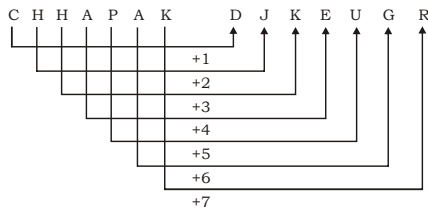


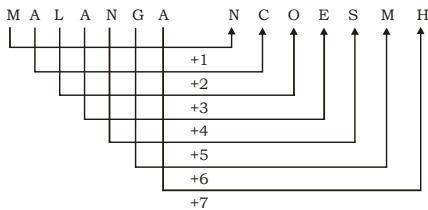
SSC CGL | SPECIAL MOCK TEST - 72 : SOLUTIONS

A-GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING

1. (c) As,



Similarly,



2. (c)

Gaurav Hatim Varun Zaid Amit Yukti

Hence, Hatim is sitting second to the left of Zaid.

3. (b) $60 * 48 * 36 * 6 * 15 * 53$

Putting the sign,

$$60 + 48 \div 36 \times 6 - 15 = 53$$

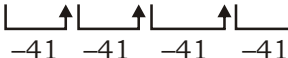
$$60 + \frac{48}{36} \times 6 - 15 = 53$$

$$60 + 8 - 15 = 53$$

$$68 - 15 = 53$$

$$53 = 53$$

4. (c) 237 196 155 114 73



5. (a) **L Z X C V** / **L Z X C V** / **L Z X C V** / **L Z X C V**

6. (c) 29 @ 128 \$ 16 % 7 # 22

Putting the sign,

$$29 + 128 \div 16 \times 7 - 22$$

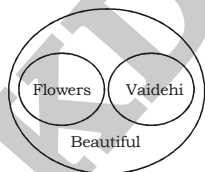
$$= 29 + 8 \times 7 - 22$$

$$= 29 + 56 - 22 = 63$$

7. (a)

8. (d)

9. (a)



I. False II. True

Hence, only conclusion II follows.

10. (d)

11. (c) 3. Petition

1. Petitionary

5. Petitioned

4. Petitioners

2. Petitioning

12. (a)

As,

$$B \xrightarrow{+3} E$$

$$A \xrightarrow{-3} X$$

$$C \xrightarrow{+3} F$$

$$T \xrightarrow{+3} W$$

$$E \xrightarrow{-3} B$$

$$R \xrightarrow{+3} U$$

$$I \xrightarrow{-3} F$$

$$A \xrightarrow{-3} X$$

$$\text{Vowels} \rightarrow -3$$

$$\text{Consonant} \rightarrow +3$$

Similarly,

$$W \xrightarrow{+3} Z$$

$$O \xrightarrow{-3} L$$

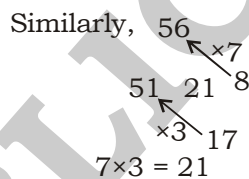
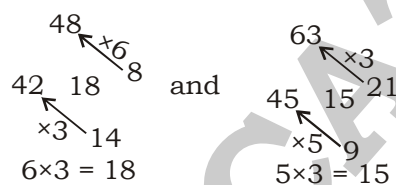
$$U \xrightarrow{-3} R$$

$$N \xrightarrow{+3} Q$$

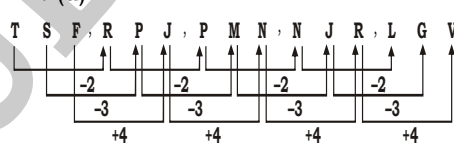
$$D \xrightarrow{+3} G$$

$$S \xrightarrow{+3} V$$

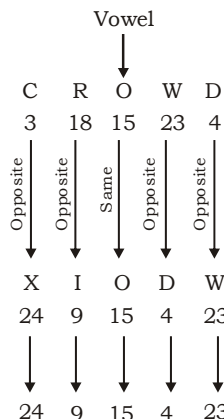
13. (a)



14. (d)

