर्ग ए (Class A) उन अपराधियों के लिए है जो डकैती, लूट और संधमारी जैसे गंभीर अपराध करते हैं। वर्ग बी (Class B) में उन अपराधियों को रखा जाता है जो पेशेवर होते हैं या भविष्य में अपराध जारी रखने की संभावना रखते हैं। हिस्ट्रीशीट को समय-समय पर थाने में हाजिरी देनी पड़ती है।

**Q.85** किसी आपराधिक मामले की विवेचना (Investigation) के दौरान, यदि पुलिस अधिकारी को संदेह हो कि आरोपी ने कोई महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु छिपा रखी है, तो न्यायालय से प्राप्त वह लिखित आज्ञा क्या कहलाती है जो उसे उस स्थान की जाँच का अधिकार देती है?

- गिरफ्तारी वारंट (Arrest Warrant)

- B. तलाशी वारंट (Search Warrant)
- C. कुर्की आदेश (Attachment Order)
- D. सम्मन (Summons)

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) तलाशी वारंट (Search Warrant)

व्याख्या: विधिक प्रक्रिया में जब किसी स्थान की गोपनीयता को भंग कर वहाँ साक्ष्य खोजने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो न्यायालय 'तलाशी वारंट' जारी करता है। यह पुलिस को उस स्थान में प्रवेश करने, निरीक्षण करने और संदेहास्पद वस्तुओं को जब्त करने का विधिक अधिकार प्रदान करता है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) गिरफ्तारी वारंट: यह किसी व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को प्रतिबंधित कर उसे न्यायालय के समक्ष पेश करने का आदेश है।
- (B) तलाशी वारंट: साक्ष्य जुटाने हेतु किसी परिसर के वैधानिक निरीक्षण और जब्ती का अनुमति पत्र।
- (C) कुर्की आदेश: यह तब जारी होता है जब कोई आरोपी फरार हो और उसकी संपत्ति को सरकारी कब्जे में लेकर उसे हाजिर होने पर विवश करना हो।
- (D) सम्मन: यह न्यायालय का एक सौम्य बुलावा पत्र है, जो किसी व्यक्ति को साक्ष्य देने या उपस्थित होने का निर्देश देता है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

प्रशासनिक पत्राचार और कानूनी कार्यवाही में तलाशी वारंट (Search Warrant) का बहुत महत्व है। भारतीय कानून (CrPC की धारा 93) के अनुसार, मजिस्ट्रेट तब वारंट जारी करता है जब उसे विश्वास हो कि व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से दस्तावेज या वस्तु पेश नहीं करेगा। एक पुलिस अधिकारी को तलाशी के समय दो प्रतिष्ठित स्थानीय निवासियों को गवाह के रूप में रखना अनिवार्य होता है, जिसे 'पंचनामा' या 'जब्ती सूची' (Seizure Memo) तैयार करना कहा जाता है।

**Q.86** किस विकल्प में हिंदी पारिभाषिक शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है?

- A. Grievance = शिकायत
- B. Feedback = प्रतिपुष्टि
- C. Freedom = आजादी
- D. Vigilance Clearance = सतर्कता मंजूरी

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: C. Freedom = आजादी

व्याख्या:

"Freedom" का सही हिंदी पारिभाषिक शब्द "स्वतंत्रता" है।

- यहाँ "आजादी" शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है, जो एक अनौपचारिक और साहित्यिक संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है, लेकिन औपचारिक और तकनीकी संदर्भों में इसका उपयोग सही नहीं है।
- "स्वतंत्रता" तकनीकी, कानूनी, और औपचारिक संदर्भों में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

सारणी: सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण

विकल्प	अंग्रेजी शब्द	दिया गया हिंदी शब्द	सही पारिभाषिक शब्द	सटीकता
A	Grievance	शिकायत	शिकायत	सही
B	Feedback	प्रतिपुष्टि	प्रतिपुष्टि	सही
C	Freedom	आजादी	स्वतंत्रता	अशुद्ध
D	Vigilance Clearance	सतर्कता मंजूरी	सतर्कता मंजूरी	सही

अन्य विकल्पों की व्याख्या:

