SOLVED PAPER
UTTAR PRADESH POLICE CONSTABLE EXAM
Held on : 28.01.2019 (Shift-II)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. What was Uttar-Pradesh known as from the year 1937–1950 ?
   (1) Utara
   (2) United Provinces
   (3) Uttar Province
   (4) Ram Krishna Pradesh

2. The Kailash Fair is celebrated in honour of Lord Shiva in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
   (1) Agra
   (2) Varanasi
   (3) Kanpur
   (4) Lucknow

3. Which of the following is the longest canal of Uttar Pradesh ?
   (1) Agra Canal
   (2) Sharda Canal
   (3) Upper Ganga Canal
   (4) Lower Ganga Canal

4. In which year did Uttarakhand come into existence ?
   (1) 2000   (2) 1991
   (3) 2016   (4) 2011

5. In 1930, CV- Raman won the Nobel prize for_____.
   (1) Literature
   (2) Peace
   (3) Physics
   (4) Economics

6. Which book by Vikram Seth is a collection of ten fables as poems ?
   (1) An Fqual Music
   (2) Beastly Tales
   (3) The Rivered Earth
   (4) Summer Requiem

7. Name the last poem written by Harivansh Rai Bachchan.
   (1) 1 November, 1984
   (2) Chal Mardane
   (3) Do Chattane
   (4) Agneepath

8. The blood group system was discovered by_____.
   (1) Friedrich Stromeyer
   (2) Karl Wilhelm Scheele
   (3) William Murdock
   (4) Karl Landsteiner

9. _____ is a computer worm that targets industrial control systems. It attacked Iran's nuclear program in 2007.
   (1) Conficker   (2) Stuxnet
   (3) Zeus   (4) Sasser

10. The strait between Tamil Nadu and the Mannar district of Sri Lanka is called_____.
    (1) Strait of Malacca
    (2) Palk Strait
    (3) Sunda Strait
    (4) Maliku Kandu

11. Which of the following states of United States of America does NOT share a boundary with any other US state?
    (1) Florida
    (2) Alaska
    (3) Rhode Island
    (4) Maryland

12. Which is the third most populated country in the world ?
    (1) Indonesia
    (2) Brazil
    (3) United States of America
    (4) United Kingdom

13. Which of the following is NOT one of the emirates of United Arab Emirates ?
    (1) Muscat   (2) Dubai
    (3) Abu Dhabi
    (4) Sharjah

14. Which one of the following is the capital of Bahrain ?
    (1) Ankara   (2) Doha
    (3) Manama   (4) Beirut

15. _____ was the first woman speaker of the Lok Sabha.
    (1) Sushma Swaraj
    (2) Meira Kumar
    (3) Pratibha Patil
    (4) Sumitra Mahajan

16. The Sepoy Mutiny of the 1857 War of Independence happened in which city?
    (1) Jhansi   (2) Hyderabad
    (3) Delhi   (4) Meerut

17. The traditional snack 'Khandvi' is associated with which Indian state ?
    (1) Gujarat
    (2) Karnataka
    (3) West Bengal
    (4) Bihar

18. Name the first Hindi-language newspaper of India, first published on 30 May, 1826.
    (1) Dainik Bhaskar
    (2) Udant Martand
    (3) Patrika
    (4) Deshbandhu

19. Which of the following is a high-yielding seed variety of wheat that contributed to India's Green Revolution ?
    (1) Indira Sona
    (2) Larma Rojo
    (3) Arize Tez
    (4) Ankur

20. To prepared the initial draft of the Indian constitution in February 1948 ?
    (1) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha
    (2) Nandalal Bose
    (3) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
    (4) Benegal Narsing Rau

21. Umaid Bhawan Palace is in which city?
    (1) Udaipur   (2) Jodhpur
    (3) Musuru   (4) Jaipur

22. Lavani is a famous folk-dance form of which Indian state?
    (1) Uttar Pradesh
    (2) Maharashtra
    (3) Sikkim
    (4) Tamil Nadu

23. Which was the last year when the Rail Budget and the Union Budget were presented separately in India.
    (1) 2016   (2) 2012
    (3) 2008   (4) 2004

24. Who was the first de facto Governor – General of India from 1773 to 1785 ?
    (1) Warren Hastings
    (2) Lord Minto
    (3) George Watson
    (4) William George Walker

25. The Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency (ICRA) has its headquarters in —
(1) Mumbai (2) Bengaluru
(3) Gurugram (4) Chennai

26. The Indian Government has made tourism illegal in which of these islands?
(1) Prasiln Island
(2) Pemba Island
(3) Tromelin Island
(4) Sentinel Island

27. The first civil airport of which Indian state was inaugurated on September 2018?
(1) Sikkim (2) Mizoram
(3) Nagaland (4) Manipur

28. The first Defense Minister of Independent India was —
(1) Kailash Nath Katju
(2) VK Krishna Menon
(3) Baldev Singh
(4) Yashwantrao Chavan

29. The island which has Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Statue of Unity is located in which river?
(1) Narmada (2) Sabarmati
(3) Tapi (4) Mahi

30. Pollen is produced in which part of the flower?
(1) Ovary (2) Ovule
(3) Anthers (4) Pistil

31. Which bacteria are oval-shaped or spherical?
(1) Escherichia coli
(2) Coccus
(3) Bacillus
(4) Vibrio

32. The wavelength of violet colour light is about.
(1) 10 - 11 pm
(2) 1 - 10 mm
(3) 455 - 390 m
(4) 230 - 310 pm

33. Butter is an example of a.
(1) suspension
(2) colloidal solution
(3) emulsion
(4) amalgam

34. Which of the following salts will NOT have 10 molecules of water of crystallisation?
(1) Glauber's salt
(2) Washing soda
(3) Borax
(4) Epsom salt

35. Who founded the Allahabad University in 1887?
(1) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(2) Jonathan Duncan
(3) Sir William Muir
(4) Madan Mohan Malaviya

36. The first woman Chief Minister was appointed in 1963. Which Indian state government did she lead?
(1) Uttar Pradesh
(2) Tamil Nadu
(3) West Bengal
(4) Assam

37. Who was elected as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 2017?
(1) Govind Ballabh Pant
(2) Yogi Adityanath
(3) Akhilesh Yadav
(4) Mayawati

38. Which of the following is the state bird of Uttar Pradesh?
(1) Parrot
(2) Eagle
(3) Kingfisher
(4) Crane

NUMERICAL ABILITY

39. X has a balance of Rs. 90.53 in the bank account. What will be the balance left after a deposit of Rs. 67.14 and a withdrawal of Rs. 70.16?
(1) Rs. 86.51 (2) Rs. 87.51
(3) Rs. 78.51 (4) Rs. 79.51

40. The HCF and LCM of two numbers is 2 and 72 respectively. The bigger number is 2 more than twice the smaller number. Find the smaller number.
(1) 4 (2) 6
(3) 8 (4) 10

41. If $\frac{4}{5} : \frac{12}{x} :: \frac{10}{6} : \frac{9}{2}$, find the value of x.
(1) 12 (2) 15
(3) 16.5 (4) 18

42. Find 40% of 120% of 85% of 800.
(1) 288 (2) 326.4
(3) 360 (4) 400

43. If an article was bought for Rs. 300 and a repairing charge of Rs. 50 was paid for it and it is supposed to be sold at a profit of 20% on the marked price which is 10% above the cost price. Find the required selling price (in Rs.).
(1) 440 (2) 452
(3) 462 (4) 478

44. What is the total percentage discount applied when two successive discounts of 20% and 10% are applicable.
(1) 25% (2) 28%
(3) 32% (4) 36%

45. Find the rate of interest if the simple interest on a principal of Rs. 1,000 gave an interest of Rs. 440 in a span of 5 years.
(1) 8.4% (2) 8.55%
(3) 8.8% (4) 8.9%

46. Find the time for which compound interest of Rs. 331 was generated on a principal of Rs. 1,000 at an annual interest rate of 10%.
(1) 2 years (2) 1 year
(3) 2.5 years (4) 3 years

47. Three partners, A, B and C shared profits in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6. If C's share of the profit was Rs. 200 more than that of A, find the total profit generated by them.
(1) Rs. 1,500 (2) Rs. 1,600
(3) Rs. 1,650 (4) Rs. 1,750

48. Three partners, A, B and C shared profits in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. A new partner D joined who took half of the shares of each A and C. If D's share of profit now is Rs. 100, find the total profit.
(1) Rs. 200 (2) Rs. 250
(3) Rs. 275 (4) Rs. 300

49. A retailer bought 7 articles for Rs. 10 each, 9 articles for Rs. 11 and 14 articles for Rs. 15 each. Find the selling price per article if the profit is supposed to be 20% of the average cost price.
(1) Rs. 15.16 (2) Rs. 15.20
(3) Rs. 15.24 (4) Rs. 15.28

50. A and B can complete a task in 12 days, B and C can complete the task in 16 days, A and C can complete the task in 24 days. In how many days will they together complete the task?
(1) 9.33   (2) 9.67
(3) 10.33   (4) 10.67

51. A man completes a journey in 5 hours. He travels first half of the journey at the rate of 21 km/h and the second half at 24 km/h. Find the total distance travelled.
(1) 112 km.   (2) 116 km.
(3) 120 km.   (4) 124 km.

