

SSC GD Constable Exam Day Based Paper Mock 4

Q.1 Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-cluster pairs are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster pair DOES NOT belong to that group?

- A. MKI - LJH
- B. SQO - RPO
- C. IGE - HFD
- D. YWU - XVT

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

Pairs: MKI-LJH, SQO-RPO, IGE-HFD, YWU-XVT

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

Logic:

Check pattern: each letter -1

Explanation:

Logic: Compare letter-wise shift

- A) M -1 = L ; K -1 = J ; I -1 = H ✓
- B) S -1 = R ; Q -1 = P ; O -1 = N (≠ O) ✗
- C) I -1 = H ; G -1 = F ; E -1 = D ✓
- D) Y -1 = X ; W -1 = V ; U -1 = T ✓

Only B does not follow -1, -1, -1 pattern

Final Answer:

SQO - RPO

Final Correct Option:

B



Q.2 In the following triads, each group of letters is related to the subsequent one following a certain logic. Select from the given options, the one which follows the same logic.

WASH - HSWA - WSAH
CORE - ERCO - CROE

- A. INKS - SKIN - IKNS
- B. DARE - ARDE - ARED
- C. FINE - ENFI - INFE
- D. LEAP - LAEP - PAEL

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

WASH - HSWA - WSAH

CORE - ERCO - CROE

Logic: Position of letters are interchanged.

For, WASH - HSWA - WSAH



For, CORE - ERCO - CROE

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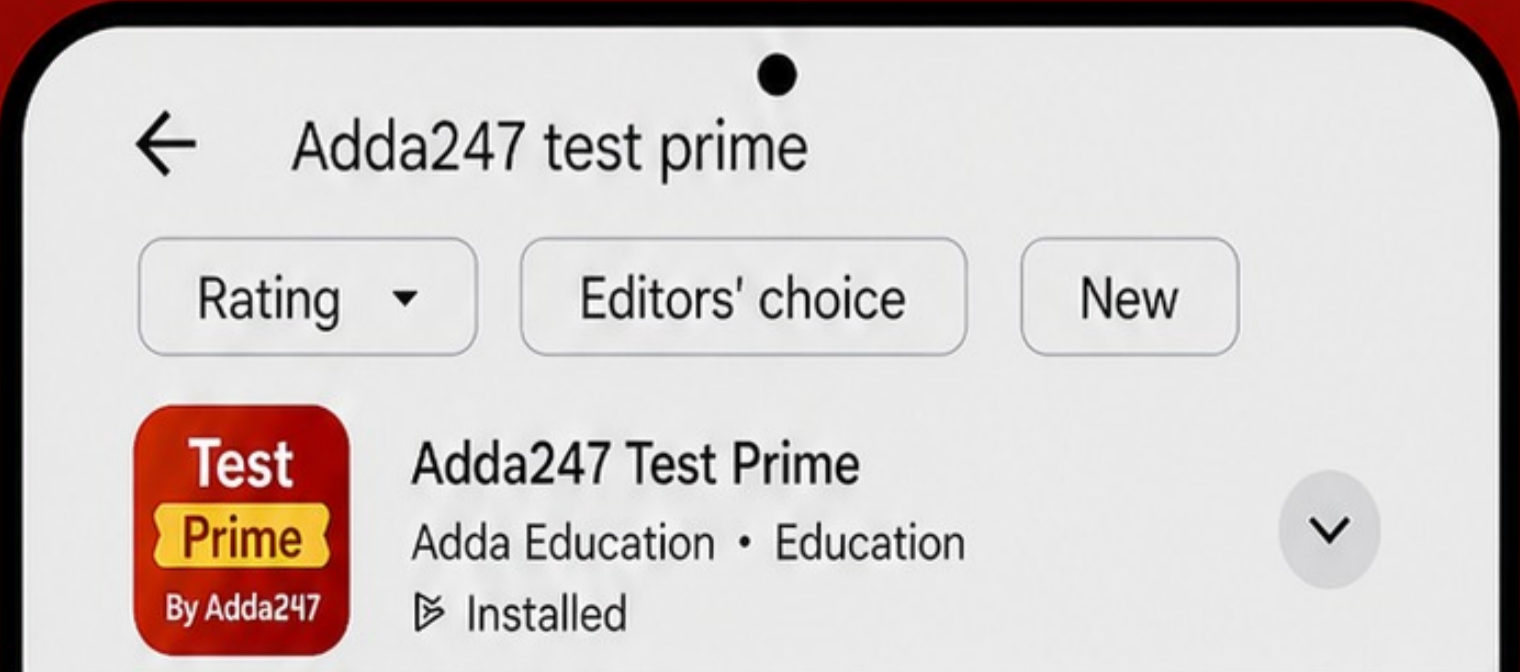
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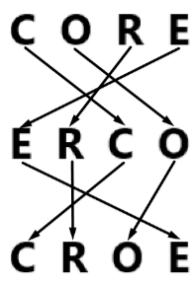
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Similarly,
INKS - SKIN - IKNS



Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.3 If 1 is subtracted from each odd digit and 2 is subtracted from each even digit in the number 765874925143, 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. 5
- B. 6
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 765874925143

Rule: Subtract 1 from each odd digit
Subtract 2 from each even digit

DigitTypeNew Digit

7 Odd 6

6 Even 4

5 Odd 4

8 Even 6

7 Odd 6

4 Even 2

9 Odd 8

2 Even 0

5 Odd 4

1 Odd 0

4 Even 2

3 Odd 2



New number: 644662804022

Second from left = 2nd digit = 4

Second from right = 2nd last digit = 2

Sum = 4 + 2 = 6

So, 6 will be the sum of the digits that are second from the left and second from the right in the new number thus formed.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.4 Select the pair which follows the same pattern as that followed by the two pairs given below. Both pairs follow the same pattern.

VQG : WNJ

DUN : ERQ

- A. IRI : JOL
- B. NPL : OLO
- C. PNQ : QKS
- D. KRG : LOI

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

Pairs: VQG : WNJ and DUN : ERQ

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:

Apply fixed pattern to each letter

Explanation:

Logic: Position-wise change

1st letter:

V + 1 = W

D + 1 = E

2nd letter:

Q - 3 = N

U - 3 = R

3rd letter:

G + 3 = J

N + 3 = Q

Pattern = +1, -3, +3

Check options:

A) I + 1 = J ; R - 3 = O ; L + 3 = M ✓

B) N + 1 = O ; P - 3 = M (≠ L) ✗

C) P + 1 = Q ; N - 3 = K ; Q + 3 = T (≠ S) ✗

D) K + 1 = L ; R - 3 = O ; G + 3 = J (≠ I) ✗

Final Answer:

IRI : JOL

Final Correct Option:

A

Q.5 E is the father of G. G is the brother of H. N is the father of L. L is the son of H. How is E related to L?

- A. Father
- B. Mother's father
- C. Wife's brother

D. Wife's father

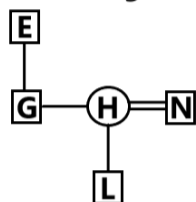
Answer: B

Sol: Given:

E is the father of G.
 G is the brother of H.
 N is the father of L.
 L is the son of H.

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



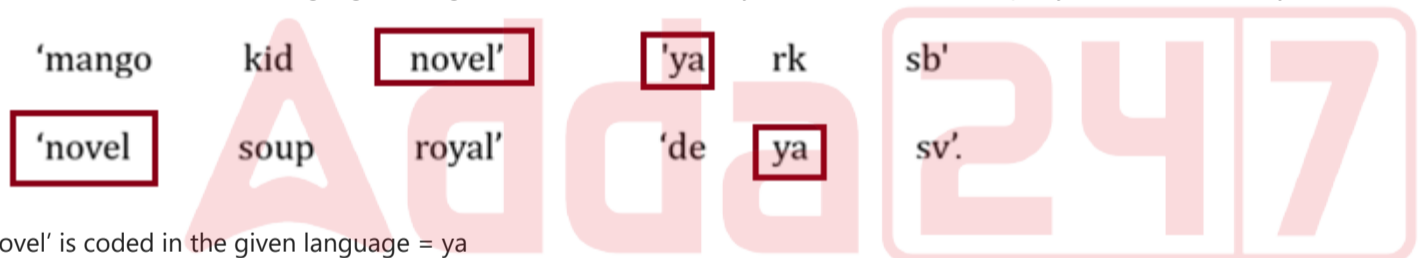
So, E is the **Mother's father** of L.
 Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.6 In a certain code language, 'mango kid novel' is coded as 'ya rk sb' and 'novel soup royal' is coded as 'de ya sv'. How is 'novel' coded in the given language? (All codes are two-letter codes only.)

- A. de
- B. ya
- C. rk
- D. sb

Answer: B

Sol: Given - In a certain code language, 'mango kid novel' is coded as 'ya rk sb' and 'novel soup royal' is coded as 'de ya sv'.



'novel' is coded in the given language = ya

Option B is correct.

Q.7 S is the mother of R. R is the sister of K. P is the father of B. B is the husband of K. How is S related to P?

- A. Wife's mother
- B. Son's wife's sister
- C. Son's wife's mother
- D. Son's wife

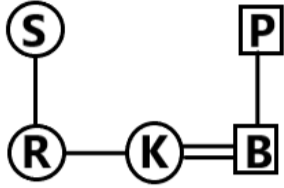
Answer: C

Sol: Given:

S is the mother of R.
 R is the sister of K.
 P is the father of B.
 B is the husband of K.

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, S is the **Son's wife's mother** of P.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.8 Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-cluster pairs are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the letter-cluster pair that DOES NOT belong to that group?
(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

- A. QN-PM
- B. WT-UU
- C. KH-JG
- D. MJ-LI

Answer: B

Sol:

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

Logic: Letters are decreasing - 1 place.
Now, we check each options.

Option (a): QN-PM

Q - 1 = P, N - 1 = M

Option (b): WT-UU

W - 1 ≠ U, T - 1 ≠ U

Option (c): KH-JG

K - 1 = J, H - 1 = G

Option (d): MJ-LI

M - 1 = L, J - 1 = I

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.9 In a series of workshops held daily from 5 Mar 2023 to 12 Mar 2023: Delhi - 5 Mar, Jaipur - 6 Mar, Bhopal - 7 Mar, Lucknow - 8 Mar, Ranchi - 9 Mar, How many days after the workshop in Jaipur did the workshop in Ranchi occur?

- A. 2 days
- B. 3 days
- C. 4 days
- D. 5 days

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

In a series of workshops held daily from 5 Mar 2023 to 12 Mar 2023:

Delhi - 5 Mar, Jaipur - 6 Mar, Bhopal - 7 Mar, Lucknow - 8 Mar, Ranchi - 9 Mar.

Solution:

Jaipur workshop → 6 March 2023

Ranchi workshop → 9 March 2023

Now calculate the difference:

9 - 6 = **3 days**

So, the workshop in Ranchi occurred **3 days** after the workshop in Jaipur.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.10 There is a certain relationship between two given numbers on one side of :: and one number is given on another side of :: while another number is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with the number as the number of the given pair. Choose the correct alternative.
24 : 156 :: 52 : ?

- A. 242
- B. 224
- C. 338
- D. 390

Answer: C

Sol: Given: 24 : 156 :: 52 : ?

Logic: 1st number \times 6.5 = 2nd number

For, 24 : 156

$$24 \times 6.5 = 156$$

Similarly,

$$52 : ?$$

$$52 \times 6.5 = \mathbf{338}$$

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.11 What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation, if '+' and '-' are interchanged and 'x' and '÷' are interchanged?
 $4 + 33 - 32 \div 17 \times 8 = ?$

- A. 37
- B. 41
- C. 40
- D. 39

Answer: D

Sol: Given: $4 + 33 - 32 \div 17 \times 8 = ?$

Given Sign + x

Interchanged Sign - ÷

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: $4 - 33 + 32 \times 17 \div 8 = ?$

$$4 - 33 + 32 \times 2.125 = ?$$

$$4 - 33 + 68 = ?$$

$$72 - 33 = ?$$

$$? = \mathbf{39}$$

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.12 Statement:

$$M \geq E = N \leq T = A > L$$

Conclusions:

(I) $M > T$

(II) $N \leq L$

- A. Both I and II are true
- B. Only I is true
- C. Neither I nor II is true
- D. Only II is true

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

$$M \geq E = N \leq T = A > L$$

Conclusion I:

$$M > T$$

We only know: $M \geq N$ and $N \leq T$

No direct relation between M and T

Not definite → **False**

Conclusion II:

$$N \leq L$$

We know: $T > L$ and $N \leq T$

But N can be greater than L also

Not definite → **False**

Short Trick:

If no direct link, conclusion is false.

Final Answer:

Neither I nor II is true

Final Correct Option:

C

Q.13 What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series based on the English alphabetical order?

BBU, ECQ, HDM, ?, NFE

- A. GHY
- B. KKL
- C. NJH
- D. KEI

Answer: D

Sol: Given: BBU, ECQ, HDM, ?, NFE

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 + 1 and 3rd letter - 4 place.

For, 1st letter

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

For, 2nd letter

$$B + 1 = C, C + 1 = D, D + 1 = E, E + 1 = F$$

For, 3rd letter

$$U - 4 = Q, Q - 4 = M, M - 4 = I, I - 4 = E$$

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

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.14 Which word CANNOT be formed from the letters of **COMMUNICATION**?

- A. ACTION
- B. UNION
- C. MUSIC
- D. COUNT

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

Word: COMMUNICATION

Letter count:

$$C = 2$$

$$O = 2$$

$$M = 2$$

$$U = 1$$

$$N = 2$$

$$I = 1$$

$$A = 1$$

$$T = 1$$

Explanation:

A) ACTION

A(1) C(1) T(1) I(1) O(1) N(1) → Possible ✓

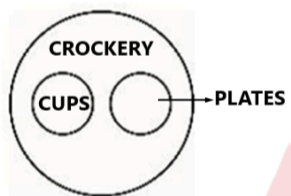
B) UNION
 U(1) N(2) I(1) O(1) → Possible ✓
 C) MUSIC
 M(1) U(1) S(1) I(1) C(1)
 Letter S not present in COMMUNICATION ✗
 D) COUNT
 C(1) O(1) U(1) N(1) T(1) → Possible ✓
Final Answer:
 MUSIC
 Final Correct Option:
 (C)

Q.15 Venn diagram that best represents the given set of classes:
 CROCKERY, CUPS, PLATES

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: D

Sol: Given: CROCKERY, CUPS, PLATES



All **cups** and **plates** are **crockery**.
 Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.16 Read the given statement(s) 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 statement(s).

Statements:

All dusters are wipers.
 All wipers are buckets.

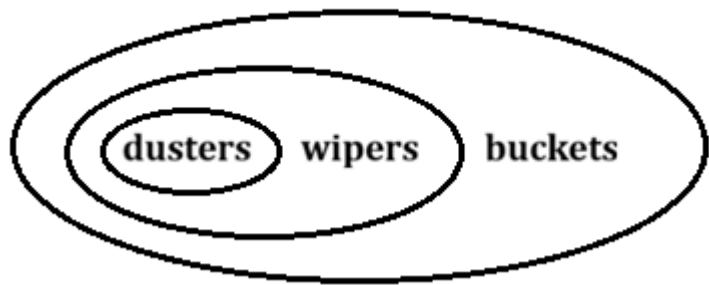
Conclusion (I): No bucket is a duster
Conclusion (II): Some buckets are dusters

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

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

All dusters are wipers.
 All wipers are buckets.