**A. Grievance = शिकायत**

"Grievance" का सही हिंदी पारिभाषिक शब्द "शिकायत" है।

यह औपचारिक और प्रशासनिक संदर्भों में उपयुक्त है।

**B. Feedback = प्रतिपुष्टि**

"Feedback" का सही हिंदी पारिभाषिक शब्द "प्रतिपुष्टि" है।

यह प्रबंधकीय और शैक्षिक संदर्भों में उपयुक्त होता है।

**D. Vigilance Clearance = सतर्कता मंजूरी**

"Vigilance Clearance" का सही हिंदी पारिभाषिक शब्द "सतर्कता मंजूरी" है। यह प्रशासनिक और कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं में सही है।

**C. Freedom = आजादी (सही उत्तर)**

"Freedom" का हिंदी पारिभाषिक शब्द "स्वतंत्रता" है। "आजादी" सामान्य, साहित्यिक और अनौपचारिक संदर्भों में उपयोग होता है।

**सूचना बूस्टर:**

- पारिभाषिक शब्द तकनीकी और औपचारिक संदर्भों में उपयोग किए जाते हैं।
- "स्वतंत्रता" का उपयोग संविधान, अधिकार और कानूनी संदर्भों में होता है।
- "आजादी" अनौपचारिक और साहित्यिक रूप से अधिक प्रचलित है।
- सही पारिभाषिक शब्द भाषा की सटीकता और संदर्भ को सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

**Q.87** Assign के लिए सही पारिभाषिक शब्द नहीं है ?

- नियत करना
- सौंपना
- समनुदेशित करना
- ग्रहण करना

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: (d) ग्रहण करना

Assign का अर्थ:

Assign का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य, उत्तरदायित्व, या वस्तु को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नियत करना, सौंपना, या समनुदेशित करना।

ग्रहण करना का विश्लेषण:

- "ग्रहण करना" का अर्थ है लेना या स्वीकार करना, जो **Assign** के विपरीत कार्य है।
- इसलिए, **Assign** के लिए "ग्रहण करना" सही पारिभाषिक शब्द नहीं है।

**मुख्य विशेषताएँ:**

- **Assign** का मतलब है किसी को कार्य देना।
- "ग्रहण करना" **Assign** का विपरीत अर्थ व्यक्त करता है।

**अतिरिक्त जानकारी:**

- **नियत करना:** कार्य, दायित्व, या संसाधन को किसी विशेष उद्देश्य या व्यक्ति के लिए निर्धारित करना।  
उदाहरण: "प्रबंधक ने परियोजना को टीम को नियत किया।"
- **सौंपना:** किसी कार्य या वस्तु को जिम्मेदारी के साथ किसी को देना।  
उदाहरण: "अध्यापक ने छात्रों को गृहकार्य सौंपा।"

**समनुदेशित करना:** निर्देश देकर किसी को कोई काम सौंपना।

उदाहरण: "प्रशासक ने विभाग को कार्य योजना समनुदेशित की।"

**Q.88** 'जटिल' का विलोम होगा:

- सरल
- कठिन
- कुटिल
- टेढ़ा

Answer: A

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: (A) सरल

उत्तर की व्याख्या:

जटिल का अर्थ होता है:

उलझा हुआ, कठिन, या जो समझने या हल करने में मुश्किल हो।

उदाहरण: यह सवाल बहुत जटिल है, मुझे इसे समझने में परेशानी हो रही है।

सरल का अर्थ होता है:

सीधा, सहज, या जो बिना किसी जटिलता के समझा जा सके।

उदाहरण: वह समस्या बहुत सरल है, उसे आसानी से हल किया जा सकता है।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	शब्द	अर्थ	'जटिल' से संबंध
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- (A) सरल जिसमें कोई कठिनाई न हो, सहज, स्पष्ट विलोम (विपरीत अर्थ)
- (B) कठिन जो आसान न हो, परिश्रम माँगता हो पर्यायवाची (लगभग समान अर्थ)
- (C) कुटिल चालाक, धूर्त, सीधा न हो भाव से अलग (नैतिक रूप में)
- (D) टेढ़ा सीधा न हो, भौतिक रूप से मुड़ा हुआ आंशिक रूप से मेल खाता है

**निष्कर्ष:**

'जटिल' का अर्थ होता है – उलझा हुआ, कठिन, जिसमें सादगी न हो।

इसका विलोम होगा – सरल, अर्थात् – जिसमें कोई उलझन या कठिनाई न हो।

**Q.89** शुद्ध वर्तनी वाला शब्द चुनें।

- A. सुर्पनखा  
B. सूर्पनखा  
C. सूर्पणखा  
D. शूर्पणखा

Answer: D

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D)