52. The ratio of speeds of two trains is 5 : 6. The second train covers 450 km in 5 hours. What is the speed of the first train ?
(1) 60 km/h   (2) 65 km/h
(3) 70 km/h   (4) 75 km/h

53. The length of a rectangular plot is thrice its breadth. The area of the plot is 768 m^2. Find the perimeter of the plot.
(1) 120 metre   (2) 124 metre
(3) 128 metre   (4) 132 metre

54. A 3 – digit number ABC, where A is at the hundredth place, B is at the tenth place and C is at the unit's place, is re-written as ABCABC and is divided by the LCM of 7, 11 and 13. What will be the result ?
(1) ABC   (2) CBA
(3) BCA   (4) AAB

55. A 5-digit number 247X8 is divisible by 44. Which digit can replace X ?
(1) 1   (2) 2
(3) 3   (4) 4

56. Find the product of the square root of 256 and square root of 16 and then find the result's square root.
(1) 4   (2) 6
(3) 8   (4) 10

57. Two chairs and a table can be bought for Rs. 170. Five chairs and four tables can be bought for Rs. 530. Find the cost of a chair.
(1) Rs. 40   (2) Rs. 50
(3) Rs. 60   (4) Rs. 70

MENTAL ABILITY

58. Fill the missing value in this series :
C2BA, FE4D, IHG8, ?
(1) JI6KL   (2) LI6KJ
(3) M16NO   (4) O16NM

59. Which pair in the options will complete the following series :
A, ____, I, P, ____
(1) D, Y   (2) D,Z
(3) E, Y   (4) E, X

60. X bicycled 15 km north, then 20 km to his left. At least, how many more kms does he need to bicycle to return to his original position ?
(1) 35 km.   (2) 15 km.
(3) 20 km.   (4) 25 km.

61. Two cars start from a common point. The 1st car travels north 10 km, turns left and goes ahead for 8 km. The 2nd car goes south for 5 km, turns right and travels 8 km. What is the distance between the cars ?
(1) 5 km   (2) 10 km
(3) 8 km   (4) 15 km

62. X walks 3 km away from his starting point. He turns right and travels a further 8 km. He turns left and walks ahead, but notices that he is in the opposite direction of what he is supposed to be in. He started by walking towards east. In which direction is he supposed to go ?
(1) North   (2) East
(3) West   (4) South

63. X travels 5 km north, turns right and covers 7 km. He then turns right and travels 5 km. In which direction is he going ?
(1) North   (2) East
(3) West   (4) South

64. A is given below, followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance with commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.
Statement : Company ABC has marketed the product with the following slogan : "Go ahead; purchase it if the price and quality are your considerations".
Conclusions :
I. The price of the product must be high.
II. The product must be of a good quality.
(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both I and II follow
(4) Neither I nor II follows

65. A statement is given below, followed by two arguments, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance with commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given arguments, if any, is strong and supports the given statements.
Statement : Should taxes be abolished in a developing country like India?
Arguments :
I. No, taxes are a good source of income for the government to take steps for the development of the country.
II. Yes, these taxes are NOT used for the goodwill of the nation.
(1) Only argument I is strong.
(2) Only argument II is strong.
(3) Both arguments I and II are strong.
(4) Neither argument I nor II is strong.

66. Two statements are given below, followed by three Conclusions, I, II and III. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance with commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.
Statements :
I. Every man should have his identity card with him.
II. That card should mention his blood group, complete address and telephone number for contact, in case of emergencies.

Conclusions :

I. Blood CANNOT be transfused until its group is mentioned in the card.

II. No one is supposed to forget his phone number under any circumstances.

III. The police needs this information if the injury is fatal.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Only Conclusion III follows

(4) None of them follows

67. Which of the words CANNOT be formed by the letters of the word "CARABINER" ?

(1) Crab   (2) Nine

(3) Bare   (4) Rice

68. Which of the following words does NOT have its vowels in an alphabetical order ?

(1) Aerious   (2) Materious

(3) Imperious (4) Facetious

69. Select the option that is related to the third word on the same basis as the second word is related to the first word.

Birds : Chirp : : Bear : ?

(1) Growl   (2) Gibber

(3) Bleat   (4) Grunt

70. Each one of the following options consists of pairs of words. Choose the best pair to match with the pair in the question.

Doctor : Nurse

(1) Judge : Lawyer

(2) Owner : Staff

(3) Chef : Waiter

(4) Engineer : Driver

71. Select the alternative that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.

PQR : UTS :: LMN : ?

(1) OPQ   (2) QPO

(3) NML   (4) PQO

72. Find the alternative that can be a member of the given group/ class.

Pathology, Radiology, Cardiology

(1) Biology

(2) Geology

(3) Zoology

(4) Hematology

73. Find the missing number :

1, 8, 27, 64, ?

(1) 125   (2) 135

(3) 145   (4) 155

74. Find the missing numbers (X and Y) in the series and find the value of Y–X :

25, 26, 28, X, 35, Y, 46

(1) 7   (2) 8

(3) 9   (4) 10

75. Find the pair of the numbers that would fit into the pattern:

32, 3, 32 4, 32 12, 32 48, 32 240, ?.?

(1) 32 1200   (2) 32 1440

(3) 32 1320   (4) 64 1440

76. Which of the following series is built on the same logic as :

C, E, G, K

(1) M, Q, S, W

(2) M, Q, S, X

(3) M, O, Q, S

(4) M, P, S, V

MENTAL APTITUDE I Q & REASONING ABILITY

77. If the 5th day of a month is Wednesday, which of the following would be the 2nd day after the 20th day of that month ?

(1) Wednesday

(2) Sunday

(3) Saturday

(4) Thursday

78. A series is given, with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

A0F5, B1F6, D1G6, G217, ?

(1) L4L8   (2) K3L8

(3) K3M9   (4) L4M9

79. In a code language, 639 means 'water is drink', 316 means 'juice is drink' and 219 means 'water or juice'. Find the code for 'or'.

(1) 1   (2) 2

(3) 9   (4) 3

80. In a certain code RICH is written as 4279 and SNOW is written as 8396. How is COIN written in that code?

(1) 4547   (2) 9035

(3) 1901   (4) 7923

81. If in a certain code language, '+', represents '×', '–' represents '+', 'x' represents '÷' and

'÷' represents '–'. Find out the answer of the following question.

$9 - 3 + 1 \div 6 \times 2 = ?$

(1) 9   (2) 8

(3) 26   (4) 5

82. If HELIPAD is coded as JGNKRCF, then how will BUY be coded as ?

(1) ACE   (2) FHJ

(3) DWA   (4) KMO

83. If A @ B means A is the grandson of B, A # B means A is the wife of B and if A * B means A is the father of B, then what does X * Y @ Z # W mean, if Z has only 1 child ?

(1) W is the mother of X

(2) W is the father of X

(3) X is the mother of W

(4) X is the father of W

84. If P% Q means P is the father of Q; P ! Q means P is the sister Q and P * Q means P is the daughter of Q, which of the following shows that I is the sister of K's husband ?

(1) I % G ! H * K

(2) I ! G % H * K

(3) I ! G * H % K

(4) I % G * H ! K

85. M said to N, "You are my daughter's father's mother's son". How is N related to M, if M is a female ?

(1) N is the brother of M's husband

(2) N is the father of M

(3) N is the father–in–law of M

(4) N is the son of M

86. In the following figure, the square represents accountants, the triangle represents artists, the circle represents planners and the rectangle represents men. Which set of letters represent men who are artists?
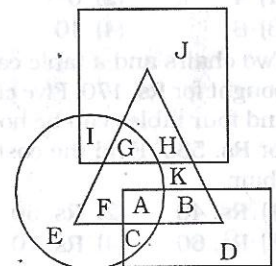
(1) GH   (2) GAF
(3) AB   (4) AC

87. Which of the following venn diagrams best represents the relationship between Rajasthan, India and Asia ?

(1)   (2)

(3)   (4)
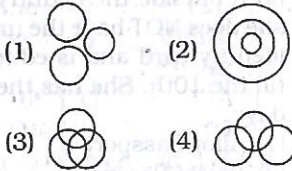
88. A student enrols for a 6 test series to prepare for an entrance exam. He plots his progress as a line graph. The line graph shows the marks he scored in these 6 tests. In how many tests his name was listed in the Hall of Fame ? (Those students who score more than 40 get the honour of being listed in the Hall of Fame)
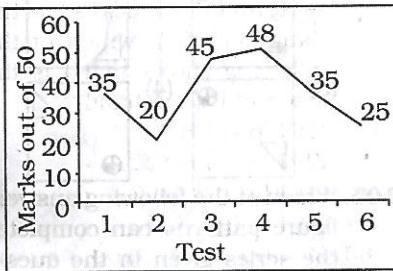
(1) 2   (2) 1
(3) 3   (4) 4

89. The bar graph shows GDP for the year 2017, in billion USD, of six countries which have united to form a free trade block. GDP of which country constitutes $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total GDP of these 6 countries ?
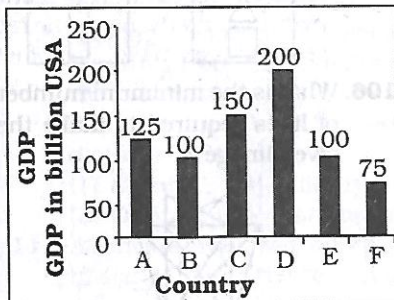
(1) A   (2) E
(3) F   (4) C

90. Alloy 1 and alloy 2 are prepared by mixing metals A, B, C and D. The pie- charts show the proportions of these metals in the two alloys.
If 1 kg of alloy 1 and 2 kg of alloy 2 is melted and mixed, then the resulting alloy will contain what mass of metal B ?