Analysis of Conclusion (I): Since all dusters are wipers and all wipers are buckets, all dusters are inherently buckets. Therefore, the statement "No bucket is a duster" contradicts the given facts. Conclusion (I) does not follow.

Analysis of Conclusion (II): Because all dusters are contained within the category of buckets, there is a certain portion of buckets (specifically, the part that contains dusters) that are dusters. Thus, "Some buckets are dusters" is a logically certain conclusion. Conclusion (II) follows.

Only conclusion (II) follows.

Thus, correct option is (C).

Q.17 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. All flowers are corianders.
2. All flowers are leaves.
3. All leaves are petals.

Conclusion:

- I. All flowers are petals.
- II. Some leaves are corianders.

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

Answer: A

Sol: Statements:

1. All flowers are corianders.
2. All flowers are leaves.
3. All leaves are petals.

From the given statements possible Venn diagram will be.



Conclusion:

- I. All flowers are petals. (**True**, all flowers are leaves and all leaves are petals, so that means all flowers are petals).
- II. Some leaves are corianders. (**True**, all flowers are corianders and all flowers are leaves, so that means some leaves are corianders).

So, **Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow.**

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.18 If 'A' stands for '×', 'B' stands for '+', 'C' stands for '÷', and 'D' stands for '-', then what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?

$$9 C 3 B 7 A 2 D 5 = ?$$

- A. 18
- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 15

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

A = ×, B = +, C = ÷, D = -
Expression: 9 C 3 B 7 A 2 D 5

Logic:

Replace symbols → apply BODMAS

Explanation:

Logic: Convert then solve

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \div 3 + 7 \times 2 - 5 \\ = 3 + 14 - 5 \\ = 17 - 5 \\ = 12 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer:

12

Final Correct Option:

B

Q.19 Mr. Opq ranked 113th from the top and 231st from the bottom in his class. How many students are there in his class?

- A. 332
- B. 432
- C. 343
- D. 321

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Mr. Opq ranked 113th from the top and 231st from the bottom in his class.

Formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total} &= \text{Rank from top} + \text{Rank from bottom} - 1 \\ &= 113 + 231 - 1 \\ &= 343 \end{aligned}$$

So, **343** students are there in his class.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.20 What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

117, 130, 156, 195, 247

- A. 312
- B. 276
- C. 342
- D. 332

Answer: A

Sol: 1. Information Given:

Series: 117, 130, 156, 195, 247

2. Formula Used:

Pattern based on increasing differences
Differences increase by a constant value

3. Explanation:

Find the differences:

$$\begin{aligned} 130 - 117 &= 13 \\ 156 - 130 &= 26 \\ 195 - 156 &= 39 \\ 247 - 195 &= 52 \end{aligned}$$

Now observe:

$$26 - 13 = 13$$

$39 - 26 = 13$
 $52 - 39 = 13$
 So, the difference is increasing by +13 each time
 Next difference:
 $52 + 13 = 65$
 Now add to last term:
 $247 + 65 = 312$

5. Final Answer:

312

✓ Correct Option: (B)

Q.21 What of the following best describes the International Space Station (ISS) ?

- A. A lunar base established by NASA
- B. A collaborative spacecraft orbiting Earth, used for scientific research and international cooperation
- C. A Mars rover developed by ESA
- D. A space tourism station run by private companies

Answer: B**Sol:** The **International Space Station (ISS)** is a **collaborative spacecraft orbiting Earth**, used for **scientific research and international cooperation**.**Information Booster:**

1. The ISS was launched in **1998** and is a joint project of NASA, Roscosmos, ESA, JAXA, and CSA.
2. It orbits Earth at an altitude of about **400 km**.
3. The ISS facilitates research in areas such as microgravity, biology, astronomy, and technology.
4. It is one of humanity's most significant achievements in international cooperation.

Additional Knowledge:

- **A lunar base established by NASA:** This describes the planned Artemis Lunar Gateway, not the ISS.
- **A Mars rover developed by ESA:** ESA contributes to Mars exploration but not related to ISS.
- **A space tourism station run by private companies:** Blue Origin and SpaceX aim for tourism, not the ISS.

Key Points to Remember:

- The ISS serves as a testbed for future space exploration missions, including Mars.
- It operates through contributions from over **15 countries**.

Q.22 What is one of the major factors contributing to a country's low ranking in the World Happiness Index?

- A. High military expenditure
- B. Weak social support systems and political instability
- C. Excessive industrial growth
- D. High population density

Answer: B**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Weak social support systems and political instability****Explanation:**

- The World Happiness Report, published by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, uses six key variables to explain happiness scores: GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom, generosity, and corruption.
- Social support (having someone to count on in times of trouble) is a critical pillar; countries where citizens feel isolated or unsupported by the state/community rank lower.
- Political instability and conflict create an environment of fear and uncertainty, which significantly diminishes the subjective well-being of the population.
- High levels of perceived corruption in government and business also correlate strongly with low happiness rankings.
- Lack of individual freedom to make life choices is another major factor that drags down the index score for many nations.

Information Booster:

- The index usually ranks Nordic countries (like Finland and Denmark) at the top due to their robust welfare systems and high levels of trust.

- India has historically ranked relatively low in this index, often cited due to rapid urbanization pressures and social disparities.

Additional Knowledge:

- High military expenditure (Option A): While it might affect the budget for social services, it is not a direct metric used to calculate the happiness score.
- Excessive industrial growth (Option C): Industrial growth usually leads to higher GDP per capita, which is a positive factor in the index, though environmental degradation might have indirect negative effects.
- High population density (Option D): Many high-ranking countries have low density, but density itself isn't a determining factor; for example, Singapore is dense but often ranks higher than many less-dense developing nations.

Q.23 In which of the following years did Sir John Lawrence officially declare Simla as the summer capital of the British empire?

- A. 1872
- B. 1867
- C. 1870
- D. 1864

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) 1864

Explanation:

- **Sir John Lawrence**, Viceroy of India from 1864 to 1869, officially declared **Shimla (then Simla) as the summer capital** of the British Empire in **1864**.
- This was done to escape the **intense heat of the plains** during summer and ensure **better governance**.
- The **colonial administration and the Viceroy's Council** relocated to Shimla every year from **April to October**.

Information Booster:

- Shimla is located in the **Himachal Pradesh hills**, offering a **temperate climate**.
- The city became the **seat of the Viceroy and British administration** in summer.
- Infrastructure like the **Viceregal Lodge** was constructed for officials.
- Shimla also emerged as a **social and political center** during the British period.
- The move established the practice of **dual capitals** (Calcutta/Delhi in winter, Shimla in summer).

Q.24 In which of the following years did the Santhal Rebellion start?

- A. 1817
- B. 1855
- C. 1832
- D. 1841

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 1855

Explanation:

- The **Santhal Rebellion** began in **1855**.
- It was led by **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**.
- The revolt was against **British officials, zamindars, and moneylenders**.
- It took place in the **Rajmahal Hills region**.
- The rebellion was caused by **exploitation and oppression of the Santhal tribals**.

Information Booster:

- The revolt is also known as the **Santhal Hul**.
- It was one of the most important **tribal uprisings** in colonial India.

Additional Knowledge:

1817

- Associated with the **Paika Rebellion**.

1832 / 1841

- No major Santhal uprising began in these years.

Q.25 Which river forms the largest delta in the world?

- A. Yamuna

- B. Narmada
- C. Brahmaputra
- D. Ganga

Answer: D

Sol:

Correct Answer: (d) Ganga

Explanation:

- The Ganga River, in conjunction with the Brahmaputra, forms the Sundarbans Delta, the largest delta in the world.
- It spans India and Bangladesh and is rich in biodiversity and mangroves.

Information Booster:

- Also called the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.
- Home to the Royal Bengal Tiger and Sundari trees.
- Formed by sediment deposition from multiple rivers.
- Crucial for agriculture and fishing.

Additional Information (Why other options are incorrect):

- (A) Yamuna: Tributary of Ganga, does not form a delta.
- (B) Narmada: Forms an estuary, not a delta.
- (C) Brahmaputra: Alone doesn't form the delta; it merges with Ganga to do so.

Q.26 In the Great Indian Plains of India, which kind of soil is found on a large scale?

- A. Laterite soil
- B. Black soil
- C. Alluvial soil
- D. Red soil

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Alluvial soil

Explanation:

- The **Great Indian Plains**, stretching across **northern India**, are primarily composed of **alluvial soil**, which is **deposited by rivers** like the **Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra**, and their tributaries.

- This soil is formed from **fine silt, sand, clay, and gravel** brought down from the **Himalayas** and deposited over centuries.

- Alluvial soil is **highly fertile**, making the plains one of the most productive agricultural regions in India.

Information Booster:

- Alluvial soils are **rich in potash, phosphoric acid, and lime**, supporting crops like:

- **Wheat**
- **Rice**
- **Sugarcane**
- **Pulses**

- It is divided into two types:

- **Khadar** (new alluvium, more fertile, found near rivers)
- **Bhangar** (old alluvium, slightly less fertile, found further from rivers)

- These soils are **well-drained** and **light to dark in color**, supporting intensive farming.

Additional Knowledge:

(A) Laterite Soil:

- Found in **hilly and high rainfall areas** like the **Western Ghats**; poor in fertility.

(B) Black Soil (Regur):

- Found in **Deccan Plateau** regions (Maharashtra, MP); ideal for **cotton cultivation**.

(D) Red Soil:

- Found in **eastern and southern India**; derived from **crystalline igneous rocks**, lower fertility than alluvial.

Q.27 Who was the first Governor General of independent India?

- A. Sir Radcliffe
- B. Lord Mountbatten
- C. C Rajagopalachari
- D. Lord Wavell

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:**(b) Lord Mountbatten

The first **Governor-General of independent India** was **Lord Louis Mountbatten**, who served from **15 August 1947** to **21 June 1948**. He was the last British Viceroy of India and transitioned into the role of Governor-General upon India's independence. Lord Mountbatten was instrumental in overseeing the partition of India and Pakistan and the peaceful transfer of power from British rule to Indian leaders.

Key Details:

1. Lord Mountbatten's Role:

- Facilitated the partition and independence of India.
- Worked closely with Indian leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to ensure a smooth transition.

2. Successor:

- He was succeeded by **C. Rajagopalachari**, who became the first Indian Governor-General of India in 1948.

Information Booster:

- The position of Governor-General was abolished when India became a Republic in 1950.
- The Governor-General served as the representative of the British Crown in India until 1948 and of the Indian government thereafter.
- Lord Mountbatten was a member of the British royal family and a seasoned naval officer.
- His tenure is marked by the challenges of partition-related violence and refugee crises.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(a) Sir Radcliffe:** Incorrect; he was the chairman of the Boundary Commission that drew the partition line, not a Governor-General.
- **(b) Lord Mountbatten:** Correct; first Governor-General of independent India.
- **(c) C Rajagopalachari:** Incorrect; he was the first Indian Governor-General of India, succeeding Lord Mountbatten.
- **(d) Lord Wavell:** Incorrect; he was the penultimate British Viceroy before Mountbatten and did not serve as Governor-General post-independence.

Q.28 Which three dimensions are used to calculate the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?

- A. Health, Education, and Income
- B. Nutrition, Schooling, and Housing
- C. Health, Education, and Standard of Living
- D. Mortality, Literacy, and Employment

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Health, Education, and Standard of Living

Explanation:

- The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty beyond income by considering multiple deprivations.
- It uses three dimensions: Health, Education, and Standard of Living.
- Health includes indicators like nutrition and child mortality.
- Education includes years of schooling and school attendance.
- Standard of Living includes indicators such as sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, cooking fuel, and assets.

Information Booster:

- MPI was developed by UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).
- It includes 10 indicators grouped under the three dimensions.

Q.29 Which of the following rivers forms the Majuli Island, the world's largest river island?

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Brahmaputra

- **Majuli Island**, located in **Assam**, is the world's largest river island.
- It is formed by the **Brahmaputra River**, one of the largest rivers in the world.
- The island is situated in the middle of the **Brahmaputra River** and has become famous not only for its size but also for its cultural significance and biodiversity.
- Majuli is an important **cultural and religious hub**, particularly known for the **Satras**, which are **Vaishnavite monasteries**.

Information Booster:

- **Majuli Island:** Majuli is located in the **Brahmaputra River**, in the northeastern state of **Assam**, India.

- **Brahmaputra River:**

- The **Brahmaputra River** is one of the largest and **most important rivers** in the world, with a total length of approximately **2,900 kilometers**.
- It originates from the **Tibetan Plateau** (known as the **Yarlung Tsangpo** in Tibet) and flows through **China, India**, and **Bangladesh**, before emptying into the **Bay of Bengal**.
- In India, it flows through the **states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam**, and **West Bengal**.
- The Brahmaputra has been called the "**sorrow of Assam**" due to its annual flooding, but it is also known for its cultural and historical significance.

- **Majuli and Brahmaputra:**

- Majuli Island is formed as a result of the **Brahmaputra River** splitting into several branches as it flows through Assam. The island is situated in the heart of the river, and its position causes it to experience **seasonal erosion** and changes in its size.
- The Brahmaputra's **annual floods** contribute to the island's erosion, threatening its existence. Despite these challenges, the island continues to remain a symbol of **cultural heritage** and **Brahmaputra's dominance** over the region.
- The river is a crucial part of the **Assamese culture**, with its many **ferries, flood plains**, and **river-based livelihood**.

- **Significance of Majuli Island:**

- Majuli is home to several **Vaishnavite Satras**, which are **monasteries** founded by **Srimanta Sankardeva** in the 16th century. These Satras are known for their **religious and cultural significance** in the region.
- Majuli is also famous for its **biodiversity**, being a sanctuary for several species of **birds** and **wildlife**, particularly the **greater adjutant stork**.

Additional Information:

- **Option (a) Godavari:**

- The **Godavari River** is the second longest river in India, flowing through **Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh**, and **Odisha** before emptying into the **Bay of Bengal**. It is a crucial river for **irrigation** and **agriculture** in southern India.

- **Option (b) Mahanadi:**
 - The **Mahanadi River** originates in **Chhattisgarh** and flows through **Odisha** into the **Bay of Bengal**. It is vital for **irrigation** and **hydropower generation** in eastern India.
- **Option (c) Ganga:**
 - The **Ganga River**, one of the **most sacred** rivers in India, flows through **India, Bangladesh, and China**. The **Ganga** basin is extremely important for **agriculture, trade, and religious purposes**.

Q.30 In which year did India qualify for the FIFA World Cup?

- A. 1958
- B. 1954
- C. 1946
- D. 1950

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) 1950**.

