

SSC CGL | SPECIAL MOCK TEST - 71 : SOLUTIONS

A-GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING

1. (d) (64, 8, 65)
 $\Rightarrow 64 - 8 = 56 \rightarrow$ Interchange the digits $\rightarrow 65$
 (125, 27, 89)
 $\Rightarrow 125 - 27 = 98 \rightarrow$ Interchange the digits $\rightarrow 89$
 Similarly (83, 24, 95)
 $\Rightarrow 83 - 24 = 59 \rightarrow$ Interchange the digits $\rightarrow 95$
2. (c) **Logic:**
Column-wise: (First number \times second number) $- 2 =$ Third no.
First column:
 $(9 \times 5) - 2 = 43$
Second column:
 $(7 \times 4) - 2 = 26$
 Similarly, for the **Third column:**
 $(9 \times 7) - 2 = 61$
3. (c)
4. (a)
- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| G | J | M |
| +10↓ | +10↓ | +10↓ |
| Q | T | W |
| +10↓ | +10↓ | +10↓ |
| A | D | G |
| +10↓ | +10↓ | +10↓ |
| K | N | Q |
5. (b) Srikant < Prathima < **Nilima** < Subhash < Herumb
6. (c) **Course of Action 1:** It suggests that the students are assessed based on their actual knowledge and understanding, rather than being penalized for the errors in the question paper.
Course of Action 2: It suggests compensate the students for the loss of marks they suffered due to the errors in the question paper.
 \therefore Either 1 or 2 follows.
7. (d) **Logic:** Vowels occur in the order A, E, I, O, U
 A = 1, E = 2, I = 3, O = 4, U = 5
 Consonants are replaced by their place values

Now,

M	O	U	L	D
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1	3	4	5	1
2	4	5	1	2
4	5	1	2	4

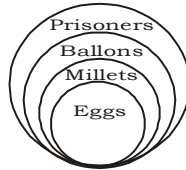
P	A	S	T	R	Y
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1	6	1	1	9	2
0	2	0	1	8	2
5	1	8	2	5	1

Similarly,

H	O	N	E	Y
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
8	4	1	4	2
2	5	1	4	2
5	1	4	2	5

8. (c)
 9. (a)

10. (c)



- \therefore Only conclusion II follows
11. (d) 1. Those who have passed the bachelor's degree can apply' - is true because the minimum eligibility is bachelor's degree for the Company X.
 2. 'Masters can also apply' - is true because Masters degree is the higher degree than bachelor's.
 \therefore Both assumption 1 and 2 are implicit.
12. (b) **ABDKP/ABEKP/ABFKP/ABGKP**

13. (c)
14. (b) 290, 325, 362, **401**
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 290 | 325 | 362 | 401 |
| ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| +35 | +37 | +39 | |

15. (a) 52 @ 12 @ 15 @ 3 @ 6 @ 5 @ 15
 Substituting the @ signs with -, +, \div , =, \times , + from left to right in the above expression
 $52 - 12 + 15 \div 3 = 6 \times 5 + 15$
 $40 + 5 = 3 + 15$
 $45 = 45$ (Satisfied)

16. (b) **1st row:**
 $16 = 1 + 6 = 7$
 $21 = 2 + 1 = 3$
 $(7 + 3)^2 = (10)^2 = 100$
2nd row:
 $12 = 1 + 2 = 3$

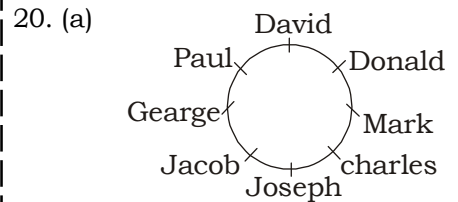
$28 = 2 + 8 = 10$
 $(3 + 10)^2 = (13)^2 = 169$
 Similarly, for the **3rd row**
 $4 + 1 = 5$
 $2 + 3 = 5$
 $(5 + 5)^2 = (10)^2 = 100$

17. (c) 6 January 2010
- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|----|
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| 6 | + | 1 | + |
| 2 | + | 3 | -1 |
| (leap year) | | | |

$\Rightarrow \frac{11}{7} = 4$ (Rem.)

The day of the week is Wednesday.