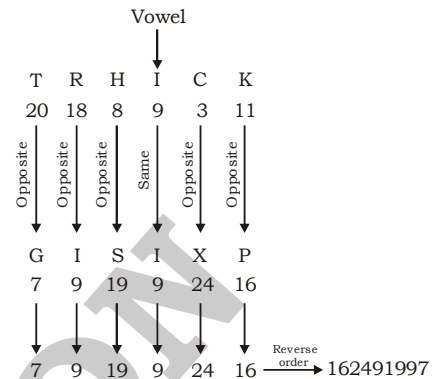


15. (c) As,

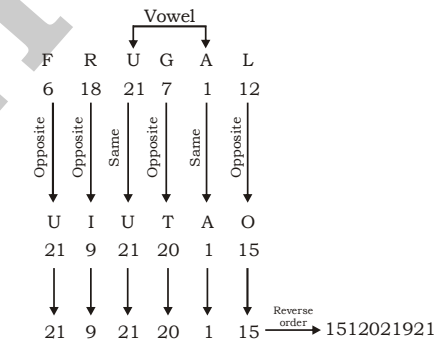


Reverse order $\rightarrow 23415924$

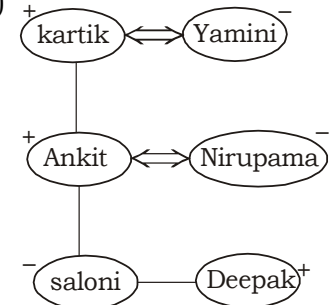
And



Similarly,

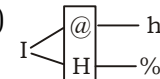


16. (d)



Hence, Kartik is the father of Ankit.

17. (d)

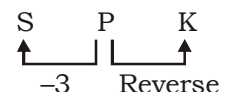


$$\Rightarrow \$ \Leftrightarrow I ; h \Leftrightarrow \% ; @ \Leftrightarrow H$$

18. (a) As, $(2+2+3) + 1 = 3 + 5 + 0$

Similarly, $(5 + 1 + 9) + 1 = 7 + 3 + 6$

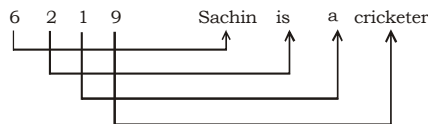
19. (d) (a)



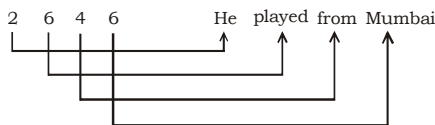
- (b) J G T
 -3 Reverse
- (c) P M N
 -3 Reverse
- (d) G T Q
 Reverse Not Reverse

20. (a)

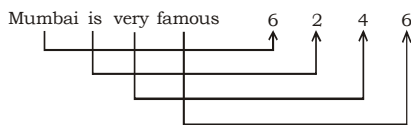
21. (b) Here number denotes the letter in the word.



And,



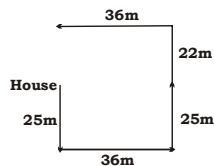
Similarly,



Note: Number of letters in the word.

22. (b)

23. (a)



He is in the north direction at a distance of 22 m.

24. (b) $3P + 6N = 180$ (i)
 $5P + 2N = 116$ (ii)
 Equation (ii) $\times 3$ - equation (i), we get
 $15P + 6N - 3P - 6N = 348 - 180$
 $12P = 168$
 $P = 14$
 Put the value of P in equation (i), we get.
 $3 \times 14 + 6N = 180$
 $6N = ₹ 138$
 $N = 23$
 $\therefore$ Mohit spent = $6 \times 23 = ₹ 138$
25. (c) $5 \times 3 + (5 - 2) = 18$
 $18 \times 3 + (18 - 2) = 70$
 $70 \times 3 + (70 - 2) = 278$
 $278 \times 3 + (278 - 2) = 1110$