Explanation:

- India qualified for the **1950 FIFA World Cup** held in **Brazil** from **June 24 to July 16, 1950**.
- The qualification was secured automatically after **Burma (Myanmar), Indonesia, and the Philippines withdrew** from the qualification round.
- Despite qualifying, India **did not participate** in the tournament due to multiple reasons:
 - **Financial Constraints:** The cost of travel and logistics was high.
 - **Lack of International Exposure:** Indian players had little experience in global tournaments.
 - **Olympics Focus:** The Indian Football Federation prioritized the **1948 London Olympics** over the World Cup.
 - **Barefoot Myth:** Though widely believed, India's withdrawal was not solely due to FIFA's mandatory boot rule.

Information Booster:

- **FIFA World Cup 1950**
 - Hosted by **Brazil**, featuring **13 teams**.
 - **Uruguay** won the final against **Brazil** at the **Maracanã Stadium**, a historic match known as "**The Maracanazo**" (Shock at Maracanã).
 - The **World Cup trophy** was called the **Jules Rimet Trophy**.
- **India's Olympic Football Performance**
 - **1948 London Olympics:** India played **barefoot** and lost 2-1 to **France**.
 - **1956 Melbourne Olympics:** India reached the **semi-finals**, the best Asian performance at the time.
 - **Asian Games Gold Medals:** India won **gold in 1951 (New Delhi) and 1962 (Jakarta) in football**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1958 FIFA World Cup**
 - Hosted by **Sweden**.
 - **Brazil won their first title**, and **Pele**, at **17 years old**, became the youngest player to win a World Cup.
- **1954 FIFA World Cup**
 - Hosted by **Switzerland**.
 - **West Germany** won against **Hungary** in the **Miracle of Bern** to claim their first World Cup.
- **1946 FIFA World Cup**
 - **Cancelled due to World War II**, making it one of the only two World Cups not held (along with 1942).

Q.31 Which body is responsible for resolving disputes related to the election of the President of India?

- A. Election Commission

- B. Supreme Court
- C. Lok Sabha
- D. Rajya Sabha

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Supreme Court.

Explanation:

- Disputes related to the **election of the President of India** are resolved by the **Supreme Court of India** as per **Article 71** of the **Indian Constitution**.
- The **Election Commission** (Option a) is responsible for conducting the **presidential elections** but is not authorized to resolve disputes.
- **Lok Sabha** (Option c) and **Rajya Sabha** (Option d) are the legislative bodies of **Parliament** and do not handle election disputes.

Related Articles:

- **Article 71:** This article of the **Indian Constitution** specifically deals with disputes related to the **election of the President** and how such disputes should be resolved, stating that the **Supreme Court** shall have the power to resolve such disputes.
- **Article 324:** It provides the **Election Commission of India** the authority to oversee elections, including the **presidential elections**, but not the resolution of disputes.
- **Article 53:** Deals with the executive powers vested in the **President of India**.

Q.32 Where was the first women's international test cricket match hosted in India in 1976?

- A. New Delhi
- B. Bangalore
- C. Mumbai
- D. Kolkata

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is indeed (b) Bangalore.

- The first women's international Test cricket match hosted in India was held in Bangalore in 1976.
- The match was played at the M. Chinnaswamy Stadium between the Indian women's cricket team and the West Indies women's cricket team, marking a significant milestone in the history of women's cricket in India.

Key Details:

- **Date:** The match took place in 1976 as part of a series between India and the West Indies.
- **Venue:** M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore (now Bengaluru).
- **Significance:** This match helped to raise the profile of women's cricket in India and encouraged greater participation in the sport.

Q.33 Under Article 360, the President can declare financial emergency for:

- A. All of India or any part of India
- B. All of India except Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh
- C. All of India except Jammu and Kashmir
- D. All of India except the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) All of India or any part of India

Explanation:

Under Article 360, the President can declare a Financial Emergency if India's financial stability or credit is threatened.

This emergency can be imposed on the whole territory of India or any part thereof, giving the Centre wide constitutional authority.

During such an emergency, the Union may direct states on financial matters and control expenditure.

It also permits reduction of salaries, including those of judges and government employees.

Information Booster:

- No Financial Emergency has ever been declared in India till date.
- President acts based on written advice of the Union Cabinet.
- All money bills and financial matters of states come under Union control during the emergency.
- Salaries of the President, Governors, and Judges can be reduced.
- States must follow Centre's financial directions, increasing central authority.

Q.34 Who was the first Assamese to receive the Jnanpith Award?

- A. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya
- B. Mamoni Raisom Goswami
- C. Homen Borgohain

D. Nilmani Phukan

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya**

Explanation:

- Dr. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya became the first Assamese writer to win the Jnanpith Award, India's highest literary honor, in 1979.
- He received the award for his legendary novel 'Mrityunjay,' which is based on the Quit India Movement of 1942 in Assam.
- He was also a recipient of the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1961 for his novel 'Iyaruigam,' which dealt with the Tangkhul Naga society.
- His writings are known for their deep social consciousness and realistic portrayal of rural and tribal life in Northeast India.

Information Booster:

- The Jnanpith Award was instituted in 1961, and the first recipient was G. Sankara Kurup (Malayalam).
- To date, three Assamese writers have received this prestigious award: Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya (1979), Mamoni Raisom Goswami (2000), and Nilmani Phukan (2020/21).

Additional Knowledge:

- Mamoni Raisom Goswami (Option B): The second Assamese recipient, known for 'The Moth-Eaten Howdah of the Tusker.'
- Homen Borgohain (Option C): A towering figure in Assamese literature and journalism, known for 'Halodhiya Soraye Baudhan Khai,' though he did not receive the Jnanpith.
- Nilmani Phukan (Option D): A renowned poet who won the 56th Jnanpith Award for his contribution to Assamese poetry.

Q.35 Who is known as the father of the white revolution in India?

- A. Herbert Boyer
- B. Verghese Kurien
- C. M.S. Swaminathan
- D. Charles Darwin

Answer: B

Sol: **Father of the white revolution in India was Verghese Kurien.** White revolution is associated with milk production. The rise in milk production in India has been due to operation flood and white revolution undertaken through National Dairy research institute.



Q.36 The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is recommended by

- A. NITI Aayog
- B. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
- C. Ministry of Agriculture
- D. Food Corporation of India (FCI)

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)

Explanation:

- MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) to the Government of India.
- CACP analyses cost of cultivation, input prices, market trends, and farmer welfare before suggesting MSP.
- Final MSP is approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
- MSP ensures a minimum remunerative price to farmers, protecting them from price crashes.
- It is mainly announced for 22–23 crops before sowing seasons (kharif/rabi).

Information Booster:

- MSP also influences cropping pattern and input use.
- It is a key tool of India's agricultural price policy.
- CACP was set up in 1965 as an advisory body.
- MSP operations are mainly implemented through FCI and state agencies.
- MSP is crucial for food security via procurement for the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Additional Information (Other Options):

- Option (A) NITI Aayog: Acts as a policy think-tank, does not recommend MSP.
Option (C) Ministry of Agriculture: Consulted, but MSP is based on CACP's recommendations.
Option (D) FCI: Executes procurement at MSP; does not recommend MSP.

Q.37 When a central bank implements contractionary monetary policy, the most likely immediate effect is:

- A. Decrease in inflation and economic growth
- B. Increase in both inflation and employment
- C. Rise in bond prices and stock markets
- D. Expansion of credit availability

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct answer is (a) **Decrease in inflation and economic growth**. Contractionary monetary policy involves actions by a central bank to reduce the money supply and increase interest rates, with the goal of controlling inflation and cooling down an overheating economy. The immediate effects of contractionary policy typically include a decrease in inflation due to reduced demand for goods and services, as well as slower economic growth due to higher borrowing costs, which reduce investment and consumption.

Information Booster Contractionary monetary policy is typically used to address high inflation, which occurs when the demand for goods and services exceeds supply. By increasing interest rates and reducing the money supply, a central bank can make borrowing more expensive, which leads to lower consumer spending and business investment. This reduction in demand helps to bring inflation down.

As the central bank raises interest rates, it also makes credit more expensive, which in turn reduces the amount of money circulating in the economy. The decreased availability of credit reduces spending and investment, slowing down economic growth. These actions are designed to curb inflationary pressures, but they can also lead to slower economic growth in the short term.

Additional Knowledge

- **Option (b): Increase in both inflation and employment** is not a typical result of contractionary monetary policy. Contractionary policy is aimed at reducing inflation, not increasing it. Employment may fall temporarily as a result of reduced demand for goods and services.
- **Option (c): Rise in bond prices and stock markets** is unlikely with contractionary monetary policy. When interest rates rise, bond prices typically fall because existing bonds with lower interest rates become less attractive compared to new bonds. Similarly, higher interest rates can negatively affect stock markets as borrowing becomes more expensive and business profits may decrease.
- **Option (d): Expansion of credit availability** would be the opposite of a contractionary policy. Contractionary monetary policy typically leads to a reduction in credit availability due to higher interest rates and tighter money supply.

Q.38 The second-largest employer after agriculture in India is the _ sector.

- A. chemical
- B. mining
- C. textiles
- D. telecommunication

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **textiles**.

· The **textiles sector** is the second-largest employer in India after agriculture. It plays a vital role in the Indian economy, providing employment to millions of people, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas.

· The textile industry includes various segments like cotton, silk, jute, wool, synthetic fibers, and handlooms, making it a significant employment generator.

Information Booster:

- **Chemical sector:** An important sector but not the second-largest employer in India.
- **Mining sector:** Employs a substantial number of people, but it is not as large as the textiles sector in terms of employment.
- **Telecommunication sector:** Growing rapidly but still not the second-largest in terms of employment in India.

Q.39 Who was recently honored with the Knight's Cross of the Order of Dannebrog by the King of Denmark?

- A. Rasmus Abildgaard Kristensen
- B. Vijay Sankar
- C. N. Sankar
- D. K.S. Narayanan

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Vijay Sankar

Vijay Sankar, the **Honorary Consul General of Denmark for Southern India** and Chairman of **The Sanmar Group**, was recently honored with the prestigious **Knight's Cross of the Order of Dannebrog** by the **King of Denmark**. This recognition was awarded for his **outstanding consular services** and his contributions to **strengthening Indo-Danish relations**. The award was presented by **Rasmus Abildgaard Kristensen**, the Ambassador of Denmark in India, at a special ceremony in **Chennai** on **March 18, 2025**. The event also highlighted the **Sankar family's five-decade association** with Denmark's consular services, as both Vijay Sankar's **father (N. Sankar)** and **grandfather (K.S. Narayanan)** previously held the same consular post.

Information Booster:

- **Knight's Cross of the Order of Dannebrog**: One of the **highest civilian honors** in Denmark, awarded for **remarkable contributions** to Danish society or international relations.
- **Vijay Sankar's Role**: As the **Honorary Consul General of Denmark for Southern India**, he played a key role in promoting **economic and diplomatic relations** between **India and Denmark**.
- **Presentation Ceremony**: The award was presented by **Rasmus Abildgaard Kristensen**, Denmark's Ambassador to India.
- **Sankar Family Legacy**:
 - Vijay Sankar's **father, N. Sankar**, and grandfather, **K.S. Narayanan**, also served as Danish Consuls.
 - The family has a **five-decade-long association** with Denmark's consular services.
- **The Sanmar Group**: A **leading Indian business conglomerate** with interests in **chemicals, shipping, and engineering**.

Additional Information:

- **Rasmus Abildgaard Kristensen (a)**: The **Danish Ambassador to India**, who presented the award to Vijay Sankar.
- **N. Sankar (c)**: Vijay Sankar's **father**, who previously served as the **Danish Consul** in Southern India.
- **K.S. Narayanan (d)**: Vijay Sankar's **grandfather**, who also held the same consular position, marking a **three-generation family legacy**.

Q.40 When was Make in India launched?

- A. 30 September 2015
- B. 28 September 2014
- C. 30 September 2014
- D. 25 September 2014

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) 25 September 2014

Explanation:

The Make in India initiative, launched on September 25, 2014, aims to attract investment, promote innovation, establish world-class manufacturing infrastructure, simplify business processes, and enhance skill development.

Information Booster:

Make in India (MII) Initiative

Overview

Objective:

- Facilitate investment
- Foster innovation
- Develop world-class manufacturing infrastructure
- Improve ease of doing business
- Enhance skill development

Key Sectors

MII covers 27 sectors, divided into:

1. **Manufacturing – Aerospace & Defence**, Automotive, Pharmaceuticals, Textiles, Chemicals, Electronics, Food Processing, Railways, etc.
2. **Services** – IT & ITeS, Tourism, Medical Value Travel, Transport, Finance, Legal Services, and more.

Core Pillars

- **New Processes**: Business-friendly reforms to improve ease of doing business.
- **New Infrastructure**: Industrial corridors, smart cities, and better IPR frameworks.
- **New Sectors**: Increased FDI in Defence, Insurance, Railways, and Medical Devices.
- **New Mindset**: The government acts as a facilitator, collaborating with industries for economic growth.

Q.41 The compound interest in 2 years on Rs. 30,000 at 7% interest per annum, compounded annually, is _____.

- A. ₹4447
- B. ₹4347
- C. ₹4777
- D. ₹4437

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Principle sum = ₹30,000

Rate of interest = 7%

Time = 2 years

Formula Used:

$$\text{Compounded Amount} = \text{Principle} \times \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^t$$

Amount = Principle + Interest

Solution:

$$\text{Compounded Amount} = 30000 \times \left(1 + \frac{7}{100}\right)^2$$

$$= 30000 \times \left(\frac{107}{100}\right)^2$$

$$= 30000 \times \frac{107}{100} \times \frac{107}{100}$$

$$= ₹34,347$$

$$\text{Interest} = 34347 - 30000 = ₹4347$$

Q.42 The distance between two stations, Delhi and Amritsar is 450 km. A train starts at 4 p.m. from Delhi and moves towards Amritsar at an average speed of 60 km/h. Another train starts from Amritsar at 3 : 20 p.m. and moves towards Delhi at an average speed of 80 km/h. At what distance from Delhi will the two trains meet?

- A. 170km
- B. 180km
- C. 160km
- D. 165km

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Distance between Delhi and Amritsar = 450km

Train A starts from Delhi at 4:00p.m. at 60km/hr

Train B starts from Amritsar at 3:20p.m. at 80km/hr

Formula Used:

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

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

Solution:

Train B leaves early at 3:20pm hence distance travelled by train B in till 4:00pm will be:

$$\text{Time} = 40\text{min} = \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3}\text{hr}$$

$$\text{Distance} = 80 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{160}{3}\text{km}$$

$$\text{Distance left} = 450 - \frac{160}{3} = \frac{1350 - 160}{3} = \frac{1190}{3}\text{km}$$

Now at 4:00pm train A starts moving towards train B hence

Relative speed of both trains = $60 + 80 = 140\text{ km/hr}$

$$\text{Now time taken to cover the distance} = \frac{\frac{1190}{3}}{140} = \frac{17}{6} = 2\frac{5}{6}\text{hr}$$

$$\text{Distance covered by train A in } 2\frac{5}{6}\text{hr} = 60 \times \frac{17}{6} = 170\text{km}$$

Q.43 Anand bought a car for Rs. 8,00,000 and sold it a profit of 5% to Dhiraj. Dhiraj sold it at a loss of 4% to Anil. What is the amount paid by Anil for the car?

