SSC CGL | SPECIAL MOCK TEST – 88 : SOLUTIONS

A-GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & REASONING

1. (c) Jurisprudence related to law Similarly, Epistemology related to knowledge.
2. (c) S I G N A T U R E
3. (c) M N K → N O J → O P I → P Q H → Q R G
4. (d) Q A Z → S D F → U G L → W J R
5. (b)
6. (c)
7. (c) 0, 6, 24, 60, 120, 210
   6 18 36 60 90
   12 18 24 30
   6 6 6
8. (a) 3 4 13 14 45 46 143
   +1 ×3+1 +1 ×3+3 +1 ×3+5
9. (b)
10. (c)
11. (c) G A R D E N
    Alphabetical order-
    A D E G N R
    6 letters
12. (c) E L E V A T E V E A L
    E L V A V A L E
    L A V E
13. (b) Rajesh verma 15B, Sapphire Tower, Jaipur, 302018
14. (c) E K → M S Similarly F P → N X
15. (c) NUMBER → UNBMRE GHOSTS → HGSOST
16. (c) Girl — ⊕ Nephew → boy
17. (c) 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 1000
    ×3 ×4 ×5 ×6 ×1.38
18. (d) (11 × 2 + 22) = 44
    (13 × 2 + 26) = 52
    (15 × 2 + 30) = 60
    (14 × 2 + 28) = 56 odd
19. (a) WRITE → VTKVG READ → TGCF
20. (d) (5 × 3) + 4 = 19
    (7 × 2) + 3 = 17
    Similarly
    (9 × 1) + 2 = 11
21. (d) Milk = $\frac{7}{10} \times 60 = 42$
    Water = $\frac{3}{10} \times 60 = 18$ } 24 lit
22. (c) Arjan — Girl
    Sister
23. (a) Ramesh — brother
24. (a) $A - B = \frac{11}{19} - \frac{2}{9}$
    $= \frac{99 - 38}{171} = 0.36$
25. (c) According to the question
    ⇒ (35 + 46)×2 = 162

B-GENERAL AWARENESS

26. (b) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (1206–1210) was succeeded by his incompetent son Aram Shah (1210–1211), followed by Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish (1211–1236), and finally Razia Sultan (1236–1240).
    कुतुबुदीन ऐबक (1206–1210), उसके बाद उसका अयोग्य पुत्र आरामशाह (1210–1211), तत्पश्चात शम्सुदीन इल्तुतमिश (1211–1236) और अंततः रजिया सुल्तान (1236–1240) का शासन रहा।
27. (a) Bhimsen Burhanpuri (Saxena) (He was a civilian official in the Mughal army and an eyewitness to the Deccan campaigns.)
    भीमसेन बुरहानपुरी (सक्सेना) (वे मुगल सेना में एक नागरिक अधिकारी थे और दक्कन युद्धों के प्रत्यक्षदर्शी थे।)
28. (b) Only two (Statements 1 and 3 are correct. Statement 2 is incorrect because Zulfiqar Khan promoted the 'Ijara' system and attempted to restrict the unrestricted allocation of Jagirs.)
    केवल दो (कथन 1 और 3 सही हैं। कथन 2 गलत है क्योंकि जुल्फिकार खान ने 'इजारा' प्रणाली को बढ़ावा दिया था और जागीरों के अनियंत्रित आवंटन पर रोक लगाने का प्रयास किया था।)
29. (d) Immediate establishment of Colonial Self-Government (Dominion Status) within the British Empire. (The early Moderates did not demand complete self-government or Dominion Status. The demand for self-government was first explicitly raised by Gopal Krishna Gokhale at the 1905 Banaras Session and by Dadabhai Naoroji at the 1906 Calcutta Session.)
    ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के भीतर औपनिवेशिक स्वशासन (Dominion Status) की तत्काल स्थापना। (प्रारंभिक उदारवादियों ने पूर्ण स्वशासन या डोमिनियन स्टेटस की मांग नहीं की थी; 'स्वशासन' की मांग पहली बार 1905 के बनारस अधिवेशन में गोखले द्वारा और 1906 के कलकत्ता अधिवेशन में दादाभाई नौरोजी द्वारा स्पष्ट रूप से रखी गई थी।)

