A-GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING

1. (a) 589 588 583 558 433 -192
           −1   −5   −25 (−125) (−625)
              ×5   ×5   ×5   ×5

2. (a) L + R – 1 = Total

    7 + 11 – 1 = Total boys

    ∴ Total number of boys is 17.

3. (a) We can make none of the given conclusions from the given statements.

    ∴ Neither 1 nor 2 follows.

4. (d) **Trick:** Opposite place value of each letter.

    K I N G and H O P
    ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓ ↓
    16 18 13 20   19 12 11

    Similarly,

    S T A
    ↓ ↓ ↓
    8 7 26

5. (c) I. F < C (True)

    II. D < A (False)

6. (a) $\overset{-}{N} \Leftrightarrow \overset{+}{P}$
    |
    $\overset{-}{Q}$
    |
    $\overset{+}{T}$—R

    N is the mother's mother of R.

7. (d) Argument 1 is not a strong statement. A power cut is not a sensible or reasonable action.

    Argument 2 is a strong argument. As there are institutions such as Hospitals that require 24×7 electricity, in case of power cut they will be affected and may put lives in danger.

    ∴ Only argument 2 is strong.

8. (d) 12,24,41; 13,26,43
      ×2 +17   ×2 +17

    16,32,49 17,34,53
    ×2 +17 ; ×2 +19
                  (ODD)

9. (d)

10. (c)
          40
      30 [   ] 30
     35

    Ranjita is from (35 + 40) = 75 m from the starting point.

11. (d)

C
A
D
F
E
B

12. (c) From the both statements, the difference between Rajesh's sister and Rajesh is 10 years.

Hence, Rajesh is born in 1964.

Both statements 1 and 2 are sufficient to answer the question.

13. (a) 'Expand' is the synonym of 'Stretch', similarly, 'Contr-act' is the synonym of 'Shrink'.

14. (a) (10,450,5)

$\Rightarrow$ 10 × 5 = 50 × 9 = 450

Similarly,

(7,189,3)

= 7 × 3 = 21 × 9

= 189

15. (a)

A C C O U N T
+4↓ −1↓ +4↓ −1↓ +4↓ −1↓ +4↓
E B G N Y M X

Similarly

P A T T E R N
+4↓ −1↓ +4↓ −1↓ +4↓ −1↓ +4↓
T Z X S I Q R

16. (b)

F O W C
+5↓ +8↓ −11↓ +6↓
K W L I
+5↓ +8↓ −11↓ +6↓
P E A O
+5↓ +8↓ −11↓ +6↓
U M P U
+5↓ +8↓ −11↓ +6↓
Z U E A

17. (a) The correct combination of numbers is 6,4,2,1,5,3 i.e. AUTHOR.

18. (c) 8 × 6 + 12 ÷ 2 − 4 = 14

Interchanging the numbers 2 and 6 in the above equa-tion, we get -

8 × 2 + 12 ÷ 6 − 4 = 14

8 × 2 + 2 − 4 = 14
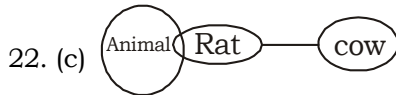
16 + 2 − 4 = 14

14 = 14(Satisfied)

19. (b)

20. (d)

21. (a) Subtract the given time from 23:60 hrs for the mirror image of 11:40

$\Rightarrow$ 23 : 60 – 11 : 40

$\Rightarrow$ 12 : 20

22. (c)

Only conclusion II follows.
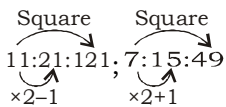
23. (b) **Trick:** (Addition of left and right side number) ×(Difference between lower and upper number = Middle number
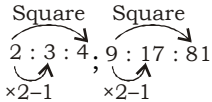
Fig.1: (3 + 4) × (8 – 6) = 7 × 2 = 14

Fig.2: (6 + 3) × (9 – 2) = 9 × 7 = 63

Similarly,

Fig.3: (4 + x) × 3 = 36 $\Rightarrow$ x = 8

24. (b)