व्याख्या: रामायण की पात्र 'शूर्पणखा' का नाम 'शूर्प' (सूप जैसा) और 'नखा' (नाखून) से मिलकर बना है। इसकी शुद्ध वर्तनी 'शूर्पणखा' है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) 'स' का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है और 'ण' का अभाव है।
- (B) 'स' का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है।
- (C) 'स' का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है, यद्यपि 'ण' का प्रयोग सही है।
- (D) तालव्य 'श' का प्रयोग और अंत में 'ण' का होना इसे शुद्ध वर्तनी बनाता है।

**अतिरिक्त जानकारी:** 'न' का 'ण' में परिवर्तन व्यंजन संधि के नियमों के कारण होता है। संस्कृत मूल के शब्दों में 'र' के बाद आने वाला 'न' अक्सर 'ण' में बदल जाता है।

**Q.90** आपके विद्यालय में परीक्षा-परिणाम कब तक घोषित होगा? 'परीक्षा-परिणाम' के स्थान पर उचित शब्द होगा-

- A. परीक्षा-परिणाम  
B. परिक्षा-परिणाम  
C. परीक्षा-परीणाम  
D. परिक्षा-परीणाम

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: (A) परीक्षा-परिणाम  
व्याख्या: वर्तनी की दृष्टि से 'परीक्षा' (र पर दीर्घ ई) और 'परिणाम' (ण का प्रयोग) शुद्ध शब्द हैं।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

- (A) सही उत्तर। दोनों शब्दों की वर्तनी मानक हिंदी के अनुसार शुद्ध है।
- (B) 'परीक्षा' अशुद्ध है, र पर छोटी इ का प्रयोग गलत है।
- (C) 'परिणाम' अशुद्ध है, र पर बड़ी ई का प्रयोग गलत है।
- (D) दोनों शब्दों की वर्तनी अशुद्ध है।

**Q.91** 'सूर्योदय से पहले का समय' इस वाक्यांश के लिए सार्थक शब्द है—

- A. पूर्वाह्न  
B. मध्याह्न  
C. अपराह्न  
D. उषाकाल

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) उषाकाल  
व्याख्या: सूर्योदय से ठीक पहले का समय जब आसमान में हल्की लालिमा छाई होती है, उसे 'उषाकाल' या 'ब्रह्ममूर्त' के आसपास का समय कहा जाता है।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

- (A) पूर्वाह्न: दोपहर 12 बजे से पहले का समय।
- (B) मध्याह्न: दोपहर (12 बजे) का समय।
- (C) अपराह्न: दोपहर के बाद का समय।
- (D) उषाकाल: सूर्योदय से पहले की बेला। यह वाक्यांश का सही उत्तर है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

**Q.92** 'जो अक्षर जानता है', को क्या कहते हैं?

- A. पठनीय  
B. निरक्षर  
C. ज्ञानी  
D. साक्षर

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) साक्षर  
व्याख्या: 'साक्षर' शब्द 'स' (सहित) + 'अक्षर' के मेल से बना है। जो व्यक्ति पढ़ना-लिखना जानता हो, उसे साक्षर कहते हैं।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) पठनीय: जो पढ़ने योग्य हो (जैसे— यह लेख पठनीय है)।
- (B) निरक्षर: जो पढ़ना-लिखना न जानता हो (साक्षर का विलोम)।
- (C) ज्ञानी: जिसे किसी विषय का विशेष ज्ञान हो।
- (D) साक्षर: जो अक्षर का बोध रखता हो।

**Q.93** 'प्रख्यात' का विलोम शब्द है-

- A. कुख्यात  
B. ख्यात  
C. प्रसिद्ध  
D. विख्यात

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)

**व्याख्या:**

'प्रख्यात' का अर्थ होता है— जो अच्छे कार्यों के लिए बहुत प्रसिद्ध हो (Renowned/Famous)। इसका सटीक विलोम 'कुख्यात' (Infamous) होता है, जिसका अर्थ है— जो बुरे कार्यों के लिए जाना जाता हो।