- A. ₹8,60,000
- B. ₹8,06,400
- C. ₹8,40,000
- D. ₹8,73,600

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Cost Price of car for Anand = ₹8,00,000

Profit for Anand while selling to Dhiraj = 5%

Loss for Dhiraj = 4%

Formula Used:

Profit = SP - CP

$$\text{Profit Percent} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Loss Percent} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$

Loss = CP - SP

Solution:

If CP of car for Anand = ₹8,00,000

Profit for Anand = 5% of 8,00,000 = ₹40,000

Selling Price for Anand = ₹8,40,000

Selling Price for Anand is Cost Price for Dhiraj

Loss for Dhiraj = 4% of 8,40,000 = ₹33,600

Selling Price for Dhiraj = $8,40,000 - 33,600 = ₹ 8,06,400$

But Selling Price for Dhiraj is Cost Price for Anil

Hence Anil paid ₹8,06,400 for the car

Q.44 Which of the numbers below is exactly divisible by 33?

- A. 25080
- B. 27441
- C. 19679
- D. 73205

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Check divisibility by 33
 $33 = 3 \times 11$

Concept used:

Rule for divisibility by 3:

Sum of digits is divisible by 3.

Rule for divisibility by 11:

Difference between the sum of alternating digits is divisible by 11

Solution:

Check each option:

25080:

Sum of digits = $2 + 5 + 0 + 8 + 0 = 15$ (divisible by 3).

Alternating sum:

$(2 + 0 + 0) - (5 + 8) = 2 - 13 = -11$ (divisible by 11).

Thus, **25080** divisible by 33

Q.45 The value of $40 - \left[3 - \left\{ 4 - \left(6 - \overline{6 - 4} \right) \right\} \right]$ is

- A. 47
- B. 100
- C. 300
- D. 37

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

$40 - \left[3 - \left\{ 4 - \left(6 - \overline{6 - 4} \right) \right\} \right]$

Concept Used:

BODMAS rule:

Operation preference wise	Symbol
<i>Brackets</i>	$[], , ()$
<i>Orders, of</i>	$^2(\text{power}), \sqrt{(\text{root}), \text{of}}$
<i>Division</i>	\div
<i>Multiplication</i>	\times
<i>Addition</i>	$+$
<i>Subtraction</i>	$-$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &40 - [3 - \{4 - (6 - \overline{6 - 4})\}] \\
 &= 40 - [3 - \{4 - (6 - 2)\}] \\
 &= 40 - [3 - \{4 - 4\}] \\
 &= 40 - [3 - 0] \\
 &= 40 - 3 = 37
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.46 If the principal amount is Rs.13,000. then the simple interest for 4 years at a rate of 5% per annum is _____.

- A. Rs.5,200
- B. Rs.1,300
- C. Rs.2,600
- D. Rs.2,750

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Principal (P) = Rs. 13,000

Rate of Interest (R) = 5% per annum

Time (T) = 4 years

Formula Used:

$$\text{Simple Interest} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Solution:

substitute the given values into the formula:

$$\text{Simple Interest} = \frac{13,000 \times 5 \times 4}{100}$$

$$\text{Simple Interest} = \frac{260,000}{100} = 2,600$$

Thus the simple interest for 4 years at a rate of 5% per annum is **Rs. 2,600**.

Q.47 What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation
 $55.98 \div 7.09 \times 5.05 + 33.98 - 26.99 \div 2.97 = ?$

- A. 64
- B. 65
- C. 62
- D. 63

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$55.98 \div 7.09 \times 5.05 + 33.98 - 26.99 \div 2.97 = ?$$

Concept Used:

Operation preference wise	Symbol
<i>Brackets</i>	$\square, , ()$
<i>Orders, of</i>	$^2(\text{power}), \sqrt{(\text{root}), of}$
<i>Division</i>	\div
<i>Multiplication</i>	\times
<i>Addition</i>	$+$
<i>Subtraction</i>	$-$

Solution:

Approximate the values:

$$55.98 \approx 56$$

$$7.09 \approx 7$$

$$5.05 \approx 5$$

$$33.98 \approx 34$$

$$26.99 \approx 27$$

$$2.97 \approx 3$$

So, the equation becomes:

$$56 \div 7 \times 5 + 34 - 27 \div 3$$

$$= 8 \times 5 + 34 - 9$$

$$= 40 + 34 - 9$$

$$= 74 - 9 = 65$$

This is the approximate value of the expression is 65.

Q.48 Two pipes A and B can fill a tank completely in 5 hours and 8 hours, respectively. Pipe C can empty the tank completely in 10 hours. If all the three pipes are opened simultaneously in an empty tank, then how much time will it take to fill the tank completely ?

- A. $4\frac{4}{9}$ hours
- B. 6 hours
- C. 3 hours
- D. $4\frac{2}{9}$ hours

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Pipe A fills the tank in 5 hours

Pipe B fills the tank in 8 hours

Pipe C empties the tank in 10 hours

Solution:

The rates of the pipes

Rate of A = $\frac{1}{5}$ of the tank per hour.

Rate of B = $\frac{1}{8}$ of the tank per hour.

Rate of C = $-\frac{1}{10}$ of the tank per hour.

When all three pipes are opened simultaneously, the total rate of filling or emptying the tank is the sum of the individual rates. So,

Total Rate = Rate of A + Rate of B + Rate of C

$$\text{Total Rate} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10}$$

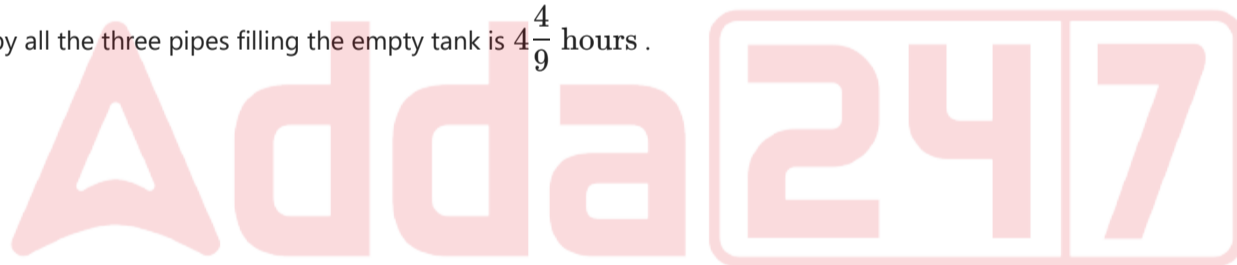
$$\text{Total Rate} = \frac{(8 + 5 - 4)}{40} = \frac{9}{40}$$

the time to fill the tank completely is the reciprocal of this rate:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{1}{\text{Total Rate}} = \frac{1}{\frac{9}{40}} = \frac{40}{9} \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Time} = 4\frac{4}{9} \text{ hours}$$

thus time taken by all the three pipes filling the empty tank is $4\frac{4}{9}$ hours .



Q.49 If a milkman adds 4 l of water to 9 l of milk, then the amount of water he should add to 36 l of milk in order to maintain the same proportion of milk and water will be:

- A. 16 l
- B. 12 l
- C. 10 l
- D. 14 l

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Water added to 9 liters of milk = 4 liters.

Milk = 36 liters.

Required: Water to maintain the same proportion.

Formula Used:

$$\text{Water required} = \text{Milk volume} \times \frac{\text{Water in initial mixture}}{\text{Milk in initial mixture}}$$

Solution:

Initial milk-to-water ratio:

Milk : Water = 9 : 4

Proportion of water in the mixture:

$$\frac{\text{Water}}{\text{Milk}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

Water required for 36 liters of milk:

$$\text{Water required} = 36 \times \frac{4}{9} = 16 \text{ liters.}$$

Q.50 Geetha spends 70% of her monthly income. If her monthly savings is Rs.15,600 then her monthly income is:

- A. ₹60000
- B. ₹45000
- C. ₹52000
- D. ₹54000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Geeta spends monthly income = 70%

Geeta monthly savings = ₹15,600

Formula Used:

Percentage

Solution:

Let the monthly income be x

Then Geeta monthly expenditure = 70% of x = 0.7x

Then savings = x - 0.7x = 0.3x

$$0.3x = 15600$$

$$x = \frac{15600}{0.3} = ₹52000$$

Q.51 The value of $2405 \div 13 \times 6 + 35$ is:

- A. 1035
- B. 1305
- C. 1235

D. 1145

Answer: D

Sol: Given :

Expression : $2405 \div 13 \times 6 + 35$

Concept Used :

BODMAS rule,

Operation preference wise	Symbol
<i>Brackets</i>	$[], ()$
<i>Orders, of</i>	$^2(\text{power}), \sqrt{(\text{root}), of}$
<i>Division</i>	\div
<i>Multiplication</i>	\times
<i>Addition</i>	$+$
<i>Subtraction</i>	$-$

Solution :

$$= \frac{2405}{13} \times 6 + 35$$

$$= 185 \times 6 + 35$$

$$= 1145$$

The correct answer is option (d) **1145**

Q.52 The marked price of an article is ₹1,200. The shopkeeper offered two successive discounts of 10% and 5% respectively to a customer. At what price did the customer purchase the article?

- A. ₹1,062
- B. ₹1,026
- C. ₹1,602
- D. ₹1,206

Answer: B



Sol: Given:

Marked Price = ₹1200

First Discount = 10%

Second Discount = 5%

Solution:

Apply first discount of 10%:

$$\text{First Discount Amount} = \frac{r}{100} \times \text{Marked Price}$$

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times 1200 = 120$$

Price after first discount = Marked Price - First Discount Amount

$$\text{Price after first discount} = 1200 - 120 = 1080$$

Apply second discount of 5%:

$$\text{Second Discount Amount} = \frac{r}{100} \times \text{Price after first discount}$$

$$\text{Second Discount Amount} = \frac{5}{100} \times 1080 = 54$$

Final Price = Price after first discount - Second Discount Amount

$$\text{Final Price} = (1080 - 54) = ₹1026$$

Thus the correct answer is **(B)**

Q.53 The population of a village was 4,00,000. It increased by 20% in the first year and increased by 30% in the second year. Its population after these two years is _____.

- A. 5,40,000
- B. 6,24,000
- C. 5,20,000
- D. 6,25,000

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Initial population of the village = 4,00,000

Increase in the first year = 20% = X

Increase in the second year = 30% = Y

Formula Used:

Successive increase in percentage formula;

$$\left[X + Y + \frac{X \times Y}{100} \right] \%$$

Solution :

successive percentage of population :

$$= [20 + 30 + \frac{20 \times 30}{100}] \%$$

$$= [50 + \frac{600}{100}] \%$$

$$= [50 + 6] \%$$

$$= 56 \%$$

Net increment in population in two year = 56%

So, Increased population :

$$= 400000 \times \frac{156}{100}$$

$$= 624000$$

The population after two years is **6,24,000**.

Q.54 Rachna can eat 21 oranges in 60 minutes. She wants to know how many minutes it would take her to eat 35 oranges at the same pace?

- A. 90 min
- B. 80 min
- C. 120 min
- D. 100 min

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Rachana eats 21 oranges in 60 minutes.

It will take her to eat 35 oranges at same pace.

Solution:

The rate at which Rachana eats oranges is constant, So :

$$\frac{\text{Orange eaten}}{\text{Time taken}} = \frac{21}{60} = \frac{35}{x}$$

Now,

$$21 \times x = 35 \times 60$$

$$21x = 2100$$

$$x = \frac{2100}{21} = 100 \text{ minute}$$

Thus, the correct answer is **(D)**

Q.55 The average of the first twelve multiples of 11 is:

- A. 68.5
- B. 71.5
- C. 69.5

D. 70.5

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

The first twelve multiples of 11 are:
11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, and 132.

Formula Used:

The formula to calculate the average of a set of numbers is:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all terms}}{\text{Number of terms}}$$

Solution:

The sum of the first twelve multiples of 11.

The sum is:

$$11 + 22 + 33 + 44 + 55 + 66 + 77 + 88 + 99 + 110 + 121 + 132 = 858$$

The average using the formula:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all terms}}{\text{Number of terms}}$$

$$\text{Substitute the values: Average} = \frac{858}{12} = 71.5$$

The average of the first twelve multiples of 11 is 71.5

Q.56 Find the fourth proportional of $x + 7x$, $x + 5$ and $x + 6$ if $x = 3$.

- A. 9
- B. 8
- C. 24
- D. 3

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

$x + 7x$, $x+5$, $x+6$,

Formula used:

Fourth Proportional Formula

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

Solution:

Given the terms:

First term: $= x + 7x$

Second term: $= x + 5$

Third term: $= x + 6$

the fourth proportional,

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \implies d = \frac{b \times c}{a}$$

$$d = \frac{(x + 5)(x + 6)}{(x + 7x)}$$

Substituting $x = 3$

$$d = \frac{(3 + 5)(3 + 6)}{(3 + 7(3))}$$

$$d = \frac{72}{24}$$

$$d = 3$$

The fourth proportional is **3**.

Thus, correct option is **(d)**

Q.57 A parallelogram has one parallel side length of 12 cm and perpendicular distance between its base and other parallel side is 8 cm. Its area is_____.

- A. 96 cm²
- B. 192 cm²
- C. 48 cm²
- D. 24 cm²

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Base = 12 cm

Height = 8 cm

Formula used:

Area of parallelogram = Base × Height

Solution :

Area of parallelogram = 12cm × 8cm = 96 cm²

Thus the correct answer is **(A)**

Q.58 Using $\pi = 22/7$, find the perimeter of the semi-circle whose diameter is 21cm long.

- A. 77.5cm
- B. 64.5 cm
- C. 54.0 cm
- D. 72.5 cm

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

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

semi-circle diameter = 21 cm .

Formula used:

Perimeter of semi-circle = $\pi r + d$

r is the radius of the semi-circle.

d is the diameter of the semi-circle.

Solution:

Diameter d = 21cm,

$$\text{So, the radius } r = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{21}{2} = 10.5\text{cm}$$

Perimeter = $\pi \times r + d$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 10.5 + 21$$

$$= \frac{22 \times 10.5}{7} + 21$$

$$= \frac{231}{7} + 21$$

$$= 33 + 21$$

$$= 54\text{cm}$$

The perimeter of the semi-circle is **54 cm**.

Thus, correct option is (c)

Q.59 Two boxes have chocolates in the ratio 7 : 5. If the difference in the number of chocolates is 28, find the number of chocolates in the box with larger numbers.

- A. 77
- B. 84
- C. 98
- D. 91

Answer: C

Sol: Given: Ratio of chocolates in box is 7 : 5,

Difference of chocolates = 28

Solution: Let the number of chocolates in the two boxes be 7x and 5x, where x is a common factor.

Difference of chocolates = 28

$$7x - 5x = 28$$

$$2x = 28$$

$$x = 14$$

$$\text{So, chocolates in large box} = 7x = 7 \times 14 = \mathbf{98}$$

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.60 The LCM of $1/7$, $5/28$, $4/21$, and $8/5$ is:

- A. $40/3$
- B. $3/14$
- C. $5/21$
- D. $40/1$

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

$1/7$, $5/28$, $4/21$, and $8/5$

Formula Used:

$$LCM \text{ of the fractions} = \frac{LCM \text{ of Numerators}}{HCF \text{ of Denominators}}$$

Solution:

LCM of Numerators = $LCM(1,5,4,8)=40$

HCF of Denominators = $HCF(7,28,21,5)=1$

$$LCM \text{ of the fractions} = \frac{LCM \text{ of Numerators}}{HCF \text{ of Denominators}} = \frac{40}{1}$$

Q.61 Select the grammatically correct form of the given sentence from the following options.