18. (a)
 19. (a) **Trick:** (No. of letters)²
 SALT = $(4)^2 = 16$
 PICKLE = $(6)^2 = 36$
 Similarly,
 PRESERVATIVE = $(12)^2 = 144$



\therefore Charles is sitting second to the left of Donald.

21. (a)
 22. (a) Rainbow appears in the sky, similarly Tsunami occurs in the sea.
 23. (b) Phone is a device by which one can talk, similarly Television is a device by which one can view.
 24. (d) $52 + 9 - 2 \div 36 - 4 + 3$
 After interchanging the signs
 $+ \rightarrow \times, \times \rightarrow -, \div \rightarrow +, - \rightarrow \div$
 $\Rightarrow 52 \times 9 \div 2 + 36 \div 4 \times 3$
 $\Rightarrow 52 \times 4.5 + 9 \times 3$
 $\Rightarrow 234 + 27 = 261$

25. (a)
- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 115 | 130 | 122 | 137 | 129 | 144 |
| ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| +15 | -8 | +15 | -8 | +15 | |

B-GENERAL AWARENESS

26. (a) The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23 June 1757 between the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, and the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah. This battle marked the beginning of British political control in India./प्लासी का युद्ध 23 जून 1757 को ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी, जिसका नेतृत्व रॉबर्ट क्लाइव ने किया, और बंगाल के नवाब सिराज-उद-दौला के बीच लड़ा गया था। यह युद्ध भारत में ब्रिटिश राजनीतिक नियंत्रण की शुरुआत का प्रतीक है।
27. (b) Wular Lake, located in Jammu and Kashmir, is the largest freshwater lake in India. It is fed by the Jhelum River and plays an important role in the hydrology of the Kashmir Valley./वुलर झील, जो जम्मू और कश्मीर में स्थित है, भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है। यह झेलम नदी से पोषित होती है और कश्मीर घाटी की जलविज्ञान में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।
28. (b) Fundamental Rights are provided in Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles 12 to 35). These rights are essential for the development of individuals and are legally enforceable by the courts./मौलिक अधिकार भारतीय संविधान के भाग III (अनुच्छेद 12 से 35) में प्रदान किए गए हैं। ये अधिकार व्यक्तियों के विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं और न्यायालयों द्वारा कानूनी रूप से प्रवर्तनीय हैं।
29. (c) Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her humanitarian work with the poor and sick in Kolkata (then Calcutta). Though born in Albania, she became an Indian citizen and is recognised as the first Indian woman Nobel laureate./मदर टेरेसा को 1979 में कोलकाता (तब कलकत्ता) में गरीबों और बीमारों के साथ उनके मानवीय कार्य के लिए नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया था। यद्यपि उनका जन्म अल्बानिया में हुआ था, उन्होंने भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त की और उन्हें पहली भारतीय महिला नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है।
30. (c) The chemical symbol Na for sodium comes from its Latin name "Natrium". It is a soft, reactive metal belonging to the alkali metal group in the periodic table./सोडियम का रासायनिक प्रतीक Na इसके लैटिन नाम "नैट्रियम" से आया है। यह एक नरम, प्रतिक्रियाशील धातु है जो आवर्त सारणी में क्षारीय धातु समूह से संबंधित है।
31. (c) The Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N latitude) passes through 8 Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram. Odisha is not one of them./कर्क रेखा (23.5° उत्तरी अक्षांश) भारत के 8 राज्यों से होकर गुजरती है: गुजरात, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा और मिजोरम। ओडिशा इनमें से एक नहीं है।
32. (b) The Sarnath Pillar, also known as the Ashokan Pillar, was erected by Emperor Ashoka in Sarnath, where Buddha gave his first sermon. The pillar features the famous Lion Capital, which is now the National Emblem of India./सारनाथ स्तंभ, जिसे अशोक स्तंभ के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, सम्राट अशोक द्वारा सारनाथ में स्थापित किया गया था, जहाँ बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश दिया था। इस स्तंभ में प्रसिद्ध सिंह स्तंभ है, जो अब भारत का राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक है।
33. (d) The liver plays a major role in detoxifying harmful substances from the blood. It also performs other important functions such as producing bile for digestion, storing nutrients, and regulating metabo-lisbut detoxification is one of its primary roles./यकृत (लिवर) रक्त से हानिकारक पदार्थों को विषहरण (डिटॉक्सीफिकेशन) करने में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाता है। यह पाचन के लिए पित्त का उत्पादन, पोषक तत्वों का भंडारण और चयापचय को नियंत्रित करने जैसे अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्य भी करता है, लेकिन विषहरण इसकी प्राथमिक भूमिकाओं में से एक है।
34. (b) The Green Revolution refers to the set of initiatives and technological advancements in agriculture, particularly in the 1960s and 1970s, aimed at increasing food production. This was achieved through the use of highyielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and improved irrigation techniques./हरित क्रांति कृषि में पहल और तकनीकी प्रगति का एक समूह है, विशेष रूप से 1960 और 1970 के दशकों में, जिसका उद्देश्य खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना था। यह उच्च उपज वाली किस्मों (HYV) के बीजों, रासायनिक उर्वरकों, कीटनाशकों और उन्नत सिंचाई तकनीकों के उपयोग के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया गया था।
35. (b) Bharatanatyam is a classical dance form that originated in Tamil Nadu, India. It is known for its grace, storytelling through facial expressions, and intricate footwork. It is one of the oldest classical dance forms in India./भरतनाट्यम एक शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली है जिसकी उत्पत्ति भारत के तमिलनाडु में हुई थी। यह अपनी सुंदरता, चेहरे के भावों के माध्यम से कहानी कहने और जटिल पैरों के काम के लिए जानी जाती है। यह भारत के सबसे पुराने शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैलियों में से एक है।
36. (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established on April 1, 1935, under the Reserve Bank of India Act,

