

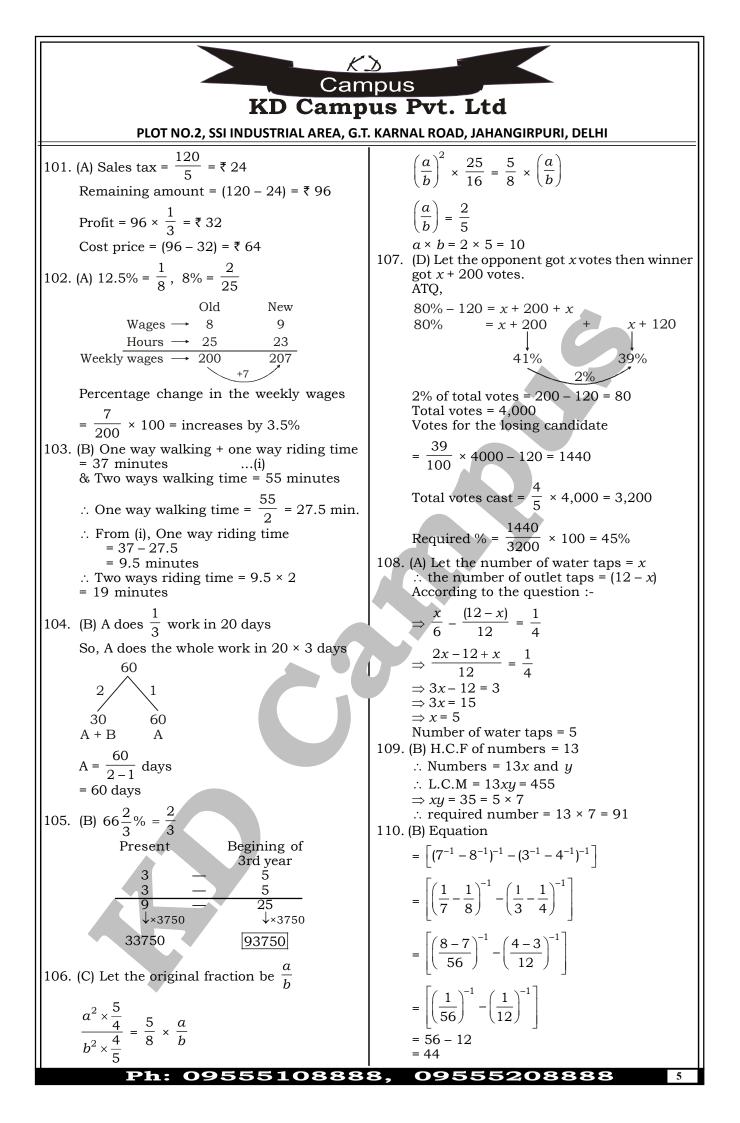


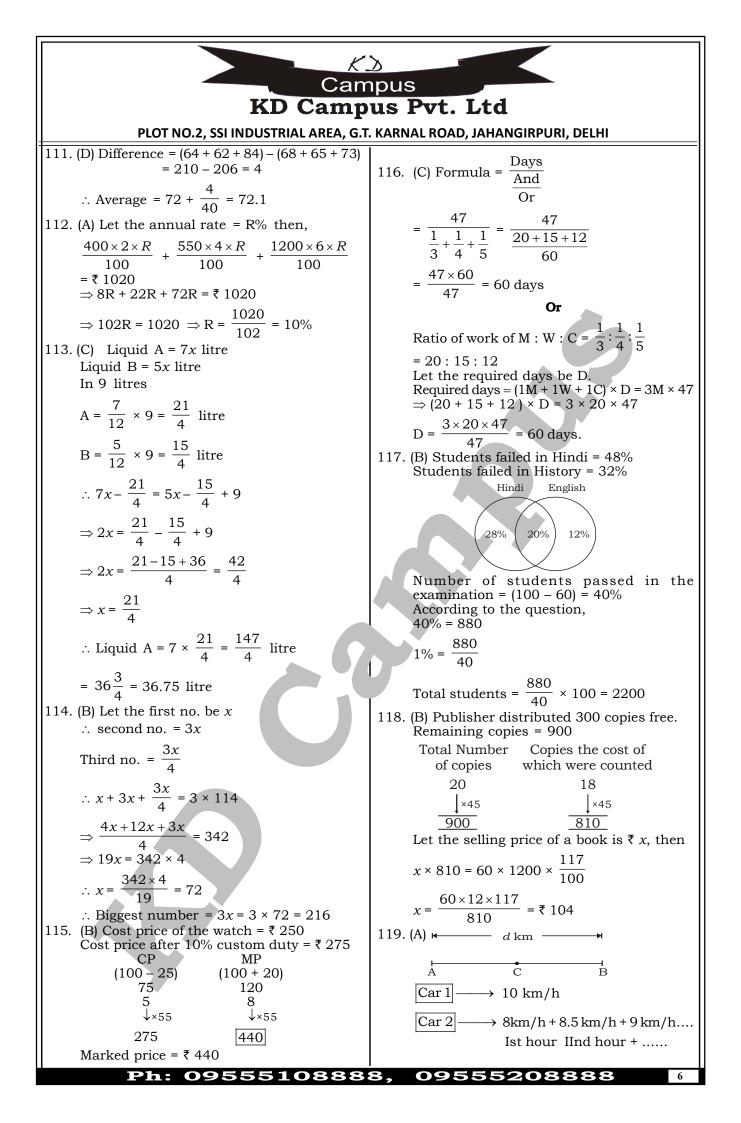
- tion stone of the 2nd Phase of Construction of North East Institute of Ayurveda & Homeopathy (NEIAH) at Shillong, Meghalaya.
- 74.(C) Rajasthan will soon have its first 'cow sanctuary', a shelter for 10,000 bovines spread over an area of more than 220 hectares in.Bikaner district."This will be the first cow sanctuary in Rajasthan and will be situated in Bikaner's Napasar.
- 77.(B) Oil-to-telecom conglomerate Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) has surpassed India's biggest software services firm Tata Consultancy Services Ltd (TCS) to become the country's most valued firm in terms of Market Capitalization—a first since April.
 - RIL has a market cap of ? 7.46 trillion.
 - TCS was valued at ? 7.39 trillion.
- 78. (B) The 'NOSHADE' attribute in HTML specifies that a horizontal line should render in one solid color (on shaded), instead of a shaded color. So, it displays the line in red.
- 79.(C) United States elevates India's status to ease export controls for hightechnology product sales.
- 80. (B) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was enacted to safeguard the interests of workers, mostly in the unorganised sector for the fixation of minimum wages in certain specified employments. It binds the employers to pay their workers the minimum wages fixed under the Act from time to time. Under the Act, both the Central Government and the State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix, revise, review and enforce the payment of minimum wages to workers in respect of 'scheduled employments' under their respective jurisdictions.
- 81. (C) Changes in weather involve air movements, formation of clouds, and precipitation. Energy is needed to make all these things happen. The energy comes from the sun. Heat energy enters and moves through the atmosphere in three different ways. One of the way through which heat energy is transferred is radiation. Hot bodies (The sun) radiate their energy mainly in the form of short waves. These short waves are seen as visible light. Cooler bodies such as Earth radiate their energy as longer waves.
- 82. (C) A continent sized hole has been formed over Antarctica as a result of damage to the ozone layer. Most of the ozone is formed in the stratosphere over the equator and spreads by winds around the globe. Icy particles in polar stratospheric clouds catalyse the release of chlorine