25. (b) 11 * 7 * 345*5 * 31 = 115

Substituting the * signs with ×,+, ÷, – in the above equation, we get-

$\Rightarrow$ 11 × 7 + 345 ÷ 5 – 31

$\Rightarrow$ 11 × 7 + 69 – 31

$\Rightarrow$ 77 + 69 – 31

$\Rightarrow$ 115

B-GENERAL AWARENESS

26. (b)

27. (a) He was the Sultan of Delhi from 1266 to 1287. Balban introduced Persian court customs and formalities into the Delhi Sultanate. His reign marked the establishment of a highly centralised and autocratic form of rule./वह 1266 से 1287 तक दिल्ली का सुल्तान था। बलबन ने दिल्ली सल्तनत में फारसी दरबारी रीति-रिवाजों और औपचारिकताओं को लागू किया। उसके शासनकाल ने एक अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत और निरंकुश शासन के रूप की स्थापना को चिह्नित किया।

28. (c) Vasco da Gama, who discovered the sea route from Europe to India, belonged to Portugal. He was the first European to reach India by sea route, which linked Europe and Asia via the Cape of Good Hope./वास्को डी गामा, जिन्होंने यूरोप से भारत तक समुद्री मार्ग की खोज की थी, पुर्तगाल के थे। वह समुद्री मार्ग से भारत पहुंचने वाले पहले यूरोपीय थे, जिन्होंने केप ऑफ गुड होप के माध्यम से यूरोप और एशिया को जोड़ा।

29. (d) Mir Osman Ali was the Nizam of Hyderabad during 1946-47. Hyderabad began as a vassal of the Mughal dynasty in 1713 and the ruler was known as the Nizam. Although more than 85 percent of its population consisted of Hindus, Muslims controlled the police, army and civil services./मीर उस्मान अली 1946–47 के दौरान हैदराबाद के निजाम थे। हैदराबाद की शुरुआत 1713 में मुगल राजवंश के जागीरदार के रूप में हुई थी और शासक को निजाम के नाम से जाना जाता था। हालाँकि इसकी 85 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी में हिंदू शामिल थे, मुसलमानों ने पुलिस, सेना और नागरिक सेवाओं को नियंत्रित किया।

30. (b) When the International Date Line is crossed from east to west, the calendar date is moved backward by one day. Conversely, if crossed from west to east, the date is moved forward by one day. Hence, when crossed from east to west, the date is moved backward by one day./जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तिथि रेखा को पूर्व से पश्चिम की ओर पार किया जाता है, तो कैलेंडर तिथि एक दिन पीछे हो जाती है। इसके विपरीत, यदि पश्चिम से पूर्व की ओर पार किया जाता है, तो तिथि एक दिन आगे बढ़ जाती है। अतः, पूर्व से पश्चिम की ओर पार करने पर तिथि एक दिन पीछे हो जाती है।

31. (b) The Son River originates from the Vindhya Range and flows through central India. The Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri glacier in the Himalayas. Both the Ghaghara and the Gandak are tributaries of the Ganges, which originate from the Himalayas./सोन नदी विंध्य पर्वतमाला से निकलती है और मध्य भारत से होकर बहती है। यमुना हिमालय में यमुनोत्री ग्लेशियर से निकलती है। घाघरा और गंडक दोनों ही गंगा की सहायक नदियाँ हैं, जो हिमालय से निकलती हैं।

32. (d) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an Indian food security system established under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. The PDS evolved as a system of managing shortages through the distribution of grains at affordable prices.