1934. It was set up as the central banking institution in India to regulate the monetary policy and manage the currency and credit system./भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) की स्थापना 1 अप्रैल 1935 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के तहत की गई थी। इसे भारत में मौद्रिक नीति को नियंत्रित करने और मुद्रा एवं ऋण प्रणाली का प्रबंधन करने के लिए केंद्रीय बैंकिंग संस्था के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था।
37. (b) Palaeontology is the scientific study of fossils and ancient life forms. It helps in understanding the history of life on Earth through the examination of plant and animal fossils, which are preserved in rocks./पैलियंटोलॉजी जीवाश्मों और प्राचीन जीवन रूपों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन है। यह पृथ्वी पर जीवन के इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है, जिसमें चट्टानों में संरक्षित पौधों और जानवरों के जीवाश्मों की जांच की जाती है।
38. (b) "Arthashastra" is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy, written by the scholar and philosopher Chanakya, also known as Kautilya. He was a key advisor to the Maurya Empire and played an important role in the rise of Chandragupta Maurya./"अर्थशास्त्र" एक प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रंथ है जो राज्य संचालन, आर्थिक नीति और सैन्य रणनीति पर आधारित है। इसे विद्वान और दार्शनिक चाणक्य, जिन्हें कौटिल्य के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, ने लिखा था। वे मौर्य साम्राज्य के प्रमुख सलाहकार थे और चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य के उदय में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।
39. (b) The pH value of pure water is 7, which is considered neutral. A pH value below 7 indicates acidity, while a pH value above 7 indicates alkalinity./शुद्ध जल का pH मान 7 होता है, जिसे तटस्थ माना जाता है।
- pH मान 7 से कम होने पर अम्लीयता और 7 से अधिक होने पर क्षारीयता को दर्शाता है।
40. (c) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a major greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming by trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere. Other greenhouse gases include methane, water vapour, and nitrous oxide./कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड (CO₂) एक प्रमुख ग्रीनहाउस गैस है जो पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में गर्मी को फँसाकर वैश्विक तापवृद्धि में योगदान देती है। अन्य ग्रीनहाउस गैसों में मीथेन, जलवाष्प और नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड शामिल हैं।
41. (a) Aryabhata was India's first satellite, launched on April 19, 1975, by the help of Soviet Union. It marked a significant milestone in India's space programme. The satellite was named after the ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata./आर्यभट्ट भारत का पहला उपग्रह था, जिसे 19 अप्रैल 1975 को सोवियत संघ के मदद के द्वारा प्रक्षेपित किया गया था। यह भारत के अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम में एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर था। इस उपग्रह का नाम प्राचीन भारतीय गणितज्ञ और खगोलशास्त्री आर्यभट्ट के नाम पर रखा गया था।
42. (b) The power to amend the Constitution of India is vested in the Parliament under Article 368. Amendments can be made by Parliament with the approval of a special majority. In certain cases, amendments also require the approval of the states./भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन करने की शक्ति संसद के पास है, जो अनुच्छेद 368 के तहत निहित है। संसद विशेष बहुमत से संशोधन कर सकती है, और कुछ मामलों में राज्यों की मंजूरी भी आवश्यक होती है।
43. (c) Kharif crops are those that are grown during the monsoon season in India (June to September). Rice is one of the main Kharif crops, along with others like maize, cotton, and sugarcane. Wheat and barley are Rabi crops, grown in the winter season./खरीफ फसलें वे होती हैं जो भारत में मानसून के मौसम (जून से सितंबर) के दौरान उगाई जाती हैं। चावल खरीफ फसलों में से एक प्रमुख फसल है, अन्य में मक्का, कपास और गन्ना शामिल हैं। गेहूं और जौ रबी फसलें हैं, जो सर्दियों के मौसम में उगाई जाती हैं।
44. (b) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system, located off the northeastern coast of Australia, in the Coral Sea. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most famous natural wonders of the world./ग्रेट बैरियर रीफ दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी मूंगा रीफ प्रणाली है, जो ऑस्ट्रेलिया के उत्तर-पूर्वी तट के पास कोरल सागर में स्थित है। यह एक यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल है और दुनिया के सबसे प्रसिद्ध प्राकृतिक चमत्कारों में से एक है।
45. (a) The unit of magnetic flux density, also known as the magnetic field strength, is the Tesla (T). One Tesla is equal to one Weber per square meter. The Weber (Wb) is the unit of magnetic flux./चुंबकीय फ्लक्स घनत्व की इकाई टेस्ला (T) है, जिसे चुंबकीय क्षेत्र की तीव्रता के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। एक टेस्ला एक वेबर प्रति वर्ग मीटर के बराबर होता है। वेबर (Wb) चुंबकीय फ्लक्स की इकाई है।
46. (d)
47. (a)
48. (a)
49. (b)
50. (c)

C - QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51. (b) $\sqrt{4489} = 67$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{7840} = 88.54$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1024} = 32$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2916} = 54$

52. (a) $C.I = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^t - 1$

$C.I = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^3 - 1$

$= 38500 \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^3 - 1$

$= 38500 \left(\frac{27}{25}\right)^3 - 1$

$= 9998.912$

53. (c) $27A + 6B$

$\Rightarrow 27 \times \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{7}} + 6 \times \frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{7}}$

$\Rightarrow 27 \times \frac{4 - \sqrt{7}}{9} + 6 \times \frac{3 + \sqrt{7}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 3 \left[(4 - \sqrt{7}) + (3 + \sqrt{7}) \right]$

$\Rightarrow 21$

54. (d) $26.4 \times 12.5 + \sqrt{484 + 20 + 121}$
 $= x^2 + 31$

$\Rightarrow 330 + 25 = x^2 + 31$

$\Rightarrow x = 18$

55. (a) Investment of A, B and C

is $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{5} : \frac{6}{5}$

$\Rightarrow 10 : 9 : 18$

\therefore (A's Share) : (B's share) : (C's Share)

$\Rightarrow [(10x \times 4) + (11x \times 8)] : (9x \times 12) : (18x \times 12)$

$\Rightarrow 32 : 27 : 54$

Total profit is ₹70000

Now,

The share of 'B'

$= 70000 \times \frac{27}{113}$

$\Rightarrow 16725.66$

56. (b) Put $\theta = 0$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} 75^\circ - \sec 15^\circ - \tan 55^\circ + \cot 35^\circ \Rightarrow 0$

57. (d) $A + B - C = px^2 + qx^2y^2 + ry^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x^2y^2 - x^2y^2 - 2x^2 - 3y^2 + 12x^2y^2 = px^2 + qx^2y^2 + ry^2$