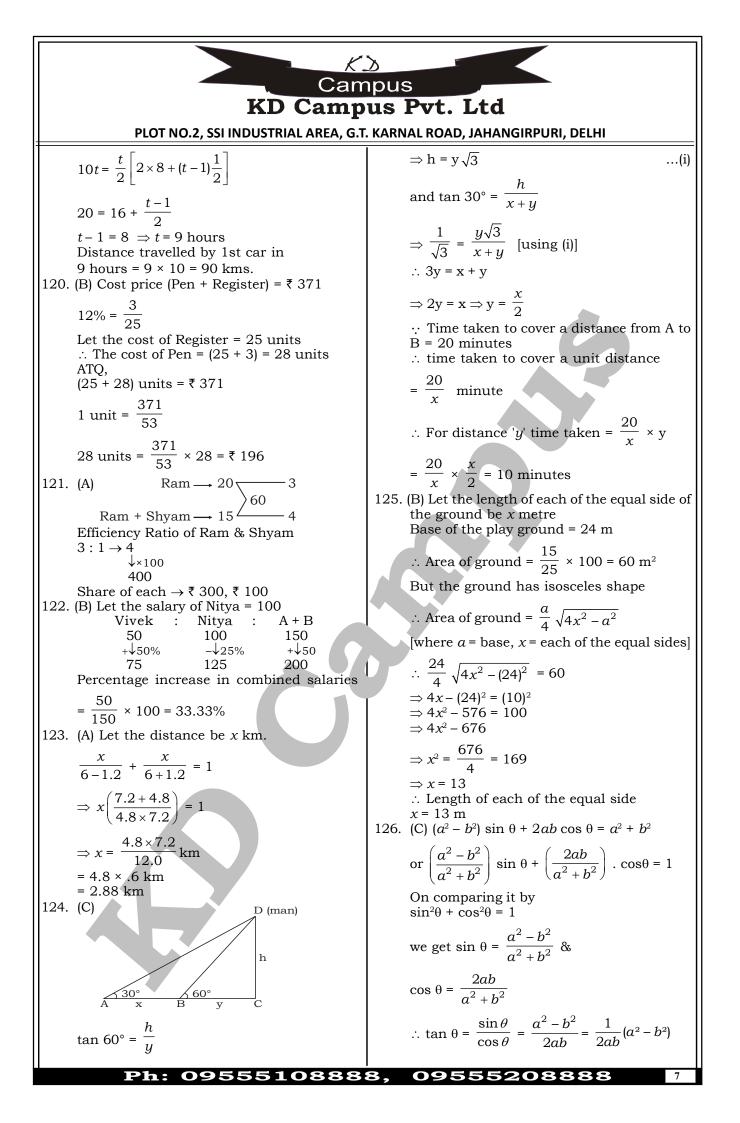
(from CFC) which destroys ozone. The formation of Ozone hole is maximum because in winter there is exceptionally cold.