The MSP is the rate at which the government purchases crops from farmers, and is based on a calculation of at least one and a half times the cost of production incurred by the farmers./सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के तहत स्थापित एक भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रणाली है। PDS सस्ती कीमतों पर खाद्यान्न के वितरण के माध्यम से कमी के प्रबंधन की एक प्रणाली के रूप में विकसित हुआ।

MSP वह दर है जिस पर सरकार किसानों से फसल खरीदती है, और यह किसानों द्वारा किए गए उत्पादन की लागत के कम से कम डेढ़ गुना की गणना पर आधारित होती है।

33. (d) The term sovereignty means that India is free from any external control. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic./संप्रभुता शब्द का अर्थ है कि भारत किसी भी बाहरी नियंत्रण से मुक्त है। भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना भारत को एक प्रभुत्वसम्पन्न, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष और लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य घोषित करती है।

34. (c) State emergency, also known as President's rule, is imposed under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution. It can be declared when the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution./राज्य आपातकाल, जिसे राष्ट्रपति शासन के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत लागू किया जाता है। इसकी घोषणा तब की जा सकती है जब राष्ट्रपति, किसी राज्य के राज्यपाल से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने पर या अन्यथा, इस बात से संतुष्ट हो कि ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है जिसमें राज्य का शासन संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुसार नहीं चलाया जा सकता है।

35. (d) Bangladesh Liberation War During the Indo-Pak War of 1971, Bengali nationalists formed the Mukti Bahini (Bangladeshi National Liberation Army) and established the Government of Bangladesh on 17 April 1971./भारत-पाक युद्ध 1971 के दौरान बांग्लादेश मुक्ति युद्ध, बंगाली राष्ट्रवादियों; मुक्ति बाहिनी (बांग्लादेशी नेशनल लिबरेशन आर्मी) का गठन किया और 17 अप्रैल 1971 को बांग्लादेश सरकार की स्थापना की।

36. (c) The term unemployment refers to a situation where a person actively seeks employment but is unable to find work.

Structural unemployment comes about through technological changes in the structure of the economy in which the labour market operates./बेरोजगारी शब्द उस स्थिति को संदर्भित करता है, जहाँ एक व्यक्ति सक्रिय रूप से रोजगार की तलाश करता है लेकिन कार्य पाने में असमर्थ होता है।

संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी उस अर्थव्यवस्था की संरचना में तकनीकी परिवर्तन के माध्यम से आती है, जिसमें श्रम बाजार संचालित होता है।

37. (b) According to Newton's first law, if a body is at rest or moving along a straight line at a constant speed, it will continue to move along a straight line at a constant speed or at rest unless acted upon by an external force.

• This concept is known as the law of inertia./न्यूटन के पहले नियम के अनुसार, यदि एक पिंड विरामावस्था या एक सीधी रेखा में एक स्थिर गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह विरामावस्था या स्थिर गति से एक सीधी रेखा में चलता रहेगा, जब तक कि कोई बाह्य बल द्वारा इस पर काम न किया जाय।

• इस परिकल्पना को जड़ता के नियम के रूप में जाना जाता है।

38. (a) Extensive Properties: These are the properties of a system which are independent of the given mass. For example: pressure, temperature, density, structure

Extensive Properties: These are the properties which depend on the mass of a given system. For example: internal energy, enthalpy, mass, Amount, entropy, weight/अविस्तारी गुणधर्म: ये निकाय के वे गुण हैं जो दिए गए द्रव्यमान से स्वतंत्र होते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए: दबाव, तापमान, घनत्व, संरचना

विस्तारी गुणधर्म: वे गुण जो दिए गए निकाय के द्रव्यमान पर निर्भर करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए: आंतरिक ऊर्जा, तापीय धारिता, द्रव्यमान, मात्रा, एन्ट्रॉपी, वजन

39. (a)

40. (d) Haemoglobin is the primary purpose of iron in the body. Haemoglobin is a protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body./हीमोग्लोबिन शरीर में आयरन का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है। हीमोग्लोबिन लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं में एक प्रोटीन है जो फेफड़ों से शरीर के बाकी हिस्सों में ऑक्सीजन ले जाता है।

41. (b) The human brain is the central organ of the human nervous system. The brain can be divided into three basic units: the fore-brain, the mid-brain and the hind-brain. The brain stem network regulates blood pressure./मानव मस्तिष्क मानव तंत्रिका तंत्र का केंद्रीय अंग है। मस्तिष्क को तीन मूल इकाइयों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है: अग्रमस्तिष्क, मध्यमस्तिष्क और पश्च मस्तिष्क। मस्तिक स्तंप नेटवर्क रक्तदाब को नियंत्रित करता है।