Alloy 1
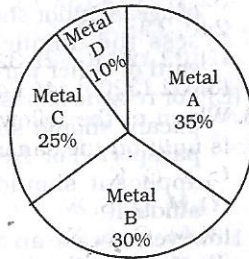
Alloy 2
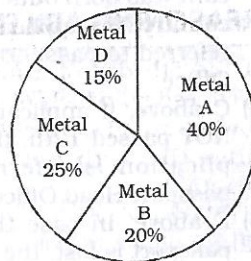
(1) 700 g   (2) 500 g
(3) 70 g   (4) 50 g

91. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(1) Blue   (2) Green
(3) Paint   (4) Yellow

92. Find the odd letters from the given alternatives.
(1) GEC   (2) IKM
(3) OQS   (4) VXZ

93. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

(1)   (2)

(3)   (4)

94. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

(1)
I	N	W
Z	H	M
Q	T	O

(2)
W	M	Q
N	H	J
O	Z	T

(3)
H	Q	Z
N	O	W
I	M	T

(4)
| M	T	I
Q	Z	O
W	N	H
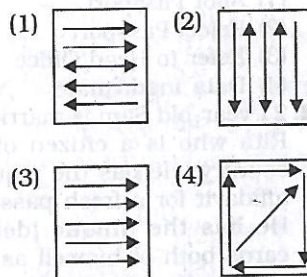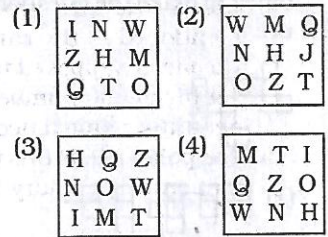
95. Select the alternative that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.
Necklace : Jewellery : : Pen : ?
(1) Paper   (2) Stationery
(3) Writing   (4) Book

96. Select the alternative that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.
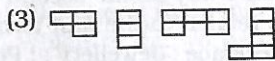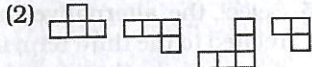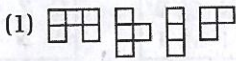196 : 169 :: 2744 : ?
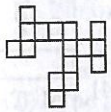(1) 4277   (2) 2195
(3) 2977   (4) 4192

97. From the given answer figures, select the one in which the question figure is hidden/embedded.

(1)   (2)

(3)   (4)
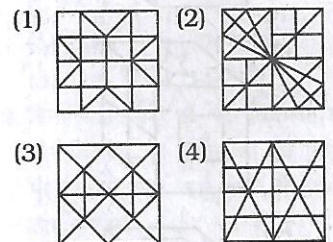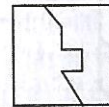
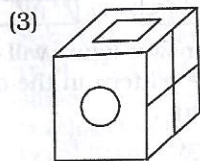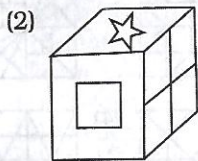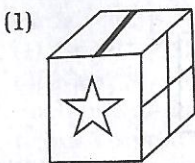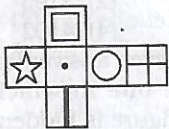**98.** Which answer figure will complete the pattern in the question figure ?

(1)   (2)

(3)   (4)
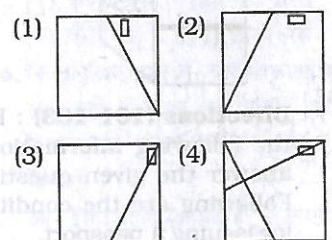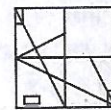
99. Which of the following answer figure patterns can be combined to make the question figure ?

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

100. Which of the following cubes in the answer figure CANNOT be made on the basis of the unfolded cube in the question figure ?

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
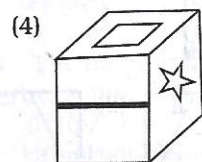
Directions (101–103) : Read the following information to answer the given questions. Following are the conditions for issuing a passport.

(A) The applicant must be born in the country or be married to a citizen of the country.

(B) The applicant should possess the unique identity card for proof of name, address and age.

(C) The candidate should produce 12th pass certificate for education proof if NOT a minor.

(D) A minor is under 18 years of age. A minor should possess the unique identity card of either parent.

(E) For reissue of passport applicant should submit old passport. For fresh issue applicant should submit affidavit.

However, in case an applicant who fulfills all other criteria EXCEPT :

(1) A above, in case the applicant was born outside the country, the application is referred to passport Head Office.

(2) C above, if applicant has NOT passed 12th, the application is referred to passport Head Office.

(3) E above, in case the old passport is lost, the application will be treated as a fresh issue.

Based on these criteria and information provided below, decide the course of action in each case. You are NOT to assume anything.

101. 15 year-old Vijay was born in the country, has the unique identity card, has NOT yet passed his 12th and has his old passport. Only his mother has a unique identity card, but his father does NOT as he was NOT born in the country.

(1) Allot Passport
(2) Reject Passport
(3) Refer to Head Office
(4) Data inadequate

102. 21 year-old Sam is married to Rita who is a citizen of the country. He has the required affidavit for a fresh passport. He has the unique identity cards both of himself as well as his wife.

(1) Allot Passport
(2) Reject Passport
(3) Refer to Head Office
(4) Data inadequate

103. Seema has lost her old passport. She is 75 years old, was born outside the country and she does NOT have the unique identity card and is educated till the 10th. She has the affidavit.

(1) Allot Passport
(2) Reject Passport
(3) Refer to Head Office
(4) Data inadequate

104. Which of the following answer figure patterns can complete the series given in the question figure ?

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
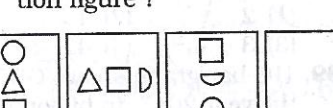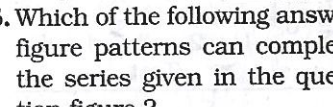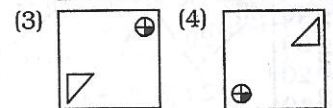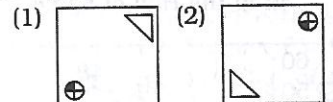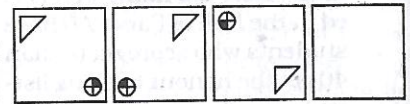
105. Which of the following answer figure patterns can complete the series given in the question figure ?

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
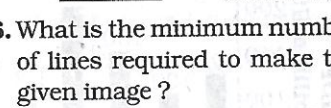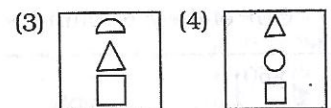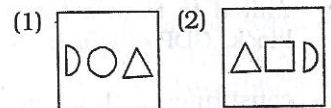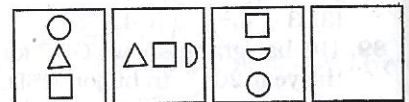
106. What is the minimum number of lines required to make the given image ?

(1) 12   (2) 13
(3) 14   (4) 11

107. If a mirror is placed on the line MN, then which of the answer figures is the right image of the given figure ?

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

108. A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below in the question figures. From the given answer figures, indicate how it will appear when opened.

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

109. Arrange the following words as per their order in an English dictionary and choose the one that comes first.
preview; pretence; previous; prettier
(1) preview   (2) prettier
(3) previous   (4) pretence

110. A series is given, with one word missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
Retina, National, Algebra, Radiator, ?
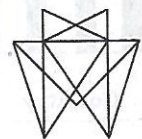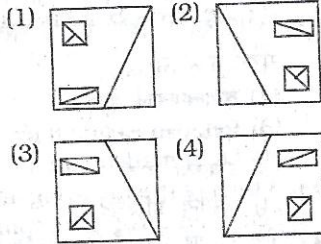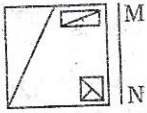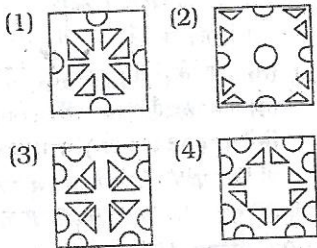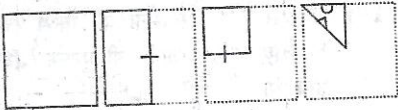(1) Apparel   (2) Military
(3) Ordinary   (4) Barometer

111. A series is given, with one term missing Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
FED, HIJ, NML, PQR, VUT, ?
(1) ZYX   (2) WXY
(3) XYZ   (4) YXW

112. A series is given, with one number missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
EEEEEEEFF, EEEEEEFEF, EEEEEFEEF, EEEEFEEEF, EEEFEEEEF,?
(1) EEFEEEEF
(2) EEEFEEEFE
(3) EEFEEEEEF
(4) EEEFEEEEEF

113. A series is given, with one number missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
–6.2, –3.5, –0.8, ?, 4.6
(1) 1.9   (2) 1.7
(3) 1.5   (4) 1.6

हिन्दी भाषा परीक्षण

114. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, दिए गए शब्द के विपरीत अर्थ वाला विकल्प चुनिए।
संयोग
(1) वियोग   (2) अवशेष
(3) दुरुपयोग   (4) मिलन

115. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो सही संधि-विच्छेद वाला विकल्प है।
उल्लास
(1) उत् + लास
(2) उल + लास
(3) उल्ल + आस
(4) उल + आलास

116. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्प दिए गए हैं जिनमें से उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो शब्द का सबसे अच्छा विकल्प है।
पतन
(1) पत्ता   (2) गिरना
(3) पुत्र   (4) घर

117. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दिए गए शब्द का सही समान अर्थ वाला शब्द है।
नाश
(1) तबाही   (2) उत्कर्ष
(3) उत्थान   (4) नवीन

118. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो दिए गए पद्य के उचित अलंकार रूप का सबसे अच्छा विकल्प है।
काली घटा का घमंड घटा
(1) यमक अलंकार
(2) अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार
(3) उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार
(4) उपमा अलंकार

119. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो रेखांकित शब्दों के सही अव्यय के भेद हो
दरवाजे के बाहर कोई खड़ा है।
(1) समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय
(2) विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय
(3) सम्बन्ध बोधक अव्यय
(4) निपात

120. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो अशुद्ध वाक्य के शुद्ध रूप का सबसे अच्छा विकल्प है।
मैंने गाँव जाना है।
(1) मैं गाँव जाना है
(2) मुझे गाँव जाना है
(3) मेको गाँव जाना है
(4) मेरे को गाँव जाना है