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30. (c) S. Chandrasekhar (He proposed the theory of the 'Chandrasekhar Limit', according to which stars with a mass greater than 1.44 times the mass of the Sun eventually become black holes or neutron stars.)
एस. चंद्रशेखर ने (इन्होंने 'चंद्रशेखर सीमा' का सिद्धांत दिया, जिसके अनुसार सूर्य के द्रव्यमान से 1.44 गुना अधिक द्रव्यमान वाले तारे अंततः ब्लैक होल या न्यूट्रॉन तारे बनते हैं।)

31. (b) 7 (The shortest route includes a total of seven states: Nagaland → Assam → West Bengal → Odisha → Andhra Pradesh → Tamil Nadu → Kerala.)
7 (सबसे छोटे मार्ग में नागालैंड → असम → पश्चिम बंगाल → ओडिशा → आंध्र प्रदेश → तमिलनाडु → केरल कुल 7 राज्य शामिल हैं।)

32. (b) Only 1 and 2 (Methane is emitted due to anaerobic conditions in waterlogged paddy fields, while nitrous oxide is released due to the use of nitrogen fertilizers.)
केवल 1 और 2 (जलभराव वाले धान के खेतों में अवायवीय (Anaerobic) परिस्थितियों के कारण मीथेन और नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन होता है।)

33. (c) K. M. Munshi (N. A. Palkhivala, on the other hand, described the Preamble as the 'Identity Card of the Constitution'.)
के.एम. मुंशी (जबकि एन.ए. पालकीवाला ने प्रस्तावना को 'संविधान का परिचय पत्र' कहा था।)

34. (c) Article 155 (Article 155 deals with the appointment of the Governor, whereas Article 153 provides for a Governor for each State.)
अनुच्छेद 155 (अनुच्छेद 155 राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति से संबंधित है, जबकि अनुच्छेद 153 में राज्यों के लिए एक राज्यपाल का प्रावधान है।)

35. (c) 1962 (In October 1962, after the Soviet Union deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba, the United States and the Soviet Union came to the brink of nuclear war.)
1962 (अक्टूबर 1962 में सोवियत संघ द्वारा क्यूबा में परमाणु मिसाइलें तैनात करने के बाद अमेरिका और सोवियत संघ परमाणु युद्ध के कगार पर पहुँच गए थे।)

36. (a) Promoting Skill Development (Education, healthcare and skill development are the most essential requirements for making a large working-age population productive.)
कौशल विकास को प्रोत्साहन देना (कार्यशील आयु वर्ग की बड़ी आबादी को उत्पादक बनाने के लिए शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कौशल विकास सबसे आवश्यक शर्त है।)

37. (d) Refinery Products (Among the eight core industries, refinery products have the highest weightage of approximately 28.04%.)
रिफाइनरी उत्पाद (आठ कोर उद्योगों में रिफाइनरी उत्पादों का भारांश लगभग 28.04% है, जो सभी आठ उद्योगों में सर्वाधिक है।)

38. (c) Frequency (When a wave travels from one medium to another, its speed and wavelength change, but its frequency always remains constant because it depends on the source.)
आवृत्ति (Frequency) (जब कोई तरंग एक माध्यम से दूसरे माध्यम में जाती है, तो उसकी चाल और तरंगदैर्ध्य बदल जाती है, लेकिन उसकी आवृत्ति स्रोत पर निर्भर होने के कारण सदैव स्थिर रहती है।)

39. (b) Only two (Phenomenon 1 occurs due to the anomalous expansion of water, while Phenomenon 3 occurs due to the high specific heat capacity of water, as water releases a considerable amount of heat while cooling, preventing the surrounding temperature from falling below 0°C. Phenomenon 2 is related to a decrease in atmospheric pressure and a corresponding decrease in the boiling point.)
केवल दो (परिघटना 1 जल के असंगत प्रसार के कारण होती है, और परिघटना 3 जल की उच्च विशिष्ट ऊष्मा के कारण होती हैक्योंकि पानी ठंडा होते समय अत्यधिक ऊष्मा मुक्त करता है जिससे आसपास का तापमान 0°C से नीचे नहीं गिरता। परिघटना 2 वायुमंडलीय दाब में कमी और क्वथनांक के घटने से संबंधित है।)