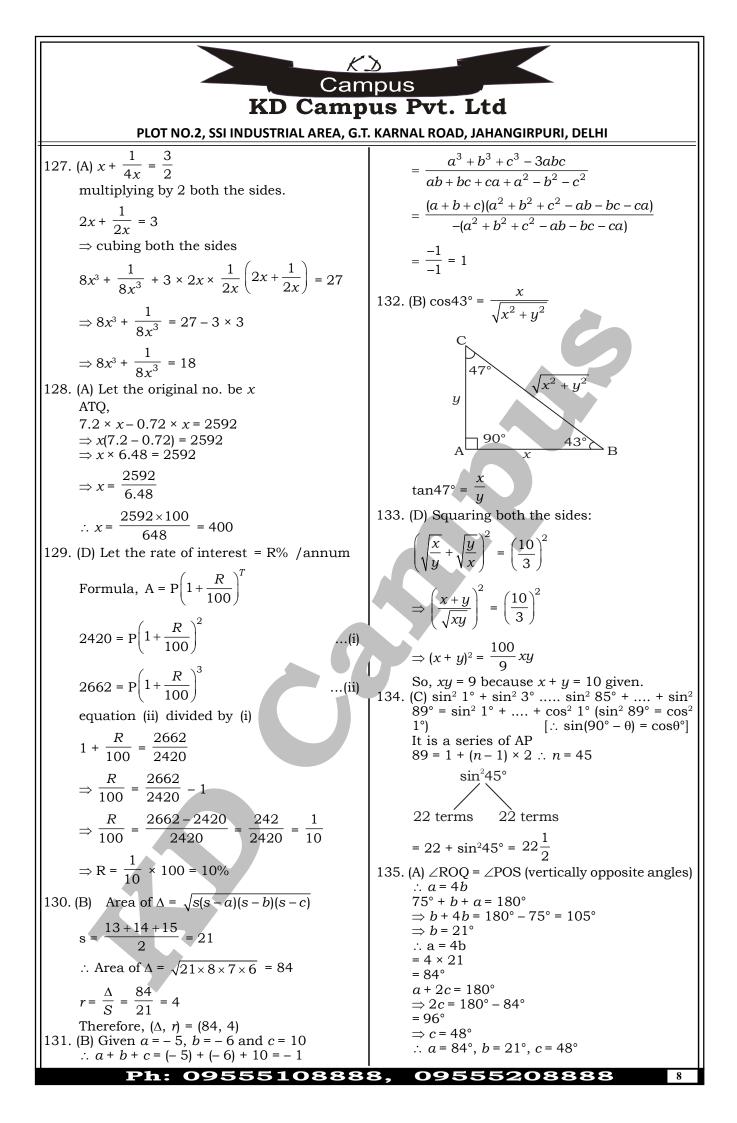
- 83. (B) Eugen Steinach discovered the sex hormones in 1922. He conducted experiments in the transplantation of a male guinea pig's, testes into a female and the castration of the male. Now the testes secretion is known as testosterone resulted in the female guinea pig developing male sexual behaviour such as mounting the partner. This led steinach to theorize that the gland's secretions were responsible for sexuality.
- 84. (C) The most prevalent bulk material for solar cells is crystalline silicon (abbreviated in a group as c-Si,). It is also known as "solar grade silicon".
- 85. (B) All true crabs have 10 legs that are arranged in pairs. The front most is modified into pincers and other four pairs are used for locomotion. For some swimming crabs, the hindmost pair of legs is flattened to form paddles.
- 86. (C) A hydrogen balloon floats up because weight of balloon is less than the weight of air displaced by it. When an object is less dense than a fluid, then the object will float as the buoyant force exerted on the object by the fluid is greater than the force of gravity on the object.
- 89. (C) Robert Koch was a German physician. He became famous for isolating Bacillus anthracis (1877), the Tuberculosis bacillus (1882) and Vibrio cholerate (1883) and his development of Koch's postulates. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1905 for his findings in tuberculosis. He is considered one of the founders of microbiology.
- 93. (D) Open circulatory system is the one in which blood does not circulate only inside blood vessels, but it also falls in cavities that irrigate tissues. The internal organs are suspended in a network of blood-filled sinuses or open spaces which collectively form the haemocoel.
- 97. (C) Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is a synthetic fluoropolymer of tetrafluoroethylene that finds numerous applications. The best known brand name of PTFE is Teflon. PTFE is used as a non-stick coating for pans and other cookware as it is hydrophobic and possesses fairly high heat resistance.
- 99. (C) It is because the night side of Earth will radiate infra-red radiation (heat) back into the space. When there is cloud cover, the clouds act like a blanket and trap the heat just like a blanket traps heat close to our body.