42. (d)

43. (d) The song 'Vande Mataram' was first sung in 1896 at the Kolkata session of the Indian National Congress. The president of the Kolkata session was Rahimtulla M. Sayari./'वंदे मातरम्' गीत प्रथम बार 1896 में कोलकाता में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में गाया गया था। कोलकाता अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष रहीमतुल्ला एम. सायरी थे।

44. (c)

45. (b)

46. (d) India conducted the 5th edition of Vietnam-India Bilateral Army Exercise (VINBAX 2024) with Vietnam from November 4 to 23, 2024./भारत ने 4 से 23 नवंबर, 2024 तक वियतनाम के साथ वियतनाम–भारत द्विपक्षीय सेना अभ्यास (VINBAX 2024) का 5वाँ संस्करण आयोजित किया।

47. (b)

48. (d)

49. (c)

50. (a)

C - QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51. (d) $\sqrt{\dfrac{(1-\sin A)}{(1+\sin A)}}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{\sqrt{(1-\sin A)}}{\sqrt{1+\sin A}} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{(1-\sin A)}}{\sqrt{1-\sin A}}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\dfrac{(1-\sin A)^2}{\cos^2 A}}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1-\sin A}{\cos A}$

$\Rightarrow \sec A - \tan A$

52. (d) $16 \div 4$ of $4 \times [3 \div 4$ of $\{4 \times 3 \div (3+3)\}] \div (2 \div 4$ of $8)$

$\Rightarrow 16 \div 4$ of $4 \times [3 \div 4$ of $\{4 \times 3 \div 6\}] \div (2 \div 32)$

$\Rightarrow 16 \div 4$ of $4 \times [3 \div 4$ of $\{4 \times \dfrac{1}{2}\}] \div \left(\dfrac{2}{32}\right)$

$\Rightarrow 16 \div 4$ of $4 \times [3 \div 4$ of $2] \div \left(\dfrac{2}{32}\right)$

$\Rightarrow 16 \div 4$ of $4 \times [3 \div 8] \div \left(\dfrac{2}{32}\right)$

$\Rightarrow 16 \div 4$ of $4[\dfrac{3}{8}] \div \left(\dfrac{2}{32}\right)$

$\Rightarrow 1 \left[\dfrac{3}{8}\right] \times \left[\dfrac{32}{2}\right]$

$\Rightarrow 6$

53. (a) $3.6, 1.8$ and 0.144

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{\text{LCM of }(3600, 1800, 144)}{\text{H.C.F of }(1000, 1000, 1000)}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{3600}{1000} \Rightarrow 3.6$

54. (d) BO and CO is the angle bisector of $\angle CBD$ and $\angle BCE$ respectively.

$\angle BOC = 90° - \dfrac{\angle BAC}{2} \Rightarrow 54°$

55. (b)   A : B

Income $\rightarrow 2x : 5x$

Exp. $\rightarrow 3y : 5y$

ATQ, $2x = 5y \times \dfrac{70}{100}$

$\dfrac{x}{y} = \dfrac{7}{4}$

Now, savings of A = Income – Expenditure = 14 – 12 = 2

Savings of B = Income – Expenditure = = 35 – 20 = 15

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 2 : 15

56. (d) Amount = 8820

C.I. = 820

Principle = 8820 – 820

= 8000

ATQ, C.I = $P\left(1+\dfrac{r}{100}\right)^t$

$8820 = 8000\left(1+\dfrac{r}{100}\right)^t$

$\Rightarrow$ r = 5%

57. (a) Speed = $\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}}$

D = $80 \times \dfrac{45}{60}$

D = 60 km

New speed = 180

New distance = 96 km

T = $\dfrac{D}{S} = \dfrac{96}{180} = \dfrac{8}{15} \times 60$

= 32 min.