40. (c) Zinc Oxide (Zinc oxide (ZnO) is known as 'Philosopher's Wool' or 'Pushpanjan'. It is used in the manufacture of white paints and ointments.)
जिंक ऑक्साइड (जिंक ऑक्साइड (ZnO) को 'यशद पुष्प' या फिलॉसफर्स वूल कहा जाता है, जिसका उपयोग सफेद पेंट और मलहम बनाने में होता है।)

41. (b) Connective Tissue (Blood is a fluid connective tissue, while bone is a hard connective tissue. Both perform functions related to connecting, supporting and protecting different parts of the body.)
संयोजी ऊतक (Connective Tissue) (रक्त एक तरल संयोजी ऊतक है और अस्थि एक कठोर संयोजी ऊतक है, जो शरीर के विभिन्न अंगों को जोड़ने और सहारा देने का कार्य करते हैं।)

42. (c) Hypothalamus (It is a part of the forebrain that regulates body temperature, hunger, thirst, sleep and emotions.)
हाइपोथैलेमस (Hypothalamus) (यह अग्रमस्तिष्क का भाग है जो शरीर के ताप नियमन, भूख, प्यास, निद्रा और भावनाओं को नियंत्रित करता है।)

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43. (b) Shift + F5 (The F5 key is used to start a slide show from the first slide.)
Shift + F5 (जबकि F5 कुंजी का उपयोग पहली स्लाइड से स्लाइड शो शुरू करने के लिए किया जाता है।)

44. (a) Only 1 and 2 (The IMF and IBRD, or World Bank, were established as a result of the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference. They are known as the 'Bretton Woods Twins'.)
केवल 1 और 2 (1944 के ब्रेटन वुड्स सम्मेलन के परिणामस्वरूप IMF और IBRD या विश्व बैंक की स्थापना हुई थी, जिन्हें 'ब्रेटन वुड्स ट्विन्स' कहा जाता है।)

45. (a) 2 February (On 2 February 1971, the 'Ramsar Convention' was signed in the city of Ramsar, Iran, for the conservation of wetlands.)
2 फरवरी (2 फरवरी, 1971 को ईरान के रामसर शहर में आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण के लिए 'रामसर कन्वेंशन' पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।)

46. (b) Japan ('Dharma Guardian' is conducted between the armies of the two countries, while 'Veer Guardian' is conducted between the air forces of India and Japan.)
जापान ('धर्म गार्जियन' थल सेनाओं के बीच और 'वीर गार्जियन' दोनों देशों की वायु सेनाओं के बीच आयोजित होता है।)

47. (b)

48. (c)

49. (d)

50. (c)

C - QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51. (a) According to the question,
$x = \sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$, $y = \sqrt{5}+1$ and $z = 2\sqrt{2}+1$.
Now,
$\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414$ and $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$, so $x \approx 3.146$.
Also, $y = \sqrt{5}+1 \approx 2.236 + 1 = 3.236$.
And $z = 2\sqrt{2} + 1 \approx 2(1.414) + 1 = 3.828$.
Therefore, $x < y < z$.

52. (c) Let the original total budget be 10 units.
Land = 5 units, materials = 3 units and labor = 2 units
Change in land cost
$= 5 \times \frac{5}{100} = 0.25$ unit
Change in material cost
$= 3 \times \frac{10}{100} = 0.30$ unit
Change in labor cost
$= 2 \times \left(\frac{-20}{100}\right) = -0.40$ unit
Net change = 0.25 + 0.30 – 0.40 = 0.15 unit
Percentage change
$= \left(\frac{0.15}{10}\right) \times 100$
= 1.5% increase

53. (a) According to the question,
First solve the expression inside the braces.
$1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$
Therefore,
$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
So, $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$
Now,
$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \times 2 = \frac{4}{3}$
Therefore,
$6 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{18}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$

54. (a) Since the investments are made for the same period, profit is divided in the ratio of investments.
X : Y : Z = 25,000 : 35,000 : 40,000 = 5 : 7 : 8
Total ratio = 5 + 7 + 8 = 20
Y's share = $\left(\frac{7}{20}\right) \times ₹30,000$
= ₹10,500