हिन्दी व्याकरण में अक्सर 'सु-' या 'प्र-' जैसे सकारात्मक उपसर्गों को 'कु-' (बुरा) उपसर्ग लगाकर विलोम में बदल दिया जाता है।

**सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:**

विकल्प	अर्थ	संबंध
(A) कुख्यात	जो अपनी बुराई या गलत कामों के लिए प्रसिद्ध हो।	विलोम
(B) ख्यात	जिसका नाम हो या जो जाना जाता हो।	समानार्थी (मूल शब्द)
(C) प्रसिद्ध	जिसे बहुत से लोग जानते हों।	समानार्थी (Synonym)
(D) विख्यात	जो विशेष रूप से प्रसिद्ध हो।	समानार्थी (Synonym)

**अतिरिक्त जानकारी:**

उपसर्गों (Prefixes) के माध्यम से विलोम शब्द बनाने के कुछ अन्य उदाहरण:

- सुपुत्र \* कुपुत्र (अच्छा बेटा \* बुरा बेटा)
- सुगंध \* दुर्गंध (अच्छी महक \* बुरी महक)
- सज्जन \* दुर्जन (अच्छा व्यक्ति \* बुरा व्यक्ति)
- प्रवृत्ति \* निवृत्ति (लगाव \* विरक्ति)

**Q.94** 'स्वधर्म' का विलोम शब्द है-

- A. अधम  
B. परधर्म  
C. अधर्म  
D. कुधर्म

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: (b) परधर्म  
व्याख्या: 'स्व' (अपना) का विलोम 'पर' (दूसरा) होता है। अतः स्वधर्म का सटीक विलोम 'परधर्म' होगा।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- | विकल्प                                      | विश्लेषण |
|---|----------|
| (A) इसका विलोम 'उत्तम' होता है।             |          |
| (B) सही उत्तर। अपना धर्म <-> दूसरे का धर्म। |          |
| (C) इसका विलोम 'धर्म' होता है।              |          |
| (D) यह 'सुधर्म' का विलोम हो सकता है।        |          |

**Q.95** 'कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।' उपरोक्त अशुद्ध वाक्य के शुद्ध रूप का चयन करें:

- कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।
- कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।
- कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।
- कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)

व्याख्या:

इस वाक्य में वर्तनी संबंधी दो मुख्य अशुद्धियाँ थीं:

- कामायिनी: यह जयशंकर प्रसाद द्वारा रचित प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ का नाम है, जिसकी शुद्ध वर्तनी 'कामायिनी' है (य पर 'इ' की मात्रा नहीं होती)।
- कोटी: श्रेणी या स्तर के अर्थ में तत्सम शब्द 'कोटि' का प्रयोग होता है, जिसमें 'ट' पर छोटी 'इ' की मात्रा होती है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- | विकल्प | वाक्य  | विश्लेषण  |
|--------|--|---|
| (A)    | कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है। सही उत्तर। इसमें पुस्तक का नाम ('कामायिनी') और विशेषण ('कोटि') दोनों पूर्णतः शुद्ध हैं। |   |
| (B)    | कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।   | अशुद्ध। 'कोटी' (मात्रा गलत) और 'महाकाव्य' (व की जगह 'ब') गलत हैं। |
| (C)    | कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।   | अशुद्ध। 'कामायिनी' वर्तनी गलत है।                                 |
| (D)    | कामायिनी उच्च कोटी का महाकाव्य है।   | अशुद्ध। 'कामायिनी' और 'महाकाव्य' दोनों गलत हैं।                   |

**Q.96** उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या हो सकता है?

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर पाँच प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