58. (d) By Pythagoras theorem,

$(OQ)^2 = (OP)^2 + (PQ)^2$

$(OQ)^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$

$(OQ)^2 = 25$

OQ = 5

59. (a) Height = Distance = 14 cm

Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

= $\dfrac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \times 14 = 2156$ cm³

60. (b) Class VI has the least number of students considering both boys and girls.
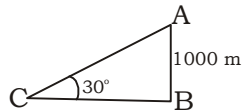
61. (b) Let, the principal(P) is 1 unit.

$\therefore$ Interest(I) = 2 – 1 = 1 unit

We know, $\dfrac{P \times R \times T}{100} = I$

$\dfrac{R \times 12}{100} = 1$

$R = 8\dfrac{1}{3}\%$

62. (c)

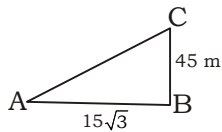$$\tan 30° = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

BC = 1000 $\sqrt{3}$

BC = 1.732 × 1000

BC = 1732 m

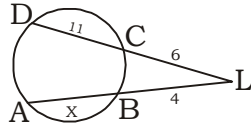**63. (c)**

$$\tan \angle CAB = \frac{45}{15\sqrt{3}}$$

∠CAB = 60°

64. (b)

From the properties of the circle,

LC × LD = LB × LA

6 × (6 +11) = 4 × (4 + x)

x = AB = 21.5

65. (c) $\dfrac{2\sin^2 30° \tan 60° - 3\cos^2 60° \sec^2 30°}{4\cot^2 45° - \sec^2 60° + \sin^2 60° + \cos^2 90°}$

$$= \frac{\left[2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \sqrt{3}\right] - \left[3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2\right]}{4 - (2)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 0}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(\sqrt{3} - 2\right)}{3}$$

66. (b) Initial : Final

10   : 9

10   : 9

10   : 9

1000 : 729

ATQ, 729 ≡ 729000

1000 ≡ 1000000

The original strength of the army was 1000000.

67. (d) Time taken to catch the thief = $\dfrac{360 \times 18}{1.2 \times 5} \Rightarrow 1080$ sec

Required distance

$= 9.2 \times \dfrac{5}{18} \times 1080 \Rightarrow 2760$ m

68. (d) $P^2 + \dfrac{1}{P^2} = 14$

$\Rightarrow P^2 + \dfrac{1}{P^2} + 2 = 14 + 2$

$\therefore P + \dfrac{1}{P} = 4$

Cubing both sides -

$P^3 + \dfrac{1}{P^3} = 4^3 - (3 \times 4) = 52$

69. (d) Ratio of principal of Raman and Rahul = 3 : 5
Ratio of time of Raman and Rahul = 12 : 10
Ratio of profit of Raman and Rahul = 36 : 50 = 18 : 25

Required share = $10000 \times \dfrac{18}{43} = 4186.04$

70. (d) Let, a = equal side
b = unequal side
Perimeter of isosceles Δ = 3.6 m
Area of isoscles Δ

$= \dfrac{b}{2} \times \left(\sqrt{a^2 - \dfrac{b^2}{4}} \right)$
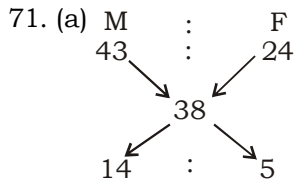
ATQ, b = a – 0.3
and 3.6 = 2a+b
After solving above two equations, we get -
a = 1.3, b = 1

Area of $\Delta = \dfrac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1.2$

= 0.6 m²

71. (a)

ATQ, (14 + 5) ≡ 133

1 ≡ 7

Total runs of male's player = 14×7 = 98×43 = 4214

Total runs of female's player = 5 × 7 = 35 × 24 × 840

Required ratio = 4214 : 840

= 301 : 60

72. (b) Slant height (l) of the cone = $\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$

C.S.A of the cone = πrl.