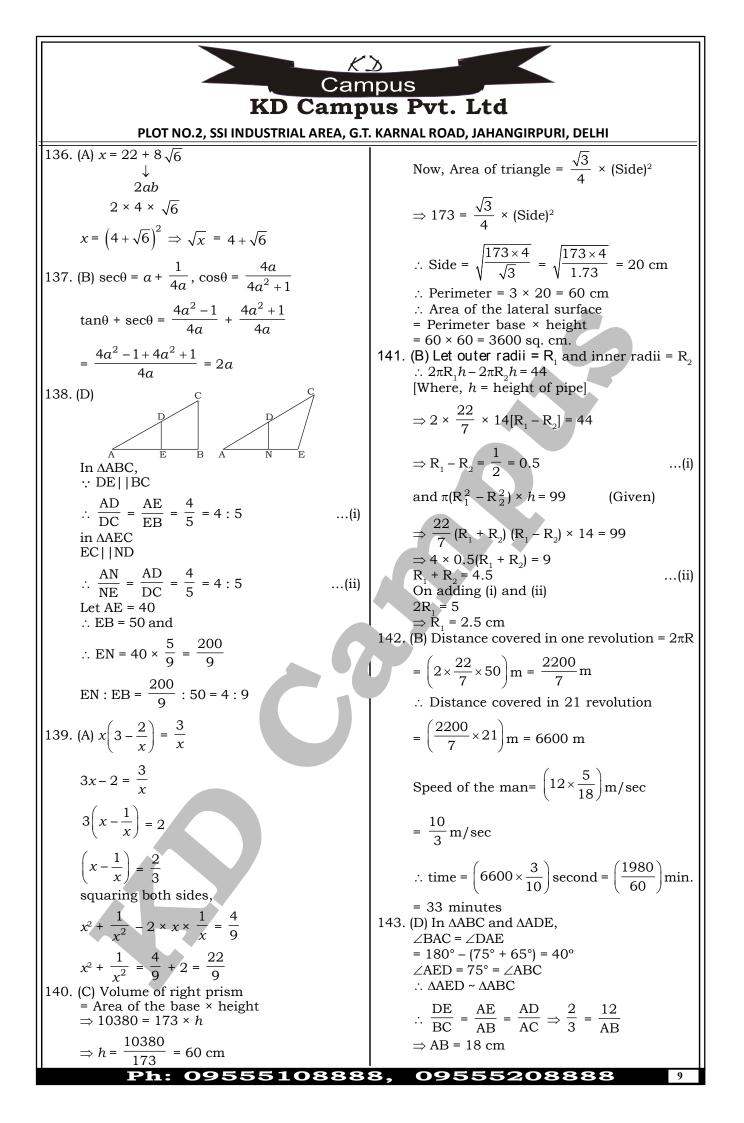
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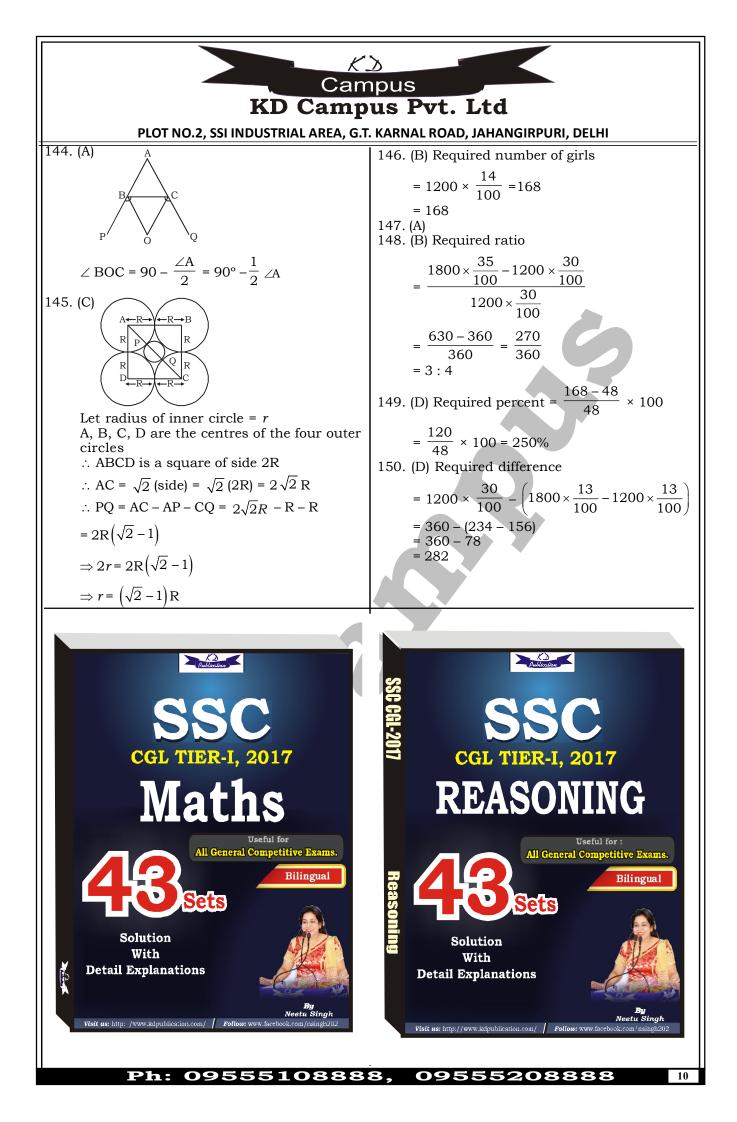