B-GENERAL AWARENESS

26. (b) Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the epic poem Padmavat in 1540 in the Awadhi language. It describes the story of the historic siege of Chittor by Alauddin Khalji. /मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी ने 1540 में अवधी भाषा में महाकाव्य पद्मावत लिखा था। यह अलाउद्दीन खिलजी द्वारा चित्तौड़ की ऐतिहासिक घेराबंदी की कहानी का वर्णन करता है।
27. (a) Cheraw dance is a traditional cultural dance performed in Mizoram, consisting of mostly six to eight people holding pairs of bamboo staves on another horizontally placed bamboo on the ground. /चेराव नृत्य मिजोरम में किया जाने वाला एक पारंपरिक सांस्कृतिक नृत्य है, जिसमें ज्यादातर छह से आठ लोग जमीन पर क्षैतिज रूप से रखे बांस पर बांस की छड़ियों का एक जोड़ा पकड़ते हैं।
28. (b) PM Vishwakarma Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme launched to provide end-to-end support to traditional artisans and craftspeople working with their hands and tools. /पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसे अपने हाथों और औजारों से काम करने वाले पारंपरिक कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को शुरू से अंत तक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू किया गया है।
29. (c) On the eve of independence, about 70-75% of India's workforce was engaged in agriculture, making it a predominantly agrarian economy. /स्वतंत्रता की पूर्व संध्या पर, भारत के लगभग 70-75% कार्यबल कृषि में लगे हुए थे, जिससे यह मुख्य रूप से एक कृषि प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था बन गई।
30. (b) According to the India State of Forest Report, West Bengal has the highest

mangrove cover in India, primarily due to the Sundarbans. /इंडिया स्टेट ऑफ फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पश्चिम बंगाल में भारत का सबसे अधिक मैंग्रोव आवरण है, जो मुख्य रूप से सुंदरवन के कारण है।

31. (a) Bhagalpur, a city in Bihar, is world-renowned for its silk products, particularly Tussar Silk, and is known as the Silk City of India. /बिहार का एक शहर भागलपुर अपने रेशम उत्पादों, विशेष रूप से तसर रेशम के लिए विश्व प्रसिद्ध है, और इसे भारत की सिल्क सिटी के रूप में जाना जाता है।
32. (a) The Doctrine of Eclipse is based on Article 13(1) of the Constitution, which states that any pre-constitutional law inconsistent with fundamental rights is eclipsed (overshadowed) and becomes inoperative. /ग्रहण का सिद्धांत संविधान के अनुच्छेद 13(1) पर आधारित है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि मौलिक अधिकारों के साथ असंगत कोई भी पूर्व-संवैधानिक कानून ग्रहण (अस्पष्ट) हो जाता है और निष्क्रिय हो जाता है।
33. (c) Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population density in India according to the 2011 census, with just 17 persons per square kilometer. /2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में अरुणाचल प्रदेश का जनसंख्या घनत्व सबसे कम है, जहाँ प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर केवल 17 व्यक्ति हैं।
34. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the INC at the Lahore session in 1929, where the resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) was adopted. /1929 में लाहौर अधिवेशन में जवाहरलाल नेहरू INC के अध्यक्ष थे, जहां श्रपूर्ण स्वराज (पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता) का प्रस्ताव अपनाया गया था।