121. छंद में प्रयुक्त अक्षर को क्या कहा जाता है ?
(1) व्यंजन   (2) चरण
(3) मात्रा   (4) वर्ण

122. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दिए गए मुहावरे का सही अर्थ वाला विकल्प है।
लोहा मानना
(1) मूर्ख बनाना
(2) प्रभाव मानना
(3) हार मानना
(4) लाभ होना

123. रसों का राजा किस रस को माना जाता है ?
(1) करुण रस   (2) शृंगार रस
(3) वीर रस   (4) हास्य रस

124. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो निर्देशानुसार वाक्य परिवर्तन वाला सही विकल्प है।
आप इस किताब को पढ़े हैं ? (कर्मवाच्य)

(1) इस किताब को आप के द्वारा पढ़ा गया है

(2) क्या आपने इस किताब को पढ़ा

(3) यह किताब आपके द्वारा पढ़ी गई

(4) आपने यह किताब पढ़ी

125. किसी के द्वारा कहे गए वचन को ज्यों का त्यों लिखने के लिए किस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

(1) योजक
(2) उद्धरण
(3) अल्प विराम
(4) अर्ध विराम

126. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, दिए गए शब्द के सही समास वाला विकल्प पहचानिये।

चंद्रशेखर

(1) चंद्र है शिखर पर जिसके
(2) चंद्र है जिसका नाम
(3) चंद्र के समान है जो
(4) चंद्र के जैसा है जो

127. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्प दिए गए हैं जिनमें उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो शब्द वाक्य का सबसे अच्छा 'एक शब्द' विकल्प है। जिसका उत्साह नष्ट हो गया हो

(1) उत्साही
(2) उद्यमी
(3) हतोत्साहित
(4) जिज्ञासु

128. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्प दिए गए हैं जिनमें से एक शब्द, दिए गए अनेकार्थी शब्द का एक अर्थ है। उस शब्द को चुनें।

जलज

(1) जहाज
(2) मछली
(3) चतुर
(4) हाथी

129. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो निम्न वाक्य का पूर्वकालिक क्रिया परिवर्तन वाक्य बताता है।

बच्चों ने गृह कार्य किया। वे खेलने लग गए।

(1) बच्चे गृह कार्य किए बिना खेलने लग गए
(2) बच्चे गृह कार्य के बिना खेलने गए
(3) बच्चे गृह कार्य करके खेलने लगे
(4) बच्चों ने गृह कार्य किया और खेलने गए

130. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, रेखांकित पद के उचित कारक को पहचानिए।

हे प्रभु! रक्षा कीजिए।

(1) सम्बोधन कारक
(2) अधिकरण कारक
(3) सम्बन्ध कारक
(4) कर्म कारक

131. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस सही विकल्प का चयन करें जो निर्देशानुसार वाक्य परिवर्तन वाला सही विकल्प है।

बच्चों ने खेल खेला। (भविष्य काल)

(1) बच्चे खेल, खेल चुके
(2) बच्चे खेल रहे हैं
(3) बच्चे खेल चुके होंगे
(4) बच्चे खेल खेलेंगे

132. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्प दिए गए हैं जिनमें से उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दिए गए शब्द का सही स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है।

राजपूत

(1) राजपूतानी
(2) रजपूताई
(3) राजपूतरीन
(4) राजपूती

133. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्प दिए गए हैं जिनमें से उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दिए गए शब्द का सही स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है।

तपस्वी

(1) तपस्विनी
(2) तपस्वीनि
(3) तपस्वीन
(4) तपस्वी

134. नीचे दिए गए शब्द का सही बहुवचन रूप वाला विकल्प पहचानिए।

तलवार

(1) तलवारें
(2) तलवारों
(3) तलवार
(4) तलवारे

135. ह्रस्व एवं दीर्घ इनमें से किसके प्रकार हैं ?

(1) स्वर
(2) व्यंजन
(3) वर्णमाला
(4) संयुक्त व्यंजन

136. इनमें से कौन-सा ऊष्म व्यंजन है ?

(1) य
(2) प
(3) श
(4) ट

137. दी गई जोड़ियों में कौन-सी जोड़ी सही संज्ञा एवं उससे बनने वाले विशेषण शब्द की है ?

(1) पक्ष-पाक्षिक
(2) प्रेम-प्यार
(3) सुख-दुःख
(4) स्वर्ण-सोना

138. सर्वनाम वाले वाक्यों में लिंग का पता किससे चलता है ?

(1) क्रिया
(2) कर्म
(3) कर्ता
(4) वचन

139. जायसी द्वारा रचित प्रसिद्ध रचना कौन-सी है ?

(1) पद्मावत
(2) रस विलास
(3) विज्ञानगीता
(4) श्रृंगार लहरी

140. 'भारत दुर्दशा' किस प्रसिद्ध लेखक द्वारा रचित उपन्यास है ?

(1) वृन्दावनलाल शर्मा
(2) देवकीनंदन खत्री
(3) अयोध्या सिंह
(4) भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र

141. नीचे दी गई रचनाएँ किस कवि की है?

चिदंबरा/उत्तरा/काला और बूढ़ा चाँद/पल्लव

(1) सुमित्रानंदन पन्त
(2) अज्ञेय
(3) केदारनाथ सिंह
(4) सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

142. सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना को किस रचना के लिए साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार दिया गया था ?

(1) खूंटियों पर टंगे लोग
(2) जंगल का दर्द
(3) क्या कह कर पुकारूँ
(4) गर्म हवाएँ

निर्देश (143-147): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश के बाद प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। इस गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और चार विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का सर्वोत्तम उत्तर चुनें।

लगभग पाँच शताब्दी पूर्व पुर्तगाली इतिहासकार डोमिंग पेस ने हम्पी (विजयनगर) को स्वप्नों की नगरी कहा था। यह संगम वंश के शासकों की राजधानी थी जिन्होंने 1336 में प्राचीन हम्पी के निर्माण स्थल पर विजयनगर साम्राज्य की नींव रखी थी। लेकिन वह कृष्णदेव राय (1509-1529) थे जिन्होंने भव्य महल और मंदिरों से राजधानी को अलंकृत किया और विजयनगर साम्राज्य की सीमाओं को दूर-दूर तक फैलाया जिससे वह दक्षिण भारत का सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली हिन्दू साम्राज्य बना। परन्तु इस साम्राज्य की शक्ति का पतन पड़ोसी बहमनी राज्यों के संघ के 1565 में संयुक्त आक्रमण से आरंभ हुआ। इस विजयनगर को परास्त करके नष्ट कर दिया गया। यह उस साम्राज्य का दुखद अंत था जो कभी अरब सागर से बंगाल की खाड़ी और दक्कन पठार से भारतीय प्रायद्वीप तक फैला था।

विजयनगर के भग्नावशेष एक दूसरे पर टंगी विशाल चट्टानों की निर्जन दृश्यावली के बीच फैले हैं। दक्षिण भारत के राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में अपने उदय से पूर्व हम्पी कई शताब्दियों से एक प्रख्यात पावन स्थल था। रामायण में जैसा वर्णित है यह बाली शासित क्षेत्र किष्किन्धा का एक भाग था। इस स्थान में बाली और सुग्रीव, हनुमान, राम-सीता, लक्ष्मण से जुड़ी अनेक घटनाएँ घटी हैं। तुंगभद्रा नदी के पार स्थित वर्तमान एनीगोण्डी दुर्ग इस बानर साम्राज्य का प्रमुख केन्द्र था। हम्पी के चट्टानी पर्वत जैसे हेमकूट पर्वत, मातण्ड पर्वत और मल्यावंथ पर्वत का उल्लेख रामायण में मिलता है। तुंगभद्रा का प्राचीन नाम और पार्वती का नाम पम्पा है जिसने विरूपाक्ष रूपी शिव से विवाह किया था। इसी नाम पर इस नगरी का नाम पड़ा है।

143. किष्किन्धा का भाग किसके शासन का हिस्सा था ?
(1) बलि
(2) बाली
(3) कृष्णदेव राय
(4) बहमनी राज्यों

144. किसने हम्पी को स्वप्नों की नगरी कहा था ?
(1) ब्रिटिश इतिहासकार डोमिंग पेस
(2) पुर्तगाली इतिहासकार डोमिंग पेस
(3) बानर साम्राज्य के शासकों ने
(4) पौराणिक पात्रों ने

145. हम्पी साम्राज्य की शक्ति का पतन कैसे हुआ ?
(1) आपसी मनमुटाव
(2) आपसी झगड़ा
(3) संयुक्त आक्रमण
(4) आपसी फूट

146. विजयनगर के भग्नावशेष कैसी दृश्यावली के बीच फैले हैं ?
(1) जनशून्य
(2) भीड़भाड़
(3) सघन
(4) हरियाली

147. विरूपाक्ष का समानार्थ शब्द पहचानिए ?
(1) विलक्षण नेत्रों वाला
(2) निर्जन
(3) गुस्सैल स्वभाव वाला
(4) शक्तिशाली

148. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो सही विकल्प है।
उपसर्ग शब्द के _____ में लगते हैं।
(1) अंत
(2) आरंभ
(3) क्रिया
(4) आठ

149. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्प दिए गए हैं जिनमें से एक शब्द दिए गए शब्द का सही तद्भव रूप है।
कपोत
(1) गाल
(2) कबूतर
(3) काम
(4) काज

150. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो प्रत्यय से नहीं बना है।
(1) चिकनाहट
(2) चाँदनी
(3) खटास
(4) बखूबी