PLOT NO.2, SSI INDUSTRIAL AREA, G.T. KARNAL ROAD, JAHANGIRPURI, DELHI

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

| Word | Meaning in English | Meaning in Hindi | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| Account | A record or narrative description of past events | वर्णन / ब्यौरा | |
| Alternate | (of two things) happening or following one after the other | दूसरा | |
| internate | regularly | 8 | |
| Alternative | Serving or used in place of another/substitute | वैकल्पिक | |
| Demonstrate | Give an exhibition of to an interested audience | प्रदर्शन करना | |
| Discourse | Extended verbal expression in speech or writing | उपदेश, प्रवचन | |
| Equanimity | Calm emotions when dealing with problems or pressure | आत्मसंवरण, मनोभाव संतुलन | |
| Explicit | Precisely and clearly expressed or readily observable | सुस्पष्ट | |
| Exterminate | Destroy completely, as if down to the roots | पूर्णतया नष्ट करना | |
| Histrionic | Too emotional or dramatic | अतिभावुक, नाटकीय | |
| House in order | Behaviour before you try to criticize somebody else | करने से पहले अपने काम | |
| | | को संगठित करना या अपने | |
| | | व्यवहार में सुधार करना | |
| Implicit | Implied though not directly expressed; inherent in the | अप्रत्यक्ष | |
| | nature of something | | |
| In pursuit of | The act of following or chasing for something | पीछा करना | |
| something | | <u>,</u> | |
| Indebted | Owing gratitude or recognition to another | ऋणी, कृतज्ञ | |
| Obnoxious | Causing disapproval or protest | घृणित, आपत्तिजनक | |
| Obscure | Not clearly understood or expressed | अस्पष्ट, समझने में कठिन | |
| Pedantic | Narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned | आडम्बरपूर्ण | |
| Preoccupation | An idea that preoccupies the mind and holds the attention | अन्यमनस्कता, तन्मयता | |
| Puritan | Someone who adheres to strict religious principles and strict moral rules | अतिधर्मनिष्ठ, नैतिकतावादी | |
| Put your (own) | To organize your own business or improve your own | किसी और की आलोचना | |
| Rise to | To show that you are able to deal with an unexpected | खुद को योग्य साबित करना | |
| something | situation, problem, etc. | | |
| Sanctum | A holy or sacred place | पवित्र स्थान | |
| Seclusion | The state of being away from other people : a secluded | पृथकता, विरक्तता | |
| | state or condition | | |
| Skirmish | A minor short-term fight | मुठभेड़ | |
| Stalwart | A person who is loyal to his allegiance | निष्ठावान समर्थक | |
| | | | |