35. (b) Lothal, located in present-day Gujarat, is famous for the discovery of a massive artificial brick dockyard, proving IVC's maritime trade./वर्तमान गुजरात में स्थित लोथल एक विशाल कृत्रिम ईट डॉकयार्ड की खोज के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, जो सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के समुद्री व्यापार को साबित करता है।
36. (c) Dadabhai Naoroji wrote this book, in which he highlighted the 'Drain of Wealth' theory, showing how British policies were impoverishing India./दादाभाई नौरोजी ने यह पुस्तक लिखी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने श्रधन की निकासी (Drain of Wealth) सिद्धांत पर प्रकाश डाला, यह दिखाते हुए कि ब्रिटिश नीतियां भारत को कैसे गरीब बना रही थीं।
37. (c) $GNP = GDP + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA)}$. Therefore, the difference between them is NFIA./ $GNP = GDP + \text{विदेशों से शुद्ध कारक आय (NFIA)}$ । इसलिए, उनके बीच का अंतर NFIA है।
38. (b) The Sangai Festival is an annual cultural festival organized by the Manipur Tourism Department. It is named after the state animal, the Sangai (brow-antlered deer)./संगाई महोत्सव मणिपुर पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा आयोजित एक वार्षिक सांस्कृतिक उत्सव है। इसका नाम राज्य पशु, संगई (ब्रो - एंटेल्ड हिरण) के नाम पर रखा गया है।
39. (d) The sky appears blue due to the Rayleigh scattering of light. Gases and particles in Earth's atmosphere scatter sunlight in all directions, and blue light is scattered more than other colors because it travels as shorter, smaller waves./प्रकाश के रले प्रकीर्णन (Rayleigh scattering) के कारण आकाश नीला दिखाई देता है। पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में गैसों और कण सूर्य के प्रकाश को सभी दिशाओं में बिखेर देते हैं, और नीला प्रकाश अन्य रंगों की तुलना में अधिक बिखरता है क्योंकि यह छोटी तरंगों के रूप में यात्रा करता है।
40. (c) Sodium is a highly reactive metal. It reacts vigorously with oxygen and moisture present in the air to form sodium hydroxide and hydrogen gas, catching fire. Hence, it is stored in kerosene./सोडियम एक अत्यधिक प्रतिक्रियाशील धातु है। यह हवा में मौजूद ऑक्सीजन और नमी के साथ जोरदार प्रतिक्रिया करके सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड और हाइड्रोजन गैस बनाता है और आग पकड़ लेता है। इसलिए इसे केरोसिन में रखा जाता है।
41. (b) Salamanders are amphibians (like frogs and toads) meaning they can live both in water and on land. Turtles, snakes, and crocodiles belong to the class Reptilia./सैलामेंडर उभयचर (मेंढक और टोड की तरह) हैं जिसका अर्थ है कि वे पानी और जमीन दोनों पर रह सकते हैं। कछुए, सांप और मगरमच्छ सरीसृप (Reptilia) वर्ग से संबंधित हैं।
42. (b) The Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL), officially named Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sewri-Nhava Sheva Atal Setu, is India's longest sea bridge spanning 21.8 km./मुंबई ट्रांस हार्वर लिंक (MTHL), जिसका आधिकारिक नाम अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सेवरी-न्हावा शेवा अटल सेतु है, 21.8 किलोमीटर तक फैला भारत का सबसे लंबा समुद्री पुल है।
43. (c) Exercise Mitra Shakti is an annual joint military exercise between the Indian Army and the Sri Lankan Army./अभ्यास मित्र शक्ति भारतीय सेना और श्रीलंकाई सेना के बीच एक वार्षिक संयुक्त सैन्य अभ्यास है।
44. (c) Brazil holds the presidency of the G20 from December 1, 2023, to November 30, 2024, hosting the main summit in Rio de Janeiro./ब्राजील 1 दिसंबर, 2023 से 30 नवंबर, 2024 तक G20 की अध्यक्षता कर रहा है, जो रियो डी जेनेरियो में मुख्य शिखर सम्मेलन की मेजबानी कर रहा है।
45. (c) Repo rate is the fixed interest rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provides overnight liquidity (lends money) to banks against the collateral of government and other approved securities./रेपो दर वह निश्चित ब्याज दर है जिस पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) सरकारी और अन्य स्वीकृत प्रतिभूतियों के संपाश्विक (collateral) के बदले बैंकों को रातोंरात तरलता (पैसा उधार देता है) प्रदान करता है।

C - QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51. (b) Distance travelled by wheel in one revolution $= 2\pi r$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 = 132 \text{ cm}$$

So, Distance travelled by wheel in to 10 revolutions $= 132 \times 10 = 1320 \text{ cm}$

52. (a) Let $3A = 5B = 7C = k$

$$\text{So, } A = \frac{K}{3}$$

$$B = \frac{K}{5} \text{ \& } C = \frac{K}{7}$$

LCM of (3, 5, 7) = 105

$\Rightarrow$ Multiple by 105 in A, B and C
So, $A = 35K$

$$B = 21K$$

$$C = 15K$$

Hence, $A : B : C = 35 : 21 : 15$

53. (c) $\cos x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \sin^2 x \quad \text{----(1)}$$

Also, $\cos x + \cos^2 x = 1$

cubing both sides we get.

$$\cos^3 x + \cos^6 x + 3 \cos^3 x (\cos x + \cos^2 x) = 1$$

$$\cos^3 x + \cos^6 x + 3 \cos^4 x + 3 \cos^5 x = 1 \quad \text{----(2)}$$

Putting (1) in (2) we set,

$$\sin^6 x + \sin^{12} x + 3 \sin^8 x + 3 \sin^{10} x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{12} x + 3 \sin^{10} x + 3 \sin^8 x + \sin^6 x - 1 = 0$$

54. (a) Let the price per kg was Rs. 100 x & after 20% reduction new price becomes Rs. 80 x.