55. (c) According to the question, for the first 6 months A invested ₹48,000 and B invested ₹72,000.
After 6 months, A's capital became ₹24,000, while B's capital became ₹96,000.
A's capital-months = 48,000 × 6 + 24,000 × 6 = 72 ×6 (thousand).
B's capital-months = 72,000 × 6 + 96,000 × 6 = 168 × 6 (thousand).
Thus,
A : B = 72 : 168 = 3 : 7
B's share = $\left(\frac{7}{10}\right) \times ₹55,000$
= ₹38,500

56. (a) Worker C's earnings for the four days are ₹220, ₹230, ₹215 and ₹225.
Total earning = 220 + 230 + 215 + 225 = ₹890.
Average daily earning
$= \frac{₹890}{4} = ₹222.5$

57. (c) Let the present number of literate males be M.
Then the number of literate females = 25,000 – M.
After the changes:
0.95M + 1.10(25,000 – M) = 25,250
0.95M + 27,500 – 1.10 M = 25,250
0.15M = 2,250
Therefore, M = 15,000

58. (b) Let the quantity of standard flour be x kg and its price be ₹1 per kg. Then premium flour cost ₹2 per kg
Original cost = 10 × 2 + x ×1 = 20 + x
After interchange, cost
= 10 × 1 + x × 2 = 10 + 2x
Since the cost decreases by 25%,

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$10 + 2x = 75\%$ of $(20 + x)$.
$10 + 2x = 15 + 0.75x$
$1.25x = 5$, so $x = 4$ kg
Therefore, premium : standard = 10 : 4 = 5 : 2

59. (b) Since ₹3000 is the selling price of 15 toys at 25% profit, their cost price = $₹3000 \times \frac{100}{125} = ₹2400$.
Cost price of one toy
$= \frac{₹2400}{15} = ₹160$
For a 10% profit, selling price of one toy = $₹160 \times \frac{110}{100} = ₹176$.
Number of toys = $\frac{₹2816}{₹176}$
= 16.

60. (a) Cost price of the first brand
$= ₹150 \times \frac{100}{75} = ₹200$ per kg
Cost price of the second brand = $₹200 \times \frac{100}{80} = ₹250$ per kg
Since the brands are mixed in equal proportions, average cost price
$= \frac{200 + 250}{2} = ₹225$ per kg
Selling price = ₹175 per kg
Loss = ₹225 – ₹175 = ₹50
Loss percentage
$= \left(\frac{50}{225}\right) \times 100$
= 22.22% (approximately)

61. (a) According to the question,
$A + B = \frac{1}{12}, B + C = \frac{1}{15}$ and C + A = $\frac{1}{20}$ of the work per day.
Adding the first and third equations and subtracting the second:
$2A = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{15}$
Taking LCM 60,
$2A = \frac{5}{60} + \frac{3}{60} - \frac{4}{60}$
$= \frac{4}{60} = \frac{1}{15}$
Therefore, $A = \frac{1}{30}$
Hence, A alone can complete the work in 30 days.

62. (d) After each operation, the fraction of spirit remaining is $\frac{64 - 8}{64} = \frac{56}{64} = \frac{7}{8}$.
Since the operation is performed three times, final spirit = $64 \times \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3$.
$= 64 \times \frac{343}{512} = 42.875$ liters
Therefore, the final quantity is approximately 42.88 liters

63. (b) Let the cost price of pure orange juice be ₹1 per unit and the quantity of pure juice be ₹1 unit.
Let water be x units. The cost of the mixture is ₹1, while its selling price is also ₹1.
Since there is a 20% profit, cost price of the mixture = $\frac{100}{120} = \frac{5}{6}$ per unit.
Thus, $\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{5}{6}$
$6 = 5x + 5$, so $x = \frac{1}{5}$
Therefore, water : pure juice = 1 : 5

64. (b) Let the total distance be 100 km.
Time for first 40 km = $\frac{40}{20}$ = 2 hours.
Time for remaining 60 km
$= \frac{60}{30} = 2$ hours
Total time = 4 hours
Average speed
$= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} = \frac{100}{4}$
= 25 km/h

65. (b) Since they run in opposite directions, their relative speed = 5 + 7 = 12 km/h
Time for the first meeting
$= \frac{1.2}{12} = 0.1$ hour = 6 min
They meet every 6 min
For the fifth meeting, time = 5 × 6 = 30 min after 6:00 a.m.
Therefore, the fifth meeting occurs at 6:30 a.m.