लोकतंत्र की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि उसके नागरिक और शासन के अंग एक-दूसरे के प्रति कितने संवेदनशील और उत्तरदायी हैं। पुलिस प्रशासन इस शासन व्यवस्था का सबसे दृश्य चेहरा है, जो सीधे तौर पर जनता के दैनिक जीवन से जुड़ा होता है। प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि पुलिस की छवि केवल 'दबाव और दंड' के एक प्रतीक के रूप में उभरी है, जिसके कारण आम जनमानस में उनके प्रति एक स्वाभाविक भय और दूरी बनी रहती है। इस दूरी का मुख्य कारण संवाद का अभाव और परस्पर अविश्वास है। कानून व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए पुलिस को समाज के सहयोग की अत्यंत आवश्यकता होती है, परंतु जब तक पुलिस बल अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में संवेदनशीलता और पारदर्शिता का समावेश नहीं करेगा, तब तक यह सहयोग प्राप्त करना कठिन होगा। 'सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग' (Community Policing) इसी दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है, जहाँ पुलिस अधिकारियों को केवल अपराध के बाद की जाँच तक सीमित नहीं रहना होता, बल्कि समाज की समस्याओं को जड़ से समझने और निवारण करने हेतु नागरिकों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चलना होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आधुनिक तकनीकी युग में साइबर अपराधों और नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ नैतिक मूल्यों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। एक न्यायोचित समाज की स्थापना तभी संभव है जब पुलिस का डंडा अपराधियों के लिए भय का और पीड़ित के लिए रक्षा का प्रतीक बने।

- अपराध और दंड की प्रक्रिया
- आधुनिक तकनीकी और पुलिस
- पुलिस और जनता: समन्वय के नए आयाम
- लोकतंत्र में साइबर अपराध

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) है।

व्याख्या: गद्यांश का मुख्य केंद्र बिंदु पुलिस और जनता के बीच की दूरी को कम करना और आपसी सहयोग (समन्वय) को बढ़ावा देना है। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) यह केवल दंड और प्रक्रिया की बात करता है, जो गद्यांश का एक सीमित हिस्सा है।

(B) तकनीकी का उल्लेख गद्यांश में केवल भविष्य की चुनौती के रूप में है, यह मूल विषय नहीं है।

(C) सही उत्तर: यह शीर्षक समन्वय और सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग जैसे मुख्य बिंदुओं को समाहित करता है।

(D) साइबर अपराध गद्यांश का मुख्य विषय नहीं बल्कि एक प्रासंगिक उदाहरण मात्र है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: गद्यांश का मुख्य उद्देश्य पुलिस की कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार और जनता के साथ विश्वास बहाली के उपायों पर चर्चा करना है।

**Q.97** गद्यांश के अनुसार, आम जनमानस में पुलिस के प्रति भय और दूरी बनी रहने का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर पाँच प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

लोकतंत्र की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि उसके नागरिक और शासन के अंग एक-दूसरे के प्रति कितने संवेदनशील और उत्तरदायी हैं। पुलिस प्रशासन इस शासन व्यवस्था का सबसे दृश्य चेहरा है, जो सीधे तौर पर जनता के दैनिक जीवन से जुड़ा होता है। प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि पुलिस की छवि केवल 'दबाव और दंड' के एक प्रतीक के रूप में उभरी है, जिसके कारण आम जनमानस में उनके प्रति एक स्वाभाविक भय और दूरी बनी रहती है। इस दूरी का मुख्य कारण संवाद का अभाव और परस्पर अविश्वास है। कानून व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए पुलिस को समाज के सहयोग की अत्यंत आवश्यकता होती है, परंतु जब तक पुलिस बल अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में संवेदनशीलता और पारदर्शिता का समावेश नहीं करेगा, तब तक यह सहयोग प्राप्त करना कठिन होगा। 'सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग' (Community Policing) इसी दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है, जहाँ पुलिस अधिकारियों को केवल अपराध के बाद की जाँच तक सीमित नहीं रहना होता, बल्कि समाज की समस्याओं को जड़ से समझने और निवारण करने हेतु नागरिकों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चलना होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आधुनिक तकनीकी युग में साइबर अपराधों और नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ नैतिक मूल्यों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। एक न्यायोचित समाज की स्थापना तभी संभव है जब पुलिस का डंडा अपराधियों के लिए भय का और पीड़ित के लिए रक्षा का प्रतीक बने।

- अपराधियों की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि होना।
- पुलिस द्वारा आधुनिक तकनीकी का प्रयोग न करना।
- संवाद का अभाव और परस्पर अविश्वास।
- सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग की पुरानी व्यवस्था।

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) है।

व्याख्या: गद्यांश स्पष्ट रूप से बताता है कि पुलिस और जनता के बीच की दूरी का मुख्य कारण संवाद का अभाव और परस्पर अविश्वास है। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) अपराध वृद्धि एक चुनौती है, पर यह जनता और पुलिस के बीच की 'दूरी' का कारण नहीं बताया गया है।

(B) तकनीकी का उल्लेख दूरी के कारण के रूप में नहीं हुआ है।

(C) सही उत्तर: गद्यांश के अनुसार अविश्वास और संवादहीनता ही मुख्य बाधा है।

(D) सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग दूरी कम करने का उपाय है, कारण नहीं।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: संवाद की बहाली ही पुलिस की नकारात्मक छवि को बदलने का प्राथमिक माध्यम बन सकती है।

**Q.98** 'सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग' (Community Policing) की अवधारणा के संबंध में कौन सा कथन गद्यांश के अनुरूप है?