PLOT NO.2, SSI INDUSTRIAL AREA, G.T. KARNAL ROAD, JAHANGIRPURI, DELHI

CPO MOCK TEST - 26 (ANSWER KEY)

| 1. (C) | 26. (D) | 51. (D) | 76. (B) | 101. (A) | 126. (C) | 151. (A) | 176. (B) |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 2. (D) | 27. (A) | 52. (D) | 77. (B) | 102. (A) | 127. (A) | 152. (D) | 170. (D) 177. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 28. (C) | 53. (B) | 78. (B) | 103. (B) | 128. (A) | 153. (B) | 177. (C) 178. (B) |
| 4. (D) | 29. (A) | 54. (B) | 79. (C) | 104. (B) | 129. (D) | 154. (D) | 170. (D) 179. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 30. (B) | 55. (D) | 80. (B) | 105. (B) | 130. (B) | 155. (B) | 180. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 31. (B) | 56. (A) | 81. (C) | 106. (C) | 131. (B) | 156. (C) | 180. (B) 181. (B) |
| 7. (D) | 32. (D) | 57. (D) | 82. (C) | 107. (D) | 132. (B) | 157. (B) | 182. (A) |
| 8. (D) | 33. (B) | 58. (B) | 83. (B) | 108. (A) | 133. (D) | 158. (D) | 183. (C) |
| 9. (A) | 34. (C) | 59. (C) | 84. (C) | 109. (B) | 134. (C) | 159. (A) | 184. (B) |
| 10. (D) | 35. (D) | 60. (C) | 85. (B) | 110. (B) | 135. (A) | 160. (A) | 185. (B) |
| 11. (C) | 36. (A) | 61. (C) | 86. (C) | 111. (D) | 136. (A) | 161. (D) | 186. (C) |
| 12. (A) | 37. (B) | 62. (D) | 87. (C) | 112. (A) | 137. (B) | 162. (B) | 187. (C) |
| 13. (B) | 38. (D) | 63. (D) | 88. (C) | 113. (C) | 138. (D) | 163. (B) | 188. (D) |
| 14. (D) | 39. (C) | 64. (A) | 89. (C) | 114. (B) | 139. (A) | 164. (C) | 189. (A) |
| 15. (D) | 40. (B) | 65. (A) | 90. (C) | 115. (B) | 140. (C) | 165. (D) | 190. (B) |
| 16. (A) | 41. (C) | 66. (A) | 91. (B) | 116. (C) | 141. (B) | 166. (B) | 191. (C) |
| 17. (C) | 42. (A) | 67. (B) | 92. (D) | 117. (B) | 142. (B) | 167. (B) | 192. (D) |
| 18. (D) | 43. (D) | 68. (C) | 93. (D) | 118. (B) | 143. (D) | 168. (D) | 193. (C) |
| 19. (B) | 44. (C) | 69. (B) | 94. (C) | 119. (A) | 144. (A) | 169. (D) | 194. (B) |
| 20. (D) | 45. (C) | 70. (A) | 95. (D) | 120. (B) | 145. (C) | 170. (A) | 195. (C) |
| 21. (B) | 46. (D) | 71. (B) | 96. (D) | 121. (A) | 146. (B) | 171. (D) | 196. (D) |
| 22. (A) | 47. (D) | 72. (A) | 97. (C) | 122. (B) | 147. (A) | 172. (D) | 197. (B) |
| 23. (D) | 48. (B) | 73. (D) | 98. (B) | 123. (A) | 148. (B) | 173. (C) | 198. (C) |
| 24. (B) | 49. (A) | 74. (C) | 99. (C) | 124. (C) | 149. (D) | 174. (A) | 199. (A) |
| 25. (C) | 50. (C) | 75. (C) | 100. (A) | 125. (B) | 150. (D) | 175. (B) | 200. (A) |

151. (A) Replace 'little' by 'a little'. 'Little' means 'hardly any' whereas 'a little' means 'at least some'. 152. (D) No error.

153. (B) Replace 'neither of us' by 'none of us'. 'Neither' is used for two persons whereas 'None' is used for more than two.

154. (D) No error.

155. (B) Since 'a' is used before fractions, thus, add 'a' before 'half'.