The sky looks clear or it might rain.

- A. The sky looks clear although it might rain.
- B. The sky looks clear before it might rain.
- C. The sky looks clear till it might rain.
- D. The sky looks clear but it might rain.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (D) The sky looks clear but it might rain.

Explanation: The original sentence uses 'or', which implies a choice between two possibilities. However, the context suggests a contrast: the current appearance of the sky (clear) vs. a future possibility (rain). The conjunction 'but' is used to introduce a statement that contrasts with what has already been mentioned.

Grammatical rule used: Contrastive Conjunctions. Use 'but' to connect two independent clauses that express opposing ideas or unexpected results. Example: He studied hard but failed the exam.

Information Booster: While 'although' also shows contrast, it is a subordinating conjunction usually used to introduce a dependent clause. 'But' functions better here to connect these two balanced observations. So the correct answer is (d)

Q.62 Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?

The engineers completed the structural analysis before the design phase began.

- A. The structural analysis is completed by the engineers before the design phase began.
- B. The structural analysis was being completed by the engineers before the design phase began.
- C. The structural analysis had been completed by the engineers before the design phase began.
- D. The structural analysis was completed by the engineers before the design phase began.

Answer: D

Sol:

Explanation: The correct option is (d). The given sentence is in the active voice in the simple past tense: **The engineers completed the structural analysis.** When changing it into passive voice, the object **the structural analysis** becomes the subject, and the verb changes from **completed** to **was completed**. Therefore, the correct passive form is: **The structural analysis was completed by the engineers before the design phase began.**

Structure:

Active Voice: Subject + V2 + Object

Passive Voice: Object + was/were + V3 + by + Subject

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- Option (a) uses **is completed**, which is present tense, so it does not match the past tense of the original sentence.
- Option (b) uses **was being completed**, which is past continuous passive, but the original sentence is not in continuous tense.

- Option (c) uses **had been completed**, which is past perfect passive. The original sentence does not require past perfect in the main clause.

Grammatical Rule Used: In active-passive transformation, the tense of the main verb must remain unchanged. A simple past active sentence changes into **was/were + past participle** in passive voice.

Example: Active: The teacher checked the papers. Passive: The papers were checked by the teacher. So the correct answer is (d)

Q.63

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

Wearing a helmet while riding a bike is **mandatory** in many cities.

- A. Essential
- B. Voluntary
- C. Obligatory
- D. Compulsory

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Voluntary**.

Mandatory:

Required by law or mandate; compulsory. (अनिवार्य)

Example: It is mandatory to carry your ID card during the exam.

Correct answer word:

Voluntary: Done, given, or acting of one's own free will; not compulsory. (स्वैच्छिक)

Example: Attendance at the workshop was voluntary, not required.

Synonyms: Compulsory, obligatory, required, requisite.

Antonyms: Voluntary, optional, discretionary, elective.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Essential:**

Absolutely necessary; extremely important. (आवश्यक)

- **Obligatory:**

Required by a legal, moral, or other rule. (बाध्यकारी)

- **Compulsory:**

Required by law or a rule; obligatory. (अनिवार्य)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.64 Which of the following sentences uses the word "trip" with a different meaning from the others?

- A. The unexpected boulder made him trip and fall.
- B. He was so clumsy that he would trip over his own feet.
- C. He walked carefully so he wouldn't trip on the uneven pavement.
- D. Our annual family trip to the beach was unforgettable.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).

In options (A), (B), and (C), the word **trip** is used as a verb meaning to stumble or lose balance while walking. In option (D), however, **trip** is used as a noun meaning a journey or excursion.

Therefore, option (D) uses the word with a different meaning from the others.

Example of trip as a verb: He tripped on the stairs and dropped his bag.

Example of trip as a noun: We planned a short trip to Jaipur during the holidays.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.65

Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Vaccination
- B. Moustache
- C. Occurance
- D. Mosquito

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Option (C) is incorrectly spelt word.

Correct spelling:

“**Occurrence** along with its meaning is an incident or event that happens.” (घटना)

Example: The occurrence of the meteor shower was a spectacular sight.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Vaccination:**

Treatment with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease. (टीकाकरण)

- **Moustache:**

A strip of hair left to grow above the upper lip. (मूँछ)

- **Mosquito:**

A slender long-legged fly which drinks blood. (मच्छर)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.66 Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?

Why aren't benign tumours rejected by the body?

- A. Why don't the body reject benign tumours?
- B. Why won't the body reject benign tumours?
- C. Why doesn't the body reject benign tumours?
- D. Why can't the body reject benign tumours?

Answer: C

Sol: Explanation: The correct option is (c). The passive voice sentence is: “Why aren't benign tumours rejected by the body?” This is a present simple passive interrogative. To change it into active voice, the agent “the body” becomes the subject, and the object “benign tumours” remains the object. Since “the body” is singular, we use **doesn't** in the active interrogative form. Thus, the correct active sentence is: **Why doesn't the body reject benign tumours?**

Structure:

Passive Voice: Why + are/is + object + past participle + by + subject?

Active Voice: Why + do/does + subject + base verb + object?

Example: Why are the files not checked by the officer? → Why doesn't the officer check the files?

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option A** uses “don't” with the singular subject “the body”, which is incorrect.
- **Option B** changes the meaning to future intention by using “won't”.
- **Option D** changes the meaning to inability by using “can't”, which is not present in the original sentence.

Information Booster: While converting passive to active voice, one must preserve the original tense and meaning. A mere grammatically correct sentence is not enough if it changes the sense. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.67

Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.
where their popularity is well recognised (O) / they are actually demure and rare in the wild living solitary (P)/ while thriving in breeding centres and zoos (Q) / although giant pandas are beloved worldwide for their cutesy appearance, (R) / lives in the remote, mountainous regions of central China, (S)

- A. RPSQO
- B. RQPOS
- C. RSQPO
- D. PRSOQ

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

- The sentence starts with R because it introduces the subject (giant pandas) and sets up a contrast with "although".
- P follows R to provide the counter-point that despite their appearance, they are actually "demure and rare".
- S follows P to describe their habitat ("remote, mountainous regions of central China").
- Q connects to the habitat or lifestyle by showing a contrast to the wild ("while thriving in breeding centres").
- O concludes the sentence by mentioning the popularity in those centres/zoos.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.68

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

In a community where generosity was celebrated, his constant avarice slowly isolated him from his peers.

- A. Charity
- B. Wealth
- C. Misery
- D. Greed

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

The correct antonym of the given word is (a) Charity.

Avarice:

Extreme greed for wealth or material gain. (लौभ/लालच)

Example: The businessman's avarice led him to exploit his workers.

Correct answer word:

Charity: The voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need. (दानशीलता)

Example: The billionaire was known for his immense charity towards education.

Synonyms: Greed, cupidity, acquisitiveness, rapacity.

Antonyms: Charity, generosity, philanthropy, selflessness.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Wealth:**

An abundance of valuable possessions or money. (धन)

- **Misery:**

A state of great suffering or discomfort. (कष्ट)

- **Greed:**

Intense and selfish desire for something. (लालच)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.69 The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.
I'm going / to the beach / either you / like it or not.

- A. like it or not
- B. to the beach
- C. I'm going
- D. either you

Answer: D

Sol: Option (D) contains an error.

The segment "either you" is incorrect because the correlative pair "whether... or" should be used here instead of "either... or". The phrase "whether you like it or not" is used to express that something will happen regardless of the person's preference.

Grammatical rule used: Correlative Conjunctions. "Whether... or" is used to express a doubt or choice between alternatives, especially when expressing that the outcome is independent of those alternatives.

Example: I am going to the party whether you come or not.

Information Booster: "Either... or" is used to offer a choice between two specific things (e.g., You can have either tea or coffee), whereas "whether... or not" indicates that a condition doesn't change the main clause.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.70 Select the word that is similar in meaning to the highlighted word in the following sentence.
The climate of deserts is arid.

- A. Wet
- B. Dry
- C. Lush
- D. Soggy

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (B) Dry.

Arid: Having little or no rain; too dry or barren to support vegetation. It describes a climate that lacks moisture. (शुष्क/बंजर)
Example: The arid plains of the region made farming very difficult.

Dry: Free from moisture or liquid; not wet or moist. In terms of climate, it is the direct equivalent of 'arid'. (सूखा)
Example: Deserts are known for their hot and dry weather.

Synonyms: Dry, Barren, Parched, Waterless.

Antonyms: Wet, Fertile, Humid, Moist.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Wet:** Covered or saturated with water or another liquid. (गीला)
- **Lush:** (of vegetation) growing luxuriantly. (रसीला/हरा-भरा)
- **Soggy:** Very wet and soft. (तरबतर/गीला)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.71 Select the option that rectifies the highlighted incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence.
Sharma was making around \$450 a month in Dubai and was immidately lured by the offer.

- A. immediately
- B. immedeately
- C. immideately
- D. imidiately

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correctly spelt word.

Correct Spelling:

The correct spelling is "immediately", which means at once or instantly. (तुरंत/तत्काल)

Example:

Please reply to this email immediately.

Explain parts of speech:

The word 'immediately' is an **adverb**. It is derived from the adjective 'immediate' with the suffix '-ly' added to describe the timing of an action.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.72

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. Select 'No article' if no article is required in the blank.

He is ____ owner of this building.

- A. No article
- B. a
- C. the
- D. an

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **the**.

Explanation:

The definite article 'the' is used because the noun 'owner' is made specific by the qualifying phrase 'of this building'. (निश्चित व्यक्ति)

Example: He is the captain of our team.

Information Booster:

The structure 'Noun + of + Noun' usually takes the definite article 'the' before the first noun to indicate specificity.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.73

Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

One who eats human flesh

- A. Cannibal
- B. Vegetarian
- C. Carnivore
- D. Omnivore

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

The correct one-word for the given group of words is **Cannibal**.

Explanation:

A cannibal refers to a person or animal that eats the flesh of its own kind, specifically a human who eats human flesh. (नरभक्षी)

Example: The historical records mentioned a tribe of cannibals living deep in the jungle.

Meanings of the given other options:

- **Vegetarian:**

A person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons. (शाकाहारी)

- **Carnivore:**

An animal that feeds on other animals/flesh. (मांसाहारी)

- **Omnivore:**

An animal or person that eats food of both plant and animal origin. (सर्वहारी)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.74 The passage mainly describes critical views about:

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Ram Sethu, also known as Sethusamudram and Adam's Bridge is a stretch of limestone shoals that runs from Pamban Island near Rameshwaram in South India to Mannar Island off the northern coast of Sri Lanka. It formed part of a land bridge that joined Sri Lanka to the continent of Asia during the last ice age. Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built to reach demon king Ravana's Lanka. There are different geological and religious theories behind the origin of the bridge, one of which even says that Sri Lanka was a part of Indian landmass and that the calcareous rectangular blocks are testimony of Lanka breaking away from the mainland about 1,25,000 years ago. It was the site of the proposed Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project by the Government of India for dredging the entire strait to make it navigable by large ships and create fishing and shipping harbours in the coastal areas because today, ships bound for India's eastern coast have to circle around the entire island of Sri Lanka to reach Tuticorin, Chennai, Vizag, Paradip and other ports. It has been claimed that that the successful completion of the project would cut travelling by about 350 nautical miles and will save 10 to 30 hours' sailing time. It will bring down shipping costs and add to India's exchequer in the form of transit fees. As the Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built, thus because of this religious belief, the project has been condemned and opposed by a wide spectrum of the Indian people. Environmentalists claim that the completion of this project would destroy and destabilise the flora and fauna in the nearby locations. They have also claimed that most modern ships carry much higher loads but only ships with tonnage up to 30,000 tonnes would be able to use the canal.

- A. Religious theories
- B. Geological theories
- C. Project details
- D. Environmental facts

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Explanation: The passage discusses the project's details (dredging, creating harbours, saving time) and then details the critical views from religious groups and environmentalists. It mainly revolves around the project itself.

Explanation of context of passage: The text serves to describe the Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project and the various reasons why it is controversial.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (a):** Religious theories are only one part of the criticism.
- **Option (b):** Geological theories are discussed as origins, not as the main focus of critical views.
- **Option (d):** Environmental facts are mentioned as a specific source of opposition, but the passage is broader.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.75 'It' in sentence two refers to:

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Ram Sethu, also known as Sethusamudram and Adam's Bridge is a stretch of limestone shoals that runs from Pamban Island near Rameshwaram in South India to Mannar Island off the northern coast of Sri Lanka. It formed part of a land bridge that joined Sri Lanka to the continent of Asia during the last ice age. Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built to reach demon king Ravana's Lanka. There are different geological and religious theories behind the origin of the bridge, one of which even says that Sri Lanka was a part of Indian landmass and that the calcareous rectangular blocks are testimony of Lanka breaking away from the mainland about 1,25,000 years ago. It was the site of the proposed Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project by the Government of India for dredging the entire strait to make it navigable by large ships and create fishing and shipping harbours in the coastal areas because today, ships bound for India's eastern coast have to circle around the entire island of Sri Lanka to reach Tuticorin, Chennai, Vizag, Paradip and other ports. It has been claimed that that the successful completion of the project would cut travelling by about 350 nautical miles and will save 10 to 30 hours' sailing time. It will bring down shipping costs and add to India's exchequer in the form of transit fees. As the Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built, thus because of this religious belief, the project has been condemned and opposed by a wide spectrum of the Indian people. Environmentalists claim that the completion of this project would destroy and destabilise the flora and fauna in the nearby locations. They have also claimed that most modern ships carry much higher loads but only ships with tonnage up to 30,000 tonnes would be able to use the canal.

- A. Mannar island
- B. Ram Sethu
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Pamban Island

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation: The first sentence introduces "Ram Sethu... a stretch of limestone shoals." The second sentence begins with "It formed part of a land bridge...", where 'It' clearly refers back to the subject of the previous sentence, Ram Sethu.

Explanation of context of passage: The pronoun 'it' is used to maintain the flow of the description of the geographical feature being discussed.

Other options are incorrect because:

- Option (a): Mannar island is a destination point of the shoals.
- Option (c): Sri Lanka is the country to which the bridge connects.
- Option (d): Pamban Island is the starting point of the shoals.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.76 The evidence cited to suggest that Sri Lanka was once a part of the Asian continent refers to:

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Ram Sethu, also known as Sethusamudram and Adam's Bridge is a stretch of limestone shoals that runs from Pamban Island near Rameshwaram in South India to Mannar Island off the northern coast of Sri Lanka. It formed part of a land bridge that joined Sri Lanka to the continent of Asia during the last ice age. Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built to reach demon king Ravana's Lanka. There are different geological and religious theories behind the origin of the bridge, one of which even says that Sri Lanka was a part of Indian landmass and that the calcareous rectangular blocks are testimony of Lanka breaking away from the mainland about 1,25,000 years ago. It was the site of the proposed Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project by the Government of India for dredging the entire strait to make it navigable by large ships and create fishing and shipping harbours in the coastal areas because today, ships bound for India's eastern coast have to circle around the entire island of Sri Lanka to reach Tuticorin, Chennai, Vizag, Paradip and other ports. It has been claimed that that the successful completion of the project would cut travelling by about 350 nautical miles and will save 10 to 30 hours' sailing time. It will bring down shipping costs and add to India's exchequer in the form of transit fees. As the Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built, thus because of this religious belief, the project has been condemned and opposed by a wide spectrum of the Indian people. Environmentalists claim that the completion of this project would destroy and destabilise the flora and fauna in the nearby locations. They have also claimed that most modern ships carry much higher loads but only ships with tonnage up to 30,000 tonnes would be able to use the canal.