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर पाँच प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

लोकतंत्र की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि उसके नागरिक और शासन के अंग एक-दूसरे के प्रति कितने संवेदनशील और उत्तरदायी हैं। पुलिस प्रशासन इस शासन व्यवस्था का सबसे दृश्य चेहरा है, जो सीधे तौर पर जनता के दैनिक जीवन से जुड़ा होता है। प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि पुलिस की छवि केवल 'दबाव और दंड' के एक प्रतीक के रूप में उभरी है, जिसके कारण आम जनमानस में उनके प्रति एक स्वाभाविक भय और दूरी बनी रहती है। इस दूरी का मुख्य कारण संवाद का अभाव और परस्पर अविश्वास है। कानून

व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए पुलिस को समाज के सहयोग की अत्यंत आवश्यकता होती है, परंतु जब तक पुलिस बल अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में संवेदनशीलता और पारदर्शिता का समावेश नहीं करेगा, तब तक यह सहयोग प्राप्त करना कठिन होगा। 'सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग' (Community Policing) इसी दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है, जहाँ पुलिस अधिकारियों को केवल अपराध के बाद की जाँच तक सीमित नहीं रहना होता, बल्कि समाज की समस्याओं को जड़ से समझने और निवारण करने हेतु नागरिकों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चलना होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आधुनिक तकनीकी युग में साइबर अपराधों और नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ नैतिक मूल्यों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। एक न्यायोचित समाज की स्थापना तभी संभव है जब पुलिस का डंडा अपराधियों के लिए भय का और पीड़ित के लिए रक्षा का प्रतीक बने।

- पुलिस को केवल अपराध के बाद की जाँच तक सीमित रहना चाहिए।
- पुलिस को नागरिकों से दूरी बनाकर कानून व्यवस्था लागू करनी चाहिए।
- पुलिस को समाज की समस्याओं को समझने हेतु नागरिकों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चलना होगा।
- सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग का मुख्य उद्देश्य केवल दंड देना है।

**Answer: C**

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) है।

व्याख्या: गद्यांश के अनुसार, सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग में पुलिस को केवल जाँच तक सीमित न रहकर समाज के साथ जुड़कर काम करना होता है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) गद्यांश इसके विपरीत सलाह देता है (केवल जाँच तक सीमित नहीं रहना)।

(B) यह लोकतंत्र और समन्वय के सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध है।

(C) सही उत्तर: नागरिकों के साथ सहयोग ही सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग की आत्मा है।

(D) सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग सहयोग पर आधारित है, केवल दंड पर नहीं।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: इस व्यवस्था में पुलिस प्रशासन समाज की समस्याओं का निवारण उनके बीच रहकर करता है।

**Q.99** आधुनिक तकनीकी युग में पुलिस के लिए कौशल विकास के अतिरिक्त और किस तत्व पर ध्यान देना अनिवार्य बताया गया है?

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर पाँच प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

लोकतंत्र की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि उसके नागरिक और शासन के अंग एक-दूसरे के प्रति कितने संवेदनशील और उत्तरदायी हैं। पुलिस प्रशासन इस शासन व्यवस्था का सबसे दृश्य चेहरा है, जो सीधे तौर पर जनता के दैनिक जीवन से जुड़ा होता है। प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि पुलिस की छवि केवल 'दबाव और दंड' के एक प्रतीक के रूप में उभरी है, जिसके कारण आम जनमानस में उनके प्रति एक स्वाभाविक भय और दूरी बनी रहती है। इस दूरी का मुख्य कारण संवाद का अभाव और परस्पर अविश्वास है। कानून व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए पुलिस को समाज के सहयोग की अत्यंत आवश्यकता होती है, परंतु जब तक पुलिस बल अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में संवेदनशीलता और पारदर्शिता का समावेश नहीं करेगा, तब तक यह सहयोग प्राप्त करना कठिन होगा। 'सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग' (Community Policing) इसी दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है, जहाँ पुलिस अधिकारियों को केवल अपराध के बाद की जाँच तक सीमित नहीं रहना होता, बल्कि समाज की समस्याओं को जड़ से समझने और निवारण करने हेतु नागरिकों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चलना होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आधुनिक तकनीकी युग में साइबर अपराधों और नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ नैतिक मूल्यों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। एक न्यायोचित समाज की स्थापना तभी संभव है जब पुलिस का डंडा अपराधियों के लिए भय का और पीड़ित के लिए रक्षा का प्रतीक बने।