ATQ,

New quantity rice - old quantity rice = 10 kg

$$\Rightarrow \frac{600}{80x} - \frac{600}{100x} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{120}{80x} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$\therefore \text{Original price} = 100 \times \frac{3}{20} = \text{Rs. 15 per kg}$$

$$\text{New price} = 80 \times \frac{3}{20} = \text{Rs. 12 per kg.}$$

55. (a) $xy + yz = -zx$
 $xy + yz + zx = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{z^2 - xy} + \frac{1}{y^2 - xz} + \frac{1}{x^2 - yz} \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2 + yz + zx} + \frac{1}{y^2 + xy + yz} + \frac{1}{x^2 + xy + zx} \\ &= \frac{1}{z(x+y+z)} + \frac{1}{y(y+x+z)} + \frac{1}{x(x+y+z)} \\ &= \frac{xy + yz + zx}{xyz(x+y+z)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

56. (b) A.T.Q.

Let sum = P

$$\frac{P \times 8 \times 3}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \left[8000 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2 - 8000 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P \times 8 \times 3}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \times 820$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{41000}{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 1708.33$$

The principal is Rs. 1708.33

57. (c) $(1 - \sin^2 \alpha) (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) (1 + \cot^2 \beta) (1 + \tan^2 \beta)$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha \sec^2 \beta \sec^2 \beta$$

$$= [\cos(90 - \beta)]^2 [\sin(90 - \beta)]^2$$

$$\times \frac{1}{\sin^2 \beta} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} [\because \alpha + \beta = 90]$$

$$= \sin^2 \beta \times \cos^2 \beta \times \frac{1}{\sin^2 \beta} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta}$$

$$= 1$$

58. (b) Let total ink used = 12 units

So, average cost

$$= \frac{200 \times 3 + 150 \times 5 + 180 \times 4}{12}$$

$$= \frac{600 + 750 + 720}{12} = \frac{2070}{12}$$

$$= 172.5$$

59. (d) Let Aust's present age = A

Aust's mothers present age = M

ATQ

$$(A + 6) = \frac{3}{7}(M + 6) \dots (i)$$

and 10 years ago

$$\frac{A - 10}{M - 10} = \frac{1}{5} \dots (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii)

A = 18 years

M = 50 years

60. (b)

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{800m} \\ A \xrightarrow{200m} B \xrightarrow{100m} C \xrightarrow{700m} \\ \xrightarrow{1000m} \end{array}$$

A : B : C

$$1000 : 800 : 700$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 : 8 : 7$$

So, B : C = 8 : 7

$$\Rightarrow (125 \times 8) : (7 \times 125)$$

$$= 1000 : 875$$

$$\therefore B - C = 1000 - 875 = 125 \text{ m.}$$

61. (b) Average age of 6 girls = 21 years

Two, new girls average age = 18 years

Let, the age of the girl who left = x years

ATQ

$$\frac{6 \times 21 + 2 \times 18 - x}{7} = 20.5$$

So, x = 18.5 years

62. (a) $3^{(2x-y)} = 3^{(x+y)} = 729$

$$\text{So, } 3^{(2x-y)} = 3^{(x+y)} = 3^6$$

From here, comparing these we will get

$$2x - y = 6 \dots (i)$$

$$\text{and } x + y = 6 \dots (ii)$$

from (i) and (ii)