ATQ, πrl = 2πr²

$r = \dfrac{6\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (Where l = 2r)

$r = 3\sqrt{3}$

Now, (l)² = (r)² + (h)²

$\left(6\sqrt{3}\right)^2 = \left(3\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + h^2$

h² = 81 ⇒ h = 9

73. (b) A = 10
B = 15
C = 20

$\left| 60 \right|$ 6
4
3

ATQ, 13 ≡ 2600

1 ≡ 200

C's wages = 200 × 3 = 600

74. (a)
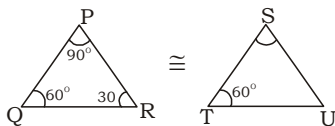
According to the question,

∠P = ∠S = 90°

75. (a) **Divisibility rule of 9 :** The sum of digits of a number is divisible by 9.

The sum of the digits of each of the options,

83061 = 8 + 3 + 0 + 6 + 1 = 18

29568 = 2 + 9 + 5 + 6 + 8 = 30

78432 = 7 + 8 + 4 + 3 + 2 = 24

47695 = 4 + 7 + 6 + 9 + 5 = 31

The answer is 83061.

76. (d) **Hoodwinked** (धोखा देना) means to deceive or trick someone, usually by pretending or misleading. Similarly, **Deceived** (धोखा देना) refers to being tricked or misled.

Coerced (बलपूर्वक कराना) means to force someone to do something by using threats or pressure

Threatened (धमकी देना) means to state an intention to cause harm or trouble

Misguided (गुमराह करना) means being led in the wrong direction or misled in judgement

77. (d) **Collusion** (षड्यन्त्र) refers to a secret agreement or cooperation, especially for a dishonest or fraudulent purpose

Collision (टकराव) means a violent impact or crash

Collocation (शब्दों का मेल) refers to the habitual placement of a word with another

Colloquy (बातचीत) means a formal or serious discussion

78. (1) **crews** (कर्मचारी दल) refers to the group of people working on the submarine. It fits as the subject performing the action of being unaware of the ship's location.

Cruise (सैर पर जाना) refers to a journey on a ship for pleasure or vacation

Cruse (घड़ा) refers to a small container for liquids.

79. (d) What is the name of the next station?

This sentence uses the definite article "the" appropriately before "next station," which refers to a specific station and the word **"name"** should be preceded by **"the"** because we are referring to a specific name

80. (b) **early in the**

'So' takes Positive Degree (early).

The preposition **"in"** is used to refer to general periods of the day, such as morning, afternoon, and evening and article **"the"** is used because "morning" refers to a specific part of the day.

81. (d) **Active Voice Structure: Subject + Verb + Object**

Pay the electricity bill for the month of April.

Passive Voice Structure: Let + Object + Be + Past Participle (V3)

Let the electricity bill for the month of April be paid.

"let" is used to express that the action should take place, with the focus on the bill being paid.

82. (c) **Impulsive** (बिना सोचे-समझे) means acting without thinking or planning, driven by sudden desires or emotions. Its opposite is **thoughtful** (सोच-समझकर), which refers to acting with careful consideration or reflection.

Angry (गुस्से में) means feeling strong annoyance or displeasure

Unknown (अनजान) means not known or unfamiliar

Worthless (बेकार) means lacking value or importance

83. (d) The correct order is DACB.

   d introduces the topic (importance of peace of mind).

   a explains qualities associated with peace of mind.

   c connects peace of mind to these attributes.

   b concludes with its necessity.

84. (a) The correct spelling is '**Colloquial**' which refers to the informal language or conversational style used in everyday speech.

Recommend (सिफारिश करना) is spelled correctly.

Infection (संक्रमण) is spelled correctly.

Occasion (अवसर) is spelled correctly.

85. (c) **Perquisite** (अतिरिक्त लाभ) refers to an additional profit, benefit, or allowance given to someone, especially above their regular salary or income.

Perplexity (उलझन) means a state of confusion or uncertainty

Persecute (तंग करना) means to treat someone cruelly or unfairly

Persevere (साहसपूर्वक करना) means to continue trying despite difficulties

86. (d) The correctly spelled word is **Necessary** (आवश्यक).

Cemetery (स्मशान घाट) is spelled correctly.