- पुलिस थानों की संख्या बढ़ाना।
- नैतिक मूल्यों पर ध्यान देना।
- अपराधियों को कठोरतम दंड देना।
- केवल साइबर सेल को सुदृढ़ करना।

**Answer: B**

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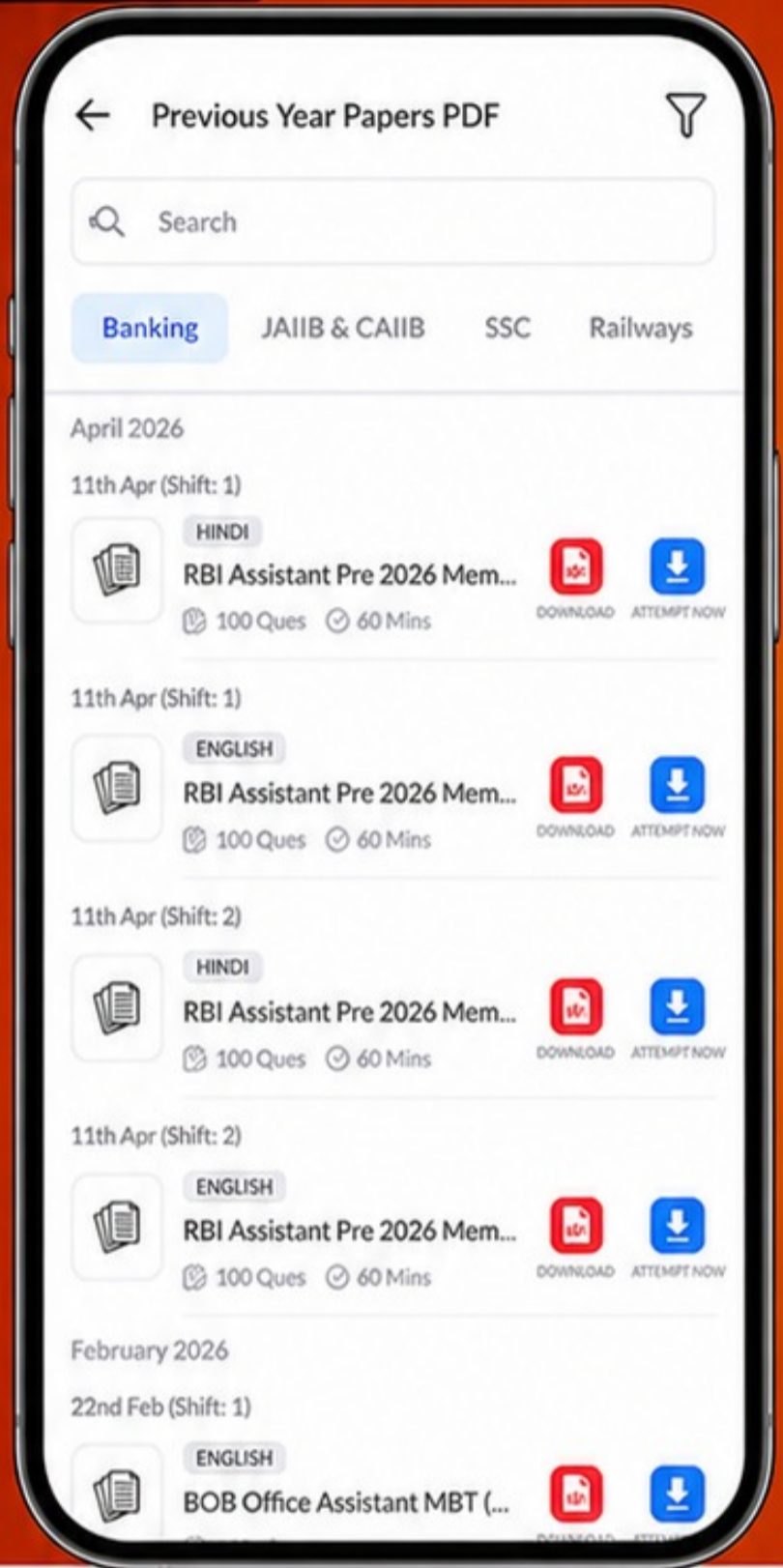
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**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) है।