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (2)	4. (1)
5. (3)	6. (2)	7. (1)	8. (4)
9. (2)	10. (2)	11. (2)	12. (3)
13. (1)	14. (3)	15. (2)	16. (4)
17. (1)	18. (2)	19. (2)	20. (4)
21. (2)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (1)
25. (2)	26. (4)	27. (1)	28. (3)
29. (1)	30. (3)	31. (2)	32. (3)
33. (3)	34. (4)	35. (3)	36. (1)
37. (2)	38. (4)	39. (2)	40. (3)
41. (4)	42. (2)	43. (3)	44. (2)
45. (3)	46. (4)	47. (1)	48. (4)
49. (1)	50. (4)	51. (1)	52. (2)
53. (3)	54. (1)	55. (2)	56. (2)
57. (2)	58. (2)	59. (1)	60. (4)
61. (4)	62. (3)	63. (4)	64. (2)
65. (1)	66. (3)	67. (2)	68. (3)
69. (1)	70. (2)	71. (2)	72. (4)
73. (1)	74. (3)	75. (2)	76. (1)
77. (3)	78. (2)	79. (2)	80. (4)
81. (1)	82. (3)	83. (2)	84. (2)
85. (1)	86. (3)	87. (2)	88. (4)
89. (4)	90. (1)	91. (3)	92. (1)
93. (4)	94. (2)	95. (2)	96. (2)
97. (1)	98. (4)	99. (2)	100. (4)
101. (1)	102. (4)	103. (2)	104. (3)
105. (1)	106. (4)	107. (3)	108. (3)
109. (4)	110. (3)	111. (3)	112. (3)
113. (1)	114. (1)	115. (1)	116. (2)
117. (1)	118. (1)	119. (3)	120. (2)
121. (4)	122. (2)	123. (2)	124. (1)
125. (2)	126. (4)	127. (3)	128. (2)
129. (3)	130. (2)	131. (4)	132. (1)
133. (1)	134. (2)	135. (1)	136. (3)
137. (1)	138. (1)	139. (1)	140. (4)
141. (1)	142. (2)	143. (1)	144. (2)
145. (3)	146. (1)	147. (1)	148. (2)
149. (2)	150. (4)		

EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) Uttar Pradesh was created on 1 April, 1937 as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during British rule, and was renamed Uttar Pradesh in 1950. It came as a result of the shortening of "United Provinces of Agra and Oudh". It corresponded approximately to the combined regions of the present-day Indian states of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Uttarakhand.

2. (1) Kailash Fair is a notable festival of Kailash near Agra in Uttar Pradesh. The fair is organized in the honor of Lord Shiva with lots of pomp and show. It is celebrated to memorialize the appearance of Lord Shiva in the form of a stone lingam. People think that Lord is always present in the lingam and is listening to all their wishes and prayers.

3. (2) The Sharda Canal is the longest canal in Uttar Pradesh along with its several branches. It is located in the Pilibhit district and has a total length of 938 Km including all branches. It is built on the Sharda River that demarcates Nepal's western border with India.

4. (1) Uttarakhand was on 9 November, 2000 initially formed as Uttaranchal under the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000 as the 27th State of India. Itwas carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh.It was later renamed as Uttarakhand on 1 January, 2007.

5. (3) C. V. Raman's ground breaking work in the field of light scattering earned him the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics. He discovered that, when light traverses a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes in wavelength. This phenomenon is now called Raman scattering.

6. (2) Beastly Tales is a 1991 collection of ten fables in poetry written by Vikram Seth. Its full title is Beastly Tales from Here and There and, in the introduction, Seth states "the first two come from India, the next two from China, the next two from Greece, the next two from the Ukraine. The final two came directly to me from the Land of Gup".

7. (1) Harivansh Rai Bachchan's last work was 'Ek November 1984,' based on Indira Gandhi's assassination in 1984. Indira Gandhi was shot dead her bodyguards on 31 October, 1984. Harivansh Rai Bachchanwas a distinguished Hindi poet, perhaps best known for his earlywork Madhushala. He is also the father of Bollywood film superstar, Amitabh Bachchan.

8. (4) Karl Landsteiner, an Austrian and American biologist and physician, first distinguished the main blood groups in 1900. He found out that the blood of two people under contact agglutinates, and in 1901 he found that this effect was due to contact of blood with blood serum. As a result he succeeded in identifying the three blood groups A, B and O.

9. (2) Stuxnet is a malicious computer worm that targets SCADA systems and is believed to be responsible for causing substantial damage to Iran's nuclear program in 2007. Stuxnet specifically targets programmable logic controllers (PLCs), which allow the automation of electromechanical processes such as those used to control machinery and industrial processes.

10. (2) The Palk Strait is a strait between Tamil Nadu and the Mannar district of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with the Palk Bay and then with the Gulf of Mannar in the southwest. The strait is named after Robert Palk, the governor of Madras Presidency during 1755-1763.

11. (2) Alaska, located in the Northwest corner of the United States West Coast does not touch any other US state. It has borders with Canada, the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Bering Strait. Alaska is the biggest state in the United States. The United States bought Alaska from Russia on March 30, 1867.

12. (3) USA is the third most populated country in the world with population strength of 329,538,000. The United States is the world's third or fourth largest country by total area. China is the most populous (1,398,200,000), followed by India (1,349,660,000). Indonesia and Brazil are fourth and fifth most populous countries.

13. (1) Muscat is the capital and largest city of Oman. It is the seat of the Governorate of Muscat. The rocky Western Al Hajar Mountains dominate the landscape of Muscat. The city lies on the Arabian Sea along the Gulf of Oman and is in the proximity of the strategic Straits of Hormuz.

14. (3) Manama is the capital and largest city of Bahrain, with an approximate population of 157,000 people. Long an important trading center in the Persian Gulf, Manama is home to a very diverse population. Manama was designated as the capital of Arab culture for the year 2012 by the Arab League.

15. (2) Meira Kumar is an Indian politician and five-time Member of Parliament who was elected unopposed as the first woman Speaker of Lok Sabha and served from 2009 to 2014. She was the joint presidential candidate by the leading opposition parties for 2017 presidential election and lost the election to the NDA nominee Ram Nath Kovind.

16. (4) The Meerut Mutiny (May 9, 1857) marked the beginning of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The Indian sepoys in Meerut murdered their British officers and broke open the jail. On May 10, they marched to Delhi where they were joined by the Delhi sepoys and the city came under their control. The sepoys next proclaimed the ageing Bahadur Shah Zafar the Emperor of Hindustan.

17. (1) Khandvi, also known as Patuli, Dahivadi or Suralichi Vadi, is a savory snack in Gujarati cuisine. It consists of yellowish, tightly rolled bite-sized pieces and is primarily made of gram flour and yogurt. Khandvi is readily available across India and is commonly eaten as an appetizer or snack.

18. (2) Udant Martand was the first Hindi language newspaper published in India. Started on 30 May, 1826, from Calcutta (now Kolkata), the weekly newspaper was published every Tuesday by Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla. It was published completely in Hindi, using Devanagari script. Udant Martand employed a mix of Khari Boli and Braj Bhasha dialects of Hindi.

19. (2) The introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds after 1965 and the increased use of fertilizers and irrigation are known collectively as the Green Revolution. The introduction of dwarf high-yielding varieties of wheat like Lerma Rojo and Sonora 64coupled with farm technology, use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides allowed cereal production to increase manifolds to feed hungry mouths, thus bring about the green revolution.

20. (4) Sir Benegal Narsing Rao was an Indian civil servant who was appointed as the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly in formulating the Indian Constitution in 1946. He was responsible for the general structure of its

democratic framework of the Constitution and prepared its initial draft in February 1948. This draft was debated, revised and finally adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 26 November, 1949.

21. (2) The Umaid Bhawan Palaceis located in Jodhpur in Rajasthan.The foundation for this grand palace was made in 1929 by Umaid Singh, the 37th Rathore ruler of Marwar. He built the palace to provide farmers with some employment so that they could survive the famine conditions. The palace was designed by Henry Vaughan Lanchester.

22. (2) Lavani is a folk dance of Maharashtra. It is a combination of traditional song and dance, which is particularly performed to the enchanting beats of 'Dholak', a drum like instrument. The dance is performed by attractive women wearing nine-yard sarees.

23. (1) The Railway Budget was presented every year, a few days before the Union budget, till 2016. Modi government on 21 September, 2016 approved merger of the Rail and General budgets from 2017, ending a 92-year-old practice of a separate budget for the nation's largest transporter. So, the last separate railway budget was presented in 2016.

24. (1) Warren Hastings was an English statesman and the first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), the head of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and thereby the first de facto Governor General of India during 1773-1785. In 1787, he was accused of corruption and impeached, but after a long trial, he was acquitted in 1795.

25. (3) ICRA Limitedis an Indian independent and professional investment information and credit rating agency that is headquartered at Gurugram, Haryana. It was established in 1991 as Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited. It was renamed as ICRA Limited and went public on 13 April, 2007.

26. (4) The Indian government recently banned tourism in the Sentinel Island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands after American national and missionary John Allen Chau suffered an untimely death when he ventured there and was killed by its inhabitants, the Sentinelese tribe. John hoped to preach Christianity to the tribe, who have lived on the island for thousands of years.

27. (1) Pakyong Airport, the first civil airport of Sikkim, was inaugurated in September 2018 by India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi. At 4500 ft, Pakyong Airport is one of the five highest airports in India.It is also the first greenfield airport to be constructed in the Northeastern Region of India, the 100th operational airport in India, and the only airport in Sikkim.

28. (3) Baldev Singh became India's first Minister of Defence after the country attained independence on 15 August, 1947. Along with Vallabhbhai Patel, the Home Minister, Singh became responsible for leading the Indian Army's efforts to provide security, relief and refuge to over 10 million Hindus and Sikhs who were leaving the newly created Pakistan.