- A. rectangular blocks of calcium
- B. the flora and fauna
- C. limestone shoals
- D. sand and coral reefs

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

Explanation: The passage states that one theory says "the calcareous rectangular blocks are testimony of Lanka breaking away from the mainland." Calcareous means containing calcium carbonate.

Explanation of context of passage: These geological formations are used as evidence to support the theory that Sri Lanka was once connected to the Indian landmass.

Other options are incorrect because:

- Option (b): Flora and fauna are mentioned in the context of environmental destruction, not as evidence of the land bridge.
- Option (c): Limestone shoals are what Ram Sethu is made of, but the specific evidence for the connection mentioned later in the text refers to the 'calcareous rectangular blocks'.
- Option (d): Sand and coral reefs are not mentioned as the primary evidence in this specific theory.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.77 Which of the following will NOT be affected by the completion of the proposed project?

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Ram Sethu, also known as Sethusamudram and Adam's Bridge is a stretch of limestone shoals that runs from Pamban Island near Rameshwaram in South India to Mannar Island off the northern coast of Sri Lanka. It formed part of a land bridge that joined Sri Lanka to the continent of Asia during the last ice age. Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built to reach demon king Ravana's Lanka. There are different geological and religious theories behind the origin of the bridge, one of which even says that Sri Lanka was a part of Indian landmass and that the calcareous rectangular blocks are testimony of Lanka breaking away from the mainland about 1,25,000 years ago. It was the site of the proposed Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project by the Government of India for dredging the entire strait to make it navigable by large ships and create fishing and shipping harbours in the coastal areas

because today, ships bound for India's eastern coast have to circle around the entire island of Sri Lanka to reach Tuticorin, Chennai, Vizag, Paradip and other ports. It has been claimed that that the successful completion of the project would cut travelling by about 350 nautical miles and will save 10 to 30 hours' sailing time. It will bring down shipping costs and add to India's exchequer in the form of transit fees. As the Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built, thus because of this religious belief, the project has been condemned and opposed by a wide spectrum of the Indian people. Environmentalists claim that the completion of this project would destroy and destabilise the flora and fauna in the nearby locations. They have also claimed that most modern ships carry much higher loads but only ships with tonnage up to 30,000 tonnes would be able to use the canal.

- A. Travelling time
- B. Shipping costs
- C. India's exchequer
- D. Tsunamis

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).

Explanation: The passage lists traveling time, shipping costs, and India's exchequer (transit fees) as factors that WILL be affected. Tsunamis are not mentioned in the passage at all.

Explanation of context of passage: The passage focuses on the socio-economic impact and environmental/religious concerns of the shipping canal.

Other options are incorrect because:

- Option (a): Traveling time is expected to be cut by 10 to 30 hours.
- Option (b): Shipping costs are expected to be brought down.
- Option (c): India's exchequer will gain transit fees.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.78 Which of the following is not an argument presented against the project?

Read the passage and answer the question given below it: Ram Sethu, also known as Sethusamudram and Adam's Bridge is a stretch of limestone shoals that runs from Pamban Island near Rameshwaram in South India to Mannar Island off the northern coast of Sri Lanka. It formed part of a land bridge that joined Sri Lanka to the continent of Asia during the last ice age. Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built to reach demon king Ravana's Lanka. There are different geological and religious theories behind the origin of the bridge, one of which even says that Sri Lanka was a part of Indian landmass and that the calcareous rectangular blocks are testimony of Lanka breaking away from the mainland about 1,25,000 years ago. It was the site of the proposed Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project by the Government of India for dredging the entire strait to make it navigable by large ships and create fishing and shipping harbours in the coastal areas because today, ships bound for India's eastern coast have to circle around the entire island of Sri Lanka to reach Tuticorin, Chennai, Vizag, Paradip and other ports. It has been claimed that that the successful completion of the project would cut travelling by about 350 nautical miles and will save 10 to 30 hours' sailing time. It will bring down shipping costs and add to India's exchequer in the form of transit fees. As the Hindu believers hold it as the structure that Lord Rama and his army of apes and monkeys built, thus because of this religious belief, the project has been condemned and opposed by a wide spectrum of the Indian people. Environmentalists claim that the completion of this project would destroy and destabilise the flora and fauna in the nearby locations. They have also claimed that most modern ships carry much higher loads but only ships with tonnage up to 30,000 tonnes would be able to use the canal.

- A. the natural surroundings will be destroyed
- B. religious sentiments will be hurt
- C. fishing and shipping harbours will be created
- D. modern ships carrying heavier loads will find it inaccessible

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Explanation: The question asks for what is NOT an argument against the project. Option (c) "fishing and shipping harbours will be created" is actually a stated objective and benefit of the project mentioned in the middle of the passage, not an argument against it.

Explanation of context of passage: The passage presents both the benefits (economic, time-saving) and the opposition (religious, environmental, technical limitations) to the Sethusamudram project.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option (a):** Environmentalists claim the flora and fauna will be destroyed (Argument against).
- **Option (b):** Religious believers oppose it because of the structure's association with Lord Rama (Argument against).
- **Option (d):** Environmentalists/Critics claim the canal will only support ships up to 30,000 tonnes, which is a technical argument against its utility.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.79 Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence: We have visited Paris many times.

- A. Paris was visited by us many times.
- B. Paris has been visited by us many times.
- C. Paris had been visited by us many times.
- D. Paris is visited by us many times.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (b).

The original sentence is in the **Present Perfect Tense** (Subject + have + V3 + Object). When converting Present Perfect Active to Passive, the structure changes.

Structure:

Active voice: Subject + has/have + V3 + Object.

Passive Voice: Object + has/have + been + V3 + by + Subject.

In this case: 'Paris' (singular object) takes 'has been' + 'visited' (V3).

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A:** Uses 'was visited', which is Past Indefinite passive.
- **Option C:** Uses 'had been visited', which is Past Perfect passive.
- **Option D:** Uses 'is visited', which is Present Indefinite passive.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.80 Select the correct meaning of the idiom given.

Hand in glove

- A. Wearing warm clothes
- B. Trying to keep away from infection
- C. In close association with
- D. Unable to keep up with friends

Answer: C

Sol: Option (C) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

Given Idiom:

Hand in glove: To be in very close association or working together, often for a questionable or dishonest purpose. (घनिष्ठ संबंध होना/सांठगांठ होना)

Example: The local police were found to be hand in glove with the smugglers.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **Birds of a feather:** People with similar tastes or interests.
- **At loggerheads:** In strong disagreement.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.81 किसी भी गलत कार्य या अपराध के बारे में जब कोई व्यक्ति पुलिस को प्राथमिक जानकारी देता है, तो उसे आधिकारिक भाषा में क्या कहा जाता है?

- A. आरोप पत्र (Charge Sheet)
- B. शिकायत (Complaint)
- C. साक्ष्य (Evidence)
- D. सम्मन (Summons)

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) शिकायत (Complaint)

व्याख्या: विधिक शब्दावली में जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी अपराध की सूचना पुलिस को देता है, तो वह 'शिकायत' कहलाती है। यह मौखिक या लिखित हो सकती है। इसी आधार पर संज्ञेय अपराधों में प्राथमिकी (FIR) दर्ज की जाती है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) आरोप पत्र: यह विवेचना (Investigation) पूरी होने के बाद पुलिस द्वारा न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत अंतिम रिपोर्ट है।

(B) शिकायत: किसी अपराध या अधिकार हनन की प्राथमिक सूचना जो कार्रवाई हेतु दी जाती है।

(C) साक्ष्य: न्यायालय में किसी तथ्य को साबित करने के लिए प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमाण।

(D) सम्मन: न्यायालय द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति को साक्ष्य देने या उपस्थित होने के लिए जारी किया गया आदेश।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: 'शिकायत' और 'प्राथमिकी' (FIR) में मुख्य अंतर यह है कि प्राथमिकी केवल संज्ञेय (Cognizable) अपराधों के लिए थाने के भारसाधक अधिकारी द्वारा दर्ज की जाती है।

Q.82 पुलिस थाने में होने वाली हर छोटी-बड़ी गतिविधि और ड्यूटी की रवानगी (Departure) दर्ज करने वाले सबसे मुख्य रजिस्टर को क्या कहते हैं?

- A. रोजनामचा (General Diary)
- B. केस डायरी (Case Diary)
- C. चरित्र पंजी (Character Roll)
- D. मालखाना रजिस्टर (Malkhana Register)

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) रोजनामचा (General Diary)

व्याख्या: पुलिस स्टेशन में होने वाली चौबीस घंटे की हर गतिविधि जैसे— फोर्स का आना-जाना, वीआईपी मूवमेंट, गिरफ्तारी आदि को जिस डायरी में समय के साथ लिखा जाता है, उसे 'रोजनामचा' या 'जनरल डायरी' (GD) कहते हैं।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) रोजनामचा: थाने का दैनिक रिकॉर्ड रजिस्टर जो साक्ष्य के रूप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

(B) केस डायरी: विवेचना अधिकारी (IO) द्वारा किसी विशिष्ट मामले की जांच की प्रगति लिखने हेतु।

(C) चरित्र पंजी: पुलिसकर्मियों के सेवा इतिहास और आचरण का विवरण।

(D) मालखाना रजिस्टर: अपराध से संबंधित जब्त किए गए सामान (Property) का रिकॉर्ड।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 की धारा 44 के तहत हर थाने में रोजनामचा रखना कानूनी रूप से अनिवार्य है।

Q.83 पुलिस द्वारा किसी अपराधी को कानून के दायरे में रहकर 'पकड़ने' की क्रिया को प्रशासनिक शब्दावली में क्या कहा जाता है?

- A. गिरफ्तारी (Arrest)
- B. पूछताछ (Inquiry)
- C. तलाशी (Search)
- D. घेराबंदी (Cordoning)

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) गिरफ्तारी (Arrest)

व्याख्या: 'गिरफ्तारी' वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को कानून के प्रवर्तन हेतु प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 22 में गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति के अधिकारों का वर्णन है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) गिरफ्तारी: आरोपी को आधिकारिक रूप से बंदी बनाना।
- (B) पूछताछ: किसी मामले में तथ्य जुटाने के लिए किए जाने वाले सवाल-जवाब।
- (C) तलाशी: संदेहास्पद वस्तु या व्यक्ति को खोजने के लिए किसी स्थान का निरीक्षण।
- (D) घेराबंदी: किसी विशेष क्षेत्र को चारों ओर से घेरना ताकि आवाजाही रोकी जा सके।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: पुलिस को गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति को 24 घंटे के भीतर (यात्रा समय छोड़कर) निकटतम मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष पेश करना अनिवार्य होता है।

Q.84 वह सामग्री या जानकारी जो न्यायालय में किसी अपराध को 'साबित' करने के काम आती है, उसे क्या कहा जाता है?

- A. दलील (Plea)
- B. निर्णय (Verdict)
- C. साक्ष्य / प्रमाण (Evidence)
- D. आरोप (Allegation)

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) साक्ष्य / प्रमाण (Evidence)

व्याख्या: 'साक्ष्य' वे तथ्य होते हैं जो विवादित विषय की पुष्टि या खंडन करते हैं। भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम (Indian Evidence Act) के तहत इन्हें परिभाषित किया गया है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) दलील: वकील द्वारा अपने पक्ष के समर्थन में कोर्ट में दिया गया तर्क।
- (B) निर्णय: मुकदमे के अंत में न्यायाधीश द्वारा सुनाया गया फैसला।
- (C) साक्ष्य: वे भौतिक या मौखिक प्रमाण जो सच साबित करने के लिए पेश किए जाते हैं।
- (D) आरोप: किसी व्यक्ति पर लगाया गया दोष, जो अभी सिद्ध होना शेष है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: साक्ष्य दो प्रकार के होते हैं: 'मौखिक साक्ष्य' (गवाहों के बयान) और 'दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य' (कागजात, डिजिटल रिकॉर्ड आदि)।

Q.85 जब पुलिस किसी संदिग्ध व्यक्ति को अपनी निगरानी या देखरेख में रखती है, तो उस स्थिति को तकनीकी रूप से क्या कहते हैं?

- A. रिहाई (Release)
- B. हिरासत (Custody)
- C. गवाही (Testimony)

D. जमानत (Bail)

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) हिरासत (Custody)

व्याख्या: 'हिरासत' का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति को कानूनी नियंत्रण में रखना। यह दो प्रकार की होती है: पुलिस हिरासत (Police Custody) और न्यायिक हिरासत (Judicial Custody)।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) रिहाई: कानूनी रूप से नियंत्रण से मुक्त कर देना।
- (B) हिरासत: किसी व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर कानूनी रूप से रोक लगाकर उसे निगरानी में रखना।
- (C) गवाही: किसी घटना का आँखों देखा विवरण आधिकारिक रूप से प्रस्तुत करना।
- (D) जमानत: विचाराधीन कैदी को निश्चित शर्तों पर अस्थायी रूप से मुक्त करने की अदालती व्यवस्था।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: पुलिस हिरासत में अभियुक्त को थाने के लॉकअप में रखा जाता है, जबकि न्यायिक हिरासत में उसे जेल (Prison) में रखा जाता है।

Q.86 शुद्ध शब्द नहीं है-

- A. निरोग
B. शाप
C. प्रायद्वीप
D. तत्त्व

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) है।

व्याख्या:

- 'निरोग' शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी 'नीरोग' है।
- अर्थ: रोगरहित, स्वस्थ, जिसे कोई रोग न हो।
- अन्य विकल्प:
 - शाप – शुद्ध है, अर्थ: अभिशाप
 - प्रायद्वीप – शुद्ध है
 - तत्त्व – शुद्ध है, अर्थ: मूलभूत तत्व

Q.87 शुद्ध वर्तनी है -

- A. अत्याधिक
B. पञ्चजन्य
C. स्तोत
D. वागर्थ

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D)

व्याख्या:

दिए गए विकल्पों में केवल 'वागर्थ' शब्द की वर्तनी शुद्ध है। यह शब्द 'व्यंजन संधि' के नियमानुसार बना है। इसका संधि विच्छेद 'वाक् + अर्थ' होता है, जहाँ 'क' (क-वर्ग का प्रथम वर्ण) के बाद स्वर 'अ' आने पर 'क्' अपने ही वर्ग के तीसरे वर्ण 'ग्' में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। अतः 'वागर्थ' (वाणी और अर्थ) पूर्णतः व्याकरणिक और वर्तनी की दृष्टि से शुद्ध है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) **अशुद्ध:** यह शब्द 'अति + अधिक' के मेल से बना है। 'यण संधि' के नियमानुसार (इ + अ = य), शुद्ध शब्द 'अत्यधिक' होता है। 'अत्याधिक' में 'य' पर 'आ' की मात्रा लगाना वर्तनी की सामान्य त्रुटि है।
- (B) **अशुद्ध:** 'पञ्चजन्य' में अनुनासिक का प्रयोग दोषपूर्ण है। 'च-वर्ग' का पंचम वर्ण 'ज' होता है, अतः शुद्ध रूप 'पञ्चजन्य' होगा। आधुनिक मानक हिन्दी में इसे 'पंचजन्य' (अनुस्वार के साथ) भी लिखा जाता है।
- (C) **अशुद्ध:** यह हिन्दी की सबसे सामान्य वर्तनी त्रुटियों में से एक है। शुद्ध शब्द 'स्रोत' (स + र + ओ + त) है, जिसका अर्थ उद्गम होता है। 'स्तोत' (स + त + र) अशुद्ध है क्योंकि इसमें अनावश्यक 'त' का मिश्रण है।
- (D) **शुद्ध:** 'वागर्थ' शब्द वाक् (वाणी) और अर्थ के मेल से बना है। महाकवि कालिदास ने रघुवंशम् के मंगलाचरण में "वागर्थाविव संपूक्तौ..." कहकर इसका प्रयोग किया है।

Q.88 निम्नलिखित शब्दों पर विचार कीजिए :

1. अम्लिकरण
2. आर्शिवाद
3. राजाधिष्ठान
4. सदुपदेश

किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं ?