व्याख्या: गद्यांश में उल्लेख है कि साइबर अपराधों जैसी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कौशल के साथ-साथ नैतिक मूल्यों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) थानों की संख्या बढ़ाने का उल्लेख गद्यांश में नहीं है।
- (B) सही उत्तर: कौशल विकास और नैतिक मूल्य दोनों को आवश्यक बताया गया है।
- (C) यह पुलिस की पारंपरिक छवि है, आधुनिक सुधार का मुख्य आधार नहीं।
- (D) केवल साइबर सेल नहीं, बल्कि संपूर्ण पुलिस बल के नैतिक उत्थान की बात कही गई है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: नैतिक मूल्य पुलिस को संवेदनशील और न्यायोचित बनाने में सहायक होते हैं।

**Q.100** लेखक के अनुसार 'न्यायोचित समाज' में पुलिस के डंडे का क्या महत्व होना चाहिए?

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर पाँच प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

लोकतंत्र की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि उसके नागरिक और शासन के अंग एक-दूसरे के प्रति कितने संवेदनशील और उत्तरदायी हैं। पुलिस प्रशासन इस शासन व्यवस्था का सबसे दृश्य चेहरा है, जो सीधे तौर पर जनता के दैनिक जीवन से जुड़ा होता है। प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि पुलिस की छवि केवल 'दबाव और दंड' के एक प्रतीक के रूप में उभरी है, जिसके कारण आम जनमानस में उनके प्रति एक स्वाभाविक भय और दूरी बनी रहती है। इस दूरी का मुख्य कारण संवाद का अभाव और परस्पर अविश्वास है। कानून व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए पुलिस को समाज के सहयोग की अत्यंत आवश्यकता होती है, परंतु जब तक पुलिस बल अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में संवेदनशीलता और पारदर्शिता का समावेश नहीं करेगा, तब तक यह सहयोग प्राप्त करना कठिन होगा। 'सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग' (Community Policing) इसी दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है, जहाँ पुलिस अधिकारियों को केवल अपराध के बाद की जाँच तक सीमित नहीं रहना होता, बल्कि समाज की समस्याओं को जड़ से समझने और निवारण करने हेतु नागरिकों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चलना होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आधुनिक तकनीकी युग में साइबर अपराधों और नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ नैतिक मूल्यों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। एक न्यायोचित समाज की स्थापना तभी संभव है जब पुलिस का डंडा अपराधियों के लिए भय का और पीड़ित के लिए रक्षा का प्रतीक बने।

- A. वह केवल दंड देने का एक साधन बना रहे।
- B. वह आम नागरिकों में भय व्याप्त करने का प्रतीक हो।
- C. वह अपराधियों के लिए भय का और पीड़ित के लिए रक्षा का प्रतीक बने।
- D. पुलिस को डंडे का प्रयोग पूर्णतः बंद कर देना चाहिए।

**Answer: C****Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) है।

व्याख्या: गद्यांश की अंतिम पंक्ति स्पष्ट करती है कि न्यायोचित समाज के लिए पुलिस का डंडा अपराधियों में डर और पीड़ित में सुरक्षा का भाव पैदा करने वाला होना चाहिए।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) यह डंडे की एक नकारात्मक और अधूरी भूमिका है।
- (B) यह गद्यांश में वर्णित लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के विपरीत है।
- (C) सही उत्तर: डंडा अपराधियों के लिए कठोरता और पीड़ितों के लिए सुरक्षा का सूचक है।
- (D) गद्यांश डंडे के सही उपयोग की बात करता है, उसे हटाने की नहीं।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: पुलिस की शक्ति का सही उपयोग ही समाज में न्याय और व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करता है।