29. (1) The Statue of Unity is a colossal statue of Indian statesman and independence activist Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is located on a river island facing the Sardar Sarovar Dam on river Narmada in Kevadiya colony,southeast of the city of Vadodara in Gujarat. It is the world's tallest statue with a height of 182 metres.

30. (3) Anther is that part of the stamen where pollen is produced. Most commonly anthers are two-lobed and are attached to the filament either at the base or in the middle area of the anther. A pollen grain develops from a microspore in the microsporangium and contains the male gametophyte.

31. (2) A coccus (plural cocci) is any bacterium or archaeon that has a spherical, ovoid, or generally round shape.It is one of the three distinct bacterial shapes, the other two being bacillus (rod-shaped) and spiral-shaped cells.Cocci may occur as single cells or remain attached following cell division.

32. (3) Violet is the color at the end of the visible spectrum of light between blue and the invisible ultraviolet. It has a dominant wavelength of approximately 380-450 nanometers. Light with a shorter wavelength than violet but longer than X-rays and gamma rays is called ultraviolet.

33. (3) A colloid, in chemistry, is a mixture in which one substance of microscopically dispersed insoluble particles is suspended throughout another substance. Milk and butter are a type of colloids known as emulsions. Butter is an example of solid emulsion type colloid.

34. (4) Water of crystallization is the number of water molecules, chemically combined in a definite molecular proportion, with the salt in its crystalline state. Sodium Sulfate (Glauber's salt, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$), Washing soda ($Na_2CO_3, 10H_2O$) and Borax ($Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$) have ten molecules of water of crystallization. Epsom salt ($MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$) has seven.

35. (3) The Allahabad Central University was established on 23 September, 1887 under the aegis of Sir William Muir, Lt. Governor of United Provinces. Its origins lie in the Muir Central College that was earlier founded in 1876. It was Muir who suggested the idea of a Central University at Allahabad.

36. (1) Sucheta Kriplani was India's first woman Chief Minister, serving as the head of the Uttar Pradesh government from 1963 to 1967.The highlight of her tenure was the firm handling of a state employees strike. She was later elected to the Lok Sabha from Gonda constituency in Uttar Pradesh in 1967.

37. (2) Yogi Adityanath was appointed as the 22nd Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 19 March, 2017. He was appointed the chief minister after the BJP won the 2017 State Assembly elections, in which he was a prominent campaigner. He has been the Member of Parliament from the Gorakhpur constituency for five consecutive terms since 1998.

38. (4) The sarus crane (Antigone antigone) is the state bird of Uttar Pradesh. It is a large non-migratory crane found in parts of the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and Australia. The sarus crane is easily distinguished from other cranes in the region by the overall grey colour and the contrasting red head and upper neck.

39. (2) Remaining amount in the account of X.
= Rs. (90.53 + 67.14 − 70.16)
= Rs. 87.51

40. (3) Let smaller number be x.
∴ Larger number = $2x + 2$
∴ Product of numbers
= HCF × LCM
⇒ $x(2x+2) = 2 \times 72$
⇒ $2x(x+1) = 2 \times 8 \times 9$
⇒ $2x(x+1) = 2 \times 8(8+1)$
⇒ $x = 8$

41. (4) $\dfrac{4}{5} : \dfrac{12}{10} :: \dfrac{x}{6} : \dfrac{9}{2}$

⇒ $\dfrac{4}{5} \times \dfrac{10}{12} = \dfrac{x}{6} \times \dfrac{2}{9}$

⇒ $\dfrac{2}{3} = \dfrac{x}{27}$

⇒ $x = \dfrac{2}{3} \times 27 = 18$

42. (2) Expression
= $800 \times \dfrac{85}{100} \times \dfrac{120}{100} \times \dfrac{40}{100}$
= 326.4

43. (3) Actual C.P of article
= Rs. (300 + 50) = Rs. 350
∴ Marked price = $\dfrac{350 \times 110}{100}$
= Rs. 385
∴ Required S.P = $\dfrac{385 \times 120}{100}$
= Rs. 462

44. (2) Single equivalent discount
= $\left(x + y - \dfrac{xy}{100}\right)$ %
= $\left(20 + 10 - \dfrac{20 \times 10}{100}\right)$ %
= 28 %

45. (3) Rate = $\dfrac{S.I \times 100}{Principal \times Time}$
= $\dfrac{440 \times 100}{1000 \times 5}$
= 8.8% per annum

46. (4) Amount
= Principal + Interest
= Rs. (1000 + 331)
= Rs. 1331
$A = P\left(1 + \dfrac{R}{100}\right)^T$
⇒ $1331 = 1000\left(1 + \dfrac{10}{100}\right)^T$
⇒ $\dfrac{1331}{1000} = \left(1 + \dfrac{1}{10}\right)^T = \left(\dfrac{11}{10}\right)^T$
⇒ $\left(\dfrac{11}{10}\right)^3 = \left(\dfrac{11}{10}\right)^T$
⇒ $T = 3$ years

47. (1) Ratio of shares = 4 : 5 : 6
Sum of the terms of ratio
= 4 + 5 + 6 = 15
C's share − A's share = Rs. 200
⇒ 6 − 4 = 2 ≡ 200
∴ $15 \equiv \dfrac{200}{2} \times 15$
= Rs. 1500

48. (4) A's share = Rs. $2x$
B's share = Rs. $3x$
C's share = Rs. $4x$
According to the question,
$\dfrac{2x}{2} + \dfrac{4x}{2} = 100$
⇒ $x + 2x = 100$
⇒ $3x = 100$
⇒ $x = \dfrac{100}{3}$
∴ Total profit = $9x$
= $9 \times \dfrac{100}{3}$ = Rs. 300

49. (1) Total C.P
= Rs. $(10 \times 7 + 11 \times 9 + 15 \times 14)$
= Rs. (70 + 99 + 210)
= Rs. 379
Average C.P = $\dfrac{379}{7 + 9 + 14}$
= Rs. $\dfrac{379}{30}$
∴ Required S.P = $\dfrac{379}{30} \times \dfrac{120}{100}$
= Rs. 15.16

50. (4) (A + B)'s 1 day's work
= $\dfrac{1}{12}$
(B + C)'s 1 day's work = $\dfrac{1}{16}$
(C + A)'s 1 day's work = $\dfrac{1}{24}$
Adding all three
2 (A + B + C)'s 1 day's work
= $\dfrac{1}{12} + \dfrac{1}{16} + \dfrac{1}{24} = \dfrac{4 + 3 + 2}{48}$
= $\dfrac{9}{48} = \dfrac{3}{16}$
∴ (A + B + C)'s 1 day's work
= $\dfrac{3}{32}$
∴ Required time = $\dfrac{32}{3}$
= 10.67 days

51. (1) Average speed = $\dfrac{2xy}{x + y}$
= $\left(\dfrac{2 \times 21 \times 24}{21 + 24}\right)$ kmph.

$$= \left(\frac{2 \times 21 \times 24}{45}\right) \text{ kmph.}$$

$$= \frac{112}{5} \text{ kmph.}$$

∴ Required distance
= Speed × Time

$$= \left(\frac{112}{5} \times 5\right) \text{ km.}$$

= 112 km.

52. (4) Speed of second train

$$= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{450}{5}\right) \text{ kmph.}$$

= 90 kmph.
Ratio of speeds = 5 : 6
∴ Speed of first train

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6} \times 90\right) \text{ kmph.}$$

= 75 kmph.

53. (3) Width of plot = x metre
∴ Its length = $3x$ metre
∴ $3x^2 = 768$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{768}{3} = 256$$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{256} = 16$ metre
∴ Required perimeter
= 2 (3x + x)
= 8x = 8 × 16
= 128 metre

54. (1) LCM of 7,11 and 13
= 7 × 11 × 13
= 1001
ABCABC = 100000 A + B × 10000 + C × 1000 + A × 100 + B × 10 + C × 1
= 100100 A + 10010 B + 1001 C
= 1001 (100 A + 10 B + C)
∴ On dividing by 1001, required remainder
= 100 A + 10 B + C = ABC

55. (2) The given number is divisible by 44 if it is divisible by 4 and 11.
The number is divisible by 4 if x 8 is divisble by 4.
For, x = 0, 2, 4, 8,
x 8 is divisible by 4
For divisibility by 11,
Sum of digits at odd places – sum of digits at even places

= 0 or 11
⇒ 8 + 7 + 2 – x – 4 = 0 or 11
⇒ 13 – x = 11
⇒ x = 13 –11 = 2

56. (3) Required product

$$= \sqrt{256} \times \sqrt{16}$$
$$= 16 \times 4 = 64$$

∴ Required answer

$$= \sqrt{64} = 8$$

57. (2) C.P. of 1 chair = Rs. x
C.P. of 1 table = Rs. y
According to the question,
2x + y = 170 ------- (i)
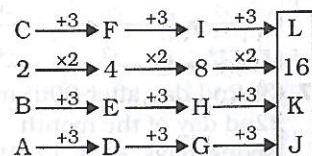5x + 4y = 530 --------- (ii)
By equation (i) × 4 ---------(ii), we have

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x + 4y = 680 \\ 5x+4y = 530 \\ \hline 3x \quad = 150 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{150}{3} = \text{Rs. } 50$$

58. (2)

C $\xrightarrow{+3}$ F $\xrightarrow{+3}$ I $\xrightarrow{+3}$ L
2 $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$ 4 $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$ 8 $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$ 16
B $\xrightarrow{+3}$ E $\xrightarrow{+3}$ H $\xrightarrow{+3}$ K
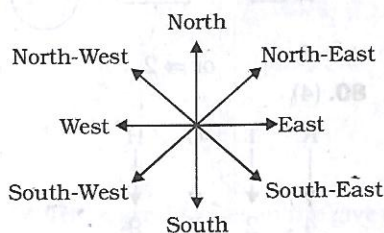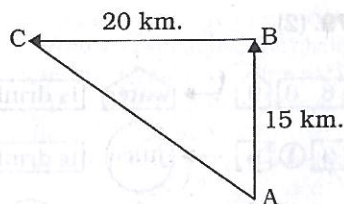A $\xrightarrow{+3}$ D $\xrightarrow{+3}$ G $\xrightarrow{+3}$ J

In the next term, the number shifts one place to the right and again moves from right end to the second position from the left.