66. (a) Area of a sector
$= \left(\frac{\theta}{360^\circ}\right) \times \pi r^2$
Here, $\theta = 90^\circ$ and $r = 7$ cm
$\Rightarrow$ Area = $\left(\frac{90}{360}\right) \times \left(\frac{22}{7}\right) \times 7^2$
$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 49 = 38.5$ cm^2
Using $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, the value is approximately 38.48 cm^2 as given in the options.

67. (a) To convert degrees into radians, multiply by $\frac{\pi}{180}$.
Therefore, $150^\circ = 150 \times \frac{\pi}{180}$
$= \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

68. (a) Area of a sector
$= \left(\frac{\theta}{360^\circ}\right) \times \pi r^2$
Here, $\theta = 120^\circ$ and $r = 8$ cm
Area = $\left(\frac{120}{360}\right) \times \pi \times 8^2$

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$= \frac{1}{3} \times 64\pi = \frac{64\pi}{3}$ cm^2

69. (a) Two lines are parallel if their coefficients of x and y are proportional.
The given line is $3x + 2y = 5$.
Option (*a*), $3x + 2y = 7$, has the same coefficients of x and y.
Therefore, its slope is the same as the given line.

70. (a) Since $\sin(90° - x) = \cos x$, the equation becomes $\cos x = \cos 2x$.
For the principal value in the given options, $x = 0°$ satisfies the equation.
At $x = 0°$, $\cos 0° = \cos 0° = 1$.
Therefore, $x = 0°$

71. (c) According to the question,
$x = \sqrt{5} + 2$
Squaring both sides:
$x^2 = (\sqrt{5} + 2)^2$
$= 5 + 4 + 4\sqrt{5} = 9 + 4\sqrt{5}$
Therefore,
$x^2 - 4\sqrt{5} = 9$

72. (a) According to the question, all three corresponding sides are equal:
AB = XY, BC = YZ
and CA = ZX
When all three corresponding sides of two triangles are equal, the SSS congruence rule is applicable.

73. (a) Since A and B are complementary angles, A + B = 90°.
Therefore,
tan B = cot A
Given: $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$
Taking a right triangle, opposite = 3 and hypotenuse = 5.
Then adjacent = $\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}$
$= \sqrt{16} = 4$
So, $\cot A = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}} = \frac{4}{3}$
Hence, $\tan B = \frac{4}{3}$

74. (b) Since ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral, its opposite angles are supplementary.
Therefore, $\angle A + \angle C = 180°$
Given $\angle A = 100°$
So, $\angle C = 180° - 100° = 80°$

75. (b) According to the question,
$\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A = \frac{1}{4}$
Also, $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$
Adding the two equations:
$2 \sin^2 A = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$
Therefore, $\sin^2 A = \frac{5}{8}$
Thus, $\cos^2 A = 1 - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$

D-ENGLISH COMPREHENSION

76. (a) **Adolescence** (किशोरावस्था) means the period of time in a person's life when they are developing into an adult.
Childhood (बचपन): Refers to the early period in a person's life before they become an adolescent.
Teenage (किशोर अवस्था): Refers specifically to the period from ages 13 to 19.
Adultery (व्यभिचार) : Extramarital affairs.

77. (a) What she **meant** (उसका मतलब था) is that he is a **mean** (घटिया) person.

78. (a) **Amature**: This is the incorrect spelling. The correct spelling is **Immature**, which means a person who is not matured.
- **Apparently** (जाहिर तौर पर): Correctly spelt. It means something that seems to be true based on what is known or seen.
- **Committed** (समर्पित): Correctly spelt. It describes someone dedicated or devoted to a cause or task.
- **Disciplined** (अनुशासित): Correctly spelt. It refers to someone who shows controlled and orderly behaviour.