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

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: B: 3, 4

व्याख्या:

1. **राजाधिष्ठान** (शुद्ध रूप: राजधिष्ठान) - इसका अर्थ होता है "राज्य का स्थान या मुख्यालय।"
2. **सदुपदेश** - इसका अर्थ होता है "अच्छा उपदेश," और यह शब्द शुद्ध है।

अशुद्ध शब्द:

1. **अम्लिकरण** - इसका सही रूप **अम्लीकरण** है, जिसका अर्थ होता है अम्लीयता की प्रक्रिया।
2. **आर्शिवाद** - इसका सही रूप **आशीर्वाद** है, जिसका अर्थ होता है शुभकामनाएँ या आशीर्वाद।

Q.89 निम्नलिखित शब्दों पर विचार कीजिए :

- (1) साम्प्रदायिक
- (2) न्यायाधीश
- (3) पारीश्रमिक
- (4) अभिसेक

किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं ?

- A. (1), (2) और (4)
- B. (1) और (4)
- C. (2) और (3)
- D. (1) और (2)

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) है।

व्याख्या:

- **साम्प्रदायिक** (साम्प्रदायिक) और **न्यायाधीश** (न्यायाधीश) शब्द शुद्ध हैं।

- सांप्रदायिक शब्द का अर्थ "संप्रदाय से संबंधित" होता है, जो सही है।
- न्यायाधीश शब्द का अर्थ "न्याय करने वाला" होता है, जो भी सही है।

अन्य विकल्प अशुद्ध हैं:

- पारीश्रमिक (अशुद्ध) को सही रूप में पारिश्रमिक (शुद्ध) होना चाहिए। इसका अर्थ है "कड़ी मेहनत का फल"।
- अभिसेक (अशुद्ध) को सही रूप में अभिषेक (शुद्ध) होना चाहिए। इसका अर्थ है "पवित्रता की प्रक्रिया" या "राजतिलक"।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
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- A. (1), (2) और (4) केवल "सांप्रदायिक" और "न्यायाधीश" शब्द शुद्ध हैं, "अभिसेक" अशुद्ध है।
- B. (1) और (4) "सांप्रदायिक" शब्द शुद्ध है, लेकिन "अभिसेक" अशुद्ध है।
- C. (2) और (3) "न्यायाधीश" शब्द शुद्ध है, लेकिन "पारीश्रमिक" अशुद्ध है।
- D. (1) और (2) "सांप्रदायिक" और "न्यायाधीश" शब्द दोनों शुद्ध हैं।

Q.90 निम्नलिखित शब्दों पर विचार कीजिए:

- (1) सँवारना
- (2) श्रीमती
- (3) स्थायित्व
- (4) उल्लंघन

किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं ?

- A. 1, 2 और 3
B. 1 और 4
C. 3 और 4
D. यह सभी

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) है।

व्याख्या: सभी दिए गए शब्दों पर विचार करते हुए:

1. सँवारना - यह शब्द शुद्ध है, इसका अर्थ होता है सुधारना या व्यवस्थित करना।
2. श्रीमती - यह शब्द शुद्ध है, जिसका अर्थ है आदरणीय महिला।
3. स्थायित्व - यह भी शुद्ध है, जिसका अर्थ होता है स्थायिता या स्थिरता।
4. उल्लंघन - यह शब्द गलत है। सही रूप "उल्लंघन" होना चाहिए, जिसका अर्थ है किसी नियम या कानून का उल्लंघन करना।

इसलिए, विकल्प (A) 1, 2 और 3 शुद्ध हैं क्योंकि इनमें से "उल्लंघन" शब्द ही अशुद्ध है।

सभी शब्दों का सही रूप:

- सँवारना - शुद्ध
- श्रीमती - शुद्ध
- स्थायित्व - शुद्ध
- उल्लंघन (सही रूप)

Q.91 निम्न में से किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं?

- A. लक्षण, व्यवहार, वास्थ
B. बुद्ध, महत्व, विस्मरण
C. ग्रहीता, ज्येष्ठ, दधिचि
D. द्वंद्व, नुपुर, पुज्य

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) है।

व्याख्या:

विकल्प (A) में "लक्षण", "व्यवहार", और "वास्थ" शब्द शुद्ध हैं। हालांकि "वास्थ" शब्द का सही रूप "वास्तव" होता है, लेकिन यह किसी विशेष संदर्भ में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, और यह एक शुद्ध शब्द माना जा सकता है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	शब्द
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- A. लक्षण, व्यवहार, वास्थ** सभी शब्द शुद्ध माने जा सकते हैं। "वास्थ" का प्रयोग संदर्भ में हो सकता है।
- B. बुढ़, महत्व, विस्मरण** "बुढ़" शब्द अशुद्ध है, इसका सही रूप "बुढ़ा" होना चाहिए।
- C. ग्रहीता, ज्येष्ठ, दधिचि** "ग्रहीता" शब्द अशुद्ध है, इसका सही रूप "ग्राहीता" होना चाहिए।
- D. द्वंद्व, नुपुर, पुज्य** "नुपुर" शब्द शुद्ध नहीं है, इसका सही रूप "नूपुर" होना चाहिए। "पुज्य" शब्द का सही रूप "पूज्य" है।

Q.92 किस वाक्यांश के लिए प्रयुक्त शब्द सार्थक नहीं है ?

- A. हिंसा करने वाला - हिंसक
B. पति धर्म ही जिसका व्रत हो - पतिव्रता
C. शोक की शुरुआत - शोकांत
D. सुंदर आकार वाला - सुडौल

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) है।

व्याख्या:

शब्द का सार्थक प्रयोग:

वाक्यांश में प्रयुक्त शब्दों का अर्थ और संदर्भ सही होना चाहिए। यदि शब्द वाक्यांश के संदर्भ में उचित न हो तो वह असार्थक माना जाता है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
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- A. हिंसा करने वाला - हिंसक "हिंसा करने वाला" का अर्थ "हिंसक" होता है, यह शब्द सही और सार्थक है।
- B. पति धर्म ही जिसका व्रत हो - पतिव्रता "पति धर्म ही जिसका व्रत हो" का अर्थ "पतिव्रता" होता है, यह शब्द सार्थक है।
- C. शोक की शुरुआत - शोकांत "शोक की शुरुआत" का अर्थ "शोकांत" नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि "शोकांत" का अर्थ "शोक का अंत" होता है, जो गलत है।
- D. सुंदर आकार वाला - सुडौल "सुंदर आकार वाला" का अर्थ "सुडौल" होता है, यह शब्द सार्थक है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

विकल्प (C) "शोक की शुरुआत - शोकांत" में प्रयुक्त शब्द असार्थक है क्योंकि "शोकांत" का अर्थ "शोक का अंत" होता है, जबकि वाक्यांश "शोक की शुरुआत" के लिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Q.93 किस विकल्प में 'Adjournment' शब्द का समकक्ष हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द सही है ?

- A. विज्ञप्ति
B. संहिता
C. अनुपूरक
D. स्थगन

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: (D) स्थगन

उत्तर की व्याख्या:

'Adjournment' शब्द का हिन्दी में समकक्ष शब्द स्थगन है।

'स्थगन' का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य या बैठक को कुछ समय के लिए रोक देना या टालना। यही 'Adjournment' का भी अर्थ है, जहाँ किसी बैठक या कार्य को कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित किया जाता है।

उदाहरण के लिए, एक अदालत में या किसी बैठक में जब काम को कुछ समय के लिए टाल दिया जाता है, तो उसे स्थगन कहा जाता है।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

शब्द	अर्थ	क्यों गलत है
(A) विज्ञप्ति	सूचना देने का एक तरीका, आमतौर पर समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित विज्ञापन।	विज्ञप्ति का अर्थ सूचना या प्रचार होता है, जो 'Adjournment' से मेल नहीं खाता।
(B) संहिता	कोई लिखित कानून, नियम या दस्तावेज।	संहिता का अर्थ एक व्यवस्थित लिखित दस्तावेज है, जो 'Adjournment' से संबंधित नहीं है।
(C) अनुपूरक	कुछ अतिरिक्त या जोड़ने वाला।	अनुपूरक का अर्थ कुछ अतिरिक्त जोड़ा या पूरक होता है, जो स्थगन के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।
(D) स्थगन	किसी कार्य या बैठक को टाल देना।	स्थगन ही 'Adjournment' का सही समकक्ष है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

Adjournment का सामान्य अर्थ है, किसी कार्य को कुछ समय के लिए रोक देना या टाल देना।

यह शब्द अधिकतर अदालतों, विधानसभाओं, या कार्यालयों में उपयोग होता है, जब बैठक या कार्य को किसी कारणवश आगे बढ़ाने के बजाय स्थगित किया जाता है।

निष्कर्ष:

'Adjournment' का समकक्ष हिन्दी शब्द स्थगन है, क्योंकि इसका अर्थ किसी कार्य को रोककर उसे बाद में जारी रखने के रूप में होता है।

Q.94 'रिक्ति' को अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं:

- A. VACSEEN
- B. VACATION
- C. VACUUM
- D. VACANCY

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: (D) VACANCY

उत्तर की व्याख्या:

"रिक्ति" का अर्थ होता है खाली स्थान, पद का खाली होना या शून्यता।

अंग्रेजी में "VACANCY" का अर्थ खाली स्थान या पद रिक्त होना होता है।

अतः "रिक्ति" का सही अंग्रेजी अनुवाद "VACANCY" है।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	अर्थ (हिन्दी में)	त्रुटि / अशुद्धि	सही उत्तर
(A) VACSEEN	यह कोई सही अंग्रेजी शब्द नहीं है।	अशुद्ध शब्द	VACANCY
(B) VACATION	अवकाश, छुट्टी	"रिक्ति" का अर्थ खाली स्थान से है, न कि अवकाश से।	VACANCY
(C) VACUUM	निर्वात, शून्य स्थान	यह वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से खाली स्थान को दर्शाता है, न कि पद रिक्त होने को।	VACANCY
(D) VACANCY	रिक्त स्थान, खाली पद	सही उत्तर	सही उत्तर

निष्कर्ष:

"रिक्ति" का अंग्रेजी में सही अनुवाद "VACANCY" होता है।

इसलिए सही उत्तर (D) VACANCY है।

Q.95 वाक्य विन्यास की दृष्टि से दिए गए वाक्य के किस अंश में त्रुटि है?

"आज़ादी के सवाल को प्रेस के भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ने शुरू से ही बहुत महत्त्व दिया था।"

- A. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ने
- B. शुरू से ही बहुत
- C. आज़ादी के सवाल को प्रेस के
- D. महत्त्व दिया था।

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) आज़ादी के सवाल को प्रेस के व्याख्या: यहाँ 'प्रेस के' शब्द का स्थान गलत है। शुद्ध वाक्य होना चाहिए— "भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के प्रेस ने आज़ादी के सवाल को शुरू से ही बहुत महत्त्व दिया था।" यहाँ प्रेस का संबंध आंदोलन से है। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
(A)	यह अंश कर्ता के रूप में शुद्ध है।
(B)	क्रिया-विशेषण और अव्यय का प्रयोग सही है।
(C)	सही उत्तर। पदक्रम (Word Order) की अशुद्धि है। संबंधवाचक 'के' का प्रयोग गलत पद के साथ हुआ है।
(D)	क्रिया का काल और रूप सही है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

हिंदी में पदक्रम की त्रुटियाँ अक्सर विशेषण या संबंधबोधक अव्यय के गलत स्थान पर प्रयोग से होती हैं।

Q.96 अनुच्छेद के अनुसार नौसेना दिवस क्यों मनाया जाता है?
निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में समुद्र में जीत हासिल करने में भारतीय नौसेना द्वारा निभाई गई निर्णायक भूमिका की याद में प्रति वर्ष 04 दिसंबर को नौसेना दिवस मनाया जाता है। यह एक ऐसा अवसर है जब हम अपने शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं तथा अपने सेवानिवृत्त सैनिकों और युद्ध-विधवाओं के बलिदान को याद करते हैं। इस दिन भारतीय नौसेना राष्ट्र की निरंतर सेवा के प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता और निष्ठा को दोहराती है। भारत की समुद्री शक्ति के प्रमुख उपादान और अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में समुद्री अधिकार क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की निगरानी और उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए भारतीय नौसेना एक अहम भूमिका का निर्वाह करती है, जो सतत रूप से बढ़ते इसके कार्यक्षेत्र तथा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में इसके बढ़ते महत्व के अनुरूप है। नौसेना की सक्रियात्मक गतिविधियों में तदनुसार संगत विस्तार हुआ है तथा इसमें हिंद महासागरीय क्षेत्र तथा उससे परे के क्षेत्रों का भी समावेश हो गया है। यह जानकर सुखद अनुभूति होती है कि नौसेना हमारी विस्तृत समुद्री सीमाओं की निरंतर चौकसी कर रही है और उनमें पेश आने वाले खतरों और चुनौतियों का हमेशा तेजी से और पूरी दक्षता के साथ मुकाबला किया है। समुद्री डकैती की रोकथाम, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और मानवीय त्रासदी के दौरान तत्काल सहायता उपलब्ध कराने में भारतीय नौसेना का कार्य सराहनीय है।

- A. युद्ध के दौरान भारत की निर्णायक भूमिका की याद में
- B. भारत की तीनों सेना के लिए
- C. नौसेना को युद्ध करने के लिए प्रेरित करने के लिए
- D. सारे विश्व को दिखाने के लिए