$\Rightarrow -x^2 + 10x^2y^2 - 3y^2 = px^2 + qx^2y^2 + ry^2$

Comparing Both sides

$\Rightarrow p = -1, q = 10, r = -3$

$\therefore (5p + q - r) \Rightarrow 8$

58. (b) $G : B = 6 : 5$

ATQ, $11 \equiv 66$

$1 \equiv 6$

$G : B = 36 : 30$

When 4 more girls are admitted to the school then new ratio of number of Boys and Girls = $30 : 40 = 3 : 4$

59. (b) Total no. of votes in 1985 = 8000

Invalid votes (in %) = 7 %

Valid votes (in %) = 93 %

Total no. of valid votes = $93\% \times 8000 = 7440$

60. (b) $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$

Now, $(a + b + c)^2 - a^2 - b^2 - c^2$

$\Rightarrow 2(ab + bc + ca)$

61. (c) $\begin{array}{l} \text{Pratima} - 10 \\ \text{Diksha} - 15 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 3 \\ \searrow 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 30 \\ 30 \end{array}$ (Total work)

ATQ,

Pratima alone works for 4 hours = $3 \times 4 = 12$

Remaining work = $30 - 12 = 18$

Now,

Diksha completes the remaining work in hours =

$\frac{18}{2} = 9$ Hrs.

62. (c) Area of the sector = $\frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$

$= \frac{60}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 5$

$\Rightarrow 13.09 \sim 13.1 \text{ cm}^2$

63. (c) $(-25) \times 8 + (-25) \times 2 = -250$

64. (a) The product of the numbers = $277 \times 323 = 89471$

65. (a) $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 240^\circ$

Now, $\tan 240^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

66. (a) C.P = ₹3000

S.P = ₹3200

Profit (P) = S.P - C.P

$= 3200 - 3000 = 200$

67. (b) $x + \frac{1}{x} = -6 \dots(i)$

Squaring both sides

$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 34 \dots(ii)$

Cubing both sides of the equation (i) and we get -

$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = -198$

Now, $x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5}$

\Rightarrow

$\left\{ x^3 + \left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right\} \times \left\{ x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right\} - \left\{ x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right\}$

$\Rightarrow [(-198) \times 34] - (-6)$

$\Rightarrow (-6732) + 6 = -6726$

68. (b) Initial : Final

Side - 50 : 67

Area - 2500 : 4489

\therefore Increase % = $\frac{4489 - 2500}{2500}$

$\times 100 = 79.56\%$

69. (a) ATQ,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{55}{60} = \frac{33}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 55x = 33 \times 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 36$$

70. (c) $A \propto B^2$

$$A = KB^2 \text{ (K is constant) ... (1)}$$

$$\text{For } A = 8, B = 2$$

$$8 = K \times 2^2$$

$$K = 2$$

Putting value of K in equation (1)

$$A = 2B$$

$$A = 2 \times 5^2 = 50$$

71. (c) $x = 3y + 4$

Cubing both side

$$\Rightarrow (x - 3y)^3 = 4^3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 9xy(x - 3y) - 27y^3 = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 9xy \times (4) - 27y^3 = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 27y^3 - 36xy = 64$$

72. (d) Time Interest

$$3 \quad 2$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ years } 2^3$$

73. (b) $24 \div 6 \times \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{4} \right) = 6$$

74. (a) Volume of the sphere =

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\text{ATQ, } \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = 130977$$

$$\Rightarrow R^3 = 1788.375 \times 21$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 31.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{The surface area of sphere} = 4\pi R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 31.5 \times 31.5$$

$$\Rightarrow 12474 \text{ cm}^2$$

75. (b) Area of the equilateral tri-

$$\text{angle} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\text{Side})^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (5)^2 = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ cm}^2$$

D-ENGLISH COMPREHENSION

76. (d) 76. The article "**the**" is used because "**same**" is always preceded by the definite article "**the**" to indicate that two things are identical.

77. (c) The correct spelling of the word is coveted, not covted. "Coveted (चाहना) means something that is earnestly wished for.

78. (a) **Anchorites** (संन्यासी) means people who withdraw from society to live a solitary life, typically for spiritual or religious reasons. Similarly, **Hermits** (एकांतवासी) means people who live alone, usually for religious or spiritual reasons.

Wanderers (घूमने वाले) means people who move from place to place without a fixed home.

Pirates (लुटेरे) means individuals involved in robbery, usually at sea.

Sailors (नाविकों) means people who work on ships.