59. (1)

A $\xrightarrow{+3}$ D $\xrightarrow{+5}$ I $\xrightarrow{+7}$ P $\xrightarrow{+9}$ Y

60. (4)

North
North-West   North-East
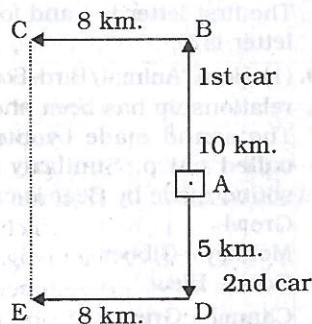West ←──────→ East
South-West   South-East
South

$$AC = \sqrt{(AB)^2 + (BC)^2}$$
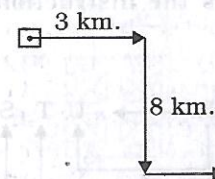
$$= \sqrt{(15)^2 + (20)^2}$$

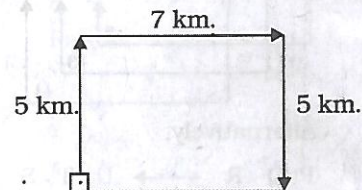$$= \sqrt{225 + 400}$$

$$= \sqrt{625} = 25 \text{ km.}$$

61. (4)

CE = (10 + 5) km = 15 km.

62. (3)

He was going towards East.
The opposite East is West.

63. (4)

He was going towards South.

64. (2) Only Conclusion II follows. The statement implies that price is very competitive and its quality is good.

65. (1) Obviously, only Argument I is strong. Taxes are good source of revenue for the Government.

66. (3) Obviously, only Conclusion III follows. Blood group can be detected immediately. The second Conclusion tells about frivolous thing.

67. (2) There is only one 'N' in the given word. Therefore, the word NINE cannot be formed.

C A R A B I N G E R ⇒ CRAB

C A R A B I N G E R ⇒ BARE

C A R A B I N G E R ⇒ RICE
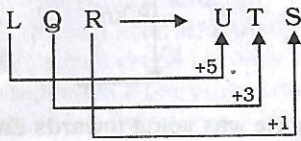
68. (3) I M P E R I O U S
The first letter is I and fourth letter is E.

69. (1) Here, 'Animal/Bird–Sound' relationship has been shown. The sound made by Bird is called chirp. Similarly, the sound made by Bear is called Growl.
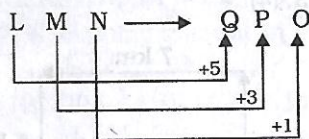Monkey – Gibber
Goat – Bleat
Cannel – Grunt

70. (2) The second follows the instructions of the first. Nurse assists doctor. Similarly, staff follows the instructions of owner.
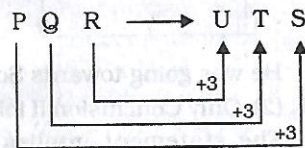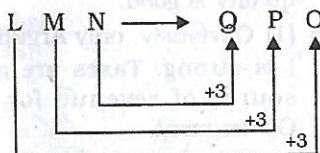
71. (2)

L Q R ⟶ U T S
+5
+3
+1

Similarly,

L M N ⟶ Q P O
+5
+3
+1

Alternatively,

P Q R ⟶ U T S
+3
+3
+3

Similarly,

L M N ⟶ Q P O
+3
+3
+3

72. (4) Pathology, Radiology, Cardiology and Hematology are different branches of Medical Science.

Biology, Geology and Zoology are different branches of Science.

73. (1) $(1)^3 = 1$
$(2)^3 = 8$
$(3)^3 = 27$
$(4)^3 = 64$
$(5)^3 = \boxed{125}$

74. (3) $25 + 1 = 26$
$26 + 2 = 28$
$28 + 3 = 31$ (X)
$31 + 4 = 35$
$35 + 5 = 40$
$40 + 6 = 46$
$Y - X = 40 - 31 = 9$

75. (2) In each term the first unit is 32.
$3 \times 1 = 3$
$4 \times 1 = 4$
$4 \times 3 = 12$
$12 \times 4 = 48$
$48 \times 5 = 240$
$240 \times 6 = 1440$

76. (1)

C $\xrightarrow{+2}$ E $\xrightarrow{+2}$ G $\xrightarrow{+4}$ K
M $\xrightarrow{+4}$ Q $\xrightarrow{+2}$ S $\xrightarrow{+4}$ W

77. (3) 2nd day after 20th means 22nd day of the month.
Wednesdays ⇒ 5, 12, 19 and 26
∴ 22nd ⇒ Wednesdays + 3 = Saturday

78. (2)

A $\xrightarrow{+1}$ B $\xrightarrow{+2}$ D $\xrightarrow{+3}$ G $\xrightarrow{+4}$ K
0 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 1 $\xrightarrow{+0}$ 1 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 2 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 3
F $\xrightarrow{+0}$ F $\xrightarrow{+1}$ G $\xrightarrow{+2}$ I $\xrightarrow{+3}$ L
5 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 6 $\xrightarrow{+0}$ 6 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 7 $\xrightarrow{+1}$ 8

79. (2)

6 3 9 ⟶ water is drink

3 1 6 ⟶ juice is drink

2 1 9 ⟶ water or juice

or ⇒ 2

80. (4)

R I C H
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
4 2 7 9

S N O W
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
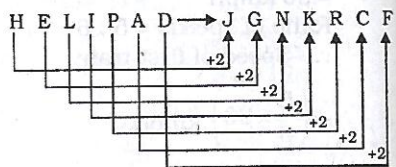8 3 9 6

Therefore,

C O I N
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
7 9 2 3

81. (1)

+ ⇒ ×	− ⇒ +
× ⇒ ÷	÷ ⇒ −

$9 - 3 + 1 \div 6 \times 2 = ?$
$\Rightarrow ? = 9 + 3 \times 1 - 6 \div 2$
$\Rightarrow ? = 9 + 3 - 3 = \boxed{9}$

82. (3)

H E L I P A D → J G N K R C F
+2
+2
+2
+2
+2
+2

Therefore,

B U Y → D W A
+2
+2
+2
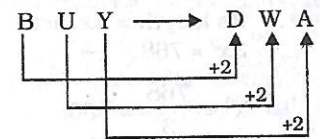
83. (2)
X * Y ⟶ X is father of Y.
Y @ Z ⟶ Y is grandson of Z.
Z # W ⟶ Z is wife W.
W is father of X.
X is son of W.

84. (2) Option (1)
I % G ⟶ I is father of G.
G ! H ⟶ G is sister of H.
H * K ⟶ H is daughter of K.
I is husband of K.
Option (2)
I ! G ⟶ I is sister of G.
G % H ⟶ G is father of H.
H * K ⟶ H is daughter of K.
G is husband of K.
I is sister of G.

85. (1) M's daughter's father means husband of M.
N is son of mother of M's husband.
N is brother of M's husband.

86. (3) Men who are artists can be represented by the letters common to the rectangle and the triangle. Such letters are A and B.

87. (2) Rajasthan is a state of India.
India is a country of Asia.
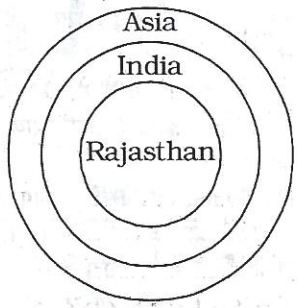
88. (1) In two tests he got 45 and 48 marks respectively.

89. (4) Total GDP of 6 countries
= (125 + 100 + 150 + 200 + 100 + 75) billion USD
= 750 billion USD

$\left(\dfrac{1}{5} \times 750\right)$ billion USD = 150 billion USD, i.e, GDP of country C.

90. (1) In Alloy 1, mass of metal B

$= 1000 \times \dfrac{30}{100} = 300$ gm

In Alloy 2, mass of metal B

$= 2000 \times \dfrac{20}{100} = 400$ gm.

Total mass of metal B
= (300 + 400) gm.
= 700 gm.

91. (3) Except Paint, all others are different colours.

92. (1) $I \xrightarrow{+2} K \xrightarrow{+2} M$

$O \xrightarrow{+2} Q \xrightarrow{+2} S$

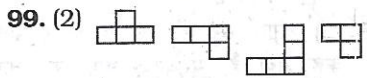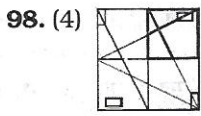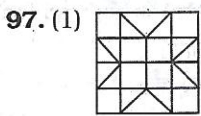$V \xrightarrow{+2} X \xrightarrow{+2} Z$

But,

$G \xrightarrow{-2} E \xrightarrow{-2} C$

93. (4) Except figure (4), in all other figures, the five arrows are parallel to one another.

94. (2) In figure (2), there is J in the place of I.

95. (2) The first belongs to the second. Necklace is a jewellery. Similarly, Pen is a stationery item.