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)
व्याख्या: गद्यांश की प्रथम पंक्ति के अनुसार, 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में समुद्र में भारतीय नौसेना द्वारा निभाई गई निर्णायक भूमिका की स्मृति में प्रति वर्ष 4 दिसंबर को नौसेना दिवस मनाया जाता है। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
(A)	सही उत्तर। यह 1971 के युद्ध की ऐतिहासिक जीत और नौसेना की भूमिका का सम्मान करने के लिए मनाया जाता है।
(B)	गलत विकल्प। यह विशेष रूप से केवल नौसेना के लिए है, तीनों सेनाओं के लिए नहीं।
(C)	गलत विकल्प। इसका उद्देश्य प्रेरणा से अधिक बलिदानों को याद करना और विजय का उत्सव मनाना है।
(D)	गलत विकल्प। यह राष्ट्र की सेवा और श्रद्धा के प्रति समर्पित दिन है, न कि केवल दिखावे का अवसर।

Q.97 4 दिसंबर के दिन भारतीय नौसेना किस बात को दोहराती है?
निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में समुद्र में जीत हासिल करने में भारतीय नौसेना द्वारा निभाई गई निर्णायक भूमिका की याद में प्रति वर्ष 04 दिसंबर को नौसेना दिवस मनाया जाता है। यह एक ऐसा अवसर है जब हम अपने शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं तथा अपने सेवानिवृत्त सैनिकों और युद्ध-विधवाओं के बलिदान को याद करते हैं। इस दिन भारतीय नौसेना

राष्ट्र की निरंतर सेवा के प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता और निष्ठा को दोहराती है। भारत की समुद्री शक्ति के प्रमुख उपादान और अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में समुद्री अधिकार क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की निगरानी और उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए भारतीय नौसेना एक अहम भूमिका का निर्वाह करती है, जो सतत रूप से बढ़ते इसके कार्यक्षेत्र तथा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में इसके बढ़ते महत्व के अनुरूप है। नौसेना की सक्रियात्मक गतिविधियों में तदनुसार संगत विस्तार हुआ है तथा इसमें हिंद महासागरीय क्षेत्र तथा उससे परे के क्षेत्रों का भी समावेश हो गया है। यह जानकर सुखद अनुभूति होती है कि नौसेना हमारी विस्तृत समुद्री सीमाओं की निरंतर चौकसी कर रही है और उनमें पेश आने वाले खतरों और चुनौतियों का हमेशा तेजी से और पूरी दक्षता के साथ मुकाबला किया है। समुद्री डकैती की रोकथाम, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और मानवीय त्रासदी के दौरान तत्काल सहायता उपलब्ध कराने में भारतीय नौसेना का कार्य सराहनीय है।

- A. सतत युद्ध करने को
- B. निरंतर सेवा की अपनी वचनबद्धता और निष्ठा को
- C. अपने किए गए कार्यों को बताती है
- D. 1971 के युद्ध की बातों को दोहराती है

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)

व्याख्या: गद्यांश में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेखित है कि "इस दिन भारतीय नौसेना राष्ट्र की निरंतर सेवा के प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता और निष्ठा को दोहराती है।" सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) गलत विकल्प। नौसेना का उद्देश्य शांति और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है, न कि निरंतर युद्ध।
- (B) सही उत्तर। यह राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पण और निष्ठा की शपथ का पुनरावृत्ति दिवस है।
- (C) गलत विकल्प। यह केवल कार्यों की रिपोर्टिंग का दिन नहीं बल्कि संकल्प का दिन है।
- (D) गलत विकल्प। 1971 का युद्ध इस दिन का ऐतिहासिक कारण है, लेकिन संकल्प सेवा और निष्ठा का होता है।

Q.98 गद्यांश के अनुसार नौसेना के बारे में किस बात को जानकर बहुत आनंद की प्राप्ति होती है?
निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में समुद्र में जीत हासिल करने में भारतीय नौसेना द्वारा निभाई गई निणार्यक भूमिका की याद में प्रति वर्ष 04 दिसंबर को नौसेना दिवस मनाया जाता है। यह एक ऐसा अवसर है जब हम अपने शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं तथा अपने सेवानिवृत्त सैनिकों और युद्ध-विधवाओं के बलिदान को याद करते हैं। इस दिन भारतीय नौसेना राष्ट्र की निरंतर सेवा के प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता और निष्ठा को दोहराती है। भारत की समुद्री शक्ति के प्रमुख उपादान और अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में समुद्री अधिकार क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की निगरानी और उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए भारतीय नौसेना एक अहम भूमिका का निर्वाह करती है, जो सतत रूप से बढ़ते इसके कार्यक्षेत्र तथा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में इसके बढ़ते महत्व के अनुरूप है। नौसेना की सक्रियात्मक गतिविधियों में तदनुसार संगत विस्तार हुआ है तथा इसमें हिंद महासागरीय क्षेत्र तथा उससे परे के क्षेत्रों का भी समावेश हो गया है। यह जानकर सुखद अनुभूति होती है कि नौसेना हमारी विस्तृत समुद्री सीमाओं की निरंतर चौकसी कर रही है और उनमें पेश आने वाले खतरों और चुनौतियों का हमेशा तेजी से और पूरी दक्षता के साथ मुकाबला किया है। समुद्री डकैती की रोकथाम, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और मानवीय त्रासदी के दौरान तत्काल सहायता उपलब्ध कराने में भारतीय नौसेना का कार्य सराहनीय है।

- A. नौसेना विशाल समुद्री सीमा की चौकसी कर रही है।
- B. विशाल युद्धों में भाग लेती है।
- C. जनता की नजरों से दूर रह कर काम करती है।
- D. विशाल हिंद महासागर में स्थित है।

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)

व्याख्या: गद्यांश के अनुसार, यह सुखद अनुभूति (आनंद) प्रदान करता है कि भारतीय नौसेना हमारी विस्तृत समुद्री सीमाओं की निरंतर चौकसी कर रही है और चुनौतियों का मुकाबला दक्षता से कर रही है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) सही उत्तर। सीमाओं की सुरक्षित निगरानी नागरिकों को सुरक्षा और आनंद का बोध कराती है।
- (B) गलत विकल्प। युद्ध कभी भी आनंद का प्राथमिक स्रोत नहीं हो सकता; रक्षात्मक चौकसी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
- (C) गलत विकल्प। गद्यांश में उनकी दृश्यता या अदृश्यता के बजाय उनकी कार्यक्षमता पर बल दिया गया है।
- (D) गलत विकल्प। यह केवल भौगोलिक स्थिति है, जो आनंद की प्राप्ति का मुख्य तार्किक कारण नहीं है।

Q.99 इनमें से कौन सा शब्द 'निर्वाह' का समानार्थी शब्द नहीं है?

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में समुद्र में जीत हासिल करने में भारतीय नौसेना द्वारा निर्भाई गई निर्णायक भूमिका की याद में प्रति वर्ष 04 दिसंबर को नौसेना दिवस मनाया जाता है। यह एक ऐसा अवसर है जब हम अपने शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं तथा अपने सेवानिवृत्त सैनिकों और युद्ध-विधवाओं के बलिदान को याद करते हैं। इस दिन भारतीय नौसेना राष्ट्र की निरंतर सेवा के प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता और निष्ठा को दोहराती है। भारत की समुद्री शक्ति के प्रमुख उपादान और अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में समुद्री अधिकार क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की निगरानी और उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए भारतीय नौसेना एक अहम भूमिका का निर्वाह करती है, जो सतत रूप से बढ़ते इसके कार्यक्षेत्र तथा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में इसके बढ़ते महत्व के अनुरूप है। नौसेना की सक्रियतात्मक गतिविधियों में तदनुसार संगत विस्तार हुआ है तथा इसमें हिंद महासागरीय क्षेत्र तथा उससे परे के क्षेत्रों का भी समावेश हो गया है। यह जानकर सुखद अनुभूति होती है कि नौसेना हमारी विस्तृत समुद्री सीमाओं की निरंतर चौकसी कर रही है और उनमें पेश आने वाले खतरों और चुनौतियों का हमेशा तेजी से और पूरी दक्षता के साथ मुकाबला किया है। समुद्री डकैती की रोकथाम, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और मानवीय त्रासदी के दौरान तत्काल सहायता उपलब्ध कराने में भारतीय नौसेना का कार्य सराहनीय है।

- A. निबाह
B. निष्पादन
C. गुज़ारा
D. उपयोग

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D)

व्याख्या: 'निर्वाह' का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य को पूरा करना, दायित्व निभाना या जीवन यापन करना। 'उपयोग' (Use) का अर्थ होता है काम में लाना, जो निर्वाह के अर्थ से भिन्न है। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) निबाह: यह निर्वाह का तद्भव और समानार्थी रूप है (जैसे जिम्मेदारी का निबाह)।
- (B) निष्पादन: इसका अर्थ है किसी कार्य को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करना (Execution), जो निर्वाह का पर्याय है।
- (C) गुज़ारा: यह जीवन निर्वाह के संदर्भ में समानार्थी शब्द है।
- (D) सही उत्तर। 'उपयोग' का अर्थ 'इस्तेमाल' है, जो 'निर्वाह' (निभाने या पूरा करने) का समानार्थी नहीं है।

Q.100 इस अनुच्छेद का कोई उपयुक्त शीर्षक चुनिए:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में समुद्र में जीत हासिल करने में भारतीय नौसेना द्वारा निर्भाई गई निर्णायक भूमिका की याद में प्रति वर्ष 04 दिसंबर को नौसेना दिवस मनाया जाता है। यह एक ऐसा अवसर है जब हम अपने शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं तथा अपने सेवानिवृत्त सैनिकों और युद्ध-विधवाओं के बलिदान को याद करते हैं। इस दिन भारतीय नौसेना राष्ट्र की निरंतर सेवा के प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता और निष्ठा को दोहराती है। भारत की समुद्री शक्ति के प्रमुख उपादान और अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में समुद्री अधिकार क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की निगरानी और उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए भारतीय नौसेना एक अहम भूमिका का निर्वाह करती है, जो सतत रूप से बढ़ते इसके कार्यक्षेत्र तथा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में इसके बढ़ते महत्व के अनुरूप है। नौसेना की सक्रियतात्मक गतिविधियों में तदनुसार संगत विस्तार हुआ है तथा इसमें हिंद महासागरीय क्षेत्र तथा उससे परे के क्षेत्रों का भी समावेश हो गया है। यह

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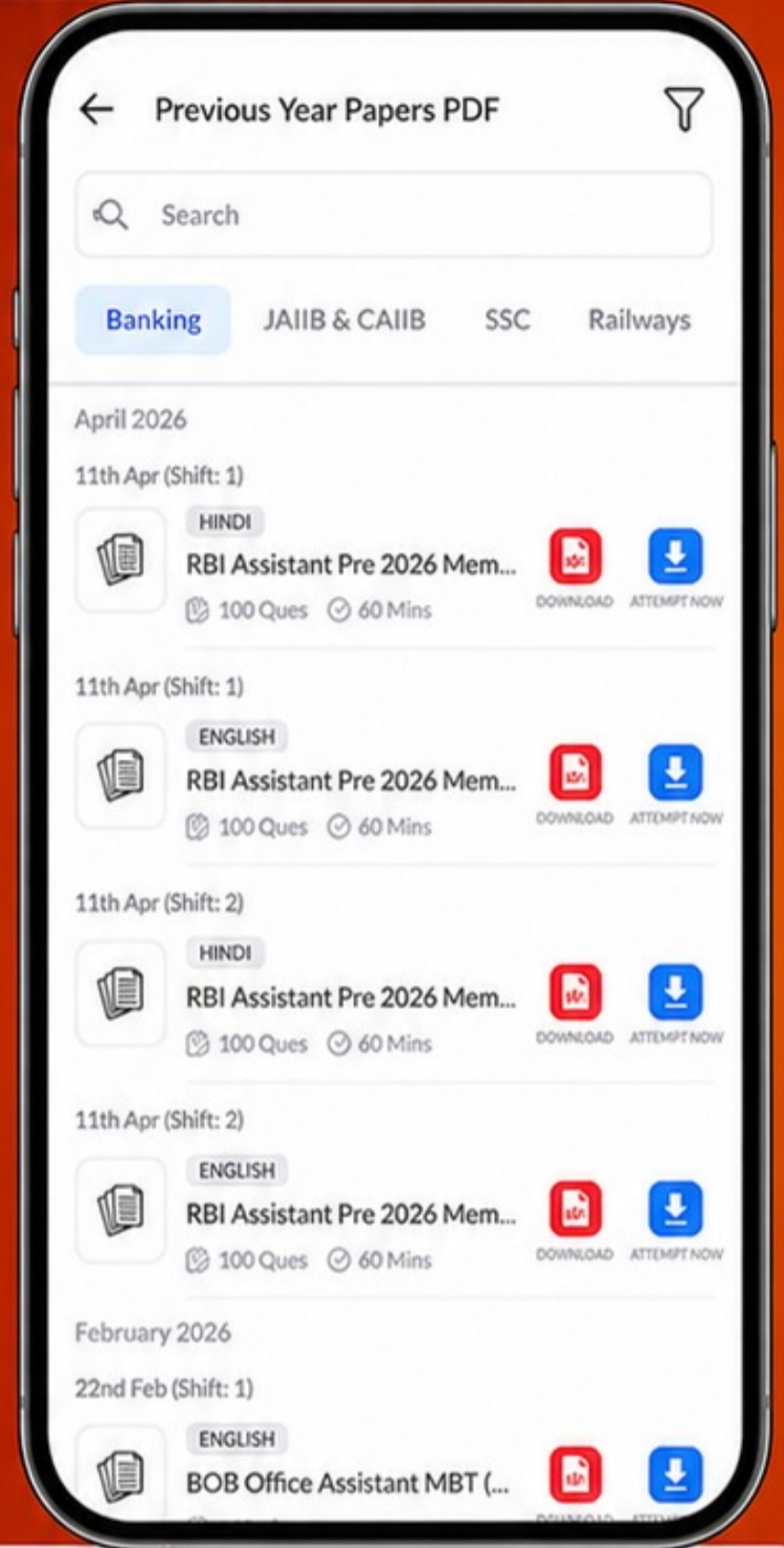
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- A. युद्ध की नीति
- B. भारत का बल
- C. भारतीय नौसेना की अहम भूमिका
- D. 4 दिसंबर का अवसर

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)

व्याख्या: संपूर्ण गद्यांश भारतीय नौसेना के महत्व, उसके कार्यों, 1971 के युद्ध में उसकी भूमिका और वर्तमान चुनौतियों में उसकी सक्षमता पर केंद्रित है। अतः 'भारतीय नौसेना की अहम भूमिका' सबसे व्यापक शीर्षक है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

- (A) गलत विकल्प। यह गद्यांश युद्ध की रणनीतियों के बारे में नहीं बल्कि एक विशिष्ट बल के बारे में है।
- (B) गलत विकल्प। यह बहुत सामान्य शीर्षक है जो अन्य बलों (वायु या थल) का भी संकेत दे सकता है।
- (C) सही उत्तर। यह गद्यांश के केंद्रीय विचार (नौसेना का महत्व और भूमिका) को पूर्णतः स्पष्ट करता है।
- (D) गलत विकल्प। यह शीर्षक केवल एक तिथि तक सीमित है, जबकि गद्यांश उनकी निरंतर सेवा की बात करता है।