$$x = 4 \text{ \& } y = 2$$

$$\text{So, } 2x + 3y$$

$$= 8 + 6 = 14$$

63. (b) let, original number of men = M

ATQ

$$M \times 15 = (M - 2) \times 25$$

$$3M = 5M - 10$$

$$\text{So, } M = 5$$

64. (c) 20% of A = 15% of B = 12.5 % of C's Income

$$\text{So, } \frac{A}{5} = \frac{3}{20} B = \frac{1}{8} C$$

From here, A = 5 units

$$B = \frac{20}{3} \text{ units}$$

$$C = 8 \text{ units}$$

ATQ

$$\text{Sum of their income} = 11800$$

$$\left(5 + \frac{20}{3} + 8 \right) \text{ units} \rightarrow 11800$$

$$\left(\frac{59}{3} \right) \text{ units} \rightarrow 11800$$

$$1 \text{ unit} \rightarrow 600$$

$$\text{Income of B} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ units}$$

$$= \frac{20}{3} \times 600$$

$$= \text{Rs } 4000$$

65. (c) In ΔOAB we have,

$$OA = OB \Rightarrow \angle OAB = \angle OBA = 20^\circ$$

and

In ΔOAC we have,

$$OA = OC \Rightarrow \angle OAC = \angle OCA = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 20^\circ + 30^\circ = 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 2 \angle BAC = 2 \times 50^\circ = 100^\circ$$

66. (b) Unit digit of $743 \times 886 \times 47P$

$$= 3 \times 6 \times P$$

$$= 8 \times P$$

ATQ

$$\text{Unit digit } (8 \times P) =$$

$$\text{Unit digit of } (P + 3)$$

By, Hit and trial here, (P = 9)

Unit digit is same for both.

$$67. (a) \sin \theta = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta \right)$$

$$\sin \theta = -\sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 0^\circ$$

68. (c) $AO = BO = \text{radius}$
 $\Rightarrow \angle OBA = 17^\circ$
 Now, $OC = OB = \text{Radius}$
 $\Rightarrow \angle OBC = 48^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 48^\circ - 17^\circ = 31^\circ$
 $\angle AOC = 2 \angle ABC$
 $= 2 \times 31^\circ$
 $= 62^\circ$
 $[\because \text{Angle formed on the centre is twice of the angle formed at circumference in the same segment}]$
69. (c) Number which are divisible by 3 and 5 are numbers which are divisible by 15.
 So Total = 6
 Which are divisible by 15.
70. (d) Biggest 4-digit number = 9652
 2nd smallest 4-digit number = 2569
 Required difference = $9652 - 2569$
 $= 7083$
71. (b) Sum of $A + B = 20 \times 2 = 40 \dots (i)$
 Similarly
 $B + C = 38 \dots (ii)$
 $C + A = 42 \dots (iii)$
 Add (i), (ii) & (iii)
 $2(A + B + C) = 120$
 $A + B + C = 60 \dots (iv)$
 for value of A, subtract (ii) from (iv)
 $A = 60 - 38$
 $A = 22$
72. (d) Since HCF is 4
 let number are $4a$ and $4b$
 ATQ

$$\frac{4a + 4b}{4ab} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\frac{a + b}{ab} = \frac{7}{12}$$
 From this we can conclude,
 $a = 4$ & $b = 3$ (or) $a = 3$ & $b = 4$
 no other values are possible.
 So, number are 12 and 16
 So, smaller number = 12
73. (a) Harsh age = 40 years

$$\text{Wasim age} = 40 \times \frac{120}{100}$$
 $= 48$
 Let, t years age ratio of thus ages was $7 : 9$
 So,

$$\frac{40 - t}{48 - t} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 12 \text{ years}$$

74. (d) Here, wine is constant so,

$$I \times \frac{80}{100} = F \times \frac{75}{100}$$

$$\frac{I}{F} = \frac{75}{80} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\text{ATQ, } 15 \equiv 150$$

$$(16 - 15) \equiv 10$$

$$\therefore 10L \text{ water is to be added.}$$

75. (c) Let $S = \text{speed of boat} = 3 \text{ m/s}$
 and $C = \text{speed of stream (water)}$
 and $D = \text{distance travelled}$

ATQ

$$\frac{D}{3 - C} = 3 \left(\frac{D}{3 + C} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3 - C} = \frac{3}{3 + C}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1.5 \text{ m/s}$$

D-ENGLISH COMPREHENSION

76. (a) Use **"jumped"** instead of **"jump"** to match the tense of the first part.
77. (b) **"Objective"** is the main subject, which is singular. Therefore, the correct verb form for **"objective"** is **"is"** and **"it"** refer to **"the spirit of the team,"** which is singular.
78. (d) **Enfeebled:** means weakened or made weak, especially due to exhaustion, illness, or physical strain, fits in the context of someone feeling drained due to overwork and overtime.
Worn out means feeling extremely tired or exhausted due to excessive work or effort.
79. (d) **"Doing the tough things"** serves as the subject, referring to the actions that set winners apart.
"sets winners apart from losers" completes the idea, explaining that these actions

distinguish winners from losers.