79. (a) **Strike while the iron is hot** (मौका मिलने पर तुरंत फायदा उठाना): This idiom means to act quickly and take advantage of an opportunity while it is still available. It fits perfectly with the context of making a name for oneself by seizing the opportunity.
- **Fight tooth and claw** (पूरी ताकत से लड़ना): This means to fight very fiercely and determinedly.
- **Pass with flying colours** (बहुत अच्छे से पास होना): This means to succeed or pass something with great success.

80. (d) **Exterminate** means to completely eliminate or destroy, similar to **"eradicate"** (नष्ट करना), means to get rid of something completely.
Endure: Means to suffer through something

81. (b) **Oral** refers to something related to mouth. While, **"inscribed"** (लिखित) means something written down.
- **Verbal**: Means relating to words or speech.
- **Obligatory**: Means required or mandatory.
- **Dejected**: Means feeling sad or depressed

82. (c) The phrase "status-quo" means "the state in which". Here, "status-quo" refers to the current situation or condition between the two parties involved in the treaty.

83. (d) **Up in a creek without a paddle** (मुसीबत में फंस जाना): This idiom means to be in a difficult or challenging situation with no easy way out.

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- **Rolling up my sleeves** (काम करने के लिए तैयार होना): This means preparing to work hard or face a challenge.
- **Putting my nose to the grindstone** (कड़ी मेहनत करना): This refers to working diligently and continuously.
- **Working my fingers to the bone** (बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत करना) : This idiom means to work extremely hard, often to the point of exhaustion.

84. (d) The preposition **"on"** is correctly used with days of the week.

85. (d) "No sooner... than" is a correlative pair used to express that one event happens immediately after another. This structure is always followed by the past tense, hence **"than she received"** is correct.

86. (a) When referring to a specific mailbox that has been previously mentioned or is understood in the context, we use the definite article "the."

87. (d) **Through** (के द्वारा, दरवाजे से बाहर): is used to indicate movement from one side of an enclosed space (like a door) to the other side. This shows the action of passing from one place to another by going through an opening.

88. (d) **"The great"** is correct as it refers to the great culture of the Spanish.

89. (c) **Squirm** means to feel uncomfortable or uneasy, often physically or emotionally. While, **"relax"** (आराम करना), means to become comfortable or at ease.

90. (d) •**Sceptical** (संदिग्ध) means having doubts or being unsure about something. Similarly, **Incredulous** (अविश्वासी) means unwilling to believe something, or showing doubt.

Stoic (दृढ): Refers to a person who remains calm and unaffected by emotions or pain.

Garrulous (बातूनी): Means excessively talkative.

Insensitive (असंवेदनशील): Means showing a lack of sensitivity or concern for others' feelings.

91. (c) **Took**

The past tense of **"take"** is used because the sentence refers to an action that happened in the past, as indicated by the phrase "As I grew older." The correct structure is subject + verb in the past tense.

92. (b) **Surender** (गलत) : This is a misspelling of the word **"surrender"** (समर्पण), which means to give up or yield to someone or something. The correct spelling is **"surrender"**.

- **Succulent** (रस से भरपूर और बहुत स्वादिष्ट): Correctly spelled. It refers to something juicy or tender, often used to describe plants or food.
- **Succumb** (हार मानना) : Correctly spelled. It means to give in or yield, especially to an overpowering force.

93. (b) **I could not find it anywhere.**

"anywhere" means in no place, and its usage here correctly negates the action of finding the item in any location.

He ate the sweets greedy (गलत): The correct word here should be **"greedily"** (लोभ से), as the adverb form of **"greedy"** is **"greedily".**

I haven't got none (गलत): This sentence is incorrect because **"none"** is a double negative. The correct form would be: "I haven't got **any**" or "I got none."

He is much weak (गलत): The sentence uses the word **"much"** incorrectly with the adjective **"weak"**. "**Too weak**" or "**much weaker**" is correct.

94. (b) **Active Voice Structure: Subject + have/has + past participle + object**

You have made a mistake in writing your answer.

Passive Voice Structure: Object + has/have + been + past participle + by + subject

A mistake has been made by you in writing your answer.

95. (d) **Magnanimous** (उदार महान): This word means showing generosity.

Magnificent (महान, शानदार): This means something that is grand, splendid, or impressive.

Grandiloquent (अत्यधिक शब्दों से भरा) : This refers to speaking or writing in a pompous manner.

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

ANSWER KEY

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

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