Accommodate (ठहराना) is spelled correctly.

Intruder (घुसपैठिया) is spelled correctly.

87. (d) **Fire in their bellies** (कड़ी मेहनत और दृढ़ संकल्प) refers to having a strong determination, passion, or drive to succeed, which fits the context of candidates with strong determination.

Flash in the pan (अचानक आए परिणाम) refers to something that shows promise initially but fails to deliver in the long run.

Raise the roof (शोर मचाना) means to make a lot of noise or create a commotion

Food for thought (सोचने के लिए कुछ) means something that makes you think deeply

88. (d) **Active Voice Structure: Subject + Verb + Object**

They think that the Governor will resign.

Passive Voice Structure: Object + Auxiliary verb (is/are) + Past Participle (V3) + by + Subject

It is thought that the Governor will resign."

89. (a) The sentence should use **"are their reasons"** because the subject "reasons" is plural, and we need the plural form of the verb "are" to agree with it.

Their (उनका)

90. (b) **Intransigent** (अडिग) means unwilling to change one's views or opinions, showing an uncompromising attitude. The antonym of **intransigent** would be **subservient**, which means willing to obey or be controlled by others, or easily yielding to others' opinions.

Obstinate (ढीट) means stubborn or refusing to change one's opinion

Tenacious (अडिग) means holding on firmly or being persistent

Pertinacious (जिद्दी) means holding firmly to an opinion

91. (d) The pronoun "that" refers to "one," which is singular. Therefore, the sentence should use the singular verb form "has."

92. (b) **August** (प्रसिद्ध) refers to something or someone respected, dignified, or distinguished. Similarly, **"eminent"** also means highly respected or distinguished.

Imminent (नजदीक) means something that is about to happen.

Permanent (स्थायी) means something that lasts forever.

Illicit (अवैध) means something illegal

93. (a) **Half a loaf is better than none** (कुछ नहीं से कुछ अच्छा है) means that it is better to have something, even if it is less than what you want, than to have nothing at all.

A storm in a teacup (एक छोटी सी समस्या को बहुत बड़ा बना देना) means making a small issue seem much bigger than it really is

94. (a) It should be **"Children were prohibited from attending"** instead of **"to attend"**. The verb **"prohibited"** is followed by **"from"** when indicating the action that is not allowed.

95. (b) **No improvement**

The preposition **"of" correctly** follows **"in danger"** to specify what the risk or harm is related to

96. (d)

97. (b)

98. (d)

99. (d)

100. (a)

ANSWER KEY				
1. (a)	21. (a)	41. (b)	61. (b)	81. (d)
2. (a)	22. (c)	42. (d)	62. (c)	82. (c)
3. (a)	23. (b)	43. (d)	63. (c)	83. (d)
4. (d)	24. (b)	44. (c)	64. (b)	84. (a)
5. (c)	25. (b)	45. (b)	65. (c)	85. (c)
6. (a)	26. (b)	46. (d)	66. (b)	86. (d)
7. (d)	27. (a)	47. (b)	67. (d)	87. (d)
8. (d)	28. (c)	48. (d)	68. (d)	88. (d)
9. (d)	29. (d)	49. (c)	69. (d)	89. (a)
10. (c)	30. (b)	50. (a)	70. (d)	90. (b)
11. (d)	31. (b)	51. (d)	71. (a)	91. (d)
12. (c)	32. (d)	52. (d)	72. (b)	92. (b)
13. (a)	33. (d)	53. (a)	73. (b)	93. (a)
14. (a)	34. (c)	54. (d)	74. (a)	94. (a)
15. (a)	35. (d)	55. (b)	75. (a)	95. (b)
16. (b)	36. (c)	56. (d)	76. (d)	96. (d)
17. (a)	37. (b)	57. (a)	77. (d)	97. (b)
18. (c)	38. (a)	58. (d)	78. (1)	98. (d)
19. (b)	39. (a)	59. (a)	79. (d)	99.(d)
20. (d)	40. (d)	60. (b)	80. (b)	100.(a)