80. (a) **Where have they learned Spanish from?**

The structure is **have/has + V₃**.

81. (c) **"Prestigious"** is the correct spelling, means **respected** and **admired** (सम्मानित और प्रशंसनीय).

82. (a) **Plagiarism:** This is the act of copying someone else's work, ideas, or words and presenting them as your own without giving credit to the original author.

83. (b) Correct Order is QSPR

Q : "The climate of India" – This introduces the main subject.

S : "comprises a wide range of" – Follows the subject and introduces what it contains

P : "weather conditions across a vast geographic" – Adds specific information about the weather conditions.

R : "scale and varied topography" – Completes the idea by describing the geographic diversity.

84. (c) **"push the boat out"** is an idiom that means **"to spend a lot of money to celebrate something"** (किसी चीज का जश्न मनाने के लिए बहुत पैसा खर्च करना).

85. (a) **Active Voice Structure:** Subject + Verb (V1) + Object
"They" + were releasing + "the movie" + on Friday.

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

"The movie" + was being + released + on Friday.

86. (b) **Active Voice Structure:** Subject + Verb (V1) + Object
"My English teacher" + gave + "me this book."

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

"I" + was given + "this book" + by "my English teacher."

87. (c) The correct preposition here should be **“on”** instead of **“in”**. We say **“on the beach”** to indicate location on a surface.

88. (a) **“As soon as”** (जैसे ही) means immediately after something happens. In this sentence, it indicates that the children ran out immediately after the bus stopped, which makes the most sense in this context.

As long as (जब तक): Refers to a time condition or duration

No sooner than (जितना जल्दी): This is often used in negative sentences to emphasised that one action happens immediately after another.

In order that (ताकि): This phrase is used to express purpose or intention.

89. (d) **look at** is the appropriate here, as it means to **direct your gaze toward something** (किसी चीज की तरफ देखना).

“Watch through” suggests looking at something through a transparent surface (like a window or screen).

“See through” means to understand the true nature of something,

90. (b) **“A black sheep”** refers to a member of a group or family who is considered to be different or undesirable because of his actions, especially if he brings shame or disgrace to the group.

91. (c) **Scrawny** (कृश) means being very thin, often to the point of looking weak or unhealthy. Similarly, **thin** (पतला) means having little body mass.

Sickly (बीमार) means looking unhealthy, often with a suggestion of illness

Keen (जिज्ञासु) means eager or enthusiastic

92. (b) **“Blowing smoke”** means to **make false or misleading statements** to perplex or deceive others, often to avoid answering questions or to create a false impression.

93. (d) **Integral** (अविभाज्य) refers to something that is essential or necessary for the completeness or wholeness of something, representing an important or fundamental part. While, **extra** (अतिरिक्त) means something that is additional or not necessary.

Essential (आवश्यक) refers to something that is crucial or necessary

Inherent (स्वाभाविक) means a natural part of something

94. (b) **Prove** (सिद्ध करना) means to establish the truth of something, is suitable word in this context to indicate that the win could **prove** to be a historic turning point.

Confirm (पुष्टि करना) means to make something certain

Accomplish (पूरा करना) means to achieve or complete something

Demonstrate (प्रदर्शित करना) means to show something clearly

95. (d) **Assimilate** (समझना) means to absorb or fully understand information. Similarly, **comprehend** (समझना) refers to the ability to understand or grasp something mentally.

Overlook (नजरअंदाज करना) means to ignore or miss something

Reciprocate (प्रतिक्रिया देना) means to return a favour or to respond

Enhance (वृद्धि करना) means to improve or increase

96. (d)
97. (b)
98. (c)
99. (c)
100. (c)

ANSWER KEY

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