79. (a) The word "Occurrence" is incorrectly spelled as "Occurence". The correct spelling has a double "r".

80. (d) Superstitions (अंधविश्वास) refer to beliefs or practices based on the supernatural, which cannot be explained by reason or science.

Wonders (आश्चर्य) refers to things that cause amazement or admiration due to their beauty or unusual nature.

Marvels (चमत्कार) means extraordinary or wonderful things.

Scientific totems is interactive sculpture that is designed in scientific fiction style.

81. (b) "**Had**" is the simple past tense of "have" and is used to indicate a completed action or state in the past. Here, it correctly conveys that the headache occurred earlier and is no longer present.

82. (a) **Pessimistic** (निराशावादी) means having a negative outlook or expecting the worst outcomes, while **Bright** (उज्ज्वल) refers to being hopeful, positive, or full of promise, which is the opposite of pessimistic.

Discouraging (हतोत्साहित) means causing a lack of confidence or hope.

Cynical (निंदक) means distrusting others' motives or being negative.

Desperate (निराश) means feeling hopeless or in extreme need

83. (a) The word "**reluctant**" is an adjective and cannot be used directly to modify the verb "**sit.**" Instead, the correct phrase should be "**sit reluctantly.**" The adverb "**reluctantly**" is used to describe the manner of sitting.

84. (a) **Paranoid** (पागलपन) means being excessively suspicious or distrustful, often without good reason. Similarly, **Suspicious** (संदिग्ध) means having or showing a belief that others may be involved

in dishonest or harmful behavior.

Impeccable (निर्दोष) means flawless or perfect

Insignificant (अर्थहीन) means unimportant or trivial

85. (d) The correct order is **BCDA**.
B introduces the topic.
C provides details about its coverage.
D explains the government's intent.

A concludes with the purpose of the review.

86. (d) **Passive Voice Structure:** Object + should + be + Past Participle (V3) + by + Subject.

Here, "**he**" is the object, "**should**" is the auxiliary verb, and "**by the doctor**" indicates the doer.

Active Voice Structure: Should + Subject + Verb (V1) + Object.

Should the doctor examine him?

87. (b) **Acceded** (मान लिया) means to agree to or accept a request or demand, while **Refused** (इन्कार किया) refers to declining or rejecting a request or demand.

Agreed (सहमति) means to consent or approve.

Succumbed (मान जाना) means to give in to pressure or overcome by something

Applied (आवेदन करना) means to make a formal request or use something

88. (c) "**blessing in disguise**" (आशीर्वाद के रूप में) means **something that seems bad or unlucky at first but results in something good later.**

Here, the lockdown, though initially an unexpected event, could have had positive effects for students

who were not prepared for the examinations, like giving them extra time to study.

89. (c) "**cut down**" means to reduce or decrease the amount of something.

90. (c) The article "an" is used before words that start with a vowel sound, but "**rose**" starts with a consonant sound (r). The correct article to use here is "**a**."

91. (d) "fell flat" means **Fail to win applause** or **Fail completely.**

92. (c) **Apostate** (धर्मत्यागी) is a person who renounces or abandons a religious or political belief or principle.

Agnostic (संशयवादी) refers to a person who believes that the existence of God or the truth of religious beliefs is unknowable

Ascetic (तपस्वी) refers to a person who practices severe self-discipline and abstention from indulgence.

Atheist (नास्तिक) refers to a person who does not believe in the existence of God.

93. (a) The correct order is **BCAD**.
B: Introduces the topic by defining humility.
C: Explains humility by contrasting it with its opposites.

A: Highlights the impact of arrogance versus humble speech.
D: Concludes by emphasizing the importance of humility for peace.

94. (b) **Active Voice Structure:** Subject + Verb (V2) + Object.

Here, "**The teacher**" is the subject, "**praised**" is the verb (past tense), and "**the students**" is the object.

Passive Voice Structure: Object + was/were + Past Participle (V3) + by + Subject.

The object of the active voice ("the students") becomes the subject of the passive voice. The verb changes to "**were praised**", and "by the teacher" indicates the doer of the action.

95. (a) The correct preposition to use with "**beat**" in the context of a game or competition is "**at**". "**beat at chess**" means to win or defeat someone in a game of chess.

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

ANSWER KEY

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