96. (2) $196 \Rightarrow 1 + 9 + 6 = 16$
$169 \Rightarrow 1 + 6 + 9 = 16$
Similarly,
$2744 \Rightarrow 2 + 7 + 4 + 4 = 17$
$2195 \Rightarrow 2 + 1 + 9 + 5 = 17$

97. (1)

98. (4)

99. (2)

(101–103) :

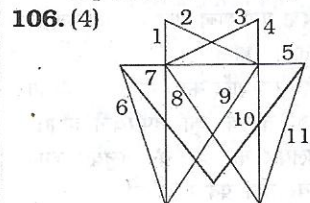| Applicant	CONDITIONS					
	(A) or (1)	(B)	(C) or (2)	(D)	(E) or (3)	
Vijay	✓	–	✓	NA	–	✓	✓	–
Sam	✓	–	✓	NG	–	NA	✓	–
Seema	–	✓	×	–	✓	NA	–	✓

101. (1) Vijay satisfies all the conditions. Therefore, allot passport to Vijay.

**102.** (4) There is no information regarding condition (C).

103. (2) Seema does not satisfy condition (B). Therefore, reject her passport.

104. (3) In each subsequent figure both the designs move one step in clockwise direction and the shaded part of the circle moves one sector in anticlockwise direction.

105. (1) From first figure to second figure the plane of designs rotates through 90° anticlockwise and the first design moves to the last position and it is replaced with a new design. From second figure to third figure the plane of designs rotates through 90° clockwise and the first design moves to the last position and it is replaced with a new design. The two steps are repeated alternately.

106. (4)

There are 11 lines in the given figure.

100. (4) After folding the figure :

107. (3)

108. (3)
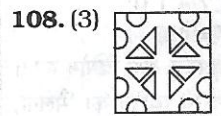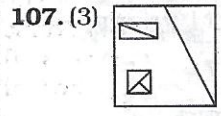
109. (4) Arrangement of words as per order in the dictionary :

Pretence
↓
Prettier
↓
Preview
↓
Previous

110. (3) Reti $\boxed{na}$
↓
Nation $\boxed{al}$
↓
Algeb $\boxed{ra}$
↓

Radiat or

↓

Ordinary

111. (3)

F $\xrightarrow{+2}$ H $\xrightarrow{+6}$ N $\xrightarrow{+2}$ P $\xrightarrow{+6}$ V $\xrightarrow{+2}$ X

E $\xrightarrow{+4}$ I $\xrightarrow{+4}$ M $\xrightarrow{+4}$ Q $\xrightarrow{+4}$ U $\xrightarrow{+4}$ Y

D $\xrightarrow{+6}$ J $\xrightarrow{+2}$ L $\xrightarrow{+6}$ R $\xrightarrow{+2}$ T $\xrightarrow{+6}$ Z
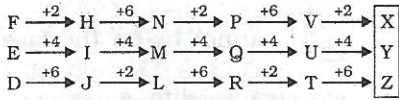
112. (3) In each subsequent term the second last F moves one place to the left.

EEEEEEE F F ⟶ EEE

EEE F EF ⟶ EEEEE F

EE F ⟶ EEEE F EEE

F ⟶ EEE F EEEEF

⟶ EE F EEEEEF

113. (1) −6.2 + 2.7 = −3.5
−3.5 + 2.7 = −0.8
− 0.8 + 2.7 = 1.9
1.9 + 2.7 = 4.6

114. (1) संयोग का विपरीत अर्थ वियोग होगा। संयोग का अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति का मिलना, वियोग का अर्थ –किसी व्यक्ति की विरह की अवस्था (बिछुड़ना) से होता है।

115. (1) 'उल्लास' का सन्धि विच्छेद उत् + लास = उल्लास
सन्धि बनाने का नियम (त् + ल = ल्ल) इसमें व्यंजन सन्धि होगी।

116. (2) 'पतन' का अर्थ– नीचे गिरना होता है।

117. (1) 'नाश' का समान अर्थ तबाही होता है जिसका अर्थ सब कुछ बर्बाद होना भी होता है।

118. (1) 'काली घटा का घमंड घटा' में यमक अलंकार होगा। जहाँ एक शब्द बार-बार आए किन्तु उसका अर्थ बदल जाए वहाँ वह यमक अलंकार होता है। जैसे–काली **घटा** का घमंड **घटा** = यहाँ पहली घटा का अर्थ–बादल, दूसरी घटा का अर्थ–कम हुआ होता है।

119. (3) जो अव्यय किसी संज्ञा के बाद आकर उस संज्ञा का सम्बन्ध वाक्य के किसी दूसरे शब्द से दिखाते हैं उन्हें सम्बन्ध बोधक अव्यय कहते हैं।
जैसे–दरवाजे के बाहर कोई खड़ा है।

120. (2) दिए गए विकल्प में शुद्ध वाक्य 'मुझे गाँव जाना है।' होगा।

121. (4) छंद के चरणों को वर्णों की गणना के अनुसार व्यवस्थित किया जाता है। छंद में जो अक्षर प्रयोग होते हैं उन्हें वर्ण कहते हैं।

122. (2) 'लोहा मानना' मुहावरे का अर्थ 'प्रभाव मानना' होता है।

123. (2) श्रृंगार रस को रसराज या रसपति कहा गया है। मुख्यतः श्रृंगार रस को संयोग तथा विप्रलंभ/वियोग के नाम से दो भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है। श्रृंगार रस का स्थायी भाव– 'रति' है।

124. (1) कर्मवाच्य वाक्य में वाक्यों में कर्म प्रमुख होता है और क्रिया के लिंग एवं वचन उसी कर्त्ता के अनुसार होते हैं। दिए गए वाक्य कर्मवाच्य में 'इस किताब को आप के द्वारा पढ़ा गया है' होगा।

125. (2) जब दिए गए वाक्य में वचन को ज्यों का त्यों लिखा जाता है तो वह चिन्ह उद्धरण कहलाता है।

126. (1) इस समास में कोई भी पद प्रदान नहीं होता अपितु कोई नवीन शब्द ही प्रधानता प्राप्त करता है जैसे–चन्द्रशेखर-चन्द्र है शिखर पर जिसके।

127. (3) दिया गया वाक्य एक शब्द में हतोत्साहित होगा। वह व्यक्ति जिसका उत्साह नष्ट हो गया हो वह हतोत्साहित कहलाता है।

128. (2) ऐसे शब्द, जिनके अनेक अर्थ होते हैं, अनेकार्थी शब्द कहलाते हैं। जलज का अनेकार्थी शब्द है- कमल, मोती, शंख, मछली, जोंक, चन्द्रमा, सेवार आदि।

129. (3) दिया गया वाक्य पूर्वकालिक क्रिया में 'बच्चे गृहकार्य करके खेलने लगे' होगा।

130. (1) दिए गए वाक्य में सम्बोधन कारक होगा क्योंकि सम्बोधन के लिए (हे! अरे) का प्रयोग होता है, जिसका अर्थ किसी को पुकारना या बुलाना होता है।

131. (4) दिया गया वाक्य भविष्य काल में बच्चे खेल खेलेंगे होगा।

132. (1) दिया गया शब्द 'राजपूत' का स्त्रीलिंग 'राजपूतानी' होगा।

133. (1) दिए गए शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग में परिवर्तन करने पर तपस्वी का–तपस्विनी होगा।

134. (1) तलवार का बहुवचन तलवारें होगा।

135. (1) स्वर तीन प्रकार के होते हैं–
(i) ह्रस्व स्वर (लघु स्वर), (ii) दीर्घ स्वर, (iii) प्लुत स्वर

136. (3) व्यंजन तीन प्रकार के होते हैं–
1. स्पर्श व्यंजन 2. अन्तस्थ व्यंजन 3. ऊष्म व्यंजन,
ऊष्म व्यंजन की संख्या चार होती है–
स, ष, श, ह

137. (1) दी गई जोड़ियों में से सही संज्ञा एवं उससे बनने वाले विशेषण शब्द पक्ष-पाक्षिक है।

138. (1) सर्वनाम वाले वाक्यों में लिंग का पता क्रिया के द्वारा चलता है जैसे–मैं, खाना खाती हूँ, मैं खाना खाता हूँ।

139. (1) पद्मावत हिन्दी साहित्य के अन्तर्गत सूफी परम्परा का प्रसिद्ध महाकाव्य है। इसके रचना 'मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी' हैं। दोहा और चौपाई छन्द में लिखे गए इस महाकाव्य की भाषा अवधी है।

140. (4) 'भारत दुर्दशा' भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र के द्वारा रचित उपन्यास है।

141. (1) सुमित्रानन्दन पंत हिन्दी साहित्य के छायावादी युग के प्रमुख स्तम्भ (कवि) थे। सुमित्रानन्दन पंत द्वारा रचित मुख्य रचनाएँ–चिदम्बरा, उत्तरा, काला और बूढ़ा चाँद, पल्लव आदि हैं। इन्हें अपनी रचनाओं के लिए ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार, पद्मभूषण पुरस्कार आदि मिले हैं।

142. (1) सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना को सन् 1983 में कविता संग्रह 'खूंटियों पर टंगे लोग' के लिए साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार दिया गया था।

143. (1) दिए गए गद्यांश के अनुसार किष्किन्धा का भाग बालि शासित क्षेत्र का हिस्सा था।

144. (2) पुर्तगाली इतिहास 'डोमिंग पेस' ने हम्पी को सपनों की नगरी कहा था।

145. (3) हम्पी साम्राज्य की शक्ति का पतन पड़ोसी राज्यों के संघ के 1565 के संयुक्त आक्रमण से आरम्भ हुआ।

146. (1) विजयनगर भग्नावशेष निर्जन दृश्यावली के बीच फैले हैं।

147. (1) विरूपाक्ष का समानार्थी शब्द ''विलक्षण नेत्रों वाला'' होता है।

148. (2) उपसर्ग शब्द के आरम्भ जुड़कर उनका अर्थ परिवर्तित कर देते हैं जैसे– अप, पर, प्त।

149. (2) दिए गए शब्दों में से कपोत का तद्भव रूप होगा। कपोत–कबूतर

150. (4) दिए गए विकल्पों में से 'बखुबी' में किसी भी प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है।

∎∎∎